

**ROLE OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS AND QUALITY
OF LIFE OF CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND
PROTECTION – A STUDY OF CHILD CARE
INSTITUTIONS IN KERALA**

Thesis submitted to the
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
in partial fulfillment for the requirements
for the award of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics

By

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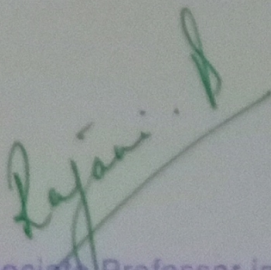
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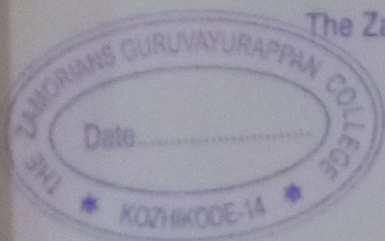
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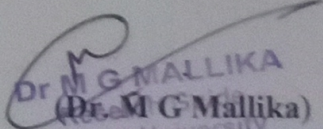
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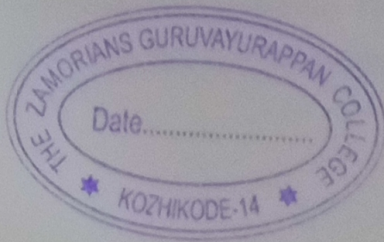
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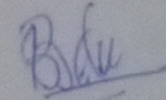
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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Role of Child Care Institutions and Quality of Life of Child in Need of Care and Protection – A Study of Child Care Institutions in Kerala**" is a bonafide record of research work carried out by me at P.G. & Research Department of Economics, The Zamorin's Guruvayurappan College, Kozhikode, under the guidance of Dr. M G Mallika, and no part of this thesis has been previously presented or submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree or diploma or similar title to this or any other University

Place: Z.G. College

Date: .0 . 2021



Ms. Bindu B.N.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACH	:	After Care Home
APL	:	Above Poverty Line.
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line.
CARA	:	Central Adoption Resource Agency
CC	:	Children's Committee
CCIs	:	Child Care Institutions.
CCL	:	Child in Conflict with Law.
CIF	:	Childline India Foundation
CNCP	:	Child in Need of Care and Protection
CPO	:	Child Protection Officer
CPP	:	Child Protection Policy
CWC	:	Child Welfare Committee.
DCPU	:	District Child Protection Unit
HDR	:	Human Development Report.
HMC	:	Home Management Committee
IC	:	Institutional Care
ICPS	:	Integrated Child Protection Scheme.
JJ Act	:	Juvenile Justice Act.
JJB	:	Juvenile Justice Board
MWCD	:	Ministry of Women and Child Development.
NCPCR	:	National Commission for Protection of Child Right
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organisation
NIC	:	Non-Institutional Care

NIMHANS	:	National Institute of Mental Health and Nuero Sciences
NIPCCD	:	National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development
NITI AYOOG	:	National Institute for Transforming India
ORC Programme	:	Our Responsibility to Children Programme
POSCO	:	Protection Children From Sexual Offences
SAA	:	Specialized Adoption Agency
SAA	:	State Adoption Agency.
SAAC	:	State Adoption Advisory Committee
SARA	:	State Adoption Resource Agency.
SCPC	:	State Child Protection Committee
SCPS	:	State Child Protection Society.
SJD	:	Social Justice Department
UNCRC	:	United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child.
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme.
UNESCO	:	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund

CHAPTER I

CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

1.1 Introduction

Children constitute supremely important asset of a nation and is the most vulnerable section of the society. Development of natural resources and human resources is an important pre requisite for any nation to overcome the obstacles of growth and development. This is possible only by taking care of its children India has the highest number of children in the world, significantly larger than the number of children in China. Total population of India constitute 1.2 Billion. (census 2011) Approximately 40 % of nation's population is children. But the facts relating to the average Indian child is not so appealing. The problem of children is global one and is existing in all societies and countries of the world. The child is exposed to all sorts of risks related with health, malnutrition, lack of educational opportunities, different kinds of exploitation etc. (Sadual, 2015). The country has a high rate of neo- natal deaths (around 35%) in the world . It accounts for around 40 % of child malnutrition in the developing world. The number of live births in the country estimated to be 27 million, which again constitute 20% of total number of live births in the world (The situation of children in India UNICEF 2011, Data Base of Child Care Institutions registered under JJ Act MWCD 2011)

The issues relating to child care and protection, child welfare and development have always been under consideration of Government of India. The awareness has reflected in several constitutional provisions and legislative enactments both at national and international levels. As children are future citizen and promise of any country investment in health and education for the child is of paramount importance for the country. Importance of child as social capital was

stressed by Heckman¹ in his 'Heckman equation' (2012). According to him challenges of an economy can be solved by investing in its greatest resources, that its people. Quality early learning and developmental programmes for disadvantaged children can foster valuable skills, strengthen the work force and grow the economy and reduce the social spending Mahbub ul Haq (1995) emphasised the importance of human capital in an economy by stating that "unless societies recognise that their real wealth is their people an excessive obsession with creating material wealth can obscure the goal of enriching human life".

Child protection aims at protecting children from any kind of abuse and threat which affects their personhood and childhood. As some children are more vulnerable than others they need special care and protection. For these children there is the chance of falling out of the safety net of the society. Ensuring child's right to protection is the basis of many other rights of the child. So failure to ensure this basic right to protection leads to denial of many other important rights. So state recognizes these children as 'Children in Difficult Circumstances', because of their special social, economic and geographical situation. (Revised ICPS- MWCD). This concept was introduced by World Summit for Children in 1990. It was one of the goals to provide care and protection for the vulnerable children who needs special attention. It covers many categories of children who needs special care.

The practice of child protection has undergone a significant change, overtime. The traditional approach of custodial care in the institution is replaced by family based institutional care, by it is considering the importance of having a family to a child. Recognizing the rights of the child all intervention should ensure the overall

¹ James. J. Heckman

Professor of Economics at the university of Chicago, a Nobel Price winner in economics and expert in the economics of human development. His recent research focus on human development and life cycle skill formation with a special emphasis on the economics of early childhood development. He is editor of the Journal of Political Economy, member of National Academy of Sciences, the Econometric society, society of labor economics and the American Statistical Association and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

development of the child by giving priority to secure family environment. (Dr. Nilima Mehta, 2008).

According to UNICEF regarding child protection, the protective environment rests in two strategic pillars

1. Strengthening the national system
2. Social change

The goal of UNICEF is to prevent violence against children and to strengthen protection services to children in vulnerable situation. It supports ICPS and works with MWCD Govt. of India, to reduce the incidence of violence and atrocities against children in difficult circumstances (ICPS, 2009).s)

1.2 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

UNCRC is an important initiative in the international movement for ensuring child rights .This is drafted by UN commission on Human Rights and India ratified it on 12th December 1992. While allocating resources of the country highest priority should be given to children's needs at all times .It provides children their basic human rights. It includes social , economic, civil, cultural and political which is essential for the overall development of the children.

The UN Convention includes four articles that are given special emphasis. These are also known as 'general principles. These rights are the bedrock for securing the additional rights to the children in the UN Convention.

1. All rights guaranteed by the UN CRC must be available to all children without discrimination of any kind (Article 2).
2. In all actions related with children the primary concern should be the' best interest of the child' (Article3)
3. Every child has the right to life, survival and development. (Article 6).
4. The child's view must be considered and taken into account in all matter concerning him/her (Article 12)

There are four broad classification of rights of child guaranteed by UNCRC.²

1.3 Child in Need of Care and Protection

Juvenile Justice System in India is based on the principle of promoting, protecting, and safeguarding the rights of children. By realizing the vulnerability of the children who needs special care, in 1986, for the first time a uniform JJ Act was enacted for all of India. It replaces Children's Act in various states of the country. This Act was enacted for the care, and protection of the children in 'difficult circumstances'

Considering India's ratification of UNCRC and changing social condition JJ Act 2000 was passed. This Act was based on the principles of UNCRC, Beijing Rules, (1985). The United Rules for the protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty and all other relevant national and international instruments. It also based on the provisions of Indian Constitution, and on the four broad rights of UNCRC.

The Act defines 'Juvenile "or "Child who is a person, below 18 years of age [Section 2 (k)].

Under the Act there are 2 distinct categories of children:

1. "Juvenile "for a Child in Conflict with Law (CCL). [section 2 (1)]

² The four broad classification of rights of the child guaranteed by UNCRC is ;

1. Survival rights: it includes the child's right to life and the needs that are most basic to existence such as nutrition, shelter, an adequate living standard and access to medical services.
2. Development rights: the right to education, play, leisure, cultural activities, and access to information and freedom of thought conscience and religion come under this.
3. Protection rights: it ensure that children are safe guarded against all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation, including special care for refugee children, safe guards for children in the criminal justice system; protection for children in employment ; protection and rehabilitation for children who have suffered exploitation or abuse of any kind.
4. Participation rights: it encompass children's freedom to express opinions, to have a say in matters affecting their own lives, to join associations and to assemble peacefully.

2. “Child” for those in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP). [Section 2 (d), (Dr. Nilima Mehta, 2008).

According to section 1(14) of JJ Act 2000 Child in Need of Care and Protection includes all vulnerable children such as orphan, runaway children, children from family at risk, in capacitated parents, mentally and physically challenged children, children who are victims of abuse, child labor, trafficked child, exploited child, child affected by armed conflict, civil unrest, and natural calamities. These children are found in the following circumstance.

1. In families at risk **2** on the street **3** in institutions (Dr. Nilima Mehta, 2008).
The main reasons for vulnerability are poverty and broken family.

According to Brooks Gunn (2003) the effects of poverty on children will be in the very early years of their life than later. This detrimental effect will not change overtime. Parental income and parenting skills will influence child’s outcome and development.

Michael Weitzman, Lily Lea ((2007) found that there is close relation between poverty, intellectual capabilities and academic achievement than the association between poverty behavioral and mental health problems.

Parental conflict and broken family are important factors which results in negative outcome in child’s development. Family functioning have greater role to play on children than family structure (Ann Mooney, Chris Oliver, Margorie Smith, 2007). So the enduring influence of poverty and family problems extends throughout their lives. It becomes too difficult for them to reach the mainstream. These children need special care from the part of state as well as society It is estimated that there are around 35 million children in India who are in need of care and protection. Many of them have no families or cannot safely be repatriated to them. Even then CCIs are treated as a ‘last-resort. This is due to the consideration that family is the right of the child. But the reality is that most of the family atmosphere is not at all safe place for the child. In this context CCIs are established under JJ Act for the overall development of the child. The Act mandates certain

provisions for improving the quality of life of these vulnerable children. JJ Act 2000 refers to two categories of children. 1. Child in Conflict with Law 2. Child in Need of Care and Protection. It made the distinction between 'Juvenile' and 'Child' for the appropriate treatment under section 2 (d). It redefines the neglected child as a 'child in need of care and protection' (Kanth A, 2001).

The universe for the present study confines to Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP).

1.4 Juvenile Justice Act and Child Care Institutions

There is a long history of legislation regarding CCIs. The Children's Act 1960 provided care, protection, welfare, education and rehabilitation of neglected delinquent children. The act made provision for Children's Home for accommodating neglected children.

The Necessity for a uniform or standardized Children's Act across the country paved the way for the enactment of JJ Act 1986. It promoted "the best interest of the Juveniles". But due to the loopholes in the implementation of the act and taking experiences from all the past developments, the government modifies the JJ Act and the new act, JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 came in to force. The Act used better terminology as "Juvenile in conflict with law" and "Children in need of care and protection" (CCL & CNCP). This separation aims to restrain the awful influence on the child who is in need of care and protection from one who is in conflict with law. Juveniles in conflict with law are to be handled by Juvenile Justice Board and Juveniles in need of care and protection by Child welfare Committee.

Later there was an amendment act that is JJ (Care Protection of Children) Act 2006, and later again it was amended in 2015 and it is known as JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. (History and growth of Juvenile Justice Delivery system. Chapter – 5, page 71)

JJ Act 2015 is the key legislation for Juveniles in India. This emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through various non-Institutional and

Institutional measures. The Act changed the concept 'Juvenile' to 'child' to avoid the stigma associated with the early concept 'Juvenile'. The Act recognizes the role of family care and support in the development of children and prescribes various measures for non- Institutional care of children in 'difficult circumstances'.

Section 41 of JJ Act 2015 provides for the registration of CCIs. Under the law, all kinds of Institutions, whether run by state, voluntary or non-governmental organizations that provide housing facilities and services for CNCP or CCL have to be registered under the act within a period 6 months from the date of commencement of this Act. The Act promotes both Institutional and Non-Institutional care of these children. But it considers Institutionalization as the 'last resort' and it should be in the 'best interest of the child'. It should aimed at educating, rehabilitating and preparing children for their re-integration in to society (CIF Report, 2018).

Child Care Institutions is defined under section 2 (21) JJ Act 2015 means Children's Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and a Fit Facility for providing care and protection to children who are in need of such services. Even when India follows the provisions of UNCRC and JJ Act, still there are large number of CNCP in the country. Constitution of India also recognizes rights of the child. According to the report by Jene committee on the basis of study of 9589 CCIs in the country it was found that there are 3,70,227 children residing in the CCIs across the country in 2016- 2017. Here 1,99,760 are boys , 1,70,375 are girls and 92 are transgenders. As parents are unfit for taking care of them a total of 1.8 lakh children are residing in CCIs (Jene Committee on CCIs 2019).

Some times children face certain unfavorable condition and will be victims of many types of abuse. They need special care and protection from society. Here comes the relevancy of Child Care Institutions, which is meant for the rehabilitation and re-integration of children in difficult circumstances. JJ Act directs certain programmes and services which is to be mandatorily followed by all Child Care Institutions in the country. This is aimed for the overall development and re-

integration of CNCP with the society. Due to some type of vulnerability they reach these institutions. Rehabilitation facilities are meant for the holistic development of the child. It mainly includes programmes which is for the physical mental and emotional development of the child, education and health facilities , clean surroundings, nutritious food, facilities for monitoring child welfare, protecting children from exploitation and abuse, are the main programmes through which children are re integrating with the society.

Children in the age group of 5-18 years is placed by CWC in the Children's Home. After 18 years either they can go back home along with parents (only after making sure that it is a place of safety) or is placed by CWC in ACH. Persons within the age group 18-21 years is placed here. Services in ACH includes those programmes which is mainly for the integration of the person with the society. Vocational training and self-employment programmes are conducting here and thereby they can learn and earn. After 21 years they have to leave the institution. . The main drawback of JJ Act is that it is silent on this part. There is no provision regarding the people who leave the institution .Theoretically mandatory provisions are for improving the quality of life of children under difficult circumstances. For achieving this objective JJ Act suggest certain institutional and non-institutional services for the care and protection of children. The main institutional services includes

- a) Children's Home
- b) Shelter Home
- c) Observation Home
- d) Special Home
- e) Place of safety
- f) Specialised Adoption Agency
- g) Fit Facility.

As biological family is an important right of the child JJ Act gives first preference for Non- Institutional care based on family environment. So family based non-institutional care includes

- a) 1 Adoption
- b) 2 Foster care
- c) 3 After care

In India JJ Act is implementing by Ministry of Women and Child Development through Integrated Child Protection Scheme. ICPS is an umbrella scheme proposed by MWCD to reduce the vulnerability of children in difficult circumstances. It is implementing various programmes and policies of Ministry in the country for the care and protection of marginalised children.

So the present study is an attempt to analyze whether the rehabilitation measures helped them to improve the quality of life after they left the institutions.

1.5 Context of the study

CCIs are meant for the holistic development of CNCP. A number of studies are conducted to discuss the various aspects of the functioning of CCIs for the care and protection of CNCP. Some of them are stated below.

The report of MWCD titled ‘mapping and review exercise of CCIs conducted between December 2015-March 2017 and another report titled ‘mapping of CCIs under JJ Act2015’ consists of the findings of the survey, which throws light on the functioning of CCIs in the country in the context of JJ Act2015. It observed that children exposed to institutional care do not receive the type of nurturing and stimulating environment needed for normal growth and healthy psychological development. There is also shortage of adequate staff and several infrastructural facilities as per the norms across the CCIs in India.

Benn & Garbarino (1992) examined the child development in a changing environment and noted that adequate child protection and development programmes were not implemented all over the world for the specially disadvantaged children. They observed that family based non- institutional care is preferred to institutional care due to the recognition that family is one of the most basic rights of the child.

Freeman (1992) observed the importance given by families to institutionalisation. Families prefer institutionalisation of their children in times of crisis.

Importance of child as social capital was stressed by Heckman (2014) in his 'Heckman equation'. According to him challenges of an economy can be solved by investing in its greatest resources, that its people. Quality early learning and developments programmes for disadvantaged children can foster valuable skills, strengthen the work force and grow the economy and reduce the social spending.

Nivedita Das Gupta, India Country Head, Miracle Foundation:13th March 2019 in 'Institutional Care :Impacts on children' observed that even if institutional care is really meant for providing love, care, and other facilities of life to marginalised children, the situation is not so appealing. However well managed well equipped an institution be, it will not be a substitute for a family environment. Children who are in the institutional care for long period is more likely to have limited positive impacts which continues in their future life which affects later growth and development.

Most of the available literature concentrates on nature , characteristics , problems and offences committed by CCL .Some of them are : Studies conducted by 'Save the children Alliance'(2004), Shivam Goel (2015), ' Raising Happy Children and Providing Safe Childhoods ' by MWCD (2017) and there is also Standard Operating Procedure for rehabilitation of CCL.,and manual published by MWCD (2017) about living conditions in institutions for CCL. CCL is also a category of CNCP. But characteristics and problems facing by both are different . So different consideration is needed for CCL and CNCP.

All the available literature focus on the facilities provided by different child care institutions. and issues related with CCL .As each child is unique their needs are also different. A lot of rules, Acts both National and international were passed for the protection and rehabilitation of children at difficult circumstances. But providing better support and care to such children is not an easy task.

Special care is needed for children with special needs So the present study tries to analyze the socio -economic background of these marginalized children ie CNCP and how far the programs implemented by JJ Act is helpful for improving the quality of life of these people.

1.6 Statement of the Research Problem

Politically, socially, economically child is the crucial asset of any nation. As early years of child's life is the period of multi-dimensional development including motor, sensory, perceptive, intellectual, linguistic and personality development, all facilities should be made available for proper growth and development of the child. Otherwise the child will lag behind in many of the vital spheres of development process.

All children have specific needs and rights. Children have unique vulnerabilities due to specific needs which demands care at different stages of growth till they reach adulthood. Every child who comes in contact with JJ system is a child in difficult circumstances who has fallen out of the protective net at some point and who have lost the opportunity of a safe and secure childhood. In this context it is relevant to find out whether the institutions provide basic resources that are required for healthy growth and development of a child. Moreover, it is a fact that each child is peculiar and is coming from unique socio economic and psychological atmosphere, the institutions should provide the facilities which are suitable to overcome the psychological trauma. Every child is having the right to education, proper nutrition, clothing, shelter and medical care, which is ensured by JJ Act. This includes ensuring quality standard care and services, while CCIs / homes 'ensuring a smooth restoration of children back to community / family based care system. It is a need to study the quality of the institutional care on the basis of the JJ act. Children often face certain unfavorable conditions like different kinds of abuse and come in conflict with law. All these children are CNCP who are admitted in the child care institutions need to get quality services according to JJ Act, and the present study tries to find out the quality and quantity of the facilities

of these institutions and the uses of the facilities. On the basis of the above research problems the study mainly focusses the following research questions.

1.7 Research Questions

1. What are the socio economic factors that made a child to be vulnerable who is admitted to CCIs?
2. What are the rehabilitation measure for CNCP in the CCIs?
3. What changes happened in the quality of life after CNCP left the institution?

1.8 Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the socio-economic factor that lead children to child care institutions.
2. To examine the rehabilitation measures undertaken for CNCP.
3. To analyze the change in the quality of life of CNCP after rehabilitation and social re –integration.

1.9 Methodology

The study uses qualitative and quantitative data from internal and external sources for the analysis. Primary data is collected from Government Child Care Institutions in Kozhikode. The two Children’s Homes and two After Care Homes selected. It includes one Boy’s Home, one Girls’ Home, one After Care Home for Boys, and one After Care Home for Girls. The study had taken last five year period data for the analysis, this is due to the fact that clear documents are available only for the recent periods.

Population constitute all those persons who are gone out of Children’s Home and After Care Home Kozhikode, for the last five years. i.e. (2012- 2017). The capacity of each CCI is 100. So the population is 2000 in number for the five year periods. Due to non-availability of data, through random sampling method 252

samples are selected out of this population. It is 75 from Boys Home 77 from Girls Home 50 from After Care Home for boys and 50 from After Care Home for Girls.

Moreover, primary data is collected from important office bearers related with JJ system. It includes District Child Protection Officer; superintendent Of Boy's Home, Girls Home, After Care Home for Boys and Girls, CWC chair person, co-coordinator Child Line, officer for Institutional and Non-Institutional Care and Care takers of Boys Home and Girls Home.

Data collected from the CNCP who left the institution by using Questionnaire and the officers by using Interview Schedule. It includes questions related with rehabilitation facilities in these institutions. The reliability of the response of CNCP, is cross checked by interviewing the officers. The study uses Internal data sources for the analysis. Along with this secondary data is collected from website of MWCD, ICPS Office Thiruvananthapuram, DCPO Kozhikode, and office of CWC Kozhikode.

First objective is met by using the data collected from CNCP from the first part of the structured questionnaire. Second objective is met by using the second part of the structured questionnaire along with the qualitative information collected from the officials. The third objective is met by collecting data from CNCP by using the third part of the structured questionnaire. Qualitative methods of data collection like case study method, focus group discussions are also used. The study used ten case studies to support the qualitative information collected from the CNCP by using structured questionnaire.

Some measures are mandatory according to JJ Act, for ensuring the he quality of the CCIs and the existence of that measures will be necessary for the overall development of CNCP.

The variables used in analyzing the second objective is the rehabilitation measures of the CCI which:-is used as the indicators to know the changes in the quality of life of CNCP. It is assumed that the change in the quality of life of CNCP is, due to these rehabilitation measures of these CCIs.

The indicators are

1. Time Table

According to the provisions of JJ Act each institution shall have a daily routine or time table providing for the individual needs of the children. Formulating and following a routine strictly is an important indicator of quality of institutional services. It helps the children in the institutions to regain their self-concept and self-esteem which will enable them to move forward with their lives (CCL Manual, 2017)

2. Non-Institutional care

JJ Act provide for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through sponsorship, Foster care, adoption and aftercare (Revised ICPS) According to Article 20 of UNCRC "Every child's best interest are met in a nurturing family environment and it is every child's basic right to be brought up in a family".

3. House parents

Love, affection, care and protection are most essential part of child's development. These house parents are supposed to provide a homely environment to these vulnerable children by taking care of their individual needs.

4. Children's Committee

UNCRC guaranteed the 'right to be heard for all children and their voice should be considered seriously.' In Article 12 of UNCRC, right to participation is closely linked to freedom of expression. Following this, children's participation in the functioning of CCIs are ensured by setting up of children's committee. (CCL Manual, 2017)

5. Complaint box

As per the provisions of JJ Act every CCI should keep a complaint/suggestion box which allows the child to make his/her suggestion or difference of

opinion anonymously. . Presence of complaint box shows the consideration towards children's problem by the (CCL Manual, 2017).

6. Approach of the institutions when children involved in good behavior or gain any achievement and attitude of the institutions when they involved in any misbehavior shows how these affect their confidence level and approach towards life in future.

As part of child protection policy, a child showing exceptionally good behavior shall be treated specially and can be given small considerations and shall be placed in the case file of the child. In the case of bad behavior, no child shall be subjected to corporal punishment or mental harassment and should not humiliate or insult which affect the dignity of the child. If there is any such incident in the institution by those responsible for care and protection, the person-in charge should take appropriate action (CCL Manual, 2017).

7. CPP formulated by state government ensures safe and secure environment for all vulnerable children Accordingly, the organization should create safe environment for the children. This help to develop positive attitude towards life, increase self-respect, consideration towards others etc. (CCL Manual, 2017).

8. Management committee

According to the provisions of JJ Act , management committee in every CCIs should monitor the progress of every child and should take care of and address the opinion and suggestions of children and other inmates of CCIs.

9. Special teacher for children with special needs.

JJ Act mandates the provision for special teacher in every CCI to take care of the children with special need. The presence of such teacher increases their confidence level and reduce dependence on others in their future life.

10. Sports and Games

JJ Act mandates that every CCI shall promote sports, games and other such cultural activities. These activities have key role to every child's development,

through which children learn many qualities like sportsmanship, competition, healthy relationship, understand values of discipline, integrity and hard work (CCL Manual, 2017).

11. Parents visit

As per Rule 74 of JJ Model Rules 2016, every child in the CCI is permitted to meet their parents or relatives once in a week, Which is an essential part of rehabilitation and overall growth of the child .

With the help of these measures in CCI's (i.e. the above said indicators) the third objective is analyzed i.e. the change in the quality of life, i.e. the present socio-economic status. It is reflected in the following factors.

1. Permanent address

Existence of permanent address is a good indicator showing the standard of living of a person. Lack of permanent address results in shifting from one place to another. This affect their education, relationship with peer group and society, all are very essential for child's life.

2. Read and Write

Read and write in mother tongue is an essential indicator of one's way of living, their involvement in society and other activities of life. This changes their quality of life.

3. Living in Rural/Urban area

Access to the facilities of urban life changes the nature of life. Better facilities of life can be made use of and thereby quality of life is improved.

4. Family and Relatives.

Existence of family and relatives has an important role in a child's life. Feeling of belongingness is a very essential part of a person's character building.

5. Social group

Person who belongs to which group reaches home more and reasons, are they make use of the facilities of CCI and in better status at present or not.

6. Economic status

Changes from BPL to APL category is another indicator which shows standard of living.

7. Monthly Income of the Family

Income of the family increases the potential of the accessibility to the modern better facilities of life.

8. Ownership of land property

It also shows the economic status.

9. Repayment of loan

This shows the changes in the way of living, are they in a position to avail loan and can they repay it or not.

10. Family status

Changes in the type of family and having a family is an indicator of social status of a person. Influence of a family on a person is very high.

11. Education level of parents and present generation

Impact of having education and how it helps them to improve the quality of life after left the institution.

12. Employment status

Employment of parents and the present generation shows the changes in income level and quality of life.

13. Possession of identity cards

They are identified as a person or citizen by the state is a good change.

14. Priorities in life

When standard of living changes, people's preference also changes.

15. Amenities in home

This shows the standard of living and quality of life.

To know the change in the quality of life of these people the present status of them is compared with some indices of Human Development Report of UNDP. In the HDR of 2019, the title itself shows the new approach as it is 'Beyond income, Beyond averages, Beyond today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st century' "Here human development means freedom to decide how one wants to be. It includes longer and healthy life, quality education and decent standard of living. The concept of inequality is also changing. Before 30 years, nature of inequality is that many lack basic aspects of life. Children have no access to even primary education. But now many of them have capability to have university education and access to modern technology and health services. Earlier, inequality starts from birth itself and continues in the later period of life and manifested in several forms. Many of them have no economic and political power. According to new approach towards poverty and inequalities more people have access to economic and political power. They are more actively involved in socio economic and political aspects. Human Development Report uses new ways to measure inequalities. It is going beyond conventional averages in terms of dollars, rupees etc. The actual change in quality of life through human development is preferred. It also suggests that long lasting measures on the part of the government to reduce poverty and inequality is to be introduced.

1.10 Chapterization

The research work titled "Role of CCIs and Quality of life of CNCP :A study of CCIs in Kerala "is designed into eight chapters. Chapter 1 'Child in Need of Care and Protection' introduces background of the study, research problem and research questions, objectives and elaborates the methodology and points out the limitation of the study. Conceptual, theoretical and empirical review of literature is

provided in the second chapter. Third chapter titled 'Implementation of JJ Act through ICPS in India' examines the allocation and strategies for the care and protection of CNCP by MWCD through ICTS. Chapter four focuses on the functioning of CCIs in India and Kerala. Analysis of three objectives are included in the coming 5th, 6th and 7th chapters. First objective, i.e. 'Socio-economic status of CNCP and inmates of ACH Kozhikode' is included in the 5th chapter. It analyses reasons for reaching CCIs. The 6th chapter titled 'Life and facilities in the rehabilitation institutions of Kozhikode' examines the facilities for the care, protection and development of CNCP. Seventh chapter which analyses the third objective, ie, change in the quality of life of CNCP after left CCIs is titled 'Information of the respondents before reaching CCIs and after left CCIs'. It examines the change in the quality of life of CNCP due to the rehabilitation facilities of CCIs. The final chapter summarizes the study and provides suggestions for the better functioning of CCIs formed for the holistic development of CNCP.

1.11 Limitation of the study

The study 'Role of Child Care Institutions and quality of life of CNCP- A study of CCIs in Kerala' identifies the following limitations. Each child is with great potential and unique in several aspects. More detailed and in depth study of these vulnerable children is needed before reaching a conclusion. Often due to sensitive issues related with children and the approaches of officials restricted the scope of the study. Non availability of several confidential data is another reason of unknowing the actual situation of the inmates of these institutions. Children are hesitating to reveal many facts in the presence of officers. Non co- operation of the officers and respondents often limited the area of the study and so it is not so easy to complete the study within the time limit.

The study focuses on the role of CCIs in changing the quality of life of CNCP. There are so many factors which influence the life of a person there by changes the quality of life. So before reaching a generalization these aspects are also to be studied. But for the time being the study confined to role of CCIs only.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Theoretical and Empirical Review

An understanding of the socio economic condition of child in difficult circumstances needs familiarization of related concepts and theories. The available studies in this area in sociology, economics, law, politics etc. spread light to move ahead in the research area. The present chapter is an attempt to review the available literature on vulnerable children.

Section 1

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Heckman Equation (Importance of child as social capital)

As children are asset of a nation investment in child's education and health is most important. The gap between disadvantaged children and more advantaged peers starts in early years itself and persists throughout their life. According to Heckman quality early learning and development programmes for marginalised children will foster valuable skills and increase the efficiency of workforce and thereby helps for the growth of the economy. Investment in the health of the disadvantaged children which incorporates education nutrition and health has shown long term effects. It reduces the risk of several chronic diseases in future. It also helps to boost their earnings. So investment in early childhood development for disadvantaged children will bring more advantaged future generation.

2.1.2 Impact of poverty on child's development

The impacts of poverty in later period of life of children are studied by Brooks- Gunn, Katherine Magnuson and Michael Wetzmen

According to Brooks- Gunn (1997) the detrimental effect of poverty on child will be in the very early years of their life than later. Parental income and parenting skills will influence child's outcome and development. She analysed two models.' Family stress model ' and' Resource model' to know the impact of poverty on child's development. In the first model poverty affects children through its trickle down effect on the family. Poor parents may suffer mental problems ,anxiety, depression and is less supportive to their children's needs. This affects the healthy growth of the children. In the case of Resource model it considers what money can buy and how this affects children. Parents are interested in materials like toys, educational and playthings and not interested in effective parenting skills.

By testing these two models she found that for a child's cognitive development resource model is more supportive. The availability of material things is more suitable for a child's cognitive development. When considering school behaviour in various aspects family stress model is more suitable. The family environment affects the child's school behavior.

Katherine Magnuson and Elizabeth Votruba (2009) formulated a theoretical framework for understanding how poverty affects families and children. It is found that poverty in early years of life of a child have a chance that child grow up to be a poor and the impact will transmit to the future generation. Childhood poverty have direct link between many future undesirable outcomes like poor health and academic achievement.

Poverty results in various kinds of stress due to economic pressure in the family. They will be less supportive to children's needs. Their preference towards giving proper education and instilling values in children , all will be influenced by the stressed family environment. Oscar Lewis suggests that norms and behaviour of poor family affects children. Poor are economically marginalised and had no opportunity for upward mobility. Individuals respond to their marginalised position by their behaviour and values. It results in feeling of helplessness and inferiority. This is transmitted to future generation and become a cause of poverty.

The link between early childhood poverty and later achievement of a child including educational attainment suggests that family's economic status play a modest casual role. It is also found that when comparing children in poor families to non poor counterparts , they are having worst overall health and extend to adulthood.

According to Michael Weitzman (2003) there is strong association between poverty ,diminished intellectual capabilities and academic achievement than behavioral and mental health problems. Long term poverty is more damaging than short term poverty and poverty in early years of a child is more detrimental than in later childhood.

Section 2

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Literature on vulnerable children

This section deals with vulnerable children in difficult circumstances The dictionary meaning of vulnerability is 'the quality or state of being exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally'(definition from oxford languages) There are so many factors which make children vulnerable. The socio – economic factors behind each child which makes them vulnerable is different.

JJ Act defines vulnerable children in terms of two categories.

1. CNCP 2.CCL

CNCP includes all children in difficult circumstances who needs special care and protection from all kinds of neglect and abuse. CCL also come under the same category . They are juveniles who are alleged or committed a crime under IPC. Child in Contact with Law also considered as Child under difficult circumstances.

There are different studies regarding the vulnerability of children. Poverty and broken family are the main reason for the exploitation and neglect of these

children. Providing better facilities of life and good physical and mental status is the responsibility of the society.

Farris Remington(1993)and Ghosh A(1993) study about injustice done by the society to the children in difficult circumstances. Studies focus on denying the basic rights of the child. UNCRC guarantees certain rights to any child. It includes good education, good health, nutritious food, sanitation shelter etc .Poverty, unemployment, and attraction of city life forced parents to migrates to cities. As family cannot support themselves, poor children forced to do jobs for low wages and in adverse physical environment .This denies the basic rights of the child and pushed them out of the main stream.

Projawala, (2008) working for the rehabilitation of abused women and children shows the pathetic condition of abused younger girls and women. Thousands of younger girls are globally trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation every year. It is in the form of pornography ,sextourism and cyber crimes. They face physical and mental trauma that affects them badly both physically and psychologically and withdraw from society as society is so cruel to these poor victims.

The study of Symonds (1993) also found that the rejected children shows strange behaviour than overprotected children. They withdraw themselves from society and got distracted , not stable and hyperactive. They have feeling of insecure and show suicide tendencies.

Human Development Report of 1993 shows that India has the greatest number of street children. The major cities of India ie Delhi and Culcutta alone have two lakh street children .In Bangalore only it is 45000. So urbanisation actually aggravates the problem. Along with affluency poverty also grows.

According to Niggen (1994) in India 90 percent of street children are working on the street due to poverty of their family. They have moderare health status and deficiency of essential nutrients ,several chronic diseases and addicted to various kinds of drugs. According to UNICEF almost 4000 die everyday in

developing countries and 25 percent are in India. Most often they are deprived of basic facilities like sanitation housing ,access to health programs etc. Government Census Report 2001 says that majority of street children are below 15 years.

All these studies show the situation of different types of vulnerable children. Under JJ Act they are known as Child in Need of Care and Protection. They can be given special care and protection through Child Care Institutions established according to the provisions of JJ Act. But all of the above literature is silent about the possibilities and challenges related with rehabilitation and re integration of these vulnerable children.

2.2.2 Role of family

There are studies related with role of family in the development of child. Born and brought up in a safe family is the right of any child. Desai (1995)found that along with society parents also have an important role in shaping child's behaviour .The relationship between mother and child during the first 3 years of life is very crucial as it decides personality and character of the child. The strained relationship between mother and child in the early years adversely affects the child as they fails to develop good relationship with other children and society. They are emotionally withdrawn and isolated. In future they shows criminal tendency also.

Colletta Suda (1997) is of the opinion that poverty, rapid urbanisation, population growth, family instability and declining role of extended family system are the key factors responsible for the prevalence of child abuse and neglect in Nairobi.

According to John Hagan (1995) children who lack parental care will result in low self esteem, impaired achievement, motivation, and poor social relationships. They also have anxiety, depression, sadness, shame, social isolation and develop low social competence skill. When they grow up most of them become anti social and get into delinquency.

Jawahar Devi Birla Institute of Home Science Calcutta (1999) made a document which include various studies about children in difficult circumstances. It

also stressed the role of mother in shaping the child's behaviour. It was found that father does not have an important role in the lives of girls while mother have. In the case of adolescent institutionalised girl child's psychological development mother's love have an important role. Good family relationship and parenting contributes to positive outcomes.

Ann Mooney, Chris Oliver and Majorie Smith (2009) In the case of educational achievement, mental health, self confidence, and physical health there are significant difference between children with family of parental separation and intact family. When grow up problem of relationship with society is seen. Maternal mental health also have impact on children. Problems like poverty ,conflict with the spouse and separation will affect maternal mental health and she cannot give proper care and protection to children.

Changing houses, schools and neighborhood due to financial problems give bad experiences to children. In the case of children from poor families both from intact and non-intact families when compared with their peers in the well-off families do less well in the case of health and educational achievement. Parental separation and divorce results in one parental family and to step family which increases the risk of negative child outcome.

In all these studies it is found that family has an important role in the development of a child. JJ Act prefers institutionalization as a last resort because having a safe family is a right of any child. But family is not such a safe place for most of the children. So the possibilities of rehabilitation and re integration with the society for bringing the desirable goal is to be studied which is absent in all of the above studies.

2.2.3 Child abuse

Children face different kinds of abuse from home, society as well as from child care institutions. Even if section 41 of JJ Act mandates compulsory registration of CCI, most of them are not registered. In a study by MWCD in 2007 it was found that major issues related with CCI's is the problem of child abuse. They are

subjected to physical sexual and emotional abuse. In a study by Bureau of Police Research and Child Development, New Delhi (2009) regarding child abuse it was found that around 40 million children under the age of 14 years are estimated to suffer from various kinds of abuse and neglect around the world. The prevalence of child abuse is increasing in India. It was reported that younger children in the age group of 15-20 years of age is at higher level of abuse. Again both boys and girls are equally at risk of abuse.

In the case of state of Tamil Nadu Vs Union of India, on the basis of petition, supreme court took Su-moto action against the trafficking of 100 children and living in unfavourable condition. The parents handed over them due to poverty and poor social background. S.C ordered to take action to register all CCI's under the provisions of JJ Act.

Justice Anand Mane (2002) observed that within the care of the state children are often subject to different kinds of abuse. At younger age itself they are kidnapped or recruited to serve as soldiers and used for bonded labour and prostitution.

In 2000 UNESCO conducted a study about the programme of education for children in difficult circumstances with special reference to street and working children in India. It was found that there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion of dropouts of school children from 50 to 30 percentage during 1991 to 1996. So enrolment of children in school helps in reducing child labour. Parents poverty, lack of awareness and huge expense for education are the main reasons for not sending children to schools. It was also reported that there is a need to appoint qualified teachers with adequate training, bringing uniformity in the course structure and improve curriculum in the non-formal educational schools run by NGO.

Among the rights guaranteed by UNCRC, 'right to protection' is an important one. They should not be abused in any manner, should not be humiliated, insulted and should treat decently. In all the above cases it is violated. Healing the wound is the responsibility of the society. None of the above studies covers the circumstances

which lead them to these situation and the possibility of rehabilitation to improve the quality of life.

2.2.4 Institutional care : Impact on children (Nivedita Das Gupta, 2019)

According to Nivedita Das Gupta due to lack of care and protection which family provides children in the institution suffer depression and other such mental disorder. Even if institutional care is meant for providing love care and protection to marginalised and abandoned children the actual picture is not so satisfactory. Studies shows that however well managed and well equipped an institution be it will not be a substitute for a family environment. Children who are in the institution for long period is more likely to have limited positive impacts which continues in the future. They cannot concentrate on studies. They will have developmental issues and also affects their physical growth. They have intensive effects on all essential domains of development. The interpersonal development is impaired and cognitive and language development is delayed in the case of young institutionalized children. They lack many opportunities in life which society offer. The accessibility to good education and career is difficult. The staff who are in contact with children in CCIs are not equipped with adequate knowledge and efficiency to guide and control children. All together they may become economically better than earlier. But they will be completely ignorant of other “ emotional and beautiful sides of life”, only in the family they can feel it. Long institutional living results in what is termed as generations gone. They cannot express their feelings, opinions and due to social discrimination and marginalization they cannot grow up to expectations, limited life opportunities and unable to lead a decent life. The irreversible impacts will not only be on this generation and also in the next generation.

So the first preference for a child in need of care and protection should be with family(provided it is for the best interest of the child) where in they can experience the warmth, protection and love from other members.

2.2.5 Child in Conflict with Law

JJ Act deals with two types of children

1 CNCP 2 CCL

CCL is defined under s 2 (13) of JJ Act 2015 as a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence. The following studies focuss on the issues concerning CCL mainly concentrate on the types of offence committed by them.

Study by Parackal and Panicker (2016) reveal that most adolescent criminal behaviour is specific to adolescence period and will not continue into adulthood.

‘Save the Children Alliance’ conducted a study(2004) among children in jails and detention centres to represent the views of children. The study concentrates on selected cities in Manila. It suggested some measures also for improving the condition of CCL and criminal justice system of the country.

A Reader published by MWCD (2017) deals with offences committed by children, types of crimes and measures to reduce risk factors.

There is Standard operating Procedure for rehabilitation of CCL which provides various measures of rehabilitation, prevention and rights of CCL and a manual is published by MWCD (2017) discusses the living conditions in institutions for CCL.

All these studies concentrate on various aspects of CCL. The related concept under JJ Act ie CNCP has more or less similar problem. But there is hardly any studies about the possibilities of new measures for the social reintegration of CNCP.

2.3 Research Gap

The existing literature on CNCP focuses on the quality of services provided by CCIs. Various types of vulnerabilities to which the children in difficult circumstances is exposed to is also studied by some researchers.

But the socio-economic background of these children and how they reach these institutions is to be studied. The miserable situation facing by them have long lasting impacts on the development of the child. The care and protection provided by JJ Act through these institutions are meant for the holistic development of the child. So how far these measures are effective and help to achieve a higher standard of living is to be explored. Before reaching a conclusion a comparison is to be done with HDI and GDI to make the analysis more reliable

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF JJ ACT THROUGH ICPS IN INDIA

3.1 Introduction

ICPS is a centrally sponsored scheme of MWCD, Government of India, to provide the overall protection and development of a child in difficult circumstances, so as to reduce the risk of vulnerabilities and action that lead to various kinds of abuse and exploitation. It is an umbrella scheme which brings together various child protection scheme of the ministry. It aims to establish an effective system of child protection based on the principles of ‘protection of child rights ’ and ‘best interest of the child’ (ICPS Assam 2016).

ICPS has launched by merging the components of three of the existing schemes relating to child protection.

1. Programme for juvenile justice.
2. An integrated programme for street children.
3. Scheme of assistance for homes of children to promote intercountry adoption. (Shishu grihas)

The scheme provides care support and rehabilitation for vulnerable children through both institutional and non-institutional services. So ICPS provide preventive, statutory and rehabilitation services to all vulnerable children whoever come under the definition of CNCP and CCL under JJ Act. (ICPS 2017)

This is illustrated in the Diagram 3.1

3.2 Target group of ICPS



Diagram 3.1

3.3 Objectives of ICPS

So the specific objectives of the scheme to achieve the goal of child protection are :

1. To institutionalise essential services related with child protection and strengthen the service delivery system.
2. To enhance the capacities of all systems and persons involved in the Juvenile Justice system.
3. To create database and other relevant information for child protection services.
4. To ensure protection of child both at family through family-based solution and at community level.
5. To achieve co- ordination between government and non-government institutions for effectively implementing the programme.

6. To conduct public awareness programmes about child rights, vulnerability of child, and their protection.

3.4 Programme components

The main programme components under ICPS to achieve these objectives are depicted in the diagram 3.2 It is aimed at the rehabilitation and re- integration of children under difficult circumstances.

Diagram 3.2



3.4.1. Open shelter

Open shelter is 24 X 7 programme for all children who needs special care and support, to provide a safe environment and to protect them from all kinds of abuse. It is especially for protecting street children who are indulged in begging, rag picking, working children, orphaned, trafficked and runaway children. It is only a temporary and not aimed at providing permanent residential facility. There are provisions to fulfil the basic needs of children including health care, vocational training, good quality education, counselling and life skill education, so that they can have a dignified and productive life.

3.4.2. Child line

It is a 24 hour emergency phone outreach service of MWCD through ICPS, for catering to the needs of child in difficult circumstances. Any child who needs immediate help and protection can dial the national toll-free number 1098 for rescue and emergency services.

3.4.3 Family based non-institutional care

As biological family is the right of any child, the first option before CWC is to send the child back to family, provided it is a safe place. Different types of family based non-institutional care under ICPS which aimed at care and protection of vulnerable children include

1. Adoption
2. Sponsorship
3. Foster care
4. After care

3.4.3.1 Adoption

The child is separated from biological parents for ever and becomes a legitimate child of the adoptive parents. The state level agency for adoption is SARA (State Adoption Resource Agency) It will be always for the best interest of the child.

3.4.3.2 Sponsorship

It is the financial assistance to provide support services to families at risk, to meet educational, medical, nutritional and other needs of children to improve the quality of life of such vulnerable children, and reduce the possibility of institutionalisation. It is the initiative of MWCD implementing through ICPS.

3.4.3.3 Foster Care

Here child sent to live with an extended or unrelated family on a temporary basis. . This is to help the children whose parents are unable to take care of them due

to poverty, sickness or other issues. When the situation of the family improves child again reunited with the biological family, so as to reduce institutionalisation of the child.

3.4.3.4 After Care

This is to help those children who live in child care institutions and have no family or other means of support after they leave these institutions. It is aimed at preparing the children for social life and reintegration with the society. District child protection unit shall identify suitable agency that can provide After Care Programme.

3.4.4 Institutional services

Any institution which provides excellent quality of service cannot replace the family environment, only from where the child gets the feeling of love and affection. So institutionalisation is the last resort for a child. But as there are lots of children who are without family to support we cannot totally done away with institutionalisation. All child care institutions who come under JJ Act should follow the mandatory provisions, which is ensured by ICPS. The main institutional services under the scheme are following.

3.4.4.1 Children's Homes

This is for those children who are in need of institutional care and protection, either for the period of pendency of any enquiry or for long term care and protection. These homes are for the holistic development of the child and for the social re-integration.

3.4.4.2 Observation Homes

These are set up for the rehabilitation of Child in Conflict with Law during the pendency of enquiry, if JJB is of the opinion that child needs to be placed in such an institution. The placement of child in these homes is restricted to a period of three years.

3.4.4.3 Shelter Homes

It provides temporary residential care for vulnerable children and it is a night shelter which is to be established in every district or group of districts.

3.4.5. Grants in aid innovative programme

It is implementing by MWCD, which is also called innovative projects for women and children. It aims at rendering services to support innovative, voluntary actions and initiatives of women and children.

The objective of child protection is achieved through the co-ordination of all departments, ministries and NGOs involved. It is ensured through the establishment of various bodies within the service delivery system and is operating in the state, district, regional and national level.

At the district level, there are:

1. District child protection society.
2. District child protection committee.
3. Sponsorship and foster care approval committee.
4. Block level child protection committee.
5. Village level child protection committee.

At the state level, there are:

1. State child protection society.(SCPS)
2. State Adoption Resource Agency.(SARA)
3. State child protection committee.(SCPC)
4. State adoption advisory committee.(SAAC)

At the regional level, there are:

1. Child protection division in the four regional centres of “National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development.”(Revised ICPS p-24)
2. Four regional centres of Childline India Foundation.

At the National level there are:

1. Headquarters of Childline India Foundation.
2. Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA)
3. Child protection division in the National Institute of Public Co -operation and Child Development.(NIPCCD)

3.5 Programmes by MWCD in Kerala through ICPS

3.5.1 Karuthal

The social justice department launched a pilot project of 'Karuthal' for vulnerability mapping of children in two panchayath of the state. It was launched under ICPS of SJD at 'Vilappil' in Trivandrum and 'Kodur' in Malappuram. It is based on JJ Act 2015 is for the vulnerability mapping of children in Kerala. The project would be to identify children under 18 years belonging to four target groups which include

- a) CNCP
- b) CCL
- c) Children in contact with law
- d) Other vulnerable children

Earlier it is response based or case based intervention such as cases booked under POCSO act to protect vulnerable children including abused and trafficked children. Now this project is for a preventive mode to device specific interventions for vulnerable children and to strengthen decentralised planning and implementation of child related programmes on the basis of vulnerability status of children(Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.2 Kaval

Rehabilitation of CCL with the support of NIMHANS. It was co-ordinated by DCPUs and pooling the support of credible NGOs. Kaval is an innovative programme implemented by government of Kerala through the department of WCD with technical support from department of psychiatric social work, NIMHANS

Bangalore. Kaval is a community based approach to reach out children in bail and providing psycho social intervention through trained social work professionals in NGOs by entering to a working partnership with the NGOs.

The project is initiated as part of the ICPS of social justice department and DCPU in association with NIMHANS Bangalore. It has been already implemented in 9 districts. It will be expanded to 5 more districts. The project aims at re-integrating the children who engage in illegal activities and commit crime. The volunteers will provide any legal support if required. It is implemented in the state through the DWCD.

KAVAL PLUS is a new innovative programme of Government of Kerala Providing psychological care and support to CNCs . It ensures re- integration of children and their family who are affected back to society. Implementation of this programme in the district is the responsibility of DCPU in co-ordination with CWC (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.3 Sarana Balyam

It is a Kerala scheme by DWCD for identifying and rehabilitating children being used for child labour and begging.

The scheme is aimed at rehabilitating and identifying the children within the state who are being exploited on account of child labour, begging activities and other harassment. This scheme for implementation and regulation has been completely supervised by child development and department of women welfare within the state. Government of Kerala aims at eliminating the child exploitations activities completely within the state. State government has announced the toll free numbers where such incidences are reported by any one. Government aims at regulating the act of crimes happening against children in various public places or other areas. This will protect the child against being exploited (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.4 Sanadha Balyam

The SJD initiated Sanadha Balyam in April 2007 to facilitate the adoption of children from around 1400 recognised orphanages in the state. Its mission is getting all such children out of institutions and controlling the social factors that lead to destitution.

The scheme aims at providing foster care placement for orphan or abandoned children and its major achievement is that child care centres in the state now know what to do with the adoptable children they shelter. The vision of the programme is ensuring a healthy and joyful family life to every orphan, destitute and abandoned child. Its mission is getting all such children out of institutions and controlling the social factor that lead to destitution. This is done through strict enforcement of the provisions laid down under the JJ Act and other charitable home (Supervision and control) act (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.5 Bhadram

The main aim of the initiative is to sensitise parents and the staff of educational institutions to create awareness among students regarding child abuse and POCSO Act. It aims to put an end to child abuse in the state. The programme will cover all educational institutions, including government, aided, unaided, CBSE, ICSC schools. District child protection officers has been entrusted with the successful implementation of the programme (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.6 ORC Programme

Our Responsibility to Children project is an integrated initiative of ICPS under the DWCD, Kerala. The department of education, social justice, home, ST development, local self-government have jointly organised the initiative in collaboration with civil society organisations and individuals.

The project is designed to address the increasing tendency among the youth and adolescents to indulge in deviant behaviour. It is planned community intervention that connects with children and young people between the age of 12 to

18 years to create a multi collaborative platform for government agencies, professional agencies, parents and teachers to equip youth with appropriate know-how to face the challenges of the world they live in (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.7 Foster care

It is an arrangement where by a child lives usually for a short period with an extended or an unrelated family member. Such an arrangement ensures that the birth parents do not lose any of their parental rights or responsibilities. The CWC and DCPU will jointly identify the children who are eligible for foster care programme. A qualified social worker should conduct enquiry and prepare case history on the child to be given for the foster care. (JJ Act, 2015)

With an aim to reduce the dependency on CCI state government launched kinship foster care programme. Here government will entrust the responsibility of their care and protection to willing relatives. It is a full time arrangement were by those children in CCIs can reside with their relatives like grandparents, uncles, aunts or other relatives who are not their parents but have a blood relation with them.

As per the records of ICPS Thiruvanthapuram, it is seen that all district of Kerala have sent children for foster care .It shows priority given by the concerned CWCs and the related service delivery system for family based non institutional care. - Always the first priority before CWC must be for non -institutional care and institutional care should be the last resort. (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018) (Appendix I)

3.5.8 Adoption – SARA

The process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the lawful child of his/her adoptive parents. Adoption shall be resorted to for ensuring right to family for the orphan, abandoned and surrendered children as per the provisions of this act, the rules made there under and the adoption regulation framed by the authority. SARA is the nodal body within the state, set up by social justice department, government of Kerala on 18th June

2013 to coordinate monitor and develop the work of adoption and non-institutional care in the state of Kerala in coordination with Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA). In Kerala SARA comes under the ICPS scheme launched by MWCD, government of India and it functions under social justice department government of Kerala. Rajagiri College of social science Kalamassery has been authorised to function as SARA, Kerala (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

Table 3.1(a) and 3.1(b) show the details regarding adoption both within the country and also intercountry under the supervision of SARA.

Table 3.1(a)

Adoption

2019-20			
	Male	Female	Total
In- country	52	59	111
Inter -country	3	3	6

Source ICPS Thiruvananthapuram

Table 3.1 (b)

Adoption

1990-20			
	Male	Female	Total
In- country	2706	3066	5772
Inter -country	482	598	1080

Source ICPS Thiruvananthapuram

It is seen that in both periods adoption within the country is more than intercountry adoption.

3.5.9 Vignana Deepthi

An initiative by state government to overcome the insufficiency of funds under central sponsorship scheme. It aims to avoid institutionalisation and restore

children in their own homes. It is to help children who are having economic hardships and to support education of them, Rs. 2000/ month is granted (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

Table 3.2

Vijnanadeepthi 2020-21

	No. of Children	Amount Allotted
State sponsorship	910	21074000
Central sponsorship	479	10716000

Source ICPS Thiruvananthapuram

From the table 3.2, it follows that, more children are benefited under state sponsorship and the amount allotted is also greater in state ownership

3.5.10 Ujwala Balyam

It is awards for children excelling in arts/ sports/ literature/ social/ cultural avenues. The award given to one child per district carries a cash prize of Rs. 25000, certificate and trophy. It is for children who are between the age group of 5 to 18 years (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.11 Balanidhi

On the basis of JJ Act 2005, it is the financial help for children who are facing economic difficulties. The department envisages forming a special fund with the help of public and the corporates that will be solely utilised on unprivileged children. It is the financial help to children with disadvantages, may be orphan and children with special need. The government play it's role as chief facilitator by providing grants to CCIs where the kids are being housed. A web portal for this purpose is developed and with this community sponsor ship, CSR Fund and other donations were accepted and utilize according to the needs of the children. The fund utilisation during the period 2018-2021 is shown in table 3.3 (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

Table 3.3

Fund details of Balanidhi

Year	No. of Children	Amount	Purpose
2018-19	6	738813	4 Medical Aids
2019-20	8	655995	8 Medical Aids
2020-21	2	33000	2 Medical Aids

Source : ICPS Thiruvananthapuram

A considerable amount is spent by the ministry for the medical aid of the children during this period. The consideration by the ministry, implementing through ICPS for the welfare of the children is noticeable.

3.5.12 Athijeevanam

It is a project by District Legal Services Authority and District Child Protection Unit to make available all services to children through one window. Athijeevanam centre will be started in each block headquarters to provide legal service, medical service, counselling to children and make them familiar with the entire beneficial scheme (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.13 Marga Jyothi

The insurance programme for children in government children's home Kerala, under the department of social justice. About 600 children will get the benefit (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.14 Sradha

It is an After Care programme for those children who came under the consideration of JJB and CWC and completed 18 years and leaving the children's home are to be rehabilitated under this programme (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.5.15 After Care Programme

It is an After Care programme for those children who leave Children's Homes and now the ministry has decided to implement this programme in four CCIs, in Kozhikode. Government Children's Home for Boys and girls ACH for boys and ACH for girls (Primary Data ICPS Kerala, 2018).

3.6 Implementation of JJ Act through ICPS in Kerala

Table 3.4

Number Assisted and Number of Children Supported by Institutional Care (Homes), Open Shelters and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Kerala (2017-2018 and 2018-2019)

Particulars		Kerala		India	
		2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
Institutional care	No. Assisted	31	30	1508	1476
	Beneficiaries	708	788	65951	64364
Open Shelter	No. Assisted	4	4	267	275
	Beneficiaries	106	100	7098	8317
Specialized option Agencies	No. Assisted	17	12	335	338
	Beneficiaries	95	65	3181	3002

Source: Indiatat.com

In the case of Child Care Institutions, in Kerala even if the number assisted by ICPS has decreased, the beneficiaries under the scheme has increased during this period. Corresponding figures in India shows a slight decrease in the case of both number and beneficiaries. Number assisted by ICPS shows no change while considering open shelter in Kerala. The beneficiaries show a small decrease. But in India both number and beneficiaries have increased. Number of Specialised Adoption Agency who has received financial assistance and beneficiaries has decreased in Kerala. In India a small rise in number and a slight fall in the number of beneficiaries. So it can be inferred that even when there is slight change during this

period in the case of number of institutions who received financial support and number of beneficiaries under the scheme, ICPS has contributed considerably for the growth of these institutions.

Table 3.5

Number Child Care Institutions (CCIs) for Children with Special Needs under Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS) in Kerala (As on 31.07.2018)

State	CCIs Having Children with Special Needs
Kerala	3
India	192

Source: Indiastat.com

It can be seen that even if number of children needs special care both physically and mentally is very high, the number of institutions in Kerala and India is very low who is intended to take care of them. So government is to be given due importance for this problem and addressed favourably.

Table 3.6

Number of Various Types of Child Care Institutions Supported under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Kerala

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Institutional care	27	29	31
Open shelter	4	3	4
Specialized Adoption Agencies	11	14	17
Child welfare society	14	14	14
Juvenile Justice Board	14	14	14
State Project Support Unit	1	1	1
State Child Protection Society	1	-	-
District Child Protection Unit	14	14	14
State Adoption Resource Agency	1	1	1

Source: Indiastat.com

ICPS has supported considerably for all these institutions during the period which shows the consideration of the ministry for the care and protection of vulnerable children.

Table 3.7

Funds Sanctioned and Beneficiaries Covered under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Kerala (2011-2012 to 2014-2015-upto 30.06.2014)

State	2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015*	
	Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Covered	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakh)	Beneficiaries Covered
Kerala	333.33	1175	0.00	1175	718.77	1175	175.87	1175
India	15376.70	39471	22729.31	68047	23472.90	72567	5338.10	85069

Source: Indiatat.com

The funds sanctioned shows wide variation in Kerala. But the beneficiaries covered remains the same in all these years. But in the country as a whole it shows a considerable rise. So as a whole MWCD is sanctioning adequate fund for the functioning of CCIs.

Table 3.8

Financial Assistance Provided for Various Types of Homes, Open Shelters, Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), State Project Support Unit (SPSU), State Child Protection Society (SCPS), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) and State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Kerala (2013-2014)

State	Institutional Care (Homes)	Open Shelters	SAAs	CWCs	JJBs	SPSU	SCPS	DCPU	SARA
Kerala	24	3	8	14	14	1	1	14	1
India	1369	206	265	626	612	31	31	617	29

Source: Indiatat.com

In Kerala and India almost all institutions related with Juvenile Justice System receive adequate financial support from the ministry through ICPS. It is also reported by the concerned officers that the CCIs are receiving adequate fund from the ministry for the well-functioning.

Table 3.9

Unspent Balance and Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Kerala (As on 01.04.2012 to 01.04.2014)

State	01.04.2012	01.04.2013	01.04.2014
Kerala	495.88	67.72	291.52
India	5535.36	17488.80	13654.80

Source: Indiatstat.com

Table shows that the entire sanctioned amount is not spent by these institutions under Justice Juvenile System in both Kerala and India during these years. It may be inferred that these institutions are not taking proper initiative in implementing the programmes of ministry for the growth and development of Child in Need of Care and Protection.

Table 3.10

Number of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) Funded by Central Government and Beneficiaries under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Kerala (2015-2016 to 2017-2018)

State	Govt.	Beneficiaries	NGO	Beneficiaries
Kerala	29	759	17	194
India	759	26517	1345	53439

Source: Indiatstt.com

The number of government CCIs and beneficiaries who receives financial assistance is high in Kerala as compared to those under NGOs. But reverse is the case in India. Number of CCIs and beneficiaries is high under NGOs.

3.7 Conclusion

It can be concluded that ICPS has significantly contributed to the realization of government/ state responsibilities for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children. Based on the guide lines of JJ Act, for protecting the rights of the child and for achieving the holistic development, ICPS in Kerala is taking a prominent role. ICPS is achieving its objectives by contributing to the improvements in the wellbeing of vulnerable children and to reduce the chances of such situation which leads to abuse, exploitation neglect and then lead to separation from the family.



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CHAPTER IV

CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

4.1 Introduction

According to 2011 census of India, India has a child population of 39 percent of the total population. It is the responsibility of government to ensure proper care and protection and development of children with help of various policies and programmes. Sometime children face certain unfavourable conditions and at risk. For example they may be abandoned by parents, face different types of abuse and may be come in conflict with law. All these times they need care and protection from the side of society and government. Various laws and rules in the country were there to protect such children. JJ Act in the country in one of them.

Children's needs are multi-dimensional and inter connected which require collected and coordinated action from both government and society. Here CCIs play an important role in the holistic development of children and providing them a child friendly environment. But providing institutional care to a large number of CNCP is not an easy task. National institution for transforming India (NITI AYOOG) acknowledges the non-availability of data is the major obstacle to design effective policy intervention. Later the the protection of vulnerable children through institutional care is shifted to family-based care.

In-spite of almost of all efforts made from the side of government and other stakeholders, a large number of children are there under the concept CNCP in the country. They still needs institutional support. This include: ensuring better quality of care and services in CCIs/homes and ensuring a smooth social re- integration of children. (CIF Report, 2018)

JJ system protects the rights of the children that are the right to survival, protection, development and participation. Restoring children back to his/her family

is given most important under the act. Section 41 of the JJ Act 2015 provides for the registration of the CCIs to ensure transparency in the working of these institutions. Under the act institutionalisation is the last resort. It should be the best interest of the child. It should be aimed at educative, rehabilitating and preparing child for the societal re-integration.

In order to provide a safe, and caring environment for children in difficult circumstances MWCD government of India has been implemented ICPS since 2009-10. The scheme is revised in 2014. It provides financial support and for institutionalisation of children with special needs. (CIF Report, 2018)

The term CCI was not defined by JJ Act 2000. But usually it referred to all homes for children in Need of Care and Protection and Children in Conflict with Law (CNCP and CCL). But in JJ Act 2015, CCI means children's homes. Open shelter, observation home, special home, place of safety, specialised adoption agency and a fit facility recognised under this act for providing care and protection to children who are in need of such services.

Children's Home is established by the state government in each districts either by itself or by voluntary or non governmental organisation and should be registered under section 41 of JJ Act. (JJ Act 2015)

4.2 Child care Institutions in India

A study was conducted by child line India foundation under the MWCD government of India throws light on the functioning of CCIs in the country in the context of JJ Act 2015 and JJ Rules 2016. The data covered various parameters related to CCIs mandated by JJ Act and Model Rules .The study was conducted in the period 2016- 2017 on a total of 9589 CCIs in the context of the observation that still large number of CCIs are functioning in the country without registering under JJ Act .It is intended to collect both quantitative and qualitative information of CCIs. The collected data shows the following facts regarding CCIs in India (CIF Report 2018).

4.2.1 Profile of CCIs or Homes in India

The main CCIs in India are Children's Home ,Special Home, Observation Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA),Swadhar Home, Ujwala Home, and Combination Home (Appendix 2).

Even when section 41 of JJ Act made it mandatory to register all CCIs in the country irrespective of the law under which they have been set up it is found that only 32 percent of the Homes were registered under the Act. Registration is made compulsory to make the functioning of CCIs completely transparent. Children should get all facilities guaranteed by the Act .So some institutions are still outside the purview of the Act which shows the possibility of exploitation of children in one way or another. This undermines the entire objective of the Act. It is also observed that states with most of the unregistered CCIs have lesser facilities both in infrastructural and standard of care (Appendix 3).

The number of CCIs in the country under NGO is considerably higher than those run by government. CCIs under NGO constitute 91.2 percentage while government CCIs are 8.8 percentage only. (Appendix 4). This shows the involvement on the part of state for the care and protection of children is less. While a significant role taken by NGOs there is the possibility of other motives to influence. This situation in the country shows a serious drawback in the concern of children's issues. A more effective and serious involvement on the part of the state is needed as it is the responsibility of the state to protect the vulnerable children from all kinds of abuse and exploitation.

All Category of CCIs are not found each state. Certain categories of CCIs are found in large numbers in some states and some other categories have no representation at all (pp. 35,36). Various types of CCIs are setup for different purposes. When the CCL is placed in Children's Home it will not be comfortable for other children. Children belong to CCL category may shows strange behaviour who needs special attention than CNCP. So Observation Home and other facilities should adequately be setup along with Children's Home. The available data shows the limitation that children with special needs are not getting due care from the part

of the institutions. Only when proper representation for all CCIs the purpose is fulfilled.

4.2.2 Details of children in CCIs/Homes

Study found that during period of study (2016-17) total number of children in CCI was 377649 . This includes both CNCPs and CCLs. There is 370227CNCPs and 7422 CCLs (Appendix 4).

Different categories of children residing in CCI include orphan, abandoned surrendered sexually abused, victims of child pornography, trafficked for domestic work for labour and for commercial sexual exploitation , victims of child marriage, HIV/AIDS affected children, children affected by natural and manmade disaster and conflict, homeless runaway/missing children and mentally and physically challenged children (Chapter 4 CIF Report 2018).

Surrendered, orphaned and abandoned children were seen more in CCIs of southern states. The reason for this is that states in southern India have more CCIs and these states have more effective mechanisms for identifying vulnerable children and bringing them into the protective mechanisms of society (pp. 54,55).

Representation of children who are victims of sexual abuse, child marriage and child pornography shows the ugly face of the country. Despite strict legislation related with these a large number of children still continue as victims of child marriage and abuse (pp. 61,62 & 68).

Children affected by AIDS/HIV are also seen in CCIs. They have no other alternative as they cannot cope up with the stigma and pressure from the society. It is difficult for them to defend the discrimination and isolation which doubles the vulnerability already exists (p71).

It is found that in the case of CNCPs number of girls staying in CCIs are lesser than boys. (170375 girls and 199760 boys.) Usually boys are sent to the institutions for continuing the study .Average Indian family considers girls as a liability and soon they will get married. Poor girls have no other option. They are

also engaged in household activities. They have to take care of siblings while parents go outside for work. The observed difference may be due to these reasons (pp. 52,53).

The Report found that the rehabilitation institutions are focusing only on institutional care for rehabilitation generally. But these children needs long period care and protection with adequate follow ups. Then only 'best interest of the child ' can be achieved. While there is large number of vulnerable children in the country who needs special care and support the number and kind of institutions are not proportionately distributed. They need special care and support during the period of growth which is the responsibility of the state and society. It is not fulfilled due to this discrepancy. In this situation equitable and rational distribution of CCIs by correlating the number of children who needs support and number and type of institutions meant for this is to be made to achieve the objective.

4.2.3 Standard of care in CCIs

Based on the analysis done by the study it is found that the standard of care mandated by JJ Act 2015 is not followed in most of the CCIs of the country. In the case of nutritious food, clean surroundings, proper clothing and bedding, health and education facilities, special attention for children with special needs are not satisfactorily followed.

Absence of adequate grievance redressal mechanism is another problem. Collected data shows that in majority of states, less than 50 percent of the homes have children's committee which is most important for every CCIs for the representation and involvement of children in the functioning of CCIs.

When there is not proper child-caregiver ratio, the children who needs special care will not get sufficient attention. It is not desirable. This results in failure to provide even the basic services to children staying here (Chapter 5, CIF Report, 2018).

4.2.4 Human Resources

Rule 26 of JJ Act 2015 prescribes staffing pattern for CCIs for every hundred children. This includes both full time and part time staff. For a home with capacity of hundred children should have in total 19 full time and 6 part time staff. The data shows a shortage of adequate staff in most of the CCIs across the country. There is existence of lots of vacancies for staff. As most of the staff are available in CCIs on temporary or contractual basis, students lack the intimacy with the staff, as there is continuous changes due to transfer or not filling the vacancies. In many CCIs superintendent/person in charge is not staying in CCIs. This makes it not possible to take important decisions related with CCIs or children. As these children are already facing so many problems, absence of intimacy with the caretakers aggravates the problem. They do not get emotional support whenever it is needed. The objective of institutional care is the overall development of the child both physically and emotionally. This cannot be fulfilled if there is not adequate and permanent staff (CIF Report 2018).

4.2.5 Physical infrastructure

JJ Rules 2016 laid down various aspects for smooth functioning of CCIs across the country. All CCIs should have child friendly environment to ensure the best interest of the child. But the analysis shows there is lack of several infrastructural facilities. There is no enough dormitories, bathroom and toilet facilities, kitchen, sick room, study room, counselling room, recreation and library, room for vocational training, store room, office room and space for record keeping. Inadequate security measures like boundary and fencing no CCTV and camera and no security man. As these facilities are not available in CCIs, it clearly violates the mandatory provisions of JJ Act as it adversely affect the hygiene, safety and privacy of children. It is found that most of the CCIs are running without providing basic amenities to children. As CCIs are home away from home child should have the same atmosphere as that of home. All these have long run impact on the child's development (CIF Report 2018).

4.2.6 Adherence to JJ Procedure

All CCIs in the country should strictly follow the provisions of JJ Act. Non adherence to the procedure should be considered seriously. All registers must be updated regularly for tracking the progress of each child. For this documentation and record keeping is an essential part. But this is not taken seriously by most of the CCIs. In many CCI records regarding information of children sent to SARA/DCPU, social investigation report and efforts to find out biological family is not kept properly.

As there are large number of CCIs in the country which is not registered there is serious concerns regarding the quality of facilities and condition of children. the safety and protection of children is not ensured. The special needs of the children and the socio-economic background is not given due attention, as individual care plan is not prepared and kept properly.

As many CCIs are not keeping financial records systematically, there is no transparency in the case of collection and utilization of funds. There is also missing of copy of inspection and action taken thereafter (CIF Report 2018).

4.2.7 Non Institutional Care

Adoption constitutes an important aspect of non-institutional care. JJ Act prefers non-institutional care to provide the child a family atmosphere. It considers institutionalisation as a last resort. For this proper record keeping and follow up regarding adoption procedure is needed. All CCIs should keep the details of adoptable child and those who have sent for adoption, so as to prevent illegal adoption both within and outside the country. But it is found that out of the 336 SAAs studied only 230 are preparing Child Study Report. This is another serious limitation which shows inadequate attention given to non-institutional care in the country (CIF Report 2018).

4.3 Child care institutions in Kerala

4.3.1 Introduction

Over the years Kerala is known for its ‘Kerala model of growth’ which is characterised by highest level of education and health , female literacy rate, lowest maternal and child mortality rate. It has also an enviable sex ratio. Even then Kerala faces many challenges in social sphere. Children’s issues are multidimensional in nature that the problem includes a range of socio-economic educational and cultural issues which are varied and highly complex. Government of Kerala had set up various measures to ensure the rights of the children .Programmes of MWCD is implementing through ICPS to protect the vulnerable children. Different category of CCIs are set up according to the directives of JJ Act for the rehabilitation and re - integration of children in difficult circumstances.

4.3.2 Profile of CCIs in Kerala

The main CCIs in Kerala are Children’s home, observation home, Special home, place of safety, Specialised Adoption Agency, and Nirbhaya

4.3.2.1 Distribution of CCIs / Homes in Kerala

Table 4.1

Category wise distribution of CCIs / Homes in Kerala

Homes/ CCI types	Non-governmental Homes/CCIs		Government homes/ CCI		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Children homes	758	97.68	15	36.59	773	94.61
Observation homes – CCL	-	-	9	21.96	9	1.10
Special homes	-	-	2	4.88	2	0.25
Place of safety	-	-	1	2.43	1	0.12

Homes/ CCI types	Non-governmental Homes/CCIs		Government homes/ CCI		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Shelter homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swadhar homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ujwala homes	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAA	17	2.19	-	-	17	2.09
Any other (Nirbhaya)	1	0.13	14	34.14	15	1.83
Total	776	100	41	100	817	100

Source: Statistics from ICPS, Thiruvananthapuram 2018

In Kerala, children's home consist highest number and majority of them are under nongovernmental organisations. Out of the NGO runs child care institutions, 97.68 percentage constitute children's homes. The above table shows shelter homes, combination homes, Swadhar homes and Ujwala homes do not exist in Kerala. Place of safety constitutes least percentage (0.12) in Kerala. In Kerala, Shelter homes are working as part of children 's homes. It provides day and night shelter facilities to the children who need support on a temporary basis and to rehabilitate them. In government run CCIs second highest percentage consists of Nirbhaya shelter homes (34.14 percent). It is Shelter homes for protection of sex crime victims under the Nirbhaya Cell of Social Justice Department of Kerala. At present it is renamed as Shelter home for 'Women and Children'. Out of the nine observation homes under the Kerala government, there are 8 boys homes and 1 girls homes and in the case of special home, 2 boys home and 1 girls home. Place of safety is meant for children who are committed heinous offense and is above 16 years of age. In Kerala, it is situated only in Thrissur and is for boys. There is no specialised adoption agency (SaA) under government and 17 SAAs are run by NGOs. Information from the table

shows that except in the case of children's home more CCIs are working under government ofala. This shows the concern of the state toward vulnerable children.

4.3.2.2 Child care institutions and number of children in Kerala (Registered under JJ Act 2015)

Table No: 4.2

District	Number of CCIs/Homes	Number of children
Thiruvananthapuram	96	2801
Kollam	59	1642
Pathanamthitta	47	970
Alappuzha	36	943
Kottayam	60	1453
Idukki	59	1585
Ernakulam	97	2894
Thrissur	88	2590
Palakkad	56	1751
Malappuram	90	3454
Kozhikode	47	2159
Wayanad	27	1241
Kannur	35	981
Kasargod	20	1069
Total	817	34020

Source: Statistics from ICPS, Thiruvananthapuram 2018

Table 4.2 shows highest number of CCIs are situated in Eranakulam district and lowest number in Kasargod. Highest number of children residing in Malappuram CCI and lowest number in Alappuzha. There is no government child care institution in Idukki district. Before JJ Act was implemented, around 1,200 CCIs were functioning in the state and out of that, only 817 institutions have been registered under the new act that envisages a better government monitoring on the

way the CCIs function. All the CCIs in Kerala are linked with centralised adoption resource agency (CARA).

As per the documents obtained from the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of Women and Child Development Department under the RTI act, Ernakulam had the highest number of CCIs shut down and that came to a whopping 58. Kottayam came second as 36 institutions were closed down. About 30 each were closed in Thiruvananthapuram and Thrissur districts. According to the table except Idukki district all have CCIs . Kerala have total 817 registered CCIs with 34020 CNCs. All district have more or less equal representation which is useful for children who have to be placed in CCIs. The total number also is high which shows that even if best efforts on the part of government as well as society there is large number of vulnerable children in the state who still require institutional support. This is to be addressed soon.

4.3.3 Legal status of CCI/Homes in Kerala

Table 4.3

Legal status	Number of CCI/Homes	Percentage of CCI/Homes
Registered under JJ Act	817	44.58
Applied under JJ Act	14	0.77
Registered under any other act/scheme	884	48.22
Not registered under any act/scheme	118	6.43
Total	1833	100

Source: Statistics from ICPS, Thiruvananthapuram 2018, CIF Report 2018 – MWCD

The Supreme Court had made it clear that all child care centres in the country should register with the section 41 of JJ Act. In Kerala, it can be seen that out of the total 1833 child care institutions, only 817 are registered under section 41 of JJ Act. That is less than 50 percentage. Even if the mandate from Supreme Court,

there is 6.43 percentage of child care institutions are not at all registered under any act Non registration leads to undesirable events and the functioning of CCIs will not be transparent But in Kerala only a few number of CCIs are not registered under any act . This shows Kerala's better position when compared to other states of the country.

4.3.4 Standard of care in CCIs of Kerala

JJ Act 2015 and Model Rules framed thereunder clearly states the facilities for children to create child friendly atmosphere. Only then the overall development of the child can be achieved. They need both physical and emotional support at this stage. It is so important to make each and every programme only for the 'best interest of the child'.

The study found that in Kerala the percentage of occupancy of children is lower than actual capacity . But there is adequate number of care giving staff. JJ Act prescribes the capacity of CCIs and the proportion of care giving staff to children. In Kerala most of the families are more aware about the prevailing socio economic and political situation. They are more concerned about the future of their children. So only as a last resort they send their children to CCIs. So even if poverty they will manage somehow. That is one of the reasons why the occupancy is lower than actual capacity. Enough number of care giving staff in Kerala's CCIs shows a good sign. Care givers are supposed to keep personal relationship with children. This gives them more emotional support which is crucial for their future life. When occupancy ratio is low and child care giver ratio is higher each child get personal attention (pp. 88&91) .

Existence of child protection policy in the institution ensures protection to both staff and children. It shows commitment of the institution towards children. All CCIs in the country are compulsory to have CPP which is signed and followed by all staff and visitors. But the study found that only 12.4 percentage of CCIs in Kerala have CPP. This is a serious limitation of CCIs in Kerala. As there is several instances of child abuse in many states absence of preventive and protection

mechanism is to be given immediate attention and proper measures is to be adopted (p.97).

Another mechanism which ensures child friendly environment and child protection is children's committee . It is found in Kerala only 25.9 percent have Home Management Committee and 10.7 percent have Children's Committee Rule 40 of JJ Rules 2016 states that superintendent / person in charge of the institution should set up Children's committee for different age group. As per Rule 39 of JJ Model rules every CCI must have a Management Committee for the administration of the institution and monitoring the progress of the children. While taking all decision , the 'right to be heard' , and 'best interest of the child' should be followed. In the CCI management committee must setup a complaint and redressal mechanism and a children's suggestion box . This is to prevent all types of harassment of children. Inadequacy of both shows non compliance with the provisions of JJ Act. This shows absence of participation of children in the functioning of CCI and negligence on the part of authority towards the opinion of the children. This adversely affect the wellbeing of the child. There is the possibility of maltreatment of the child .Presence of CCTV and camera help for the efficient functioning of CCIs Proper fencing and boundary wall is also a must to ensure the safety of the inmates .In Kerala only 7.3 percent of CCIs have CCTV and cameras (pp. 99,100,103&104).

Absence of or inadequate functioning of all these protective mechanisms for children means there is the possibility of insecure atmosphere including abuse and exploitation. Hence the quality of services in CCIs is to be seriously taken into account, so as to ensure the well being of the child.

Section 82 of JJ Act 2015 states that any person in charge of CCI who impose corporal punishment on a child is legally liable. It is found that in Kerala's CCIs most of the negative discipline enforcement method is using. . For example restraining movement of the child in 20 percent, Withholding food in 39 percent, using abusive language in 19 percent, and insulting in 30 percent (p.107).

All these measures amounts to insult and abuse of the child which is against the whole objective of the Act. Care should be taken while appointing the staff who are in close contact with the children. They need sensitization and awareness about children, their special nature and rights .So functioning of HMC and CCs should be made imperative and transparent and strict monitoring is needed.

Nutritious food, clean surrounding ,and proper bedding is not seen in most of the CCIs in Kerala .In the age of growth nutritious food is very essential for every child. Meals for each day is to be prepared in consultation with Children's committee. Special food for infants and sick children should be given .But available data in this regard is far away from satisfactory. Clean surrounding and sanitation facilities , clean drinking water and proper drainage facilities should be there in the institutions. They may not be used to routine or personal hygiene. It is the responsibility of the CCIs to make aware the importance of personal hygiene (pp.11,115).

All children admitting in CCIs should be medically examined regularly. It includes health check up at the time of admission, follow up check ups , and creation of health cards etc. But in Kerala's CCIs only 34.5 percent have check up on admission, 56.3 percent have regular health check ups .This shows lack of proper care on the part of the institutions when good health is most important pre requisite for a child's overall development (p.120).

Individual Care Plan should include proper educational assessment of each child . Proper vocational training ,life skill education and all efforts for making available modern educational facilities including new teaching learning methods is to be made. This makes them efficient and able enough to face the competition of the modern world.

In the case of Kerala's CCIs it is found that Kerala's position in the case of educational assessment and sensitive assessment of special needs children is moderate. Kerala when compared to other states known for its educational

achievement .People are more aware of their rights and duties which is achieved through proper education is hopeful for the time being (p.122).

4.3.5 Human resources

All CCIs in the country should have adequate staff with right training and skills to handle children properly to achieve the objective of the JJ Act. In Kerala it is found that the number of staff required for 1242 CCIs (as per norms) are 7054 But there is only 6883 fulltime staff 1487 is appointed as part time staff (p.131).

Without permanent and dedicated staff it fails to achieve the objective of the Act. Only permanent staff can know personal needs of the children so as to give special care for children with special needs. Persons who are appointed on temporary basis may not be interested in the well being of the children. Children may feel insecure which have long lasting implications in their future life.

It is also mandated by JJ Act that superintendent or person in charge should stay in the campus and Girl's Home must have lady superintendent or person in charge. In Kerala it is found that out of 1242 CCIs , only 982 have superintendent staying in the campus and 710 CCIs have lady superintendent or person in charge of Girl's Home. Timely and effective supervision and control is not possible in the absence of person in charge. So infrastructure in the CCIs should be so arranged as to include the accommodation of the essential staff in charge of CCIs. The presence of lady superintendent in girl's home is necessary to ensure the care and protection of children. A woman can more easily handle the issues of girls in this age group and can share their need and anxieties to a lady than a male. The gap in both these aspects in Kerala's CCIs is a matter of urgent need which affects the care and protection ensured by JJ Act (p.133).

4.3.6 Physical infrastructure

JJ Rules 2016 have clearly laid down the facilities to be given to children in CCIs. Accordingly it should be equipped with all physical infrastructure to ensure welfare and comfort of the child who is admitted in the institutions.

In Kerala almost all basic facilities made available to children. For example dormitories, sick room, visitors room, dining hall, bathroom, toilet and kitchen, almost all CCIs are equipped with these facilities. This shows the better functioning of CCIs in this aspect. Thus children get the benefit of adequately equipped basic facilities which increases the welfare and helps to achieve the best interest of the child (pp.139-140).

Adequate education facilities means separate space for different purposes related with academic purposes. There should be separate space for study room, library/reading room, counselling room, recreation and for vocational training. In Kerala out of the 1242 CCIs, 1058 have separate room for education purpose, counselling rooms seen in 538 CCIs, 723 have recreation rooms, and 343 have space for vocational training, 865 have library facility. Provision of adequate educational facilities help the children to achieve productive outcome in future. This is one of the good indicators of the functioning of Kerala's CCIs (p. 156).

Good administrative facilities include separate space for office, room for record keeping, rooms for CWC/JJB and computer room. There should be also provisions for residence of staff. This is important to ensure that children in the institution get help whenever required. In Kerala 90 percent of the institutions have residential facilities for the staff. So children feels safe and secure in the institution. They can have emotional security which increases the confidence and is helpful for the future development of the child (p.166).

Availability of security measures include strong boundary, fencing and strong structure. In Kerala 87 percent have boundary wall, 56.4 percent have fencing and 90 percent have strong structure. This shows in Kerala infrastructural facility for ensuring safety and security of children is adequate. Boundary wall and fencing keep the children and staff of the institution away from anti-social elements. They do not trespass into the institution. Also, children cannot jump out. The structure should be strong enough to withstand extreme weather changes (p. 168).

Provision for hygiene and sanitation is very important for the children to stay healthy. This include safe and pure drinking water, proper drainage system and clean bathroom and toilet facility. Drainage must be clean and drinking water should not be contaminated. In the case of clean and safe drinking water Kerala is in a better position. 98.7 percent of CCIs in Kerala provides children safe drinking water and 96 percent have good drainage system. It is found that children in CCIs of Kerala receive best quality of services in the case of sanitation and hygiene. This helps them to have good health which is essential part of the growth of the child. The child friendly, clean and safe place in the CCIs of Kerala is an inviting place for children which help for the overall development (p.174).

All CCIs should strictly follow the mandatory provisions of JJ Act and JJ model rules 2016 for achieving the best interest of the child. This includes production of children before CWC and procedures followed thereafter, keeping all records ,Individual Care Plan to assess the progress of the child and all essential records for the safety of the child. Individual care Plan is prepared only in 7.7 percent of Kerala's CCIs ,which is serious violation of the objective of the Act. It is an important document about each child which includes the background and history, his/her specific needs according to which special treatment is made. Proper record keeping is essential to maintain the well functioning and transparency of CCIs .Kerala's position in tthis regard is very poor. Most of the CCIs are not keeping essential records properly (p.185).

62.3 percent of CCIs in Kerala is regularly submitting audit accounts ,audit report and annual report (p.197).

Ignoring all these aspects in CCIs of Kerala shows greater inadequacies which should be taken in to account seriously. Otherwise it will affect the wellbeing of the child and the possibility of exploitation increases.

4.4 Conclusion

From the above analysis of the functioning of CCIs in India it is found that most of the CCIs are not strictly following the norms of JJ Act. Regarding registration, facilities for children, child -caregiver ratio, grievance redressal mechanisms, corporal punishment, adequate staff, security measures, record keeping, financial transparency, it is far away from satisfactory. Different sections of the Act clearly specify various services to be provided to the children admitted in CCIs of the country. Absence or inadequacy of essential services shows children lack the care and protection from the institutions guaranteed by the Act. Experiences from the institutions have long-lasting implications on children . The issues related with this is needed immediate attention, so that children's rights are not violated.



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CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION AND INMATES OF AFTER CARE HOME OF KOZHIKODE

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is mainly devoted to disclose the socio-economic profile of the sample respondents of the study area consisting of four CCIs in the Kozhikode districts of Kerala State, and the extent of facilities to them in the rehabilitation institution for the upliftment and making social changes. The chapter also assess the reason that separating children from the parents and family and lead to the institutional life. Selected variables were used for analyzing the data. Before going into the analytical aspects of the study, a brief profile of the respondents leads to light in the study area.

CCI is defined in section 2 (22) of JJ Act 2015 means children's home, open shelter, observation home, special homes, place of safety, SAA and fit facility under this act for providing care and protection to children who are in need of such services.

Section 41 of JJ Act 2015 mandates registrations of all CCIs in the country. Under the law, all kinds of institutions, whether run by state government or by voluntary or nongovernmental organizations that provide rehabilitation facilities for CNCP or CCL is to be registered under JJ Act within a period of 6 months from the date of commencement of this act. The act promotes both institutional and non-institutional care of these children. But it considers institutionalization as the 'last resort' and it should be for the 'best interest of the child'. It should aim at educating, rehabilitating and preparing children for their re-integration in to the society. (CIF Report, 2018)

5.2 Profile of CCI in Kozhikode

In Kozhikode, government CCIs are situated in Vellimadukunnu. CCIs in Kerala are working under Social Justice Department of Kerala. There are 6 government Child Care Institutions in Kozhikode, out of which 5 are registered under JJ Act. They are

1. Children home for boys
2. Children home for girls
3. Observation home for boys
4. Observation home for girls
5. Special home for girls
6. Home for mentally Different Children

Table 5.1

Type of CCIs in Kozhikode

Type of CCI	Registered	Not Registered
Government	5	1
NGO	25	33

Source: DCPO Kozhikode (2019 Primary Data)

In Kozhikode, there are 64 CCIs working under both Government and NGO. Only 6 CCIs are under government and 58 are working under NGO. In the case of Government CCI, 5 are registered and only one is not registered. From the above table, we can see that large numbers of child care institutions in Kozhikode are working under NGOs, which are 58 in number. 25 are registered and 33 are not registered under JJ Act.

Table 5.2

Category of Government Child Care Institutions in Kozhikode

Name	Number	Registered	Not Registered
Children home for boys (CHB)	1	(CHB)	
Children home for Girls (CHG)	1	(CHG)	
Observation Home for Boys (OHB)	1	(OHB)	
Observation Home for Girls (OHG)	1	(OHG)	
Special Home for Girls (SpHG)	1	(SpHG)	
Home for Mentally Different Children (HMDC)	1		(HMDC)

Source DCPO Kozhikode. (Primary data 2019)

HDMC is working under government and is Report submitted to director of Social Justice Department of Kerala for registration.(DCPU Kozhikode.) It can be seen that all government CCIs in Kozhikode is registered under JJ Act. This shows the better functioning of CCIs and children experience best quality of services . The purpose of registration is to make transparent the functioning of CCIs. All registered CCIs are supposed to function according to the directives of JJ Act so as to achieve the best interest of the child. But from the focus group discussion with sample it is found that most of the services not up to the standard or not at all existing. They have no attachment with the house parents/mothers. There are some bad experience from the institution which is not interested to reveal . This shows that even if all government CCIs are registered it's functioning is not so transparent. It is due to the absence of strict monitoring and action taken thereafter.

5.3 Details of staff of Child Care Institutions of Kozhikode

JJ Act prescribes details of staffs in CCIs per average 50 children. They are working under the supervision/direction of superintendent/ person in-charge of the institution. The main problems, according to the superintendent of all 4 homes are inadequate staff to take care of children. Most of the posts are vacant. In Kozhikode, DCPO has also the charge of superintendent of Boys home. As he is over burdened,

most of the duties and responsibilities cannot be performed properly. The staff details is listed in the below table 5.3.

Table 5.3

Staff details of CCIs in Kozhikode

Designation	CH (B)		CH (G)		ACH (B)		ACH (G)	
	Allowed	Now existing	Allowed	Now existing	Allowed	Now existing	Allowed	Now existing
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dy. Superintendent	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Child welfare inspector	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Care taker	7	5	7	6	2	2	1	1
Clerk	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Aaya	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
Cook	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Watchman	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pump operator	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural instructor	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PD Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counsellor	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Care provider	2	2	8	-	-	-	3	3
Dance Master	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Football Coach	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DCPO Kozhikode (Primary Date 2019)

Under JJ Act there is provision for the above said posts in all CCIs. But most of them are vacant and most of the officers are working on temporary or contract basis. This results in the poor working conditions of CCIs. The ever changing staff cannot maintain intimacy with the children. In Kozhikode CCI also in most of the posts, permanent staff is not appointed.

In the case of boys home, DCPO is the in-charge of superintendent. Pump operator is under working arrangement and from Trivandrum. Agricultural instructor is appointed from employability Centre of Kozhikode. There is no PD teacher. Even if provision for counselor, it is also on contract basis. Care provider is known as 'multi task' worker. There is no post sanctioned for dance master and one is working on temporary basis. Football coach is also not a permanent staff.

In girls home, the post of the superintendent is vacant. The person working as superintendent is in-charge of the post. Post of the deputy superintendent is vacant. The care taker is taking care of the children above 12 years. Aaya is for children below 12 years. There is no separate appointment of watchman and pump operator in girls home. Any staff in the institution will do the same. Post of PD teacher, agricultural instructor and football coach are also vacant. Counselor is appointed temporarily on daily wages. Now dance teacher is on leave. There is one educator which is appointed on contract basis for one year.

In the case of ACH for boys, according to superintendent the main problem facing the institution is lack of adequate staff. It can be seen from the table 5.3 that most of the posts are vacant or appoint temporarily or on contract basis. Post of the Dy. Superintendent, child welfare inspector, clerk, Aaya, pump operator, PD teacher, agricultural instructor, counselor, care provider, dance master, football coach are still vacant. In the case of counselor, service is making available from outside whenever needed.

In ACH for girls, superintendent is 'in-charge' of the post. There is only one care taker and she is known as 'matron'. There is 3 care providers and only cook. The other posts are vacant. There is one office assistant in the institution, who does the entire office work. When there is inadequate staff it affects the living condition of the institutions. As all staff is overburdened they fails to provide quality services mandated by the Act.

5.4 Child in Need of Care and Protection at present in the Child Care Institutions and inmates of ACH in Kozhikode

Children who are in ‘difficult circumstances’ often needs special care and protection and thus institutionalization become essential. Such children are placed by CWC in various CCIs. The details of such children in Kozhikode CCIs are given below.

Table 5.4

Child in need of care and protection in Boys home and Girls home in Kozhikode

Particulars	CH (B)	CH (G)
Age Group	5-18	5-18
No. of children allowed	100	100
Present strength	71	116
Adoption	NIL	NIL
Foster care	1	NIL
Sponsorship	NIL	NIL
Others	NIL	NIL
No. of school going children	59	116
Aided	All (Govt.)	All (Govt.)
Unaided	NIL	NIL
No. of migrated or street children	NIL	1
No. of differently abled children	3	NIL
No. of children without parents/relatives	NIL	2

Source: superintendent of CH (B) and CH (G) of Kozhikode (Primary Data 2018)

In the case of CH (B) and CH (G), the age group of children admitted is between 5-18 years. The strength of the children allowed is 100 and in boys home, the present strength is 71 and in girls home, the present strength is 116. Here also the number of children allowed is 100. At present in boys home there is no adoption and sponsorship. One child is sent for foster care. But in the case of girls home, no child is sent for non-institutional care. All children in girls home are school going but in boys home, only 59 are going to school. The rest are admitted for a short period. In

both homes, all are studying in government school. In boys home, there are no street children and children without parents. But in girls home there is one street children and 2 without parents. Three differently abled children in boys home and no such child at present in girls home. All category of CNCP (according to JJ Act) is not found in the government CCIs of Kozhikode. But the number of strength is high. The first option before CWC is send back the child to biological family (only when it is a safe place to the child) Children from other states is also sent to the concerned state. This is one of the reasons of the lack of representation of some category of vulnerable children in Kozhikode. Besides Kerala people is more aware and even if there is adverse condition in the family they give utmost care to their children and try to keep them in the family as far as possible.

Table 5.5

Inmates of ACH (B) and ACH (G), Kozhikode

Particulars	ACH (B)	ACH (G)
Age group	18-21	18-21
No. of persons allowed	50	100
Present strength	24	45
No. of persons studying	8	26
No. of persons working	16	1
No. of persons without parents/relatives	3	NIL
No. of differently abled persons	NIL	NIL
No. of persons from street or other states	NIL	1

Source: superintendent of ACH (B) and ACH (G) of Kozhikode (Primary Data 2019)

The age group of the person placed in both ACH is 18-21 years. In ACH for boys, number of persons allowed is 50 and present strength is 24. Where as in ACH (G), it is 100, 45 respectively. 8 persons are studying in ACH for boys and it is 26 in ACH for girls. The working persons in ACH for boys are 16 and it is only one in ACH for girls (trainee). There are 3 persons in ACH for boys without parents or

relatives and there is no such person in ACH for girls. No differently abled persons in both ACH. In ACH for (girls), there is only one person from other state that is Nepal .Almost all persons are from Tamilnadu. But in ACH (B), no person from street or other states. From the table 5.5 it is found that the strength is lower than actual capacity . According to the superintend of ACH for boys as they are above 18 years they leave the institution whenever they feel so. This is a main drawback of JJ Act that there is no possibility of tracking the person who left the institution.

Table 5.6

Children sent for non-institutional care by CWC Kozhikode, for the period 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adoption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster care	5	1	-	1	4	3
Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: DCPO, Kozhikode (Primary Data 2019)

All children have the right to be born and brought up in a family. That is why JJ Act and model rules 2016 gives first priority to send children to a family atmosphere. Act made provision for Non institutional Care(NIC) which include adoption, foster care and sponsorship. It is seen from table 5.6, that during the period under study there is no adoption, only a few number of children is sent for foster care and no sponsor ship. This shows poor functioning of NIC in Kozhikode CCIs . Also due to delay on the part of State Adoption Agency (SAA) Proper family for taking care of children may not found. Any way children lose the opportunity of having a family atmosphere.

5.5 Socio-economic condition of the inmates and reason to become inmates of the rehabilitation Institution in Kozhikode

The variable considered for the analysis of socio-economic condition of the respondents are Birth place of the respondents, Stay along with parents, Reason for not staying with the parents, Reason to reach home of the respondents, Age of the

respondents, Age of inmates at the Time of becoming the inmate of the home, Period of stay at home and Age at leaving the home.

5.5.1 Birth place of the respondents

As the study is about children left from the children home , their place of birth is to be known by which the socio economic political ,and cultural situation of that particular state can be informed of, which influences the way of life of the respondent's family. This helps to have an idea about their socio-economic backgrounds and the reasons for reaching the home. Birth place of the respondents of children left the home are presented in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7

Birth place of the respondents

Birth place	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Kerala	48	58	38	34	178
	64.0%	75.3%	76.0%	68.0%	70.6%
Out of Kerala	27	19	12	16	74
	36.0%	24.7%	24.0%	32.0%	29.4%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data 2019

Table shows that around 70 percent of the respondents irrespective of different type of children home from Kerala state and around 30 percent of the respondents are from out of Kerala state. This may be due to, first the child is to be produced before the CWC of concerned district, where the child is found and is placed in the nearby CCI as the case may be. Usually children from Kerala are placed in the CCI of Kerala. If the child is from other state he/she is sent to that state after due inquiry. So from the table, it is clear that about 70 percent of the respondents are born in Kerala. This means that they are born and lived in the

existing socio-economic cultural and political background of Kerala. That is they were passing through and experienced the progressive environment of Kerala.

5.5.2 Stay along with parents of the respondents

Most of the children in Kozhikode CCI were living not with their parents. This is an important reason why they reach CCI. Status of stay with their parents of the inmates before reaching the home is presented in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8

Stay along with parents of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	26	38	21	22	107
	34.7%	49.4%	42.0%	44.0%	42.5%
No	49	39	29	28	145
	65.3%	50.6%	58.0%	56.0%	57.5%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary data 2019

As per Table 5.8, above 50 percent of the respondents in all institutions were not residing with the parents due to many problems. As living away from parents, obviously they may be passing through bitter experiences.

5.5.3 The reason for not staying with the parents before reaching the home

From the child hood itself, usually children are staying with their parents or relatives. Due to various undesirable reasons, many children are unlucky to have such a biological family. The following table shows that most of the children have no knowledge about their parents.

Table 5.9

Reason for not staying with the parents before reaching the home

Reasons for children's did not live with parents	Number of children	Percentage
No parents	19	13.1
No information about parents	16	11.03
Due to poverty stay with relation	30	20.6
Abandoned by parent	8	5.5
Other reasons	18	12.4
No parents and No information about parents	14	9.6
No parents and poverty stay with relation	11	7.5
No information about parents and poverty stay with relatives	4	2.7
Poverty stay with relatives and Abandoned by parent	10	6.8
Poverty stay with relation and Other reasons	15	10.3

Source: primary data

As per the Table 5.9, 20.6% respondents were not living with parents due to poverty, but with relatives. The highest percentage constitute stayed with relatives due to poverty. Next comes no parents that is 13.1%.

Not staying with the parents means that they didn't get the support, care and protection which will experience from the family atmosphere. Naturally, it will adversely affect the growth and development of a child. It will be reflected in the behavior and potential of the child in later life. It can be inferred that (may be one of the reasons), whatever best facilities provided by Kozhikode CCIs, the children, after they left the institution didn't attain the desired level, may be due to the above said reasons.

Case study 1

He was abandoned by the parents in the ‘Ammathottil’ at 3months . Reached CCI at 5yrs. And lived there without any expectations or special happiness. Cannot remember the feelings of those days. Altogether good care was given by the persons of the institutions. Sometimes they scolded and beaten for our misbehavior .But nobody felt it as an ill treatment. We preferred playing than anything else. Nobody came to see me. I used to go to school nearby. As grown up I realized that I am an orphan. But it didn’t make any change in my feelings. Anyway studied as an average student. Passed SSLC and pre degree from boy’s home. After that went to ACH. From there learned driving. At 22yrs left ACH and lived in a temporary rented room .Married and settled . Now employed in a private firm. Owned a small house. Even if didn’t get emotional and mental support all facilities were provided by the authorities for going school and studying. Of course the better standard of living now having is due to the facilities provided by the institutions. Till now no information about the whereabouts of the parents.

5.5.4 Reason for reaching children’s home

Living in biological family atmosphere is a right of every child. For children in difficult circumstances, family may not be a place of safety. These reasons like step parents, drunkard father, conflict between parents, unemployment of parents results in institutionalization of the children.

The various factors that lead the children to children’s home are shown in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10

Reason to reach CCI

Reason for reaching home	Number of children	Percentage
Poverty	42	16.7
Family problem	23	9.1
Educational purpose	19	7.5
Abused by somebody (physical, mental, sexual)	5	2.0
Ran away from home	6	2.4
Others	13	5.2
Poverty and Family problem	27	10.7
Poverty and Educational purpose	85	33.7
Family problem and Educational purpose	12	4.8
Educational purpose and Ran away from home	2	0.8
Abused by somebody and Ran away from home	3	1.2
Poverty, Family problem and Educational purpose	14	5.6
Poverty, Family problem and Abused by somebody	1	0.4

Source: Primary data

As per the table 5.10, 9.7 percent of the sample left their homes and reached CCI due to family problem, and 16.7 percent on account of poverty. Educational purpose was the reason for reaching the home of 7.5 percent of the sample. Abused by someone compelled 2 percent and ran away from the home tempted 2.4 per cent of the sample to leave their home and to reach the children's home. Due to some other reason the 5.2 percent was left the home and reached the children's home.

From the table 5.10, it can be seen that, most of the people reached CCI due poverty to family problems. According to CWC chairperson of Kozhikode, family problem is the main reason for most of the children who reaches CCI in Kozhikode. Poverty is also another important factor. But parents will manage it somehow and

will not separate children from family. Proper schooling and nutritious food which are essential for growth of the child is not getting at the growing age from the poor family. It compelled the parents to send their children to CCIs. All these affect the child's future life.

Case study 2

Lalitha, 48yr, a known celebrity. She was from a very poor family. Mother, one sister and one brother were the other members of her family. In the childhood itself lost father or no knowledge about the father. Mother worked as housemaid. Life in those days was very miserable .Due to extreme poverty one day mother without saying even a word 'gave up' 'me in the girl's home and 'vanished'. Searching for mother cried a lot .It was at 8 yrs. somebody took me in and gave me food. Life in the home was not at all happy. Always remembering mother and family. I have joined school .But didn't like to go to school and mingling with the peer group. I was an arrogant child. Always sad and want to go back home. Mother came to see me some times. But didn't take me back. Lived there for 6yrs. One day one of my relatives came to the institution and bring me back to my home. Mother died. We three lived with the relatives. Studied till SSLC. Passed through several bitter expediencies. Didn't get any moral support from the institution. They just do their duties. But the experience from the institution has an important role in the behavioural formation in later life.

Case study 3

Kanakambaram aged 38, now living in 'Mahila mandiram', from Andhrapradesh. Reached ACH at 19 yrs. There were lots of members in the family. There was one man in our family, whom I called 'father'. Later I came to know that he was not my actual father. Mother was helpless. There was lots of children .Regularly didn't go to school. Somehow studied till 8th standard. Life in the family was so unbearable that suffered both physical and mental harassment. One day decided to run away from home and reached Ernakulam railway station. Wandered lots of days in the city and premises. Police bring me to ACH . Till this day no one

came to take me back. Learned stitching from ACH. From 23yrs onwards living in Mahila Mandiram without doing any productive work.

Both case study show the miserable and helpless past of the respondents. These reasons reached them to CCIs. Due to inadequate, untrained and overburdened staff they failed to take special and individual attention of children who needs special care. The holistic development of children aimed by JJ Act is undermined here.

5.5.5 Age of the respondents

Present age of the respondents, age at the time of reaching the home and age at the time of leaving the home are important in ascertaining the nature and reason of reaching the home. Age has the significant role in a person's life as many important occurrences are related with the person's age. Age wise distributions of the respondents are presented in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11

Age wise distribution of the respondents

Particulars	Average age
Average age of respondents at present	37
Average age of respondents at entering the institution	8.9
Average year of respondents stayed in the home	10.2
Average age of respondent left the home	18/22

Source: primary data

5.5.5.a Average age of the respondents at present

Most of the respondents between the age group 30-40 years. This indicator is used in the study to know that what they are doing now and whether they attained a better standard of living at this age because of the rehabilitation facilities of CCIs. In Kerala usually at this period a person is almost settled in life. So the present age of the respondent is important.

5.5.5.b Average age at entering the institution

Table 5.11 shows that the average age at which child is placed in children's home is 8 to 9 yrs. This data is important, as the age at which child is separated from the biological family. Childhood is the time when almost all values and awareness are internalized. What/how will be a child's future life is almost depending on the experiences he/she face in childhood. Whatever facilities available in CCIs cannot replace the warmth of a good family environment. So according to JJ Act, institutionalization should be of last resort in the case of a child in difficult circumstances.

According to JJ Act, in the case of child care institutions, children who are in the age group 5-18 years are placed. In the case of ACH, it is 18-21 years. In Kozhikode CCI also most of the children are placed when they are above 5 years and left when they are 18 years. In after care home they are admitted only after 18 years and leave the institution when 21 years. When there are exceptional cases , they are sent with the parents or relatives, only after ensuring the interest and safety of the child.

5.5.5.c Period of stay in the institution

Longer period of stay at CCIs results in 'institutional syndrome' in many children. No child care institutions can provide the family atmosphere. The child should be placed in CCIs only if there is no other option. According to Nivedita das Gupta (Institutional care: impacts on children) children who are in the institutional care for long period is more likely to have limited positive impacts which continues in their future life which affects growth and development in the future.

This data is used as an indicator to know the mental and emotional stability of the child after they left the institution. It will have long term effect in the child's life. The child reaches the institution due to undesirable reasons. The gravity of the problem may increase due to institutionalization. From the data, it is observed that almost all respondents left the institution at the age of 18/21 years that is longer period of childhood spent in child care institutions. This results in both good and bad

experiences for the child. While the interaction with the respondents, it can be realized that only in financial terms they are better off and in the case of other qualities of life essential for human being, they are lacking something.

5.5.5.d Age at leaving the home

According to JJ Act, the children in boys home and girls home have to leave at the age of 18 years. But if they have to continue their education, one or more years may be allowed. In between, if the parents decide to take them back, the child is sent with them only by considering the safety and security of the child. After 18 years the child can be sent for after care facility. He/she can continue till the age of 21 years. As after 18 years, the person is considered as an adult he/she can leave the institution when they want to be so.

It is observed from the table 5.11 that, most of the children left the institution after the end of the period that is in the children's home, it is 18 years and in ACH, it is 21 years. This shows that they have no other option. The data may also give information about the family background of the children, which is one of the reasons why they reach CCIs, that is family cannot take care of them because of the uncomfortable atmosphere there

5.6 Conclusion

From the analysis it follows that most of the respondents are from Kerala and majority of them not staying with parents, as they have no parents. They reached various Homes due to poverty and family problems. Home was not at all a comfortable place. So to continue education they reached children's home. They entered the institution at an average age of 8- 9yrs, stayed for 10yrs and left at 18/21 yrs. From this it can be inferred that in between no one came to take them back due to uncomfortable atmosphere there which lead them to these institutions.



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CHAPTER VI

LIFE AND FACILITIES IN THE REHABILITATION INSTITUTION

6.1 Introduction

The meaning of Rehabilitation 'is the act of restoring something to its original state'. The noun 'Rehabilitation' comes from the prefix 're' meaning again and 'habitat' meaning make fit (dictionary meaning).

According to World Report on Disability rehabilitation is a set of measures that assist individuals who experience disability to achieve and maintain optimal functioning in interaction with their environments (WHO, 2011).

So rehabilitation institutions are meant for the multidimensional development of an individual. In the present study rehabilitation institutions are Child Care Institutions meant for the care and protection of child in difficult circumstances. These are registered under JJ Act and is working according to the directions of the Act. These measures are for the development and re integration of these children with the society. The facilities provided by CCIs in Kozhikode and how far it is useful to them is analyzed in this chapter.

6.2 Time table in the institution

According to the provision of JJ Act all CCIs in the country shall have a daily routine or time table for children, which balances all activities in the institution and providing for the individual needs of children. Adherence and management of routine is important indicator of quality of Institutional services. A well formulated routine should balance all facilities including education, recreation, and time for personal care. It keeps children engaged and gainfully occupied and can spend leisure time productively.. In the case of children in CCI it would help them to become confident and doing things effectively and efficiently. They will be more

disciplined in life which help to regain self confidence, and enable them to move forward successfully. Opinion of the inmates regarding the help of time table in the institution to do the activities time-bonded is presented in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1

Opinion of the inmates regarding the help of time table in the institution to do the activities time-bounded

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	73	77	20	30	200
	97.3%	100.0%	40.0%	60.0%	79.4%
No	2	0	30	20	52
	2.7%	0.0%	60.0%	40.0%	20.6%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.1 reveals that cent percent of the inmates from girls home opined that timetable in the Institution helped to live and do the activities in time-bound. But only two respondent of boy's home (2.7%) opined that the time table was not helped to do all the activities time-bound. In the case of after care home girls 60.0% of the respondents opined that timetable in the Institution helped to live and do the activities in time-bound, but it is only 40.0% for after care homeboys.

As it is mandatory by the JJ Act that, there should be well thought out daily routine for children in all CCIs, it is strictly following in all government CCIs of Kozhikode. It helps them all to do their day today activities time bounded both when living in the institution and after they left. A disciplined life is an essential indicator of quality of life.

But the superintendent of After Care Home for Boys opined that even if there is time table for the inmates, often it is not so easy to follow it strictly. As the inmates are above 18 years of age and most of them will go out in the morning and come back only in the late evening, the purpose of time table is no so effective.

6.3 Mode of influence of time-table for the inmates to the completion of activities in the institution time-bounded.

Table 6.2

Mode of influence of time table for the completion of activities

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls
As all the activities done time bound it helps to lead a decent life	17 (23.3)	20 (26)	6 (30)	9 (30)
It helps to improve family relationship	4 (5.5)	4 (5.2)	0 (0)	3 (10)
Children became efficient and able to do their duties by themselves	1 (1.3)	5 (6.5)	2 (10)	0 (0)
It helps to have a decent of life and Improve family relationship	2 (2.7)	4 (5.2)	1 (5)	1 (3.3)
It helps to have a decent of life and Children became efficient and able to do their duties themselves	16 (22)	13 (16.9)	3 (15)	4 (13.3)
All of the above	33 (45.2)	31 (40.2)	8 (40)	13 (43.4)

Source: Primary data.

Table 6.2 reveals that most of the inmates in all the institution opined that the time table of the institution helped to do the activities in time bound and it helped to lead a descent life after leaving the home. It also helped them to make their children more efficient.

As per the table 6.2 most of the children revealed that as they lived in institution by following the time table, it helped to live a decent life after leaving the CCI. So from the response by the children who were inmates of these institutions, it can be realized that all government CCIs are effectively implementing the time table for the well-being of the children.

6.4 Rehabilitation programmes in the institution

Table 6.3

Rehabilitation programmes in the institution

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls
Adoption	0 (0)	1 (1.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Foster care	11 (14.7)	4 (5.2)	4 (8)	8 (16)
Sponsorship	2 (2.6)	2 (2.6)	2 (4)	1 (2)
Not applicable	62 (82.7)	70 (90.9)	44 (88)	41 (82)

Source: Primary data, 2018

JJ Act 2000 and the Model Rules framed thereunder provide for the rehabilitation and re integration of children through sponsorship foster care adoption and aftercare [Revised ICPS P- 47] Non institutional services are based on Article 20 and 21 of UNCRC and the conviction that ‘ ‘ Every child’s best interests are met in a nurturing family environment and it is every child’s basic right to be brought up in a family ‘’. Whatever best facilities provided by CCIs it cannot replace the atmosphere of a family. The negative and painful experiences in large impersonal institutions may result in ‘institutional child syndrome ‘accompanied by long term emotional psychological and personality problems.

So when a child is produced before CWC biological family is the first consideration and it is a child's right. Family usually protects and gives emotional support to the child. It gives the love and care which is essential for the all-round development of a child. If biological family is not such a place to a child the next options are any other family or relatives who are ready to take care of the child. Important ones under JJ Act are:-

1. Adoption
2. Foster Care
3. Sponsorship.

The prime consideration before CWC is 'best interest of the child'. But from the response it is clear that, in Kozhikode the number of children who are sent for non-institutional care is very low. This may be due to various reasons like, a place absolutely which protects or take care of the child may not be found out, the child may not be interested etc. There is also legal and procedural delay which affect the functioning of SAA and CARA.

From the official records of Child Protection Office also it is clear that number of children sent for non-institutional care for the last five years is very low.

6.5 Role of house mothers/ fathers

The duties and functions of house mother/father is assigned by superintendent /person in charge They have to perform duties accordingly. They are supposed to keep close contact with children and to take care of them. Their duties and responsibilities include:

1. Handle every child in the Institution with love and affection
2. Provide all those facilities to the child like clothing, toiletries etc.
3. Maintain discipline among children.
4. Implement the daily routine of every child in effective manner.
5. Look after maintenance, sanitation and maintain hygienic surroundings etc.

Assistance received from the house mothers/ fathers in the CCI is presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4

Activities in which the house mothers/ fathers helped in the home

Particulars	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondent	Percentage	No: of respondent	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Keep your places and things clean	6	8	4	5.2	9	18.0	10	20.0
Washing clothes & Keep your places & things clean	14	18.7	12	15.6	41	82.0	40	80.0
Bathing, Washing clothes & Keep your places & things clean	3	4.0	6	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bathing, Washing clothes, Keep your places & things clean, cutting nails and hair	36	48	32	41.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bathing, Washing clothes, Keep your places & things clean, cutting nails	16	21.3	23	29.8	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.4 reveals that the inmates in the boys home and girls home got the help from house mothers/ fathers in bathing nail cutting washing clothes and keep places and things clean. JJ Act directs that house mother /father should take care of all children and provide the above said facilities similarly to all of them. But from the table it is found that some children got some services and some others received another service. Situation of inadequate and everchanging staff results in absence of proper care to children. Only from CCI children get assistance for bathing, cutting nails and washing clothes. In ACH as they are grown up persons, they manage by themselves.

CCI under JJ Act is a home away from home to children. These vulnerable children reach CCIs mostly due to poverty and family problems. Love, affection, care and protection are most essential part of child's development. From the table

6.4, it is clear that in total house parents took care for them and naturally they feel safe and secure. It gives them the feel of 'being wanted'. This emotional stability helps them in the future life. Even if generally, there was help from house mother/father there are differences of opinion regarding the same. It is evident from the following 2 case studies.

Case study 4

Maneesha, now 32years old lady lived 8 years in girl's home. Drunkard father used to come home and quarreled with step mother. I did'nt like that lady. My grandmother also was there in the house. She was loving But was helpless. Have one younger brother. One day one handsome young man whom we called 'mama' came and took my brother with him. I cried a lot. After some months my grandmother brought me to girl's home. She had no other option. Slowly I realized the truth that I am an orphan and nobody in this world is waiting for me. As usual there was one house mother /aya who was in charge of children. As most of us were from bad family environment we tried to seek dependency on aya. She was loving and careful. Showed intimacy to us. We shared our issues and gave proper attention. Unfortunately she was transferred (may be). The person came next was so cruel and didn't care us. Always scolded and beaten. Not cleaned our places, and no help was given. We are not courage enough to give complaint. Suffered a lot. After 2 years she also transferred.

Case study 5

When came to boy's home there was no house father for a long period We ourselves done most of the cleaning work. Some other person was there who were taking care of us. But never helped us in any manner. There was lack of coordination in all aspects. Other officers in the institution also behaved indifferently. All other physical facilities were there. We got nutritious and quality food, clean surrounding and drinking water, good education, and the facility of doctor, counselor and trainer were available. Of course, no mis behavior from the officers. All done their duties very well. But didn't get personal attention.

6.6 Children's committee

UNCRC guaranteed children the right to be heard and they have the right to participate and express their opinion. Children's participation in CCIs are ensured by setting up Children's Committee by the person- in charge. It should have the representation of all children. These committees shall be constituted solely by children. Membership of the inmates in the various committees in the institution is presented in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5

Membership in the various committees in the institution

Particulars	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of responders	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Food committee	8	10.6	10	12.9	5	10	10	20
Art and cultural committee	11	14.7	12	15.7	2	4	2	4
Games, sports, entertainment committee	20	26.7	9	11.7	2	4	2	4
Library committee	4	5.3	2	2.6	3	6	1	2
Conduct and behavioral committee	5	6.7	2	2.6	2	4	1	2
Art and cultural committee And Games, sports, entertainment committee	7	9.3	19	24.7	12	24	7	14
Food committee, Art and cultural committee And Games, sports, entertainment committee	20	26.7	23	29.8	24	48	27	54

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.5 discloses that the inmate of the various institutions are the members of different committees such as Food committee Art & cultural committee

Games, sports and entertainment committee Library committee and Conduct and behavioral committee.

From the table 6.5, it is clear that almost all children who come under the sample are a member of any of the committee in the CCIs. Presence of children's committee in the institution shows the participation of children in the working of the institution. They take the leadership role, expressed their views and they got the opportunity to be heard. But main drawback found is that some children didn't get the opportunity to have a member of all committees. Different committee is formed for different purposes and is giving different experiences.

Superintendent of both boy's home and girls home is of the opinion that children's committee is functioning properly and children participate in the working of CCI. They become more active and responsible and make suggestions. But in the case of ACH for boys, there is no separate children's committee, but it is meeting between superintendent and inmates. In the case of ACH for girls, there is open house meeting and committee for inmates, where they can express their views and make suggestions. It is the way for participation instead of separate committee as in the case of children's home for boys and girls.

6.7 Children's Committee Benefits to Children

1. Children become more self confident as they have to take leadership role and to do things by their own.
2. They can learn how to become responsible citizens.
3. As they have to make decision with responsibility which is very essential in a person's life. They achieve this skill by participating in Children's committee.
4. It helps to achieve leaderships skills among children
5. It creates healthy relationship between children and adults.
6. Children become aware about their rights and responsibilities and attain social and political awareness

Abilities attained by the inmates while participating the various committees in the institution are presented in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6

Abilities attained while participating the various committees in the institution

Particulars	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Attained leadership	12	16	13	16.9	7	14	10	20
Attained leadership and became confident	15	20	19	24.7	12	24	10	20
Attained leadership and interact with society without prejudice	11	14.7	12	15.6	8	15	6	12
Attained leadership , child face public without hesitation and became confident	14	18.7	9	11.7	8	16	7	14
Attained leadership ,and became confident and child face public without hesitation	10	13.3	7	9	6	12	7	14
Attained leadership , child face public without hesitation, and became confident child face public without hesitation	13	17.3	17	22	9	18	10	20

Source: Primary Data, 2018

It is seen from the table 6.6, that the qualities attained by participating in various committees are: attained leadership, Can face public without hesitation, became confident and can interact with society without prejudice.

There is a positive change in the quality of life of inmates of all CCIs. Almost all children from boys home and girls home utilize the benefits from the committee and they become more efficient. So the presence and functioning of children's committee is in a good manner in both children's home. Even though the committee is not properly functioning in ACH for boys and girls, they got

opportunity to participate in the working of the institution and they become more confident and attained leadership quality.

6.8 Complaint Box

As per the provisions of JJ Act all CCIs should keep a complaint/ suggestion box to which the child can make the complaint anonymously. It should be checked in the presence of members of children’s committee by the officer concerned in every week. All decisions taken there by be for the welfare of the children.

Consideration of the complaint given by the inmates and provide proper solution to the inmates are presented in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7

Consideration of the complaint and provide proper solution to the inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	72 96.0%	70 90.9%	45 90.0%	49 98.0%	236 93.7%
No	3 4.0%	7 9.1%	5 10.0%	1 2.0%	16 6.3%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.7 shows that most of the respondent (93.7%) who left from various homes opined that the authorities are favorable to consider the complaint given by the inmates and provided proper solution to the inmates. But 6.3% of the total respondents opined that the authorities are not given due importance to consider the complaint given by the inmates and provide proper solution to the inmates. On the discussion conducted with this percentage of respondents it is found that there was no regular monitoring by the management committee and often ignored the complaint in which some important officers involved. Even if the percentage is low the different opinion from the respondents is to be given due importance. This shows

another picture of the institutions under study. Improper functioning of children’s committee means violating the right to participation and the right to be heard of children.

Presence of complaint box shows the consideration towards children’s problem by the institution. All four institutions placed complaint box and made proper follow up (As per the table 6.7). This shows that their suggestions and problems are given due attention and solution. They got self-respect and helps for personality developments.

6.9 Satisfaction of the inmates for the various complaints given by them and redressed by the authority.

Table 6.8

Satisfaction of the inmates for the complaint redressed by the authority

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls
Yes	35 48.7%	41 58.6%	23 51.1%	23 47%
No	3 4.1%	6 8.5%	5 11.1%	2 4.0%
To some extent	34 47.2%	23 32.9%	17 37.8%	24 49%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.8 discloses that around 50% of the inmates from all Homes are satisfied by the complaint redressal mechanism. But a small number of the total respondents opined that the authorities are not given due importance to consider the complaint given by the inmates and provide proper solution and they are not satisfied. Table 6.8 also shows that 47.2% from B.H, 32.9% from GH, 37.8% from ACH for boys, 49% from ACH for girls of the respondents are satisfied to some extent.

Children from both homes and inmates of ACH for boys and girls opined that they are satisfied with the grievance redressal system. But according to the superintendent for ACH for boys and girls, it is not properly using by the inmates. They expressed their complaints and views in the meeting by superintendent and inmates. Anyway their suggestions are always considered with due attention and follow up.

6.10 Method of encouraging good behavior of the inmates by the authorities of the institution.

As part of Child protection policy, when a child shows any good behavior he/ she shall be given special consideration and some reward or benefit can be given. The same may be marked in the case file of the child. The child shall be appreciated properly. A reward may be fixed and handed over to the parent or guardian when leaves the Institution.

Method of encouraging good behavior of the inmates by the authorities of the institution is presented in Table 6.9.

Table 6.9

Method of encouraging good behavior of the inmates in the care home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Congratulates in the special meeting	2 2.7%	3 3.9%	1 2.0%	1 2.0%	7 2.8%
Officers concerned congratulates & said good words	65 86.7%	61 79.2%	39 78.0%	44 88.0%	209 82.9%
Did not consider properly	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.8%
Others	1 1.3%	3 3.9%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	5 2.0%
1 and 2	7 9.3%	9 11.7%	8 16.0%	5 10.0%	29 11.5%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.9 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents toward the method of encouraging good behavior of the inmates are Congratulates in the special meeting (2.8%), Officers concerned congratulates & said good words (82.9%), Did not consider properly (0.8%) and Congratulates in the special meeting and Officers concerned congratulates & said good words (11.5%).

From the table 6.9, it is clear that all their achievements and good behavior were appreciated. Superintendent of all four homes is of the opinion that they also became happy when children/inmates specially behaved in good manner or they have any type of achievement. They will be encouraged. Almost all of the inmates responded that, they got enough encouragement from the institution which helped to shape their personality in their future life.

While researcher was making discussion with the superintendent of girl's home, some girls who are inmates of the institution came to the office. They are very happy to inform her that they wone some match and got prize in the cultural program. It is observed that she also is so proud and happy. She sincerely hugged them and deeply congratulated. This incident was touching and one can realize that mere good words and expression from the person concerned increases the confidence of children which have long lasting implication on a person's life.

6.11 Method of handling bad behavior of the inmates .

When there is unacceptable behavior from the child, the action taken shall be in such a way that should not be of a corporal punishment It should not hurt or insult the child in any manner . The punishment should be by considering the nature and degree of violation and the age of the child. It can be in the form of warning, some housekeeping task can be assigned and to write some impositions, and some privileges like playing, recreation etc. can be prohibited for a while.

Method of handling bad behavior of the inmates by the authorities of the institution is presented in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10

Method of handling bad behavior of the inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Advise	18 24.0%	26 33.8%	17 34.0%	11 22.0%	72 28.6%
Counseling	3 4.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	2 4.0%	6 2.4%
Punishment	1 1.3%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.8%
Advice and counseling	29 38.7%	42 54.5%	29 58.0%	21 42.0%	121 48.0%
Advice and punishment	24 32.0%	7 9.1%	4 8.0%	16 32.0%	51 20.2%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.10 discloses that as per the opinion of the respondents toward the Method of handling bad behavior of the inmates are advise (28.6%), Counseling (2.4%), punishment (0.8%), advice and counseling (48.0%) and advice and punishment (20.2%).

According to the provisions of JJ Act, when there is unacceptable behavior from the child, the punishment should not amount to a mental or physical harassment. Should not humiliate or insult the child and should not affect the dignity of the child. In the above table 6.10, it is clear that in the government CCIs of Kozhikode, when there is bad behavior, they were advised and given counseling. A small percentage of them opined that they got mild punishment. No one was punished severely or insulted which affect their personality development. But the following case study gives a different experience.

Case study 6

One boy from our home tried to escape. He was from some of the neighboring state. From the beginning itself he was not mingling with us and was very sad always. In the childhood itself he lost his parents. Sometimes he refused to take food and did not participate in any of the activities of the home. In all that time he was scolded and beaten. As he was brought back by police he was punished severely in our presence. Locked in a room. At that time, we are not aware that it was against law or rather all are afraid of expressing our protest.

The respondent explained the incident only after he is assured that it will be kept confidential. It seems that even now they are afraid of something related with their past life in the institution, which is not desirable.

6.12 Presence of bad behavior from the institution to the inmates.

The constitution of India guarantees children equal rights as children and equality before law. It is the responsibility of State Governments to frame child protection policy to create a safe living atmosphere for all children especially vulnerable children. They should be protected from all kinds of abuse, neglect and exploitation. A child protection policy provides guidelines omanagement for the staff and CCIs to ensure safe environment for children. so that no child is maltreated in any way. In case any such event occurs the person in charge must consider it with due importance. Children can report to the concerned authority or 1098 ChildLine number. The person in charge must place the complaint before CWC or committee. A counselor can be deputed to overcome the trauma of the child.

Presence of bad behavior like physical, mental and emotional from the Institutions to the inmates is presented in Table 6.11.

Table 6.11

Presence of bad behavior from the institution to the inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	25	23	13	16	77
	33.3%	29.9%	26.0%	32.0%	30.6%
No	50	54	37	34	175
	66.7%	70.1%	74.0%	68.0%	69.4%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.11 shows that most of the respondent (69.4%) who left from various homes opined that they never faced any bad behavior from the authorities of the institution. But 30.6% of the total respondents opined that they faced bad behavior from the authorities of the institution.

The child protection for all CCIs aimed to provide a safe and protective environment for the child. So the staff and other inmates of the CCIs are supposed to deal children with dignity and should behave towards them without guilty intension i.e. should not use abusive words or action of any type. So majority of the children revealed that (as per the table 6.11) they had no such experience from the staff. They didn't insult or abused.

The superintendent of after care home for boys and girls said that there was no noticeable incident in the institution. According to superintend of ACH girls, homosexuality is the main issue of in the institution. It was very difficult to deal with this problem. They seek the assistance for counselor from outside (as the post is vacant) and advised in a limited manner.

One point here to notice is, as usual, the superintendent of ACH of girls considered homosexuality as a great sin where she cannot handle the problem. There is the possibility that this attitude may be reflected in her all approaches towards other issues of inmates .So while appointing staff of these type of institutions,

persons who are specially trained and with proper understanding should be given priority as it needs dedication , lots of time and not a mere ‘job’

6.13 Nature of giving complaint due to the experience of physical, mental and emotional bad behavior from the Institutions

Table 6.12

Nature of giving complaint by the inmates to the authorities

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	4	9	5	3	21
	16.0%	39.1%	38.5%	18.8%	27.3%
No	21	14	8	13	56
	84.0%	60.9%	61.5%	81.2%	72.7%
Total	25	23	13	16	77
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.12 shows that most of the respondent (72.7%) opined that they never lodged complaint against the bad behavior from the authorities of the institution. But 27.3% of the total respondents opined that they had .

From the above table 6.12, when there is such incident they were not ready to complain. Only a small number of them complained against the abuse. According to these children, they were afraid of the consequences. Sometimes they faced rude words and actions from the staff, but no sexual abuse was faced. Anyway, all respondents from all CCIs was revealed that even if some type of misbehavior, none of them severely punished or insulted or maltreated them in any way.

6.14 Approach of the officers of the Institution towards various complaints given by the inmates.

Table 6.13

Approach of the officers of the Institution towards complaint by the inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Consider positively and reported to the higher authority	2 50.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 33.3%	3 14.3%
Imposed deserved punishment upon the accused	2 50.0%	8 88.9%	5 100.0%	2 66.7%	17 81.0%
Didn't give adequate importance	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 4.8%
Discouraged the complaint	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Total	4 100.0%	9 100.0%	5 100.0%	3 100.0%	21 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.13 discloses that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the approach of the officers of the Institution towards complaint by the inmates are Considered positively and reported to the higher authority (14.3%), Imposed deserved punishment upon the accused (81.0%), and Didn't give adequate importance (4.8%) and no one discouraged the complaint.

When they made complaint against the abuse, the authorities handle it carefully and took proper actions and reported to the higher authority.

According to superintendent of boys home, there was an incident of sexual abuse before three years. They informed the police, took proper actions and released the accused on bail. Usually if any such incident they inform to CWC, DCPO or police as the case may be. The authorities always give special care that no child should be maltreated in any manner.

From the above analysis even if majority is answered that they never faced any type of abuse and according to the respondents who experienced it, their complaint was handled properly, There is the possibility of such undesirable incident. Researcher got such information from some of the respondents who are not ready to reveal identity of any of the persons involved. The incident is like this.

One day while sleeping someone through window touched private parts. Afraid and suddenly woke up and screamed. The person ran away. But clearly identified the person. He was one of the staff of the institution. That person also realized it. The next day the incident was considered by the authority .Gave statement about that person. She was only 12 years and was unaware of the rights , abuse ,exploitation etc. Didn't know what happened thereafter. After some day the concerned person came to the victim and threatened that if go forward with the complaint there will be undesirable consequences. There after due to different types of feelings and was afraid of every thing dropped the issue. There was no one to help.

It is found that even if there may be a few of such incidences it should be considered seriously. It shows the absence of due care and protection which is the aim of the CCIs. There was no one to help the child. The trauma experienced by the child cannot overcome and is beyond any explanation. The society should have easy accessibility to all CCIs . Its function should be transparent. The service of the counselor must be made available always. The authorities should be more considerate towards children.

As the respondents are even now afraid of some one or something and they are not ready to reveal such incidences. This is a serious drawback. But they agreed that they experienced bad behavior from the institution which was not handled properly by the authorities.

6.15 Management committee.

According to JJ Act, all CCIs have management committee to monitor the progress of the child and the functioning of the institution. It should have meeting every month and it should be recorded. Management Committee must ensure the effective functioning of grievance redressal mechanisms like complaint box/suggestion box and children's committee

Perception of inmates towards due importance given by Management committee to needs and complaints of inmates is presented in Table 6.14

Table 6.14

Importance given by Management committee to needs and Complaints of inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	61	54	34	41	190
	81.3%	70.1%	68.0%	82.0%	75.4%
No	2	2	1	1	6
	2.7%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%
Occasionally	12	21	15	8	56
	16.0%	27.3%	30.0%	16.0%	22.2%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

According to the provisions of the JJ Act, every CCI shall have a management committee which should monitor the progress of every child and should take care of and address the opinion and suggestion of the children and other inmates of CCI.

In the case of CCIs of Kozhikode, according to table 6.14, most of the children were satisfied about the functioning of management committee. It means that their opinions and grievances are properly considered. Definitely it will increase the confidence level. According to the superintendent of boys home and girls home,

it will meet monthly. Discussions with children/representatives of children in the children’s committee make its function transparent. Based on the school records also, the performance of the child is evaluated. The superintendent of ACH for girls and boys told that management committee will not regularly meet, but only when it is needed. The requirements and suggestions of the inmates is expressed in the meeting and give due considerations to it. Thus children have representation in the functioning of the institution.

6.16 Children need special care in the institution

Children need special care in the institution due to the physical or mental disability is presented in the Table 6.15.

Table 6.15

Children need special care in the institution

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	23	14	9	16	62
	30.7%	18.2%	18.0%	32.0%	24.6%
No	52	63	41	34	190
	69.3%	81.8%	82.0%	68.0%	75.4%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Children who need special attention belong to the category of CNCP. They require separate care which is supposed to be provided by CCIs under JJ Act. Table 6.15 shows that most of the respondent (75.4%) who left various homes opined that they do not belong to the children with special needs due to the physical or mental disability. But 24.6% of the total respondents belong to the children who need special attention.

In Kozhikode CCI, as per the table 6.15, the number of children who needs special care due to mental or physical disability is very low.

6.17 Presence of trainer or instructor in the institution for special care of the inmates due to the physical or mental disability

Table 6.16

Presence of trainer / instructor in the institution for special care

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	24	39	0	0	63
	32.0%	50.6%	.0%	.0%	25%
No	51	38	50	50	189
	68.0%	49.4%	100%	100%	75%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

JJ Act mandates provision for special instructor in every CCI to take care of the children with special needs A teacher who are specially trained for such children is to be appointed. Special units equipped with special equipment may be created if there is 10 or more number of special needs children in CCI. This helps them to develop the ability of self – reliance, self-confidence and to attain a good quality of life in future.

Table 6.16 reveals that only in boy’s home and girl’s home they got the services of special trainer. All respondents from ACH for boys and girls opined that they do not get the presence and care of the trainer or instructor in the institution at the time of their period to provide help and training

From the superintendents of all institutions, it is realized that even if the number of children which needs special care is very low, the institution make use of the services of the counselor and often act as both instructor and counselor.

6.18 Responses of the inmates regarding the usefulness of the presence of trainer / instructor in the institution for special care

Table 6.17

Usefulness of the presence of trainer / instructor in the institution for special care

How far it was helpful for you in the future	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of responder	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
To get good job	3	13	4	28.57	1	11.1	1	6.25
To reduce dependence on others	3	13	3	24.4	2	22.2	3	18.75
Increased mental strength and confidence	6	26	2	14.28	1	11.1	2	12.5
Did not have any influence	1	0.43	1	7.14	1	11.1	1	6.25
To get good job and To reduce dependence on others	2	8.69	1	7.14	1	11.1	1	6.25
To reduce dependence on others and Increased mental strength and confidence	3	13	1	7.14	1	11.1	4	25
To get good job and Increased mental strength and confidence	2	8.69	1	7.14	1	11.1	2	12.5
To get good job and To reduce dependence on others and Increased mental strength and confidence	3	13	1	7.14	1	11	2	12.5

Source: Primary Data, 20181

Table 6.17 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the usefulness of the presence of trainer / instructor in the institution for special care are helped to get good job, helped to reduce dependence on others ,and increased mental strength and confidence , and a small number is of the view that they do not have any influence.

As per the table, the presence of such instructor increased their confidence level and helped to reduce dependence on others in their future life. According to the

superintendent of boys home and girls home, there is no full time instructor for the same. But there is 'Aaya' who take special care of such children and in the school, there is special educator for these children. Even if there is provision for such appointment, the post is vacant.

In after care home for boys and girls, there is no such instructor at all and also no such persons are in the institution for the last few years. Usually they managed to take care of themselves. Often counsellors provide this service. From the discussion with the respondents who did not get the services of the instructor it is found that during that period the post was vacant. This was an important drawback as these children have to depend on others than normal children. Here the institution fails to take care of such children even if the number is very low.

6.19 Sports and Games

Every CCI shall promote and organize sports, games, art and craft. If a child shows exceptional talent in particular area Institution should promote the same. For training those students who are talented in Sports, art and craft a teacher/trainer shall be available daily for some time and shall perform his duties under the supervision of person in charge. As sports and recreation are key to every Child's development, it is the responsibility of person- in- charge to make sure the availability of such services through which children learn several good qualities. It also provides relief from daily stressful routine to the children

Participation of the inmates in Arts, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the institution is presented in Table 6.18.

Table 6.18

Participation of the inmates in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	75 100.0%	75 97.4%	48 96.0%	50 100.0%	248 98.4%
No	0 0.0%	2 2.6%	2 4.0%	0 0.0%	4 1.6%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.18 reveals that most of the (98.4%) of the respondents regularly participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the institution. But 1.6% of the total respondents opined that they do not participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the institution.

JJ Act mandates that every CCI shall promote sports, games and other such cultural activities. Table 6.18 shows that, irrespective of type of CCIs and gender all are interested or participated in sports and games. This shows that it will positively affect their attitude toward life and society.

6.20 Opinion of the inmates regarding the arrangements to inmates for participating in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities by the authorities

Table 6.19

Arrangements to inmates for participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls
Yes	74 98.7%	75 100.0%	48 100.0%	49 98.0%
No	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.19 discloses that most of the respondents is of the opinion that the authorities made proper arrangements to the inmates to participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the institution. Only a negligible percentage of the total respondents opined that authorities didn't make adequate arrangements to participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the institution.

JJ Act also directs that the institution shall make all arrangements and help for those children who have special interest and capacity in any area. The inmates of the institution agreed that the institution always encouraged them and made all arrangements to participate in sports and games.

In the case of ACH for boys, there is persons who are talented in football, weight lifting etc. Even if there is no coach and instructor in institution; they get training of the instructor from outside. Institution make all arrangements for these persons to make use of the facility.

In the case of ACH for girls also there is no such instructor within the institution. But there are inmates with special talent and the institution provides all kinds of help and promotes them. They take part in sports, drawing competition dancing competition and win prize. Boy's home and girls home have no such trainer or PD teacher who is appointed on regular basis. But services of these people will make available to children whenever is needed.

6.21 Arrangements provided by the authority to inmates for participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities

Table 6.20

Arrangements provided by the authority to inmates for participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities

Type of encouragement	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
congratulate when won and gave strength when lose	4	5.3	9	11.7	5	10	2	4
Economical help and congratulate when won and gave strength when lose	2	2.7	4	5.2	3	6	2	4.0
Economical help, Came along with us to the competition venue and encouraged	2	2.7	2	2.5	1	2	1	2.0
Came along with us to the competition venue and encouraged, gave adequate training and congratulate when won and gave strength when lose	35	46.7	38	50.6	21	43.75	25	51.0
Economical help, Came along with us to the competition venue and encouraged, gave adequate training and congratulate when won and gave strength when lose	30	40.0	21	27.3	17	35.41	17	34.6
Others	1	2.7	1	1.3	1	2.0	2	4.0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.20 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the arrangements provided by the authority to inmates for participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities are economical help , gone along with them to the competition venue, and encouraged, gave adequate training/ coaching from the Institution and Congratulated when won and gave strength when lose.

Above table 6.20 shows that institution provides all types of encouragement to express their talents. There is facilities for training and made use of all funds available. The authorities gave emotional support, congratulated when won and gave strength when lose. Obviously these attitude of the institution definitely increased their confidence level and make positive changes in the attitude toward life.

6.22 Visit of parents or relatives of children or inmates of ACH

Visit of parents or relatives of the children/inmates is presented in Table 6.21.

Table 6.21

Visit of parents or relatives

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	8	25	16	5	54
	10.7%	32.5%	32.0%	10.0%	21.4%
No	27	15	11	16	69
	36.0%	19.5%	22.0%	32.0%	27.4%
Occasionally	40	37	23	29	129
	53.3%	48.1%	46.0%	58.0%	51.2%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.21 discloses that 21.4% of the respondents opined that their parents visit the home to see the respondents regularly. But parents of 27.4% of the total

respondents didn't come to meet their child Table 6.21 also shows that 51.2% of the respondents opined that their parent visit them occasionally to see the respondents.

As per rule 74 of JJ Model Rules 2016, every child in the CCI is to be permitted to meet the parents/relatives once in a week. . Contact with family is an essential part of child's rehabilitation and reintegration with the society.

In the CCIs of Kozhikode, most of the respondents answered that parents,/relatives come to meet them occasionally. Regular visit is less in both CCI and ACH.

6.23 Reason for not visiting by the parents or relatives of the inmates

Table 6.22

Reason for not visiting the parents or relatives

If no, why	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
No parents/ relatives	17	63%	9	60%	8	72%	10	62%
Relatives are not interested to meet the children	6	22.2%	2	13%	1	9%	3	18%
Cannot travel long distance	1	3.7%	1	6%	0	0.0%	1	6.25%
Due to family problems they cannot go out	0	0.0%	1	6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No parents/ relatives and Relatives are not interested to meet the children	0	0.0%	2	13%	1	9%	0	0.0%

If no, why	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Relatives are not interested to meet the children and Cannot travel long distance	2	7.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.25%
Cannot travel long distance And Due to family problems they cannot go out	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	9%	1	6.25%
Not applicable	48	64.0%	61	80.3%	39	78.0%	33	66.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.22 reveals that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the reason for no visit by the parents or relatives in the institution are No parents/relatives, Relatives are not interested to meet the inmates, parents and relatives cannot travel long distance and due to family problems the parents and relatives cannot go out.

While analyzing the reasons, of no visits by the parents or relatives, we can see various reasons. Among them largest number responded that they have no parents or close relatives. The other reasons may be family problems and the relatives may not be interested to meet them. As they have to travel long distance, it is not so easy to reach the institution, also forms another reasons.

Even if, the authorities of the institutions made all arrangements to have contact with the family which is an essential requirement of the growth and development of the child, the problem comes from the other side, which is the family of the child (Superintendent – Girl’s Home) Though most of the children are safe in the in the institution they are lacking something. Due to various types of issues parents /relatives cannot come to the institution even if they wish to do so. The perception of the respondents are known from some informal conversation. At

the time when they came the institution all are very sad except a few. Even if family is not a comfort place for them they don't want to leave the family. But later they accepted the new situation and parents/ relatives of some of the respondents never came to meet them. Whatever better facilities provided by the institution, it cannot replace the warmth and affection of the family. Frequent visit by the relatives is helpful to a greater extend. That is why JJ Act mandates this provision.

6.24 Interest of the inmates to go back home

Table 6.23

Interest of inmates to go back home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	25	50	27	19	121
	33.3%	64.9%	54.0%	38.0%	48.0%
No	50	27	23	31	131
	66.7%	35.1%	46.0%	62.0%	52.0%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.23 reveals that more than half of the respondent from the girls home (64.9%) and after care home boys (54.0%) have intention to go back their own home. But more than half of the respondents from boys home (66.7%) and after care home for girls (62.0%) have no intention to go back their home. Considering the total respondents 48.0% have the intention to go back to the home and remaining 52.0% have no intention to go back to the home.

Table 6.23 reveals that most of the respondents are not interested to go back home, partly may be due to the better facilities of the institutions and also due to the pathetic conditions of the family Some of the respondents revealed that they are safe here and good food, accommodation and education is getting here . Parents are unable to provide all these. It shows that even when there are lots of shortcoming one should notice the positive and hopeful aspects of these institutions.

6.25 Reason for hesitating to go back to home by the children/inmates of the institution

Various reasons for hesitating to go back to the home by the children/inmates of the institution is presented in Table 6.24

Table 6.24

Reason for hesitating to go back to the home by the children/inmates of the institution

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Poverty	0 0.0%	2 7.4%	3 13.0%	0 0.0%	5 3.8%
No house and relatives	12 24.0%	7 25.9%	4 17.4%	5 16.1%	28 21.4%
It was not a comfortable place	31 62.0%	10 37.0%	12 52.2%	22 71.0%	75 57.3%
13	4 8.0%	7 25.9%	4 17.4%	4 12.9%	19 14.5%
123	3 6.0%	1 3.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 3.1%
Total	50 100.0%	27 100.0%	23 100.0%	31 100.0%	131 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.24 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the reason for hesitating to go back to the home are Poverty (3.8%), No house and relatives (21.4%), home was not a comfortable place (57.3%), poverty as well as house was not a comfortable place (14.5%) and poverty, no relatives and home was not a comfortable place (3.1%).

Interest to go back home shows the situation of house and relationship with the family members of the inmates. The response shows that, most of them have strained family relationship. In Kozhikode children's home, according to

chairperson of CWC, family problem is the reasons for most of the inmates. As they feel that it was not at all a comfortable place they don't want go back home. It can also be seen that poverty and no house and relatives also become an equally important reason. All these make negative impact on the emotional growth of the child. When the child feels that family is not at all a comfortable place it was so miserable. They don't want to remember the experiences of those days. A different experience is shared by one respondent

Case study 7 Prakashan, 34 years now. Around 15 members in the family The small house with only two rooms was my house. I cannot remember what was the relationship among us. When I was only 9 years happened to see sexual relationship of two members, of which one was my mother. I have no father. I feel so embarrassed. Mother saw me. After that incident both me and mother feel so difficult to face each other. Didn't go to school for a long period and wandered here and there. There was no one to take care of me. One day mother herself brought me to boy's home. Even if it is a better place than my family I feel so lonely and sad. No one from home came to see me. After one year mother came. She cried a lot. Cannot remember the feelings of those days. Anyway, I adapted to the new surroundings. Stayed there for 9 years. After that went to ACH. Continue my studies. Now working as a government employee. Even if no such emotional support is obtained from the institution it was actually a 'home away from home' to many of us. For the first time got food in four times a day, had good facility to stay, and good education. During the period of stay never went back to home and no one came to take me back. Later it came to know that my mother passed away. With that, all my relationship with that family ended.

Maybe all vulnerable children who reached the institution have these types of bitter experiences. It should be handled with utmost care and affection, so that they can overcome the trauma. Then only a socially committed, efficient, unprejudiced, and fruitful generation will be formed

6.26 Role of CCI and CNCP - Ambition in life

Rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances is for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation and social re-integration. The CCIs provides homely atmosphere for these types of children and aims at the overall development. The JJ Act 2000 and model rules provide for rehabilitation and re – integration of children through sponsorship, foster care, and adoption and after care.

Table 6.25

Role of CCI and CNCP – Ambition in life

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Driver	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	2 0.8%
Good Job	38 50.7%	48 62.3%	30 60.0%	24 48.0%	140 55.6%
Govt. job	26 34.7%	9 11.7%	6 12.0%	20 40.0%	61 24.2%
IASOFFICER	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%
Journalist	0 0.0%	3 3.9%	2 4.0%	0 0.0%	5 2.0%
no ambition	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.8%
Nurse	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	2 4.0%	0 0.0%	3 1.2%
Permanent job	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%
Photographer	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.8%
Pilot	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	2 0.8%
Professional	2	4	1	0	7

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
	2.7%	5.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Police	3 4.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	1 2.0%	5 2.0%
Prime minister	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	2 0.8%
Singer	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%
Soldier	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	2 0.8%
Taylor	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.8%
Teacher	2 2.7%	7 9.1%	4 8.0%	1 2.0%	14 5.6%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Above table 6.25 shows that largest number of the respondents wishes to have good job (55.6%) Next comes govt. job (24.2%).

Role of rehabilitation institutions are for the overall development of the child for providing education and preparing them for living in the society, is the prime objective of JJ Act. All respondents irrespective of the type of institution opined that all of them want to get a 'good job'. Again, most of them have desire for government job. It may be due to safety and security of these types of jobs. It is clear that none of them want to have a life like their earlier family. All of them want to study more and want to improve the quality of their life.

6.27 Opinion of the inmates regarding the fulfillment of the goal after completing the care and education in various CCIs

Table 6.26

Achievement of the goal by the inmates

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	35	37	22	25	119
	46.7%	48.1%	44.0%	50.0%	47.2%
No	40	40	28	25	133
	53.3%	51.9%	56.0%	50.0%	52.8%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.26 shows that 47% of the respondent of all homes opined that they attained their goal with the help of the rehabilitation measures of the institution. But 52% of the total respondents opined that they could not attain their goal.

From the table 6.26, it is clear that majority of them attained their goal. They feel that they are now in a better position than their earlier life. The irony we can see that their financial position is better than earlier. But when we go through other quality of life indicators we can realize that they lack many things. Lack of confidence, social awareness, leadership quality, social commitment, opinion, boldness, consideration towards society etc cannot see in this group. Conservatism and superstition are another danger we can experience while spending with them. So the same backwardness exists among them.

Case study 8

Satheesh from Wayanad, now working as a contractor, seems as a different person than other respondents. He agreed that there was lots of good chance to study well in the institution. But most of them didn't utilize the opportunity properly. There was lots of freedom in the institution. No one take care of us personally. They made us known the importance of education and the necessity of being a good

individual. There are some persons who now leading a decent life which is achieved through the rehabilitation measures of the institution

The table 6.26 shows that the respondents from boy's home and girl's home feel that rehabilitation measures of CCIs helped them to attain their goals. It can also observe that the respondents of ACH almost cannot utilize the measures provided by the institution.. According to UNDP report 2019 human development means live how one wants to be and lead a decent life. In the case of the sample studied, while interacting with them, it is found that in this aspect they didn't attain the desired standard. Many of them are not satisfied with their present situation. Still now they have limited opportunity and is facing different types of inequalities including gender inequality. Impacts of poverty in early ages of life, family problems and separation from family, long period of stay in CCIs , all results in undesirable impacts in their future life.

6.28 Opinion of the inmates regarding the help of the rehabilitation measures in the Institution to achieve the goal

Table 6.27

Help of the rehabilitation measures in the Institution to achieve the goal

	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Yes	35	46.7 %	35	45.5 %	6	12.0 %	10	20.0 %
No	0	0.0%	2	2.6%	16	32.0 %	15	30.0 %
Not applicable	40	53.3 %	40	51.9 %	28	56.0 %	25	50.0 %

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.27 discloses that majority of the respondents who left boy's home and girl's home opined that they the rehabilitation measures in the Institution helped

them to achieve the goal. But inmates of the ACH opined that the rehabilitation measures in the Institution not helped them to achieve the goal. While talking to them it is revealed that it is not due to the inadequacy of rehabilitation measures but they didn't utilize the precious opportunity properly.

One of the main drawbacks of the institutional care is that the care and protection ends at the 18 years of a person. There is provision for the child to study within the limitation of government school only, where there is limited chance to get exposure for a talented child. Besides that , there is no follow up in the case of the person who left the institution at the age of 18/21 years where at this age a person is not in a position to live on his/her own. The option before them was to go back to family, even if it may not be a comfortable and safe place. The undesirable events repeat again. The persons without family is thrown to society where they are forced to face many issues which is not at all easy to deal with.. According to superintendent of ACH for boys some of the persons indulged in anti-social and illegal activities after they left the institution. The system itself is totally helpless at least for the time being.

6.29 Reasons to leave the Institution

CCI for boys and girls is established for the care and protection of CNCP till the age of 18, according to JJ act 2000. It is a place for care, protection and development of the children in difficult circumstances. After the completion of 18 years they are leaving the CCIs and can join the family if it is a place of safety. They can be sent for after care facility if the child prefers so. From 18-21 they stay in After Care Home. Here they are preparing for social re-Integration. ACH gives opportunity for vocational training and other self-employment programs which will be helpful for future. They are sent with parents or relatives when they demand so, but only by considering the best interest of the child. When came to know about the unknown parents or relatives, then also children can be sent with them.

Reason to leave the Institution is presented in Table 6.28

Table 6.28

Reason to leave the Institution

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Completed 18/21 years	46 61.3%	35 45.5%	36 72.0%	37 74.0%	154 61.1%
Gone with relatives/ parents	10 13.3%	22 28.6%	11 22.0%	10 20.0%	53 21.0%
When came to know about the relatives sent with them	3 4.0%	3 3.9%	1 2.0%	2 4.0%	9 3.6%
Adopted	14 18.7%	14 18.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	28 11.1%
Completed the 18/21 years and gone with parents	2 2.7%	3 3.9%	2 4.0%	1 2.0%	8 3.2%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.28 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the reason to leave the Institution are Completed 18/21 years (61.1%), Gone with relatives/ parents (21.0%), When came to know about the relatives sent with them (3.6%), adopted (11.1%) and Completed 18/21 years as well as Gone with relatives/ parents (3.2% %).

Children in difficult circumstances can stay in CCIs till the age of 18 years. In exceptional cases they can stay there for one or more years. Usually, they have to leave at 18 years.

Another reason is if their parents or relatives want to take them back to family, after due inquiry if it becomes clear that it is for the welfare of the child', the institution can sent them with the parents/relatives. Adoption may be also there. But

in ACH, they can stay from 18 years to 21 years. Usually on completion of 21 years they can leave the institution. As after 18 years they are adults, if they themselves feel to leave the institutions and on request of the person, the person in charge can allow him/her to leave.

From the table, it is clear that in Kozhikode, most of them leave the institution on completion of 18/21 years. This shows that they feel that these places are more secure and comfortable. By analyzing this situation, it can be also inferred that in between no one came to take them back due to the uncomfortable atmosphere in the family. Parents/relatives may be helpless. This shows a good aspect of these institutions.

6.30 Activities of the inmates after leaving the Institution

Table 6.29

Activities of the inmates after leaving the Institution

After left the institution	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Went back to home	4	5.3	13	16.9	11	22.0	1	2.0
Studying other course	28	37.3	7	9.1	3	6.0	16	32.0
Went to after care home	3	4.0	7	9.1	00	0	0	0
Married	0	0.0	9	11.7	3	6	11	22
Others	16	21.3	1	1.3	3	6.0	11	22.0
Went back to home and Studying other course	23	30.7	19	24.7	12	24.0	18	36.0
Went back to home and Married	1	1.3	8	10.4	1	2.	4	8.0
Studying other course and Married	0	0.0	7	9.1	4	8.0	0	0.0
Went back to home and Studying other course and Married	0	0.0	6	7.8	2	4.0	0	0.0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.29 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the Activities of the inmates after leaving the Institution are Went back to home , Gone for studying other courses , Went to After Care Home , married and others .

On completion of 18 years, CNCP have to leave the institution. Table shows that most of them have gone for studying other courses. A majority of the girls from girls home got married. There may not be other options before them. Even after the rehabilitation measures the helpless of girls in our society is not so changing. But the trend shows that they want to have a better job and improved quality of life. Most of them went back to home (sometimes it may not be a place of safety to them). There is not so many provisions in the act to help and promote these children after 18 years or 21 years. That is a limitation of the act.

The superintendent of ACH for boys opined that most of the boys leave even before 21 years and they do nothing and no were to go.

In the case of ACH for girls, if no one come to take back after due period they have to shift to ‘Mahila mandhiram’, where they live without doing any productive activities. But there is provision in the act for their rehabilitation and reintegration. The lack of infrastructure facility and lack of adequate staff limits the implementation of the provisions of the act.

6.31 Changes in the life due to the rehabilitation facilities in the Institution

Rehabilitative Institutions for CNCP is aimed to give proper care, protection and development of these vulnerable children. The rehabilitative measures is so designed in the JJ Act which improves the quality of life of these children through proper education and other services for their mental and physical growth. Government of India is committed and striving to provide safe and protective environment to the children of India. So Ministry of Women and Child Development. Introduced a comprehensive scheme known as ICPS in 2009-10 It provides financial and technical support to state governments / union territories. The objective of the scheme is to provide safe and secure environment for CNCP and

CCL, to reduce vulnerabilities and action that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation, bringing focus on Non-Institutional Care.

Major changes perceived by the inmates due to the rehabilitation measures are presented in Table 6.30.

Changes in the life due to the rehabilitation facilities in the Institution

Table 6.30

Changes in the life due to the rehabilitation facilities in the Institution

Changes in the life	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondent	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
got good job and improved economic status	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
got confidence	3	4.0	11	14.3	7	14.0	2	4.0
Help others and interact positively	3	4	8	10.3	12	24	2	4
Not at all influenced	3	4.0	3	3.9	1	2.0	1	2.0
got good job and improved economic status and quality of life improved	19	25.3	8	10.4	5	10.0	14	28.0
Got good job and improved economic status and Got confidence	2	2.7	1	1.3	0	0.0	2	4.0
Got good job and improved economic status, quality of life improved and Got confidence	24	32.0	27	35.1	14	28.0	16	32.0
Got good job and improved economic status, quality of life improved, Got confidence and Help others and interact positively	20	26.7	19	24.7	11	22.0	13	26.0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 6.30 shows that as per the opinion of the respondents regarding the changes in the life due to the rehabilitation facilities in the Institution are Got good job and improved economic status, As quality of life is improved social status increased. Can do things with more confidence, Can help others and interact positively, As got opportunity to express the talents and encouragement, attained a good position. But a small number from all four Homes opined that they are not at all influenced by the rehabilitation measures of the institution.

The rehabilitation facility in CCIs under JJ Act is aimed to the overall development of CNCP. From the response of the inmates of the boys home and girls home, we can understand that these institutions effectively implemented the provisions of the act and majority of them got the benefit. They got 'good job' and their quality of life is improved. It increased their confidence. Now they can interact with the society positively. They also opined that as institution promoted and supported their talents, they attained a good position. In the case of ACH for boys and girls, as there is lack of infrastructure facilities, staff, lack of vocational training, lack of self-employment program etc., most of the provisions of the JJ Act cannot be implemented in the desired manner. So, most of the inmates who had gone after 21 years, didn't attain the desired goal in life

Case study 9

In childhood itself no information about parents. There was one old lady and one another woman whom I called 'aunty' By doing lots of make-up she used to go out in the day and night. Some strangers also came home frequently. One day one man behaved me very badly. Very scared and ran out of the house. They found me, take me back home and behaved rudely. Didn't give me food for several days. Aunty made me a child sex worker in the age of 9 to 10yrs itself. I can't understand anything. When it was too much I left home one day ..Somebody bring me to girl's home Joined school. Felt the safety and security of the new atmosphere even if no moral and emotional support from the people here. Came to meet a person and married him without the knowledge of the authorities. It was a big problem as I have 15yrs only. It came before the court and court ordered to place me in girl's home till

I am 18years. Fortunately decided to study and continued till plus two. From 18yrs onwards living with him and got job as Aaya in govt. children's home. Now well settled, improved standard of living and quality of life. Surely all of these achieved due to the facilities obtained from CCIs.

6.32 Suggestion of some measures to improve the quality of rehabilitation measures In Child Care Institutions

From the above analysis, it is clear that all govt. CCIs registered under JJ Act was trying their level best to implement the provisions of the act. It can be observed that these CCIs lack proper infrastructure facilities and inadequacy of staff. Even if there is provision for various posts, most of them are vacant. In CCI of boys, the superintendent is 'in-charge' of the post. He has the additional charge of CPO of Kozhikode also. So, he is over burdened by his duties. In girls home also, superintendent is in-charge. In the case of ACH for girls, she is also in-charge.

Respondents are requested to provide suggestions to improve the quality of the rehabilitation measures of CCIs which will be helpful for the present and future inmates of the home. The suggestions given by the respondents are presented in the Table 6.31

Suggestion for the improvement of the quality of the home

Table 6.31

Suggestion for the improvement of the quality of the home

Suggestions to improve the quality of rehabilitation measures	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Classes and programs which give confidence and positive approach	12	16%	14	18.18%	19	38%	7	14%
children with different qualities should be identified and is to be encouraged, Classes and programs which give confidence and positive approach,	16	21%	20	25%	8	16%	14	28%

Suggestions to improve the quality of rehabilitation measures	Boys home		Girls home		After care home for boys		After care home for girls	
	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage	No: of respondents	Percentage
Classes and programs which give confidence and positive approach, counseling classes should be conducted frequently and effectively, and authorities interacted with the children and conduct vocational and other courses suitable for the social reintegration	15	20%	11	14.2%	10	20	10	20%
Each child get special care, children with different qualities should be identified and is to be encouraged, Classes and programs which give confidence and positive approach, and counseling classes should be conducted frequently and effectively,	13	17.3%	18	23%	5	10	6	12%
Each child get special care, children with different qualities should be identified and is to be encouraged, Classes and programs which give confidence and positive approach, counseling classes should be conducted frequently and effectively, authorities interacted with the children and conduct vocational and other courses suitable for the social reintegration	17	22%	10	12%	7	14%	10	.20%
Others	2	2.6%	4	5%	1	2%	3	6%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

From the above table 6.31, we can see that even if the inmates are satisfied by the rehabilitation measures, they have some suggestions from their experience to improve the quality of services provided by the institution. It will be useful for the future children who will be the inmates, if considered properly.

The following are the major suggestions given by the respondents for the improvement of the home:

1. Provide special attention to each and every inmates of the home.
2. Children with different qualities should be identified and is to be encouraged
3. Organize and conduct special classes and programmes which give confidence and positive approach towards life
4. Counseling classes should be conducted frequently and effectively
5. The authorities of the Institution is to be interacted with children with more consideration and care
6. Make sure the presence of children in different committee, listen what they have to say and find proper solution
7. Conduct vocational and other courses suitable for the social re-integration and there by improve the quality of life in After Care Home

6.33 Conclusion

Institutional care under JJ Act is really meant for providing love care and protection and for the holistic development of the marginalized and abandoned children. From the above analysis it is clear that within the limitation both children's homes are functioning according to the norms of JJ Act. Most of the respondents have attained their goal in life due to the care and support from the institution. But in the case of 2 ACHs, due to lack of infrastructural facilities and adequate staff the functioning is almost a failure. Besides that, as some respondents are revealed some issues, its functioning should be made more transparent and more accessible to public. The staff should be more affectionate and considerate towards children. They should be given proper training and is sensitive to children's issues.

There are some experiences from CCIs which is pointing to these issues. Persons outside the institution can sponsor food for the children. It will be arranged by the institution when the person who sponsor it pay the amount. After discussing the menu and paid the amount, the researcher reached the institution to join the lunch with children, unexpectedly. It was found that some of the dishes was not served to the children. They failed to explain the situation.

Again, sweets to be gifted to children is not allowed to give them directly. Usually person -in- charge receives it and not the representatives of the children. As children's committee is functioning well in these institutions, it can be received by the members of children's committee.

The person in charge often discouraged the visit of the institutions and interaction with the children. Some of the officers are not ready to share the valuable information, even if it is not confidential. It was one of the main constraints before the researcher to collect the needed data. It is also found that there were lots of inconsistencies in the information shared by sample and the concerned officers. It seems lack of transparency in the functioning of CCIs, so that there is the possibility of inadequacy of some facilities which is aimed by JJ Act for the care and protection of vulnerable children and thereby the chance of exploitation increases. So, these types of institutions for the care and protection of children should be easily accessible to public, of course only after ensuring the dignity and safety of the children. Children should not be afraid of anything and they must feel that they are protected and supported.



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CHAPTER VII

**INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS BEFORE
REACHING CCI AND AFTER LEFT CCI**

7.1 Introduction

This part of the questionnaire is so designed to collect information from the respondents who had gone out of the CCIs during the period 2012-2017 .It is collected to know the change in the quality of life after they left the institution. This is prepared based on certain indicators. (Already explained in the methodology). Using these indicators the functioning of CCI and how far it is useful in their future life is analyzed. It is assumed that the change in the quality of life is due to the facilities provided by the institution.

7.2 Sex

Table 7.1

Sex of the respondents

Sex	Before reaching CCI		After left CCI	
	Number of respondent	Percentage	Number of respondent	Percentage
Male	127	50.4	127	50.4
Female	125	49.6	125	49.6
Others	0	0	0	0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Here the first variable is gender. As far as the study is concerned the sex of the person is important. Is there any change in the gender of the person due to the rehabilitation in the institution is to be known. The representation of the third gender is also relevant. From the table 7.1 it is clear that there is no change in gender and no third gender is included in the sample.

7.3.1 Existence of permanent address before entering the home

Table 7.2

Existence of permanent address before entering the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	15	34	22	11	82
	20.0%	44.2%	44.0%	22.0%	32.5%
No	60	43	28	39	170
	80.0%	55.8%	56.0%	78.0%	67.5%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Existence of permanent address is a good indicator showing the standard of living of the person. It shows that she/he has own house or property. But table shows that most of the persons from all homes had no permanent address before entering the home. This means that they are excluded from the mainstream. They may be shifting from one place to another. This affect their relationship with peer group and society and, education, all are very essential for a child's healthy development.

7.3.2 Existence of permanent address after entering the home

Table 7.3

Existence of permanent address after entering the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	62	66	40	42	210
	82.7%	85.7%	80.0%	84.0%	83.3%
No	13	11	10	8	42
	17.3%	14.3%	20.0%	16.0%	16.7%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.3 shows that after they left CCI, more than half of the persons have permanent address. It can be inferred that they attained this due to the facilities they experienced from CCIs like education, mental support, and other motivation and encouragement. They got employed, income increased, and thereby a permanent home or property possessed. This surely shows the change in the quality of life.

7.4.1 Reading and writing ability before entering the home

Table 7.4

Reading and writing ability before entering the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Reading	35 46.6%	13 16.8%	13 26%	25 50.0%	86 34.1%
Writing	2 2.7%	4 5.1%	2 4%	2 4%	10 3.9%
Both reading and writing	36 48%	57 74.0%	35 70%	23 46%	151 60%
Not applicable	2 2.7%	3 3.8%	0 0	0 0	5 2%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

According to table 7.4 in all four homes around 50 percentages of the respondents had the ability to read and write. Again more persons have the ability to read only. Read and write in mother tongue is an essential indicator of one's way of living, their involvement in society, and other activities of life.

7.4.2 Reading and writing ability after leaving the home

Table 7.5

Reading and writing ability after leaving the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Reading	0	2	1	0	3
	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Writing	1	1	1	1	4
	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%
Both	74	74	48	49	245
	98.7%	96.1%	96.0%	98.0%	97.2%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

After left the institution almost all persons achieved the ability to read and write. They got education and other support. Institution arranged opportunities to express their talents and encouraged and promoted to achieve their goal. This makes positive change in their life. By achieving the ability to read and write , a world with full of opportunity is open to a person. According to Human Development Report 2019 , accessibility to modern technology and higher education is a good indicator of better quality of life.

7.5.1 Location wise distribution of the respondents before reaching the home

Table 7.6

Location wise distribution of the respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Rural	59	52	37	36	184
	78.7%	67.5%	74.0%	72.0%	73.0%
Urban	16	25	13	14	68
	21.3%	32.5%	26.0%	28.0%	27.0%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Facilities available for a person from rural and urban are different. Usually more facilities making life easier is available in urban area. Good quality education, better health facilities, accessible road and other transportation are seen in urban area than rural places. Table 7.6 shows that most of the persons from all four homes are from rural area. That means they had no access to most of the better opportunities of life of that time. This shaped their way of thinking, way of life, behavior and character, social interferences etc.

7.5.2 Location wise distribution of the respondents after leaving the home

Table 7.7

Location wise distribution of the respondents after leaving the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Rural	47	50	37	31	165
	62.7%	64.9%	74.0%	62.0%	65.5%
Urban	28	27	13	19	87
	37.3%	35.1%	26.0%	38.0%	34.5%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Now the number of persons from urban area has increased, after they left the institution. These persons shifted to urban places, due to facilities like marriage, employment and education of children. Anyway access to the facilities of urban life changes their nature of life. Better facilities of life can be made use of and thereby quality of life is improved.

7.6.1 Existence of the family of the respondents before reaching the home

Table 7.8

Existence of the family of the respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	54	61	39	37	191
	72.0%	79.2%	78.0%	74.0%	75.8%
No	21	16	11	13	61
	28.0%	20.8%	22.0%	26.0%	24.2%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

More than half of the persons have family and relatives before they come to CCI's. Existence of family and relatives has an important role in a child's life. Most of the persons reached these institutions due to issues in family. They either stay with single parent or with some relatives. Table 7.8 shows that they belong to a family. It maybe with parents or with relatives. But this answer shows only if there exists a family or not.

7.6.2 Existence of the family relationship of the respondents after leaving the home

Table 7.9

Existence of the family relationship of the respondents after leaving the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	70	75	49	48	242
	93.3%	97.4%	98.0%	96.0%	96.0%
No	5	2	1	2	10
	6.7%	2.6%	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Most of the respondents are now married and settled. So naturally they have family and relatives. So almost all persons have family relationship after they left CCIs. This is good indicator of quality of life of a person. Feeling of belongingness is a very essential part in a person's character building. Traditional Indian family gives support and care to its members. It is considered as a 'unit'. The 'we' feeling promotes confidence of a person, which is reflected in his/her social life also. That is why JJ Act always supports institutional care only as a last resort. It always encourages that children should be in the biological family. If it is not a place of safety other measures like non-institutional care is encouraging.

7.7 Social group

Belonging to which social group is has a prominent role in a person's life. So many incidences in the life depends on the category of the social group to which one belongs to. Experiences from society to a person from backward caste is not so acceptable even now. Still they have social backwardness which paves the way for exploitation.

Table 7.10

Social group

Social group	Before reaching CCI		After left CCI	
	Number of respondent	Percentage	Number of respondent	Percentage
General	87	34.5	87	34.5
SC	66	26.2	66	26.2
ST	30	11.9	30	11.9
OBC	69	27.4	69	27.4

Source: Primary Data, 2018

This indicator is used to know the persons from which community reaches home more.

Table 7.10 reveals that children belong to general community (35.5%) is more in number than others. Next comes OBC (27.4%) and then SC (26.2%) and ST (11.9%).

From the sharing of the respondents, it is realized that most of the children from general community reaches home due to poverty. But in the case of backward community, along with poverty, other social and family issues are there. No education of parents, no house, no sanitation, not interested to educate children and child labour are some of them. As representatives of ST's are very low naturally they do not reach CCIs even if lots of problems in the family. The rehabilitation facilities in the CCIs are aimed to overcome the difficulties faced by the marginalized sections and make them bold enough to deal with the issues to be faced when start living in the contemporary world.

7.8 Religion of the respondent

Table 7.11

Religion of the respondents

Religion	Before reaching CCI		After left CCI	
	Number of respondent	Percentage	Number of respondent	Percentage
Hindu	194	77	194	77
Muslim	35	13.9	35	13.9
Christian	23	9.1	23	9.1

Source: Primary Data, 2018

From the table 7.11, it is found that no one changed the religion after left the institution .persons belonging to Hindu community comes to the institution more. (77%). Next comes Muslim(13.9%) and Christian(9.1%) Table 7.11 also shows that no one is interested to change the community even after they left the institution. Converting from one community to another maybe due to various reasons. It may be due to promises like economic help, positive change in respect and social status obtaining from society etc. But no person converted the religion.

7.9 Type of ration card

Table 7.12

Type of ration card

Type of ration card	Before		After	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
APL	11	4.4	219	86.9
BPL	241	95.6	33	13.1

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Usually dividing into APL and BPL category represent economic status of a person and to make available the benefits of poverty eradication program and other social security measures of the state. Economic backwardness and its impacts are the major reasons why children reach children's home. It is clear from table 7.12 that, before reaching home, almost all of them belong to BPL category. Even if it is not so reliable along with other factors shared by the respondents and their surroundings it can be inferred that they belonged to BPL category at that time.

But after they left the institution there was a great change from BPL to APL category. This is due to the increase in income from their job and thereby social status which is achieved by the education and other support from the institution. .As a result their accessibility to modern changing facilities of life is increasing. This shows improved quality of life.

7.10 Monthly income

Table 7.13

Monthly income of the respondent

Type of institution	Before		After	
	Number of respondents	Average monthly income	Number of respondents	Average monthly income
Boys Home	16	588.1250	75	7553.3333
Girls Home	22	736.3636	77	6620.7792
After care home boys	13	826.9231	50	6656.0000
After care home girls	11	600.0000	50	7640.0000
Total	62	692.9032	252	7107.5397

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Family's average monthly income is an indicator of standard of living of a person. Large number of factors in a person's life depend on the income of that person. From the table 7.13, it is clear that before reaching home income of family of most of the respondents are very low shows the lack of accessibility of a large number of opportunity of modern world.

As these people are educated and employed they start earning income. So after they left the institution, due to the increased income they can possess better facilities of life. Nutritious food for the family ,good education for children ,accessibility to improved health facility, sanitation, pure drinking water, own house with good amenities like vehicle electricity ,computer, TV and refrigerator are easily available to them now. As per the indices of human development these positive changes shows better quality of life

First HDR in 1990 itself defined Human Development as the process of enlarging people's choices. Here the most important ones are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a descent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect. Absences of these essential choices block many other

opportunities of life. So'' Human Development is a process of widening people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being achieved.'' (HDR 1997)

7.11.1 Land ownership - before

Table 7.14

Land ownership -before

Land	Boys Home		Girls Home		After care home boys		After care home girls	
	Number of respondent	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	10	13.3	6	7.8	3	6	7	14
No	65	86.7	71	92.2	47	94	43	86

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.14 shows that most of the respondent's family have no own land before reaching the institution. Ownership of land is an indicator of standard of living of a person. It means he/she has an income earning asset. The respondents who have no land of their own were depending on others and live with them or for a rent

7.11.2 Land ownership – After

Table 7.15

Land ownership – After

Land	Boys Home		Girls Home		After care home boys		After care home girls	
	Number of respondent	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
Yes	57	76	52	67.5	29	58	38	76
No	18	24	25	32.5	21	42	12	24

Source: Primary Data, 2018

After the respondents left the institution most of them have own land property. It shows change in the economic status, i.e. they became economically better off. As they got employed income increased and thereby standard of living and quality of life is improved.

7.11.3 Comparison of the average quantity of land of the respondents before reaching home

Table 7.16

Comparison of the average quantity of land of the respondents before reaching home

Quantity of land	Boys Home		Girls Home		After care home boys		After care home girls	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
2 cent	0	0	1	1.3	0	0	0	0
3 cent	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
4 cent	2	2.7	0	0	0	0	2	4
5 cent	0	0	1	1.3	1	2	0	0
6 cent	1	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 cent	1	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 cent	5	6.7	4	5.1	2	4	3	6
Yes, not known	65	86.7	71	92.2	47	94	43	86
Not applicable	1	1.3	0	0	0	0	1	2

Source: Primary Data, 2018

It is seen that before reaching home ,even though the data is not so reliable more than half of the respondents have own land 10 cent and below. Ownership of own land is another indicator of quality of life of that person.

7.11.4 Comparison of the average quantity of land of the respondents after reaching home

Table 7.17

Comparison of the average quantity of land of the respondents after reaching home

Quantity of land	Boys Home		Girls Home		After care home boys		After care home girls	
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage	Number of respondents	Percentage
2 cent	5	6.6	2	2.6	1	2	3	6
3 cent	7	9.3	12	15.6	7	14	5	10
4 cent	17	22.7	8	10.3	6	12	8	16
5 cent	12	16	18	23.3	7	14	9	18
6 cent	4	5.3	3	3.8	2	4	4	8
8 cent	8	10.6	5	6.4	3	6	7	14
10 cent	2	2.6	4	5.1	3	6	2	4
Yes, not known	2	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	18	24	25	32.5	21	42	12	24

Source: Primary Data, 2018

It is clear from the above table 7.17 that the average quantity of land one possesses increased after they left the institution.

7.11.5 Type of land possessed by the respondent's family before reaching the home

Table 7.18

Type of land possessed by the respondent's family before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Bought	4 40%	0 0%	0 0%	4 57%	8 30.7%
Inherited	6 60%	6 100%	3 100%	3 43%	18 69.3%
Total	10 100%	6 100%	3 100%	7 100%	26 100%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Out of the total respondents who possessed own land before reaching home most of them have inherited property. This is because their family may not be in a position to buy land of their own. Most of the persons from forward community had ownership of property, who have more representation in the sample taken.

7.11.6 Type of land possessed by the respondent's family after reaching the home

Table 7.19

Type of land possessed by the respondent's family after reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Bought	45 79%	42 80.8%	24 82.8%	30 79%	141 80.1%
Inherited	3 5.2%	5 9.6%	1 3.4%	3 7.9%	12 6.8%
Both	9 15.8%	5 9.6%	4 13.8%	5 13.1	23 13.1%
Total	57 100%	52 100%	29 100%	38 100%	176 100%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

AS they left home their income and standard of living improved. Now they are in a better financial position to buy their own land. So now majority of the respondents bought land. The number of persons who bought land than who have inherited property is increased now.

Case study 10

Sreedharan, 62yrs, before come to boy's home his family had around 20 acres of land of their own, which was inherited property. His father was a farmer. He was a drunkard and used to misbehave in the family. He availed a huge loan, which was unable to repay. As they lost almost everything, due to poverty reached boy's home at 12yrs. The atmosphere there was calm and supportive. Studied and left boy's home at 19 yrs. Then came back to a rented home. Continued study by doing job. Got govt. job. Married a girl from poor family. Now 2 children. Well settled. Income and quality of life is improved. All these achieved due to the support from the boy's home.

7.12.1 Loan status of the respondents before reaching the institution

Table 7.20

Loan status of the respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	9 12.0%	9 11.7%	6 12.0%	7 14.0%	31 12.3%
No	66 88.0%	68 88.3%	44 88.0%	43 86.0%	221 87.7%
Able	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.20 shows that most of the respondent's family have no loan before reaching home. Several reasons may be for this. Earlier financial services may not

be so developed. Their wants were limited, and they spent within their income limit. Earlier they were not aware of the opportunities and facilities available in society.

7.12.2 Loan status of the respondents after leaving the various home

Table 7.21

Loan status of the respondents after leaving the various home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	65	63	38	43	209
	86.7%	81.8%	76.0%	86.0%	82.9%
No	10	14	12	7	43
	13.3%	18.2%	24.0%	14.0%	17.1%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Around 80% of the respondents availed loans of some type after they left the institution .Since most of them now shifted to urban area their wants are also increased. It is not so easy to live within their limited income. High quality education, better health facilities, and modern amenities is to be possessed. This can be achieved only by having a loan. Became aware of various economic and social services in the society is also part of participation in the existing socio-economic and political environment of that society.

7.12.3 Repayment of loan status of the respondent's family before reaching home

Table 7.22

Repayment of loan status of the respondent's family before reaching home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	1 16.7%	0 0.0%	5 16.1%
No	7 77.8%	3 33.3%	3 50.0%	7 100.0%	20 64.5%
Rare	0 0.0%	4 44.4%	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	6 19.4%
Total	9 100.0%	9 100.0%	6 100.0%	7 100.0%	31 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Out of the total 31 respondents whose family availed loan before reaching home only 5 respondents family was repaying the amount. Their financial status may be too bad to repay the amount, as poverty was the main reason of vulnerability of these children.

7.12.4 Repayment of loan status of the respondent's family after leaving home

Table 7.23

Repayment of loan status of the respondent's family after leaving home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Yes	53 81.5%	52 82.5%	33 86.8%	34 79.1%	172 82.3%
No	0 0.0%	1 1.6%	1 2.6%	0 0.0%	2 1.0%
Rare	12 18.5%	10 15.9%	4 10.5%	9 20.9%	35 16.7%
Total	65 100.0%	63 100.0%	38 100.0%	43 100.0%	209 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

After they left the institution out of 209 respondents who availed loan 82.3% i.e. 172 are repaying the amount regularly. As their income increased they are now in a position to repay the amount. This shows their improved standard of living.

7.12.5 Type of loan of the respondent's family before reaching the home

Table 7.24

Type of loan of the respondent's family before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Educational	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	11.2%	16.6%	0.00	6.5%
House building	2	4	4	2	12
	22.2%	44.4%	66.8%	28.6%	38.8%
Agricultural	3	4	1	3	11
	33.3	44.4%	16.6%	42.8%	35.4%
Vehicle loan	1	0	0	0	1
	11.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.2%
Others	3	0	0	2	5
	33.3%	0	0	28.6%	16.1%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Before reaching home it can be seen that almost same importance was given by their family for house building and agriculture. Basically they belong to agrarian family, even if it was the case of disguised unemployment. Another important observation is that very low importance was given by their family for education of their children as they were not aware of the importance of education. Also the expenditure on education was low at that time as most of the schools are government schools which was affordable by an average family.

7.12.6 Type of loan of the respondent's family after leaving the home

Table 7.25

Type of loan of the respondent's family after leaving the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Educational	14 21.5%	8 12.6%	7 18.4%	9 21%	38 18.1%
House building	41 63%	39 62%	25 65.7%	27 62.7%	132 63.1%
Agricultural	4 6.1%	8 12.6%	6 15.7%	2 4.6%	20 9.6%
Vehicle loan	6 9.2%	8 12.6%	0 0	5 11.6%	19 9.2%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Now the percentage of educational loan is increased from 6.1% to 18.1%.. They realized the importance of education and accessibility to modern university education needs more expenditure. According to Human Development Report 2019, when the number of people who have accessibility to university education is increased ,it shows positive change in the quality of life of people.

Next comes housing loan. As most of the respondents have own house now preference for housing loan also increased.

Family Status

7.13.1 Family structure of the respondents before reaching the children's home

It is noted that the inmates of the children's and ACH home reside in two types of family structures such as joint, and nuclear. Having a family is the right of the child. Broken family is a main problem of the child who reaches child care institutions. Most of them are living with relatives with or without parents. Due to various reasons like poverty, step-mother or father, for education purpose, lack of own house etc. they are forced to live together with other family members.

Table 7.26

Family structure of the respondents before reaching the children's home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Nuclear	25	31	16	17	89
	33.3%	40.3%	32.0%	34.0%	35.3%
Joint family	50	46	34	33	163
	66.7%	59.7%	68.0%	66.0%	64.7%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.26 shows that, in this study out of the total 252 respondents, 89 (35.3%) are from nuclear family and 163 respondents (64.7%) are from joint family. It is clear from the table 7.26 that, most of the inmates of the children home are from joint family before reaching the home.. They are brought up within the family structure with large number of members. It may have both positive and negative impact on their character building. Parents are not able to give personal attention for the children. Often lack of proper education, nutritious food and other accessibility to the changing social condition results in developmental lags of the child. But Joint family system may provide the child emotional support and security which may have long term impact on the growth of the child.

7.13.2 Family structure of the respondents after leaving the children's home

Table 7.27

Family structure of the respondents after leaving the children's home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Nuclear	68	63	42	45	218
	90.7%	81.8%	84.0%	90.0%	86.5%
Joint family	7	14	8	5	34
	9.3%	18.2%	16.0%	10.0%	13.5%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

As per table 7.27 shows that, out of the total 252 respondents, 218 (86.5%) have nuclear family and 34 respondents (13.5%) have joint family. So, most of the respondents of the children home are presently residing as nuclear family after leaving the home.

Due to change in socio economic conditions of these peoples they are living as a separate family. The number of members is limited to 5 to 6.. They can now concentrate more on the needs of their family members as the number of members is small now. Children will get personal attention which increase their confidence and feeling of belongingness increases emotional strength ness.

7.14 Educational status

Having good education, is an essential part of an individual's proper development. It reflects in a person's behaviour and interaction with the society. It aims at making a good individual with high quality in all spheres of society. That is physical, mental, emotional and intellectual growth is aimed at. So, the investment in education for children is an investment in social capital for the socio-economic development of the country. That is here, child is a social capital who are the future of the country.

From the collected data, it is clear that importance given to education by parents of the respondents is less., as most of the parents are uneducated or less educated. But the rehabilitation and reintegration facilities of the institutions make and help them to realise the importance of education and they themselves and properly educate the next generation also and there by improved the quality of life.

7.14.1 Education status of the father

Table 7.29

Educational status of the father of the respondents before reaching the institution

Response	Boys Home	Percentage	Girls Home	Percentage	After care home boys	Percentage	After care home girls	Percentage
Illiterate	13	17.3	10	13.0	5	10.0	7	14.0
Up to SSLC	45	60.0	43	55.8	32	64.0	33	66.0
SSLC	17	22.7	24	31.2	13	26.0	10	20.0
Plus Two	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post-Graduation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Education status of the father have an important role in the entire family. It has influence on deciding the child's future. Here from the above table, 7.29, it is seen that most of the fathers were studied up to SSLC. They responded that most of them have education up to lower primary level. Even then out of poverty or for education purpose, they sent their children to the children's home. This decision was appropriate for the children. Most of them were illiterate also.

7.14.2 Education status of the mother before reaching home

Table 7.30

Education status of the mother

Response	Boys Home	Percentage	Girls Home	Percentage	After care home boys	Percentage	After care home girls	Percentage
Illiterate	15	20.0%	9	11.7%	6	12.0%	10	20.0%
Up to SSLC	46	61.3%	50	64.9%	32	64.0%	31	62.0%
SSLC	14	18.7%	16	20.8%	11	22.0%	9	18.0%
Plus Two	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Graduation	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
Post-Graduation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Mother is the backbone of the family, as her presence is every were in the family. In usual Indian family, mother is more attached with the children than father. She knows the rhythm of the family. She has great influence on the entire family. So, her views and attitude have a great role in the future of the family. So, mother's education decides the quality of next generation. The health, education, attitude and observation of the children toward life both at present and future is favourably shaped by the educated mother than her counterpart.

Most of the respondent's mother was educated up to primary or upper primary level. Due to their poor socio-economic background they are forced to discontinue education. But they are ready now to educate their children which help to improve the present standard of living.

7.14.3 Education status of the respondents after left the institution

The Education status of the respondents from all the children home are presented in the table 7.31.

Table 7.31

The Education status of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Up to SSLC	3 4.0%	5 6.5%	4 8.0%	1 2.0%	13 5.2%
SSLC	2 2.7%	3 3.9%	2 4.0%	1 2.0%	8 3.2%
Plus Two	38 50.7%	36 46.8%	21 42.0%	27 54.0%	122 48.4%
Graduation	30 40.0%	31 40.3%	22 44.0%	19 38.0%	102 40.5%
Post-Graduation	2 2.7%	2 2.6%	1 2.0%	2 4.0%	7 2.8%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

As per the table 7.31, 5.2 per cent of the respondents are studied only up to SSLC. Respondents with secondary education constituted 3.2 per cent and with higher secondary education 48.4 per cent of the sample. Another 40.5 per cent of respondents are having higher secondary education as graduation and 2.8 per cent have post-graduation. So it is clear that respondents are educated till post graduate level as the rehabilitation and reintegration measures of the institution help them to achieve this goal. This can have positive impact on a person's socio economic status.

7.14.4 Education status of spouse

The Education status of spouse of the respondents from all the children home are presented in the table 7.32.

Table 7.32

The Education status of spouse of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Up to SSLC	2	6	5	1	14
	2.7%	7.8%	10.0%	2.0%	5.6%
SSLC	11	8	6	5	30
	14.7%	10.4%	12.0%	10.0%	11.9%
Plus Two	32	31	19	25	107
	42.7%	40.3%	38.0%	50.0%	42.5%
Graduation	27	29	19	16	91
	36.0%	37.7%	38.0%	32.0%	36.1%
Post-Graduation	3	3	1	3	10
	4.0%	3.9%	2.0%	6.0%	4.0%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

As per the table 7.32, 5.6 per cent of the respondents spouses are studied only upto SSLC. Spouses of the respondents with secondary education constituted 11.9 per cent and with higher secondary education 42.5 per cent of the sample. Another 36.1 per cent of spouses of the respondents are having higher education as graduation and 4.0 per cent have post-graduation. As the respondent's view toward life has changed due to the rehabilitation measures they selected an educated spouse. So this have greater role to decide the family's future. This shows a positive change

7.15 Employment Status

Having employed in anyway means there is a source of income for that person. It may be temporary or permanent job. It is also in the organized or

unorganized sector. Having employed in any way in a developing economy among different kinds of unemployment is noticeable. Here most of the respondent's parents were employed somehow. In their early years of life most of the parents were depending on traditional occupation. Their wants were limited. Most of them were not aware of the modern facilities of life. But most of the present generation is employed in the service sector. Naturally their way of living and quality of life is improved. Facilities in the rehabilitation institutions helped them to reach this status.

7.15.1 Employment status of father

Employment status of the father of the respondent is presented in Table.7.33

Table 7.33

Employment status of the father of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Un employed	14 18.7%	12 15.6%	7 14.0%	10 20.0%	43 17.1%
Coolie	32 42.7%	40 51.9%	26 52.0%	23 46.0%	121 48.0%
Private Institution	14 18.7%	10 13.0%	8 16.0%	8 16.0%	40 15.9%
Government job	2 2.7%	4 5.2%	3 6.0%	1 2.0%	10 4.0%
Self Employed	9 12.0%	5 6.5%	2 4.0%	5 10.0%	21 8.3%
Business	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	2 0.8%
Others	3 4.0%	6 7.8%	4 8.0%	2 4.0%	15 6.0%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.33 shows that occupation of majority of the fathers of the respondents (48 per cent) was coolie labour and that of 15.9 per cent was working in

private institution. The percentage of fathers with Self Employed are 8.3. The percentage of father of the respondents with employment status as government job, business and others are 4%, 0.8% and 6% respectively. It is noted that the 17.1 percentage of the respondent's fathers have no employment. In India, as father is considered as the bread winner of the family employment of him is relevant. Functioning of the family depends mainly on the income of the father. Education of the children ,accessibility to modern facilities of life, quality food , good health all depends on the income of the father which have influence on the overall development of the child.

7.15.2 Employment status of mother

Employment status of the mother of the respondents of all home is presented in Table 7.34.

Table 7.34

Employment status of the mother of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Un employed	33 44.0%	50 64.9%	31 62.0%	23 46.0%	137 54.4%
Coolie	33 44.0%	22 28.6%	15 30.0%	21 42.0%	91 36.1%
Private Institution	6 8.0%	4 5.2%	3 6.0%	4 8.0%	17 6.7%
Government job	1 1.3%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	0 0.0%	3 1.2%
self Employed	2 2.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 4.0%	4 1.6%
Business					
Others					
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

It is seen that most of the mothers were unemployed. It is observed that 54.4 percentage from all four home were unemployed. The possibility is that they were homemakers. Their work at home is invisible and not considering for national income accounting. So they are considered as unemployed. When they are going out for any kind of employment, next comes coolie (36.1 percent). According to Gender Inequality Index one of the deprivation is considering in terms of work participation rate of educated women. Even when they have potential they remain without doing any productive work. This is not desirable.

7.15.3 Employment status of respondent after left home

Rehabilitation measures aimed at social reintegration of CNCP. Most of them are now employed either in the private or public sector. According to the respondent's opinion, they got employed due to the support of the rehabilitation measure from these institutions. Having an employment outside home means a source of income to the family. So they have more accessibility to the present facilities of life. They can now educate their children, can have better health facilities, nutritious food and other entertainments.

Table 7.35

Employment status of the respondents after leaving the institutions.

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Un employed	1 1.3%	4 5.2%	4 8.0%	1 2.0%	10 4.0%
Coolie	5 6.7%	6 7.8%	12 12.0%	2 4.0%	19 7.5%
Private Institution	36 48.0%	45 58.4%	28 56.0%	25 50.0%	134 53.2%
Government job	11 14.7%	7 9.1%	4 8.0%	7 14.0%	29 11.5%
self Employed	8 10.7%	11 14.3%	5 10.0%	6 12.0%	30 11.9%

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Business	12 16.0%	4 5.2%	3 6.0%	8 16.0%	27 10.7%
Others	2 2.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	3 1.2%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Employment status of the respondents of the all homes after leaving is presented in the table 7.35. Most of the respondents are employed in the private sector. That is 53.2 percentage. It can be now observed that 11.5 percentage are now employed in the government sector. Only 4 percentage are unemployed.

7.15.4 Employment status of spouse

Table 7.36

Employment status of the spouse of the respondents

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Un employed	13 17.3%	11 14.3%	5 10.0%	8 16.0%	37 14.7%
Coolie	3 4.0%	9 11.7%	5 10.0%	3 6.0%	20 7.9%
Private Institution	17 22.7%	26 33.8%	19 38.0%	11 22.0%	73 29.0%
Government job	5 6.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 8.0%	9 3.6%
Self Employed	21 28.0%	11 14.3%	8 16.0%	14 28.0%	54 21.4%
Business	8 10.7%	14 18.2%	9 18.0%	6 12.0%	37 14.7%
Others	8 10.7%	6 7.8%	4 8.0%	4 8.0%	22 8.7%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Employment status of the spouse of the respondents after leaving the all four home is presented in the above table 7.36. The table shows that 29 percentage of the total respondent's spouses are also employed in the private sector. In the government sector, it is 3.6 percentage. Another noticeable fact is that 14.7 percentage are doing some kind of business. Anyway, they are employed and have a permanent source of income. This changes their socio-economic condition positively.

7.16 Official documents

Possession of identity cards means that state is considering these persons as citizen of that concerned country. Some of the respondents have no family and relatives before they reach home. So this variable is used to know whether the respondent's family is included in the statistics of government official records or not for getting the benefits of social security measures. It is essential that people should possess any kind of identity card.

7.16.1 Possession of various identity cards before reaching home

Table 7.37

Possession of various Identity Cards of the respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Aadhar	3	1	6	1	11
	4.00	1.3	12.00	2.00	4.36
Election Id	5	8	4	3	20
	6.67	10.39	8.00	6.00	7.94
Ration Card	32	39	26	23	120
	42.67	50.65	52.00	46.00	47.62
Not known	35	29	14	23	101
	46.66	37.66	28	46	40.08

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Holding of various Identity Cards of the respondents before reaching the home is presented in the table 7.37. Largest numbers of the respondents family

possess ration card. 40.08 percentage are not aware whether their family had these identity cards with them. Any way possession of ration cards is a comparatively good indicator of the social status of the respondent's family.

7.16.2 Possession of various Identity cards – After leaving homes

Table 7.38

Holding of various Identity cards – After leaving homes

Response	Boys Home	Percentage	Girls Home	Percentage	After care home boys	Percentage	After care home girls	Percentage
Aadhar	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%
Election id	3	4.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	4.0%
Ration card	8	10.7%	6	7.8%	5	10.0%	6	12.0%
Aadhar and Election Id	0	0.0%	2	2.6%	2	4.0%	0	0.0%
Aadhar and Ration card	3	4.0%	3	3.9%	2	4.0%	3	6.0%
Aadhar, Election Id and Ration card	61	81.3%	64	83.1%	40	80.0%	39	78.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

The above table 7.38 reveals that around 80 percentage of the respondents possess all three identity cards. This reflects the fact that they are included in the official record of the government and they can be the beneficiaries of the government programmes like self-employment programmes and various social security measures. They are now considered as the citizen of the country. This is a good indicator of the quality of life.

7.17 Housing Owner Ship Status of the Respondents

Ownership of house has more sociological and economic importance in the society. Of course, the type of house one posses is an important indicator of the status of the member in the society. In determining the social and economic status of the family and individual, housing status has significant part. Not only the housing status but also it implies the physical structure of the house, rather it gives a clear

detail about the entire picture of the house. The indicator also includes the floor type, physical amenities, gadgets and material possessions etc. acquired by an individual and family.

7.17.1 Owner Ship Status of the house of the Respondents

Ownership of a house is an important indicator of the standard of living of a person. Settled in one place means he is more familiar with that location and more contact with the society around him. Children’s education is also more oriented. Again type of house one possesses is considered by the society as an indicator of better social status of the person.

Table 7.39

Ownership status of the house before reaching the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Own	6	10	6	4	26
	8.0%	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	10.3%
Rented	25	26	13	17	81
	33.3%	33.8%	26.0%	34.0%	32.1%
Temporary	44	41	31	29	145
	58.7%	53.2%	62.0%	58.0%	57.5%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Ownership status of the house of the respondents before reaching the children home are presented in the above table.

Table 7.39 gives the ownership status of the respondent. Out of the 252 respondents, the majority of 145 (57.5%) are residing on temporary basis. In all the children homes, majority of the respondents, 58.7% in boys home, 53.2% in girls home, 62.0% in after care home for boy and 58.0% in after care home for girls are residing on temporary basis. In the total sample, 32.1% are residing in rent houses. Only 10.3% of the respondents have their own hoses before reaching the home.

7.17.2 Roof Structure of the House of the Respondents

Table 7.40 gives an idea about the roof structure of the house of the respondent before reaching the children home.

Table 7.40

Roof Structure of the House of the Respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Concrete	2 2.7%	1 1.3%	1 2.0%	1 2.0%	5 2.0%
Tiled	7 9.3%	11 14.3%	6 12.0%	5 10.0%	29 11.5%
Half concrete	8 10.7%	7 9.1%	5 10.0%	4 8.0%	24 9.5%
Half Tiled	25 33.3%	15 19.5%	7 14.0%	18 36.0%	65 25.8%
Others	33 44.0%	43 55.8%	31 62.0%	22 44.0%	129 51.2%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

With regard to the roof structure of the house, out of the total respondents 29 (11.5%) respondents residing in tiled houses, 24 (9.95%) in half concrete houses and 65 (25.8%) in half tiled houses. Only five respondents (2.0%) residing in concrete houses. Half of the respondents (51.2%) are residing in other type of temporary houses, which are mainly Kutcha houses, made up of mud, straw, wood and dry leaves. Usually roof structure shows the quality of the house and it is considered as a status symbol Then it shows the standard of living of that person

7.17.3 Floor Structure of the House of the Respondent

Table 7.41 gives an idea about the floor structure of the house of the respondent before reaching the children home.

Table 41

Floor Structure of the House of the Respondents before reaching the home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Marble	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Tiled	4 5.3%	6 7.8%	4 8.0%	3 6.0%	17 6.7%
Cement	26 34.7%	30 39.0%	18 36.0%	20 40.0%	94 37.3%
Others	45 60.0%	41 53.2%	28 56.0%	27 54.0%	141 56.0%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

With regard to the floor structure of the house, out of the total respondents 17 (6.7%) respondents residing in tiled flooring houses and 94 (37.3%) respondents in cement flooring houses. More than half of the respondents (56.0%) are residing in other type of temporary floored houses, like mud and natural stone. This shows that most of them were living in houses with moderate facility.

7.17.4 Gadgets Status in the house

Gadgets available in a house shows the socio-economic status of a person. Having the modern life facilities is a good indicator of one's improved standard of living.

Table 7.42

Gadgets available before reaching the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Electricity	56 74.67	62 80.52	39 78.00	40 80.00	197 78.17
Refrigerator	0 0.00	1 1.30	1 2.00	0 0.00	2 0.79
Water Pump	0 0.00	1 1.30	1 2.00	0 0.00	2 0.79
Cooking Gas	0 0.00	2 2.60	1 2.00	0 0.00	3 1.19
Vehicles	10 13.33	10 12.99	8 16.00	7 14.00	35 13.89
Telephone/ Mobile Phone	1 1.33	2 2.60	2 4.00	0 0.00	5 1.98

Source: Primary Data, 2018

In all the children home, the respondents were asked about the material gadgets they acquired before reaching the children home. Table 7.42 gives the details on various gadgets acquired before reaching the children home.

Table 7.42 shows the socio-economic backwardness of the family of the respondents before reaching the home. In the case of respondents from all the children home, around 80% of the houses are electrified and 35 (13.89%) respondent's family had vehicles. But the material possession of refrigerator (0.79%), water pump (0.79%), cooking gas (1.19%) and telephone/mobile phone (1.198) are very negligible. It is found that most of the respondents are from low income group and possession of these facilities is beyond their reach.

7.17.5 Amenities in the home

Pure drinking water and sanitation facilities are the basic needs of the family. It shows the social condition of that family. Earlier most of the family had pure drinking water. But in the case of toilet and sanitation facilities, only small number had the facility.

Table 7.43

Amenities in the house before reaching the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Pure drinking water	32 42.7%	23 29.9%	15 30.0%	21 42.0%	91 36.1%
Toilet and sanitation facilities	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%
Both	43 57.3%	53 68.8%	35 70.0%	29 58.0%	160 63.5%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table 7.43 gives the availability of the pure drinking water and sanitation facilities before reaching the children home.

Table reveals that among the total respondents 160 (63.5%) have the both pure drinking water and sanitation facility before reaching the children home. Only 36.1% of the houses have only the pure drinking water facility, but they lack the sanitation facility. One of the indices of Human Development is to lead a healthy and decent life. For having a healthy life pure drinking water and sanitation facility is a must. So, the quality of life of respondent's family is average, while considering this aspect

7.17.6 Ownership status of house (After Left Home)

Ownership of a house shows socio- economic status of a person. It means he/she is settled somewhere and way of living became easier. This has also positive impact on members of the family

Ownership status of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home are presented in the Table.7.44

Table 7.44

Ownership status of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Own	38	32	21	24	115
	50.7%	41.6%	42.0%	48.0%	45.6%
Rented	33	42	28	24	127
	44.0%	54.5%	56.0%	48.0%	50.4%
Temporary	4	3	1	2	10
	5.3%	3.9%	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Above table shows that 50.4 percentage of the respondents are even now in rented houses. It is also noticeable that 45.6 percentage have own houses. It is important to note that before entering the home, most of the respondents family had houses on temporary basis. That is (57.5 percent) but now it is sharply fallen to 4 percentage which is a good socio economic indicator.

7.17.7 Roof type

Roof type of the house indicates the condition of the dwelling place of any family. Roof type of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home is presented in the Table 7.45

Table 7.45

Roof type of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Concrete	6	11	9	2	28
	8.0%	14.3%	18.0%	4.0%	11.1%
Tiled	12	10	7	9	38
	16.0%	13.0%	14.0%	18.0%	15.1%
Half concrete	42	32	22	30	126
	56.0%	41.6%	44.0%	60.0%	50.0%
Half Tiled	13	16	9	8	46
	17.3%	20.8%	18.0%	16.0%	18.3%
Others	2	8	3	1	14
	2.7%	10.4%	6.0%	2.0%	5.6%
Total	75	77	50	50	252
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

With regard to the roof structure of the house, out of the total respondents 28 (11.1%) respondents residing in concrete houses; 38 (15.1%) respondents residing in tiled houses, 126 (50.0%) in half concrete houses and 46 (18.3%) in half tiled houses. Only 14 respondents (5.6%) residing in other type of houses on temporary basis. The great change here is that most of the respondents are now staying in half concrete houses, that is 50 percentage. Before reaching home, 51.2 percentage of persons had house with roof made up of mud, straw, wood and dry leaves. Now it is 5.6 percentage only.

7.17.8 Floor Type

Floor type of the house indicates the condition of the living place of a family. It is related with the socio economic condition of a person. Floor type of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home is presented in the Table 7.46.

Table 7.46

Floor type of the house of the respondents after leaving the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Marble	1 1.3%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	1 2.0%	3 1.2%
Tiled	21 28.0%	13 16.9%	7 14.0%	12 24.0%	53 21.0%
Cement	50 66.7%	54 70.1%	35 70.0%	36 72.0%	175 69.4%
Others	3 4.0%	9 11.7%	8 16.0%	1 2.0%	21 8.3%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

With regard to the floor structure of the house, out of the total respondents 53 (21.0%) respondents residing in tiled flooring houses and 175 (69.4%) respondents in cement flooring houses. Only 21 of the respondents (8.3%) are residing in other type of temporary floored houses. Before reaching home they were staying in houses with floor made up of mud and stone, that is 56 percentage. Now the change is that 69.4 percentage of the respondents are now residing in cement floored houses. This also shows a positive change.

7.17.9 Gadgets Status in the house

Table 7.47 gives the details on various gadgets acquired after leaving the children home.

Table 7.47

Gadgets acquired after leaving the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Electricity	75 100.00	77 100.00	50 100.00	50 100.00	252 100.00
Refrigerator	38 50.67	23 29.87	16 32.00	24 48.00	101 40.08
Water Pump	24 32.00	14 18.18	9 18.00	15 30.00	62 24.60
Cooking Gas	70 93.33	65 84.42	43 86.00	46 92.00	224 88.89
Vehicles	33 44.00	21 27.27	12 24.00	19 38.00	85 33.73
Telephone/ Mobile Phone	71 94.67	71 92.21	46 92.00	46 92.00	234 92.86

Source: Primary Data, 2018

From the table it is clear that, socio economic condition of the respondents have improved. In all the children home, 100% of the houses are electrified and 85 (33.73%) respondent's family have the vehicles. The possession of refrigerator (40.08%), water pump (24.6%), cooking gas (88.89%) and telephone/mobile phone (92.86) are very significantly increased after leaving the home. Accessibility to modern facilities of life is a good indicator of quality of life.

7.17.10 Amenities in the home

Table 7.48 gives the availability of the pure drinking water and sanitation facilities after leaving the children home.

Table 7.48

Amenities in the house after leaving the children home

Response	Boys Home	Girls Home	After care home boys	After care home girls	Total
Pure drinking water	0 0.0%	1 1.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.4%
Toilet and sanitation facilities	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Both	75 100.0%	76 98.7%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	251 99.6%
Total	75 100.0%	77 100.0%	50 100.0%	50 100.0%	252 100.0%

Source: Primary Data, 2018

Table reveals that among the total respondents 251 (99.6%) have the both pure drinking water facility and sanitation facility after leaving the children home. Only 0.04% of the houses have only the pure drinking water facility, but they lack the sanitation facility. Having basic essential facilities is a good indicator of the quality of life. Clean surrounding including pure drinking water ,toilet and sanitation facility have greater role in the physical and mental health of a person. From the interaction with the respondents it came to know that they are now more aware of the health issues and need to lead a decent and healthy life.

7.34 Focus Group Discussion

CCIs are established for the overall development and social re-integration of children in difficult circumstances. Children in the age group of 5-18 is placed in children's home. After that, there is the option to continue institutional life in the ACH. But the main drawback of JJ Act is that after 18 years, the persons are free to go back to society or home or as the case maybe. Most of the children reaches CCIs

due to some vulnerabilities. At the age of 18 they can't live their own, no job can't be found out and so no income. They maybe continuing education. But there is no provision in the act to support these helpless children after they left the institution. The cycle of poverty and misery continues again. They lack many opportunities of modern world.

From the focus group discussion and participant observation, it became evident that they are still not confident, no opinion and no political and social participation. To examine their social awareness, some relevant issues were discussed. Most of them are not interested in the existing socio-economic, cultural and political aspects. They are not bothered about it. In the institution, there was no such classes or discussion. They have no interaction with the outside world. There are tours and programmes for children. They are satisfied with what they have. But they are completely ignorant of many of the realities of life.

Another important finding revolved from the discussion is that, when they left the institution, they are forced to go back to family even when it was not a comfortable place at all. The same earlier condition was prevailing there. Not much change. Some of them gone to ACH. But soon realised that social re-integration measures not prevailing there.

While discussing some facilities and issues of the institution, they are not ready to disclose. It seems that, even now they are afraid of someone. Most of the girls are mere 'housewives. Even if educated as post graduates they are not interested to find out a job. It is not a desirable trend. So, the work participation of women is very low, which is socially and economically waste of resources.

Through participant observation, it was realised that most of them are not bold enough and both boys and girls have no habit of reading, no knowledge about the historical aspects and with outdated opinion about most of the issues and also superstitious.

This means that in several aspects they are vulnerable even now so it can be interpreted that the objective of JJ Act is not achieved, at least in the case of the respondents understudy.

7.35 Conclusion

Most of them are now attained merely material wellbeing. Somehow they are employed and monthly income is increased. i.e., own house with better facilities, good education for children, own property and vehicle, accessibility to new opportunities of life etc. is attained. But the major finding is that even when they are now living in a better condition, most of them didn't attain the necessary qualities expected to be achieved by an individual in his/her life time through education. They lack emotional strength, social commitment, lack of awareness of social problems, lack of opinion, reluctance to face public, superstitions etc. is still existing. In a study by Brooks-Gunn it was found that the detrimental effects of poverty on an individual starts at an early age itself and do not change over time. Parental skills and income are also other influential factors on a child's development.

By studying the effect of low income and its impact on psychological child development Michael Weitzman shows that poverty is independently associated with lower IQ, early school failure and drop outs and increased behaviour problems. There is also strong association between poverty, diminished intellectual capabilities and academic achievement.

Family problem and breakdown is another factor which affects the physical and mental health of the child. Financial hardship of the family, parental conflict, mental health of the mother, and family functioning all have greater role to play in child's future life. (Ann Mooney, Chris Oliver). Poverty, lower income and family problem are the main reasons for the respondents under study which lead them to these institutions.

Institutional care for longer period results in limited positive impacts on children. It affects physical growth and developmental issues. It leads to diminished opportunities in life. (Nivedita Das Gupta Institutional care- . impacts on children) Altogether they achieve material -wellbeing. They are ignorant of the emotional and beautiful sides of life which only from family they can feel it. They cannot express their feelings and opinions. Social discrimination and marginalisation hinders them from growing up to expectation. It results in limited life opportunity and unable to

lead a descent life and all these results in irreversible impacts on this and next generation of these children.

In the case of respondents under study they have now accessibility to good education, modern facilities of life, and a descent and healthy life. In a series of case studies 'voice of the poor' by world bank it is suggested that people who faces multiple disadvantages leave them powerless to get ahead. Experiences of ill being included material lack, want of food housing shelter and money, hunger, pain and discomfort, exclusion rejection, isolation and loneliness, bad relation with others including family, insecurity vulnerability worry fear, low self-confidence, power lessens, helplessness frustration and anger.

From the interaction with the respondents it is found that most of them were passing through these experiences. The impact is manifesting in many forms in their future life. The choices and opportunities are limited even now. The qualitative changes expecting through education cannot be seen in this group. They are still vulnerable in many aspects. They lack economic and political participation and power. Gender inequality is also there. Human development report 2010 introduces a new measure Gender Inequality Index which includes reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. The index shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. .Even if educated they are not productively utilising the potential. Labour market participation is very low, which is an important component of Gender Inequality Index.

From the above analysis it is clear that the material well being achieved by the respondents are more or less at par with the standard of Human Development Index. But the expected qualitative change of this group is not so appealing. But the point to be highlighted here is that the Child Care Institutions under JJ Act which is taken as sample of study is trying the level best to provide the facilities prescribed by JJ Act for the care and protection of these vulnerable children.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

8.1 Summary

The study revolves round three objectives

1. To analyse the socio-economic factor that lead children to child care institutions
2. To examine the rehabilitation measures undertaken for CNCP
3. To study the change in the quality of life of CNCP after rehabilitation and social re –integration

The research work titled “Role of Child Care Institutions and Quality of life of Child in Need of Care and Protection: A study of CCIs in Kerala” is designed into eight chapters. Chapter 1 introduces background of the study, research problem and research questions, objectives and elaborates the methodology and points out the limitation of the study. Theoretical and empirical review of literature is provided in the second chapter. In the third chapter role of ICPS in supporting vulnerable children is included. ICPS is an umbrella scheme which caters to the overall protection and development of a child. It is centrally sponsored scheme of the MWCD, Government of India, implemented in partnership with the state governments and civil society organisations. ICPS aimed to the realisation of government responsibility for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children based on the cardinal principles of “protection of child rights” and “best interest of the child”. It brings together various programmes of child protection of MWCD and to prevent any types of exploitation and harm to the child. It’s main objectives are to support and promote institutional and non-institutional care and strengthen the whole system of child protection. As there is inadequacy of various data related with child protection, ICPS set up a child protection data management

system. It will also monitor and evaluate all the programmes regularly. ICPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the ministry under one comprehensive umbrella and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. ICPS therefore would institutionalise essential services and strengthen structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create data base and knowledge base for child protection services and strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter sectorial response at all levels. The scheme would set up a child protection data management system to formulate and implement effective intervention strategies and monitor their outcomes. Regular evaluation of the programmes and structures would be conducted and course correction would be under taken.

In the fourth chapter an analysis of the status and working of CCIs in India and Kerala is involved. The data is collected from the report published by Child line India Foundation (CIF) under Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) 2018.

In the fifth sixth and seventh chapters the analysis of three objectives is included

The fifth chapter socio economic condition of the children who reached CCIs is analyzed.

The facilities in government CCIs and two After Care Homes is analyzed in the sixth chapter.

Seventh chapter tries to study the changes in the quality of life of these people due to rehabilitation facilities. It is analysed by using certain indicators (mentioned in the methodology part).

In the eighth chapter summary, findings and conclusion of the whole study is included.

8.2 Findings

ICPS has significantly contributed to the realization of government/ state responsibilities for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children. Due to non availability of adequate fund some programmes are forced to discontinue in Kerala. Based on the cardinal principles of “protection of child rights” and “best interest of the child” ICPS is achieving its objectives to contribute to the improvements and the wellbeing of the children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities of these children. By supporting non institutional care along with institutionalisation ICPS is trying to reduce the possibility of separation of child from their family

Report by Child line India Foundation 2018 stated that performance of most of the Child Care Institutions in India is not so satisfactory. Most of the CCIs are not strictly following the norms of JJ Act . Children in the institutional care are not getting the type of nurturing and stimulating environment needed for healthy growth and psychological development. Lack of adequate staff , lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of proper monitoring system, improper functioning of grievance redressal mechanism, lack of intimacy among staff and children ,absence of training and orientation programme are seen in most of the CCIs in India.

The first objective analyse various socio economic factors which lead the children to CCIs. According to the chairperson of CWC Kozhikode family problem is a big issue which forces the parents to send their child to these institutions. Even if poverty has equal role most of them manage somehow. Issues among parents, step mother or father, no parents all have long lasting impact on a person’s future life. So it can be seen that poverty and family problems are the main reasons which lead them to these institutions among other factors.

It is found that in both CCIs most of the norms of JJAct is following. But in both ACHs the rehabilitation facilities are utter failure. Lack of adequate staff is seen as the main problem in all these institutions. Most of the posts are vacant. Services of the counsellor, medical staff, PD teacher etc are made available on temporary basis .Along with this lack of infrastructural facilities and absence of

vocational training and self-employment programme aggravate the situation of both ACHs. As the inmates of ACHs are above 18 yrs it is not easy to manage them. There is also absence of data regarding emotional educational and health needs of children. Due to continuous change of staff and poor quality of contact with care givers children are deprived of opportunities to develop healthy relationship both in the family and society.

Most of them are now attained merely material wellbeing. Somehow they are employed and monthly income is increased.i.e.own house with better facilities, good education for children, own property and vehicle ,accessibility to new opportunities of life etc. are achieved. . But the major finding is that even when they are now living in a better condition ,most of them didn't attain the necessary qualities expected to be achieved by an individual in his/her life time through education. They lack emotional strengthenss, social commitment, lack of awareness of social problems, lack of opinion, reluctancy to face public ,superstitions etc. is still existing.

Another important finding is that most of the officers concerned are not co-operative and are not ready to reveal most of the information regarding the functioning of the institutions. It seems not so transparent. Children are powerless, angry, frightened and lonely. It is realized that children will express only in a safe and trustful environment which is lacking in these CCIs.

8.3 Suggestions

1. The main problem facing these Institutions are lack of adequate infrastructure facilities. Separate library and reading room, counseling room and adequate wash and toilet room, boundary wall, separate space for the outdoor games, quarantine rooms are not seen. Provision for this is to be made.
2. Lack of adequate qualified and trained staff adversely affects the entire system. The staff closes to the children must be carefully appointed and some mandatory training programme should be attended

3. Children in institutional care do not receive the nurturing and encouraging environment for the healthy and psychological development. There is no long term vision for the children. They need something more than mere food shelter and education. Each child is unique. More arrangement should be made to know and encourage the taste and potential of the child.
4. Information about what happens to these children after they leave the institution is needed. Aftercare system is almost a failure. It fails to arrange programmes for the social re integration with the society. Most of the inmates gone out of CCIs and ACH is not at all attained desired goals. Provisions should be made to support these children at least for some more years.
5. CCIs and ACHs should make facilities for vocational training. Job oriented course and life skill training with the help of trained instructor and certificate should be given on the course completed which will be useful to them in future.
6. The department should organize classes for the public regarding the importance of non-institutional care like adoption, Foster care sponsorship and aftercare. Efforts should be made for family based institutional care. Department of social justice can make sure that there is no procedural delay in non-institutional care.
7. Grievance redressal mechanism like functioning of management committee and children's committee should be strengthened, so that the children get opportunity to express their views and opinions.
8. There should be separate home for different types of children, so that proper care and attention according to their need can be given.
9. Properly monitor the functioning of CCIs so that the problem faced by these institutions can be addressed. Time bound and appropriate action can be taken against those CCIs who are not following the norms of JJ system.

10. Funds should be utilized for sending them to private schools and other institutions if the child requires so.
11. Another issue is child's right to have an identity. Often they are bought before CWC or JJB from unknown and strange circumstances. In the documents it is marked as unknown. It leads to a stigmatization. So when admitted in CCIs children should give proper name and identity documents.
12. Absence of proper counselling is seen as common problem in all CCIs and ACHs. As there are children with special needs and are abused either physically or emotionally, timely and effective counselling is most important . Otherwise the trauma lasts for the lifetime.
13. More evidence based data is required for a systemic transformation of CCIs. A participatory and consultative approach with various stakeholders and children only give desired results. This also includes strengthening families and raising public awareness. So it is most urgent on the part of MWCD to give immediate attention and invest resource on this.
14. Invest ment for children is most important for any country. For full filling the objective of care and protection and the fruitful social re- integration ,CCIs are established under JJ Act. But one of the main findings is that most of the sample under study have not achieved the expected quality . Making them some more conscious about the past and existing socio- economic, political and cultural aspects is the need of the time. To make them a little more confident and efficient some sincere efforts on the part of all stake holders is needed. Exhibiting movies on socially relevant issues, conducting classes related with this and organize awareness classes will be helpful to strengthen the vulnerable children

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

FOSTER CARE DETAILS as on May 04, 2020							
No	District	No of registered CCI's	No. of children sent to foster care			No of follow-ups	No of home study completed (For new foster care cases)
			Long Term	Vacation	Kinship		
1	Thiruvananthapuram	92	41	0	14	41	25
2	Kollam	57	72	2	0	66	15
3	Pathanamthitta	42	5	0	3	8	2
4	Kottayam	53	24	0	2	26	2
5	Idukki	56	3	0	58	26	2
6	Alappuzha	32	16	0	2	18	4
7	Ernakulam	95	31	0	0	31	4
8	Trissur	81	11	0	7	18	16
9	Palakkad	58	4	0	0	4	4
10	Malappuram	91	13	0	0	13	8
11	Kozhikode	47	12	0	0	12	7
12	Wayanad	27	0	6	0	0	3
13	Kannur	31	14	0	0	14	16
14	Kasargod	20	21	0	0	21	5
Total		782	267	8	86	298	113

Source ICPS Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX II

Category-wise Distribution of CCIs/Homes

Type of CCI/homes	Number of CCI/homes	Percentage of CCI/homes
Children's home	6368	66.41
Shelter home	373	3.89
Observation home	278	2.90
Special home	52	0.54
Place of safety	8	0.08
Swadhar homes	185	1.93
Ujjwala home	110	1.15
SAA	336	3.50
Combination homes	10	0.10
Any others	1869	19.49
Total	9589	100

Source: CIF report 2018, MWCD

APPENDIX III

Legal status of CCIs/Homes across states

Legal status of CCIs/Homes								
States	Registered under JJ Act		Unregistered CCIs/Homes					
			Applied under JJ Act		Registered under other act/schemes		Not registered under any acts/schemes	
	Number	Percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage	Number	percentage
Andaman & Nichobar	10	58.82	3	17.65	0	0	4	23.53
Andhra Pradesh	138	18.11	50	6.56	294	39	269	35.3
Arunachal Pradesh	5	62.5	1	12.5	0	0	1	12.5
Assam	62	47.33	4	3.05	0	0	33	25.19
Bihar	17	20.24	20	23.81	0	0	40	47.62
Chandigarh	5	31.25	9	56.25	0	0	1	6.25
Chattisgarh	19	15.57	9	7.38	0	0	89	72.95
Delhi	70	56	22	17.6	0	0	31	24.8
Goa	48	68.57	6	8.57	0	0	16	22.86
Gujarath	88	52.07	43	25.44	1	0.59	28	16.57
Hariyana	58	73.42	6	7.59	0	0	15	18.99
Himachal Pradesh	5	10.87	7	15.22	0	0	34	73.91
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.55	3	0.83	277	76.52	80	22.1
Jharkhand	9	7.09	54	42.52	0	0	63	49.61
Karnadaka	146	16.03	228	25.03	6	0.66	504	55.32
Kerala	219	17.63	14	1.13	884	71.18	118	9.5
Madhya Pradesh	44	30.14	14	9.59	0	0	88	60.27
Maharashtra	652	50.78	267	20.79	0	0	365	28.43
Manipur	29	46.77	1	1.61	0	0	12	19.35
Meghalaya	14	16.67	14	16.67	0	0	56	66.67
Mizoram	31	67.39	4	8.7	0	0	11	23.91
Nagaland	21	31.34	1	1.49	0	0	43	64.18
Odisha	269	63	9	2.11	0	0	125	29.27
Puducheri	18	17.78	65	71.43	0	0	7	7.69
Punjab	22	30.14	12	16.44	0	0	39	53.42
Rajasthan	121	43.68	25	9.03	0	0	117	42.24
Sikkim	22	95.65	0	0	0	0	1	4.35
Tamilnadu	750	45.54	359	21.8	3	0.18	529	32.12
Telangana	35	7.09	132	26.72	15	3.04	301	60.93
Tripura	24	54.55	6	13.64	0	0	14	31.82
Uttar Pradesh	59	34.71	6	3.53	5	2.94	73	42.94
Uttarakhand	14	25	9	16.07	0	0	24	42.86
West Bengal	45	13.76	84	25.69	100	30.58	84	25.69
Total	3071	32.03	1487	15.51	1585	16.53	3215	33.53

Source: CIF report 2018, MWCD

APPENDIX IV

Distribution of various kinds of Government and non-government (NGO) run CCIs/homes

Homes /CCIs types	Nongovernment home/CCIs		Government homes/CCIs		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Combination homes	5	50	5	50	10	0.1
Observation home	67	24.1	211	75.9	278	2.9
Special home	12	23.1	40	76.9	52	0.5
Place of safety	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	0.1
Children home	5932	93.2	436	6.8	6368	66.4
Shelter home	333	89.3	40	10.7	373	3.9
Swadhar home	183	98.9	2	1.1	185	1.9
Ujjwala home	110	100	0	0	110	1.1
SAA	268	79.8	68	20.2	336	3.5
Any other	1829	97.9	40	2.1	1869	19.5
Total	8744	91.2	845	8.8	9589	100

Source: CIF report 2018, MWCD

APPENDIX V

Gender disaggregated data of number of CNCP category children in India

State / Homes	CNCP			
	Boys	Girls	Transgender	Total
Andaman & Nichobar	232	272	0	504
Andhra Pradesh	19202	18125	13	37340
Arunachal Pradesh	115	83	0	198
Assam	1516	1246	0	2762
Bihar	1047	1054	1	2102
Chandigarh	176	220	0	396
Chattisgarh	2042	947	5	2994
Delhi	1969	1847	0	3816
Goa	1551	1113	0	2664
Gujarath	2724	2017	5	4746
Hariyana	1053	1234	0	2287
Himachal Pradesh	933	412	0	1345
Jammu & Kashmir	13764	4055	0	17819
Jharkhand	2574	1869	0	4443
Karnadaka	17062	13034	16	30112
Kerala	19965	21534	0	41499
Madhya Pradesh	1494	1265	0	2759
Maharashtra	38375	18633	14	57022
Manipur	562	527	0	1089
Meghalaya	708	764	0	1472
Mizoram	563	447	0	1010
Nagaland	582	439	0	1021
Odisha	10039	8719	0	18758
Puducheri	1075	1400	0	2475
Punjab	871	994	0	1865
Rajasthan	3950	1298	0	5548
Sikkim	204	159	0	363

Tamilnadu	36548	51070	0	87618
Telangana	8852	7336	36	16224
Tripura	438	369	0	807
Uttar Pradesh	2098	1921	2	4021
Uttarakhand	541	482	0	1023
West Bengal	6935	5490	0	12425
Total	199760	170375	92	370227

Source: CIF report 2018, MWCD

APPENDIX VI

Juvenile Justice Act Base of the study

As per the Preamble to the Act, the JJ Act is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection and treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established, here in under and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The Necessity for a uniform or standardized Children's Act across the country paved the way for the enactment of JJ Act 1986. It promoted "the best interest of the Juveniles". But due to the loopholes in the implementation of the act and taking experiences from all the past developments, the government modifies the JJ Act and the new act, JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 came in to force. The Act used better terminology as "Juvenile in conflict with law" and "Children in need of care and protection" (CCL & CNCP). This separation aims to restrains the awful influence on the child who is in need of care and protection from one who is in conflict with law. Juveniles in conflict with law are to be handled by Juvenile e Justice Board and Juveniles in need of care and protection deal by Child welfare Committee.

Later there was an amendment act that is JJ (Care Protection of Children) Act 2006. Later again it was amended in 2015 and it is known as JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. (JJ Act, 2015)

JJ Act 2015 is the key legislation for Juvenile legislation in India. This emphasizes the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through various non-Institutional and Institutional measures. The Act changed the concept 'Juvenile' to 'child' to avoid the stigma associated with the early concept Juvenile. The Act recognizes the role of family care and support in the development of children and

prescribes various measures for non- Institutional care of children in ‘difficult circumstances.’

Two categories of children are being dealt under ICPS and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act, 2015. These are:

1. Child in conflict with law (CCL) is a child who is alleged to have committed an offence. 2. Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) includes all vulnerable children who are in difficult circumstances.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

To provide a safe and secure and protective environment for children in ‘difficult circumstances MWCD government of India has been implementing the Integrative Child Protection Scheme across the country since the year 2009-10. The scheme has been revised in the year 2014. It provides financial assistance for the creation of new Institutional facilities and maintenance of existing Institutional facilities for both CCL and CNCP. In addition the scheme provides for Institutional care of children with special needs by supporting a specialized unit within the existing homes or by setting of specialized shelter Homes. The Non -Institutional services under JJ Act including adoption, foster care, and sponsorship is implementing by MWCD through ICPS (ICPS, 2014).

Institutional and Non-Institutional services under the JJ Act

Institutional Services Under the Act

Institutional care refers to care, protection, rehabilitation and social re-integration of children under difficult circumstances in an institutional setting under the guidance and supervision of child care professionals whose actions are governed by the standards prescribed by the law of the land. JJ Act 2000 was the guiding legislation till 2015 and then the new Act i.e. JJ Act 2015 was passed. CCIs are meant for the physical, psychological, emotional, social, educational, cultural, economic and moral needs of vulnerable children. Nowadays the focus of child care

in India and many countries has shifted from institutional to family or community based child care as biological family is the right of the child.

As provided by the JJ Act 2000 the ICPS shall support the creation of new Institutional facilities and maintenance of existing Institutional facilities or both CCL and CNCP. These include Shelter Homes, Children Homes, Special Homes and a place of safety. In addition ICPS also provide for Institutional care of children with special needs by supporting a specialized unit within the existing homes by setting up a specialized shelter homes for children with special needs.

1. Children's Homes

A large number of CNCP who enter the Juvenile Justice system through CWC are in need of residential care and protection during the pendency of inquiry and subsequently for their long term care treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. The JJ act 2000 empowers the state government either by itself or in collaboration with voluntary organizations to set up children's homes in every district or group district for the reception and residential care of such children. These Homes will be a home away from home and provide childcare facilities for the all-round development of these children. They aim to enhance the capabilities and skills of children and work with their families with the view of facilitating their rehabilitation and re- integration in to mainstream society (ICPS, 2014).

2. Shelter Homes

It offers day and night shelter facilities to the children in need of support services for a temporary period and to rehabilitate them. A large number urban marginalized children need day care services and many others require residential care for a temporary period. JJ Act 2000 and Central Model Rules framed there under empower the state governments to recognize such reputed and competent voluntary organization to cater to the needs of such children. State government shall provide financial assistance to setup such shelter homes at least one in a district. (ICPS, 2014), (CCL Manual, 2017).

3. Observation Homes

It is for the temporary reception care and rehabilitation of any child alleged to be in conflict with law, during the pendency of any inquiry under this Act usually it does not exceed four months. It is also for any child alleged to be into conflict with law who is not placed under the charge of parent or guardian. It shall be established by state government in every district or group of district either by itself or through voluntary or non- governmental (ICPS, 2014), (CCL Manual, 2017).

4. Special Homes

The state government may establish and maintain in every district or group of district either by itself or through group of district, either by itself or voluntary or non- governmental organizations. It is for rehabilitation of those children in conflict with law who are found to have committed an offence and who are placed there by an order of JJB under section 18 of the act. It does not exceed 3 years (ICPS, 2014), (CCL Manual, 2017).

5. Place of safety

The state government shall setup at least one place of safety in a state. This is place a CCL who is between the ages of 16-18 years and is accused of or committed for committing a heinous offence. Duration of care is during the process of enquiry or persons convicted of committing an offence. It should not be a police lock up or Jail. It is established separately or attached to an Observation Home or Special Home (ICPS, 2014), (CCL Manual, 2017).

6. Specialized adoption agency (SAA)

JJ Act empowers the state government to recognize one or more of its Institutions or voluntary organizations in each district as SAA in such manner as may be prescribed, for the placement of orphaned, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption, in accordance with the provisions of various guidelines for adoption issues from time to time by the state government of Central Adoption Resources Authority and notified by the central government. All SAAs shall be

registered under section 34 (34) of JJ Act 2000 as well as Society's Registration Act 1860. State and NGO run SAA provides residential care for children of below 6 years of age .No child shall remain the care of SAA for more than a period of one year (ICPS, 2014), (CCL Manual, 2017).

7. Fit Facility

According to JJ Act 2000 state government may arrange to place a juvenile referred to it by JJB in a place of safety which has been declared fit by the state government for such purpose and may order such juvenile to be kept under protective custody, at such place and on such conditions as it deems proper (ICPS, 2014).

The JJB or CWC shall recognize a facility being run by a governmental organization or a voluntary or non-governmental organization registered under any law for the time being enforce to be fit to temporarily take the responsibility of a child for a specific purpose after due enquiry regarding the suitability of the facility and the organization to take care of the child in such manner as may be prescribed. The board or committee can withdraw the recognition for the reasons to be recorded

Family based non-institutional care

The prime objective of any children's home or shelter home shall be to restore the child to his/her family environment – i.e., to his/her parents, guardians, fit person or fit institution, as declared by the CWC. If restoration is not possible, such as in the case of orphaned, abandoned, neglected or abused children, rehabilitation may be ensured by placing the child under adoption, foster care, sponsorship or sending him/her to an after-care organisation.

Different types of family based non-institutional care programmes are as follows

1. Adoption

Here the child is permanently separated from biological parents and becomes a legitimate child of the adoptive parents with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to this relationship. It will be always for the 'best

interest of the child'. The state level agency is SARA – state adoption resource agency. The institution shall submit all details about children available for adoption to SARA.

2 Sponsorship

It is a pilot initiative of government of India under the ICPS to provide support services to families at risk. It is the financial assistance to such families to meet the educational, medical, nutritional and other needs of children to improve the quality of their lives. The objective is to reduce the vulnerability of CNCP and prevent them from being placed in institutions.

3. Foster care

It is an arrangement in which a child lives, usually on a temporary basis, with an extended or unrelated family member. This is to help those children whose parents are unable to care them sickness, poverty, or any other crisis. This aims at eventually united child with his/her family when the family circumstances improve and also to prevent the institutionalisation of the child.

4. After care

For both CNCP and CCL, ICPS supported after care programme. When the children live the child care institution and have no family or other means of support will benefit from this programme. The aim of the programme is to prepare children for social life and reintegration with the society. District child protection service (DCPS) shall identify suitable voluntary organisations and NGOs that can provide after care programmes.

Statutory bodies to deal with Children

Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is a statutory body under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to look into issues relating to children in need of care and protection.

One or more Committees have to be constituted for each district, and consist of a chairperson and 4 other persons, at least one of whom should be a woman. The Committee has the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the children as well as to provide for their basic needs and human rights but does not have the authority to give a child up for adoption.

Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) is a statutory body under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to look into issues relating to children in conflict with law.

Services provided to the child in Child Care Institutions

There are various services provided for the overall development of the child in the Home. These are:-

- Clothing and bedding
- Sanitation and hygiene
- Nutritional diet
- Medical care
- Mental health services
- Education
- Vocational training
- Recreational facilities

Every Child Care Institution (CCI) or Home provides proper facilities for development and well- being for children. Separate homes are provided for boys and girls. In these homes, daily routine is exercised for regulated and disciplined life which includes:

- a) Personal hygiene and cleanliness;
- b) Physical exercise and yoga;
- c) Educational classes;
- d) Vocational training;

- e) Organized recreation and games;
- f) Moral education and group activities; and
- g) Community singing

Child in Need of Care and Protection.

Children are the most vulnerable section in the society. Some of them are more marginalised than others because of their poor socio economic cultural background. These children need special care and protection and is considered as Child in Need of Care and protection.

According to section 1(14) of JJ Act 2000 Child in Need of Care and Protection includes all vulnerable children such as orphan, runaway children, children from family at risk, incapacitated parents, mentally and physically challenged children, children who are victims of abuse, child labour, trafficked child, exploited child, child affected by armed conflict, civil unrest, and natural calamities.

Child Care Institutions

Child Care Institutions is defined the section 2 (21) JJ Act 2015 means Children's Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and a Fit Facility under this Act for providing care and protection to children who are in need of such services.

Section 41 of JJ Act 2015 provides for the registration of CCIs. Under the law, all kinds of Institutions, whether run by state, voluntary or non-governmental organizations that provide housing facilities and services for CNCP or CCL have to be registered under the act with in a period 6 months from the date of commencement of this Act. The Act promote both Institutional and Non-Institutional care of these children. But it considers Institutionalization as the 'last resort' and it should be in the 'best interest of the child'. It should aimed at educating, rehabilitating and preparing children for their re-integration in to society. (CIF Report, 2018)

Ministry of Women and Child Development

The department of WCD, GOI came in to existence as a separate ministry with effect from 30th January 2006. Earlier since 1985 it was a department under the ministry of human resource department (CIF Report, 2018).

MWCD, a branch of GOI is an apex body for formulation and administration of the rules and regulations and laws relating to women and child development in India. The current minister of MWCD is Smrithi Irani having held the portfolio since 31st May 2019.

For holistic development of the child, the ministry has been implementing the world's largest out rich programme of ICDS (integrated child development service) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-ups and referral services, pre-school informal education. Most of the programmes of the ministry are run through NGOs. The major policy initiatives undertaken by the ministry in the recent past include universalization of ICDS and Kishori Shakthi Yojana, launching a nutritional programme for adolescent girls, establishment of commission and protection of child rights and enactment of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. The ministry also gives the annual Stree Shakthi Puraskar in 6 categories namely Devi Aklye Bai Holkear, Kannagi Award, Matha jija Bai Award, Rani Gaidinliy Zeliang Award, Rani Lakshmi Bai Award and Rani Rudrama Devi Award (both for men and women).

The broad mandate of the Ministry is to have holistic development of Women and Children. As a nodal Ministry for the advancement of women and children, the Ministry formulates plans, policies and programmes; enacts/ amends legislation, guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of Women and Child Development. Besides, playing its nodal role, the Ministry implements certain innovative programmes for women and children. These programmes cover welfare and support services, training for employment and income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitization. These programmes play a supplementary and complementary role to the other general developmental programmes in the sectors of health,

education, rural development etc. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus become equal partners in national development along with men.

Child line

24/7 emergency phone service for children. Which links them to emergency and long term care and rehabilitation service. The service can be accessed by any child in crisis or an adult on their behalf by dialling a 4 digit toll free number (1098) established by government of India in 1999. In order to create a protective environment to children in all parts of the country, ICPS envisages the expansion of this service to all district/ cities. Besides facilitating such expansion the 'mother NGO' is also responsible for undertaking process documentation, research, awareness campaign and advocacy on issues related to strengthening child line service in the country. At present CHILD LINE INDIA FOUNDATION is the MOTHER NGO managing the service as child line. The ministry may also select any other NGO as mother NGO for various regions of the country.

APPENDIX VII

HISTORY OF JJ ACT

The problem of Juvenile Justice is no doubts one of the tragic human interest and it is not only confined to the country but cuts across national boundaries. .

Juvenile delinquency Laws are characterized by the nature that they prscribe many acts which are regarded as non criminal, if indulged in by elder persons [JJ Act 1986]

The word “Juvenile” organize in a Latin word “Juveniles” that means young. A ‘juvenile’ or child means a person who has not completed 18 yrs of age.

[Evolution of JJS – Historical background background - Chapter II

International scenario

In 1704 Pop Clement XI first Introduced the idea of the instructions of profligate youth in institutional treatment. Then Elizabeth Fry established a separate institution for Juvenile offenders. Subsequently in Brittan Reformatory Schools Act was passed in 1876 and Industrial Schools Act was brought in a statute book [International Journal of interdisciplinary and malty disciplinary studies (IJIMS) 2014 Vol-1 No. 6 Page 64 – 70] The first juvenile court was established in 1899 in Chicago under Juvenile Offenders Act. The structure of Juvenile Court remains the same as it did decades ago. Only the interpretation of the rights that Juvenile possess while working there way through the system. later in the 19th century the treatment of Juvenile began to change. It was realized that child in trouble needs special facilities. These in view of the same Newyork and Chicago for the first time housed the Juvenile and adult offenders separately. The concept ‘best interest’ of the child was accepted to make the child a productive members of the society.

Later the 1963, the U S Supreme Court established that every citizens including juvenile has the right to have an attorney in criminal proceedings. In England first Juvenile Court was established in 1905. Subsequently it was accepted

that special attention should be given to prevent Juvenile delinquency. The same was discussed in Beijing in 1985. In 1989 (UNCRC) draws attention to four sets of civil, political, social, and economic and cultural rights of every child.

The first Juvenile welfare board was established in Norway by an Act adopted 1896, It was the establishment of juvenile court Illinois, Chicago, America in 1898 which gave impetus to a juvenile court movement. Its spread rapidly first in America and then all over the world. Juvenile Court in America based on the principle of equity and not a criminal court. The king as 'Parens patriae' or as the father of the country exercised his power of guardianship where the family failed which has been looked upon as responsible for the child's upbringing in the first place (Morris. A and Giller H, 1987)

In the Scandinavian Countries also the principle of 'Parens patriae' formed the basis for the special provisions for the care and protection of children. At the International level the concept of Juvenile Justice as often being discussed from 3 perspectives.

1. Juvenile Justice in the sense of social Justice for all children and young persons.
2. Children in conflict with law and in need of care and protection
3. Convicted Juveniles.

(Review of JJ system in India chapter – 2 , Page – 66—67)

Indian Scenario

Until the middle of the 19th century the special situation of the children didn't get much social attention. Till then they are considered as the part of the family to which they belong. Its separate personality didn't recognised. With the capitalist mode of production and weakening of family bond lead to this integration of children and to the state intervention in the matters related to child upbringing. The direct intervention is like Apprentice Act 1850 that conferred power to the courts to bind over poor and destitute children to work as apprentices in industries and establishments in which voluntary child labour not easily forthcoming. The act has been repealed by the Apprentice Act 1961 (JAIN S N 1979)

The main focus of the early forms of Juvenile Justice was the child in conflict with Law. With the introduction of the idea of Juvenile Justice, yet another kind of state intervention emerged with wider care protection potential but had also led to great stigmatisation. By 1986 all states except Nagaland had enacted their Children Act, but sooner it was realized that there was lack of uniformity in the provisions'. No minimum standard for basic needs, working conditions, therapeutic services etc. were being maintained (Singh. H, 2001).

In this context, two special Acts were enacted.

1. Central Children's Act 1960
2. Juvenile Justice act 1986

The first one gave emphasis for care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children. The second one consolidated all related legislations in the country. It is the first all India child welfare enactment to promote 'the best interest of Juveniles'. It incorporates some of the provisions' of the constitution and National Policy Resolution for the children. It also incorporates (Beijing Rules) That is universally agreed principles and standards for the protection of Juveniles such as UN standards minimum Rules for the administration of Juvenile Justice. So it was the first comprehensive piece of legislation for the protection of children (Review of JJ system in India chapter – 2)

On the other hand the concept of Juvenile Justice was undergoing through various changes as indicted by Beijing Rules and UNCRC,. This lead to the formulation of JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Later it was amended in 2006, 2012, 2015 and 2018 (Chapter 5 History and Growth of JJ Delivery System page – 75 – 76)

Development of JJ system in India

Constitution of India guaranteed 'various Fundamental Rights and Duties' and 'Directive Principles of State policy' which takes care of survival needs, development and protection of children

1. Children's Act

After the partition of India due to industrialization and urbanization there was high growth in the number of neglected and delinquent children. So Government of India enacted Children's Act in 1960 for these neglected children. This Act was to 'provide for the care protection maintenance, welfare training education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children'. Under this act Child Welfare Board handled neglected children and Children's Court delinquent Children. (s. 2 (e) of Children's Act 1960, Quoted by Adenwalla, 2006) (evolution of JJ system – historical background – chapter – 2 page – 57)

The Act introduced a system of three – tier Institutions. Firstly an Observation Home for children who stay during the pendency of their proceedings, secondly Children's Home for accommodating neglected children and thirdly a Special School for delinquent children. But the act introduced a sex discriminatory definition of child, 'Child in Case of a boy is below 16 years and in case of girl is below 18 years of age. So the delinquent and neglected children were subjected to different treatment in different states.

JJ Act 1986

The necessity for a uniform and standardized Children's Act across the country paved the way for the enactment of JJ Act 1986. It promoted 'the best interest of the Juveniles' by incorporating the important provision of the constitution and the 1974 National Policy Resolution for children and also add the universally agreed principle for the protection of Juveniles (History and Growth of JJ delivery system chapter -5 page – 78 – 79)

JJ Act 2000 (JJ care and protection of Children's) Act 2000

After taking experience from all past developments the government modifies JJ Act to make it in coherence with the CRC and a new Act came in to force in 2000 named JJ care and protection of Children's) Act 2000. The enactment of this Act endorsed the 'Juvenile' as well as 'rights' an approach towards children and made use of a better terminology as 'Juvenile in conflict with law' and ' Child in need of Care and Protection' This separation aims to restrain the awful influence on the child who is in need of Care and protection from one who is in conflict with law . The Act brings uniform definition of a Juvenile or a child through out the country except Jammu and Kashmir. Accordingly a 'juvenile' or 'Child' is a person who has not completed 18 years of age. Child in conflict with law is to be handled by Juvenile Justice Board and Juveniles in need of care and protection by Child Welfare Committee.

JJ Act 2006 JJ (care and Protection) Amendment Act

A review of JJ Act 2000 was undertaken by Ministry of Women and Child Development in the year 2003 to make amendments in the existing legislations. JJ act 2000 was subsequently amended and hereafter referred to as the 'Principal Act'. The act forms the legal system and frame work for the care protection and rehabilitation of children of both categories (CNCP and CCL). It is also known as Reformatory Act.

The competent authority to deal with CNCP is the Child Welfare Committee which constitutes a chair person and four other members, one of whom atleast a woman. Chapter IV of this module good focus in about CNCP and the functioning of CWC in rehabilitation and disposition of cases.

Juvenile Justice Board is the competent authority to deal with CCL which comprises of three members. Chair person should a first class Judicial Magistrate. In chapter 3 the responsibilities of the board, special provisions for CCI is discussed. The Act provides for the establishment of various kinds of Institutions such as

1. Children's Home :- Reception of the child in need of care and protection

2. Special Home :- for reception of child in conflict with law
3. Observation Home :- For the temporary reception of the children during the pendency of any enquiry.
4. After care organization :- For the purpose of taking care of children after they leave children's Home or special home.

Section 23 – 26 of the Act are focused on the offences against children by any one like assault, causing mental or physical suffering and employment of a child which are considered as non bailable offences.

Rules under JJ Act 2000 and Amendment Act 2006 Ministry of Women and Child Development notified the Model Rules under JJ Act 2000 and Amendment Act 2006 to be administered by the states for the better implementation and administration of the provisions of the Act. It is recommended that the Act is implemented in line with the Rules to promote better understanding of the Act in order to benefit children who come in contact with JJ system. (Salient features of JJ Act 2006 – legal services in India – www.legalservicesindia.com>article)

JJ Act 2015

JJ Act 2015 provides for strengthened provisions for both CNCP & CCL. It changes the nomenclature from 'Juvenile' to 'child' or child in conflict with law across the act to remove the negative connotation associated with the word 'Juvenile'. It includes several new definitions such as orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children and petty, serious and heinous offences committed by children, clarity in powers functions and responsibilities of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee, separate new chapter on adoption, inclusion of new offences committed against children and mandatory registration of Child Care Institutions

Several rehabilitation and social re—integration measures have been provided for CCL & CNCP. Under institutional care children are provided with various services including health, nutrition, de-addiction , treatment of diseases,

vocational training, skill development, life skill education counseling, etc. to help them to assume a constructive roll in the society. The validity of non-Institutional options include sponsorship and foster care for placing children in family environment other than biological family.[pib.ni.in>new site>Print Release Press Information bureau – Government of India – MWCD]

JJ Act 2018

New Act seeks to amend the provisions regarding adoption under the act 2016 inorder to empower district magistrate to issue orders for adoption of children to reduce the time taken for issuing such directions. According to this act ‘This would ensure timely proceedings of adoption cases and provide orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children with familial care and protection’. Besides it provides for transferring of all the proceedings pending before any court relating to adoption orders under certain provisions of the JJ Act to the district Magistrate having Jurisdiction over the concerned area

[<https://mm-economictimes.com>>

International Concerns

In the history of human rights, the rights of children are the most ratified. The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC) defines child rights as the minimum entitlements and freedom that should be offered to every citizen below the age of 18 regardless of race, Nation of origin, colour, gender, language, religion, opinion, wealth,, birth status, disability or other characteristics.

The following are the four categories of human rights that should be afforded to all children that cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights.

1. Survival Rights
2. Development Rights
3. Protection Rights
4. Participation Rights

UN convention includes four articles that are given special emphasis. These are also known as 'General Principles.

1. All the rights guaranteed by the UNCRC must be available to all children without discrimination of any kind (Article – 2)
2. The 'best interest of the child' must be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children. (Article – 3)
3. Every child has the right to life, survival and development (Article – 6)
4. Children's view must be considered and taken in to account in all matters affecting them. (Article – 12)

Indian Scenario

Indian constitution encompasses most rights included in the Un convention on the Rights of the Child as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

Constitutional Provisions

1. Preamble :- Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for all the citizens including children
2. Article 14 equality before law and equal protection of law is available to every person including children.
3. Article 15 (3) Empowers the state to make special legal provision for children. Though no grounds are mentioned, preferential treatment is permitted by considering inherent weakness of children. (H.M. SEERVANI- Constitutional law of India 1984 page 307)
4. Article 21 A

Free and compulsory education for all children in the age group 6 – 14

5. Article 23

Total ban on forced labour and makes such practices punishable under law

6. Article 24

Prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory mine or any hazardous activities.

Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Article 39 (e) It requires the state to direct its policy towards securing that the health strength of workers and tender age of the children are not be abused and that the children not involved by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age and strength
2. Articles 39 (f) It requires the state to direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in condition of freedom and dignity the children and youth are protected against exploitations and against moral and natural abandonment.
3. Article 41 The state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to education and public assistance in cases of unemployment and other cases of undeserved want. Its implementation also expected to promote the welfare of the children.
4. Article 42 It envisages a healthy psychological environment particularly when the child requires a normal up-bringing
5. Article 45 It requires the states to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years.
6. Article 47 To raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people including children
7. Article 51A – clause K (86th Amendment) Parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child as the case may be, ward between the age of 6-14 years.

Besides the above the important enactments which recognizes the rights of the Child are:

1. The Factories Act 1948
2. The child labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act 1986
3. The Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food Act, 1992
4. The pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994
5. JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000
6. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
7. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009
8. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012
9. National Food Security Act

National Policies and Programmes

Some of our National Policies and programmes are specially meant to protect the rights and interest of children. National policy for children of 1974 is specifically meant to take care of the interest, rights and protection of children. Government of India adopted National policy for children 2013. Other important National policies deal with the problems of children are

1. National Policy on Education 1986
2. National Policy on Child Labour 1987
3. National Nutrition Policy 1993
4. National Health Policy 2002
5. National Charter for Children
6. National Plan of Action 2005

Also there are some child targeted schemes and programmes for protecting the interest of children in India are

1. Mid day Meal Scheme
2. ICDS
3. ICPS
4. Sarvashiksha Abhiyan
5. Operation Black Board
6. Integrated Programme for Street Children

7. Kishori Shakti Yojana
8. Wheat Based Nutrition Programme
9. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls
10. Rajive Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mother
11. Balika Samridhi Yojana
12. Initiative to Combat Trafficking of Women and Children
13. Central Adoption Resource Agency
14. Shishu Greha Scheme
15. CHILDLINE Services
16. Re productive and Child Health Programme
17. Scheme for Working Children in Need of Care and Protection
18. National Child Labour project

[Protection of Child Rights in India : Issues and Approaches-Dr. Manoj Kumar Sadual] [Journal Home Page : <http://www.journalijar.com>]

[Inter National Journal of Advanced Research page – 820-825]

NCPCR-(National Commission for Protection of Child Rights)

NCPCR was established in March 2007 as Statutory body under the commission for Protection of Child Rights ACT 2005. It was setup to protect, promote and defend Child Rights in the Country.

APPENDIX VIII

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF CHILD INSTITUTION, KOZHKODE (BOY'S HOME & GIRLS HOME)

General Information

1. Name of the institution : Children's home for Boys/Girls
2. NGO/Government : Govt.

II. Basic Information of CCI

1. a) Is the institution registered according to JJ Act 2015
1. Yes 2. No
- b) When did it come into existence?
1. Yes 2. No
- c) Provisional/Original Certificate is obtained
1. Yes 2. No
2. a) What are the sources to found
Govt. Donation Charity Others
- b) Is it enough for rehabilitation facilities provided
1. Yes 2. No
- c) If no give some difficulties and suggestions
3. Staff details

Designation	Allowed	Now existing
Superintendent		
Dy. Superintendent		
Child Welfare inspector		
Care Taker		
Clark		
Aaya		
Cook		
Watchman		
Pump Operator		

Agricultural Instructor		
PD teacher		
Counsellor		
Care Provider		
Dance master		
Football coach		

III. Details of rehabilitation facilities provided by the institution to CNCP

1. What are the rehabilitation facilities available?
 1. Adoption 2. foster care 3. Sponsorship 4. Others
2. a) Do you feel that food provided to the children is a balance diet?
 1. Yes 2. No
 b) What is usually for breakfast _____ Lunch _____ Dinner _____
3. Do they take lunch when going school?
 1. Yes 2. No
4. In the parents meeting who represents the parents?
5. What the causes of leaving the institution?
 1. Completion of 18 years 2. Parents taking them
 3. Getting details regarding the relatives 4. Adoption
 5. Others
6. What are the aspects of the institution which is explained by you to the child at the time of reception?
7. Tick infrastructural facilities available in the institution as provided by JJ Model Rules 2016?
 1. Reception Unit 2. Dormitory 3. Classroom
 4. Office room 5. Sick room/First aid room
 6. Library 7. Counseling and guidance room
 8. Workshop 9. Residents Superintendent
 10. Room For CWC 11. Quarantine room
 12. Fire Protection 13. Emergency lighting and electricity

14. Kitchen/Dining/Store room 15. Bathroom/toilet
16. Recreation spaces – indoor/outdoor 17. Play ground
8. Daily routine/time table – What is it ?
- a) Do you follow it? Yes/No
- b) Is it effective? Yes/No
- c) Whether children satisfied or not Yes/No
- d) Do you take feed back? Yes/No
- e) Do you make the changes accordingly Yes/No
9. What are the personnel care provided by the house parents?
1. Bathing 2. Nail cutting
3. Hair cutting 4. Washing cloths
- 10 a) How often you visit/inspect CCI?
1. Once daily 2. Twice 3. Often Not at all
- b) Do you keep record for the same to note the observation you made?
1. Yes 2. No
- c) How many times attendance is taken? and when?
- 11 a) How and when do you prepare individual care plan for each child?
- b) Do you keep it till the child leave the institution?
1. Yes 2. No
- a) Whether the institution have specific child protection policy in conformity with state child protection policy? Yes . No
- b) Where did you display it? _____
- c) Is it signed by all staff and management of CCI ? Yes No
- d) Do you follow all laws, rules and guidelines, SOP by the Central and State government related to child and child and child protection ?
- Yes No
- 12 a) Whether department conduct capacity building workshop?
- Yes No

- b) How often?
- c) Do the staff attend the workshop? Yes No
- 14 a) Is there children committee? Yes No
- b) Tick the following committee in the institution for the children
- 1) Food 2) Cultural activities
- 3) Campus maintenance, Hygiene and sanitation 4) Games and sports
- 5) Library 6) Behaviour and conduct committee
- c) Is it for different age group? Yes/No
- d) Do they keep register for their activities Yes/No
- e) Do it monitor by the management committee Yes/No
- f) How often
- g) How it is useful for children?
15. Tick the methods to ensure childrens participation in the in the institution in the beginning itself
1. Children's committee
 2. Open house meeting between care givers and children
 3. Peer Support group
 4. Grievance redressal mechanism
- 16 a) Is there management committee in the institution? Yes / No
- b) How many members
- c) How often it meets? Weekly Monthly Yearly
- d) Whether the management committee track and monitor the progress of every child in CCI
- e) How often they meet for the same?
Weekly Monthly Years
- f) What are the indicators used fort the same?
- 17 a) Is there complaint box in the CCI Yes No
- b) How often it will be checked? Weekly Monthly
- c) Whether there is follow up and how the grievances of children is handling?

18. How do you deal with the child of exceptionally good behaviour?
19. How do you deal with children of unacceptable behaviour?
20. When a child is reporting about ill treatment including different kinds of abuse (Physical, Mental and Sexual) from any staff or other children – How do you deal with it – Is there any such incident?
- 21 a) Is there any children released by JJB Yes No
- b) Number of such children Yes No
- c) Do you keep case file of such children Yes No
- 22 a) How many street children in your institution?
- b) Medium of instruction for them?
1. Send them to English Medium School
2. Send them to Malayalam Medium School
3. Special tutors in their languages
23. How often District/State/Govt. Committee inspect the institution
- Monthly Once in two months Once in three months
- a) Is the institution have counseling session for the children? Yes/No
- b) How often
- c) Effective or not
- 24a) Tick the medical facilities in CCI?
1. Medical Officer
2. Nurse / Paramedical staff
3. Quarantine room
4. Equipped first aid kit
5. Training to the staff for using the first aid kit
6. Examination made by the medical officer at the time of admission
- 25 a) Is there any individualized educational plan? Yes No
- b) On what basis it is prepared _____
- c) Do you prepare educational assessment of the child before the educational plan is prepared?

- d) Who usually prepare the same?
- e) Do you have educational progress report and by whom it is prepared?
- f) Who evaluate it?
- 26 a) Is there any programme of vocational training and skill development?
- b) What are they?
- 27 a) Is there any teacher or instructor for children with special needs?
- Yes No
- b) How they handles such students?
- 28 a) Do you conduct life skill session for CNCP? Yes No
- b) What are they?
29. Tick the recreational facilities provided to children?
- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Library | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Audio visual and music | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Movies | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Book Club | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Dance class | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Drama Class | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Chess | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Gardening | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Karaoke Session | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 10. Sports and games – Both Indoor and Outdoor | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
- 30 a) Do institution have adequate security/safety measures Yes / No
- b) How it is maintained?
- c) Tick the available
1. Guards 2) Security 3) CCTV 4) Others
- 31 a) Is there any incidents of mission/Run away/ suicide or death of the child.
- Yes/No
- b) How it was dealt with
32. How often open house meeting convenes?
- Weekly Monthly Yearly
- 33 a) How often children can meet with their relatives?

Weekly Monthly Yearly

34 a) How often they go home?

Weekly Monthly Yearly

b) Who permits them?

35. Tick the registers keep in CCI?

1. Admission and discharge register
2. Attendance register for children and staff
3. Medical file 4. Meals register/nutrition diet file
5. Children suggestion book 6. Counseling register
7. Drug de addiction project control and programme register
8. Housekeeping and sanitation register
9. Inspection book 10. Legal service register
11. Library register 12. Minutes register for children committee
13. Log book by (Driver) 14. Order book
15. Cash book 16. Budget statement file
17. Visitors book 18. Personal belonging register
19. Handling over charger register 20. Production register
21. Staff movement register 22. Meeting book
23. Updating and managing records

36 a) Do you prepare performance appraisal of the staff?

Yes No

b) On what basis it is prepared?

c) To whom it is to be reported

d) Whether there will be follow up for the same. Yes/No

IV. Details of CNCP at present in the institution

1. Basic information of CNCP

1.	Age group	
2.	Number of children allowed	
3.	Present strength	
4.	Adoption	
5.	Foster care	
6.	Sponsorship	
7.	Others	
8.	Number of School going children	
9.	Aided	
10.	Unaided	
11.	Number of migrated/Street children	
12.	Number of differently abled children	
13.	Number of children without parents/relatives	
14.		
15.		
2.a	Do the children prefer to go back home	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	If No why?	
3.a.	Is there any children of third gender	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	If yes, do the Institution gives special care	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	If yes, give details	
4.a	Is there any differently abled children	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	If yes any special care for them	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	If yes give details	
5.a	Is there any outstanding student	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
b.	What is their special area of interest	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
c.	Do the institution promotes such students	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>
d.	What are the special treatment/training for the development of their skill	
6.	What are the difficulties in dealing with children in the situation	
1.	Insufficient fund <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Problematic children <input type="checkbox"/>

3.	Inadequacy of efficient staff <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Attitude of the public <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Insufficient infrastructural facility <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Lack of proper training and orientation programme for the staff and children <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Non cooperation from the parents <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	Existing laws and act limits the intimacy with the children <input type="checkbox"/>	
7.	What are the causes of reaching CCI <input type="checkbox"/>	1. Poverty 2. Broken family <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Abuse by someone <input type="checkbox"/>	4. For education <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Ran away from home <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	Do the children co-operative with the staff 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.a	Do they participate in the sports and cultural activities in school	
	1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
b.	How the institution promotes them <input type="checkbox"/>	
c.	Is there any fund for the same 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2 No <input type="checkbox"/>	
10.	Mobile phone/internet is allowed in the institution 1 Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
11.	Is there doobby or washing clothes by themselves	
1.	dobby <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Washing clothes by themselves	

APPENDIX IX

QUESTIONNAIRE TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM RESPONDENTS GONE OUT OF CHILDREN'S HOME

I General Information

1. Rehabilitated Institution

- a) Boys Home b) Girls Home
c) After care Home for Boys d) After care Home for Girls

II Socio Economic status of Respondents

1. Where did you born

- a) Kerala b) Out of Kerala

2.1 Did you live with your parents

- a) Yes b) No

2.2 If No, reason :

- a) No Parents b) No information about Parents
c) due to poverty stay wit Relation d) abandoned by Parents
d) Other

3 Reason you reached home

- a) Poverty b) Family problem
c) Educational Purpose
d) Abused by somebody (physical Mental Sexuel)
e) Ran away from Home f) Others

4 Age :

5 At what age you reached Home :

6 How many years stayed in the Home :

7 At what age you left Home :

8. Life and facilities in the rehabilitation Institution

8.1 Whether the timetable in the Institution helped you to live & do your

activities time - boundedly

- a) Yes b) No

8.2 How did it influence you ?

- a) As all the activities done time boundedly it helps to lead a descent life
b) It helps to improve family relationship
c) children became efficient and able to do their duties by themselves
e) Others

9. Tick the rehabilitation programmes in your Institution which you are involved

- a) Adoption b) Foster care c) Sponsorship
d) Others e) Not applicable

10. In which of the following , House parents helped you ?

- a) Bathing b) Cut your nails c) Cut your hair
d) Washing clothes e) Keep your places & things clean
f) Others

11.1 In which of the following related with childrens, you were member ?

- a) Food committee b) Art & cultural committee
c) Committee for keeping the
d) Games, sports and entertainment committee
e) Library committee
f) Conduct and behavioral committee

11.2 How far it was useful to you ?

- a) Attended leadership b) Can face public without hesitation
c) Became confident d) Can interact with society without
prejudice e) Others

12.1 Did your suggestions and complaints put in the complaint box consider and solve properly ?

- a) Yes b) No
- 12.2 Were you satisfied ?
- a) Yes b) No c) To some extent
13. How did the Institution encourage your good behavior ?
- a) Congratulates in the special meeting
- b) Officers concerned congratulates & told good words
- c) Did not consider properly
- d) Others
14. How did your bad/ wrong behavior handle ?
- a) advised b) Councelling c) Punished
- d) Spoke and behaved which affects the mind adversely
- 15.1 Did you have any physical, mental and emotional bad behavior from any one in the Institutions ?
- a) Yes b) No
- 15.2 Did you complain ?
- a) Yes b) No
- 15.3 How was the approach of the officers of the Institution towards your Complaint?
- a) Consider positively and repored t to the higher authority
- b) Imposed deserved punished upon the accused
- c) Did'nt give adequate importance
- d) Discouraged the complaint
16. Did the management committee give due importance to your needs and Complaints ?
- a) Yes b) No c) Occassionly
- 17.1 Were you a child who needs special care ?(Physically/Mentally)
- a) Yes b) No
- 17.2 If Yes, was there any trainer or instructor in the Institution

- a) Yes b) No

17.3 How far it was helpful for you in the future ?

- a) Helped to get good job
b) Help to reduce dependence on others
c) increased mental strength and confidence
d) Did not have any influence e) Others

18.1 Did you participate in Art, Sports, Games and cultural activities in the school

- a) Yes b) No

18.2 Did the Institution make arrangements for the same ?

- a) Yes b) No

18.3 What type of encouragement did you have ?

- a) Economical help
b) came along with us to the competition venue and encouraged
c) Gave adequate training/ coaching from the Institution
d) Congratulated when won and gave strength when lose
e) Others

19.1 Did your parents and relatives come to visit you

- a) Yes b) No c) Occassionaly

19.2 If no, why ?

- a) No parents/relatives
b) Relatives are not interested to meet me
c) They cannot travel long distance
e) Due to family problems they cannot go out

20.1 Did you like to go back home

- a) Yes b) No

20.2 If no why ?

- a) Poverty b) No house and relatives
 c) It was not a comfortable place d) Others

21.1 When you grow up what did you want to be _____

21.2 Did you attain it ?

- a) Yes b) No

21.3 Did the rehabilitation measures in the Institution help achieve your goal?

- a) Yes b) No c) Not applicable

22.1 Reason/s to leave the Institution ?

- a) Completed 18 years b) Gone with relatives/ parents
 c) when came to know about the relatives sent with them
 d) Adopted

22.2 What did you do after left the Institution ?

- a) Went back to home b) Gone for studying other courses
 c) went to After Care Home d) Married e) Others

23 The rehabilitation facilities in the Institution bring what kind of changes in your life ?

- a) Got good job and improved economic status
 b) As quality of life is improved social status increased
 c) Can do things with more confidence
 d) Can help others and interact positively
 e) As got opportunity to express the talents and encouragement, attained a good position
 f) Not at all influenced

24 Suggest some measures to improve the quality of rehabilitation measures In Child Care Institutions

- a) Each child should get special care
 b) Children with different qualities should be identified and is to be encouraged

- c) Classes and programmes which give confidence and positive approach towards life is to be organized
- d) Counseling classes should be conducted frequently and effectively
- e) The authorities of the Institution is to be intracted with children with more consideration and care
- f) Make sure the presence of children in different committee, listen what they have to say and find proper solution
- g) Conduct vocational and other courses suitable for the social re-integration and there by improve the quality of life in After Care Home
- h) Others

Information of Respondents before reach Home after left Home

SL.No.		Before	After
25	Sex	a) Female <input type="checkbox"/> b) Male <input type="checkbox"/> c) Others <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Female <input type="checkbox"/> b) Male <input type="checkbox"/> c) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
26	Permenent address	a) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>
27	Do you know read & write	a) Read <input type="checkbox"/> b) Write <input type="checkbox"/>	b) Read <input type="checkbox"/> c) b) Write <input type="checkbox"/>
28	Living	a) Rural <input type="checkbox"/> b) Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	a) Rural <input type="checkbox"/> b) Urban <input type="checkbox"/>
29	Family & Relation	a) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>	a) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>
30	Social group	a) General <input type="checkbox"/> b) Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> c)Christian <input type="checkbox"/> d)Sc <input type="checkbox"/> e) St <input type="checkbox"/> f)OBC <input type="checkbox"/>	a)General <input type="checkbox"/> b) Muslim <input type="checkbox"/> c)Christian <input type="checkbox"/> d)Sc <input type="checkbox"/> e) St <input type="checkbox"/> f)OBC <input type="checkbox"/>
31	Economic Status	a) APL <input type="checkbox"/> b) BPL <input type="checkbox"/>	a) APL <input type="checkbox"/> b) BPL <input type="checkbox"/>

32	Monthly Income of Family	_____	_____
32.1	Own Land Property	a) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>
32.2	How Much	_____	_____
32.3	Type	a) Bought <input type="checkbox"/> b) Inherited <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Bought) <input type="checkbox"/> b)Inherited <input type="checkbox"/>
33.1	Loan	a) Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>
33.2	Repayment	a)Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Yes <input type="checkbox"/> b) No <input type="checkbox"/>
33.3	Type	c) Rare <input type="checkbox"/> a) Educational <input type="checkbox"/> b) House building <input type="checkbox"/> c) Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> d) Vehicle loan <input type="checkbox"/> e) Others <input type="checkbox"/>	c) Rare <input type="checkbox"/> a) Educational <input type="checkbox"/> b) House building <input type="checkbox"/> c) Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> d) Vehicle loan <input type="checkbox"/> e) Others <input type="checkbox"/>

Family Status

		Before	After
34.1	Family type	a)Nuclear <input type="checkbox"/> b) Joint family <input type="checkbox"/>	a)Nuclear <input type="checkbox"/> b) Joint family <input type="checkbox"/>
35.2	No. of members	_____	_____
36.3	Male	_____	_____
37.4	Female	_____	_____
38.5	Boys	_____	_____
39.6	Girls	_____	_____
40.7	No of persons earns for the family	_____	_____

Educational Status

	Before		After	
	Father	Mother	Your Self	Spouse
41.1 Up to SSLC				
41.2 SSLC				
41.3 Plus Two				
41.4 Graduation				
41.5 Post Graduation				

Employment Status

	Before		After	
	Father	Mother	Your Self	Spouse
42.1 Un employed				
42.2 Coolie				
42.3 Private Institution				
42.4 Government job				
42.5 self Employed				
42.6 Business				
42.7 Others				

43 Identity Cards	Before		After		
	1 Aadhar <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Election Id <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Ration Card <input type="checkbox"/>	1 Aadhar <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Election Id <input type="checkbox"/>

44. Mark in the order of spending income

- a) education b) treatment c) travelling
d) Buying consumer items e) for the family
f) Other entertainments

Facilities of House (Before reaching Home)

45.1 House	a)Own <input type="checkbox"/>	b)Rented	c) Temporary			
45.2 Roof	a)concrete <input type="checkbox"/>	b) Tiled	c) Half concrete	d) Half Tiled	e) Others	
45.3 Floor	a)Marble	b) Tiled	c) Cement	d) Others		
45.4 Gadget	a)Electricity <input type="checkbox"/>	b)Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>	c) Water Pump <input type="checkbox"/>	d) Cooking Gas <input type="checkbox"/>	e)Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/>	f)Telephone/ Mobile Phone <input type="checkbox"/>
45.5 Amenities	a) pure drinking water <input type="checkbox"/>	b) Toilet and sanitation facilities <input type="checkbox"/>				

Facilities of House (After Left Home)

46.1 House	a)Own	b)Rented <input type="checkbox"/>	c)Temporary <input type="checkbox"/>			
46.2 Roof	a)concrete	b) Tiled <input type="checkbox"/>	c) Half concrete <input type="checkbox"/>	d) Half Tiled	e) Others	
46.3 Floor	a)Marble	b) Tiled <input type="checkbox"/>	c) Cement <input type="checkbox"/>	d)Others <input type="checkbox"/>		
46.4 Gadget	a)Electricity <input type="checkbox"/>	b)Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/>	c) Water Pump <input type="checkbox"/>	d)Cooking Gas <input type="checkbox"/>	e)Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/>	f) Telephone/ Mobile Phone <input type="checkbox"/>

46.5 Amenites	a) pure drinking water <input type="checkbox"/>	b) Toilet and sanitation facilities <input type="checkbox"/>				
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APPENDIX X

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF AFTER CARE HOME FOR BOYS KOZHIKODE

I General information

Name of the institution : After Care Home for Girls

NGO/ GOVT. : GOVT.

II Basic information of After Care Home

1.1 Is the institution registered according to JJ Act 2015

1 Yes 2 No

1.2 When did it come into existence ?

1.3 Provisional /Original certificate is obtained ?

1 Yes 2 No

2.1 What are the sources of fund ?

1 Govt. 2 Donation 3 Charity 4 Others

2.2 Is it enough for rehabilitation facilities provided ?

1 Yes 2 No

2.3 If no give some difficulties and suggestions

3. Staff details

Designation	Allowed	Present
Superintendent		
Deputy Superintendent		
Child welfare inspector		
Caretaker		
Clerk		
Aaya		
Cook		
Watchman		
Pump operator		
Agricultural instructor		
PD Teacher		
Counsellor		
Care provider		
Dance master		
Football Coach		

III 1. Details of the persons at present in the institution

Age group	
No.of Persons allowed	
Present strength	
No. of persons studying	
No.of persons working	
No.of persons without parents/ relatives	
No.of differently abled persons	
No.of persons from street or other states	

2.1 Do they prefer to go back home

1 Yes 2 No

2.2 If no why ?

3.1 Is there any person of third gender

1 Yes 2 No

3.2 If yes do the institution gives special care

1 Yes 2 No

3.3 If yes give details

4.1 Is there any outstanding student

1 Yes 2 No

4.2 What is their special are of interest ?

4.3 Do the institution promotes them ?

4.4 What are the special treatment/training for the development of their skill ?

5. What are the difficulties in dealing with persons in the institution ?

1.Insufficient fund 2. Problematic persons

3. Inadequacy of efficient staff

4. Attitude of the public 5. Insufficient infrastructural facility

6. Lack of proper training and orientation programme for the staff and inmates

7. Non co-operation from the parents

8. Existing Laws and Acts limits the intimacy with the inmates

6. What are the causes of reaching ACH

1. Transferring from CCI 2. Ran away from home

3. Poverty 4. Broken Family

5. For education 6. Abuse by someone

7.1 Is there any differently abled persons

1 Yes 2 No

7.2 If yes any special care for them

1 Yes 2 No

7.3 If yes give details

8. Do the inmates co-operate with the staff

1 Yes 2 No

9.1 Do they participate in the sports and cultural activities in school / college

1 Yes 2 No

9.2 How the institution promotes them

9.3 Is there any fund for the same

1 Yes 2 No

10. Mobile phone or internet is allowed in institution

1 Yes 2 No

IV Information regarding the rehabilitation and social re- integration facilities in the institution

1. What are the rehabilitation and social re- integration facilities available here?

2.1 Do you feel that food provided to the inmates is a balanced diet

1. Yes 2 No

2.2 What is usually for breakfast _____
Lunch _____ Dinner _____

2.3. Do they take lunch when going to school/ college

3. In the parent's meeting who represents parents in the school/college

4. What are the causes of leaving the institution

1. Completion of 21 years 2. Parents taking them
 3. Getting details regarding the relatives 4. Others

5. What are the aspects of the institution which is explained by you to the persons at the time of reception

6. Tick the infrastructural facilities available in the institution as provided by

JJ Model Rules 2016

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Reception Unit <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Dormitory <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Class room <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Office room <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. sick room/ first aid room <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Library <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Counselling and guidance room <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. workshope <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. residence of superintendet <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Room for CWC <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Quarantine room <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Fire protection <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Emergency lighting and electricity <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Kitchen/ dining/ store room <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Bathroom/ toilet <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. recreation spaces- indoor/ outdoor <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Play ghround <input type="checkbox"/> | |

7.1 How often you visit/ inspect ACH

1. Once daily 2. Twice 3. Often 4. Not at all

7.2 Do you keep record for the same to note the observation you made

1. Yes 2. No

7.3 How many times attendance is taken and when

8.1 Weather the department conduct capacity building work shop

1. Yes 2. No

8.2 How often

8.3 Do the staff attend the work shop

1. Yes 2. No

9. Tick the methods to ensure the participation of inmates in the institution in the beginning itself

1. Committee for the inmates 2. open house meeting

3. Peer support group 4. Grievance redressal mechanism

10.1 Is there management committee in the institution

1. Yes 2 No

10.2 How many members

10.3 How often it meets

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

10.4 Whether the management committee track and monitor the progress of every person in the institution

1. Yes 2 No

10.5 How often they meet for same

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

10.6 What are the indicators used for the same

11.1 Is there complaint box in ACH

1. Yes 2 No

11.2 How often it will be checked

1. Weekly 2. Monthly

11.3 Whether there is follow up and how the grievances of inmates is handling

12 How do you deal with person of exceptionally good behavior ?

13. How do you deal with persons of unacceptable behavior ?

14. When a person is reporting about ill-treatment including different kinds of abuse (Physical, mental and sexual) from any staff or other inmates – how do you deal with it? – is there any such incident

15.1. Is there any person released by JJb

1. Yes 2 No

15.2 No. of such persons _____

15.3 Do you keep case files of such persons

1. Yes 2 No

16. How often Dist./ State/ Govt. committee inspect the institution ?

1. Monthly 2. Once in two months 3. Once in three months

17.1 Is the institution have counselling session for the inmates ?

1. Yes 2 No

17.2 How often _____

17.3 Effective or not _____

18. Tick The Medical facility in ACH ?

1. Medical officer 2. Nurse/ Paramedical staff

3. Quarantine room . Equipped first aid kit

5. Training to the staff for using the first aid kit

6. Examination made by the medical officer at the time of admission.

19.1 Is there any individualized Education plan

1. Yes 2 No

19.2 On what basis it is prepared _____

19.3 Do you prepare education assessment of the child before the educational plan is prepared

1. Yes 2 No

19.4 Who usually prepare the same ?

19.5 Do you have educational progress report and by whom it is prepared ?

19.6 Who evaluate it ?

20.1 Is there any progress of Vocational training for skill development ?

20.2 What are they ?

21.1 Is there any teacher instruction for persons with special needs ?

1. Yes 2 No

21.2 How they handle such students

22.1 Do you conduct life skills session to the CNCP

1. Yes 2 No

22.2 What are they ?

23. Tick the recreations facilities provided to the CNCP ?

1. Library 2. Audio Visual & Music 3. Movies

4. Book club 5. Dance class 6. Drama class

7. Chess 8. Gardening 9. Karaoke session
10 Sports & Games- both indoor & outdoor

24.1 Do the institution have adequate security/ safety measures

1. Yes 2 No

24.2 How it is maintained ?

24.3 Tick the available

1. Guard 2. Security 3. CCTV 4. Others

25.1 Is there any incidence of missing/ run away/ suicide or death of the inmates

1. Yes 2 No

25.2 How it was dealt with ?

26. How often open house meeting convenes ?

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

27 How often the person can meet with their relatives ?

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

28.1 How often they go home

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

28.2 Who gives them permission ?

29.1 Do you prepare performance appraisal of the staff

1. Yes 2 No

29.2 On what basis it is prepared ?

29.3 To whom it is to be reported ?

29.4 Whether there will be follow up for the same ?

1. Yes 2 No

30. Tick the registers keep in ACH

1. Admission and discharge register
2. Attendance register for children and staff 3. Medical file
4. Meals register/ nutrition diet file
5. Children suggestion book 6. Counselling register

7. Drug de-addiction project control and programme register
8. House keeping and sanitation register
9. Inspection book 10 Legal service register
11. Library register
12. Minutes register for children's committee
13. Log book(by driver) 14 Order book
15. Cash book 16. Budget statement file 17 visitor's book
18. Personal belongings register
19. Handing over charge register
20. Production register 21 Staff movement register
22. Meeting book 23. Updating and managing records

31.1 Is there any provision to promote the in born talents of the person in ACH?

1. Yes 2 No

31.2 If you give details

31.3 What are the special training for development of their skill ?

32. Do The inmates follow the time for coming in and going out

1. Yes 2 No

33.1 Whether person are employed outside the institution ?

- 1 Yes 2 No

33.2 If yes what they do with their income ?

34. What are the rehabilitation / social re-integration facilities available here ?

35. 1 Is it compulsory to leave the institution after the completion of 21 years

1. Yes 2 No

35.2 If there is no relatives to take them back what are the other options – give details

36. Is there any provision to complete the course even after they leave the institution ?

1. Yes 2 No

- 37.** What are the main committees functioning ?
- 38.** Based on your experience suggest some measures to improve the quality of opportunities available to the inmates in the ACH which is suitable for their social re-integration , when they leave the institution

APPENDIX XI

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF AFTER CARE HOME FOR GIRLS KOZHIKODE

I General information

Name of the institution : After Care Home for Girls

NGO/ GOVT. : GOVT.

II Basic information of After Care Home

1.1 Is the institution registered according to JJ Act 2015

1 Yes 2 No

1.2 When did it come into existence ?

1.3 Provisional /Original certificate is obtained ?

1 Yes 2 No

2.1 What are the sources of fund ?

1 Govt. 2 Donation 3 Charity 4 Others

2.2 Is it enough for rehabilitation facilities provided ?

1 Yes 2 No

2.3 If no give some difficulties and suggestions

3. Staff details

Designation	Allowed	Present
Superintendent		
Deputy Superintendent		
Child welfare inspector		
Caretaker		
Clerk		
Aaya		
Cook		
Watchman		
Pump operator		
Agricultural instructor		
PD Teacher		
Counsellor		
Care provider		
Dance master		
Football Coach		

III 1. Details of the persons at present in the institution

Age group	
No.of Persons allowed	
Present strength	
No. of persons studying	
No.of persons working	
No.of persons without parents/ relatives	
No.of differently abled persons	
No.of persons from street or other states	

2.1 Do they prefer to go back home

1 Yes 2 No

2.2 If no why ?

3.1 Is there any person of third gender

1 Yes 2 No

3.2 If yes do the institution gives special care

1 Yes 2 No

3.3 If yes give details

4.1 Is there any outstanding student

1 Yes 2 No

4.2 What is their special are of interest ?

4.3 Do the institution promotes them ?

4.4 What are the special treatment/training for the development of their skill ?

5. What are the difficulties in dealing with persons in the institution ?

1.Insufficient fund 2. Problematic persons

3. Inadequacy of efficient staff

4. Attitude of the public 5. Insufficient infrastructural facility

6. Lack of proper training and orientation programme for the staff and inmates

7. Non co-operation from the parents

8. Existing Laws and Acts limits the intimacy with the inmates

6. What are the causes of reaching ACH

1. Transferring from CCI 2. Ran away from home

3. Poverty 4. Broken Family

5. For education 6. Abuse by someone

7.1 Is there any differently abled persons

1 Yes 2 No

7.2 If yes any special care for them

1 Yes 2 No

7.3 If yes give details

8. Do the inmates co-operate with the staff

1 Yes 2 No

9.1 Do they participate in the sports and cultural activities in school / college

1 Yes 2 No

9.2 How the institution promotes them

9.3 Is there any fund for the same

1 Yes 2 No

10. Mobile phone or internet is allowed in institution

1 Yes 2 No

IV Information regarding the rehabilitation and social re- integration facilities in the institution

1. What are the rehabilitation and social re- integration facilities available here?

2.1 Do you feel that food provided to the inmates is a balanced diet

1. Yes 2 No

2.2 What is usually for breakfast _____
Lunch _____ Dinner _____

2.3. Do they take lunch when going to school/ college

3. In the parent's meeting who represents parents in the school/college

4. What are the causes of leaving the institution

1. Completion of 21 years 2. Parents taking them
 3. Getting details regarding the relatives 4. Others

5. What are the aspects of the institution which is explained by you to the persons at the time of reception

6. Tick the infrastructural facilities available in the institution as provided by

JJ Model Rules 2016

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Reception Unit <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Dormitory <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Class room <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Office room <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. sick room/ first aid room <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Library <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Counselling and guidance room <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. workshope <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. residence of superintendet <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Room for CWC <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Quarantine room <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. Fire protection <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Emergency lighting and electricity <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. Kitchen/ dining/ store room <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Bathroom/ toilet <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. recreation spaces- indoor/ outdoor <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Play ghround <input type="checkbox"/> | |

7.1 How often you visit/ inspect ACH

1. Once daily 2. Twice 3. Often 4. Not at all

7.2 Do you keep record for the same to note the observation you made

1. Yes 2. No

7.3 How many times attendance is taken and when

8.1 Weather the department conduct capacity building work shop

1. Yes 2. No

8.2 How often

8.3 Do the staff attend the work shop

1. Yes 2. No

9. Tick the methods to ensure the participation of inmates in the institution in the beginning itself

1. Committee for the inmates 2. open house meeting

3. Peer support group 4. Grievance redressal mechanism

10.1 Is there management committee in the institution

1. Yes 2 No

10.2 How many members

10.3 How often it meets

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

10.4 Whether the management committee track and monitor the progress of every person in the institution

1. Yes 2 No

10.5 How often they meet for same

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

10.6 What are the indicators used for the same

11.1 Is there complaint box in ACH

1. Yes 2 No

11.2 How often it will be checked

1. Weekly 2. Monthly

11.3 Whether there is follow up and how the grievances of inmates is handling

12 How do you deal with person of exceptionally good behavior ?

13. How do you deal with persons of unacceptable behavior ?

14. When a person is reporting about ill-treatment including different kinds of abuse (Physical, mental and sexual) from any staff or other inmates – how do you deal with it? – is there any such incident

15.1. Is there any person released by JJb

1. Yes 2 No

15.2 No. of such persons _____

15.3 Do you keep case files of such persons

1. Yes 2 No

16. How often Dist./ State/ Govt. committee inspect the institution ?

1. Monthly 2. Once in two months 3. Once in three months

17.1 Is the institution have counselling session for the inmates ?

1. Yes 2 No

17.2 How often _____

17.3 Effective or not _____

18. Tick The Medical facility in ACH ?

1. Medical officer 2. Nurse/ Paramedical staff

3. Quarantine room . Equipped first aid kit

5. Training to the staff for using the first aid kit

6. Examination made by the medical officer at the time of admission.

19.1 Is there any individualized Education plan

1. Yes 2 No

19.2 On what basis it is prepared _____

19.3 Do you prepare education assessment of the child before the educational plan is prepared

1. Yes 2 No

19.4 Who usually prepare the same ?

19.5 Do you have educational progress report and by whom it is prepared ?

19.6 Who evaluate it ?

20.1 Is there any progress of Vocational training for skill development ?

20.2 What are they ?

21.1 Is there any teacher instruction for persons with special needs ?

1. Yes 2 No

21.2 How they handle such students

22.1 Do you conduct life skills session to the CNCP

1. Yes 2 No

22.2 What are they ?

23. Tick the recreations facilities provided to the CNCP ?

1. Library 2. Audio Visual & Music 3. Movies

4. Book club 5. Dance class 6. Drama class

7. Chess 8. Gardening 9. Karaoke session
10 Sports & Games- both indoor & outdoor

24.1 Do the institution have adequate security/ safety measures

1. Yes 2 No

24.2 How it is maintained ?

24.3 Tick the available

1. Guard 2. Security 3. CCTV 4. Others

25.1 Is there any incidence of missing/ run away/ suicide or death of the inmates

1. Yes 2 No

25.2 How it was dealt with ?

26. How often open house meeting convenes ?

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

27 How often the person can meet with their relatives ?

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

28.1 How often they go home

1. Weekly 2. Monthly 3. Yearly

28.2 Who gives them permission ?

29.1 Do you prepare performance appraisal of the staff

1. Yes 2 No

29.2 On what basis it is prepared ?

29.3 To whom it is to be reported ?

29.4 Whether there will be follow up for the same ?

1. Yes 2 No

30. Tick the registers keep in ACH

1. Admission and discharge register
2. Attendance register for children and staff 3. Medical file
4. Meals register/ nutrition diet file
5. Children suggestion book 6. Counselling register

7. Drug de-addiction project control and programme register
8. House keeping and sanitation register
9. Inspection book 10 Legal service register
11. Library register
12. Minutes register for children's committee
13. Log book(by driver) 14 Order book
15. Cash book 16. Budget statement file 17 visitor's book
18. Personal belongings register
19. Handing over charge register
20. Production register 21 Staff movement register
22. Meeting book 23. Updating and managing records

31.1 Is there any provision to promote the in born talents of the person in ACH?

1. Yes 2 No

31.2 If you give details

31.3 What are the special training for development of their skill ?

32. Do The inmates follow the time for coming in and going out

1. Yes 2 No

33.1 Whether person are employed outside the institution ?

- 1 Yes 2 No

33.2 If yes what they do with their income ?

34. What are the rehabilitation / social re-integration facilities available here ?

35. 1 Is it compulsory to leave the institution after the completion of 21 years

1. Yes 2 No

35.2 If there is no relatives to take them back what are the other options – give details

36. Is there any provision to complete the course even after they leave the institution ?

1. Yes 2 No

- 37.** What are the main committees functioning ?
- 38.** Based on your experience suggest some measures to improve the quality of opportunities available to the inmates in the ACH which is suitable for their social re-integration , when they leave the institution

APPENDIX XII

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD PROTECTION OFFICER

I. Basic Information

1. When did child protection office come into operation in Kozhikode under Juvenile Justice act 2000?
2. How long have you been as Child Protection Officer in Kozhikode?
3. What is the duration of Child Protection Officer in Kozhikode?

II. Procedure of rehabilitation and social re-integration of Child in Need of Care and Protection?

1. Usually from where do you get information of Child in Need of Care and Protection?
2. How far it is possible to follow the procedure prescribed when you are informed of Child in Need of Care and Protection?
3. When you enquire about of the child in Need of Care and Protection do you get adequate information ie about the background of the child?
1. Yes 2. No
4. How do you identify familyrisk and of Child in Need of Care and Protection?
1. Yes 2. No

III. When you get information about a child who is abandoned in a public place what would you do?

- 3.1. Is there any special procedure regarding a child who needs extra care like physically or mentally handicapped? 1. Yes 2. No
- 3.2. If yes please explain?
- 3.3. What is the procedure for rehabilitation of street children ie., complete absence of knowledge about relatives?
- 4.1. Is there any criteria for placing children in Govt. Children's home or NGO?
1. Yes 2. No
- 4.2. If yes please explain?
5. Whata re the process of rehabilitation and social re-integration of CNCP?

6. What are the child right and protection activities at the district level?
7. Do you keep a date base of all children in institutional and non-institutional care at the district level? 1. Yes 2. No
- 8.1 When you receive application for adoption and Foster care what are the criteria for selecting the family?
- 8.2 What is the procedure for adoption by family from outside India?
- 8.3 How many adoption and foster care cases on an average take place in a year?
1. Adoption _____ 2. Foster care _____ 3. Others _____
- 9.1 What are the rules and guidelines to be followed when you receive an application to marry a person from After Care Home?
- 9.2 Do follow it? 1. Yes 2. No
- 9.3 Is there any exceptional Cases _____
- 10.1 Usually who is directed to prepare Individual Care Plan of each child?
- 10.2 At what time it is prepared?
- 10.3 Do you monitor the Individual Care Plan and is regularly reviewed
1. Yes 2. No
11. Is there child Protection Committee a
1. District level 2. Block Level 3. Village level
12. What are the voluntary and Civil Society Organization working in the field of Child Rights and Protection?
13. In the district block and community levels how far the voluntary youth participation is effective?
14. What are the other Institutions and agencies in the district providing residential facilities to children?
- 15.1 Do you supervise and monitor all institution and organization working in the field of Child Rights and Protection in the district?
- 15.2 What are the difficulties you have to face?
- 15.3 What are the Parameters and tool for effective monitoring and supervision of ICPS in the district?
16. How do you make sure the capacity building training to all personal working under Child Protection System?

17. Tick the departments with which the DCPU have intersectoral linkages?
1. Health 2. Education 3. Social welfare
4. Urban Basic Services 5. Backward Class and Minorities
6. Youth Services 7. Police 8. Judiciary
9. Labour 10. State AIDS Control Society 11. Others
18. When do you held meeting with the state holders at the district level?
1. Monthly 2. Quarterly
3. Half yearly 4. Yearly
- 19.1 Do you prepare district specific data base of Child in Need of Care and Protection and monitor the trends and pattern of 'Children in difficult circumstances'. 1. Yes 2. No
- 19.2 What are the difficulties in making and keeping it?
- 19.3 How long you are supposed to keep it?
- 19.4 What is your analysis/conclusion over the years regarding the same?

III. Procedure for leaving the children from the Child Care Institutions.

- 1.1 Is there any special procedure for leaving Child in Need of Care and Protection form the Child Care Institutions circumstances'.
1. Yes 2. No
- 1.2 If yes please explain-
2. On an average in Kozhikode district how many person leave children's Home/After Care Home.
- Protection form the Child Care Institutions circumstances'.
1. Girl's Home 2. Boy's Home 3. After Care Home
3. Even after they leave the institution if they want to continue education is there any provision for supporting them? Explain?
4. After 18 years of age what are the criteria of entering the children to After Care Home?
5. If it is not in the 'best interest of the child' to leave him/her with the relatives after 18 years 21 years what would be the next alternative as per the Juvenile Justice Act/Rule?

APPENDIX XIII

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

1. Basic Information

1. When did CWC came into operation in Kozhikode district under JJ act 2000?
2. (a) Is there any notification concerning the constitution of CWC?
 1. Yes
 2. No(b) If yes give details
3. (a) How many members are there in the present CWC?
 - (b) Give their details
 - (c) Was there any orientation programme conducted for the members?
 1. Yes
 2. No
4. (d) If yes, by whom?

II. Details regarding working of CWC

1. (a) Do you follow the procedure regarding the sitting of CWC
 1. Yes
 2. No(b) How many times does it meet
- (c) Where?
- (d) Who convenes the meeting
2. (a) Do you follow the procedure prescribed by the Act both at the time of production of the child and subsequent disposal for the rehabilitation of the child.
 1. Yes
 2. No(b) Is there any exceptional situation
 1. Yes
 2. No(c) If yes explain it

III. Details regarding CNCP brought before CWC

1. (a) How many children in need of care and protection are placed before the committee in a month _____
- (b) Who usually brings them before CWC _____

(c) Are the institution receive children in need of care and protection without the knowledge of CWC.

1. Yes 2. No

(d) If yes give details

(e) What are the categories of CNCP that come before CWC for disposal

(f) How do you determine the best interest of CNCP

(g) What do you do when the child brought before CWC is a resident of a different jurisdiction?

(h) How would you dispose the case regarding the street children?

2. What is the procedure for permitting CNCP to leave CCI?

3. What are the criteria of placing children in After Care Home?

4. Tick the order of possibility of CNCP to leave the CCI

1. Completion of 18 years 2. Parents taking them back

3. Getting information regarding the relatives (in the case of missing/abandoned children)

4. Adoption/foster care 5. Others

IV. Special situation

1 (a) Was there any procedural disputes arised regarding the placement of the child and its disposal?

1. Yes 2. No

(b). If yes explain the nature of the dispute ?

2. (a) Have you ever encountered a difference of opinion among the members on determination of disposal of the child ?

1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes what are the reason for it

3. (a) Is there any instance where the findings / orders of CWC is challenged in a court ?

1. Yes 2. No

(b). If yes what happened in that case

4. (a) Do you allow lawyers to appear before CWC when someone desires so ?

1. Yes 2. No

(b) If yes what is that special situation ?

V. Registers kept by CWC

1. General register
2. Register for execution of bond
3. Register of children declared legally free for adoption
4. Register for visit to the institution.
5. CWC members attendance register
6. Minutes register
7. Inward and outward register and file
8. DPO enquiry register

VI. Suggestions/ opinion of the member of CWC

1. How far the system of JJ is supportive in effectively dealing with CNCP__ particularly the impact of rehabilitation __change in the life standard __the impact of After Care Home.
2.
 - a. How would you suggest for improving the law, based on your experience particularly looking at the inadequacies or loopholes in the law and legal system.
 - b. What are the loopholes ?
 - c. What are the inadequacies ?
 - d. What needs to be done to make the law effective