

BEST PARCTICES OF CHILD
CARE INSTITUTIONS
IN RAJASTHAN



**BEST PRACTICES OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS
IN
RAJASTHAN**

CHILD RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)
HCM Rajasthan State Institute of
Public Administration

Purpose

The document is prepared by Child Resource Centre (CRC), HCM RIPA as a mandate to resourcing knowledge hub for various stakeholders in the field of child protection. The aim of this document is to aware Institution about the Best Practices adopted by Child Care Institutions for the rehabilitation and social re-integration of children coming under Juvenile Justice System.

Concept and Guidance/Conceptualization

Child Resource Centre (CRC), HCM RIPA

Write-up and Editing

Mr. Vijay Goyal

General Secretary - Resource Institute for Human Rights

Support

Child Resource Centre

UNICEF Rajasthan

Disclaimer

The document is published in public interest and can be used with due acknowledgment. The purpose of this document is to aware concerned authorities about various facets of care and protection, of which children are entitled to in a child care institutions. The Child Care Institutions for the present document were selected on the basis of pre-decided criteria and the document in no way promotes or favors any particular Child Care Institutions.

ABBREVIATIONS

JJ Act	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
CCI	Child Care Institutions
Model Rules	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016
JJ System	Juvenile Justice System
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
CNCP	Child in Need of Care and Protection
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
SAA	Specialized Adoption Agency
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
SOS CVI	SOS Children's Village, India
FBC	Family Based Care
SOS CV	SOS Children's Village
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
JMC	Jaipur Municipal Corporation

CONTENT

S. NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1.	Preface	5 – 6
2.	Background	7 – 9
3.	Registration and Typology of CCIs	10 – 14
4.	Purpose of CCIs	15
5.	Rights and Entitlement of children living in CCIs	16
6.	Institutional care of Children	17 – 19
7.	Best practices in CCIs	20 – 21
8.	Promotion of De-Institutionalization of Children	22 – 23
9.	Mainstreaming of Children Through Skill Training	24 – 25
10.	Ensuring Right to Family for Children with Special Needs	26 – 27
11.	Empowering Girls Through Education	28 – 29
12.	Adequate Housing Facilities for Children In CCIs	30 – 31
13.	Diverse Services for Children With Special Needs (Children Affected and Infected With HIV)	32 – 34
14.	Community Based Care and Protection for Children who are in Difficult Circumstances	35 – 36
15.	Key Recommendations	37 – 38

PREFACE

The concept of “Best Practices” is widely used in healthcare, education, business management and other allied fields. It is a common tradition to share the Best Practices adopted either by an individual or an institution which enables others to benefit tremendously from exchanging experiences and hard-won solutions. It also saves time in duplication of efforts which proves to be redundant or unnecessary. The concept of Best Practices mean the most efficient and effective way of doing things. It does not mean that the process or outcomes are perfect, or that there are no constraints on what can be accomplished, but it indicates the best that could be achieved in a specific situation, within a specific set of people and circumstances.

The Best Practices tends to spread throughout a field or industry after a success has been demonstrated and people who have information or knowledge about these practices tends to adopt them to further enhance their productivity or outcome.

With the passage of time, the concept of “Best Practices” has been extensively adopted in social and welfare sector too. In social and welfare sectors, no straightforward or rigid ideas or practices can be adopted or spread as the focus of these sectors is individual and respecting the individuality is of utmost priority. In such situations, it becomes even more important to share the best practices, which would help others to benefits from them.

In this backdrop, an attempt has been made to document and share the Best Practices of Child Care Institutions in Rajasthan. Child Care Institutions are defined as Children Home, Open Shelter, Observations Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and a Fit Facility recognized under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 for providing care and protection of children, who are in need of such services. As over a period of time, Child Care Institutions have developed and adopted various practices for the well-being and rehabilitation of children, keeping in mind the best interest of the child and also to abide by the process given in the JJ Act. 2015. Some of these practices have emerged out as the “**Best Practices**” adopted by a Child Care Institutions in Rajasthan.

It is often noted that, demonstrated best practices can be slow to spread. The main barriers to adoption of best practices are lack of knowledge about current best practices and documentation of the same, a lack of motivation to make changes involved in the

existing adopted practices and lack of knowledge and skills required to do so.

Therefore, with the aim to promote alternative care services for children living in Child Care Institutions and to protect the rights of children, Child Resource Center (CRC) has conceptualized this document. **Child Resource Center (CRC)** was established in 2016. It is a joint initiative of Department for Child Rights (DCR), Rajasthan and Harish Chandra Mathur Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration (HCM RIPA) with technical support from UNICEF, Rajasthan and Antakshari Foundation. Child Resource Centre (CRC) is a strategic venture with focus on capacity building of all stakeholders in child rights & protection systems and creation of knowledge hub for its ultimate vision of creating enabling environment for children. One of the key mandates of CRC is to conduct research and documentation on various subject and issues of child rights and child protection for the purpose of resourcing and creating knowledge hub for the child protection practitioners and stakeholders.

As part of this mandate, the document on best practices is conceptualized with the primary objective to share the Best Practice of few selected Child Care Institutions at wider level, so that maximum children can be benefitted. Apart from this, it also aims to broaden the perspective of the Child Care Institutions of Rajasthan as to what constitutes comprehensive and holistic development of a children living in institutions and what type/kinds of services can be provided to children for their development, rehabilitation and social re-integration.

The document also aims to promote the alternative services for children such as adoption, foster care, vocational training, occupational therapy, etc, as given in JJ Act, 2015 and Model Rules, 2016 by way of sharing practices of few selected Child Care Institutions in this regard. It will further enhance the understanding of concerned authorities regarding various facets of rehabilitation, reintegration and development of child.

With this perspective, we sincerely hope that the document will prove to be beneficial not only for the concerned authorities, but can be a tool to aware general people about practices of child care institutions and help reduce the stigma attached with the Child Care Institutions. Further it has been observed that, there is a growing trend towards greater institutionalization of children in Rajasthan. It may be due to convenience or lack of knowledge about the availability of better options for alternative care. Thus the document is an attempt to share the pioneering initiatives taken by the Child Care Institutions for the restoration, development, rehabilitation and reintegration of children coming under JJ System.

BACKGROUND

To protect and provide care to children, below 18 years of age, from any form of abuse, exploitation and violence, Government of India has enacted a special law named, “Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015”. The “Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016” have also been notified by the Government of India for the implementation of the above mentioned Act. The Act and Model Rules came into force on 15 January 2016 and 21 September 2016 respectively.

The objectives of the JJ Act, 2015 is 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
 - Development
 - Treatment
 - Social re-integration
- By adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication
 - Disposal of matters in the best interest of children
 - Rehabilitation through processes provided and
 - Institutions and bodies established.

Further for the first time, the JJ Act, 2015 has outlined certain fundamental principles to guide the authorities working under Juvenile Justice System. Some of the fundamental principles, relevant in the context of Child Care Institutions, are given below: -

- *According to an estimate, around 40% of India's children are vulnerable to or experiencing difficult circumstances.*
- *34% children get married before the age of 18 (NFHS-IV, 2015-16)*
- *51% children are victims of physical abuse (Child Abuse Study, 2007 MWCD)*
- *52.5% boys and 47.5% girls are sexually abused (Child Abuse Study, 2007 MWCD)*
- *9.6 lakh children are engaged in child labour (Census 2011)*
- *Child Sex Ratio has been declined by 21 points from 909 to 888 (Census 2011)*

“All decision regarding the child shall be based on the primary consideration that they are in the best interest of the child and to help the child to develop full potential.”

– Principle of best interest

“The primary responsibility of care, nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be.” – Principle of family responsibility

“All measures shall be taken to ensure that the child is safe and is not subjected to any harm, abuse or maltreatment while in contact with the care and protection system, and thereafter.” - Principle of Safety

“All resources are to be mobilized including those of family and community, for promoting the well-being, facilitating development of identity and providing an inclusive and enabling environment, to reduce vulnerabilities of children and the need for intervention under this Act.” - Principle of Positive Measures”

“A child shall be placed in institutional care as a step of last resort after making a reasonable inquiry.” – Principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort

“Every child in the Juvenile Justice system shall have the right to re-united with his family at the earliest and to be restored to the same socio-economic and cultural status that he was in, before coming under the purview of this Act, unless such restoration and repatriation is not in his best interest.” – Principle of repatriation and restoration

Juvenile Justice System across the world broadly follows two philosophies: **parens partia** and **in loco parentis**. As per the former, the state intervenes against an abusive or negligent parent, legal guardian and act as the parent of any child. In other words, the state plays the role of a mediator in circumstances where there exist problems within a family such as conflict between parent and child. On the other hand, in loco parentis philosophy the state steps in and completely takes over the parent role in cases such as abuse of child by a family member and the child will be placed in protective custody of the state (a Child Care Institutions) to prevent further abuse. In the context of Indian JJ System, the later philosophy is more prominent and applicable. This is the guiding philosophy of current Juvenile Justice Act. Here, the state replace the parent and takes the responsibility of the child as a parent or guardian.

Though the JJ Act in its general/fundamental principles of care and protection of children has mentioned that, “the primary responsibility of care, nurture and

protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be”, unfortunately, children due to their age, socio-economic background, sex, physical and mental disabilities become the victims of exploitation, abuse, violence and neglect and falls out of the safety net of family care and protection and have been robbed of an opportunity of a safe and secure childhood, growth and development. Therefore, in order to bring them back to the safety net, the State is bound to take the role of a parent or guardian either temporarily or in many cases, permanently.

For this purpose, the State Government is required to establish and maintain in very district or group of districts, either on its own or by voluntary or non-governmental organization, Children’s home which shall be registered such, for the placement of Children In Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. The State Government shall also establish and maintain in every district or group of districts, either by itself, or through voluntary organization, Observation homes, which shall be registered under the JJ Act, 2015 for temporary reception, care and rehabilitation of any child alleged to be in Conflict with Law, during the pendency of any inquiry under the JJ Act.

Institutional Care refers to the Care, Protection, Rehabilitation and Social reintegration of Children in difficult and vulnerable circumstances in an institutional setting. Institutional Care can be regarded as an alternative care that is provided in an organized and systematic manner and right based, while keeping in mind the best interest of the child. It is also important that this alternative care takes into account all facets of child’s development such as physical, emotional, psychological, social, mental and spiritual depending on the age, abilities and interest of the child. Thus the Child Care Institutions as conceptualized in the JJ Act, were established to provide care, protection, rehabilitation, treatment, training and development of all categories of children coming in contact with JJ system i.e. Children in Need of Care and Protection, Children in Conflict with Law and Child Victims.

In this background, it will not be an exaggeration to say that the Child Care Institution plays an important role (to an extent) in the lives of children who are found in difficult circumstances.

REGISTRATION AND TYPOLOGY OF CCIs

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 have envisaged Child Care Institutions for two categories of children i.e., Children in Need of Care and Protection and Child in Conflict with Law. The Act further has made mandatory provisions for the registration of Child Care Institutions meant for the care, protection and rehabilitation of these children.

According to Section 41 of the Act, all child care institutions, whether run by State Government or by voluntary or non-governmental organizations, which are meant, either wholly or partially, for housing children in Need of Care and Protection or Children in Conflict with Law, shall be registered under this Act in such manner as may be prescribed, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of this Act, regardless of whether they are receiving grants from the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government or not.

Further, it is provided that the institutions having valid registration under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, on date of the commencement of this Act i.e. 15 January 2016, shall be considered registered under this Act also. The Act also specify that, during the time of registration of any Child Care Institution, the State Government shall determine and record the capacity and purpose of the institution and register the same either as Children's Home or Open Shelter or Specialized Adoption Agency or Observation Home or Special Home or Place of Safety as the case may. Under section 41(6) of the Act, the period of registration of an institution shall be five years and it shall be subject to renewal in every five years. The Act also stipulates granting of provisional registration under section 41(3), for a period of 6 months, within one month of receipt of such application, in order to bring such institutions under the purview of this Act.

Further the procedure for registration and requirements for the purpose of registration of Child Care Institutions is given in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016.

Running a Child Care Institution without registration under the JJ Act, 2015 is considered an offence According to section 42 of the JJ Act, 2015 any person or in-charge of an institution housing Children in Need of Care and Protection, who fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 41, shall be punished with

imprisonment which may extend to one year or a fine of not less than one lakh rupees or both.

TYPOLOGY OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

Sub – section 21 of Section 2 defines Child Care Institutions (CCI) as “Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and a Fit Facility recognized under JJ Act, 2015 for providing care and protection of children, who are in need of such services. Below is the list of different types of Child Care Institutions mentioned in JJ Act, 2015 and some related aspects:

Type	Legal provisions	Purpose
Children's Home	Section – 2 (19) Section – 50	Children's Home may be established with the purpose to provide shelter, care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation of Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) Children's Home may establish and maintain in every district or group of districts, either by State Government or through voluntary or non-governmental organizations
Open Shelter	Section – 2 (41) Section – 43 Rule – 22	Open shelters are especially meant for vulnerable children such as homeless, street children, drug addicts, beggars etc. Open shelters is a short term community based facility for children in need of residential support, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them or keeping them away from the streets. The open shelters function as drop-in-centre for children in need of urgent support and temporary stay. The services provided in the open shelter may include day care and night residential facilities including food, washing facilities, toilets, education, recreational facilities etc. The State Government may establish open shelters by itself or through voluntary or non-governmental organizations.

Observation Home	Section – 2 (40) Section – 40	Observation Home may established and maintain in every district or group of districts, either by State Government or through voluntary or non-governmental organizations for the purpose of temporary reception, care and rehabilitation of child alleged to be in Conflict with Law during the pendency of any inquiry.
Special Home	Section – 2 (56) Section – 48	Special Home is an institutions meant for housing and providing rehabilitative services to Children in Conflict with Law, who are found through inquiry, to have committed an offence and are sent to such a special home by an order of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)
Place of Safety	Section – 2 (46) Section – 49	Any place or institutions, not being a police lockup or jail, established separately or attached to an observation home or a special home, which can temporarily receive and take care of the children alleged or found to be in Conflict with Law. The institution is meant to place a person above the age of eighteen years or Child in Conflict with Law who is accused of or convicted for committing a heinous offence. The State Government shall set-up at least one place of safety in a State registered under section 41 of JJ Act, 2015
Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA)	Section – 2 (57) Section – 65	Meant to provide shelter and rehabilitative services to children who are orphans, abandoned and surrendered, by the order of the Child Welfare Committee, for the purpose of adoption. The SAA can be established either by the State Government or by a voluntary or non-governmental organization.

Fit Facility	Section – 2 (27) Section - 51 Rule – 27	<p>Fit facility may be run by governmental organization or a registered voluntary or non-governmental organization, prepared to temporarily own the responsibility of a particular child for a specific purpose.</p> <p>Any institution or organization shall be recognized as a fit facility by the Child Welfare Committee or Juvenile Justice Board for purposes which may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term care • Medical care treatment and specialized treatment • Psychiatric and mental health care • De-addiction and rehabilitation • Education • Vocational training and skill development • Witness protection • Group foster care etc..
Home for special needs children	Section – 50 (2), 53 (ii) & (iii)	<p>The state government shall designated any Children's Home as a home fit for children with special needs delivering specialized services, depending on requirement.</p> <p>For children with special needs (infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, drug addicts and mentally/physically challenged), either in the form a specialized unit within an existing home or a specialized shelter home for the purpose (ICPS)</p>

CCIs IN RAJASTHAN

In order to provide care, protection, development and rehabilitation to children coming under JJ system, the Rajasthan Government has established several Child Care Institutions. In all, the State of Rajasthan has 153 institutions which include Observation Homes, Children Homes, Special Homes, Shishu Grah, home for mentally retarded children, home for women, and shelter homes. Of these, 40 Child Care Institutions are being run by the government. The other 113 are established and managed by voluntary organizations of which 40 receive grants from the government, while the other 73 manage the facility through their own financial resources. But all these institutions are registered and recognized for different purpose under various provisions of the Act.

All 40 Observations Homes for Children in Conflict with Law are established and managed by the State Government through the Department. There are (12) structurally separate observation homes for boys and girls at six divisional headquarters – Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur. At all other districts there is no separate observation home for girls. All observation homes are combined with children home in the same building with facilities for segregation of children in conflict with law and children in need of care ad protection. Four other facilities that are established and managed by the State Government are: a special home at Ajmer, and a Shishu Grah for 0-6 age group, a home for mentally retarded children and women home at Jaipur.

Institutions established and run by voluntary organizations are generally registered/ recognized as home for children of age group of 6-18 in need of care and protection; but some of these are provided certification and recognition for receiving children of age group of 0 to 6 as well. While all government children homes serve as Specialized Adoption Agencies for different age groups of children, this facility is granted to very few homes established by voluntary organizations.

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

The fundamental/guiding principles as given in JJ Act, 2015 defines the purpose/objectives of Child Care Institutions, i.e., protection, restoration and rehabilitation of children coming under JJ system. Thus the sole purpose of any Child Care Institution is the rehabilitation and social re-integration of children.

A programme for rehabilitation and social re-integration of a child should:-

- Recognize the stake of the child, family and the community members in the justice process.
- Be child centric, where the child's needs are addressed, the child is heard and has full knowledge of the rehabilitative processes.
- Address the behavioural issues, treatment of addictions, if any, and enhancement of personal competencies of the child through the rehabilitation programme.
- Look at strengthening the involvement of the community.
- Be aimed at restoring the dignity and self-worth of the child and at mainstreaming the child within the family where possible, or otherwise through alternate care programmes.
- Ensure that long-term institutional care shall be the last resort.

Therefore, objective of any Child Care Institution is to work in the best interest of the child, keeping in mind the principles, every institution should make efforts to restore the child into family based care. As JJ Act has also emphasized that the every effort should be made to provide family to a child either the child should be restore with his/her biological family and in the absence of it, child should be placed in alternative family care i.e., adoption and foster care. Therefore, every institution should take steps as are considered necessary for the restoration of and protection to a child deprived of his family environment temporarily or permanently. The rehabilitation and social reintegration of a child should begin from the moment child enters into a child care institution and carried out till alternative mechanisms are found for the child or the child attains majority and on leaving the institution the child is linked to After Care Plan. It is also the objective of the Child Care Institutions to make children who are living in institutions self-dependent and self-reliant before they leave Child Care Institution.

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF CHILDREN LIVING IN CHILD CARE INSTITUTION

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 has also delineated services under section 53 of the JJ Act, which shall be provided by the institutions registered under JJ Act in the process of rehabilitation and re-integration. These services shall be considered as the right and entitlements of children living in child care institutions. These services may include-

- Basic requirements such as food, shelter, clothing and medical attention as per the prescribed standards;
- Equipments such as wheel-chair, prosthetic devices, hearing aids, Braille kits or any other suitable aid and appliances as required, for children with special needs;
- Appropriate education, including supplementary education, special education and appropriate education for children with special needs;
- Skill development
- Occupational therapy and life skills education
- Mental health intervention, including counseling specific to the need of the child
- Recreational activities including sports and cultural activities
- Legal aid where required
- Referral services for education, vocational training, de-addiction, treatment of diseases where required
- Case management including preparation and follow up of individual care plan
- Birth registration
- Assistance for obtaining the proof of identity, where required

Any other services that may reasonably be provided in order to ensure the well-being of the child, either directly by the State Government, registered or fit individuals or institutions or through referral services.

INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN

Though no Child Care Institution can replace the kind of care, protection, development and rehabilitation services, which a child gets in his/her family, but the current JJ Act, 2015 has made a remarkable and appreciable attempt to provide for the holistic development of children living in Child Care Institutions or otherwise. The current JJ Act, 2015 has focused more than ever on the rehabilitation of children than its predecessor. The institutional care as visualized under JJ Act cater to physical, psychological, emotional, social, moral, ethical, spiritual and developmental needs of children, keeping in mind the best interest of the child. Hence, an attempt has been made to provide comprehensive/minimum standard facilities and services to children living in these Child Care Institutions.

The standards of Care and protection of children in Child Care Institutions and the facilities and services provided has been detailed out in the JJ Model Rules, 2016. These standards of care are the important component or guiding factors for the effective functioning of any institution registered under JJ Act.

The details of the minimum standard of care and services as visualized in JJ Act, 2015 and Model Rules, 2016 are given below:-

- 1. Physical Infrastructure (Rule 29)** – Every institution shall have separate premises for girls and boys; classification and segregation of children should be done on the basis of their age, nature of offences and their physical and mental capacities; institutions should have proper and non-slippery flooring for preventing accidents; adequate lightening, cooling, heating arrangements, ventilation, safe drinking water, clean and accessible gender and age appropriate and disabled friendly toilets should be maintained in every institutions. The institutions should also keep first-aid kit, fire extinguishers in kitchen, recreating room, vocational room, dormitories, store rooms and counseling rooms. The Act has also emphasized on child – friendly environment and attitude in the institutions and in no way look like a jail or lock-up.
- 2. Clothing, Bedding, Toiletries, and other Articles (Rule 30)** – According to the Model Rules, the clothing and bedding shall be per the scale and climatic

conditions; also every child should have miscellaneous articles such as slippers, sports shoes, school uniforms, school bags, school shoes, handkerchiefs, socks and stationary etc; in addition to this, every resident of Child Care Institution shall be issues oil, soap, tooth brush and paste, shampoo and other necessary toiletries as per scale.

3. **Sanitation and Hygiene (Rule 31)** – Every Child Care Institutions shall have sufficient drinking water, water filter or RO; sufficient water including hot water for bathing and washing clothes; proper drainage system; arrangement for disposal of garbage; protection from mosquitoes; facilities for annual pest control; sufficient number of well-lit and airy bathrooms with proper fittings etc.
4. **Daily Routine (Rule 32)** – To ensure the discipline and development of every child, the institutions develop a daily routine for every child in consultation with the Children’s committee. The daily routine may provide, inter alia, for a regulated and disciplined life: personal hygiene and cleanliness, physical exercise, yoga, educational classes, vocational training, organized recreation and games, moral education, group activities etc.
5. **Nutrition and Diet (Rule 33)** – The JJ Model Rules has made it clear that, every Child Care Institution shall strictly adhere to the minimum nutritional standard and diet scale as suggested in the Rules; also the menu shall be prepared with the help of nutritional expert or doctor to ensure balanced diet and variety in taste. No compromise shall be made on the quality and quantity of food and infants and sick children should be provided special diet and provision are also laid down for special meals on holidays and festivals.
6. **Medical Care (Rule 34)** – Every Child Care Institution may arrange for medical examination of each child; maintain the medical records of each child on monthly basis; provide facilities for quarterly medical check-ups including dental check-ups, eye testing and screening for skin problems etc.; make necessary arrangements for the immunization of children; preventive measures for contagious or infectious diseases; arrangements for baseline investigation of CBC, Urine routine, HIV, VDR, Hepatitis B and C tests, allergy and referral for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation should be made.
7. **Mental Health (Rule 35)** – To maintain the mental health of each child and to provide emotional support in times of stress and to further help the child to recover from the trauma, provision have been made to provide milieu based

interventions and individual therapy to the children. Along with that, the environment in the institution shall be free from any form of abuse, so as to allow children to cope with their situation and regain confidence. Services of professional or trained counselors or collaboration with external agencies such as child guidance centres, psychology and psychiatric department etc shall be arranged and made available to the children.

8. **Education (Rule 36)** – Every institution shall provide education to all children according to their age and ability, either inside or outside of the institution, as per requirement.
9. **Vocational Training (Rule 36)** – The main purpose of every child care institution is to re-integrate the child in the society. For this purpose, it is important to make the child self-dependent and self-reliant. Keeping this purpose in mind, the Model Rules have made provision for the Vocational training of children in the institution depending on their age, aptitude, interest and ability either inside or outside the Child Care Institution. Vocational training shall include occupational therapy, skill and interest based training, aimed at suitable placement at the end of the course.
10. **Recreational facilities (Rule 38)** – For the purpose of the physical and social development and entertainment, institution shall provide recreational facilities to children, which may include indoor and outdoor games, yoga, meditation, music, television, picnic and outings, cultural programmes, gardening and library etc.

The above mentioned facilities and services are in way exhaustive, but are outlined as minimum standard of care, which should be adhered by every Child Care Institutions. The institutions have been given the flexibility or are encouraged to provide services, keeping in mind the best interest of the child, which helps in their holistic development.

BEST PRACTICES OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS

“Mankind owes to the child the best it has to give.” – Declaration of the Rights of Child, 1959.

The above statement highlights the responsibility of each and every adult, group, institutions, agency and government authorities towards the child.

Care and rehabilitation of children is considered a process, which depends on number of factors such as age of child, developmental and emotional needs of child, environment and his or her physical and mental abilities etc. Therefore, instead of applying “one size fit all”, there is a need to tailor made the practices to suit the developmental needs of children. Keeping these factors in mind, Child Care Institutions have introduced unique initiatives, in line with the provisions of JJ Act, 2015 for the rehabilitation and holistic development of the children. These institutional practices have emerged out as the Best Practices of Child Care Institutions. In order to promote these best practices, it is important to share them with others so that more and more children can be benefitted.

As part of the strategy for the study and methodology for collection of relevant information a desk review was done undertaken. Along with this, legal provisions as given in JJ Act, 2015 and secondary literature review of the existing studies based on present theme were also studied thoroughly. After the desk review and secondary review of literature, Child Care Institutions were contacted and detailed discussions were held with the different stakeholders of the institutions through various means of communications along with personal interview.

In this context, this document is prepared to document the best practices of few selected Child Care Intuition who are registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. To consider an institution’s practices best, apart from the minimum standards given in the JJ Act 2015 and JJ Model Rules, 2016 few parameters/criteria were pre-decided. These are:-

- Promotion of de-institutionalization of children (Foster Care and Group Foster Care)
- Mainstreaming of children through skill training

- Ensuring right to family for children with special needs (Adoption)
- Community based care and protection for children who are in difficult circumstances
- Empowering girls through education
- Adequate housing facilities for children in CCI
- Diverse services for children with special needs (Children affected and infected with HIV)

Hence, the institutions which who fulfilled the above mentioned criteria and has worked or taken initiatives along with adhering to the minimum standards of care as outline in the JJ Act, 2015 were selected for purpose of the document.

Following are some of the best practices of Child Care Institutions in Rajasthan. The practices of these institutions are regarded “**Best**” because of their constant focus on the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children. The uniqueness of these institutions lies in their efforts to introduce newer and newer practices for the holistic development of children and also encouraging positive components of institutional child care. Further, these institutions have not limits their services to the minimum standards, as given in the JJ Act, 2015 but have gone a step beyond and travelled a road less travelled and changed the perception of institutional care from negative to positive.

1. PROMOTION OF DE-INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN

SOS Children's Village, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The main purpose of this institution is to provide family based care to children who are orphan, abandoned or surrendered and to cater to their needs and support them to become productive and contributing members of the society.

➤ About the organization

SOS Children's Village of India (SOS CVI) is a non-profit, non-governmental, voluntary organization, committed to the care of children in need and to strengthening families. SOS Children's Village movement was started in Austria in 1949 and has presence in 132 countries. The first SOS Children's Village in India was established in 1964 at Greenfields, Faridabad (Haryana). Today, there are 32 SOS CVIs spread out through length and breadth of the country.

The SOS Children's Village, Jaipur has been engaged in the care and development of children since its inception in 1974. The village is operational with 14 fully equipped family houses. At present the village has 142 children on its roll. Two generation of children from SOS Children Village, Jaipur have been settled to the main stream society through suitable jobs.

Legal Provision

Section 44 – The Children in need of care and protection may be placed in foster care, including group foster care for their care and protection through orders of the committee, after following the procedure as may be prescribed in this regard in a family which does not include the child's biological or adoptive parents or in an unrelated family recognized as suitable for the purpose by the State Government, for a short or extended period of time.

➤ Execution / Implementation

The SOS CVI is a Family Base Care (FBC) model which ensures home-like environment that is based on four fundamental principles as noted below: -

The Mother – Every child has a caring parent

Brothers and Sisters – Every child has a family ties and they grow up with a sense of responsibility and a spirit of sharing.

The House – Each family creates its own house, a place where the child feels secure and has a sense of belonging.

The Village – A community that surrounds the child, so that every child has roots.

According to the model, each SOS Children’s Village has certain number of houses that the children call their home. Each SOS Family houses 8 children (both Girls and boys) upto the age of 14 years with a caring Mother, who is responsible for providing care, security and emotional support to the children. The mother manages the house independently like it is done in any other household. After attaining 14 years of age boys are sent to the youth houses. Each SOS Children’s Village creates a village –like community which allows children to mingle with their peers and families to share their experiences. The village provides support for children’s education, healthcare, psychological development, career, marriage and other developmental needs till the time they are fully settled in their lives.

To prepare children for the mainstream, SOS CV provides quality education to them from reputed schools. All the children at SOS CV attend school. Along with this, for new entrants the SOS has a preparatory school of its own, which prepares the child for formal schooling.

To equip children with necessary technical skills and prepare them to deal with demands of the society, SOS CV has also started computer classes, communication classes, personality development classes and sports for older children.

To help children deal with the emotional trauma and support them in managing their emotions, the SOS CV provided training on Resilience Module. All children of SOS CV are given training as per the module round the year depending on their age and gender. These training are tailor made to suit the needs of children and help them to cope with trauma and also makes them resilient to deal with any future hardships.

The SOS CV plans and introduces, from time to time, trainings / workshops and activities for their children and Staff including Mothers. For instance, to sensitize the staff towards the child care, the SOS CV have conduct regular training for the capacity building of its staff.

For helping children choose their career path, SOS CV has ties with Career guidance institutions and to assess children professional or career interest through online career test.

Once the child attains majority i.e., 18 years of age, the SOS CV support the child financially and help them to get a job to settle down. They also equip the child with basic facilities till the child earns enough to sustain on his own.

Thus the support of SOS CV continued till the child is reintegrated into the society.

Impact of SOS services on Children

- Children learned the value of family
- Learned community living
- Become emotionally and psychologically strong
- Reintegrated into society as productive and contributing members

2. MAINSTREAMING OF CHILDREN THROUGH SKILL TRAINING

Ganga (Children Home for Girls) and Child Inn (Children home for Boys) managed by I-India

The purpose of these institutions is to provide a home for abused, runaway, orphaned girls and boys and to rehabilitate them through skill based training support them to live a respectful and dignified life away from the streets.

➤ About the organization

I-India began as the vision of two peoples both passionate about the rights of street children. It began with voluntary teaching in the slums. Every year I-India, improves the lives of approximately 4000 street children in Jaipur and around India, through its programmes including homes, vocational and academic teaching, street schools, medical care and sanitation.

Best Practice - Known for its work on vocational training of adolescents

Many street children come to the centre through phone support service, CHILDLINE, or through their outreach staff at railway stations. Once a child has been housed in one of I-India homes, trained staff attends and assist them throughout their journey in the institution.

I-India runs several programs or projects such as CHILDLINE, Child Inn (boys home), Ganga (Girls home), Temporary homes, Ladli Vocational Centres, Schools on wheels, Integrated Streets Schools, Shower Bus, Ambulance etc.

The Ganga, home for girls was established in the year 2001 and the Child Inn, home for boys was established in 1999.

Legal Provision

Section 53 Rehabilitation and re-integration services in institutions registered under this Act and management thereof.

Section 53 (iii) – Appropriate education, including supplementary education, special education and appropriate education for children with special needs;

Section 53 (iv) – Skill Development

Section 53 (ix) – referral services for education, vocational training, de-addiction treatment of disease where required.

➤ Execution / implementation

The main focus of these institutions since its inception is to create a comprehensive system of services to fulfill children's long-term needs of education, skill and emotional support, as well as their short-term needs for nutrition, health and shelter.

One of the unique initiatives taken by I-India for the rehabilitation and social re-integration of abused, orphaned and destitute children is the launching of Ladli program. Ladli is a vocational training program for children who are into begging, child labor or living on streets. The first centre of vocational training under the name of Ladli was established for girls in 2005; a centre for boy opened in 2006 and eventually a village centre under the name of "Franklyn Scholar Vocational Training Centre" was opened at Jhag Children's village in 2013. These centres are located in Jaipur and Village Jhag in India.

The attendance of the Ladli (almost 50%) comes from the I-India's Residential Home, which helps the children in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of children coming under JJ System. Under the Ladli program, children living in Ganga (Home for Girls) and Child Inn (Home for Boys) learn jewellery making and skills such as tailoring and stitching work. These children also receive basic education including classes on English, Drawing and Dance. The Center not only provides skill training to children but also helps them in dealing with their emotional problems and provides emotional and psychological support to children and help them to cope with their trauma.

Under the Ladli project, children are taught in small groups of 5-8. They spend the day rotating through different classes. The center also provides them with food and place for rest and exercise.

Ladli is currently being attended by 75 girls and 50 boys approximately. The products that these children prepare during the course of training are sold and the income generated is shared with these children.

The projects like Ladli, is one of the best practices introduce for the rehabilitation of children as these project provides necessary skills to the children which helps them to earn their living in an abuse free and hazardous free environment. Programs like this help vulnerable children to be self-reliant and self-dependent.

Impact of I-India services on Children

- Children are being empowered with skills to sustain themselves in the society
- Become self sufficient
- Become emotionally and psychologically strong
- Reintegrated into society as productive and contributing members

3. ENSURING RIGHT TO FAMILY FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Government Shishu Grah - Specialized Adoption Agency, Jaipur

The objective of the institution is to provide family to every child coming under their contact.

➤ About the organization

Shishu grah is a children's home, established and managed by State Government of Rajasthan. It has been established for the children age 0-6 years for their care and protection. The institution is providing care

Best Practice - Known for its efforts in adoption of children especially sibling and twins

and protection to children from last 50 years. Over a period of time, the institutions has undergone many changes from structural changes to the changes in the practices of providing care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection. The institution has been registered as the Specialized Adoption Agency for in country and inter-country adoption.

Legal Provision

Section 65 – The State Government shall recognize one or more institutions or organizations in each district as a Specialized Adoption Agency, in such manner as may be provided in the adoption regulation framed by the Authority, for the rehabilitation of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children, through adoption and non-institutional care.

➤ Execution / implementation

Rehabilitation of the Children in Need of Care and Protection is a priority for this institution. In this effort many steps were taken, especially towards providing non-institutional care for CNCP. As we all know for any child family based care is consider as the most appropriate and best care and the same is being promoted and

recognized by the JJ Act, 2015. For this purpose, several steps were taken to provide family based care and rehabilitation to CNCs and due to their constant effort many children were adopted nationally or internationally.

But in many instances it was observed that Children, who have siblings or twins, were separated during the process of Adoption. This not only harms the children/siblings/twins psychologically but also increases their vulnerability as they lose the last touch or thread of their biological family and also violated their right to be placed with their siblings as far as possible as given in JJ Act, 2015. In recognizing the gravity of the issues, the institution along with the other concerned stakeholders took several initiatives for children/siblings/twins to be adopted in the same families. As a result of these efforts of the Shishu Grah, numbers of siblings and twins were adopted nationally and internationally by the same/single families. It further created a sense of belonging in the children/siblings/twins and also ensured their rehabilitation in a right based manner.

The believe that family based care is the best care for the children, the institution along with the rehabilitation through adoption, also send children for Foster Care and family restoration.

Apart from this, the institution also provides formal education to the children living in the Shishu Grah, through the support and tie-ups with NGOs. The children are attending reputed english medium school and tutor is also available to provide informal education to children who are unable to attend school.

Though the institution provides minimum standard of care to the children, but their efforts in the adoption of siblings and twin is highly appreciable.

Impact of Shishu Grah services on Children

- Children are placed in the family settings
- Restored to family environment
- Promoted Sense of belonging by keeping the siblings/twins together
- Provided care and protection

4. EMPOWERING GIRLS THROUGH EDUCATION

Government Balika Grah, Jaipur

Empowering girl child is the major motive of this child care institutions. The institution helps girls who are abused, runaway or vulnerable to become self sufficient and independent.

➤ About the organization

Government Ballika grah is a children's home for Girls, established and managed by State Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur. It is has been established for the children especially girls aged 6-18 years, for their care and protection. The institution is providing care and protection from last 50 years. Over a period of time, the institution has several initiatives to empower girls and to provide care and rehabilitation services to girls who are in need of care and protection.

Best Practice - Known for its efforts in girls formal/ professional education and vocational training

Legal Provision

Section 53 Rehabilitation and re-integration services in institutions registered under this Act and management thereof.

Section 53 (iii) – Appropriate education, including supplementary education, special education and appropriate education for children with special needs;

Section 53 (iv) – Skill Development

Section 53 (ix) – referral services for education, vocational training, de-addiction treatment of disease where required.

➤ Execution / implementation

“Educating a girl is educating a family”.

The above statement highlights the importance of educating girl child. The spirit of the statement and importance of girls' education has been well accepted by the Government Ballika Grah of Jaipur. The institutions realizing the importance of providing education to girls and empowering them in the process, have taken several

efforts with support and help of other authorities and NGOs for the education of girls living in the Ballika Grah. Every girl in the Ballika Grah is provided with formal and informal education.

After the completion of senior secondary, the efforts were made to provide either higher education or professional education to the girls. For this purpose, tie-up or networking was done with the NGOs who are interested in providing support to the girls for further education. With their efforts, few of the girls have able to get admission in GNM (Nursing) course, Hotel Management and Fashion Designing. This practice of the Ballika Grah has empowered the girls and also helps them to achieve their aims in life.

Apart from this, the girls who could not take up formal education, the institutions have made arrangement to provide vocational training to these girls. For this purpose, the institution, in collaboration with the NGOs has started computer classes, stitching classes and beautician course in the home. The girls have the choice to take either one or more than one classes depending on their ability and interest. Further, the girls who have completed any of course are also provided with work in the institutions and money earned is deposited in their bank accounts. These steps of the institution help girls to develop skills and also prepare them for reintegration into the society.

Impact of Government Ballika Grah services on Children

- Empowered the girl child
- Helped the girls to live a respectful and dignified life on their own
- Provide care and protection to the children during the times of crisis
- Reintegrated into society as productive and contributing members

5. ADEQUATE HOUSING FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN IN CCI

Government Children Home, Bhilwara

The objective of the institution is to ensure adequate housing facilities for the children as given in the JJ Act, 2015.

➤ About the organization

Government Children Home in Bhilwara, is a government establishment and is managed by the State Government own its own.

➤ Execution / implementation

Legal Provision

Physical infrastructure (Rule 29) – Every institution shall have separate premises for girls and boys; classification and segregation of children should be done on the basis of their age, nature of offences and their physical and mental capacities; institutions should have proper and non-slippery flooring for preventing accidents; adequate lightening, cooling, heating arrangements, ventilation, safe drinking water, clean and accessible gender and age appropriate and disabled friendly toilets should be maintained in every institutions. The institutions should also keep first-aid kit, fire extinguishers in kitchen, recreating room, vocational room, dormitories, store rooms and counseling rooms. The Act has also emphasized on child– friendly environment and attitude in the institutions and in no way look like a jail or lock-up.

Children in child care institution should have access to all the facilities as necessary for their growth and development. Keeping this in mind, the JJ Model Rules, 2016 has made provisions for the minimum standards of care. Efforts are being made by every child care institution to adhere to these norms. In this regards, the initiative taken by Government children home, Bhilwara is highly appreciable. Though Government is responsible to provide all the basic facilities to the children living in child care institution, but it is equally important to involve and create linkages with other agencies or section of the society, who can be an agent of change. For such

purpose, the institution has motivated many corporate sectors to contribute towards Child Protection through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). As a result of this effort of the institution, a Model Children Home was established in Bhilwara with the support of Hindustan Zink Ltd. This model home provides all the physical infrastructure as envisaged in the JJ Act, 2015 and Model Rules, 2106.

The Children Home, Bhilwara is considered as the Model Child Care Institution in terms of its physical infrastructure and facilities. The home consists of children friendly environment, have a separate yoga room, recreational room, library for the children, conference hall. The home also has separate office space for Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA). The home also has appropriate and adequate furniture for the children such as chair, study tables, dining, beds, cradles etc. along with appropriate facilities such as RO water purifier for safe and clean water, air conditioners and proper sanitation facilities for children.

The State Government is further taking initiative to replicate the children home, Bhilwara and provide same facilities to all the child care institutions established and managed by the State Government.

Impact of Children home, Bhilwara services on Children

- Provided adequate housing facilities to children
- Helped children grow in a clean environment
- Provided child friendly atmosphere

6. DIVERSE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (CHILDREN AFFECTED AND INFECTED WITH HIV)

Faith – Home for HIV Infected and Affected children

The sole purpose of this organization is to provide care and protection to special children especially children infected and affected by HIV.

> About the organization

Faith is a Jaipur based organization functional from the year 2005 and its sole motto is to bring a ray of hope into the lives of children living with HIV, by providing care and support and a ray of Hope. The focus of Faith primarily rests on care, counseling, providing healthcare facilities, and generating awareness about HIV.

Best Practice - Known for their care and protection of children infected and affected with HIV

Along with that, efforts are being made to integrate children into mainstream education and further encourage cultural and recreational activities. Faith is dedicated to inspiring others to make a difference in the lives of these children. Through their achievements, the organization has helped in lowering and preventing the stigma and discrimination attached to children infected with HIV.

Legal Provision

Section 50 (2) The state government shall designate any Children's Home as a home fit for children with special needs delivering specialized services, depending on requirement.

For children with special needs (infected/affected by HIV/AIDS, drug addicts and mentally/physically challenged), either in the form a specialized unit within an existing home or a specialized shelter home for the purpose (ICPS)

> Execution / implementation

The care and protection provided to children infected and affected with HIV by Faith

organization is considered one of the best practices of Child Care Institutions for the children with special needs.

The organization receives information about such children through their tie-up and associations with the hospitals such as SMS. On receiving such information, they reach to the children and bring them under their care and protection. Children are provided with food, shelter and medical services on immediate basis.

Once the child is comfortable at the home; the first priority for the home is to provide the child with necessary medical services. As the major and most important component for the care of such children is the timely medical intervention. To provide medical facilities, the home has tie ups with SDMH Hospital and all the care during the stay at hospital is provided by the staff of the hospital. One of the striking or unique features of the home is the personal involvement of the management committee in the treatment and rehabilitation of the children.

For the purpose of the medical care, the home provides training to each staff and supervised the care on a regular basis. It is made sure that, the children do not skip their medicine and also they take their medicine on time, strict monitoring schedule system has been made as the repercussion of carelessness in medicines can far reaching.

Apart from providing medical care, the home also provides emotional and psychological support to these children. To help children recover from their trauma, along with individual counseling many group activities were introduced for the children, which acts as de-stressors and also helps them cope with their current situation.

The institution also provides informal education and recreational activities for the children to keep them engaged and to set a daily routine for them, with the aim to stabilize their lives to an extent. Activities like drawing, painting, dances etc are organized on regular basis. These activities help children express themselves and also keep them occupied.

Apart from the above mentioned activities, children at Faith are also involved in organic farming. Children are being taught the ways of organic farming, which is another unique initiative of the organization. It is a unique way to bring children closer to the nature.

Along with that, the organization also works for the rehabilitation of children. For the purpose of rehabilitation, the organization assess the interest, ability and health condition of the children and provides extensive counseling and training on the management of their illness and medicines, the organization crates linkages for the rehabilitation of the children. With their continued efforts, organization has been able to admit their children in colleges and has also got them admitted in professional course.

The Practices adopted by Faith are not restricted to only medical care or shelter or food but they have also made efforts to re-integrate the children into mainstream.

Impact of Faith services on Children

- Children felt wanted in this institutions which helps them to restore their self worth
- Care and protection was provided
- Children also learned to manage life even with the disease
- Reintegrated into society as productive and contributing members

7.COMMUNITY BASED CARE AND PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN WHO ARE IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

Baal Basera – Transit Shelter Home – Taabar

The sole objective of the home is to restore children in their family environment. The shelter aims to provide care and shelter to vulnerable children on a temporary basis till they are repatriated and restored to their family settings.

➤ About the organization

TAABAR is a non-governmental organization established in 2007 to help and support children in difficult circumstances by providing community-based rehabilitation for orphans, runaways, street children, slum children and youth through its various programmes. While working with the above mentioned categories of children, the organization

realized that with proper guidance and counseling and support to the child and family, restoration of the child can be made possible in the family. With firm belief in the family based care and the organization focused its work families. Hence, with these observation, experiences and realization; Taabar channelized all its energies towards the restoration of children in their families.

Best Practice - Known for its work for the restoration of children and follow up mechanisms

TAABAR initiated a small home for street children in Jaipur that is known as Bal Basera Transit Shelter Home. This effort was acknowledged and supported by Jaipur

Legal Provision

Section – 43 - Open shelters are especially meant for vulnerable children such as homeless, street children, drug addicts, beggars etc.

Open shelters is a short term community based facility for children in need of residential support, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them or keeping them away from the streets. The open shelters function as drop-in-centre for children in need of urgent support and temporary stay. The services provided in the open shelter include day care and night residential facilities including food, washing facilities, toilets, education, recreational facilities etc.

The State Government may establish open shelters by itself or through voluntary or non-governmental organizations.

Municipal Corporation (JMC) and a unique partnership evolved where JMC provided with space for running Bal Basera. In 2011 Taabar extended its support and care to the children of Kota district. TAABAR Basera shelter home is being run by TAABAR in Kota city. It was the very first temporary shelter home in Kota city, which focused on restoration of the children into their families.

➤ Execution / Implementation

The current JJ Act, 2105 has focused on the restoration and rehabilitation of Children with the belief that a child is best taken care of when he is in a family setting or in the same socio-economic or cultural background in which he belongs to. With this objective and belief, the Taabar focused all its energies for the restoration of the child in his or her family.

For the purpose of restoration, the organization has device their own system of tracking the family of the child, without waiting for the intervention of the other concerned authorities. To achieve this aim, the organization has tie-up and networked with various government and non-governmental agencies. With their support and network they are able to resotre the child back to his/her family as early as possible.

Once the family is tracked, the organization on its onw take efforts to escort the child to his or her home. The unique feature of the organization lies their follow up program. The child remains in the family for this, Taabar takes up the follows up of the child for two years as given in the JJ Act, 2015. Along with the follow up, the organization also provide counselling and support to the child and his/her family. The work of the organization has been very systematica and the organizaiton focuses on documenting their work extensively. For instance, the organization has prepared a restoration document or follow up chart to systematically provide services to chilren and to document the same.

Alnog with that, during the process of restoration or till the family is track down, the organizaiton provides shelter to the child along with other basic facilities. In shelter home, children are also provided formal and informal educaiton depending on their skills, abilities and interst. Apart from that, for the meaningful engagement of the children the organization has also developed activity manual or book. Taabar also provides regular training to its staff and sensitize them on various issues of child protection and on the management of the children in the open shelter.

Impact of Children home, Bhilwara services on Children

- Children restored to same socio cultural milieu to which they belong to
- Families were strengthen and supported to provide care and protection to children
- Created a huge network to restore the child as early as possible
- Children and their family were supported emotionally and psychologically also

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The above document highlights some of the initiatives taken by Child Care Institutions for the holistic and overall development of children coming under JJ System. As rehabilitation and social reintegration of children is the main objective of Child Care Institutions and institutions are striving to achieve these objectives as best as they. In this regards, some of the key recommendations are given below which further help the institutions would achieve their objectives:-

1. One of important recommendation is to view the care in a holistic perspective. The care should not be restricted to providing food, shelter or clothing rather it should also take into consideration the employable, emotional, psychological, social and developmental needs of the children, which help children to reach their potential. The goal of care should be to make children self-reliant and self-sufficient.
2. The focus of the institutions should be the children. The institutions should redirect their perspective from institutional care to individualized care. For this purpose, it is important that every Child Care Institutions should prepare a comprehensive Individual Care Plan and take into consideration the views of children while preparing the same. Along with the individual care, the After Care Plan should also be such comprehensive and possible and should be based on the abilities, interests, skills and needs of the children.
3. Right to family for children should be ensured by every Child Care Institutions and institutions should constantly strive to provide family for every child.
4. Efforts should be made to cater the developmental needs of children living in Child Care Institution. The focus of the institutions should be towards understanding the challenges and changes of each developmental stage of children. The institution should focus not only physical well being of children, but cater to their emotional, moral, psychological and social well-being.

5. The institutions should create convergence with other institutions, agencies or departments to cater to diverse needs of the children. A sound system of networking and linkages will help institutions for better rehabilitate and mainstreaming of the children in the society.
6. A platform should be crafted for the Child Care Institutions where they can meet on a regular basis to discuss their challenges, practices and explore the possibilities for further improvement in institutional care of children. Such a platform will also help the institution to create vast linkages and network.
7. Institutions in collaboration with the governmental departments, agencies, NGOs, academic institutes and expert should take measures for enhancing the knowledge and capacity building of the personnel working in the institutions.
8. State along with Child Care Institutions should take up research and document adopted or demonstrated practices of institutions for the purpose of awareness and further reference.

ON CHILDREN

Your children are not your children.
They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself.
They come through you but not from you,
And though they are with you yet they belong not to you.
You may give them your love but not your thoughts,
For they have their own thoughts.
You may house their bodies but not their souls,
For their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow,
which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams.
You may strive to be like them,
but seek not to make them like you.
For life goes not backward nor carries with yesterday.
You are the bows from which your children
as living arrows are sent forth.
The archer sees the mark upon the path of the infinite,
and He bends you with His might
that His arrows may go swift and far.
Let your bending in the archer's hand be for gladness;
For even as He loves the arrow that flies,
so He loves also the bow that is stable.

BY- KHALIL GIBRAN



CHILD RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)
HCM Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
Jaipur - (Rajasthan) 302017
INDIA



Child Resource Centre,
Harish Chandra Mathur,
Rajasthan State Institute of Public Administration,
Government of Rajasthan, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg,
Jaipur (Raj) 302017
Website: www.hcmripa.gov.in
Mail: hcmripa@rajasthan.gov.in
Fax: 0141-2705420,2702932
Phone: 0141-2706556,2706268



unicef
unite for children

