

Report of study on Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

A review of ICPS implementation in effective addressal and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection



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Partners in Study



Table of Contents

List of abbreviation	03
Executive Summary	04
Background	05
Objective, Geographical Coverage & Sample Size of the Study	05
Methodology	08
Findings	10
Conclusion and recommendations	13
Limitations	14
Annexure 1: Survey Questionnaire	16
Annexure 2: ICPS service delivery structure	20
Annexure 3: Sample case studies	37

List of Abbreviations

ICPS: Integrated Child Protection Scheme

CPC: Child Protection Committee

CSO: Civil Society Organizations

CWC: Child Welfare Committee

DCPU: District Child Protection Unit

DPO: District Probation Officer

ICPS: Integrated Child Protection Scheme

JJB: Juvenile Justice Board

SJPU : State Juvenile Police Unit

HLN: Human Liberty Network

SCPC : State Child Protection Committee

DCPC: District Child Protection Committee

BCPC: Block Child Protection Committee

VCPC: Village Child Protection Committee

NGOs: Non Government Organizations

Executive Summary

In India, there has always been a wide array of schemes, acts and laws under different ministries and departments, for the protection and development of children. The year 2009 saw the launch of a pan national scheme named Integrated Child Protection Scheme (hereinafter will refer as ICPS) that brought all child related schemes, acts and laws under one umbrella with a detailed structural plan for inter-departmental coordination and overall monitoring-review of services that are mandated to be provided through the single window of ICPS.

The scheme has also brought-in aspects of rehabilitation and sustained support for growth and development of children. However the mammoth scheme as brought in many challenges in its execution and implementation. The striving of state and civil society organizations is to implement ICPS in its true spirit and keep the 'best interests of the child' in the center of all activities. The civil society actors have a crucial role in analyzing the direction that ICPS is taking and identifying the gaps that can hamper the delivery of its mandate. Human Liberty Network (Hereinafter will refer as HLN) has taken up this study to review the ICPS implementation from the lens of sensitivity towards children. Childhood Enhancement through Training and Action (CHETNA), a national NGO, facilitated the same in its program area through other partners of HLN named as MSEMVS, PGS, Safe Society and ROSA. With a sample size of fifty two children, who are ICPS beneficiaries across 43 villages of 23 blocks in 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh viz: Azamgarh, Chandauli, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Mirzapur, Prayagraj, Santkabinagar and Varanasi. The selection of these districts has been made on the basis of field areas of HLN partner NGOs. The study tools were not kept prescriptive but rather fluid to capture the understanding and the perspective of interviewees. The study with its limitations brought out many areas for improvement. There have been many trainings but very less work or effort has been made to sensitize and orient the functionaries towards concerns and plight of children in need of care and protection. Apart from the infrastructural and human resource related gaps the scheme implementation lacks coordination among mandated departments and grass root structures are almost defunct or exist just on paper. Foster care, as a specialized alternative care intervention, requires specific skills and strategies to maximize the potential to deinstitutionalize children or prevent institution in the first place. Trainings must be attendant to these skills across a continuum of care, including the need for effective DCPU linkages to CWCs and residential childcare institutions, with a shared commitment to develop care plans inclusive of foster care when possible.

As this report is submitted it is well recognized that for a pan country scheme with such broad objectives and wide outreach, ten years of implementation can be still considered as a phase of infancy. Thus recommendations should be soon as a scope

and chance for further improvement as state level ICPS functionaries have the capabilities for filling the identified gaps.

Background

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for vulnerable children living in difficult circumstances through a government-civil society partnership. It brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the ministry under one comprehensive umbrella and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. The scheme institutionalizes the essential services and strengthens structures, enhances capacities of mandated duty bearers/providers at all levels, creates databases and knowledge bases for child protection services, strengthens child protection at family and community level and ensures appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels.

The ICPS objectives are: to contribute to the improvements in the wellbeing of vulnerable children living in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities focused on circumstances and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. These will be achieved by:

- Improving access and quality of child protection services
- Raising of public awareness about the reality of child rights, situation and protection in India
- Clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection
- Established and functioning structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances
- Introduced and operational evidence-based monitoring and evaluation

Since the inception of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), the government of India and its respective states have been building a comprehensive child protection system to respond children in greatest need, particularly those children experiencing both family and societal violence, human trafficking, child labor, child sexual abuse and assault, child marriage, and other serious social problems.

The guiding and founding principles of ICPS are the spirit of the scheme. These are narrated as below:

- Child protection, a primary responsibility of family, supported by community, government and civil society. It is important that the respective roles are articulated clearly and understood by all parties in the effort to protect children. The government, both central and state, has an obligation to ensure a range and a continuum of services at all levels.

- Loving and caring family, the best place for the child: Children are best cared for in their own families and have a right to family care and parenting by both parents.
- Privacy and confidentiality: Children's right to privacy and confidentiality should be protected through all the stages of service delivery.
- Non-stigmatization and non-discrimination: Each child irrespective of the given circumstances, as well as socio-economic, cultural, religious and ethnic background should be treated equally and in a dignified manner.
- Prevention and reduction of vulnerabilities, central to child protection outcomes: A major thrust of the ICPS will be to strengthen the family capabilities to care for and protect the child.
- Institutionalization of children, the last resort: There is a need to shift the focus of interventions from an over reliance on institutionalization of children and move towards more family and community-based alternatives for care. Institutionalization should only be taken into consideration as a measure of last resort after all other options have been explored and exhausted.
- Child centered planning and implementation: Planning and implementation of child protection policies and service delivery should be child centered at all levels, so that it can be ensured that the best interests of the child are protected.
- Technical excellence, code of conduct: Services for children at all levels and by all providers should be provided by skilled and professional staff, including a cadre of social workers, psychologists, care givers, members of statutory bodies and lawyers, adhering to an ethical and professional code of conduct.
- Flexible programming, responding to local individualized needs: A customized service delivery approach is required to respond adequately to local needs.
- Good governance, accountability and responsibility: An efficient and effective child protection system requires transparent management and decision making, accountable and responsible individuals and institutions, performance reports at all service levels and all service providers made public, including for children themselves, through child-friendly reports.

Human Liberty Network (HLN) is a strategically developed informal network of 24 grass-root NGOs & CBOs who consciously and continuously work towards the reduction of incidences of slavery in Bihar (12) and Uttar Pradesh (12). The core purpose of this network is to strengthen inter-department coordination across versatile programs and the collaboration with other stakeholders. This has led to great results in restoration, repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficking survivors. At present Human Liberty Network is working with the vision of "trafficking free society" in Bihar & Uttar Pradesh. CHETNA is one of its partner NGOs. This organization has more than 16 years of experience in empowering street and working children in Northern India and has joined hands with the Human Liberty Network to take up an advocacy-based project for reduction in prevalence of modern-day slavery in Uttar Pradesh.

The advocacy will be around issues or gaps, identified in effective implementation of ICPS in protecting children from vulnerable situations and rehabilitating children back to a life which promotes growth and development. Thus, this study has been floated in the beginning of project with the overarching aim of reviewing ICPS implementation in effective addressal and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection. The idea is to review schemes from a lens of sensitivity to children and observe if the essential 'child centered' approach is being followed in addressing the specific cases.

Objective of study

To identify and document the areas of improvement in effective implementation of ICPS in addressing and rehabilitating the children through standards and processes mentioned under ICPS.

Geographical coverage

43 villages of 23 blocks in 8 districts (Azamgarh, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Chandauli, Sant Kabir Nagar, Kushinagar and Gorakhpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh.



Sample size

It was planned to cover 50 children befitting the selection criteria in 03 districts of Uttar Pradesh: Azamgarh, Prayagraj, and Varanasi. 15-20 children from each district. However, we could get the data of 52 children from 08 districts. From Azamgarh - 12 children, Prayagraj- 11 children, Varanasi-12 children, Mirzapur- 2 children, Chandauli- 4 children, Santkabir Nagar- 2 children, Kushinagar-4 children and Gorakhpur- 5 children.

Methodology

The study used qualitative survey tools for interviewing children. The methodology with children was that of active listening guided with pointers to understand their journey with ICPS and how it affected their social-emotional wellbeing and future growth prospects. Pointers and guidelines were developed for interacting with children. A pilot testing of these tools was conducted in Delhi with two children, who befitted the selection criteria. The findings and the tools were then shared in a consultation meeting with the staff of partner NGOs of HLN. On the basis of consultation and field findings the tools were edited, adjusted, further shared and eventually finalized.

The staff of the partner NGOs was trained in using the tools with children. The interviewers went to field and conducted the necessary interviews. The narration was recorded and transcribed in a case-study format. The filled questionnaires were analyzed for actual process followed against the laid-down standards and procedures under ICPS. For the verification and the quality inspection of the filled questionnaires a field visit was conducted by the study lead to each of the districts. In each of the districts two children were visited.

The study lead also visited ICPS officials in each of the districts: District Probation Officer, Child Welfare Committee, Anti Human Trafficking Unit and Special Juvenile Police Unit. Their recommendations for improving the ICPS implementation were recorded especially around the point of following standards and practices that are sensitive to children and focus on the best interest of children.

The data from field (filled questionnaires) and discussions with officials were assembled and compiled for identifying the lapses and areas of improvement in the effective implementation of the ICPS.

After analysis of the qualitative data we shared finding and recommendation to the families of children, surveyors, authorities and partner NGOs of HLN for further verification and give opportunity to them to give their inputs.

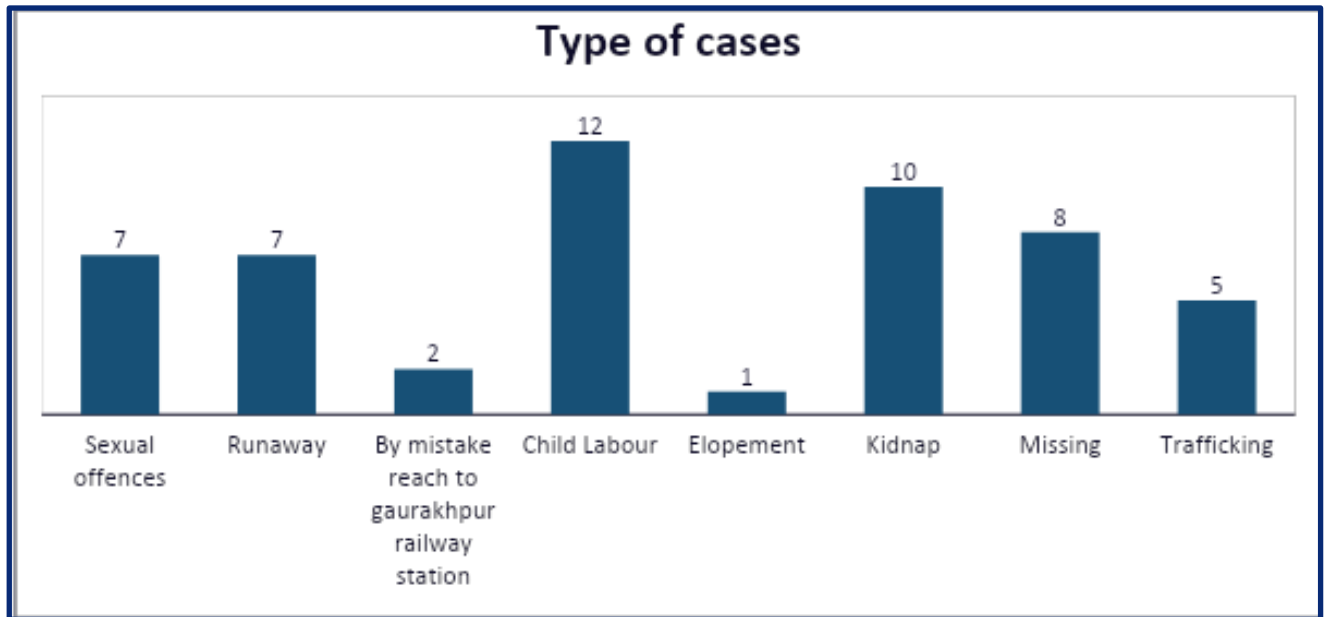


Field visit of study head for the verification and the quality inspection of the filled

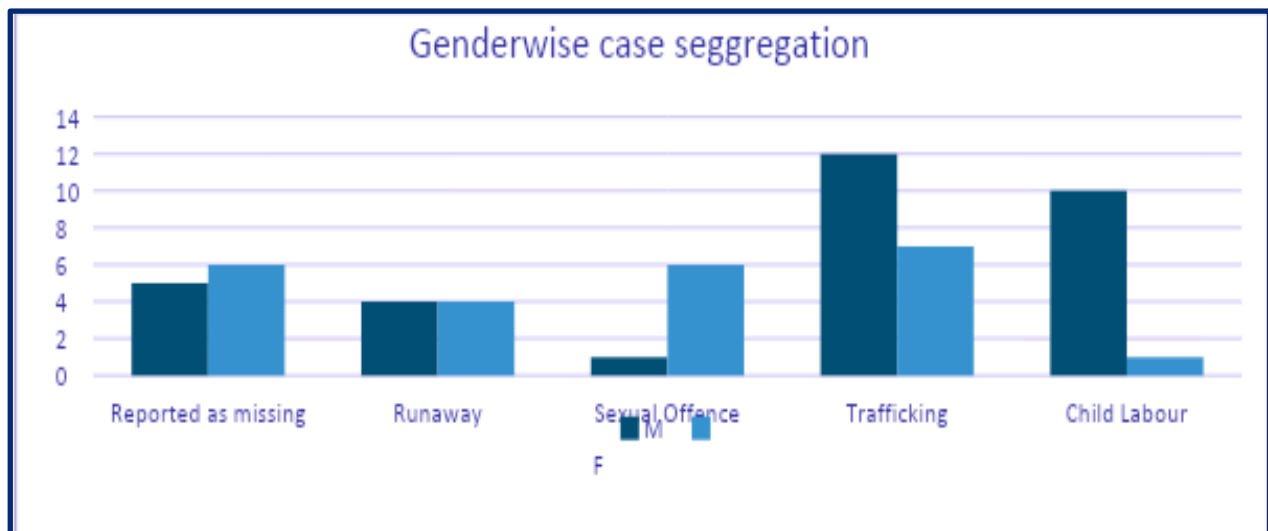
Findings

The data collected from field was analyzed against 52 cases of children of children that were interviewed by the NGO staff and 6 cases verified by study lead. The findings are presented below:

- Out of total 52 cases maximum was of child labor (12), then of kidnapping (10), missing child (8), runaway (7) and rest were as given in below histogram.



- With reference to cases covered under the study, 21.8% male children and 12.7% female children under trafficking. 18.2% male children and 1.2% female children were presented under cases of child labor. while 6 out of 7 children reported as undergone sexual offence were female.



- Among the cases covered, most of the children presented at CWC are of the age group 11 +. 04 Out of 12 child labor cases are from age group 14+. 04 Out of 10 kidnap cases are from age group 16+. 07 Out of 08 missing child cases are from the age group 13+.7 out of 7 runaway cases are of the age 13+. 04 out of 07 sexual abuse cases are from the age group 13+ and all the 05 trafficked children are 12+ in age. This might imply that children of an age group above 11 are more vulnerable
- In 50% districts of targeted area have no institutional services. And remaining 50% districts structures do not seem capable of managing the high influx of children seeking shelter temporary or long term. For many children, due to absence of escorts and the absence of vehicles to take them to the nearest home, the easiest resolution is to reunite them with their respective guardians or their parents without any counseling, any rehabilitation guidance or any kind of individual care plan.
- The quorum of members for Child Welfare Committee is not full in 50 % districts of targeted area
- District Child Protection Committee is not meeting regularly as mandated. Meetings are being held from 03 year gap at Prayagraj. In 50% districts of the targeted areas DCPC meetings due from last 07 months. In 38% districts of target area conducted meeting in March-April 2019. (See Annexure 02)
- The ICPS system is working as a case to case basis. There are no initiatives or activities for preventing the situations that lead to children falling in difficult and vulnerable circumstances. In 72% of the target districts the protection officer institutional care and non-institutional care are same and in 14% no appointment has been done. Only in the 14% districts have different person on both positions are usually the same person.
- The alternative care aspect of the scheme is completely untouched. Children as young as few days are lingering in homes which are running cramped over capacity. In the 57% of the targeted area Specialized Adoption Agency is missing only Prayagraj, Gorakhpur and Chandauli have SAA. The quorum for sponsorship and foster care approval committee are not full in 43% of the targeted area.
- None of the children covered under study were provided with individual care plans. There are no customized service delivery plans for children. The development and follow-up of an individual care plan is almost missing. The response of ICPS machinery is limited to uniting the child with their family or with the respective guardians. The sponsorship and other aspects under the scheme, which provide flexibility to CWC members for decision making as per the needs of children, are almost unheard and un-utilized.
- In cases where children have been reunited with families, there is no follow-up or review regarding socio-emotional progress of child or even to review if the particular conditions that triggered the child to run away or be forced into work have been removed. This leads to repeat patterns of children/parents actions that go against the ICPS.
- Based on observations made during field visits and discussions with the field surveyors, it has come to light that there is a lot of stigma attached with children who have come under the direct ICPS service delivery mechanism. The concerned families

want to hide this from their neighbors and relatives. In case of girl child, generally the next step taken by the families is to get them married as soon as possible. Part of this issue can be attributed to the patriarchal social norms and part to lack of review and support by CWC/Counselor/Social worker after case is resolved at CWC level

- ICPS specifically emphasize on institutionalization as the last resort but it's not to be followed at cost of UNCRC principle of 'best interest of the child'. In one of the cases, a girl in Azamgarh eventually burned herself to death after repeated failed attempts to run away from home and being caught to be reunited with her family by CWC. This also points towards poor or 'no' counseling service.
- The quality of counseling is below standards. Even though counseling plays a major role under ICPS in getting correct and reliable facts from the children, rehabilitating them and ensuring that the conditions that acted as triggers for their vulnerability are resolved. However, counseling is limited to only surface level discussion. This is due to the sheer number of cases and lack of professional counselors due to low wages.
- It found that a significant but unknown number of the counselor positions are currently vacant. Counselors are over-stretched given the sheer number of cases and their ability to provide sustained and high-quality counseling and treatment services is not feasible
- During field visit it was identified that local level police officers are often unaware of the statutory body for the care and protection of children. This particular problem is seen to be largely a result of inadequate training, at the police station level, in the area of child protection.
- The block and village level Child Protection Committee are formed but meetings are not happening only in Prayagraj last meeting of BCPC happened in December 2018. The incomplete and inefficient service delivery structures and irregularity in meetings of committees prove that it is only a reactive scheme and has failed in being preventive or protective.
- In all the surveyed districts, child-line is present, except for Azamgarh. This is a very good support to identify and support children in need of care and protection. However, as per the discussions with CWCs of three districts and DPO at Azamgarh district, it could be established that the presence of other NGOs to support the Childline in rescue, rehabilitation and recuperation is missing across all the districts
- There is no implementation and no information on foster care and sponsorship schemes among staff and duty bearers of ICPS. This otherwise need a very close coordination among all departments and civil society organizations. An effective foster care system requires a plan that engages all community partners in the process of developing foster family placements, including training of families, ongoing follow-up with care monitoring and after care that is attendant to ongoing child protection needs within a preventive framework
- Practice of categorizing the cases across all CWCs is improper. For example: a kidnap is the first step towards trafficking, a missing child may also could be trafficked and so are could be the children who runaway or elope. The practice is to label a case simply as missing. This provides leverage to offenders and ease of case closure to CWC. However it is the child that loses on the protection aspect, proper counseling

and other rehabilitation services. During the field visit we found that at Child Welfare Committee, in Azamgarh alone, out of 100 cases since 24 December 2016 till 5th April 2019, 86 cases are registered as that of missing child/runaway or abandoned-lost/found. This gives leeway to traffickers to save themselves as they are not taken under the ambit of law. As a matter of fact, even parents who purposefully send their children for work and for marriage are also left untouched by the law of the land. This paves the way to further exploitation and abandonment of parental responsibilities.

- The need for communication across three pillars of ICPS viz: CWC/JJB, SJPU and DCPU is the point of system breakdown. This was observed during discussions with CWCs of three districts. For example, police are frequently first responders, often establishing the first contact with the vulnerable child, and there are lost opportunities for engagement due to a lack of coordination
- Through the field work and discussions with staff of partner NGOs as well as CWC members it has come to light that there are no standard practices followed in coordinating among DCPU, SJPU, CWC.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Meetings of Child Protection Committees at District, Block and Village Levels

- ✓ There should be a direction to all DCPOs and District Magistrates to conduct DCPC meetings on a quarterly basis and for District Probation Officers (DPOs) to provide reminders/follow-up with the DMs and Zilla Parishad Chairperson for the DCPC meetings in the future. This would help in smooth and efficient functioning of ICPS at district level.
- ✓ The development of comprehensive guidelines on the conducting of DCPC, BCPC, and VCPC meetings which include directions on frequency of meetings at each level, quorum, agenda for meetings, expected outcomes, recording of minutes, reporting, and documentation of these meetings would ensure that these meetings are conducted in a structured and focussed manner. Representatives of BCPC and VCPC should also be present at DCPC meetings.
- ✓ Other States that have formulated such guidelines for effective DCPC functioning:
 - *Bihar Government Guidelines (2013) on DCPC meetings*
 - *Punjab Guidelines (2015) for “Formation and strengthening of “Child Protection Committees” in Punjab”*
 - *Odisha Government’s “Revised Guidelines (2014) for formation and functioning of Block Level Child Protection Committee (BLCPC) and Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee (PLCPC)”*

Formation of Annual District Child Protection Plan (DCPP) under ICPS

- ✓ Formalising the DCPC meetings to be the site for discussion, creation, and

follow-up of the District Child Protection Plan would fix accountability on one institution and allow for better monitoring. The Protection Officers (Institutional and Non- Institutional Care) should be compulsorily attending the DCPC meetings as it is their responsibility to form the DCPP.

- ✓ Since the needs and demands of Child Protection at the Block/Village Level are taken care of by the BCPC/VCPC, Protection Officers should request for and include inputs from the BCPC and VCPC when formulating the DCPP.
- ✓ The development of a uniform DCPP template by identifying existing best practices from among all districts would help standardise procedure and bring in easier adherence
- ✓ There should also be greater transparency in the creation and follow-up of DCPPs; through regular reporting of minutes of DCPP preparation and uploading of Annual DCPP document on UP Mahila Kalyan Website.

Monitoring of Individual Child-Care Plans (ICPs)

- ✓ The Individual Child-care Plans which are being prepared for the children by the DCPU should be followed-up and reviewed by the DCPC for effective implementation. This would also monitor the progress which has been made in providing ICPs by the functionaries at the DCPC meetings. This will help maintain accountability and keep the DCPU functioning robust.
- ✓ The follow-up of the ICPs done by DCPC should include directions on how to best address each ICP's fulfilment and requirements by existing measures under the ICPS such as adoption, sponsorship, fit person, foster care, and so forth.

Training and Capacity Building for Scheme Functionaries

- ✓ Training programs should ideally be organised at the block level for committee members with the technical support from CSOs than at a centralised location. This will not only enable higher participation of personnel at training events but also ensure higher quality of trainings through involvement of CSOs working in Child Protection.
- ✓ The members of the VCPC and BCPC should be trained on how to prepare inputs and plans for needs and requirements of panchayat-level and block-level child protection so that they can provide inputs to the DCPC when the preparation of the DCPP is done by DCPO and Protection Officers at the DCPC meetings for a realistic and impactful plan

Review of Child-care Institutions in Districts

- ✓ There is necessity of a review of each child-care institution and development of a plan to complete the requirements of basic institutions. The scheme document has comprehensively detailed all standards for maintaining quality of care and protection services. It is imperative to adhere to the prescribed standards pertaining to physical infrastructure and human resource requirements.

Further, there could be a time-frame for regular review of Homes (possibly annual) so that there is constant monitoring of the situation

Limitations

- The findings are based on information given by children. Due to sensitivity of cases, resistance from families and traumas of the concerned children short cases studies have been documented on basis of data available from the survey forms.
- Surveyor could not access the case file of children due to confidentiality
- In few cases, the address provided by CWC did not match the physical verification.
- In Azamgarh, no case of trafficking has been brought to CWC in year 2018-19. So mostly cases were old and now are above 16 and 18 years of age.
- In cases of trafficking and child labor, parents/guardians have been scared to meet the surveyors or data verification team. Thus, many incidents have been narrated in such a way that no blame can be put-on family and child.
- Since there is no follow-up of children, the CWC had no information on whereabouts of children that were presented before them. Help was sought from local police staff to track the children for interview.
- This was the time of general elections and most of the government officials were involved in election duties which eventually caused a delay in the process of getting in touch with DPO, AHTU and other related departments and officers. Also CWC forms of children were incomplete in addition to counseling reports seeming more like interrogations report with only two-three bullet points.

Survey questionnaire

Annexure 1

बच्चों के लिए प्रश्नावली

यह प्रश्नावली प्रस्तुत करने से पहले , बच्चे की केस फ़ाइल पढ़ें और केस की संवेदनशीलता समझ लें।

अपना परिचय दें।

मेरा नाम _____ है। मैं _____ संस्था से आया या आयी हूँ।

हमें आपके बारे मेंसंस्था से पता चला। आपने अपने साथ हुई _____ घटना को बहुत समझदारी से निभाया। इसलिए आज हम आपसे मिलने आये हैं।

आप हमें अपनी कहानी बताएंगे तो हम दुसरे बच्चों की भी मदद कर पायेंगे। आपके अनुभव से हम यह भी समझ पाएंगे की संस्थान /पुलिस /सरकारी अधिकारी अन्य की तरफ क्या कमी रह गयी या उन्हें क्या करना चाहिए था ताकि आपको बेहतर जीवन जीने में और मदद मिल सकती। हमारी बातचीत को हम नाम बदल कर छापेंगे। यदी आपको आपत्ति हो तो आप मना भी कर सकते हो। अगर आप हमसे सहमत हैं तो हम बातचीत शुरू करें।

आप हमारे बारे में या हमारे काम के बारे में कुछ और जानना चाहते हैं तो कृपया पूछें।

(जब बच्चा हाँ बोल दे, तभी प्रश्न शुरू करें)

1.नाम:

2.उम्र:

3.लिंग (खुद लिखे):

4.ग्राम :

5.तहसील:

6.जिला :

7.माता का नाम:

8.पिता का नाम :

9. आप यहाँ कितने समय से रहते हो :

10. आप अभी क्या करते हो : स्कूल जाते हो या काम पर जाते हो ?

यदि बच्चा स्कूल जाता हो तो :

10.1 स्कूल का नाम और कक्षा

10.2 कब से स्कूल जा रहे हो

10.3 स्कूल में किसने नाम लिखाया

यदि बच्चा काम पर जाता हो तो :

10.1 क्या आपने अपने काम के लिए कोई प्रशिक्षण लिया है?

10.2 कहाँ से और किस विषय में

10.3 आप कहाँ और क्या काम करते हो ?

(नोट करें :पारिवारिक /खुद का / खतरनाक कार्य (चाइल्ड लेबर एक्ट के अंतर्गत)

10.4 आपको कितना पारिश्रमिक मिलता है ? (नोट करें

:पारिश्रमिक (पैसे / रहना-खाना / पैसे हाथ में मिलते हैं या जमा हो रहे हैं)

11 यह घटना घटने से पहले आपका जीवन कैसा था? (प्रश्न का उद्देश्य: घटना के समय उनका जीवन कैसा था और सामाजिक व पारिवारिक स्थिति किस प्रकार की थी)

12 जिस दिन यह घटना हुई उस दिन आप कहाँ थे और क्या हुआ

(बिना टोके सुनें, अगर बच्चा बात से बहुत भटकने लगा या भावना में बहने लगे तो बीच बीच में पूछें फिर क्या हुआ, तब तक बताने दें जब तक बच्चा अपने आज तक नहीं पहुँच जाता)

13 इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में आपको कैसा लगा : सुरक्षित / नीडर / धोखा (बच्चे को बताने दें)

14 आप जिन अधिकारी/ वर्कर/पुलिस /CWC के संपर्क में आये क्या उन्होंने आपकी बात सुनी /आपके विचार को महत्व दिया :

15आप जिन अधिकारी/ वर्कर/ पुलिस / CWC के संपर्क में आये उन्होंने आपकी कोई मदद की

15.1 यदि हाँ तो क्या

15.2 यदि नहीं तो क्यों :

16.आपको किस अधिकारी/ दीदी /भैया के साथ सबसे ज्यादा सुरक्षित और शांत महसूस हुआ और क्यों ?

17.आपको कौन बिलकुल पसंद नहीं आया और क्यों ?

18. इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में आप कुछ बदलना चाहोगे? यदि हाँ , तो क्या बदलाव लाना चाहोगे ?

19. क्या अब आप जानते हो यदि तुम्हे या किसी अन्य बच्चे को कोई परेशानी होगी तो तुम क्या करोगे / या किससे संपर्क करोगे :

माता पिता के लिए प्रश्नावली

1.आपको घटना का कैसे पता चला ?

2.क्या आप इस प्रक्रिया में बच्चे क साथ थे ?

3.आप बच्चे के साथ पुलिस थाना / बच्चा कोर्ट /चाइल्ड वेलफेयर समिति /चाइल्ड लाइन के ऑफिस गए थे ?

4.आपका अनुभव कैसा था ?

5.क्या प्रक्रिया उचित थी ?

6.आप कुछ सुझाव देना चाहेंगे ?

सर्वेक्षक का अनुभव/अवलोकन।

बच्चे के साथ हुई प्रक्रिया में क्या कमी रह गयी ?

आपको आई.सी.पी.एस प्रणाली में क्या सुधार के बिंदु नज़र आये ?

सर्वेक्षक का नाम :

दिनांक :

जगह :

हस्ताक्षर :

Status of ICPS Service delivery structures

Annexure 2

Prayagraj

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit	Yes	Are these members selected/elected? Yes/no	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	Chairman Zila Parishad	1	Yes	
	District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Accountant	1	No	
	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
	Data analyst	1	No	
	Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
	Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
	Legal cum probation officer	1	No	
	Social workers	2	Yes	
	Outreach workers	2	Yes	
	Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
	Counselor	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meetings	As mandated	No	It was 3 years ago.
	Specialized Adoption Agency		Yes	Not Active
	State run	At least one	Yes	
	NGO run	At least one	No	
	Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee		Yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Protection Officer (Non-institutional	1	Yes	

	Care)			
	Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	Yes	
	SAA Representative	1	Yes	
	Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	Yes	
	Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson	1	Yes	
	Four members	4	3	
	One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes	
BLOCK/ WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1	Yes	
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1	Yes	
	Women members	2	Yes	
	Zila Parishad members	1	Yes	
	Panchayat Heads.	1	Yes	
	member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	ICDS functionary	1	Yes	
	representatives of education and health departments	2	Yes	
	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many	Yes	
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least		14December 18

		once every month		
VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee			
	Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson		Yes	
	Child representatives	2	Yes	
	Member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	Anganwadi worker	1	Yes	
	Auxiliary nurse	1	Yes	
	School teachers	1	Yes	
	respected village members and civil society representatives		Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	

Azamgarh

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit		Are these members selected/elected? Yes/No	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	Chairman Zila Parishad	1	Yes	
	District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Accountant	1	No	
	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
	Data analyst	1	Yes	
	Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
	Protection officer- institutional care	1	No	
	Legal cum probation officer	1	Yes	
	Social workers	2	Yes	
	Outreach workers	2	Yes	
	Community volunteers	2+	No	
	Counselor	1	Yes	

	District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meetings	As mandated	Quarterly	The last meeting in march
	Specialized Adoption Agency			
	State run	At least one	No	
	NGO run	At least one	No	
	Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee			
	District Child Protection Officer	1	No	
	Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1	No	
	Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	Yes	
	SAA Representative	1		
	Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	No	
	Child Welfare Committee			
	Chairperson	1	Yes	
	Four members	4	Yes	
	One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board			
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes	
BLOCK/ WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		Yes	4
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1	Yes	
	The Child Development Project	1	Yes	

	Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members			
	Women members	2	Yes	
	Zila Parishad members	1	Yes	
	Panchayat Heads.	1	Yes	
	member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	ICDS functionary	1	Yes	
	representatives of education and health departments	2	Yes	
	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many	Yes	
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	
VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee			
	Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson		Yes	100
	Child representatives	2	Yes	
	Member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	Anganwadi worker	1	Yes	
	Auxiliary nurse	1	Yes	
	School teachers	1	Yes	
	respected village members and civil society representatives		Yes	
Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No		

Chandauli

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit	yes	Are these members selected/ elected? Yes/no	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	Chairman Zila Parishad	1	Yes	

District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
Accountant	1	No	
Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
Data analyst	1	Yes	
Protection officer-non institutional care	1	Yes	
Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
Legal cum probation officer	1	Yes	
Social workers	2	Yes	
Outreach workers	2	Yes	
Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
Counselor	1	Yes	
District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
Meetings	Quarterly	No	
Specialized Adoption Agency		No	
State run	At least one	No	
NGO run	At least one	1	
Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee		No	
District Child Protection Officer	1		
Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1		
Chairperson/Member, CWC	1		
SAA Representative	1		
Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1		
Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
Chairperson	1	Yes	
Four members	4	3	
One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	

	Meeting frequency	As mandated	No	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	No	
BLOCK/WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1		
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1		
	Women members	2		
	Zila Parishad members	1		
	Panchayat Heads.	1		
	member of the DCPU	1		
	ICDS functionary	1		
	representatives of education and health departments	2		
	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many		
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many		
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	
	VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee	26 is in the village	
Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson			Yes	
Child representatives		2	Yes	
Member of the DCPU		1	Yes	
Anganwadi worker		1	Yes	
Auxiliary nurse		1	Yes	
School teachers		1	Yes	
respected village members and civil		Yes		

	society representatives			
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	

Gorakhpur

DISTRICT LEVEL		yes	Are these members selected/ elected? Yes/no	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	District Child Protection Unit			
	Chairman Zila Parishad	1	Yes	
	District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Accountant	1	No	
	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
	Data analyst	1	Yes	
	Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
	Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
	Legal cum probation officer	1	No	
	Social workers	2	Yes	
	Outreach workers	2	Yes	
	Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
	Counselor	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meetings	Monthly	No	At last November 18
	Specialized Adoption Agency			
	State run	At least one	Yes	
	NGO run	At least one	No	
	Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee		Yes	Meeting not happening

	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1	Yes	
	Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	Yes	
	SAA Representative	1	Yes	
	Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	Yes	
	Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson	1	Yes	
	Four members	4	3	
	One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes	
BLOCK/WAR D LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		yes	
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1	Yes	
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1	Yes	
	Women members	2	Yes	
	Zila Parishad members	1	Yes	
	Panchayat Heads.	1	Yes	
	member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	ICDS functionary	1	Yes	
	representatives of education and health departments	2	Yes	

	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many	Yes	
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	
VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson		Yes	
	Child representatives	2	Yes	
	Member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	Anganwadi worker	1	Yes	
	Auxiliary nurse	1	Yes	
	School teachers	1	Yes	
	respected village members and civil society representatives		Yes	
Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No		

Kushi Nagar

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit	yes	Are these members selected/ elected? Yes/no	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	Chairman ZilaParishad	1	Yes	
	District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Accountant	1	No	
	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
	Data analyst	1	Yes	
	Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
	Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
	Legal cum probation officer	1	Yes	
	Social workers	2	Yes	

	Outreach workers	2	Yes	
	Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
	Counselor	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meetings	Monthly	No	At last November 18
	Specialized Adoption Agency			
	State run	At least one	No	
	NGO run	At least one	No	
	Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee		Yes	On paper
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1	Yes	
	Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	Yes	
	SAA Representative	1	Yes	
	Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	Yes	
	Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson	1	Yes	
	Four members	4	2	
	One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes Yes	
BLOCK/WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		yes	
	Chairperson(PanchayatSamiti	1	Yes	

	Chairperson)			
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1	Yes	
	Women members	2	Yes	
	ZilaParishad members	1	Yes	
	Panchayat Heads.	1	Yes	
	member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	ICDS functionary	1	Yes	
	representatives of education and health departments	2	Yes	
	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many	Yes	
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	
VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee			
	Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson		Yes	
	Child representatives	2	Yes	
	Member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	Anganwadi worker	1	Yes	
	Auxiliary nurse	1	Yes	
	School teachers	1	Yes	
	respected village members and civil society representatives		Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No	

Mirzapur

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit	yes	Are these members	If no then what is the gap and what
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		selected/ elected? Yes/no	is arrangement?
Chairman ZilaParishad	1	Yes	
District Magistrate/Collector	1	Yes	
District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
Accountant	1	No	
Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
Data analyst	1	Yes	
Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
Legal cum probation officer	1	Yes	
Social workers	2	Yes	
Outreach workers	2	Yes	
Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
Counselor	1	Yes	
District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
Meetings	Monthly	Quarterly	The last meeting in April
Specialized Adoption Agency		No	
State run	At least one	No	
NGO run	At least one	No	
Sponsorship and Foster care Approval Committee		Yes	
District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1	Yes	
Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	Yes	
SAA Representative	1	Yes	
Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	Yes	
Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
Chairperson	1	Yes	
Four members	4	Yes	
One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	

	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes	
BLOCK/WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		No	
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1		
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1		
	Women members	2		
	Zila Parishad members	1		
	Panchayat Heads.	1		
	member of the DCPU	1		
	ICDS functionary	1		
	representatives of education and health departments	2		
	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many		
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many		
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month		
	VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee	26 is in the village	No
Head of the Gram Panchayat- Chairperson				
Child representatives		2		
Member of the DCPU		1		
Anganwadi worker		1		

	Auxiliary nurse	1		
	School teachers	1		
	respected village members and civil society representatives			
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month		

Varanasi

DISTRICT LEVEL	District Child Protection Unit	yes	Are these members selected/elected? Yes/no	If no then what is the gap and what is arrangement?
	Chairman Zila Parishad	1	Yes	
	District Magistrate/Collector	1	yes	
	District Child Protection Officer	1	Yes	
	Accountant	1	No	
	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Yes	
	Data analyst	1	Yes	
	Protection officer-non institutional care	1	No	
	Protection officer- institutional care	1	Yes	
	Legal cum probation officer	1	Yes	
	Social workers	2	Yes	
	Outreach workers	2	1 Yes	1 no
	Community volunteers	2+	Yes	
	Counselor	1	Yes	
	District Child Protection Committee		Yes	
	Constituted under District Magistrate as chairperson	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meetings	Monthly	Quarterly	The last meeting in march
	Specialized Adoption Agency		No	
	State run	At least one	No	
	NGO run	At least one	No	
	Sponsorship and Foster care		No	

	Approval Committee			
	District Child Protection Officer	1	No	
	Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care)	1	No	
	Chairperson/Member, CWC	1	No	
	SAA Representative	1	No	
	Representative of Voluntary Organization working in the area of Child Protection	1	No	
	Child Welfare Committee		Yes	
	Chairperson	1	Yes	
	Four members	4	Yes	
	One among four as Woman member	1	Yes	
	One among four as Expert in children issues	1	Yes	
	Juvenile Justice Board		Yes	
	Constituted	Yes/no	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	As mandated	Yes	
	visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government	At least once every month	Yes	
BLOCK/ WARD LEVEL	Block/Ward level Child Protection Committee		yes	Not very active
	Chairperson(Panchayat Samiti Chairperson)	1	Yes	
	The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) - Member Secretary with 17 members	1	Yes	
	Women members	2	Yes	
	ZilaParishad members	1	Yes	
	Panchayat Heads.	1	Yes	
	member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	ICDS functionary	1	Yes	
	representatives of education and health departments	2	Yes	

	Chairpersons of the Village Level Child Protection Committees	As many	Yes	
	Community members and civil society representatives	As many	Yes	
	Meeting frequency	At least once every month	yes	Meeting are not regular
VILLAGE LEVEL	Village level Child Protection Committee	26 is in the village	yes	
	Head of the Gram Panchayat-Chairperson		Yes	
	Child representatives	2	Yes	
	Member of the DCPU	1	Yes	
	Anganwadi worker	1	Yes	
	Auxiliary nurse	1	Yes	
	School teachers	1	Yes	
	respected village members and civil society representatives		Yes	
Meeting frequency	At least once every month	No		

CASE STUDY 01

“A” is a 15 years old girl who resides with her father, mother and her one sibling at Allahabad. They were living there from past so many years. She studies at Prayagraj. She is currently in class 11. She also works part time in a call centre from where she earns Rs. 7000 per month.

“A’s” family is a broken family where regular fights and abuses are common. The mother accused the father of being too lenient with the child. According to the father, the mother and sister do not feed the child and beat her often. Also, her mother hates her daughter “A” (It was also evident when the researcher visited and met the mother). “A’s” mother and her sister also accused the father of having sexual relations with “A”. “A” was upset with the fact that they have regular fights at home. So, she decided to leave the house and then she was rescued by the Allahabad Childline at railway station. They took her to the Child welfare Committee where they informed “A’s” parents about her runaway. And they reunited them.

“A” run away from her home three times, according to the Child Welfare Committee and according to her mother, its 10-12 runaways.

There was no follow up from Child Welfare Committee such a case requires thorough follow-up and counseling of “A” and “A’s” parents. Lack of follow-up and counseling increases the chances of similar runaway and other incidence of the child. “A” needs a continuous counseling.

CASE STUDY 02

“C” is a 16years old boy who resides with his parents in Varanasi. He studied up to class 8th. He used to work with his parents in Brick Kiln and also used to study. Neighbors also live well with them.

A man named Surendra came to his house. He usually comes to his house. He convinced “C’s” parents about the work and money they’ll get if “C” will go along with Surendra to Chennai. Surendra lured him for the money as well as for the clothes. “C” works as a golgappa maker in Chennai. Surendra sold “C” to a Golgappa factory owner. “C” was beaten by them. Then, when the people from the organization came for the rescue of Ankit and other such children, they closed all the children in one room. But the people of the institution searched and rescued them. Then they took the children in front of the Child Welfare Committee.

Now, “C” is rescued and he is at his home in Varanasi. He didn’t get the sponsorship. VCPC is not active in the village. No counseling was done by the Child welfare Committee. No follow-ups by the Child Welfare Committee.

CASE STUDY 03

“B” committed suicide at the age of 18 years as she was unhappy with the marriage she was into. So, she burnt herself alive. She resides in Azamgarh. They live in the village from past many years.

The missing “B” incident took place 1 year before she died. She ran away from Azamgarh and went to Delhi. One day one call came from Ashram that she is in Delhi and they called them to take her daughter back. She always runs away from her home as she was not happy with her marriage and her marriage was against her wishes. And as she was unhappy in her in laws house, she commits suicide.

CASE STUDY 04

“D” is a 16-year-old girl resides in Varanasi. She lived with her mother, father and grandfather. “D's” parents left “D” with her grandfather at home and went to work in Brick Kiln. Whenever “D” wants to call and talk to her parents, her grandmother does not allow her to. Her grandfather always threatened to kill her. He used to treat her very badly. “D” was raped by her own maternal grandfather.

“D's” maternal grandfather did not let “D” go anywhere. One day she missed her periods, she told her mother about it, “D's” mother took her to the doctor and she came to know that she is pregnant. Then they did not tell anyone because they were afraid of it. One day “D's” father beat her, and then she told that she is pregnant. Then one social work of the organization took “D” to the Child Welfare Committee. She filed a report to the police against her grandfather. Then “D” stayed in the orphanage for few months until her delivery. Then “D” was sent back to his house. Now, her child is in the orphanage.

After the incident, there was no follow-up by the Child Welfare Committee. When their parents want to file a complaint against “D's” maternal grandfather, the nearest police station not agreed to file an FIR. The police filed this report when the activists came and made pressure on the police. “D” did not get a friendly atmosphere. For rehabilitation no help was provided to them.