

Madhya Pradesh Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Rules, 2003

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 :- PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement
2. Definitions

CHAPTER 2 :- JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

3. Juvenile Justice Board
4. Selection of the members of Juvenile Justice Board
5. Qualifications of Social Worker
6. Term of the Member of the Board
7. Time and place of sitting of the Juvenile Justice Board
8. Honorarium
9. Procedure through which a child may be produced before the Board
10. Procedure to be followed by a Juvenile Justice Board in holding inquiries
11. Procedure in respect of Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Act

CHAPTER 3 :- CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

12. Child Welfare Committee
13. Selection of the Chairperson and Members of Child Welfare Committee
14. Qualifications of Chairperson and Members of Child Welfare Committee
15. Tenure of the Committee
16. Time and place of sitting of the Child Welfare Committee
17. Honorarium
18. Procedure of the Child Welfare Committee
19. Persons through whom a child may be produced before the Committee
20. Procedure for detailed inquiry after producing the child before the Committee

CHAPTER 4 :- ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE ACT

21. Observation Home
22. Objective of the Observation Home
23. Management of Observation Home
24. Admission of a Child
25. Special Homes
26. Objectives of Special Home
27. Management of Special Home
28. Admission of child
29. Children Homes
30. Objectives of the Children Home
31. Management of Children Homes
32. Admission of child
33. Reception Unit
34. Disposition of children from Reception Unit
35. Transfer/Escorts
36. After Care Homes
37. Shelter Homes
38. Objectives of the Shelter Home
39. Children affected by displacement, disaster and conflict
40. Referral services for children with special needs

CHAPTER 5 :- JUVENILE POLICE UNIT

41. Special Juvenile Police Unit

CHAPTER 6 :- RECOGNITION AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS

42. Recognition of fit person or fit institution
43. Certification/recognition and transfer of Institutions
44. Joint Management
45. Grant-in-aid to certified or recognized organization

CHAPTER 7 :- INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

46. Protection of the rights of the more vulnerable children within institutions
47. Maintenance of Registers
48. Participation of children
49. Identity
50. Daily activities
51. Nutrition
52. Clothing, bedding and other articles
53. Services, which conform to requirements of the health and dignity of the child
54. Education and vocational training

- 55. Medical Care
- 56. Mode of Dealing with child suffering from contagious diseases or mental complaint
- 57. Recreation
- 58. Religion
- 59. Visits and outside communications
- 60. Privacy
- 61. Leave of the child
- 62. Procedure for sending a child outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority
- 63. Transfer
- 64. Release
- 65. Escape
- 66. Disciplinary procedures
- 67. Procedure on the death of a child.-On the occurrence of any case of death or suicide the following procedure shall be adopted
- 68. Procedure in the case of custodial rape or sexual abuse
- 69. Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

CHAPTER 8 :- FUNCTIONARIES UNDER THE ACT

- 70. General duties of functionaries
- 71. Duties of the Superintendent
- 72. Duties of the Probation Officer
- 73. Duties of the Case Worker
- 74. Key duties of House Master/Matron
- 75. Recognition of Honorary Probation Officers
- 76. Training of functionaries
- 77. Organization of functionaries

CHAPTER 9 :- REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

- 78. Adoption
- 79. Foster Care
- 80. Short term/temporary foster care
- 81. Sponsorship

CHAPTER 10 :- MONITORING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

- 82. Inspection
- 83. Reporting
- 84. Follow up action
- 85. Openness and transparency
- 86. Social Auditing
- 87. Monitoring and evaluation
- 88. State Advisory Board
- 89. District Advisory Board

CHAPTER 11 :- MISCELLANEOUS

- 90. Juvenile Justice Fund
- 91. Disposal of records/documents
- 92. Data Bases
- 93. Repeal and Saving

FORM 1 :- FORM 1

FORM 2 :- FORM 2

FORM 3 :- FORM 3

FORM 4 :- FORM 4

FORM 5 :- FORM 5

FORM 6 :- FORM 6

FORM 7 :- FORM 7

FORM 8 :- FORM 8

FORM 9 :- FORM 9

FORM 10 :- FORM 10

FORM 11 :- FORM 11

FORM 12 :- FORM 12

FORM 13 :- FORM 13

FORM 14 :- FORM 14

FORM 15 :- FORM 15

FORM 16 :- FORM 16

FORM 17 :- [FORM 17](#)

FORM 18 :- [FORM 18](#)

FORM 19 :- [FORM 19](#)

FORM 20 :- [FORM 20](#)

FORM 21 :- [FORM 21](#)

FORM 22 :- [FORM 22](#)

FORM 23 :- [FORM 23](#)

Madhya Pradesh Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Rules, 2003

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (No. 56 of 2000), the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is hereby pleased to make the following rules, namely :-

1. Vide Notfn. No. F-3-62-2002-XXVI-2, dated 14-7-2003. Published in the M.P. Rajpatra (Asadharan), dated 15-7-2003.

2 M.P. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2003 © Capital Law Infotech
run by a Non-Government Organisation;

CHAPTER 1 PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement :-

(1) These rules may be called as the Madhya Pradesh Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2003. These rules shall extend to the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the "Madhya Pradesh Gazette".

2. Definitions :-

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Act" means the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;

(b) "Adoption" means taking into custody and responsibility permanently of child covered under Act and the child shall have all the rights and privileges of a natural born child;

(c) "Child with special needs" child with special needs is a child for whom specialized services or interventions are necessary to facilitate proper care and rehabilitation;

(d) "Place of safety" means any place or institution (not being a police lock-up or jail) the person in charge of which is willing to temporarily receive and take care of the child and which, in the opinion of the competent authority, may be a place of safety for the child;

(e) "Foster Care" means placement of a child with a nuclear family or group foster home;

(f) "Pre-adoptive foster Care" means placement of a child in a family temporarily till the child can be rehabilitated in a permanent home;

(g) "Foster Child" means a child placed with a foster parent or foster family;

(h) "Foster Parent/s" means the person/s who is not the parents of the child, but is willing to undertake the responsibility for care and maintenance of the child as his or her parents without necessarily legal rights of property etc;

(i) "Extended family" means relatives of the child with whom he/she can be placed in foster care;

(j) "Group Foster Care "means care of a group of children in one family or a group foster home

(k) "Social Workers" means social workers duly recognized and impanelled by the competent authority, who are professionals or specially trained to provide Special Work expertise in areas such as counseling, adoption, Community Service, foster care, sponsorship and any other such service;

(l) "Form" means the form annexed to these rules;

(m) "Institution " for the purpose of these rules, means an observation home or a special home or a childrens home or a shelter home set up under Sections 8, 9, 34 and 37 of the Act;

(n) "Officer-in-Charge" means a person appointed for the control and management of institution certified or recognized as such under the Act;

(o) "Government" means the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(p) "Secondary Victimization" means and refers to behaviours and attitudes of authorities and personnel in the child justice system towards children within the system, which further traumatizes victims;

(q) "Sexual abuse" occurs when any adult uses a child for sexual pleasure. Sexual abuse can be physical, verbal or emotional and includes;

(i) Sexual touching and fondling;

(ii) Exposing children to adult sexual activity or pornographic movies and photographs;

(iii) Having children pose, undress or perform in a sexual fashion on film or in person;

(iv) Rape or attempted rape;

(v) Forcing, tricking, bribing, threatening or pressuring a child into sexual awareness or activity;

(t) "take responsibility" means being responsible for the physical, mental, emotional and over all health and safety of the child;

(u) "CARA Guidelines" means the Guidelines issued by the Central Adoption Resource Agency from time to time to regulate matters relating to adoption of Indian children.

CHAPTER 2 JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

3. Juvenile Justice Board :-

(1) The Juvenile Justice Board shall consist of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class, as the case may be, and two social workers of whom atleast one shall be a woman, forming a bench.

(2) Every such bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).

(3) A Magistrate with special knowledge/training in child psychology or child welfare shall be appointed as a Principal Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board.

(4) In case the Principal Magistrate with such special knowledge and training is not available, then the State Governments shall provide for such short-term training.

(5) The two social workers, of whom atleast one shall be woman, shall be appointed by the State Government.

4. Selection of the members of Juvenile Justice Board :-

(1) The selection of the social workers members of the board shall be made by a selection committee consisting of the following persons namely :-

(a) District and Sessions Judge;

(b) District Collector;

(c) Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police.

(2) There shall be panel of not more than five names identified from willing and competent persons in the district chosen by the committee.

(3) The Government shall appoint social worker members to the board, only from the persons recommended by the selection committee. No persons shall be eligible for appointment unless he recommended by the selection committee.

5. Qualifications of Social Worker :-

(1) The social worker to be appointed as a member of the Board shall be a person, who,-

(a) has been actively engaged in planning, implementing and administering health, education and other welfare activities pertaining to child rights issues for atleast five years;

(b) a graduate from a recognised University;

(c) a teacher, a doctor, retired public servant or a professional who is involved in the work concerning juveniles; or

(d) a social worker who has been directly engaged in child welfare.

(2) No practising lawyer shall be appointed a chairman or member of the Board.

(3) The appointment of member may be terminated by the State Government in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 4 of the Act.

(4) A member may at any time resign by giving one month notice in writing to the State Government.

(5) A casual vacancy among the members may be filled by appointment of another member for the remaining period of tenure of the member in whose place the appointment is made.

6. Term of the Member of the Board :-

The term of the member of the Board shall be five years from the date of his appointment provided that a social worker member of the Board shall be eligible for appointment for a maximum of two terms one shall not be more than 65 years of age.

7. Time and place of sitting of the Juvenile Justice Board :-

(1) The Board shall hold its sittings in the premises of an Observation Home. The Board shall meet on two working

days of a week on Wednesday and Friday from 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

(2) The final disposition of the enquiry shall be passed by atleast two members of whom one shall be the Principal Magistrate.

(3) In case of difference of opinion in the process of disposition or interim order if any of to be made, the opinion of the majority shall prevail, but, where there is no such majority, the opinion of the Principal Magistrate shall prevail. In such cases, the Principal Magistrate shall record in writing the circumstances that led him to take the final decision.

8. Honorarium :-

The social worker members of the Juvenile Board shall be paid a honorarium as the State Government may determine from time to time.

9. Procedure through which a child may be produced before the Board :-

(1) Persons through whom a child alleged to be in conflict with law may be produced before the Board-

(a) The officers of the Special Juvenile Police Unit;

(b) Any Police Officer;

(c) The child herself/himself;

(d) Any recognized voluntary organization willing to take responsibility.

(2) Wherever possible, all such persons shall, except at the time of arrest, only wear civil clothes and not a uniform unless specific circumstances require the said officer to wear a Police uniform in the interest of the child. However, they shall at all times have their identification card that shall be produced on demand.

(3) The concerned Police Officer shall perform the role of friend of the child. He/she shall perform all the specific roles and responsibilities required by Police with regard to children alleged to be in conflict with law. He/she shall work in close co-ordination with the Social Workers in the Special Juvenile Police Unit and perform only specialized roles expected by the police. All Police Officers are ultimately responsible for the care and protection of the children.

(4) The social workers at the Special Juvenile Police Unit shall be the caseworker in relation to the children alleged to be in conflict with law and shall also perform on the role of friend of the child. He/she shall receive the child in a sensitive and friendly manner and enable him or her to feel at ease during the entire process of first contact and preliminary inquiry.

(5) As soon as a child in conflict with the law is apprehended by the Police, the Police shall place the child under the charge of the special juvenile police unit or the designated police officer. In case a recognized voluntary organization takes a child to the Juvenile Justice Board, the voluntary organization shall also inform the concerned Police Station.

(6) The special juvenile police unit or any other producing agent shall produce the child before the Magistrate or a Member or the Board within 24 hours of his apprehension (excluding the time taken to bring the child from the Police Station/place of safety to the Board). In case of delay in production before the Magistrate/Board, the details of not doing so are recorded in the Police Daily/General Diary. Preliminary inquiries should be completed as soon as possible and care shall be taken not to cause any stress to the child for purposes of extracting information for this assessment or the initial reports.

(7) The child shall be informed promptly and directly of the charges against her/him in a language and manner that she/he understands so as to ensure full comprehension of the same.

(8) On arrest the child shall be given all possible assistance to enable her/him to fulfil her/his right to call any person of her/his choice over the phone or otherwise.

(9) The child shall not be compelled to confess or give testimony. No form of torture or harassment shall be used in order to extract information from the child.

(10) On arrest, the child shall not be kept in the lock-up of the police station or jail in order to conduct the preliminary inquiries. Instead, in the shortest possible time not exceeding eight hours, she/he shall be taken to a place of safety such as the Special Juvenile Police Unit or other such organization wherever such organization is present. When a child is kept in a place other than the Special Juvenile Police Unit, the officer-in-charge of the said place shall immediately inform the special juvenile Police unit of that jurisdiction and shall as far as possible work in co-ordination. All such places shall be child friendly places with an environment, services and facilities which respect the children as person and enable them to relax, play, express their opinions, participate in decisions concerning them and have access to caring and responsible adults. The Police/recognized voluntary organization shall be responsible to ensure the safety of the children apprehended or kept under their charge.

(11) The child alleged to be in conflict with law shall be provided with nurturing care as well as other services deemed necessary at that time, such as immediate medical attention, basic needs, counseling, etc.

(12) The Special Juvenile Police Unit to which the child is brought, shall inform the concerned Probation Officer of such apprehension in Form IX to obtain information regarding the antecedents and family background of the child and other material circumstances likely to be useful for assistance to the Board for making the inquiry.

(13) The Designated Child Welfare Officer or officers from the special juvenile police unit shall in the shortest possible time, inform the parents or legal guardian about arrest of the child in Form X. During any further questioning of the child, they shall ensure the presence of the parent or legal guardian. The concerned officer may also make a concerted attempt to identify someone as a fit person-preferably a social worker who knows and is willing to take responsibility of the child. The officer along with the fit person shall consult the child and determine together, whether it is in her/his interest to inform the parent/legal guardian, taking into account the cases where the parents/legal guardians allegedly exploit or abuse children.

(14) The social worker of the special juvenile police unit or the Senior Social Worker in case of the recognized voluntary organization, shall as far as possible make a visit to the home of the child as well as to the place of the alleged crime and prepare a social investigation report narrating the circumstances of apprehension and offence committed, with the description on the possible reasons why the child has allegedly committed by the crime.

(15) The producing agent may make a report with recommendations to the Board. Such recommendations may include immediate release after admonition or reconciliation to be facilitated by the Child Welfare Officer at the special juvenile police unit itself. Whenever appropriate and possible, children alleged to have committed petty offences may be released from the special juvenile police unit itself, when one member or the bench of the Board accepts such recommendations within the maximum 24 hours period for preliminary inquiry. If the Board ratifies such a recommendation, the said child shall be released from the place of safety itself. If the Board decides not to take this recommendation into account, then the child may be transferred to the Observation Home and physically produced before the Board.

10. Procedure to be followed by a Juvenile Justice Board in holding inquiries :-

(1) In every case in connection with a child, the Board shall obtain a birth certificate or medical opinion regarding his age and his physical and mental conditions.

(2) The Board shall satisfy itself either from the declaration of Police in writing or otherwise that the child was not kept in Police lock-up or jail prior to the production of the child before the Board and that he/she was produced within 24 hours of taking charge. The Board shall also satisfy that the child has not been subjected to ill treatment or harassment either by the Police or by any other person from the time of taking charge. The Board shall also ensure that no girl was taken into charge by police between sunset and sunrise, provided if the circumstances warrant, that she was kept under the care of a woman in a place of safety or in an Observation Home.

(3) No juvenile or the child shall be handcuffed or fettered under the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

(4) When the child is presented first time before the Board, the Board shall immediately determine whether the child can be released on bail. If the child can be released on bail, then the Court shall release the child either to a parent, guardian and fit person/institution or on personal bond by the child.

(5) When the child is presented before the Board, the Board shall communicate to the child in a child friendly manner in a home like environment, and in a manner that the child can understand the substance of the charge against him/her. The child shall be asked whether he/she committed the offence of which he or she is accused.

(6) If the child accepts that he/she committed the offence of which he or she is accused, then the Board records the acceptance and issue the appropriate order. If offence is not serious, the Board shall wherever possible issue a reprimand and release the child.

(7) When witnesses are produced for examination, the Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, so as to question them as to bring out any point which may go in favour of the child.

(8) If the child does not accept the substance of the charge, then the Board shall proceed to hear the prosecution and take all evidence produced by the prosecution and also hear the accused and take all evidence as he/she produces in his/her defence.

(9) The Board may if it thinks fit on the application of the prosecution side or the child, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or thing.

(10) The Board shall address its inquiry with the question that why the child committed the offence and how best to redress the causative factors. In accordance with sub-section (2) of Section 10, the Board shall also order in Form I to a Probation Officer, or otherwise to conduct a social investigation, reporting on the character and antecedents of the child with a view to assessing the best possible mode for placement, such as, with the family, an institution or otherwise permissible under the Act.

(11) The order to be issued by the Board shall take into account,-

(a) the view of the child;

(b) the best interest of the child;

(c) the fact that detention should be a last resort and for the shortest possible period of time. Only in the case of serious offences or chronic repeaters the Board shall order detention.

(12) The State Government shall recognize registered voluntary organizations to supervise and submit periodical reports and directed by the Board regarding the orders passed under clause (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Act.

(13) When a child is placed under the care of a parent or a guardian and if the Juvenile Justice Board deems it expedient to place the child under the supervision of a probation officer, it shall issue a supervision order in Form II.

(14) The competent authority may, while making an order placing a juvenile under the care of a parent, guardian or fit person, as the case may be direct such parent, guardian or fit person to execute a bond with or without sureties in Form IV

(15) Whenever the Juvenile Justice Board orders a child to be kept in an institution, it shall, forward to the Officer-in-Charge of such institution a copy of its order in Form III with particulars of the home and parents or guardian and previous record.

(16) All children shall be kept in such a home which is nearest to where he/she belongs, unless it is not in his/her interest to do so, such as in situations of conflict/disaster.

(17) The Officer-in-Charge of an institution certified as Special Home under sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Act shall be informed in advance by the Board before any child is committed to it.

(18) The Officer-in-Charge of the said institution may on receipt of the information intimate in writing objections, if any, to the committal of the child and the objections shall be fully taken into consideration by the Board before the child is committed to the said institution.

(19) In case the board orders in Form VIII to the parent of the child or the child to pay a fine, the amount realized will be deposited in the Government Treasury.

(20) When a child is produced before an individual member of the Board, the order given by the member shall be ratified in the next meeting of the Board.

(21) The Board shall initiate action against any media for publishing any matters relating to children in need of care and protection, if such material leads to the identification of the child.

11. Procedure in respect of Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the Act :-

The offences against the juvenile or child specified in Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 shall be either bailable or non-bailable besides being cognizable under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) and the provisions of bail or otherwise, shall apply on the police, the Board and the concerned accordingly.

CHAPTER 3 CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

12. Child Welfare Committee :-

(1) The Committee shall consist of a Chairperson and four other members as the State Government may think fit to appoint, of whom atleast one shall be a woman, and another an expert on matters concerning children.

(2) The Committee shall function as a bench of Magistrate and shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate.

13. Selection of the Chairperson and Members of Child Welfare Committee :-

(1) The selection of Chairperson and members of Child Welfare Committee shall be made by a Committee consisting of the following persons-

(1) District and Sessions Judge;

(2) District Collector;

(3) Commissioner of Police/District Superintendent of Police.

(2) There shall be a panel of not less than ten names identified from willing and competent persons in the District chosen by the Selection Committee.

(3) The Government shall appoint Chairperson/Members of the Committee only from the list of persons recommended by the Selection Committee.

(4) No person shall be eligible for appointment unless he is recommended by the Selection Committee.

14. Qualifications of Chairperson and Members of Child Welfare Committee :-

(1) A person to be selected as a Chairperson/Member of the Child Welfare Committee shall have either of the following qualifications, with five years experience in their respective field,-

(a) a graduate from a recognised university;

(b) respectable, well educated citizen with the background of special knowledge of social work, child psychology, Education, Sociology or Home Science;

(c) a teacher or a doctor or a senior retired public servant who has been involved in work concerning child welfare; or

(d) a Social Worker of repute who has been directly engaged in work on child rights.

(2) No practising Lawyer shall be appointed.

(3) The appointment of Chairperson/Member may be terminated by the State Government at any time in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Act.

(4) Any Chairperson/Member may at any time resign by giving one months notice in writing to the State Government.

(5) Any vacancy may be filled by appointment of another Social Worker for remaining period of the term of the member in whose place he is appointed.

15. Tenure of the Committee :-

The tenure of the Chairperson and the members of the Committee shall be five years provided a member of the Committee shall be eligible for appointment for a maximum of two terms and shall not be more than 65 years.

16. Time and place of sitting of the Child Welfare Committee :-

(1) The Committee shall hold its sittings in the premises of a Childrens Home or any other place as may be determined by the Government from time to time and the Committee shall meet atleast two days in a week on Monday and Thursday from 11.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. However, the Chairperson may extend the sitting time in case any important business is to be transacted.

(2) The quorum for the meeting shall be three members which may include the Chairperson.

(3) Any decision taken by an individual member, when the committee is not sitting shall require ratification by the committee in its next sitting.

(4) The final disposal of cases relating to children in need of care and protection, shall take place in the office of the committee, by the order of atleast two members.

17. Honorarium :-

Members of the committee shall be paid honorarium as the State Government may determine from time to time.

18. Procedure of the Child Welfare Committee :-

(1) When any person/organisation authorised under the Act receives a child in need of care and protection, he/she/they may also produce the child before the Committee with the social investigation report of the circumstances in Form XIII under which the child came to their notice. They may also be encouraged to assist in efforts to trace the family.

(2) If the child has been received by a Police person other than officers of the Special Juvenile Police Unit, she/he shall, as far as possible transfer the case of the child to the Special Juvenile Police Unit, or any other appropriate non-police person under Section 32 of the Act.

(3) In case the Committee is not sitting, the child shall not be kept in the police station or jail, but shall be taken to a place of safety such as a designated Shelter Home run by a recognized or authorised non-government organization and if not then to a Child help line or other such organization, wherever such organization is available. Such authorities shall give the highest priority to the most expeditious processing of such cases to ensure the shortest possible duration of such detention pending inquiry, which itself should be a measure of last resort.

(4) The child shall be admitted at any time and the Officer-in-charge of the Childrens Home/Reception Unit shall receive the child irrespective of the time. A child brought during the night shall be produced before the Committee at its next sitting for obtaining order.

(5) The child's access to caring responsible adults and provision of other basic needs shall be ensured during this period of institutionalisation. A medical check up shall be done if it is found that the child requires it or if the child/specifically requests for the same. Special attention shall be given to girls and other children requiring specialized care.

(6) (i) The producing agent on his own or with the assistance of any other person shall immediately inform the parents or guardian. The producing agent shall ensure that the parents/guardian of the child is present at the time of preliminary enquiry. An exception may be made when it is considered by the case worker/Probation Officer in consultation with the child who has specifically expressed his/her right not to inform the parents/guardian, that it is against the best interest of the child to do so. Reasons for these exceptions shall be expressed in writing.

(ii) Where a child's parents or guardian cannot be contacted earlier, or as mentioned in clause (1), if the child specifically wishes that they not be contacted, any other fit person accepted by the child and considered appropriate by the case worker/probation officer, shall be informed of the child's desire to seek assistance under the Act so that he or she can attend the preliminary inquiry.

(7) A preliminary inquiry shall be completed as soon as possible. Care shall be taken not to cause any stress to the child for purposes of extracting information for the assessment/initial reports, keeping in mind that many children are not ready to share information at this initial stage. Every possible effort shall be made to engage the child through making a positive relationship of trust. The person handling the child's case shall make every attempt to trace and associate the family in the inquiry, unless such procedure is believed to cause undue stress to the child or such an interaction is not in his/her best interests. Assistance of the police recognized voluntary organizations/child line may also be taken. The Social Worker/Probation Officer of the institution/organization in which the child is admitted at the initial stage shall as far as possible make a visit to the home of the child and prepare a social investigation report which is to be recorded.

(8) In case, the child is found to be lost or missing detailed inquiries shall be made as provided in sub-rule (7) of Rule 18.

(9) Children who are more than two years of age, shall be produced before the Committee within twenty-four hours after the reception of the child excluding the journey time by the organization. For children under two years of age, the organization shall send a written report along with the photograph, within 48 hours of admission, excluding the journey time.

19. Persons through whom a child may be produced before the Committee :-

Any child in need of care and protection shall be produced before the committee by the following persons,-

(a) any Police Officer of Special Juvenile Police Unit or a Designated Police Officer;

(b) any public servant;

(c) childline, a registered voluntary organization, or by such other voluntary organization or an agency as may be

recognized by the State Government;

(d) any Social Worker or a public spirited citizen authorised by the State Government; or

(e) by the child himself.

20. Procedure for detailed inquiry after producing the child before the Committee :-

(1) When a child is brought before the committee, the committee shall assign the case to a Probation Officer/Social Worker/Case Worker/Child Welfare Officer/Officer-in-charge, as the case may be, of the home or any appropriate recognized agencies for conducting a detailed inquiry. The producing agent shall be encouraged to participate in the detailed inquiry, so as to avoid multiple inquiries.

(2) The Committee shall direct the concerned person/organization the details/particulars to be enquired into for suitable rehabilitation. The direction for the inquiry under Section 33 of the Act must be in Form I. The Committee shall also maintain a list of experts in the field of psychology, counseling, etc. in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare, who are willing to provide such services. The Committee may direct such professionals to furnish a special report about the child in need of care and protection.

(3) The detailed inquiry must be completed within 4 months unless special circumstances do not permit to do so in the interest of the child. Under such circumstances written extension must be taken by the Inquiring Officer/agency under Section 33 (2) of the Act.

(4) Medical check up/assistance may be done/given if the personnel concerned think fit or if the child specifically requests for the same. Care shall be taken to ensure that such medical examination is conducted in a sensitive manner.

(5) Where a child's parents or guardian cannot be contacted earlier, or as mentioned in sub-rule (6) of Rule 18 and, if the child specifically wishes that they not be contacted, the Probation Officer shall make a concerted effort to identify any other fit person accepted and considered appropriate by the child and shall inform him or her of the child's desire to seek assistance under the Act so that he or she can attend the inquiry.

(6) The Committee shall make arrangement to send the child to the designated place of safety, or the Children's Home having appropriate facilities, regarding age and sex during the pending detailed inquiry. Children should as far as possible be lodged in a home closest to where they belong, unless it is not in their interest such as in situations of disaster/conflict.

(7) The Committee may refuse temporary custody of the child to parents/guardians if the release is found likely to be against the best interests of the child. Such reasons shall be recorded in writing and further detailed inquiries shall be made for suitable placement.

(8) The child may be escorted by a representative of a voluntary organization or a Police Officer, or by any other arrangement deemed appropriate by the Committee. Escort by Police shall be a measure of last resort. The preference shall be given to designated Police Officer or those attached to a Special Juvenile Police Unit.

(9) After completion of the inquiry, if the child is ordered to continue in the child's home, the Committee shall carry out an annual review of the progress of the child in the home.

(10) Whenever the Committee orders a child to be kept in an institution. It shall forward to the Officer-in-Charge of such institution a copy of its order in Form III with particulars of the home and parents or guardian and previous record.

(11) The competent authority may while making an order placing a child under the care of a parent, guardian or fit person as the case may be direct such parent, guardian or fit person to enter into a bond in Form IV with or without sureties.

CHAPTER 4 ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE ACT

21. Observation Home :-

(1) The State Government may establish and maintain Observation Home either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organization in every district or a group of districts as may be required for the temporary reception of any, child alleged to be in conflict with law during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under the Act.

(2) Separate institutions shall be maintained for boys and girls.

(3) Inmates of the institutions shall be classified and separated in accordance with their degree of offence and their age as follows :-

Age group up to 12 years

Age group of 12 to 16 years

Age group of 16 to 18 years

(4) The State Government may also certify or recognise any institution as Observation Home for the purpose of this Act.

22. Objective of the Observation Home :-

(1) Opportunities to pursue education shall be offered through the provision of creative non-formal classes that to enable the child to sustain his/her interest in formal education especially if the child has attended such school.

(2) Special counseling sessions may be conducted by trained persons to enable children alleged to be in conflict with law to deal with their feelings and fears about their situation and to offer them legal aid.

(3) In any case, children shall be offered opportunities to make constructive use of their time even during this short period of observation.

23. Management of Observation Home :-

Management of Observation Home shall be maintained by an Officer-in-charge specifically appointed to hold office as superintendent of the institution, who is under the control and supervision of the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare. The custody of children in conflict with law in the Observation Home shall be judicial custody.

24. Admission of a Child :-

(1) Admission of child in the Observation Home shall be made round the clock and the Officer In-charge of Observation Home is bound to receive the child irrespective of the time.

(2) Admission of child in the Observation Home or a place of safety shall be made by the Juvenile Justice Board by issuing a placement order duly signed and seal affixed. No child other than a child in conflict with law shall be kept in an Observation Home.

(3) The Officer-in-Charge shall be authorised to detain in the Observation Home a child brought during the night till he is produced the Juvenile Justice Board, the next day for the obtaining an order.

(4) The Officer-in-Charge shall refuse admission of a child whose age, identification marks and offence for which he is charged etc. has not been mentioned specifically. Provided further admission can also be refused if the placement order is not signed duly or corrections not attested properly or brought without any seal affixed.

(5) The Superintendent/Officer-in-Charge will be personally responsible to see that no child is admitted unauthorised. He will keep a proper check when a child is admitted at odd hours.

25. Special Homes :-

(1) The State Government may establish and maintain Special Home either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organization in every district or a group of districts as may be required for the reception, care, treatment and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law who have been directed to undergo institutional training for his activities against law.

(2) Separate institutions shall be maintained for boys and girls.

(3) Inmates of the institutions shall be classified and separated in accordance with their degree of offence and their age as follows :-

Age group of 12 years

Age group of 12 to 16 years

Age group of 16 to 18 years

(4) The State Government may also certify or recognise any institution as Special home for the purpose of this Act.

26. Objectives of Special Home :-

The objectives of the Special Homes shall be,-

(1) (a) to receive a juvenile in conflict with law who has been ordered by Juvenile Justice Board;

(b) to provide opportunities to receive emotional and psychological support;

(c) to facilitate the child to receive proper health care, education, vocational training behaviour modification programmes etc.;

(d) to ensure the child to be protected from secondary victimization and assist the child for development and growth;

(e) to prepare the child for reintegration within the community as a changed person;

(f) Special Programmes : Programmes may be to-

(i) Assist the child to accept rather than to avoid responsibility for his/her actions;

(ii) Help the child to focus on helping to resolve problems identified as contributing to their offending behaviour;

(iii) Assist the child to develop practical alternative ways of coping with stressors;

(iv) Involve, wherever possible, families of offenders to work on family issues likely to reduce offending;

(v) Remediating educational deficits in basic skills to raise social competence;

(vi) Help to develop market place work skills, which can lead to further training opportunities, qualifications and real

jobs;

(vii) Assist the child in establishing and strengthening relationships with significant others who can then become mentors and role models;

(viii) Involve the child in empowering experiences of assessing their own needs and planning and monitoring their own case plans;

(ix) Help the child to develop skills and confidence to assert positive leadership and self-discipline.

(2) Efforts may be made to develop a Victim Offender Reconciliation Programme (Concept taken from Victim Offender Reconciliation Programme, www.vorp.com) with such experts involving interested and competent Non-Government Organizations. The objective of such programmes may be to offer avenues for communications, responsibility, reconciliation and restitution;

(3) A programme for Group Counseling and other such services shall be evolved with the help of experts

in the field;

(4) A programme to offer and monitor meaningful and effective community service to children in conflict with law, who are ordered to undergo for the same, may be evolved with the help of competent and sensitive Non-Government Organizations/experts. The objective of such community service shall be to enable the child to move towards becoming an adjusted member of the community and it shall in no way further stigmatize the child or violate his rights.

27. Management of Special Home :-

Management of Special Home shall be maintained by an Officer-in-charge specifically appointed to hold office as superintendent of the institution, who is under the control and supervision of the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare.

28. Admission of child :-

(1) A child in conflict with law shall be admitted on a written placement order issued and duly signed by the Juvenile Justice Board for the purpose of receiving the institutional programme.

(2) No child shall be admitted or kept in the Special Home without any valid placement order issued by the Juvenile Justice Board or any other competent authority exercising the powers of the Juvenile Justice Board.

(3) No child shall be kept in the Special Home beyond the date upto which the child can be kept as per orders of Juvenile Justice Board.

(4) If a child is to be kept in Special Home beyond the date up to which the child was ordered to be kept in the institution, the formal order of the Juvenile Justice Board shall be obtained in advance to complete the academic or vocational training till the closure of the academic year.

29. Children Homes :-

(1) The State Government may establish and maintain Children Home either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organization in every district or a group of districts as may be required for children in need of care and protection.

(2) Separate institutions shall be maintained for boys and girls.

(3) Inmates of the institutions shall be classified and separated in accordance with their age as follows :-

Age group up to 12 years

Age group of 12 to 16 years

Age group of 16 to 18 years

(4) The State Government may also certify or recognise any institution as Children Home for the purpose of this Act.

(5) Each Children Home should be a comprehensive child care centre.

30. Objectives of the Children Home :-

The objectives of the Children Home shall be,-

(a) to receive a child in need of care and protection;

(b) to facilitate the child to receive educational and vocational training, behaviour modifications programmes for personal growth and developments;

(c) to ensure that the child develops positive attitude towards family and creates a linkage with the family.

31. Management of Children Homes :-

Management of Children Home shall be maintained by an officer-in-charge specifically appointed to hold office as superintendent of the institution, who is under the control and supervision of the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare.

32. Admission of child :-

(1) Children who are in need of care and protection shall be admitted in the Children Home as per the orders of the Child Welfare Committee.

(2) Children in conflict with law cannot be admitted in Children Home under any circumstances.

33. Reception Unit :-

(1) There shall be a Reception Unit in every Children Home which shall take care of children during the pendency of enquiries by the Child Welfare Committee.

(2) Admission of Children in the Children Home shall be made by the order of the Child Welfare Committee. No children shall be admitted in the institution without a formal order from the Child Welfare Committee.

(3) The Officer-in-Charge of the institution shall not discharge the admitted child from the institution in any manner without the consent of the Child Welfare Committee.

(4) No girl child, during admission, shall be subjected to scrutiny and checkup by any male staff of the institution.

(5) Every girl child shall be subjected to medical examination within 24 hours of her admission by a lady Medical Officer either by the Government doctor or by the panel of approved lady doctors maintained in the institution. Every child on admission shall be kept in the Reception Unit till such time the enquiry related to the child is completed by the Child Welfare Committee.

34. Disposition of children from Reception Unit :-

Children in the Reception Unit shall be discharged from the Reception Unit on the orders of the Child Welfare Committee. The Child Welfare Committee may order that,-

(a) the child shall be restored to the care of parents or relatives as per the orders of the Child Welfare Committee; or

(b) the child shall be shifted to the regular unit of the Children Home for further development activities of the child; or

(c) the child shall be transferred to a similar Children Home or a Shelter Home or a fit institution or under the care of fit person; or

(d) if a child belongs to some other State/District the child shall be transferred to the respective Child Welfare Committee for further enquiry and disposition.

35. Transfer/Escorts :-

(1) The transfer of a child to any of the Children Homes or Shelter Homes in other State shall be made within a week of the orders of the Child Welfare Committee and the cases related to transfer to another State shall be completed within 30 days by arranging proper escorts.

(2) The transfer of children shall be given effect by a travel document issued by the Officer In-charge of the institution.

(3) Girl child shall be escorted by female staff accompanied by a male staff.

36. After Care Homes :-

(1) After Care Homes may be set up to take care of children after they leave Special Homes and Childrens Homes. These after care services shall be offered to all children/youth between the ages of 18-20 years in order to empower them and facilitate their smooth transition from institutional life into the community.

(2) Objective of these homes would be to enable such children to learn life skills, which will enable them to adapt to society. During their stay in these homes these children should be encouraged to move away from an institution based life to a normal one.

(3) Target groups shall include who have either left Special Homes or Childrens Homes.

(4) The Key components of the model may include setting up of temporary homes for a group of youth, who can be encouraged to learn a trade and contribute towards the rent as well as the running of the home. There should also be provision for a peer counselor. The counselor may be in regular contact with these youths to discuss their rehabilitation plans and provide creative outlets for their energy, to tide over crisis periods in their life.

(5) The programmes under the scheme of after care programme shall include,-

(a) facilitating employment generation for these youth. When a youth has saved a sufficient amount, she/he can be encouraged to stay in a place of his/her own and move out of the group home, or the youth must continue staying in the home. The youth who are learning a vocational trade could be given a stipend. This shall be stopped when the youth gets a job;

(b) Loans to these youth to set up entrepreneurial activities would also be arranged;

(c) Micro-credit and entrepreneurship training as well as income generation programmes should be offered;

(d) Girls especially shall be encouraged to take up further education and take admission in other Government Hostels. Though they may be financially and otherwise supported in case they opt to be married, such an option shall not be the only one offered, to them as a reintegration strategy. When on discharge from the

After Care Home, a youth who has absolutely no parent or guardian or mentor, youth shall be referred to appropriate recognized agencies or Non-Government Organizations for further training or apprenticeship or other such rehabilitative measure;

(e) A peer counselor would also be available for youth at these homes. Since at this stage of life they can be lured into crime or drug dependence and such other habits or deviant behaviour, hence they need for a counselor;

(f) As far as possible, these after care homes shall be located within the community in areas that enable the youth to come in contact with a healthy social and community life. Each home would house 6-8 youths who could opt to stay together. One peer counselor can be in-charge of a cluster of 5 homes;

(g) Wherever possible, the State Government may make efforts to dovetail the After Care Home Programme with other State and Central Government Schemes that may enable the youth to take advantage of opportunities to secure a better future on his or her own.

37. Shelter Homes :-

(1) For the children in urgent need of care and protection, such as destitutes, street children etc. the State Government support creation of the requisite number and not less than one Shelter Home through voluntary organizations. Local Authority Children with special needs from Childrens Homes may also be referred to these Shelter Homes for special care, if such special care is available.

(2) The Shelter Homes may be run in a manner, which facilitates following two stages of intervention during the period of initial contact with children,--

(a) First contact.- The first stage of intervention shall be made through initiating first contact intervention similar to street contact centers located on Railway Stations or other areas of high density of children at risk;

(b) Transit care.- The second shall be to facilitate a more settled setting for children in crisis who require transit care prior to long-term placement.

(3) Infrastructure.- The first contact centers of the Shelter Home shall have a fairly large physical space for reception of children along with attached bathing and toilet facilities. The Shelter Homes for transit care shall have the minimum facilities of boarding and lodging besides the provision for fulfilment of basic needs in terms of clothing. Both these centers of the Shelter Home shall be managed in such a way as to provide child centered community based reception centers for children.

(4) The Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Units, Public Servants, Child Lines, Voluntary Organizations, Social Workers and the children themselves may refer a child to such facilities.

(5) The legal requirements of investigation and disposal shall not apply in cases of children residing in the Shelter Home, except giving information to the committee and the police about the missing or homeless children besides initiating legal action in the interest of the child in terms of the Act or other child related laws.

(6) Duration of stay in the Shelter Homes.-The Staff of the Shelter Home shall make a case plan for each child and work with the child to try and find a suitable placement as soon as possible. No child shall ordinarily stay in the transit care Shelter Home for more than 3 to 6 months, in case of Government funding all children who have not been placed in such home shall be referred to other Non-Government Organization for further follow up. A list of such Non-Government Organization shall be maintained and effective liaison and networking initiated to facilitate such referrals.

(7) Management.-The Shelter Home shall be run by recognized or authorized voluntary organizations having a

minimum of one year in dealing with children in especially difficult circumstances. The Shelter Home shall, to the extent possible, be managed by taking into account the principles and standards outlined in the Rules listed in the Chapter VII on Institutional management, in accordance with the needs of the child.

38. Objectives of the Shelter Home :-

(1) There shall be following objectives of the Shelter homes,-

(a) identify and receive children who are at risk and in need of urgent care and protection as well as those who specifically seek help in that jurisdiction;

(b) build up a friendly relationship with the child as to enable him/her to understand and share the reasons for his/her present situation as well as to participate in a decision regarding his/her placement;

(c) offer quick assessment services and referrals to detailed assessment and other services;

(d) offer service of counseling, recreation, medical attention, non- formal education and temporary, open and freely accessible 24 hour shelter;

(e) directly link up with competent authorities and institutions under the Act coming under that jurisdiction as well as network with the Child Help Line of the area and all other recognized fit persons, voluntary organizations and fit person willing to assist in the work of the Shelter Home.

(2) Location.- The Shelter Home shall preferably be located in areas of high density of children in difficult circumstances such as Railway Stations, market Stations, market-places and other commercial areas.

(3) Jurisdiction.- The State Governments shall encourage for setting up atleast one Shelter Home in every District.

(4) Affiliation to the Jurisdictional Police Station.-Every Shelter Home shall be affiliated to the Jurisdictional Police station and to the Child Help Line for any specific assistance.

(5) Staffing pattern.- The staffing pattern of the Shelter Home may be as under :-

(a) One Senior Social Worker who is qualified or has special training or experience in working with children in especially difficult circumstances;

(b) One Junior para professional with special training or experience in working with children in especially difficult circumstances;

(c) One helper;

(d) Two youth per counselors performing the role of friends of children.

(6) Shelter Homes for Children with Special Needs : Such as Mentally Challenged Children.- The State Government may run Childrens Homes for mentally challenged children and children with multiple disabilities as per need. All Rules of Chapter VII of these Rules shall be applicable in these Homes.

39. Children affected by displacement, disaster and conflict :-

Children affected by displacement, disaster and conflict shall be dealt with as children in need of care and protection under these Rules. However, certain additional principles and Rules to provide for special care shall be observed as stated below:-

(1) Special Provisions for children affected by displacement, disaster and conflict.-

(a) children shall be informed of their own situation as well as the details of their family if known, the progress in resettlement and any other issue that may be relevant to the child;

(b) there shall be no discrimination based on caste, language, ethnic origin, gender, or any other status by either staff or other children. Due consideration shall be given to the dynamics associated with conflict or other such situation;

(c) respect for cultural needs : Keeping in mind that the child may be from a diverse cultural background every effort shall be made to be sensitive to the child's culture and social needs. Such efforts may be to cook food familiar to the child, identify persons who speak the language of the child to interact with the child and make the child comfortable and secure so as to reduce the stress of being in an alien environment. The child shall be allowed to follow his or her own religion, rituals and festivals;

(d) family and community-based re-integration shall be given priority. However, with due regard to the root cause and special circumstances of the case, exceptions may be made with reasons recorded in writing ;

(e) the competent authorities shall respect and ensure respect for relevant rules of international humanitarian law applicable in situations of armed conflict.

(2) Reporting.-Only a trained social worker, child psychologist or child psychiatrist shall assess the situation of the child and prepare the report. Personnel shall make every effort to understand, report and respond to the Tourism Officer deep psychological impact on such children and shall strive to receive and deal with the child sensitively. In preparation of the report and during all other procedures, every effort shall be made to avoid secondary victimization.

(3) Procedure.-Need assessment of child shall be done by a child psychologist or trained social worker within four days of arrival of the child in the contact. All other procedures may be such as prescribed in Chapter III of these Rules.

(4) Non-institutional care.-As far as possible, the child shall not be institutionalized in a State Institution but kept in a foster home under the foster care scheme, by foster parents who are specially oriented and trained to care for such children. The foster home shall serve as a home for interim care. During the child's stay in the interim home a basic standard of care that will meet with the child's physical, emotional, developmental and other needs shall be ensured.

(5) Counseling and trauma care.-Children who have been sexually abused, mentally disturbed or traumatized due to such disaster, conflict or displacement etc., or who have particular needs such as those arising from having a HIV positive status shall, wherever possible be attended to by a child psychologist, a trained social worker or a psychiatrist and given immediate medical attention and counseling. Regular counseling sessions with children (not less frequently than once a week) with trained personnel shall be facilitated.

(6) Education.-As far as possible, education that facilitates the continuation of the child's previous education, must be imparted to the child during stay in foster home or any other further long-term placement during the interim period. Such education may also be facilitated through non-formal methods.

(7) Legal protection and assistance.-Special care shall be taken to ensure that the legal rights of such children are respected and action taken under the relevant laws.

(8) Family Tracing.-For a child who has been found and who has not been admitted through voluntary procedures, the immediate task shall be to trace the family or the nearest known relative. This task shall be completed within the shortest appropriate period of time as under :-

(a) every effort must be made to trace the family/extended family and understand the history of the child, before placing the child in any long-term care. Community based initiatives that are found to be sustainable and in the interest of children may be identified and availed of after due consideration. If children are orphaned and have no extended family then keeping in mind the principle of best interest of the child, alternative foster or adoptive

families may be identified preferably from within the child's community;

(b) when it has come to the notice of the competent authorities that there is a cause connected with the children, especially girls are being abused, exploited during such situations such children shall be identified and referred to recognized Non-Government Organizations, civil society organizations, fit persons or other State-run Institutions for long term care, and the adult offenders dealt with under the relevant laws. Special care shall be taken to prevent such children from being arbitrarily transferred or placed with persons who do not have the best interest of the child at heart such as those who arrange the marriage or such children for their supposed protection during such time of disturbance.

(9) Follow up.-Probation Officer or any other recognized voluntary organization or civil society organization that will follow up on the child must be identified. This organization must communicate within a month of resettlement about the well being of the child. The following issues shall be addressed at time of resettlement-

(a) condition in home state and a report on the desirability of the continuing to stay in the home state considering the present condition of disaster, conflict or other such reasons for displacement;

(b) situation of family or other persons who have been caring for the child prior to displacement;

(c) care plan for re-integration and rehabilitation taking into account the feelings and opinion of the child about placement.

(10) Sponsorship.-If the family is unable to take care of the child for financial reasons, sponsorship support for the family shall be considered.

(11) Alternate arrangement if the child is not placed back to his/her home state, or placed in foster care or adoption, he or she may be referred to a Shelter Home for special care.

40. Referral services for children with special needs :-

(1) The competent authority shall identify the recognized institutions providing specialized services to children with special needs and refer the children to these institutions so that their particular needs are met.

(2) Such services shall be provided for physically challenged children, street children, sexually abused children, children with HIV/AIDS, children of prisoners, child prostitutes, children addicted to substances, terminally/chronically ill children and any other such type of children.

(3) Children with special needs, referred to other specialized services or institutions run by recognized voluntary organizations, shall be covered under the sponsorship scheme under this Act so that the child is covered with costs on referral.

CHAPTER 5 JUVENILE POLICE UNIT

41. Special Juvenile Police Unit :-

(1) The State Government shall create a minimum one Special Juvenile Police Unit at the district which shall operate as a Centre for Comprehensive First Contact Care for children under the Act.

(2) Objective of the Special Juvenile Police Unit-The objectives of the Special Juvenile Police Unit shall be as under,-

(a) to identify and receive children at the point of first contact, undertake outreach work in the jurisdiction to identify children at risk and conduct home visits of children;

(b) to build up a friendly relationship with the child so as to enable her/him to understand and share reasons for her/his present situation as well as to participate in a decision regarding proceedings concerning her/him;

(c) to conduct an individualized quick assessment and inquiry and offer counseling, medical attention, recreation services as well as referral to detailed assessment and other services;

(d) to provide Child Help Line and emergency outreach services through 1098;

(e) to network with the Child Help Line of the area and all other recognized fit persons/institutions and voluntary organizations willing to assist in the work of the SJPU as well as directly link up with competent authorities and institutions under the Act coming under that jurisdiction;

(f) to take on the role of the Child Friendly First Intervention Centres and perform the function of a Community Based Reception Unit of the Observation Home/Childrens Home to receive, undertake preliminary inquiries, provide timely counseling and early intervention by operationalising the principle of diversion;

(g) to co-ordinate and upgrade the police treatment towards children;

(h) to operate a mobile Special Juvenile Police Unit which may be called upon by the concerned police station whenever a child is either apprehended or received under the Act;

(i) to function as a place of safety for children;

(j) any other tasks which the unit shall have to perform in the course of their ordinary duties in a child centered manner.

(3) Location of Special Juvenile Police Unit.-The Special Juvenile Police Unit shall not be located within the precincts of a Police Station, but it shall be located within the premises of a space being utilized by a recognized voluntary organization or a public educational institution or any such place. In addition mobile unit for the Special Juvenile Police Unit may be set up, which shall liaison with the respective jurisdictional Special Juvenile Police Unit.

(4) Jurisdiction.-

(a) The Special Juvenile Police Unit shall have the jurisdiction on a number of Police Stations in a particular zone as identified as necessary by the SJPU for taking into account the density of children at risk in the area by the Special Juvenile Police Unit. Every District shall have a minimum of one Special Juvenile Police Unit;

(b) Affiliation to the Jurisdictional Police Station.-Every Special Juvenile Police Unit shall be affiliated to the nearest police station for documentation and for any specific assistance.

(5) Staff of the Special Juvenile Police Unit-

(a) A Child Welfare Officer shall be designated in term of Section 63 of the Act not below the rank of Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Police;

(b) The Special Juvenile Police Unit at the district level shall function under the supervision of a Child Welfare Officer and two Voluntary Social Workers of whom one shall be a woman and another preferably child expert or having relevant experience;

(c) One Junior Social Worker who is qualified or experienced as a para professional with a minimum of one year experience in dealing with children in especially difficult circumstances. (One of these two Social Workers shall be a woman);

(d) A minimum of one Police constable who shall be a woman;

(e) One helper;

(f) Two youth counselors taking on the role of friends of children who come to the Special Juvenile Police Unit;

(g) One Police Officer;

(h) Clothing to be worn by persons designated to deal with children under the Act.-Wherever possible, all such persons shall, except at the time of arrest, only wear civil clothes and not a uniform unless specific circumstances require the said officer to wear a Police uniform in the interest of the child. However, they shall at all time have on their person, an identification that shall be produced on demand.

(6) Management.-

(a) Every Special Juvenile Police Unit may not work by a recognized voluntary organization having experience and training in directly working with children in especially difficult circumstances;

(b) All Special Juvenile Police Units shall report directly to the Commissioner/Superintendent of Police.

(7) Procedure.-

(a) The staff of the Special Juvenile Police Unit shall receive the child who has been identified as needing the services provided under the Act according to the principles outlined in these Rules and proceed to conduct preliminary inquiries and offer services that the child may need at this point of initial contact;

(b) Special investigations and reports that are required to be undertaken by the Police shall be made in addition to which social investigation reports may also be made by the social workers of the Special Juvenile Police Unit. The social investigation report of the social worker attached to the Special Juvenile Police Unit may be considered;

(c) Every police station shall display the main features of Juvenile Justice Act on the board in the entrance of the police station.

(8) Missing Childrens Bureau.-

(a) The State Government shall set up a Missing Childrens Bureau for documentation and publishing information relating to missing children. Computerized software shall be put in place to facilitate such a service. Attempts shall be made to network with all other similar facilities set up around the country so as to facilitate speedy scanning and transmission of information about such children around the country. This shall serve as a database of missing children;

(b) The Missing Childrens Bureau shall be linked up to the Child Help Line wherever available as well as to all major Police Stations in each District;

(c) All citizens found to be directly related to or otherwise authorised to access this information shall be allowed free access to this database. Persons found to be abusing this database against the interests of children shall be investigated and the necessary action shall be taken.

CHAPTER 6 RECOGNITION AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS

42. Recognition of fit person or fit institution :-

(1) Any suitable individual, body of individuals, any association, place or institution, the occupier or manager of which is willing temporarily to receive a child in need of care, protection or treatment for so long a period as may be necessary and to bring or to give facilities for bringing up any child entrusted to its care in conformity with the religion of his birth may be recognized by the competent authority as fit person or fit institution.

(2) A list of names and the addresses of fit persons and fit institutions approved by the competent authority shall be kept in the office of the Board/Committee and shall be used when necessary. Efforts shall be made to identify and recognize institutions, which meet the needs of children requiring specialized intervention and services.

(3) After committal of a child by the competent authority to an institution recognized as a fit institution with collateral branches, the manager of such institution may send the child to any of the branches of such institution after giving an intimation to the competent authority under whose orders the child was committed.

(4) Before declaring any person/institution as fit person/fit institution, the competent authority shall hold due enquiry and only on satisfaction shall give recognition as such.

(5) Children shall be referred to these institutions/individuals based on the child's need and the stated objectives, competence or ability of the recognized fit institution/person to meet the needs of the child. Prior to such placement, the competent authority shall consult with the head of the institution and after receiving his/her consent transfer the child to the said facility.

43. Certification/recognition and transfer of Institutions :-

(1) If the management of any organization desires that its organization may be certified or recognized under the Act, the same shall make a written application in Form XIX together with a copy each of the rules, bye-laws, articles of association, list of members of the society/association running the organization, office bearers and a statement showing the status and past record of social or public service of the organization and the society running the organization to the competent authority. Competent authority shall recommend the application to State Government through District Advisory Board.

(2) The State Government shall, after verifying the provisions made in the organization for the boarding and lodging, general health, education, vocational training and treatment services may grant certification/recognition under Sections 8, 9, 34, 37 and 44 of the Act, as the case may be. This shall be on the condition that the organization comply with the standards and offer services as laid down under the Act and these rules and agrees to ensure an all round growth and development of children placed under its charge.

(3) The State Government may transfer the management of any State-run institution under this Act to a voluntary organization of repute that has the capacity to run such an institution and certify that said voluntary organization as a fit institution to won the requisite responsibilities.

44. Joint Management :-

(1) State run institutions may also be managed by Non-Government Organizations. Roles and responsibilities as well as other details of management may be finalized after specific and individualized consultation with the said organization and these may be agreed on through a Memorandum of Understanding for a specified period of time.

The Memorandum of Understanding shall be signed by the parties in the manner, namely :-

(a) the roles and responsibilities of each party;

(b) the areas in which financial/programmatic inputs will be made by the collaborating agency;

(c) mechanisms for the review of the joint management;

(d) space for the participation of the children;

(e) the roles and responsibilities of the staff/volunteers who come into these institutions as part of the joint management efforts;

(f) any other matter relevant to the particular situation at the time.

(2) The institution and the infrastructure already available with the State Government as under the Juvenile Justice, Act, 1986 shall be suitably used for implementing the Act.

(3) The State Government, if dissatisfied with the conditions, rules, or management of the organization certified or recognized under the Act may at any time, giving two months notice served on the manager of the organization, declare that the certificate or recognition of the organization as the case may be, shall stand withdrawn as from a date specified in the notice. From the said date the organization shall cease to be an organization certified or recognized under Section 8, 9, 34, 37 or 44 of the Act, as the case may be.

(4) The decision to withdraw or to restore the certificate, or recognition of the organization may be taken on the basis of a thorough investigation by a specially constituted advisory board under Section 62 of the Act. On the report of the Advisory Board, the Officer-in-Charge of the home shall be asked to show cause to give an explanation within 30 days.

(5) When an organization ceases to be an organization certified or recognized under Section 8,9,34,37 or 44 of the Act, the children kept therein shall under orders of the Designated Officer empowered in this behalf by the State Government be either,-

(a) discharged absolutely on such conditions as the Officer may impose; or

(b) transferred to some other institution established, certified or recognized under Section 8, 9, 34, 37 or 44 of the Act, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and rules relating to discharge and transfer. Intimation of such discharge or transfer shall be given to the Board or the Committee as the case may be.

45. Grant-in-aid to certified or recognized organization :-

(1) An organization certified or recognized under Section 8, 9, 34, 37 or 44 of the Act may, while the period of certification or recognition is in force, apply for grant-in-aid to the State Government for maintenance of children received by them and or the provisions of the Act and for expenses incurred on their education, treatment, vocational training, development and rehabilitation. The grant-in-aid may be granted by the State Government at such rates, which shall be able to meet the prescribed norms in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be mutually agreed by both parties.

(2) In case of transfer of management of Government run homes under Sections 8, 9, 34 and 37 of the Act to voluntary organization, the same budget which the Government was spending on the home, shall be given to the voluntary organizations as grant-in-aid under the memorandum of understanding signed between both parties describing other role and obligations.

CHAPTER 7 INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

46. Protection of the rights of the more vulnerable children within institutions :-

(1) (a) All authorities, officers and personnel shall, at all times sensitive to the needs of children who are vulnerable because of age, sex, gender, sexual orientation, HIV status, serious illness or any other reason. Affirmative action shall be encouraged;

(b) The State Government/voluntary organization shall set up separate institutions for boys and girls. Separate facilities shall be set up for girls who are above the age of 10 years and below the age of 10 years. With respect to institutions for boys, separate facilities for the age groups up to 12 years, 12-16 and 16-18 years shall be set up. Separate facilities shall be set up for children in the age group up to 0-5 years with appropriate facilities for the infants.

(2) Reception of the child.-

(a) The placement of children in institutions shall only take place under conditions that take full account of their particular needs and special requirements according to their age, personality, sex and type of offence if applicable,

as well as mental and physical health, and which ensure their protection from harmful influences and risk situations;

(b) The principal criterion for the separation of different categories of children, shall be the best suited care to the particular needs of the individuals concerned and the protection of their physical, mental and moral integrity and well-being;

(c) The child shall be received in a caring manner by personnel who have been trained and sensitized to the special needs and feelings of children being institutionalized. The child shall be administered a hair cut, if necessary, and give a bath in a manner that protects and affirms the dignity of the child. Lice lotion shall be used whenever possible as an alternative to shaving;

(d) The child shall be allotted a locker to store his or her personal belongings and other valuables;

(e) The immediate needs and apprehensions of the child such as the need for urgent medical care and the need to contact parents shall be attended to in a prompt, efficient and nurturing manner;

(f) The Officer-in-charge shall verify the orders of the Juvenile Justice Board before receiving the child;

(g) A copy of the rules governing the Observation/Special Home/Children Home and a written description of their rights and obligations in a language they can understand, together with the address of the authorities competent to receive complaints such as Child Line, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Neighbourhood Committees, District Level Committees as well as the address of public or private agencies and organizations which provide legal assistance shall be provided to the child at the time of reception. The child shall have access to these at any time on request;

For those children who are illiterate or who cannot understand the language in the written form or in any other way need assistance, the information should be conveyed in a manner enabling full comprehension;

(h) The child shall be oriented to understand the regulations governing the internal organization of the institution, the goals and methodology of the care provided, the disciplinary requirements and procedures, other authorised methods of seeking information and of making complaints, and all such other matters as are necessary to enable him/her to understand fully their rights and obligations during the period of institutionalization.

47. Maintenance of Registers :-

(1) The Officer-in-Charge shall maintain in the office such registers and forms as may be prescribed by the Act and these Rules.

(2) Case file.-The case file shall contain the following particulars-

(a) All reports, including social investigation reports, legal records, medical records and records of disciplinary proceeding, and all other documents relating to the form, content and details of treatment, shall be placed in a confidential individual file. These files shall be kept up to date, accessible only to authorised persons including the child himself or herself and classified in such a way as to be easily understood;

(b) Where possible, every child shall have the right to contest any fact or opinion contained in his or her file so as to permit rectification of inaccurate, unfounded or unfair statements. In order to exercise this right, any person shall be allowed who is authorised by the Juvenile Justice Board or the Chief Welfare Committee to have access to and to consult the file on request. Upon release, the records of children shall be sealed, and, at an appropriate time shall be destroyed;

(c) The case file of each child shall be maintained in the institution containing the following information as applicable-

(i) Central index number;

(ii) Annual photograph;

(iii) Report of the person/agency who produced the child before the competent authority; (same as the format of the Social Investigation Report);

(iv) Probation Officers report (also in the format of the Social Investigation Report);

(v) Information from previous institution;

(vi) Observation reports from staff members relating to the child's progress in education, health, report of menstruation (in case of girls), emotional status, social history;

(vii) Summary Report by Officer-in-Charge; (viii) Reports from Medical Officer. I.Q. testing, aptitude testing, educational/vocational tests;

(ix) Initial classification sheet and care plan of the child;

(x) Special precautions to be taken, including those relating to diet, allergies, allergic reactions to any medicine, details of person who may not be provided access to the child, etc.;

(xi) Leave and other privileges granted;

(xii) Quarterly progress report from various sections;

(xiii) Review sheet including violation of rules, regulations;

(xiv) Pre-release programme;

(xv) Final progress report (records of education/vocational training, health and other progress reports may be included here with a conclusion summarizing all of the above);

(xvi) Leave of absence/release on licence;

(xvii) Final discharge (shall include the pre-release report and final decision that has been made on the recommendations of that report);

(xviii) Remarks.

(3) Care and Rehabilitation Plan.-The Care and Rehabilitation Plan shall be prepared in the following manner,-

(a) the incharge, counselor, wherever available, along with the Probation Officer, caseworker or social worker shall after consultation, prepare a care plan for every child in the home. The care plan shall be based on a case history of the child admitted to an institution, which shall be maintained on a quarterly basis.

The information may be collected through all possible and available sources, including home, parents or guardians, employer, school, friends and community and interview with the child himself or herself. The report shall also identify psychological and social factors relevant to the specific type and level of care and programme required by the child;

(b) the educational level and vocational aptitude shall be assessed on the basis of test and interview conducted by the teacher, the vocational trainer and other technical staff, wherever possible;

(c) the care plan shall be reviewed from time to time for appropriate development and rehabilitation during options for restoration to family/foster care/adoption and review shall not be delayed beyond a year. The focus should be on providing family and community based reintegration programmes. Children shall be consulted while determining their care plan. When special rehabilitative treatment is required, and the length of stay in the institution permits, trained functionaries of the institution shall prepare a written, individualized treatment plan specifying treatment objectives and time-frame and the means, stages and delays with which the objectives shall be approached;

(d) based on the above care plan the appropriate linkages may be established with outside specialists and community-based welfare agencies, psychologists, psychiatrists, child guidance clinic, hospital and local doctors, open school etc. so as to access the best appropriate care for each child;

(e) the report, together with the report prepared by a Medical Officer who has examined the child upon admission, shall be forwarded to the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee of each Home for purposes of determining the most appropriate placement for the child within the institution and the specific type and level of care and programme required to be pursued.

48. Participation of children :-

(1) The Voluntary organisations related to the welfare activities of children shall be involved in planning of programmes, reception of children, management of the homes and grievance redressal. Wherever possible the voluntary organisations shall be facilitated experts or functionaries trained in mobilizing participatory process with children. The Voluntary organisations shall work in close coordination with the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

(2) Children who are unable to play their role effectively in the interests of all the children in the institution may be asked by the children to step down through a suitable process. Whenever possible involvement of parents in the running of the institution shall be facilitated.

49. Identity :-

No child who is received into the institution shall have his or her name changed by the personnel. The authorities shall respect each child's religious, cultural and social identity.

50. Daily activities :-

(1) Each institution shall have a well-planned daily schedule, which endeavour to fulfil the basic needs and rights of the child.

(2) The schedule shall be arrived at in consultation with the inmates, Non-Government Organizations working in the area of child rights, neighbourhood committees, District Level Committee specially those partnering with the institution shall to the greatest extent possible facilitate this planning of the schedule.

(3) The institution shall involve the outside community including students, NGOs clubs and societies in planning and conducting various activities including games, music, education, excursions etc.

(4) Special programmes may be organized for Sundays and holidays.

51. Nutrition :-

(1) Every Officer-in-Charge shall ensure that every child has the right to adequate and appropriate nutrition. Residents shall receive food that is suitably prepared and presented at normal meal times and of a quality and quantity to satisfy the standards of dietetics, hygiene and health and as far as possible, religious and cultural requirements. Clean drinking water should be available to every child at any time.

(2) The State Government shall prepare a Diet Scale for children in consultation with nutrition experts so that the diet becomes balanced, nutritious and varied. Special diet may be provided on holidays and festivals and to the sick

children as required. The suggested dietary scale could be as follows :-

Article	Recommended Dietary Allowance
Flour	300 gms. per head per day
Rice	300 gms. per head per day
Vegetables	250 gms. per head/day
Pulses	125 gms. per head per day
Sugar	40 gms. per head per day
Vegetables oil/fats	40 gms. per head per day
Milk/curd	300 gms. per head per day without adding water
Break fast (Ground nuts, chana, Poha)	50 gms. per head per day
Tea leaves	4 gms. per head per day
Fruits	45 gms. per head per day (Three times a week)
Spices	10 gms. per head per day mixed as per regional requirements
Salt	15 gms. per head per day
Other Items	
Tooth Powder	50 gms. per month
Hair oil	100 gms. per month
Bath Soap	1 per month
Soap (for washing clothes)	2 No. per month

Note.-The suggested dietary scale could be modified according to the local needs. Where no LPG Gas available, firewood/fuel scale will apply during the period of non-availability of gas also.

52. Clothing, bedding and other articles :-

(1) To the extent possible children shall have the right to use their own clothing other than uniform. Institutions shall ensure that each child has personal clothing suitable for the climate and adequate to ensure good health, and which in no manner is degrading or humiliating. Children removed from or leaving an institution for any purpose shall be allowed to wear their own clothing. They shall not wear uniforms, taking into account that such procedure tends to label and stigmatize children.

(2) Each child shall be provided with clothing and bedding including customary under-garments, towels, jersey for winter, school uniform for children attending outside schools, durry, bed-sheets, blanket, pillow, chappal or shoes, utensils as required; and tooth powder, soap, oil, comb etc. as per the scale laid down by the State Government from time to time. The minimum suggested scale for clothing and bedding could be as follows :-

Norms (per resident)		
Article	Non school-going children	Mentally challenged children
Shirts	3 Terricot/cotton shirts per year	5 Terricot/cotton shirts per year
Nickers/Pyjama/Skirt	3 Terricot/cotton half pant per year upto 12 years	5 Terricot/cotton half pants per year
	3 Terricot/cotton trousers per year above 12 years	
	2 cotton Pyjama per year.	
Kachha	4 per year	6 per year
Banian	4 per year	4 per year
Brassieres for girls above 13 years	4 per year	4 per year
Towels	2 per year	2 per year
Scarf/Chunni for girls only above 12 years of age	2 per year	2 per year
Leather Shoes	1 per year	1 canvas shoes per year
Chappal to girls	1 per year	1 per year
Handkerchiefs	-	-
Canvas FT shoes	1 per years	-
Half sleeves sweater	1 in 2 years	1 per year
Woollen Jersey	1 in 2 years	1 hi per year
Sanitary pads for girls above 13 years	as needed	as needed
Socks Nylon	2 per year	2 per year
Durries cotton	1 in 3 years	1 in 2 years
Bed sheets	2 per year	4 per year

Khes	1 hi 3 years	1 hi 1 year
Blankets	3 in 3 years	4 in 2 years
Rajais	-	-
Pillows	1 per head	-
Pillow covers	2 per head	-
Gadda	-	-

Note.-Additional one set of all these articles shall be kept as reserved stock @ of 20% of the strength of the children. School-going children shall be provided all sets of school uniforms on time. The suggested clothing and bedding scale could be modified according to the local needs.

53. Services, which conform to requirements of the health and dignity of the child :-

(1) Children deprived of their liberty have the right to facilities and services that meet all the requirements of health and human dignity.

(2) The design of the institutions and the physical environment to the extent possible, shall be in keeping with the rehabilitative aim of residential treatment, with due regard to the need of the child for privacy, sensory stimuli, opportunities for association with peers and participation in sports, physical exercise and leisure-time activities. Though existing infra-structure available with the State Government may be utilized, a concerted effort shall be made to re-organize the decor of all State institutions so that they project the image of child centred Homes and not that a Jail or Government office. Coloured paint for walls and furniture, posters and exhibition boards shall be made available to children themselves who may use the same to decorate their home.

(3) The design and structure of the homes shall be such as to minimize the risk of fire and to ensure safe evacuation from the premises. There shall be an effective alarm system in case of fire, as well as formal and drilled procedures to ensure the safety of the children. Facilities shall not be located in area where there are known health or other hazards or risks.

(4) Sleeping accommodation shall normally consist of small group dormitories, while bearing in mind local standards. During sleeping hours there should be regular unobtrusive supervision of all sleeping areas and group dormitories, in order to ensure the protection of each child. Every child shall be provided with separate and sufficient bedding, which shall be clean when issued, kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure cleanliness.

(5) Sanitary installations should be so located and of a sufficient standard to enable every child to comply, as required, with their physical needs in privacy and in a clean and decent manner. Children shall not be made to clean the toilet.

(6) Sanitation and Hygiene.-Each institution shall have the following facilities-

- (a) Sufficient and treated drinking water;
- (b) Sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance and cleanliness of the premises;
- (c) Proper drainage system;
- (d) Arrangements for disposal of garbage;
- (e) Protection from mosquitoes;
- (f) Sufficient number of latrines in the proportion of atleast one latrine for seven children;
- (g) Sufficient number of bathrooms in the proportion of atleast one bathroom for ten children;

(h) Sufficient space for washing;

(i) Cleanliness in the Kitchen;

(j) Fly-proof kitchen;

(k) Sunning of bedding and clothing;

(l) Availability of medical facility.

(7) Accommodation.-The minimum standard of accommodation shall be as follows to the extent possible :-

Dormitory : 40 square feet per juvenile

Classroom: Sufficient accommodation

Workshop : Sufficient workspace.

Play ground.-Sufficient playground area should be provided in each institution according to the total number of children in the institution and all children/children allowed to play for atleast two hours in a day in the playground.

(8) The dormitories, classrooms and workshops shall have sufficient cross-ventilation and light.

54. Education and vocational training :-

(1) Education shall be provided outside the institution wherever possible in formal schools run by the State/State-aided Institutions/Institutions recognized by the State. Such education shall be provided by qualified teachers through programmes integrated with the education system of the country so that, after release, children may continue their education without difficulty.

(2) Every child of compulsory school age in any facility including the Observation Home has the right to education suited to his or her needs and abilities and designed to prepare him or her for return to society. Special methodologies based on Minimum Levels of Learning as prescribed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, as far as possible be incorporated into the educational system with correctional institutions to meet the special learning needs of children such as street children, etc. Special attention shall be given by the administration of the facilities to the education of children with particular cultural or ethnic needs or any other special needs Children who are illiterate or have cognitive or learning difficulties shall have the right to special education.

(3) Children above compulsory school age who wish to continue their education shall be permitted and encouraged to do so, and every effort shall be made to provide them access to appropriate educational programmes.

(4) Diplomas or educational certificates awarded to children while under the Act shall not indicate in any way that the child has been institutionalised in such institution.

(5) Every institution should provide access to a library that is adequately stocked with both instructional and recreational books and periodicals suitable for the children, who should be encouraged and enabled to make full use of it.

(6) Every child, except those in temporary care in the Observation Home, above the age of compulsory school education shall have the right to receive vocational training in occupations likely to prepare him or her for future employment.

(7) Each home, except the Observation Home, shall facilitate suitable vocational training under the guidance of trained instructors. The home shall develop networking with Institute of Technical Instruction (ITI), Government and Private Organization/Enterprises, Agencies/Non-Government Organizations with expertise and placement agencies.

(8) With due regard to proper vocational selection and to the requirements of institutional administration, children should be encouraged to choose the type of work they wish to perform.

(9) Children shall be provided, where possible and in accordance with the Child Labour Act, with opportunities to pursue work, with remuneration and continue education or training, but shall not be required to do so. Work, education or training shall not cause the continuation of the child's stay within the institution.

(10) Wherever possible, children shall be provided with the opportunity to perform remunerated labour, if possible within the local community, as a complement to the vocational training provided in order to enhance possibility of finding suitable employment when they return to their communities. The type of work shall be such as to provide appropriate training that will be of benefit to the children following release. The organization and methods of work offered in facilities shall resemble as closely as possible those of similar work in community, so as to prepare children for the conditions of normal occupational life.

(11) Earnings.-Every child who performs work shall have the right to an equitable remuneration, if such work is remunerative. The interests of the children and of their vocational training shall not be subordinated to the purpose of making a profit for the juvenile justice institution or a third party. Part of the earnings of a child may be set aside to constitute a savings fund to be handed over to the child on release. The child may have the right to use the remainder of those earnings to purchase articles for his or her own use or to indemnify the victim injured by his or her offence or to send it to his or her family or other persons outside the institution.

(12) Reward.-Rewards to the children as may be fixed by the management of the home from time to time may be granted by the Officer-in-Charge as an encouragement to steady work and good behaviour. These rewards shall be presented to the child within a period of two months of his earning it after obtaining a proper receipt from the child.

(13) The religious beliefs of children shall be duly respected and no classes shall be conducted which attempt to proselytize in the name of education.

(14) Inspection of academic and vocational training.-The monitoring and Evaluation Committees shall report to the Inspection Committee or to any other relevant specialized Inspection Committee set up in the State having special jurisdiction on the issue of education, such as the District Educational Officer, Director of Technical Education, any recognized Education Consultants.

55. Medical Care :-

(1) Every child shall receive adequate medical care, preventive and remedial, including dental, ophthalmologic and mental health care, etc., as well as pharmaceutical products and special diets as medically indicated. All such medical care shall, where possible, be provided to children through the appropriate health facilities and services of the community in which the institution is located, in order to prevent stigmatization of the child and promote self-respect and integration into the community.

(2) Each institution shall provide for the necessary medical facilities to ensure that,-

(a) regular facilities are available for the medical treatment;

(b) arrangements are made for the immunization coverage;

(c) a system is evolved for referral of serious cases to the nearest civil hospital or treatment centers;

(d) that sick children shall be constantly under medical supervision;

(e) in the event of break out of contagious/infectious diseases, segregation must be ensured.

(3) Each child admitted in any home shall be medically examined by the Medical Officer within 24 hours and also at the time of transfer/release/leave of the child to a Special Home or in case of children in need of care and protection before any family/community placement, within a similar period before transfer and further at any other time that may be considered necessary by the Medical Officer or the Officer-in-Charge. The child shall be oriented to the need for such an examination. Such medical examination shall be conducted by trained and sensitized medical professionals in a manner that protects the dignity and rights of the child.

(4) No Surgical treatment shall be carried out on any child without the previous consent of his parent or guardian, unless either the parent or guardian cannot be found and the condition of the child is such that any delay would, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, involve unnecessary suffering or injury to the health of the juvenile. Proper direction to this effect must be obtained from the Juvenile Justice Board or the Child Welfare Committee at the earliest.

(5) A health record of each child in the institution shall be maintained in Form XXII on the basis of quarterly medical check-up. The medical record of each child shall be meticulously maintained in the file of the child. The record shall also include weight and height record, any sickness and treatment and other physical/mental problem if any.

(6) Any medical officer who has reason to believe that the physical or mental health of a child, has been or will be injuriously affected or any other condition, should report this fact immediately to the superintendent in question and to the concerned authority for safeguarding the well-being of the child.

(7) A child, who is suffering from mental illness, should be treated in a specialized institution under independent medical management. Step should be taken by arrangement with appropriate agencies, to ensure any necessary continuation of mental health care after release.

(8) Observation/Special homes/Childrens homes shall refer such children who require specialized drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programmes to an approved place administered by qualified functionaries. These programmes shall be adapted to the age, sex and other requirements of the children concerned.

(9) Medicines should be administered only for necessary treatment on medical groups and, when possible, after having obtained the informed consent of the child concerned. In particular, they must not be administered with a view to eliciting information or a confession, as a punishment or as a means of restraint. Children shall never be tested the experimental use of drugs and treatment. The administration of any drug should always be authorised and carried out by qualified medical functionaries.

(10) Each home shall as far as possible, have the service of a trained counselor, according to the counselor, child ratio prescribed. Service of Child Guidance Centers, Psychology and Psychiatric Departments or similar agencies may also be availed.

(11) The family or guardian of a child and any other person designated by the child have the right to inquire about the state of health of the child the family or guardian shall be informed.

(12) The superintendent of the juvenile justice institution should immediately notify the family or guardian of the child concerned, or other designated person, in case of death, illness requiring transfer of the child to an outside medical institution, or a condition requiring clinical care within the home for more than 48 hours. Notice shall also be given to the authorities of the State of which a child is a resident.

56. Mode of Dealing with child suffering from contagious diseases or mental complaint :-

(1) When a child kept in a home under the provisions of the Act or placed under the care of a fit person or a fit institution is found to be suffering from a disease requiring prolonged medical treatment or physical or mental complaint that will respond to treatment or is found addicted to a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, the child may be shifted by an order of the authority empowered in this behalf to an approved place set up for such purpose for the remainder of the term for which he has to be kept in custody under the order of the competent authority or for such period as may be certified by Medical Officer to be necessary for the proper treatment of the child.

(2) Where it appears to the authority ordering the shifting of the child under sub-rule (1) that the child is cured of the disease or physical or mental complaint he may, if the child is still liable to be kept in custody, order the person having charge, send child to the home or fit person from which or from whom he was shifted or if the child is no longer liable to be kept in home, order him to be discharged.

(3) Where it is found that the child has been institutionalized because his or her partner in marriage or parent or guardian is suffering from a contagious disease, support through the sponsorship scheme shall be given to the said person to enable the child to be restored to the family as soon as possible. The best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration. As far as possible, all new cases coming for voluntary admission to the Child Welfare Committee shall be screened and appropriate non-institutional options explored.

(4) If there is no organization either within the jurisdiction of the competent authority or nearby State for sending the child suffering from contagious diseases as required in Section 58 of the Act, necessary organization shall be set up by the State Government at such places as may be deemed fit by it.

(5) Institutional authorities shall also provide children and institutional staff with access to HIV related prevention information and education. Facilities for voluntary testing and counseling, means of prevention, treatment and care shall be provided in a phased manner. Confidentiality should be assured and mandatory testing, segregation and denial of access to facilities and privileges prohibited. Compassionate early release or referral of residents living with AIDS shall be considered.

57. Recreation :-

(1) Every child shall have the right to atleast two hours for daily free exercise, in the open air whenever whether permits, during which the appropriate recreational and physical training shall normally be provided. Adequate space, installations and equipment shall be provided for these activities.

(2) Every child shall have additional time for daily leisure activities, part of which should be devoted, if the child so wishes, to arts and crafts skill development.

(3) The institution shall ensure that each child is physically able to participate in the available programmes of physical education. Remedial physical education and therapy shall be offered, under medical supervision, to children needing it.

58. Religion :-

Every child shall be allowed to satisfy the needs of his or her religious and spiritual life, by performing/attending the services or prayers provided in the institution or by conducting his or her own prayers, and having possession of the necessary books or items of religious observance and instruction of his or her religion.

59. Visits and outside communications :-

(1) Every Child shall have the right to receive regular and frequent visits, particularly once a week and not less than once a month, in circumstances that respect the need of the child for privacy, contact and unrestricted communication with the family and wherever applicable the defence counsel.

(2) Every means shall be provided to ensure that children, have adequate communication with the outside world, which is an integral part of the right to fair and humane treatment and is essential to the preparation of children for their return to society.

(3) Children, shall be allowed to communicate with their families, friends and other persons or representatives of reputable outside organizations, to leave the home for a visit to their home and family and to receive special permission to leave the home for educational, vocational or other important reasons. The time spent outside the institution shall be counted as part of the period of sentence.

(4) The receipt of letters by the children of the institution shall not be restricted and they shall have freedom to write as many letters as they like at all reasonable times. Wherever the probation officers are of the opinion that it

would be in the child's best interest to communicate with his or her parents, the children should be encouraged to keep their links to the family alive by writing at least one letter a month for which the postage shall be provided.

(5) Every child shall have the right to make local telephone calls at least twice a week to his Parents/Guardian/close relatives etc. and shall be assisted as necessary in order effectively to enjoy this right. The cost of the call may be borne by the child himself or herself. For children who do not have savings or any other such financial support, the institution may support the child to contact his or her parents or guardian over the phone for immediate communication. The institution may offer such assistance if possible. Every child shall have the right to receive telephone calls. Every child shall have the right to contact the Child Helpline at least once a week and anytime during an emergency.

(6) Children shall have the opportunity to keep themselves informed regularly of the news by reading newspapers, periodicals and other publications, through access to radio and television programmes and motion pictures and through the visits of the representatives of any association, youth society, club or organization in which the child is interested.

60. Privacy :-

(1) The possession of personal effects is a basic element of the right to privacy and essential to the psychological well being of the child. The right of every child to possess personal effects and to have adequate storage facilities for them shall be fully recognized and respected.

(2) Every institution shall have a locker for each child where he or she can store his or her personal belongings.

(3) In every institution, a register of money, valuables and other articles, which the child wishes to entrust for safekeeping, shall be maintained which may be called the "Personal Belonging Register". The entries relating to each child shall be read over to child in the presence of a witness whose signature shall be obtained in token of the correctness of such entries. All such entries shall be countersigned by the Officer-in-Charge.

(4) The money, valuables and other articles shall be kept with the Officer-in-Charge in safe custody.

(5) When such child is transferred from one institution to another, all his property, valuables, shall be sent along with the child to the Officer-in-Charge of the institution to which he has been transferred together with a full and correct statement of the description and estimated value thereof.

(6) At the time of the release of such juvenile, the property or valuables kept in safe custody and the money deposited in the name of child shall be handed over to the child and an entry made in that behalf in the register. Such entry shall be signed by the Officer-in-Charge.

(7) When a child of an institution dies, therein the property left by the deceased and the money deposited in the name of the child shall be handed over by the Officer-in-Charge to any person who establishes his claim thereto and executes an indemnity bond. A receipt shall be obtained from such person for having received such property and the amount. If no claimant appears within a period of six months from the date of death/escape of such juvenile the property and amount shall be disposed of as per the decision taken by the monitoring and evaluation committee".

(8) Prohibited Articles.-No person shall bring into institution the following prohibited articles-

(a) Fire-arms or other weapons, whether requiring licence or not (like, lathi, spears, swords etc.);

(b) Alcohol and spirit of every description;

(c) Bhang, Ganja, Opium and other narcotic/psychotropic substances;

(d) Tobacco; or

(e) Any other article specified in this behalf by the State Government by general or special order.

61. Leave of the child :-

(1) A child shall be informed at the earliest possible time of the death, serious illness or injury of any immediate family member and shall be provided with the opportunity to attend the funeral of the deceased or go to the bedside of a critically ill relative.

(2) The child from any institution, may be allowed to go on leave of absence/or released on licence and stay with his family during examination, emergencies or special occasions like marriage in the family etc.

(3) The leave of absence for short period not exceeding seven days excluding the journey time may be recommended by the Officer incharge but such leave shall be granted by the Board in Form VII.

(4) The parents or guardian of the child shall submit an application to the Superintendent requesting for release of the child on leave, stating clearly the purpose for the leave and the period of leave.

(5) If the Superintendent considers that granting of such leave is for the reasons mentioned above or otherwise in the interest of the child, he shall call for a report of the Probation Officer on the advisability or otherwise and forward the case to the Board.

(6) The parent or guardian shall arrange to escort the child from and to the institution and bear the travelling expenses. In exceptional cases or during an emergency, the Officer-in-Charge may arrange to escort the child to the place of the family and back.

(7) If the child runs away from family during the leave period, the parent or guardian are required to inform the Officer-in-Charge of the institution immediately and try to trace the child and if found, send the child to the institution,

(8) If the juvenile or child does not return to the institution on expiry of the sanctioned leave the Board shall refer the case to the police for taking the charge of the juvenile or child and bring him back to the institution.

(9) The period of such leave shall be deemed to be part of the period of stay in the institution. Only in the case of children in conflict with the law, the time which elapses after the failure of a child to return to the institution within the stipulated period shall be excluded in computing the period of his detention in the institution.

(10) Well-rounded programme of pre-release planning and follow up of cases discharged from Special Homes shall be organized in all institutions in close collaboration with existing Government and Voluntary Welfare Organizations.

62. Procedure for sending a child outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority :-

(1) In the case of child whose ordinary place of residence lies outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority and if the competent authority deems it necessary to take action under Section 50 it shall direct a Probation Officer to make enquiries as to the fitness and willingness of the relative or other person to receive the child at the ordinary place of residence and whether such relative or other fit person can exercise proper care and control over the child.

(2) Any child who is a foreign national and who has lost contact with the family shall also be entitled for protection. The child shall be repatriated, at the earliest, to the country in co-ordination with the Ministry of External Affairs and respective Embassy or High Commission.

(3) On being satisfied on the report of the probation officer/case worker/Child Welfare Officer as the case may be, the competent authority may send the child, if necessary on execution of a bond in Form V by the child to the said relative or fit person or giving an undertaking by the said relative or fit person in Form VI.

(4) A copy of the order passed by the competent authority under Section 50 shall be sent to :-

- (a) The Probation Officer who was directed to submit a report under sub-rule (1);
- (b) The Probation Officer, if any, having jurisdiction over the place where the child is to be sent;
- (c) The competent authority having jurisdiction over the place where the child is to be sent; and
- (d) The relative or the person who is to receive the child.

(5) Any breach of a bond or undertaking or of both given under sub-rule (3) above shall render the child liable to be brought before the competent authority who may make an order directing the child to be sent to home.

(6) During the pendency of the orders under sub-rule (3), the child shall be sent by the competent authority to an Observation Home/Children Home.

(7) In the case of a child where the competent authority deems it expedient to send the child back to his ordinary place of residence under Section 50, the competent authority shall inform the relative or the fit person who is to receive the child accordingly and shall invite the said relative or fit person to come to the home to take charge of the child on such date as may be specified by the competent authority.

(8) The Competent Authority inviting the said relative or fit person under sub-rule (6) may also direct, if necessary, the payment to be made by the Officer-in-Charge of the home of the actual expenses of the relative or fit persons journey both ways by the appropriate class and the child's journey from the home to his ordinary place of residence, at the time of sending the child.

(9) If the relative or the fit person fails to come to take charge of the child on the specified date the child shall be taken to his ordinary place of residence by the escort of the home under the Act. In the case of a girl at least one escort shall be a female.

63. Transfer :-

(1) The transport of children shall be carried out at the expense of the administration in conveyances with adequate ventilation and light, in conditions that in no way subjects them to hardship or indignity. Children shall not be transferred from one institution to another arbitrarily.

(2) During the enquiry, if it is found that the child hails from the place outside the jurisdiction of the competent authority the competent authority shall order the transfer of the child to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the child.

(3) The juvenile in an institution can be transferred to any other institution by the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare Department. The proposal for transfer of juvenile shall be made by the Superintendent with proper jurisdiction.

(4) No transfer shall or ordinarily be proposed on the ground that the child has created problems or is difficult to be managed in the existing institution.

(5) The proposed transfer would bring the juvenile near his family and would help him in his rehabilitation.

(6) Any other reason for which the transfer would be in the interest of the welfare of the juvenile.

(7) No child shall be transferred out of the district/city for the purposes of adoption without the concurrence of the Child Welfare Committee or the Juvenile Justice Board.

(8) On receipt of transfer order, the Superintendent shall arrange to escort the child at the Government cost to the place/person as specified in the order. The child case file and records shall be sent along with the child.

64. Release :-

(1) The Officer-in-Charge shall maintain a roster of the cases to be released on the expiry of the period of stay as ordered by the Board. Each case shall be placed before the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee to ensure that there is a smooth transition back to society. With regard to those extreme cases in which the child is kept for the maximum period, action may be initiated six months before they attain the age of 18 years.

(2) Timely information of the release of a child and of the probable date of release shall be given to the parent or guardian and the parent or the guardian shall be invited to come to the institution to take charge of the child on the date. Parents shall be informed six months prior to release and the child is prepared for release through a formal counseling session with the counselor. The child, family and counselor in co-ordination with each other shall make the rehabilitation plan. If necessary, the actual expenses of the parent or guardians journey both ways and the juveniles journey from the institution shall be paid to the parent or guardian by the Officer-in-Charge at the time of the release of the juvenile. If the parent or guardian as the case may be, fails to come to take charge of the child on the appointed date, the escort of the institution shall take the child. A female escort shall escort girls.

(3) At the time of release or discharge from Special Home and Juvenile Home the Officer-in-Charge shall provide a set of summer/winter clothing as the case may be and pocket money of Rs. 50/- to the Child along with any other savings.

(4) If the child has no parent or guardian and all placement options with Non-Government Organizations has failed then he may be sent to an after care organization.

(5) The Officer-in-Charge of a girls institution shall in consultation with the girls generate suitable life options for the girls and if the girls are so inclined consider getting them married in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Competent Authority.

(6) The Officer-in-charge shall order the discharge of any juvenile, the period of whose detention has expired and inform the competent authority within 7 days of the action taken. If the date of release falls on a Sunday or another public holiday, the child may be released on the preceding day, entry to that effect being made in the register of discharge. The Officer-in-Charge shall in all cases, order the payment of an allowance, which shall take care of living and travel expense.

(7) In appropriate cases, the Officer-in-Charge may provide the child with such necessary financial aid through the sponsorship programme under the provisions of the Act or through a sponsor identified, provide small tools as may be necessary, to start a business subject to such maximum cost as may be fixed and also identify organizations where the children who cannot start businesses can work as apprentices.

(8) The Officer-in-Charge may, subject to the approval of the Competent Authority, allow at their own request such girls or boys as have no place to go to stay in the institution/or foster homes identified after the period of their detention has expired, till some other suitable arrangements are made.

65. Escape :-

(1) The Officer-in-Charge shall immediately send the guards in search of the child at places like Railway Stations, bus stand and other places where the child is likely to go.

(2) The parents or guardians shall be informed immediately about such escape if known.

(3) A report shall be sent to the area Police Station along with the details/description of the juvenile, with identification marks and a photograph, with a copy to Juvenile Justice Board and the authorities concerned.

(4) The Superintendent shall hold an inquiry about each escape and send his report to the concerned Competent Authority.

(5) In the event of a child leaving the home without permission, the information shall be sent to the police and the family, if known. The detailed report along with the efforts to trace the child shall be sent to the committee for information in the subsequent sitting of the committee.

66. Disciplinary procedures :-

(1) Disciplinary measures and procedures in all institutions under the Act shall maintain the interest of safety and in order of community life. It shall be consistent with the upholding of the inherent dignity of the child and the fundamental objective of institutional care, namely, instilling a sense of justice, self-respect and respect for the basic rights of every person.

(2) All disciplinary measures constituting cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment shall be strictly prohibited. These shall include corporal punishment such as beating the child, placement in a dark cell, closed or solitary confinement or any other punishment that may compromise the physical or mental health or access to education of the child concerned. The reduction of diet and the restriction or denial of contact with family members shall be prohibited for any purpose. Labour shall always be viewed as an educational tool and a means of promoting the self-respect of the child in preparing him or her for return to the community and shall not be imposed as a punishment. No child shall be punished more than once for the same offence. Collective or mass punishments shall be prohibited.

(3) Recourse to instruments of restraint or force for any purpose shall be prohibited. Instruments of restraint and force can only be used in exceptional cases, where all other control methods have been exhausted and failed, and only as explicitly authorised and specified by law and regulation. They should not cause humiliation or degradation and shall be used destructively and only for the shortest possible period of time. By order of the Superintendent of the administration, such instruments might be resorted to in order to prevent the child from inflicting self-injury, injuries to others or serious destruction of property. In such instances, the Superintendent should at once consult medical and other relevant functionaries and report to the competent authority.

(4) The general unauthorized carrying and use of weapons or any other instruments of violence such as canes, sticks, chains, belts, ropes and whips by functionaries shall be prohibited in all institutions established under the Act.

(5) The concerned Probation Officer/Case Worker or the Superintendent shall be the only persons competent to impose punishments. All other functionaries as well as children shall not be competent to impose punishments.

(6) A report of misconduct should be presented promptly to the competent authority, which should decide on it without undue delay. The concerned competent authority should conduct a thorough examination of the case.

(7) No child shall be punished except in strict accordance with the terms with these Rules. No child shall be punished unless he or she has been informed of the alleged offence in a manner appropriate to the full understanding of the juvenile, and given a proper opportunity of presenting his or her defence, including the right of appeal to the concerned competent authority or the Inspection Committee. Complete records should be kept of all disciplinary proceedings.

(8) No children shall be responsible for disciplinary functions except in the supervision of specified social, educational or sports activities or in self Government programmes.

67. Procedure on the death of a child.-On the occurrence of any case of death or suicide the following procedure shall be adopted :-

(a) If a child dies within 24 hours of his admission to the institution an inquest and post-mortem examination shall be held;

(b) Whenever a sudden or violent death or death from suicide or accident takes place, immediate information shall be given to the Officer-in-Charge and the Medical Officer. The Officer-in-Charge and the Medical Officer should

examine and inspect the dead body. In case a child dies due to causes other than natural causes or if the cause of death is not known or if the death occurred due to suicide or violence or accident or whenever there is any doubt or complaint or question concerning the cause the death of any child, the Officer-in-Charge shall inform the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station having jurisdiction. The Officer-in-Charge shall also immediately give intimation to nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests;

(c) Upon the death of a child during the period of stay in the institution, the nearest relative shall have the right to inspect the death certificate, see the body and determine the method of disposal of the body. In such circumstances, there shall be an independent inquiry by a sub-committee appointed by the Inspection Committee to inquire into the causes of death, the report of which shall be made accessible to the nearest relative. This inquiry should also be made when the death of a child occurs within six months from the date of his or her release from the institution and there is reason to believe that the death is related to the period of detention;

(d) The Medical Officer shall report to the Officer-in-Charge about the happening of the natural death of a child and see that the body is decently removed to the mortuary;

(e) In case of natural death or due to illness of child of an Observation Home or Special Home the Officer-in-Charge shall obtain a report of the Medical Officer stating the cause of death. A written intimation about the death shall be given immediately to the nearest Police Station, Juvenile Justice Board, National Human Rights Commission and the authority concerned;

(f) The parents or guardians of the deceased child shall be contacted and the Officer-in-Charge shall wait for 24 hours for the arrival of relatives. After the inquest is held, the body should be disposed of in accordance with the known religion of the Juvenile.

68. Procedure in the case of custodial rape or sexual abuse :-

(1) In the event of custodial rape and/or sexual abuse, the action shall be taken as follows :-

(a) In case any resident or any other person has observed, knows or has reason to suspect that sexual abuse has occurred and makes a complaint to the Superintendent or through the grievance box or through Child Line or through any other means or it comes to the notice of the Medical Officer or other staff that one or more of the following general behaviour changes has been observed in a child, a report shall be made to the Juvenile Justice Board or the Child Welfare Committee for a special investigation into the possibility of sexual abuse. It shall be the responsibility of all functionaries to report such suspicions immediately. The report shall be based on observations of sudden onset of behaviour changes such as :-

(i) Copying adult sexual behaviour;

(ii) Persistent sexual play with other children, themselves, toys or pets;

(iii) A sudden increase in sexual knowledge, through language or behaviour, that is beyond what is normal for their age and circumstances;

(iv) Unexplained pain, swelling, bleeding or irritation of the mouth, genital or anal area; urinary infections; sexually transmitted diseases;

(v) Hints, indirect comments or statements about the abuse.

(2) The Juvenile Justice Board shall direct the Special Juvenile Police Unit in the local police station, wherever present to register case against the accused person under the relevant section of the IPC. The Special Juvenile Police Unit will conduct necessary investigations under the supervision of specialized agencies wherever possible. If a functionary of the institution is suspected to be involved the functionaries concerned shall be immediately suspended during pending further inquiry.

(3) If the person suspected of sexually abusing a child is himself or herself a child then the child shall be referred to

a specialized institution or any other such agency, for consultation/counseling who shall prescribe the appropriate course of action.

(4) If the child reports sexual abuse/rape after leaving the institution to any person, the person shall bring the same to the notice of the Juvenile Justice Board or Child Welfare Committee who will then institute an inquiry.

(5) In the event of any other crime committed in respect of residents, the Juvenile Justice Board will take cognizance and arrange for necessary investigation to be carried out by Special Juvenile Police Unit under the supervision of specialized agencies wherever possible.

(6) Care shall be taken to ensure that the victimized child receives proper care and physical and psychological treatment and that due care is taken to avoid secondary victimization during the investigation.

69. Monitoring and Evaluation Committee :-

(1) There shall be Monitoring and Evaluation Committee constituted in each institution and programme under the Act, which shall meet periodically to ensure that the procedures laid down above are complied with so as to ensure that the rights of children are guaranteed. They shall meet atleast once a month to review on the basis of Form XIV and make recommendations on all cases within the institution. They shall also fulfil responsibilities associated with decision making on placement an assessment of the care provided to the child during stay in the institutions.

(2) The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee shall be constituted in each institution consisting of the following functionaries,-

Officer-in-Charge/Superintendent -Chairperson

Probation Officer/Psychologist -Member/Secretary

Medical Officer -Member

House Master/Matron -Member

Instructor/Vocational Teacher -Member

Counselor if any -Member

Representative of the children residing in the institution -Member

Representative of Neighbourhood Committee if any - Member

(3) There shall be a Mess Committee in each institution consisting of Matron, Cook and two representatives of inmates to finalise the menu of Break fast/Lunch/Dinner to ensure that the children can have the food according to their taste, liking and interest accordingly.

(4) A grievance box, which is freely accessible to children to deposit anonymous complaints, shall be maintained by each institution established under the Act. Children shall not be subjected to any punishment for having accessed these grievance redressal systems. Appropriate guidance may be given by the Counselor/Probation Officer of each institution as to the responsible use of the same.

CHAPTER 8 FUNCTIONARIES UNDER THE ACT

70. General duties of functionaries :-

(1) The State Government shall ensure that the qualifications, knowledge, attitudes and skills expected from each

functionary are in line with basic standards. The administration section along with persons responsible for social audit, inspection, monitoring and evaluation shall specifically listen to, monitor and address the issues emerging out of monthly staff meetings and children groups meetings in each institution under the Act.

(2) All functionaries under the Act shall be deemed to be public servants, and hence be legally accountable for the performance of the duties assigned to them. Further all voluntary organizations, social workers and other volunteering under this Act shall be accountable to the competent authorities and the Inspection Committees/Social Audit.

(3) In the performance of their duties, functionaries of residential facilities shall respect and protect the human dignity and fundamental human rights of all children, in particular, as follows :-

(a) No member of the institution or institutional functionaries shall inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or any form of harsh, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, punishment, correction or discipline under any pretext or circumstances whatsoever;

(b) All functionaries shall rigorously oppose and combat any act of corruption, reporting it without delay to the competent authorities;

(c) All functionaries shall function under these Rules. Functionaries who have reason to believe that a serious violation of the these Rules has occurred or is about to occur should report the matter to their superior authorities vested with reviewing or remedial power;

(d) All functionaries shall ensure the full protection of the physical and mental health of children, including protection from physical, sexual and emotional abuse and exploitation, and should take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required;

(e) All functionaries should respect the right of the child to privacy, and in particular should safeguard all confidential matters concerning children or their families learned as a result of their professional capacity;

(f) All functionaries should seek to minimize any differences between life inside and outside the institution which tend to lessen due respect for the dignity of children as human beings.

71. Duties of the Superintendent :-

The Superintendent shall be responsible for the following-

(1) The general duties, functions and responsibilities of the officer-in-charge will be as follows :-

(a) Ensuring that the rights of the child are protected and the procedures laid down in the Rules are complied with;

(b) Providing homely atmosphere of love, affection, care development and welfare of children;

(c) Planning implementation and co-ordinating all institutional activities; programmes and operations;

(d) Handling discipline problems keeping in mind the rights of the child as well as the procedures laid down;

(e) Maintaining minimum standards in the Home;

(f) Monitoring of children, training and treatment programmes and correctional activities;

(g) Allocation of duties to functionaries;

(h) Attending to functionaries welfare and staff discipline;

- (i) Preparation of budget and control over financial matters;
 - (j) Proper storage and inspection of food stuff;
 - (k) Stand by arrangement for water storage, emergency lighting etc.;
 - (l) Careful handling of plant and equipment;
 - (m) Accidental and fire prevention measures;
 - (n) Supervision over office administration;
 - (o) Monthly office inspection and maintaining of order book. This book shall record and display order of the Superintendent as well as any follow up details;
 - (p) Daily inspections and round of institution;
 - (q) Inspecting and tasting food prepared for child from the main vessel in the kitchen itself and managing the menu to ensure that the basic principles of good nutrition such as colour, texture, taste, smell and variety are complied with;
 - (r) Taking prompt action to meet emergencies;
 - (s) Taking appropriate rehabilitation measures;
 - (t) Conducting staff meetings every month during which he/she shall elicit and respond to problems relating to staff, children and other matters relating to the institution. A minute book shall be maintained for this purpose and every resolution or discussion shall be given due consideration and process.
- (2) The Superintendent shall ensure the maintenance of reports and case files of children. The case file of each child shall be maintained in the institution containing the following information as applicable :-
- (a) Report of the person/agency who produced the child before the Board;
 - (b) Probation Officers report;
 - (c) Information from previous institution;
 - (d) Initial interview material, information from family members, relatives, community, friends and miscellaneous information;
 - (e) Source of further information;
 - (f) Observation reports from staff members;
 - (g) Reports from Medical Officer, I.Q. testing, aptitude testing, educational/vocational tests;
 - (h) Social history;

- (i) Summary and analysis by Officer-in-Charge;
- (j) Initial classification sheet;
- (k) Instruction regarding training and treatment programme and about special precautions to be taken;
- (l) Leave and other privileges granted;
- (m) Violation of rules, regulations, special achievement (to be recorded in review report and not in this report);
- (n) Quarterly progress report from various sections;
- (o) Review sheet;
- (p) Menstruation report (in case of girls);
- (q) Pre-release programme;
- (r) Final progress report (records of education/vocational training, health and other progress reports may be included herewith a conclusion summarizing all of the above);
- (s) Leave of absence/release on licence;
- (t) Final discharge (shall include the pre-release report and final decision that has been made on the recommendations of that report);
- (u) Follow up reports;
- (v) Central index number;
- (w) Annual photograph;
- (x) Remarks.

(3) All the case files maintained by the Institutions and the Juvenile Justice Board shall be computerized and networked so that the data is centrally available.

All data relating to missing children shall be disseminated as widely as possible. Data relating to missing or lost children shall be specially computerized and networked locally and centrally through the setting up of Missing Childrens Bureaus which shall facilitate the scanning of childrens photographs alongwith their basic identifying information.

72. Duties of the Probation Officer :-

(1) On receipt of information from the Officer-in-Charge the Special Juvenile Police Unit under clause (b) of Section 13, the probation officer shall inquire into the antecedents and family history of the child and such other material circumstances, as may be necessary and submit a social investigation report in Form XI as early as possible to the Board.

(2) Every Probation Officer shall carry out all directions give by a Board/Committee or concerned authority and shall perform the following duties :-

- (a) To make inquiries regarding the home and school conditions, conduct, character and health of juvenile/child under their supervision.
- (b) To attend regularly the proceeding of Juvenile Justice Board or the Child Welfare or the Child Welfare Committee and submit reports;
- (c) To maintain diary case filed and such register as may be prescribed from time to time;
- (d) To visit regularly the residence of the juvenile/child under their supervision and also place of employment or school attended by such children and to submit regularly fortnightly reports in Form XII;
- (e) To accompany children wherever possible, from the office of the board to observation home, special home, childrens home or fit person, as the case may be;
- (f) To bring before the board/committee, immediately children who have not been of good behaviour during the period of supervision;
- (g) Follow-up of children after their release from the organizations and extending help and guidance to them;
- (h) Establishing linkages with voluntary workers and organizations to facilitate rehabilitation and social reintegration of children and to ensure the necessary follow up;
- (i) Enquiring from each child under his/her care as to whether his/her need of food and clothing are met as per standard;
- (j) Enquiring from each child under his/her care as to whether the cleanliness of the premises and maintenance of physical infrastructure including provisions of water and electricity etc. have been complied with;
- (k) Doing a social investigation of the child through personal interview and from the family, social agencies and other sources;
- (l) Ensuring that the rights of the child are protected and all procedures laid down in the rules are complied with;
- (m) Facilitating the orientation, monitoring, education, vocational and rehabilitation programmes;
- (n) Facilitating the pre-release programme and helping the child to establish contacts, which can provide emotional and social support to the child after their release;
- (o) to prepare follow up reports in the Form XXI about the Juvenile who is released on licence.

(3) The Probation Officers shall not employ children under their supervision for their own purposes or take any private service from them.

(4) To augment the existing probation service, Probation Officers may be appointed from the voluntary organization and social workers found fit for the purpose by the competent authority. Similar honorary and voluntary probation services may also be co-opted into implementation machinery by the orders of the Competent Authority.

73. Duties of the Case Worker :-

The general duties, functions and responsibilities of case worker or Child Welfare Officer shall be as follows :-

- (a) Making social investigations/case history of the Juvenile or the child through personal interview and from the family, social agencies and other sources in Form XXIII;

- (b) Clarifying problems of the juvenile or the child and dealing with their difficulties in institutional life;
- (c) Participating in the orientation, monitoring, education, vocational and rehabilitation programmes;
- (d) Establishing co-operation and understanding between the juvenile or the child and the Officer-in-Charge;
- (e) Assisting the juvenile or the child to develop contacts with family and also providing assistance to family members;
- (f) Participating in the pre-release-programme and helping the juvenile or the child to establish contact which can provide emotional and social support to juvenile or child after their release;
- (g) Ensuring that the children's need of food and cloth are met as per the specified standard. Ensure the cleanliness of the premises and maintenance of physical infrastructure including provisions of water and electricity.

74. Key duties of House Master/Matron :-

The general duties, functions and responsibilities of the House Master/Matron shall be as follows :-

- (a) Ensuring that the rights of the child are protected and all procedures laid down in the Rules are complied with;
- (b) He shall perform the role of parent, friend, mentor and guide to the children under his/her care. In this capacity he/she shall play with the children, nurture them as persons, listen to and within their means, respond to their individual needs;
- (c) Handling discipline problems keeping in mind the rights of the child as well as the procedures laid down;
- (d) Maintenance, sanitation and hygiene;
- (e) Implementing daily routine in an effective manner and ensuring children's participation through the Children Group;
- (f) Escorting children whenever they go out of the home.

75. Recognition of Honorary Probation Officers :-

The State Government shall recognize the services of a panel of trained voluntary personnel who may be also attached to a recognized voluntary organization to serve as honorary Probation Officers, in addition to the list of honorary Probation Officers. This procedure may be undertaken to reduce the number of inquiries of each case.

76. Training of functionaries :-

The Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare shall provide for training of functionaries of each of category of staff in keeping with their statutory responsibilities and specific jobs requirements.

The training programme shall include :-

- (a) Orientation and Training of the newly-recruited staff;
- (b) Refresher training courses for every staff member at least one in three years;
- (c) Staff conferences, seminars, workshops, along with the various components/functionaries of Juvenile Justice System, Government etc., at various levels of the functionaries organization.

77. Organization of functionaries :-

(1) The strength of functionaries per home shall be determined according to the duty, posts, hours of duty per day as the base for each category of staff. The institutional organizational set up shall be fixed in accordance with the size of the home, the capacity, workload, distribution of functions and requirements of programmes.

(2) The whole time staff in a home may consist of Superintendent, Probation Officer (in case of Observation Home/Special Home), Case Workers (in case of childrens home/shelter home/after care organization), Child Welfare Officers, Counselor, Educator, Vocational Training Instructor, Medical Staff, Administrative staff, Care Takers, House Master/Matron, store keeper, cook, helper, washerman, cleaners, gardeners as required.

(3) The part-time staff, may include qualified doctor, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Occupational Therapist and other professionals as may be required by time to time.

(4) The staff of the home shall be subject to the overall supervision of the Superintendent who by order shall determine their specific responsibilities and shall keep the concerned authority informed of such orders made by him from time to time. The duties and responsibilities of the staff under him shall be fixed in keeping with the statutory requirements of the Act. The Superintendent and such other staff who may require, shall live in the quarters provided for them within the premises of the home.

(5) The number of posts in each category of staff shall be fixed on the basis of capacity of the institution. The staff shall be appointed in accordance with the educational qualifications, training experience, etc. required for each category. The suggested staffing pattern for an institution with a capacity of 100 children could be as mentioned below :-

S. NO.	Designation	No. of post
1.	Superintendent	1
2.	Counselor	2
3.	Case Worker/Probation Officer	3
4.	House Master/Matron	4
5.	Educator	2
(Voluntary/part-time)		
6.	Vocational Instructor	1
7.	Doctor	1 (part-time)
8.	Paramedical staff	1
9.	Store Keeper-cum-Accountant	1
10.	Driver	1
11.	Cook	2
12.	Helper	2
13.	Sweeper	2
14.	Art and Craft-cum-Music Teacher	1 (part-time)
15.	Gardener	1 (part-time)
	Total	25

The number of posts in the category of counselor, Case worker/Probation officer, House Master/Matron, Educator and Vocational Instructor shall proportionally increase with the increase in the capacity of the institution.

CHAPTER 9 REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

78. Adoption :-

As the family is the best option to provide care and protection for children, adoption shall be the first alternative for rehabilitation and social reintegration of children who are orphaned, abandoned, neglected and abused.

(1) Adoption Agencies.-

(a) The State Government shall recognise childrens home or State- run Government homes for orphans as adoption agencies both for scrutiny and placement of such children within the country;

(b) The process of scrutiny and placement of children on adoption shall be done by probation officer;

(c) Any Government run hospitals or private nursing homes etc. which find an infant as abandoned within the premises shall report to recognised adoption agency;

(d) The agency which receive a child or an infant should report to the nearest police station and also the child Welfare Committee at the earliest within six hours. Police on receipt of such reports shall make an entry in register and an intimation shall be sent to the Juvenile Police Unit for appropriate enquiry. The Police should file a status report to Child Welfare Committee within a week;

(e) Any child who is eligible for adoption and residing in an unrecognised home shall for the purpose of adoption be transferred to a recognised home.

(2) Procedure in the case of abandoned children.-

(a) An abandoned child can be given in an adoption only when the committee declares such a child to be legally free from adoption an order to that effect is signed by atleast two members of the committee of which one shall be a Chairperson.

(b) Before declaring the child as abandoned and certifying him as legally free for adoption, the committee shall institute a process of enquiry, which shall include-

(i) A thorough enquiry shall be conducted by the Probation Officer or case worker or Special Juvenile Police Unit as the case may be, shall be conducted and a report in Form XVI containing finding submitted within a maximum period of 1 month;

(ii) Declaration by the placement agency, stating that there has been no claimant for the child even after making notification in atleast one leading news papers, television and radio announcement and after waiting for a period of one month the time which shall run concurrently to the inquiry to be conducted and report submitted under clause (a);

(iii) The Committee shall make a release order declaring the child legally free for adoption within the period of six weeks from the date of application in the case of children below the age of two years and three months in the case of children above two years. Provided that no child above seven years who can understand and express his opinion shall be placed in adoption without his consent.

(3) Procedure in the case of surrender of child.-The following procedure shall be adopted in the case of surrendered child who has parents or guardian. Any parent who voluntarily surrenders his/her right over the child/children in various circumstances the following guidelines shall be adopted by the agency concerned :-

(a) The Social Worker of the concerned agency shall counsel the parents explaining the consequences of adoption and explore the possibility of parents retaining the child;

(b) If the surrender is inevitable to deed of surrender document shall be executed in a non judicial stamp paper in the presence of Child Welfare Committee;

(c) Such a surrendered deed shall explain the reason for surrender and other relevant information of the child. It shall be written in the regional language. The document shall contain the information that parent has a right to revoke the surrendered deed within two months from the date of execution of the said deed;

(d) If both the parents are living, both of them should execute the deed;

(e) If a surrender deed is executed by any one of the parent, in such case the person who executes deed should declare the present position of the second parent. In case of the death of any one parent, the death certificate shall be produced. In such circumstances the report of the Probation Officers shall be called by the Child Welfare Committee and the procedure relating to the abandoned children shall be followed.

(4) Role of licensed or recognised Government and Non-Government Agencies for adoption-

(a) In the case of an abandoned child the recognized agency shall within 48 hours report to the Committee alongwith the copy of the report filed with the Police Station in whose jurisdiction the child was found abandoned;

(b) The adoption agencies may initiate the process of clearance at the earliest, in the case of abandoned children for the purpose within a period of two months and for placing application before the committee for declaring the child legally free for adoption;

(c) In case of a child surrendered by his biological parent or parents by executing a document of surrender, the adoption agency shall make an application directly to the board for giving the child in adoption;

(d) The adoption agencies shall wait for completion of reconsideration time of two months given to the parent or parents;

(e) Serious efforts shall be made for counseling the parents so as to persuade them to retain the child and if the parents are still unwilling to retain then such children shall be kept initially in foster care or arranged for their sponsorship;

(f) In the case of a surrendered or abandoned child who is legally free for adoption the licensed agency shall have the discretion to place the child in pre-adoption foster care under intimation to the board, within one week of its placement pending the final order.

(5) Role of children homes/State-run orphanages as placement agencies.-

The recognised children home and State-run orphanages recognised by the State Government as placement agencies, shall perform the following duties and responsibilities :-

(a) Receiving of applications, screening and identification of prospective adoptive parents;

(b) Conduct a home study report of the prospective adoptive parents upon identification;

(c) Matching a child with the prospective adoptive parents and place the child on temporary Foster Care for a maximum period of six months;

(d) Regular follow-up during Foster Care period and report preparations;

(e) Process the adoption procedure in the Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board;

(f) Co-ordination with voluntary co-ordinating agency;

(g) Maintenance of records relating to adoption;

(h) Profile of children;

(i) Follow-up for at least three years after adoption.

(6) Guidelines for the preparation of home study report.-The following shall be the criteria for the preparation of home study report-

(a) Social status and family background;

(b) Description of homes;

- (c) Standard of living as it appears in the home;
- (d) Current relationship between husband and wife;
- (e) Current relationship between the parents and children (if any children);
- (f) Development of already adopted children (if any);
- (g) Current relationship between the couple and the members of each others family;
- (h) Employment status of the couple;
- (i) Health details such as clinical tests, health conditions, past illness, etc.;
- (j) Economic status of the couple;
- (k) Accommodation for the child;
- (l) Schooling facilities;
- (m) Amenities in the home;
- (n) Reason for wanting to adopt a child;
- (o) Attitude of grand parents and relatives towards adoption;
- (p) Anticipated plans for the adoptive child;
- (q) Legal status of the prospective parents.

(7) Follow-up.-The follow-up of child placed within the country will be as follows :-

- (a) If any replacement (foster care) is effected there should be a regular monitoring and evaluation of the foster care. A professionally trained social worker should visit the family regularly;
- (b) The follow up format should be completed and forwarded by the recognised placement agency to voluntary coordinating agency and the director/commissioner social welfare once in six months;
- (c) The agency should see that legal adoption is effected at the earliest thereby safeguarding the interest of the child;
- (d) Even after legal adoption the agency should keep in touch with the family for a period of three years;
- (e) Post adoptive counseling should be provided by the agency to the adoptive parents.

(8) Records.-The following records and registers shall be maintained by every recognised Childrens Home and State-run Orphanages :-

(a) Admission register;

(b) A separate file on each child in the prescribed format giving full details/history. Relevant legal document of every adoption and child's background/history should be maintained at least for a period of 18 years for future reference;

(c) Register of prospective adoptive parents with details.

(9) Disruption proceedings-

(a) Adopted children or Adoptive Parents or Probation Officers or Social Workers of accredited Children's Homes shall have the right to make complaints or initiate disruption processes by writing to the Child Welfare Committee/Juvenile Justice Board;

(b) After the Child Welfare Committee has consented to the disruption, the child shall be returned to the Children's Home from where he or she was taken. A report of the circumstances under which this decision was taken and the efforts made to sort out any problems shall be recorded and submitted to the Child Welfare Committee, the Department of Social Welfare and the Voluntary Co-ordinating Agency;

(c) The child may be removed and placed in an alternate home/transit home whenever there is serious maladjustment, after obtaining the consent of the Child Welfare Committee;

(d) Upon disruption of a placement the Committee shall recommend alternate placement of the child with adequate provisions for counseling and care.

(10) Juvenile Justice Board in Adoption.-Children who have been dealt with under the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 shall be placed in adoption. The Juvenile Justice Board is the competent authority to place such children in adoption. In addition to the guideline issued by the Government, the guideline on adoption issued by the Central Adoption Resource Agency and the Supreme Court judgment issued from time to time shall apply :-

(a) In case of surrendered child it shall be the duty of the Juvenile Justice Board to ascertain from the parents about the authenticity of the declaration given by the biological parents. While doing so the parents can be informed that their declaration can be used against them as witness;

(b) The Board shall ensure that the child is placed on adoption within the country and licensed agency alone can approach the Juvenile Justice Board for adoption;

(c) The list of approved agencies should be kept in every Juvenile Justice Board.

(11) Juvenile Justice Board and Adoption Procedure.-The Juvenile Justice Board shall ensure the following process for declaring adoption of children:-

(i) The licensed agency shall furnish the following documents with their application for adoption order :-

(a) Licence certificate issued by the Government;

(b) Registration Certificate;

(c) Surrender deed, if any;

(d) Abandonment certificate issued by the Child Welfare Committee (if any);

(e) Authorisation letter from the authorised signatory of the agency, authorising the social worker to file the application before the Juvenile Justice Board;

(f) Child study report and medical report;

(g) Home study report about the prospective parents done by a social worker, voluntary co-ordinating agency or any other licensed adoption agency;

(h) Income certificate of the prospective adoptive parents;

(i) Property certificate of the prospective adoptive parents;

(j) Job certificate of the prospective adoptive parents;

(k) Health certificate of the prospective adoptive parents;

(l) Marriage certificate or evidence of marriage of the prospective adoptive parents;

(m) three referral letters from the respectable people of the society;

(n) A letter of consent for adoption;

(o) Photos of the child and the adoptive parents duly attested by competent person;

(ii) The prospective adoptive parents alongwith the placement agency shall file a joint petition before the Juvenile Justice Board with all the relevant documents. In case of single parent the person shall alone file a petition;

(iii) The concerned institution or agency which offer the child for adoption shall be the co-respondent;

(iv) On admission of an application from a recognised agency for adoption the board shall call for independent enquiry by recognised scrutinizing agency and the scrutiny report shall be submitted within a period of two weeks;

(v) The Board shall undertake a process of enquiry which will include interviewing the prospective parents, verifying the documents and the report of the scrutinizing agency. If the board is satisfied that the placement is in the best interest of the child, it will pass a final order giving permanent custody to the adoptive parent/parents. An order of adoption shall be signed by the Principal Magistrate besides atleast any one of the two members of the board;

(vi) The Board shall fix the date of birth on the report of the medical experts. The Juvenile Justice Board shall direct the appropriate authority to issue a birth certificate incorporating the date of birth, date of adoption and the names of adoptive parents, (vii) As far as possible the time taken for passing an adoption order shall not exceed 3 months of the date of filing. The order shall also include provision for a periodic follow up report either by the Probation Officer/Case Worker or adoption agency to ensure the well being of the child. The period of such follow up shall be not less than 3 years and such other period as the Juvenile Justice Board may direct. The follow up shall be made once in 6 months.

(12) Child Welfare Committee and Adoption Procedure.-The Child Welfare Committee shall ensure the following process for declaring a child who is legally free for adoption :-

(A) The licensed or approved agency should furnish the following documents with petition in duplicate for declaring a child who is legally free for adoption :-

(a) Photograph of the child be affixed on both the petitions;

- (b) Fit Institution Certificate Copy;
 - (c) Licence Certificate issued by the Government;
 - (d) Discharge Summary and Hospital Records in case the child was abandoned in the hospital;
 - (e) Any orders of the Government authorising the Institution to take custody of the children who are abandoned in hospitals or public places;
 - (f) A copy of the temporary custody order;
 - (g) Registration Certificate;
 - (h) Surrender Deed (if any);
 - (i) Authorisation letter from the authorised signatory of the agency authorising Social Worker to file the petitions before the Child Welfare Committee;
 - (j) Publication of the photograph and other details of the child;
 - (k) Photos of the child being taken at the time of admission and the recent photo of the child with a declaration that both photos to the same child;
 - (l) Copy of the report sent to the nearest Police Station together with acknowledgement received from the Police Station;
 - (m) Health status of the child with probable age;
 - (n) Descriptive marks of the child duly certified;
 - (o) Declaration by the Agency that it has furnished all the information available with them and they are bonafide to the best of their knowledge;
- (B) If the Application from the agency shall be rejected if any of the documents is missing and agency has to file a fresh petition subsequently;
- (C) If the application is filed along with the relevant documents as specified in clauses (a) to (o) above the application shall be admitted by the Committee. On admission of an application the Committee shall call for a report of Probation Officer;
- (D) The Child Welfare Committee shall determine the date of birth in the interest of the child based on the report of the medical expert;
- (E) As far as possible the time taken for passing an order shall not exceed 6 weeks in respect of a child who is below 2 years of age and in respect of child above 2 years of age, within 3 months from the date of filing;
- (F) The Child Welfare Committee shall ensure that no child is kept unauthorisedly in any of the organization which is not recognized under the provisions of the Act, either as a fit institution or as Childrens Home or as licensed agency for adoption.

79. Foster Care :-

(1) As far as possible younger children who have been relinquished or destitute shall be referred to adoption rather than foster care in the interest of continued care.

(2) Younger children who are not placed in adoption shall preferably be placed with a couple in individual foster care/group foster care till the child is able to return home whenever family circumstances are considered conducive.

(3) Pre-adolescents may be referred to group foster homes.

(4) Older children may be encouraged to live in peer group homes under the foster care of persons willing to supervise such arrangements.

(5) Foster care, though temporary in nature, may continue, if necessary until adulthood, but should not preclude either prior return to the child's own parents or adoption.

(6) In all matters of foster family care, the prospective foster parents, the appropriate child and his or her own parents shall adequately be participated. The Child Welfare Committee shall be responsible for supervision to ensure the welfare of the child.

(7) Twins and siblings shall not be separated by a foster placement except under extraordinary circumstances. If for some reason they have been separated, arrangement shall be made for them to remain in contact.

(8) The wishes of the child concerning the proposed fostering shall be taken into account before placement.

80. Short term/temporary foster care :-

(1) The temporary foster care refers to physical custody/care of the child till he/she is able to return to the biological family as soon as the family circumstances improve. Temporary short-term foster care shall not exceed four months and temporary long term foster care shall not exceed five years. After five years if the child cannot return to the biological family, the foster care period may be extended or the child placed in a group foster home. The procedure for placements shall be as prescribed by the Central Adoption Resources Agency Guidelines.

(2) The temporary foster care shall be carried out by the Probation Officer/Case Worker/Social Worker, as the case may be under the supervision of the Competent Authority. The total period of temporary foster care shall not exceed five years.

(3) Persons competent to be foster parents.-The following persons may apply to be foster parents :-

(a) A Single Parent;

(b) Couple;

(c) Member of the extended family of the child;

(d) Non-Governmental Organisations or other recognized person/s or agency willing to take responsibility of child/children in individual or group foster care.

(4) Procedure for foster care:

(A) Procedure for selection of parents-

(a) An application to foster a child shall be given to the competent authority in Form XVIII through a Probation

Officer, case worker or to the person in charge of the approved residential home who shall forward the application to the Department of Social Welfare/the Child Welfare Committee.

(b) If the application is prima facie satisfactory then the Child Welfare Committee shall authorize the Probation Officer to undertake the following steps :-

(i) Probation Officer/Case Worker to interview the prospective foster parent/s and assess that he/she is suitable to foster a child. In particular the Probation Officer shall investigate the motivations of the prospective foster parents so as to ensure that the intention is not to employ the child as domestic help.

(ii) To visit the home of the prospective foster parent/s and confirm that it is likely to meet the requirements of the particular child and that the conditions in it are satisfactory. The family home should provide adequate rooms based on the number of children with bath and kitchen and provide a safe environment with adequate sanitary and living conditions to promote health and well being of the child. The Home study report of Foster family shall be given in Form XVII to the Child Welfare Committee;

(iii) To ensure at least two persons who have known the foster parent/s well can vouch for his/her good character and suitability to care for the child;

(iv) To establish the person-in-charge of any Government medical unit in the area that no person in the household of the prospective foster parent/s is suffering from any physical or mental illness likely to affect the child adversely;

(v) To establish from the local authorities or from the Officer-in-charge of the Police Station in the area that no person in the home has a police record or has been convicted of a serious criminal offence rendering it undesirable for the child to associate with that person;

(vi) to ensure that the foster parent/parents have a stable emotional environment within the family;

(vii) To ensure that the foster parent/parents have minimum income to meet their needs and not be dependent on the foster care maintenance payment;

(viii) To ensure that the foster care family is willing to follow rules laid down including regular visits to pediatrician, maintenance of child health record etc.;

(ix) To ensure that the family shall be willing to sign an agreement to return the child to the agency under specified circumstances like disruption, abuse and neglect to the child and where the child has been unable to adjust to the foster family;

(x) To ensure that the foster parent is willing to attend training/orientation programmes prior to placement and thereafter when found necessary; (xi) To ensure that in case of employed parents, adequate child care arrangements are made after school hours; (xii) To ensure that the members of the immediate family living in the same house give their consent to the placement of the foster child.

(B) Procedure for placement of the child-

(a) The Committee shall ensure that the child is examined by a qualified medical practitioner who shall report in writing on the child's physical and mental condition prior to placement. However in the case of an emergency the medical report shall be made within four weeks after the placement.

(b) Ensure that efforts have been made to trace the family before the child is placed.

(c) Ensure that the child has been through a preliminary assessment including:

(i) Mental/Development Assessment.-Suggested reference by the Denver Development Scale or any other suitable

instrument.

(ii) Educational Assessment.-As per the Minimum Levels of Learning Schedule.

(iii) Temperament Assessment.-An assessment of the child's temperament needs to be made based on emotionally, level of activity, attention and concentration ability, sociability levels, aggression, rhythm of food and sleep, child's motivations, dependability, adaptability.

(d) Ensure that the child has been introduced to the couple and has had a minimum of three interactions and two home visits as well as the requisite number of counseling sessions with the concerned Social Welfare Officer/Probation Officer.

(e) On completion of the above process the Probation Officer shall prepare a Home study Report in Form XVII.

(f) If the Home Study Report is approved by the Child Welfare Committee, then the foster parents shall enter into a foster care agreement in Form XX, which includes the rights and responsibilities of the foster parents. Each foster parent shall be given a copy of the agreement. A copy of the undertaking shall also be sent to the concerned Probation Officer/Case Worker and to the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare Department,

(g) The child shall then be placed with the couple/single parent/Group home.

(C) Target Group-

(a) The children from dysfunctional in a state families or from institutions or the children whose biological parents are either incapacitated or in a state of crisis and unable to provide the care and protection to the child;

(b) Foster care is a boon to children without roots growing up in orphanages and child welfare institutions to find an opportunity to lead a family life;

(c) Children who cannot be placed on adoption due to various reasons can be considered for Foster Care;

(d) Foster Care can be either short term or long term depending upon the needs;

(e) De-institutionalization of children and placing them in Foster Care can be made with the concurrence of Child Welfare Committee.

(D) Programme implementation-The Foster Care shall be implemented in each district or for a group of districts through Non-Government Organization which are recognised as fit institutions by Child Welfare Committee/Juvenile Justice Board on the advice of the Commissioner/Director of Social Welfare specifically for this purpose.

(E) Follow-up-

(a) There shall be regular visits carried out by the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer/Social Case Worker, as the case may be so as to protect the best interest of the child;

(b) Review of the placement report to be made every six months by the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. These Reports shall be submitted to the Child Welfare Committee and the Department of Social Welfare;

(c) In case of victimization of the child in the foster home, appropriate action shall be taken against the parents;

(d) When the foster placement begins the person placing the child shall submit to the foster parent a list of immunizations carried out in respect of the child and indicate to the foster parent the list of the other immunizations required to be effected in respect of the child and foster parent shall ensure that those

immunizations are carried out. The foster parents and the district probation and social welfare officer shall at all times keep a record of the immunizations in respect of the child;

(e) Where the child placed with a foster parent is under five years of age, the child shall be medically examined by a competent Medical Officer :-

(i) Within one month after the date of placement; and

(ii) Thereafter once every six months.

(f) Where a child placed with a foster parent is above the age of five years, the child shall be medically examined by medical functionaries once in a year;

(g) The Probation Officer/Case Worker concerned shall, so far as possible assist the foster parent in ensuring the carrying out the requirements.

(F) Disruption-

(a) If the Probation Officer/Case Worker feels that it is in the best interest of the child, he/she may make a report regarding the necessity for disruption and submit it to the Child Welfare Committee;

(b) The Probation Officer/Case Worker shall also produce before the Child Welfare Committee the record of efforts put in to remedy the maladjustment;

(c) The child may be removed and placed in an alternative home/transit home wherever maladjustment occurs, after obtaining the consent of the Child Welfare Committee and giving the foster parents an opportunity to be heard;

(d) In the case of an emergency the child may be removed based on the discretion of the Probation Officer/Case Worker in consultation with the Superintendent and other staff of the children's home, according to conditions such as physical, or sexual abuse, or exploitation;

(e) Upon disruption of a placement the Child Welfare Committee shall recommend alternate placement of the child with adequate provisions for counseling and care.

(G) In case of sickness/death of the child or death of the foster parent-

(a) If a child is seriously ill the foster parent shall as soon as possible inform to the concerned Probation Officer/Case Worker who shall inform the parents/guardians and the Child Welfare Committee;

(b) If the foster child dies, the foster parent shall make every effort to obtain a medical certificate of death and a post mortem report within 24 hours;

(c) He or she shall also immediately inform the Probation Officer/Case Worker concerned, who shall inform the parents/guardians, Department of Social Welfare and the Child Welfare Committee.

(d) In the case where the child has been placed with a single foster parent who has died the child shall be returned to the approved home from where the child was received.

(H) Responsibilities of Child Welfare Committee/Placement Agencies/Children's Home-

(a) Foster care placements shall be made only through recognized/accredited bodies and Probation Officers/Case Workers by the Child Welfare Committee;

(b) The Child Welfare Committee shall develop, maintain, update and employ a written policy and procedures manual;

(c) The placement agencies/childrens home shall satisfy itself that all alternatives to keep the child in his/her family have been explored and that foster care is the optimal choice of care for the child;

(d) The placement agency/childrens home shall identify, screen, orient and provide training to the foster families;

(e) The placement agencies/childrens home along with the Child Welfare Committee shall devise a system to :-

(i) assess the needs of the child and the foster family;

(ii) match the needs of the child with the abilities and resources of the foster family;

(iii) prepare both the child and the foster family for the placement;

(f) The Child Welfare Committee/Placement Agencies/Childrens Home, competent authority or agency shall support the child's contact with the biological family whenever possible and when conducive to the child's best interest;

(g) The Placement Agencies/Childrens Home along with the Child Welfare Committee shall begin permanency planning for the child soon after the placement;

(h) The Child Welfare Committee along with the Placement agencies/Childrens Home shall develop a procedure for participation with the foster family in a periodic mutual review. This review will evaluate the strengths and needs of the foster family for caring for the child and the relationship between the competent authority or agency and the foster family;

(i) The Child Welfare Committee along with placement agencies/Childrens home shall develop a policy to recognize the positive contributions made by foster families to the field of child welfare;

(j) The Child Welfare Committee shall develop written policies and procedures for the closure of foster homes under the different circumstances. This will include voluntary withdrawal of service by foster families as well. The procedure shall provide the foster parent/parents an opportunity to be heard before the decision to withdraw the service is arrived at;

(k) The placement agency/childrens home shall develop individual case records which shall include periodic narrative reports relating to the child and the biological family's involvement with foster care.

81. Sponsorship :-

(1) Sponsorship services shall be considered to supplement the resources of the child and his or her parent or guardian so as to support efforts to reintegrate the child into the community and finance his or her education, vocational training, health care, etc., or to supplement the family income to encourage parent or guardian to fulfil their responsibility to the child.

(2) The State shall provide for the sponsorship of children based on need and availability of resources when they are discharged from the reception unit/shelter home/childrens home/special home/after care institution.

(3) The State Government may allow individuals, institutions, corporate sectors, financial institutions, industries etc. to sponsor or support the following without expecting any gain in return.

(i) Any child or his family shall be supported under sponsorship to withdraw children from child labour/bonded

labour for higher education;

(ii) Any activities pertaining to improve the behaviour of children, through personality development programme;

(iii) Cultural programmes, picnics, holiday camps, medical assistances, immunisation programmes, special medical assistance, etc. inter-school sports activities, creative arts and competition seminars for children involving eminent personalities etc.;

(iv) Any activities pertaining to the job oriented training programmes, establishment of vocational rehabilitation centres, community college etc.;

(v) Establishment of libraries, sports activities, horticulture/sericulture, creative arts and competitions etc. or any other developmental programme;

(vi) Improving infrastructure and amenities, construction or alteration of building etc.

(4) Management.-

(a) The financial Assistance under the sponsorship programme shall be administered by the District Advisory Board. The Board shall process application for sponsorship put up as per provisions on a case by case basis and then accord sanction for the same.

(b) The payment shall be made through the institution from where the child was discharged.

(c) The agency/institution receiving sponsorship shall maintain proper and separate accounts of all the receipts and payments for the programme.

(5) Criteria for selection of children for sponsorship.-The children shall sponsorship on the following conditions :-

(a) Children reinstated with single parent/biological families who are under below poverty line;

(b) Disabled and other special needs children requiring specialized intervention/treatment and referred from any institution or programme under this Act;

(c) Children reinstated into the family, where the parent is disabled or chronically ill but is willing and able to take care of the child;

(d) Where the child requires sponsorship to complete his/her ongoing education/vocational training after discharge from the institution, up to a maximum period of two years;

(e) Any other cases after due consideration.

(6) Duration of the Sponsorship.-The duration of the sponsorship support shall be decided by District Advisory Board on a case by case basis, based on the recommendations of the Probation Officer/Case Worker which has been endorsed by the monitoring and evaluation committee. However the support shall be renewed every year and shall not exceed three years unless under exceptional circumstances.

(7) Procedure for sponsorship support.-

(a) The Probation Officer/Case Worker and Social Worker of the respective reception unit/shelter home/childrens home/after care institution shall visit the home of the child and verify that the child fulfils the criteria mentioned in clause (5) of Rule 82.

(b) Each institution availing of the sponsorship support under the Act, shall accord the responsibility of undertaking all assessments, home visits, documentation, review and follow up of sponsored children to the qualified Probation Officer/Case Worker and Social Worker.

(c) Appropriate proof or record of death/divorce/separation/disability/illness/income of parent or child, shall be verified and attached to the case file and a report shall be prepared and submitted to the District Advisory Board by the Probation Officer/Case Worker and Social Worker.

(d) Follow up of the child once in six months to get an update on the family situation shall be made and a report shall be submitted to the District Advisory Board. Care shall be taken to ensure that the child is getting adequate education, nutrition and health care and the child is free from abuse and exploitation.

(e) All sponsored children shall regularly attend formal schooling/skill training/vocational training unless under special instances of disability or illness of the child, which shall be verified by the Case Worker.

(f) In the event of death of parents at any time the child has to be institutionalized and the sponsorship shall be discontinued. But institutionalisation shall be the last resort.

(g) The child shall not receive sponsorship support from any other source.

(h) Wherever possible, the child shall be referred to other existing education schemes and services.

(i) Appropriate action shall be taken against persons found to be deliberately misusing the sponsorship support.

(j) There shall be a yearly evaluation of the rehabilitation outcomes for children as far as possible and independent consultants shall be employed.

(k) The Department of Social Welfare shall work out the additional modalities of the sponsorship programme through a suitable scheme.

CHAPTER 10 MONITORING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

82. Inspection :-

(1) The Director/Commissioner Social Welfare Department and any other officer authorised by him shall inspect such organization. The programme development monitoring and evaluation cell. The District Advisory Committee, Local Government Authority shall inspect, monitor and evaluate the institutional and non-institutional programmes on Juvenile Justice Administration.

(2) The inspection should not be a fault finding mechanism rather it should be constructive. The Inspecting Officer shall furnish a report to the Director/Commissioner Social Welfare for necessary follow up.

(3) The team may visit the home either by prior intimation or by surprise.

83. Reporting :-

(1) After completing the inspection, the Committee shall be required to submit a report on the findings within the shortest possible time not exceeding fifteen days. The report should include the suggestion, request or complaint as made by the concerned person, an objective evaluation of the compliance of the facilities with the relevant provisions of these rules.

(2) Opinion of other relevant persons including those directly responsible for or named in the complaints shall also be noted and their reasons and explanations noted verbatim.

(3) The inspection committee shall finally make any recommendation regarding any steps considered necessary to ensure compliance.

(4) Any facts discovered by the Inspection Committee which indicate the violation of legal provisions concerning the rights of children or the operation of a juvenile justice institution has occurred shall be communicated to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

84. Follow up action :-

The findings of the inspection and the suggestion of the children shall be taken into consideration by all concerned authorities.

85. Openness and transparency :-

(1) All Home shall be open to visitors with the permission of the Superintendent particularly for the representatives of Local Self Government voluntary organisations, Social Workers, researchers, medicos, academicians, prominent personalities, media and any other person, as the Superintendent considers appropriate keeping in view the security, Welfare and the interest of the child.

(2) The Superintendent of the home shall encourage active involvement of local community in improving the conditions in the homes, if the members of the community want to serve the institution or want to contribute through their expertise.

(3) The Superintendent shall maintain a visitors book. The remarks of the visitors given in visitors Book shall be considered by the Advisory inspecting authority.

(4) While visiting an institution, the visitors shall not say or do anything that undermines the authority of the superintendent is in contravention of the Act or rules or impinges on the dignity of the child.

86. Social Auditing :-

The State Government shall maintain professional research based social audit to monitor and evaluate the functioning of the Homes and programmes/schemes under the Act on the annual basis. This shall be done with the help of leading organizations working with the children, besides autonomous bodies like National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Indian Council for Child Welfare, Indian Council for Social Welfare, Indian Social Institute, Childline India Foundation, National Institute of Social Defence, Central and State level Social Welfare Boards, School of Social Work etc.

87. Monitoring and evaluation :-

(1) Children in need of care and protection are being taken care not only by institutions either run by Government on its own or by a supporting Non-Governmental Organisation financially but also by voluntary organisation on its own resources. All actions concerning children whether undertaken by Government or administrative bodies or Court or by voluntary organisation the best interest of the children shall be the prime consideration.

(2) In each district there shall be a child protection committee being represented by non-governmental organisation, media academicians, philanthropists, Government representatives to monitor and evaluate the child care programmes with the objective of not only to prevent child abuse, illegal trafficking, child prostitution etc., but also to ensure qualitative services to children and intervene in all issues concerning children.

(3) The State Government shall ensure to facilitate the optimum usage of community resources to ensure child protection. To monitor and evaluate child protection there shall be an Ethic Committee consisting of the following persons :-

(1) District Collector -Chairperson

(2) Superintendent/Commissioner of Police -Member

(3) Vice-Chancellor, Principal or Professor or Reader of an academic Institution specialized in Psychology , Criminology, Social Work, Home Sciences, Rural Development etc. -Two Members

(4) Media personnel -Two Members

(5) Non-Governmental Organisations -Three Members

(6) Corporate personnel -Three Members

(7) Joint Director/Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare -Member

(4) The member specified in serial numbers (3) to (6) of sub-rule (3) shall be nominated by the State Government.

(5) The committee shall meet once in six months and review the issue concerning the children related programmes and intervene all matters concerning children. The Chairperson and members shall visit any child care institution whether run by Government on its own or by voluntary organisation with or without financial support from Government.

(6) The term of the committee shall be three years and shall be constituted by the District Collector after three years.

88. State Advisory Board :-

(1) The State Government shall constitute an Advisory Board as required under Section 62 of the Act, consisting of the following:

Minister, Social Welfare Chairman

Secretary, Social Welfare Member

Secretary, Education Member

Secretary, Health Member

Secretary, Home Member

Secretary, Law/Judicial Member

Secretary, Labour and Employment Member

Secretary, Cottage and Small Scale Industries Member

Secretary, Technical Education Member

Secretary, Industries Member

Secretary, Finance Member

Director General Police Member

A representative of UNICEF Member

An Industrialist Member

A Journalist Member

A representative of Press Council Member

Two Social Workers/representatives of Voluntary Organisations Member

Commissioner/Director, Social Welfare Member-Secretary

(2) The Advisory Board may advise to the State Government on the following matters, namely :-

(a) development of Juvenile Justice Secretary through various official and community based Welfare agencies;

(b) the ways and means of mobilising human and material resources to ensure social justice to the juveniles of both categories;

(c) the development of facilities for educational vocational training and rehabilitation for various categories of juveniles coming within the purview of the Juvenile Justice System;

(d) the co-ordination between various sectors of child development in dealing with the problems of Juveniles processed through the law.

(3) The non-official members of the Advisory Board shall be nominated by the State Government on the recommendation of the Director/Commissioner, Social Welfare Department. The non-official members shall hold office for a term of 3 years from the date of nomination and shall be eligible for re-nomination. The non-official member may be terminated by the State Government after giving reasonable opportunity. Any casual vacancy among non-official members shall be filled by the appointment of another non-official who shall hold office so long as the person in whose place is appointed would have held it if the vacancy had not occurred. The procedure for the meetings of the Advisory Board shall be laid down by the State Government.

89. District Advisory Board :-

(1) The State Government shall constitute a District Advisory Board which shall also perform the role of inspecting the programme and activities for the effective implementation of the Act.

The District Advisory Board shall consist of the following :-

1.	Collector	Chairperson
2.	Superintendent of Police	Member
3.	Representative of Zila Panchayat	Member
4.	Chief Medical Officer	Member
5.	Deputy Director, Education	Member
6.	Secretary, Red Cross	Member
7.	Chairperson, Rotary/Lions club	Member
8.	Two Social Workers	Member
9.	Two members of Neighbourhood Committee	Member
10.	Businessman	Member
11.	Two Donors	Member
12.	Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare	Member
13.	Superintendent of concerning Home	Member

(2) Objective.-The District Advisory Board shall review the activities relating to the Administration of Juvenile Justice in the District on the following lines :-

- (a) Review the administration and activities of institutions established under the provisions of the Act;
- (b) Inspect the institutions established under the provisions of the Act and report to the Director/Commissioner of Social Welfare Department;
- (c) Propose suitable programmes for the up-gradation and development of the homes;
- (d) Review the probation work in the district and propose suitable suggestions for effective implementation;
- (e) To give support to the programme for the rehabilitation of inmates in the society;
- (f) To generate financial support to the inmates for their entire development and rehabilitation;
- (g) To create linkages between various agencies working in the field of social welfare for coordination and cooperation. To bring the inmates in the main stream of the society;
- (h) To review the minimum standards ensured in the institutions set up under the Act;
- (i) To review the non-institutional services like Probation, Foster care, Adoption, Sponsorship Programmes etc.;
- (j) To review the inter coordination between the various departments, community based programmes etc. and suggest the suitable remedial measures for effective functioning;
- (k) To propose necessary suggestions to improve the quality of institutional and non-institutional services effectively.

(3) Nomination of non-official members :-

- (a) Nomination of the non-official members of District Advisory Board shall be made by the concerning Collector of the district.
 - (b) The tenure of the non-official members shall be for a period of 3 years. The non-official member may be terminated by the Collector after giving reasonable opportunity.
- (4) Meetings.-The District Advisory Board shall meet once in 3 months.

CHAPTER 11 MISCELLANEOUS

90. Juvenile Justice Fund :-

- (1) The State Government shall create a fund at State level under Section 61 of the Act to be called the Juvenile Justice Fund (hereinafter in this rule referred to as fund) for the welfare and rehabilitation of the child dealt with under the provisions of the Act. Besides voluntary donation.
- (2) The fund shall be used,-
 - (a) to secure the rights and implement programmes for the welfare and rehabilitation of children;
 - (b) to pay grant-in-aid to non-official organizations;

(c) to meet the expenses of State Advisory Board and its purpose;

(d) to do all other things that are incidental and conducive to the above purposes.

(3) The Fund shall be managed and administered by the State Advisory Board.

(4) The assets of the fund shall include all such grants and contributions, recurring or non-recurring, from the Central and State Governments or any other statutory or non-statutory bodies set up by the Central or State Government as well as the voluntary donations from any individual or organization.

(5) Withdrawals shall be made by cheques or requisitions, as the case may be of the State Advisory Board in the case of amounts not exceeding Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) shall be duly signed by the Secretary and the amount exceeding rupees ten thousand shall be duly signed by the Secretary and the Member of the Board of Management to be nominated by the State Advisory Board.

(6) Regular accounts shall be maintained of all money and properties and all income and expenditure of the Fund and shall be audited by notified firm of Chartered Accountants or any other recognized authorities as may be appointed by the Board. The auditors shall also certify that the expenditure from the funds shall be maintained by the Secretary. All contracts and other assurances shall be in the name of the board of management and signed on their behalf by the Secretary and one Member of the board of management authorised by it for the purpose.

(7) The Advisory Board may delegate to one or more of the members such of its powers, which in its opinion are merely a procedural arrangement.

91. Disposal of records/documents :-

The records/documents in respect of children should be kept in a safe place for a period of 7 years and thereafter be destroyed by the order of Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee.

92. Data Bases :-

(1) All the case files maintained by the institutions, the Child Welfare Committee and the Juvenile Justice Board should be computerized and networked so that the data is centrally available.

(2) Data relating to missing or lost children shall be specially computerized and networked locally and centrally through the setting up of Missing Childrens Bureau, which shall facilitate the scanning of childrens photographs along with their basic identifying information. All data relating to missing children shall be disseminated as widely as possible.

(3) Names and addresses of all recognized Childrens Homes, fit institutions and other data bases of organizations, Voluntary Probation Officers, other support service shall be maintained and updated regularly by the competent authorities. Age and sex appropriate facilities as prescribed under Section 34 of the Act, shall also be mentioned in the list.

93. Repeal and Saving :-

The Madhya Pradesh Juvenile Justice Rules, 1988 shall stand repealed immediately after the commencement of these Rules :-

Provided that any action taken, order, made under the provisions of the Rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been taken or made under the corresponding provisions of the Rules.

FORM 1

FORM 1

FORM I
[See sub-rule (10) of Rule 10 and sub-rule (2) of Rule 20]

ORDER FOR SOCIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	
To,	
Probation Officer/Person-in-Charge	
Voluntary Organisation/Social Worker/Case Worker,	
Whereas (1) a report/complaint under Section.....of the Juvenile Justice (Care and	
Protection of Children) Act, 2000 has been received from..... in respect of (name of the child)	
son/daughter of residing at.....	
(1).....& hellip;.....son/daughter of..... ..residing athas	
been produced before the Board/Committee under Section.....of the Juvenile Justice (Care and	
Protection of Children) Act, 2000.	
You are hereby directed to enquire into the character and social antecedents of the said child and submit your social investigation report on or beforeor within such time allowed to you by the Board/Committee.	
Dated thisday of.....20.....	
SEAL	
	(Signature) Principal Magistrate/ Juvenile Justice Board Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee.

FORM 2

FORM 2

FORM II
[See sub-rule (13) of Rule 10]
SUPERVISION ORDE
When the Child is placed under the care of a parent, guardian or other fit person Profile No.of.....20.....
Whereas (name of the child) has this day found to have committed an offence and has been placed under the care of (name)(address)on executing a bond by the saidand the Court is satisfied that it is expedient to deal with the said child by making an order placing him/her under supervision.
It is hereby ordered that the said child be placed under the supervision of.probation officer/case worker, for a period of.subject to the following conditions—
1. That the child along with the copies of the order and the bond executed by the saidwill be produced before the probation officer/case worker named therein
2. That the child will be submitted to the supervision of the Probation Officer.
3. That the child resides at.....for a period of.....
4. That the child will not be allowed to quit the district jurisdiction of.....without the permission of the probation officer/case worker.
5. That the child will not be allowed to associate with bad characters.
6. That the child will live honestly and peacefully, and will go to school regularly/endeavour to earn an honest livelihood.
7. That the child will attend the attendance centre regularly.
8. That the person under whose care the child is placed will arrange for the proper care, education and welfare of the child.
9. That preventive measures will be taken by the person under whose care the child is placed to see that the child does not commit any offence punishable by any law in force in India.
10. The child will be prevented from taking narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or any other intoxicants.

11. That the directions given by the probation officer/case worker from time to time, for the due observance of the conditions mentioned above, will be carried out.
Dated this.....day of.....20.....
(Signature) Principal Magistrate/ Juvenile Justice Board Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee.

FORM 3

FORM 3

FORM III
[See sub-rule (15) of Rule 10 and sub-rule (10) of Rule 20]
ORDER OF DETENTION
Vide sub-section.....of Section.....,sub-section.....& helli p;.....of Section and sub-section.....of Section.....
To,
The Officer-in-charge/Project Manager
.....& helli p;.....
Whereas on the.....day of.....200...& h ellip;.....(of the child) son/daughter of.....aged.....& hellip;.....residing atbeing found in Profile.....to be child in conflict with law/child in need of care and protection under Section.....& h ellip;.....is ordered by me& hellip;....Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board/Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee, under Section.....& h ellip;.....of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 kept in the Special Home/Children Home/Shelter Home.....& he llip;.....for a period of.....
This is to authorize and require you to receive the said child into your and to keep him/her in the Special Home/Children Home/Shelter Homefor the aforesaid order to be there carried into according to law.
Given under my hand and the seal of Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee.
This.....day of.....20.....& helli p;.....
(Signature) Principal Magistrate, Juvenile Justice Board/ Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee
Encl:
Copy of the judgment, if any, of orders, particulars of home and record :
Strike, which is not required.
Previous history under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
Date.....
Order passed including period of detention if any
Section Competent Authority.

FORM 4

FORM 4

FORM IV
[See sub-rule (14) of Rule 10 and sub-rule (11) of Rule 20]
BOND TO BE EXECUTED BY A PARENT/GUARDIAN/RELATIVE OR FIT PERSON IN WHOSE CARE A CHILD IS PLACED UNDER CLAUSE (E), SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 15/SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 39
Whereas I.....being the parent, guardian, relative or fit person under whose care (name of the child has been ordered to be placed by the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee have been directed by the said Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee to execute a bond in the sum of Rs.(Rupees.....& hellip;.....) with one surety*/two sureties. I hereby bind myself on the said& hellip;....being placed under my care I shall have said properly taken care of and I do further bind to myself to be responsible for the good behaviour of the said.....and to observe the following conditions for a period of. years commencing from.....

2. (1) That I shall not change my place of residence without giving previous intimation in writing to the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee through the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer.
(2) That I shall not remove the said from the limits of the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee without previously obtaining the written permission of the Board/Committee.
(3) That I shall send the said daily to school/to such daily work as is approved by the Board/Committee unless prevented from so doing by circumstances beyond my control;
(4) That I shall send the said to an Attendance Centre regularly unless prevented from so doing by circumstances beyond my control;
(5) That I shall report immediately to the Board/Committee whenever so required;
(6) That I shall produce the said.....if he/she seriously misbehaves or absconds from my care;
(7) That I shall render all necessary assistance to the Probation Officer/Case Worker to enable him to carry out the duties of supervision;
(8) In the event of my making default herein. I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs.(Rupees.....).
Dated this.....day of.....20.....
Before me signed
Signature of person executing the bond.
The Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee may enter additional conditions, if any, numbering them properly.
(Where a bond with sureties is to be executed add)
I/We.....of.....….....(place of residence with full particulars).....; hereby
declare myself, surety/ourselves sureties for the aforesaid.....(name of the person executing the bond).....…do and perform and in case of his making fault therein; I/We hereby bind myself/ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Government the sum of Rs.....dated this the.....day of.....20....in the presence of.
(Signed)

FORM 5

FORM 5

FORM V
[See sub-rule (3) of Rule 62]
BOND TO BE SIGNED BY CHILD WHO HAS BEEN ORDERED
Whereas, I.....inhabitant of.....(give full particulars such as house No., road, village/town, tehsil, district, State).....…have been ordered to be sent back to my native place by the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee..... under Section..... of
the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 on my entering into a bond under sub-rule.....of Rule.....of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2003.....to observe the conditions mentioned herein below. Now, therefore, I solemnly promise to abide by these conditions during the period.....
I hereby bind myself as follows :
(1) That during the period I shall not ordinarily leave the village/town/district to which I am sent and shall not ordinarily return to.....or go anywhere also beyond the said district without the prior permission of the Board/Committee;
(2) That during the said period I shall attend work/school in the village/town or in the said district to which I am sent;
(3) That in case of my attending work/school at any other place in the said district I shall keep the Board/Committee informed of my ordinary place of residence.

FORM 6

FORM 6

FORM VI
[See sub-rule (3) of Rule 62]
I.....resident of.....(give full particulars such as house No., road, village/town, tehsil, district, State).....do hereby declare that I am willing to take charge of.....aged.;.....…under the orders of the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee.....; subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) If his/her conduct is unsatisfactory I shall at once inform the competent authority.
(2) I shall do my best for the welfare and education of the said.....as long as he/she remains in my charge and shall make proper provision for his/her maintenance.
(3) In the event of his/her illness, he/she shall have proper medical attention in the nearest hospital.
(4) In undertake to produce him/her before the competent authority when so required.
Dated this.....day of.....20.....
Signature
Signature and address of witness(es) :

FORM 7

FORM 7

FORM VII
[See sub-rule (3) of Rule 61]
I,.....&he llip;...name and designation of the releasing authority.....State Government/UT Administration, do by this order permit son/daughter of.....Caste.....residence number.....who was ordered to be detained in an observation home, special home children home, shelter home, after care home by the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee under Section of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, for term of.....on the.....day of.....20.....and who is now in the.....homes, atto be discharged from the said.....on condition that he/she be placed under the supervision and the authority of.....during the remaining portion of the aforesaid period of stay.
This order is granted subject to the conditions endorsed hereon, upon the breach of any which it shall be liable to revoked.
Dated.....
Place.....
Signature and Designation of Releasing
Ordering Authority
Conditions:
(1) The released person shall proceed to.....and live under the supervision and authority of.....until the expiry of the period of his/her detention unless the remission is sooner cancelled.
(2) He/She shall not, without the consent of the.....remove himself/herself from that place or any other place, which may be named by the said.....
(3) He/She shall obey shall instructions as he/she may receive from the said.....with regard to punctual and regular attendance at employment or otherwise.
(4) He/She shall attend the Attendance Centre at.....regularly.
(5) He/She shall abstain from committing any offence and shall lead a sober and industrious life to the satisfaction of.....
(6) In the event of his/her committing a breach of any of the above conditions the remission of the period of detention hereby granted shall be liable to be cancelled and on such cancellation he/she shall be dealt under sub-section (3) of Section 59 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
I hereby acknowledge that I am aware of the above conditions which have been read over/explained to me and that I accept the same.
(Signature or mark of the released person)
Certified that the conditions specified in the above order have been read over/explained to (Name).....and that he/she has accepted them as the conditions upon which the remission of the period of detention has been granted to him/her and that he/she has been realized accordingly on the.....
Signature and Designation of the Certifying Authority
(i.e. Officer-in-Charge of the institution)

FORM 8

FORM VIII
[See sub-rule (19) of Rule 10]
ORDER OF FINE
Case No.....of.....200....
Whereas.....(name of the juvenile) resident of.....(give full address such as house No., road, village, town, District, etc.) has this day been found guilty of offence under Section.....and has been ordered to pay fine of Rs.and the Juvenile Justice Board is satisfied that it is expedient to deal with the said juvenile by making an order placing him/her under supervision.
It is hereby ordered that the said juvenile be placed under the supervision of. and shall observe the following conditions, namely,—
(1) that he will present himself within 14 days from the date of this order before the Probation Officer named herein and will produce the copy of the order;
(2) that he will submit himself to the supervision of the Probation Officer;
(3) that he will during the period specified herein keep the Probation Officer advised of his place of residence and means of livelihood/place of work/place of education and progress in education;
(4) that he will attend the attendance centre regularly;
(5) that he will not associate with bad character to lead to dissolute life;
(6) that he will live honestly and peaceably and will go to school regularly/endeavour to earn an honest livelihood;
(7) that he will not commit any offence punishable by any Law in force in India;
(8) that he will abstain from taking intoxicants; and
(9) that he will carry out such directions as may from time to time be given by the Probation Officer, for the due observance of the conditions mentioned above.
Dated this.....day of.....200.....
Signature Principal Magistrate Juvenile Court

FORM 9

FORM 9

FORM IX
[See sub-rule (12) of Rule 9]
INFORMATION OF ARREST OF A JUVENILE TO THE PROBATION OFFICER
Name of the Juvenile& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Age& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Son/Daughter of& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Residing at& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Under the care of& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Date and time of arrest& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Place of arrest& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Section under which arrested& hellip;.....
Brief history of the case& hellip;.....&hel lip;....
Whether kept in the Observation& hellip;.....
Home and if so name of the Observation Home?

Date
Signature Officer-in-Charge of Police Station

FORM 10

FORM 10

FORM X
[See sub-rule (13) of Rule 19]
INFORMATION OF ARREST OF A JUVENILE TO HIS/HER PARENT OR GUARDIAN
Whereas (name of the juvenile).....son/daughter of. aged.....resident of.....has been arrested under Section.....and has been kept in the Observation Home at.....will be produced before theJuvenile Court at(on date).....&hell ip;.....
Name of the parent/Guardian
resident of.....Is hereby directed to be present at the Juvenile Justice Board.....On.....at (time).....
Date.....
Signature Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station

FORM 11

FORM 11

FORM XI
[See sub-rule (1) of Rule 72]
SOCIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
SI. No.....
Submitted to the Juvenile Justice Board/Child Welfare Committee..... ;..... (Address)
INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION &n bsp; Probation Department
Profile No. & nbsp; &nbs p; Profile No.
&nbs p; &n bsp; &nbs p;Under section
Title of Profile
Police Station
DETAILS OF PRODUCING AGENT
Name of the person/agency who received, contacted or apprehended the child:
Address :
Phone/Fax/E-mail:
REASON FOR CHILD COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE LAW
If the child is alleged to be in conflict with law, under what Section :
If the child is in need of care and protection, what is the child classified as :
Missing/Lost child
Orphaned/abandoned child
Runaway child
Mentally challenged child

Others
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF THE CHILD
Name.....& hellip;.....
Age.....Sex.....&helli p;..Religion/Occupation.....& hellip;.....
Education.....&h ellip;.....&helli p;.....
Permanent address and all contact information..... ;.....Last address before coming under the purview of the law..... ;.....
Three nearest landmarks to childs present home.....&hel lip;...
FAMILY COMPOSITION
Members of Family.....Name.....&helli p;..Age.....Occupation/Wages.....&helli p;...
Others Details.....&h ellip;..School.....such as.....
Health..... ;.....& hellip;.....
Father/Step Father
Mother/Step Mother
Siblings Other relatives.
FIRST CONTACT DATA
(Data collected at the time of reception, prior to any visit or detailed inquiry)
Date and time the child was found :
Place where the child was found giving details of at least three nearest landmarks :
Condition in which the child was received with specific remarks about Emergency : any serious injury/abuse requiring medical attention
—Description of activity the child was engaged in at the time of being contacted, if relevant such as begging, roaming etc.
Dress : the colour and type of dress worn at the time, condition in which the clothes were, etc.
—Physical condition : hygiene, general health, hunger, injuries any observable disability, etc.
—Emotional condition : whether the child was distressed, appeared lost, asking for help, whether he/she was willing to share information readily, etc. Any specific stress that the child may be currently under and reason for the same as given by the child.
Name and details of relatives/significant persons/organizations known to the child who can provide any further information about him/her.
Details of any personal belongings that the child may choose to reveal on his/her person at the time, which could provide further information about his/her background or circumstances at the time.
Reason for the present circumstances as given by the child :
—Push factors (Le. reasons why child was forced to leave home such as whether he/she complains of abuse/violence within the home/previous residence)
—Pull factors (Le. reasons why child was attracted out of the home by outside influences)
—Attitude towards parents/family as expressed by the child (fear, affection, whether he/she wants to go back home or is seeking alternate shelter, etc.)
HOME STUDY REPORT
Description of home and living conditions
Initial impression of the home

Nature of place of residence (kutchra, pucca, number of rooms, pavement dwelling, locality, etc.)
Present living conditions
Comment on economic status
Functionality of the family and family members
Emotional factors
Physical condition
Social factors
Economic factors
Religious factors
Relationship between family members
Relationship between parents (according to the child and other family members)
Relationship between parents and children (according to the child and other family members)
Relationship with child under investigation (according to the child and other family members)
Parenting skills and practices
Parent attitude towards discipline in the home and childs reaction is there any violence or abuse against the child or other family members?
(According to the child and other family members)
HISTORY OF CHILD
Physical condition—any serious illness, etc.
Medical history/Mental illness/MR etc.
Friends/associates of the child and significant details about them
Habits, interests (moral, recreational, etc.)
Childs interest in education/schooling as expressed by his/her School (attitude toward school, Teacher, class mates and vice-versa)
Work record (jobs held, reasons for leaving, if any)
Vocational interests (attitude towards job or employers)
Outstanding characteristics
REASONS FOR COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE LAW
If the child is considered as being in need of care and protection, what are the reasons given by the child for his/her present circumstances?
If the child is alleged to be in conflict with the law what are the reasons given by the child for having allegedly committed the crime?
Any other significant persons (parent/guardian/social worker/neighbour, . etc. know to the child) opinion of the same?
Reason given by the person who first met/received/apprehended the child In the case of children affected by displacement/disaster/conflict, the social investigation report shall contain the following additional information : Place of origin
Place of separation from family Situation at place of origin and reasons for displacement
Reason for coming to Madhya Pradesh specifically if the child has come from another State.
Period of stay in Madhya Pradesh

Any other family member displaced with the child
Adult who accompanied the child to Madhya Pradesh if not transferred from an Institution under the Act:
Childs relationship with that adult:
Need of the child as assessed by the primary case worker and other expert assessments
Needs, desires and plans as expressed by the child :
RESULT OF INQUIRY
Analysis of the case and tentative conclusions as to the reasons for the neglect or action deemed to be in conflict with the law.
Problem analysis
Summary of personal history
Present situation and context of child focusing on nature, description and cause of neglect/behaviour deemed as being in conflict with law, educational background, relationship with family, history of abuse, history of institutionalization, etc.)
Summary of family history Impression of functionality of family
Other facts of importance, if any, such as significant incidents, which may contribute to the understanding of the child.
Need analysis
Needs of the child as perceived by the child
Needs of the child as perceived by the probation officer/case worker
Any opinion or specific request expressed by the child at the time.
Tentative conclusions:
Is the child likely to have run away from home, is he/she a lost/missing
child, any other tentative conclusion for the child coming to be in the present circumstances.
Any other remarks or specific observations such as any out of the ordinary remarks, behaviour, whether the details given by the child seem to be genuine, etc.
Recommendation regarding treatment and plan for the same.
According to the child taking into account the future plans/aspirations of the child.
As recommended by the Producing agent/Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer.
Signature of the Probation Officer/Case Worker.

FORM 12

FORM 12

FORM XII
[See clause (d) sub-rule (2) of Rule 72]
FORTNIGHTLY PROGRESS REPORT OF PROBATIONER
PART I
Name of the Probation Officer/Case Worker
For the month of
Register No.
Competent Authority
Profile No.
Name of the Child

2. Address :
3. Phone/fax/E-mail
4. Name of the nearest police station
5. Date and time the child/juvenile was found
6. Name of the authority before whom the child/juvenile was produced.
Details of the child/juvenile when found :
Name and alias of the child/juvenile as and if given by the child/juvenile
Approximate age of the child/juvenile
Name and address of the school if given by the child/juvenile
Name of place of work if the child/juvenile was employed
Name and details of relatives or agencies known to the child/juvenile
Details of any personal belonging found on his/her person at the time
Details of any family as given by the child at the time
Reasons for the present circumstances as given by the child/juvenile— what was the predisposing factor in terms of what incident provoked the child/juvenile to leave his/her previous residence and come to be in the present circumstances.
- Push factors Le. reasons why the child/juvenile was forced to leave, such as whether he/she complains of abuse/violence within the home/previous residence.
- Pull factors Le. reasons why child/juvenile was attracted out of the home by outside influences. Place where the child/juvenile was found giving details of atleast three nearest landmarks.
Condition in which the child/juvenile was found with specific remarks about
- Emergency : whether there was any serious injury/abuse requiring medical attention.
- Description of the activity the child was engaged in at the time of being found
- Dress : the colour and type of dress worn at the time, condition in which the clothes were
- Physical condition: Hygiene, general health, hunger, injuries, any observable disability
- Emotional condition: whether the child was distressed, appeared lost, asking for help, whether he/she was willing to share information readily.
- Attitude towards parents/family as expressed by the child/juvenile (fear, affection, whether he/she was willing to go back home or is seeking alternate shelter)
- Any outstanding observations (any out of the ordinary remarks, behaviour, whether the details given by the child seem to the genuine, etc.)
- Any opinion or specific request expressed by the child at the time:
Note.—Information for this report should be taken from documents maintained by the previous institution and Xerox copies of the same should be enclosed. In case the Child/juvenile has been referred from an organisation which uses Form (A-I) pertaining to the producing agent, the Xerox form may be used for this Section A of Form C.

FORM 14

FORM 14

FORM XIV
[See sub-rule (1) of Rule 69]
REVIEW SHEET
(1) Degree of overall adjustment to placement
Poor Average Fair Good Very good According to the child
According to the Primary case worker

Reasons for the same as given by the child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker
Recommendations for the future
(2) Participation in the daily activities of the Institution
Poor Average Fair Good Very good
According to the child
According to the Primary Case Worker
Reasons for the same as given by the child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker
Recommendations for the future
(3) Performance in academics (if applicable)
Poor Average Fair Good Very good
Reasons for the same as given by the child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker
Reasons for the same given by the teacher/s
Reasons for the same as given by the parents/guardian (if applicable)
Recommendations for the future.
(4) Performance in vocational training (if applicable)
Poor Average Fair Good Very good
Reasons for the same as given by child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker
Reasons for the same given by the teacher/s
Reasons for the same as given by the parents/guardian (if applicable)
Recommendations for the future
(5) General Behaviour
Any significant changes in behaviour (positive or negative with specific observations on emotional status, coping strategies)
Opinion of the child and reasons for the same as given by the child Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker Recommendations for the future
(6) Health Status
any significant changes in health
as reported by the medical officer
as observed by the primary case worker
any specific complaints that the child has to make at the time of the review
Reasons for the same as given by the child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker

Reasons for the same as given by the parents/guardian (if applicable)
Action to be taken
(7) Attempts of the child to enhance his/her behaviour/performance record
Poor Average Fair Good Very good
Reasons for the same as given by child
Reasons for the same as concluded by the Primary Case Worker
Any special achievements
Suggestions/Recommendations for the future
(8) Any incidents that have taken place during the interim period of previous review and the present review that needs to be recorded
Nature of incident
Opinion of the child, parent/guardian and case worker about the
cause result of that incident
Implications for the child's progress
(9) Any points brought up by the child with regard to his/her review report
(10) Any other relevant observations or information Recommendations

FORM 15

FORM 15

FORM XV
[See clause (a) of Rule 73]
CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN AND PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION WITH REGARD TO CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION
Missing
Abandoned
Mentally ill or seriously Retarded
Alleged to be in conflict with law
Social History
Note.—This information shall be recorded by the Social Case Worker and updated regularly as and when additional information is received about the child.
(1) Parents :
Both alive and together
Both alive but separated
Mother and step-mother alive
Father and step-father alive
One of the parents dead (single parent)
Looked after by step-mother/father
Both not alive
Not known

(2) Guardians Maternal uncles/aunts Relatives
Grandmother/father/parents Neighbours community
(3) Child and the address
Very clear and can be located
Clear but difficult to locate—nearby major places told by the child is located
Clear but not locatable-describes family surroundings in detail Description very poor
(4) Economic situation at home Earnings of the family per month
Home—jhopdi, small thatched house, small concrete house, good house
Family—begging, migrating, stationary
Meals per day
At home—cycle, Car, Fan, TV, Radio, Cooker
Clothes worn are torn. Last a child had a new one.
Footwear.
(5) Child wants to go home Afraid of home Crying to go home Indifferent
Not wanting to go home
(6) Parents/relatives are aware
Parents know that the child is here—voluntary admission
Parents have been told by the child but do not know that the child is here
Parents/guardian do not know
Child did not tell anybody
(7) Torture to the child/loved by whom
Father drinks and beats
Work situation—owner beats repeatedly
If the child do not earn the family members beat
Beaten by friends
Beaten by teachers
Loved by parents/guardians
Loved by whom in the family other than the parents
Loved by someone outside the family
(8) Child leaving home—habit
Child has left home for the first time
Has left home more than once
Child has a habit of leaving home and returning home repeatedly
Child is advised by the parents to leave home.
(9) Members in the child's family and their work

Father/guardian
Mother
Younger brother
Elder brother
Younger sister
Elder sister
(10) Reasons as to why the child left home.

FORM 16

FORM 16

FORM XVI
[Item (i) of clause (b) of sub-clause (2) of Rule 78]
ENQUIRY REPORT OF PROBATION OFFICER TO DECLARE A CHILD AS LEGALLY FREE FOR ADOPTION
NAME OF THE PROBATION OFFICER
DISTRICT
P.E.NO.
DATE:
(1) Details of the child against whom the abandoned certificate is requested.
(a) Name
(b) Age
(c) Identifications marks etc.
(2) Name and address of the organisation which has filed the petition before the Child Welfare Committee.
(3) Whether the Organisation was Licensed to process Adoption? If so, the details are to be furnished including the validity of licence granted.
(4) Date of application filed before the Child Welfare Committee.
(5) Child Welfare Committee No. and Date of reference to the Probation Officer.
(6) How the organisation received the child (The details such as sources, information, place of abandoned, date and time to take charge of the child etc., are to be furnished).
(7) Whether the organisation has sent a report to the nearest Police Station about the Receipt of the child? If so, details are to be furnished.
(8) Whether the organisation has sent a report to the Child Welfare Committee about the Receipt of the child (details are to be furnished).
(9) The action taken by the Police to identify the Biological parents or the interested guardians. Details are to be furnished.
(10) The action initiated by the organisation to trace the Biological parents or the interested guardians. Details are to be furnished.
(11) The detailed enquiry conducted by the Probation Officer.
(12) Recommendation.
Probation Officer/Social Worker

FORM 17

FORM 17

FORM XVII

[See item (ii) of sub-clause (b) of clause (A) of sub-rule (4) of Rule 80]
HOME STUDY OF FOSTER FAMILY
Home Study Report shall contain the following :
1. Identifying information such as background information of the foster parent/parents including identifying information, education, family history, medical history, employment history, residence and facilities, lifestyle, parenting/child care experience and the motivation to take child in foster care, duration of foster care offered, supported by necessary documents such as certificates of proof of age, proof of marriage, general health certificate, income statement, letters of reference, consent of persons residing in the family, photographs of the couple, photos of child. Case study of the child.
2. Antecedents of the prospective foster family including :
Their own childhood experiences, upbringing and interpersonal relationships.
Information on other members of the family
Attitude of the children and relatives of the foster family towards the foster care plan
Social, ethno-cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the prospective foster family
Sanctions against any charges of criminal offence and child abuse
3. Recent photograph of the family.
4. Physical, intellectual, emotional and educational status of prospective foster family.
5. Medical report on the family's health status and health history.
6. Employment and financial assets.
7. Accommodation and community environment.
8. Motivation.
9. Ability to provide nurturing care and supervision in an atmosphere of affection and moral and material security.
10. Statement of positive reference and emotional support from relatives, friends, community.
11. Assessment by a multidisciplinary support team of professionals (as far as possible) stating :
Their reasons for approving the prospective foster parent/s Details of the child (age, sex, acceptance of siblings, special needs child etc.) they would prefer to adopt and are capable of parenting.

FORM 18

FORM 18

FORM XVIII
[See sub-clause (a) of clause (A) of sub-rule (4) of Rule 80]
APPLICATION FORMAT FOR FOSTER CARE
Name of the Applicant.....
Married/SingleAge.....&hell ip;.....
Address.....&hel lip;..... ;.....
Tel. No.& hellip;.....&hel lip;..... ;...
Number of children.& hellip;.....Age.....
Employment of Applicant.....
Employment of Husband.....
Employment of Wife :& hellip;.....&hel lip;.....
Other Sources of Income& hellip;.....
Have you ever fostered a child before? (If so give particulars)

Name of the Child	Age	Period of Foster Care
.....	&nb sp;
.....	&nb sp;
Reasons to Foster:		
.....&hell ip;		
.....		
Are you willing to undertake short-term foster care?		
Yes No		
If Yes, specify the Period.....&h ellip;.....		
References (Name and Address of two persons)		
Age, Sex and other specifications of child you desire to foster:		
Date.....		

FORM 19

FORM 19

FORM XIX				
[See sub-rule (1) of Rule 43]				
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE				
Taluk	 	 	 	Town/Village
District:				
1. Name of the institution.				
2. Date of establishment				
3. Please furnish the details under which Act, the registration is made with No., Date, place of registration etc.				
4. Sources of funds with details.				
5. Names of members of governing body and their addresses				
6. Activities of the organization				
7. If financial assistance is received for any activities/programmes from State/Central Quasi Government/other funding agencies including foreign grant the details may be furnished.				
8. Infrastructure available				
(a) Total area of the campus				
(b) Plinth area of each floor of the building and number of floors.				
(c) Play grounds				
(d) Details of buildings for academic programmes cubical areas of each Class room.				
(e) Details of vocational inputs and the Plinth area for Vocational centre. Cubical areas as each trade.				
(f) Kitchen, dormitories, prayer hall etc.				
(g) Facilities for Primary education, Secondary education, Higher Secondary Education.				

(h) If no school section is attached the distance of out side school from the campus.
(i) Details of library, indoor games, science lab etc.
(if available)
Nearest hospital (Government) address and distance.
9. Sanitary conditions in the institutions
10. Water resources whether adequate or not should be spelled out.
11. Address for communication including grams, Fax, E-mail etc.
12. Name and address of the contact persons.
13. Details of staff in their existing programmes.
14. Any other relevant information
15. Resolution of the governing body.
DECLARATION
On behalf of the management of the organisation, I hereby declare that the Management shall fulfil all conditions specified in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the rules relating thereto and I promise to comply with all the conditions laid down for certificate being dealt with by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as laid down by the said Act and rules relating thereto and to furnish such returns as may be required by the Commissioner/Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare.

FORM 20

FORM 20

FORM XX
[See sub-clause (f) of clause (B) of sub-clause (4) of Rule 80]
FOSTER CARE AGREEMENT
I/We (name of foster parent/s.....who received (name of child).....in my/our home on (date).....from..... … p;.....undertake that we will do all the following :
Ensure that the childs Physical Needs are met:
Meet the childs basic needs for food, clothing and shelter
Feed the child nourishing meals on a regular basis
Regularly check the child clothing needs and keep the child well clothed year around
Provide for the childs personal care, health and hygiene needs
See that the child is clean and well groomed. Teach personal hygiene methods when necessary
That the childs medical needs are regularly checked and met Assure that the child follows a health, structured daily routine
Provide opportunities for the child to get regular and sufficient exercise
Ensure that the childs emotional needs are met:
Include the child in all family activities
Express affection often. Demonstrate affection in appropriate, healthy ways
Seek to establish supportive relationship with childs biological family
Never speak negatively about the childs family or history. Listen and empathize
Help children advance through the grieving and adjustment process that accompanies

removal from their homes and placement
Respect confidentiality of the child
Ensure that the child's Educational needs are met:
Enrol the child in a school
Provide for daily attendance at school
Provide a quiet physical space for the child to complete school assignments
Monitor the child's educational progress Attend any after school meeting required Provide
access to after school activities, sports etc.
Ensure Discipline tasks are undertaken :
Provide consistent and realistic discipline and guidance that is age appropriate and does
not involve corporal punishment
Work with Probation Officer/Social Welfare Officer :
Attend all meetings and participate fully
Provide adequate information regarding the child's progress, behaviours at home and
school to the probation officer/social welfare officer
Notify the probation officer/social welfare officer immediately in all emergencies
Submit all requested documents in a timely manner
Participate in planning for the child—permanency, treatment, options etc.
Inform the probation officer/social welfare officer concerned immediately of plans to
change residence and address
Adhere to procedures and principles laid down in the Juvenile Justice (Care and
Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Rules
Agree that the social welfare officer/probation officer can remove the child from the home
in the case of violation of any of the rules laid down under this Act.
(Address of Foster Parents)
.....
(Signed Foster Mother)

FORM 21

FORM 21

FORM XXI
[See clause (o) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 72]
HISTORY SHEET
(History Sheet of Licence discharged pupils)
1. Serial number
2. Name of the pupil discharged on licence
3. Sex, Age, Religion

4. Address of the child			
5. Name of the institution and child's admission number			
6. Order No. and date of Competent Authority Who orders the placement			
7. Period of placement and Actual date of discharge			
8. Date of Discharge on Community based Programme			
9. Educational standard in the Institution			
10. Vocational Training (if any) undergone in the Institution			
11. Number and Date of release on Community Based Programme			
12. Whether discharged on Community based under Programme under Family Assistance Scheme			
Name of the Supervising Probation Officer.....&h ellip;.....&helli p;			
Address of the Probation Officer.....&h ellip;.....&helli p;			
Date from which the Probation Officer takes Charge of this Licence.....			
(Follow up sheet shall be added).			
CONTINUATION SHEET/FOLLOW-UP SHEET			
Date of admission in the Main Unit	Recommendation of the Classification Committee	Reason for admission Details of the caustic factors for admission	
			(a) Educational input
			(b) Vocational training
			(c) Personality Development Programmes
			(d) Other treatment programmes
			Date..... FOLLOW-UP DETAILS

FORM 22

FORM 22

FORM XXII
[See sub-rule (5) of Rule 55]
MEDICAL HISTORY SHEET
Name of the child.....&helli p;.....Adm. No..... ;.....
Age.....& hellip;.....
Address of the parent/guardian.....&h ellip;.....permanent.....Present.....& hellip;.....
Date of admission.....& hellip;.....
Order No. and date of the Competent Authority who orders the Admission.....
Probable date of discharge.....& hellip;.....&hel lip;.....

Height and Weight at the time of admission.....& hellip;.....& hellip;.....
Physical structure.....& hellip;.....& hellip;.....& hellip;.....
Health status of the child at the time of admission.....& hellip;.....
Present/Absent/Not known
(a) Respiration disorder
(b) Hearing impairment
(c) Eye diseases
(d) Dental diseases
(e) Cardiac diseases
(f) Skin diseases
(g) Sexually transmitted diseases
(h) Neurological disorders
(i) Mental handicap
(j) Physical handicap
(k) Others (pi. Specify)
(l) History of child (in gist)
(m) History of parent/guardian (gist)

FORM 23

FORM 23

FORM XXIII	
[See clause (a) of sub-rule (5) of Rule 73]	
CASE HISTORY FORMAT A. PERSONAL DATA	
1. Name	&nbs p; Male/Female
	&nbs p; &n bsp; (Tick the appropriate category)
2. (a) Age at the time of admission	
(b) Present age	
3. Religion	
Hindu—O.C./B.C./M.B.C./S.C./S.T.	
Muslim	
Christian	
Others (Please specify)	
4. Location of Residence Urban/Sub-urban/Rural/Slum/Industrial/Others (Please specify)	
5. Native District and State	
6. Description of the Housing	
(i) Concrete building/tiled House/Hut/On the Street/others (Please specify)	
(ii) Three bed room/two bed room/one bed room/no separate bed room	
(iii) Owned/rental	

7. By whom the Juvenile was brought before the Child Welfare Committee
(i) Police Local Police/Juvenile Aid Police Unit/Railway Police/Women Police
(ii) Probation Officers/Social Welfare
(iii) Social Welfare Organisation
(iv) Social Worker
(v) Parent (s) Guardian (s) (Pl. specify the relationship)
(vi) Child himself/herself
8. Reasons for leaving the family
(i) Abuse by Parent(s) Guardian(s)/Step parent(s)
(ii) In search of employment
(iii) Peer group influence
(iv) Incapacitation of parents
(v) Criminal behaviour of parents
(vi) Separation of parents
(vii) Demise of parents
(viii) Poverty
(ix) Others (PL specify)
9. Types of abuse met by the child
(a) Verbal abuse—Parents/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
(b) Physical abuse
(c) Sexual abuse—Parent/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
(d) Others Parent/Siblings/employers/Others (Pl specify)
10. Types of ill-treatment met by the child
(i) Denial of food Parents/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
(ii) Beaten mercilessly Parents/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
(iii) Causing injury Parents/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
(iv) Others (Pl specify) Parents/Siblings/Employers/Others (Pl specify)
11. Exploitation faced by the child
(i) Extracted work without payment
(ii) Little (Low) wage with longer duration of work
(iii) Others (PL specify)
12. Health Status of the child before admission
(i) Respiratory disorders Present/Not known/Absent
(ii) Hearing impairment Present/Not known/Absent

(iii) Eye diseases Present/Not known/Absent
(iv) Dental Present/Not known/Absent
(v) Cardiac diseases Present/Not known/Absent
(vi) Skin diseases Present/Not known/Absent
(vii) Sexually transmitted diseases Present/Not known/Absent
(viii) Mental handicap Present/Not known/Absent
(ix) Physical handicap Present/Not known/Absent
(x) Others (Pl specify) Present/Not known/Absent
13. With whom the child was staying prior to admission
(i) Parent(s) Mother/Father/Both
(ii) Guardian(s) Relationship
(iii) Friends
(iv) On the Street
(v) Night Shelter
(vi) Orphanages/Similar Homes/Hostels
(vii) Others (PL specify)
14. Visit of the parants to meet the child prior to institutionalization After institutionalization Frequently/Occasionally Rarel/Never Frequently/Occasionally/
15. Visit of child to his famil prior to institutionalization Frequently/Occasionally/Rarely/during festival times/during summer hoildas/whenever fallen sick/never
After institutionalization Frequently/Occasionally/Rarely/during festival times/during summer holidays/whenever fallen sick/never
After institutionalisation
16. Correspondence with parents prior to institutionalization Frequently/Occasionally/Rarely/during festival times/during summer holidays/whenever fallen sick/never After institutionalization Frequently/Occasionally/Rarely/during festival times/during/summer holidays/whenever fallen sick/never
B. CHILDHOOD HISTORY (Upto the age of 12 years)
17. Diet of Mother during pregnancy
(i) Taken nutritious diets
(ii) Ordinary diet
(iii) Inadequate food intake.
18. Health during pregnancy
(i) Mother infected with contagious diseases
(ii) Mother consumed/used contraceptives
(iii) Mother met with accident/injured
(iv) Intake of antibiotics
(v) No such details available
19. Birth details

(i) Normal delivery/prolonged delivery/caesarian																					
(ii) Under weight/Normal weight/over weight																					
20. Details of immunisation provided																					
21. Details of handicap																					
(i) Hearing impairment By Birth/After accident/diseases																					
(ii) Speech impairment By Birth/After accident/diseases																					
(iii) Physical handicap By Birth/After accident/diseases																					
(iv) Mental handicap By Birth/After accident/diseases																					
(v) Others (Pl. specify)																					
22. Household composition																					
S. No.	Relation-ship	Age	Sex	Edu-cation	Occu-pation	Income	Health	History of Mental illness	Hadicaps	Habit	Socialisation										
23. Type of family																					
Nuclear family/Extended family/Joint far																					
24. Relationship among the family memb																					
(i) Father and mother Cordial/Not cordial																					
(ii) Father and child Cordial/Not cordial/I																					
(iii) Mother and child Cordial/Not cordial,																					
(iv) Father and siblings Cordial/Not cordi																					
(v) Mother and siblings Cordial/Not cordi																					
(vi) Juvenile and siblings Cordial/Not cor																					
25. History of crime committed by family																					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>S.No.</td> <td>Relationship</td> <td>Nature of Crime</td> <td>Arrest if any made</td> <td>Peric comr</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">1. Father</td> </tr> </table>												S.No.	Relationship	Nature of Crime	Arrest if any made	Peric comr	1. Father				
S.No.	Relationship	Nature of Crime	Arrest if any made	Peric comr																	
1. Father																					

	2. Step-Father
	3. Mother
	4. Step-Mother
	5. Brother
	(i)
	(ii)
	(iii)
	(iv)
	6. Sister
	(i)
	(ii)
	(iii)
	(iv)
	7. Child
	8. Others (uncle/aunty/grandmother)
	26. Properties owned by the family (I) La specify the area) Hosuehold articles Cow: vehicle two wheeler/Four wheeler/(lorry/ (iv) Other (PL specify)
	27. Marriage details of family members
	(i) Parents Arranged/Special Marriage/Lo
	(ii) Brothers Arranged/Special Marriage/l

	(iii) Sisters Arranged/Special Marriage/Lc
	28. Social activities of family members
	(i) Participate in social and religious func
	(ii) Participated cultural activities
	(iii) Does not participate in social and rel
	(iv) Not known
	29. Parental care towards Juvenile before
	(i) Over protection
	(ii) Affectionate
	(iii) Attentive
	(iv) Not affectionate
	(v) Not attentive
	(vi) Rejection
	C. ADOLESCENCE HISTORY (Betweer
	30. Puberty
	Early
	Middle age
	Late
	31. Details of delinquent behaviour if any
	(i) Stealing

	(ii) Pick pocketing														
	(iii) Arrack selling														
	(iv) Drug pedaling														
	(v) Petty offences														
	(vi) Violent crime														
	(vii) Rape														
	(viii) None of the above														
	(ix) Others (Pl specify)														
	32. Reason for delinquent Behaviour														
	(i) Parental neglect														
	(ii) Parental overprotection														
	(iii) Parents criminal Behaviour														
	(iv) Parents influence (negative)														
	(v) Peer group influence														
	(vi) To buy drugs/alcohol														
	(vii) Others (PI. specify)														
	33. Habits														
	<table border="1"> <tr><td>A</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>(i) Smoking</td><td>(i) wat</td></tr> <tr><td>(ii) Drinking</td><td>(ii) Go</td></tr> <tr><td>(iii) Drug abuse (specify)</td><td>(iii) Re</td></tr> <tr><td>(iv) Gambling</td><td>(iv) Re</td></tr> <tr><td>(v) Prostitution</td><td>(v) No</td></tr> <tr><td>(vi) None of the above</td><td></td></tr> </table>	A		(i) Smoking	(i) wat	(ii) Drinking	(ii) Go	(iii) Drug abuse (specify)	(iii) Re	(iv) Gambling	(iv) Re	(v) Prostitution	(v) No	(vi) None of the above	
A															
(i) Smoking	(i) wat														
(ii) Drinking	(ii) Go														
(iii) Drug abuse (specify)	(iii) Re														
(iv) Gambling	(iv) Re														
(v) Prostitution	(v) No														
(vi) None of the above															

	34. Employment details			
	Employment details of the Juvenile prior Home.			
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SI No.</td><td>Details of Employment</td><td>Dur</td></tr> </table>	SI No.	Details of Employment	Dur
SI No.	Details of Employment	Dur		
	(i) Cooly			
	(ii) Rag picking			
	(iii) Mechanic			
	(iv) Hotel Work			
	(v) Tea Shop Work			
	(vi) Cycle Shop work			
	(vii) Shoe Polish			
	(viii) House hold works			
	(ix) Others (PL specify)			
	D. EMPLOYMENT DETAILS :			
	35. Details of income utilisation			
	(i) Sent to family to meet family need			
	(ii) For			
	(iii) For dress materials			
	(iv) For gambling			
	(v) For prostitution			
	(vi) For alcohol			

	(vii) For drug
	(viii) For smoking
	(ix) Savings
	36. Details of Savings
	(i) With employers
	(ii) With friends
	(iii) Bank/Post Office
	(iv) Others (Pl. specify)
	37. Duration of working hours
	(i) Less than six hours
	(ii) Between six and eight hours
	(iii) More than eight hours
	E. EDUCATIONAL DETAILS :
	38. The details of education of the Juven admission to Juvenile Home.
	(i) Illiterate
	(ii) Studied upto V std.
	(iii) Studied above V Std. but below VIII
	(iv) Studied above VIII Std. but below X
	(v) Studied above X Standard

	39. The reason for leaving the school
	(i) Failure in the class last studied
	(ii) Lack of interest in the school activities
	(iii) Indifferent attitude of the teachers
	(iv) Peer group influences
	(v) To earn and support the family
	(vi) Sudden demise of parents
	(vii) Rigid school atmosphere
	(viii) Abstention followed by running away
	(ix) Other (Please specify)
	40. The details of the school in which studied
	(i) Corporation/Municipal/Panchayat Unions
	(ii) Government/Backward Class Welfare
	(iii) Private Management (iv) Convents.
	41. Medium of instruction Hindi
	Tamil
	English
	Malayalam
	Telugu
	Kannada

	Other language (Please specify)
	42. After admission to Juvenile Home the from the date of admission till date.
	No. of years Class studied Promoted,
	43. Vocational training undergone from t into Juvenile Home till date.
	No. of years Name of Vocational trade
	44. Extra curricular activities developed f admission into Juvenile Home till date.
	(i) Scout
	(ii) Sports (Please specify)
	(iii) Athletics (Please specify)
	(iv) Drawing
	(v) Painting
	(vi) Others (Please specify)
	F. SOCIAL HISTORY
	45. Details of friendship prior to admissi
	(i) Co-workers
	(ii) School/Classmate
	(iii) Neighbours
	(iv) Others (Pl. specify)
	46. Majority of the friends are

	(i) Educated
	(ii) Illiterate
	(iii) The same age group
	(iv) Older in age
	(v) Younger in age
	(vi) Same sex
	(vii) Opposite sex
	47. Details of membership in group
	(i) Associated with cine fans association
	(ii) Associated with Religious gr
	(iii) Associated with arts and sports club
	(iv) Associated with gangs
	(v) Associated with voluntary social servi
	(vi) Others (Pl. specify)
	48. The position of the juvenile in the gr
	(i) Leader
	(ii) Second level leader
	(iii) Middle level functionary
	(iv) Ordinary member
	49. Purpose of taking membership in the

	(i) For Social service activities
	(ii) For leisure time spending
	(iii) For pleasure seeking activities
	(iv) For deviant activities
	(v) Others (Pl. specify)
	50. Attitude of the group/league/.
	(i) Respect the social norms and follow t
	(ii) Interested in violating the norms
	(iii) Impulsive in violating the rule
	51. The location/meeting point of the grc
	(i) Usually at a fixed place
	(ii) Places are changed frequently
	(iii) No specific places
	(iv) Meeting point is fixed conveniently
	52. The reaction of the society when the of the family.
	(i) Supportive
	(ii) Rejection
	(iii) Abuse
	(iv) Ill-treatment

	(v) Exploitation
	53. The reaction of the police towards ch were dealt with—
	(i) Passionate
	(ii) Cruel
	(iii) Abuse
	(iv) Exploitation
	(v) Ill-treatment
	54. The response of the general public to