

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
SUO MOTU WRIT PETITION (C) NO.4 OF 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:

In Re: Contagion of Covid-19 Virus in Children Homes

**NOTE FOR HEARING**  
**ON 09<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2020**

PAPER BOOK  
[For Index, kindly see inside]

GAURAV AGRAWAL, ADVOCATE  
[Filed on: 08.10.2020]

**INDEX**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>NAME OF STATES/UTs</b>	<b>PAGE NOS.</b>
1	<b>Note for hearing on 09<sup>th</sup> October, 2020</b>	1-5
2	<b><u>ANNEXURE-1</u></b> Copy of the letter of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights dated 24.09.2020	6-25

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION  
SUO MOTU WRIT PETITION (C) NO.4 OF 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:

In Re: Contagion of Covid-19 Virus in Children Homes

**NOTE FOR HEARING ON 09<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2020**

- 1) By way of the present note, the undersigned requests this Hon'ble Court to consider the letter of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights [NCPCR] dated 24.09.2010. The undersigned has been sent a copy of letter dated 24.09.2020 written by Senior Consultant, Legal Division, NCPCR to all District Magistrates/Collectors of Karnataka. The said letter is under the following subject:-

"Subject: Regarding Repatriation and Restoration of Children placed in Children Homes."

- 2) By referring to the order dated 03<sup>rd</sup> April, 2020 passed by this Hon'ble Court in the present matter, the NCPCR has taken *suo motu* cognizance under Section 13(1)(j) of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005<sup>1</sup> with a view to ensure repatriation of all

---

<sup>1</sup> 13.(1) The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

- (j) inquire into complaints and take *suo motu* notice of matters relating to,-  
(i) deprivation and violation of Child rights,  
(ii) non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;  
(iii) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and

children staying in various CCIs [Child Care Institutions] across the Nation, except SAA and Observation Homes. [para 9]

- 3) In paragraph 11 of letter dated 24.09.2020, the NCPCR has "requested" the addressee to immediately produce all Children in Need of Care and Protection [CNCP] staying in the CCIs, before the concerned Child Welfare Committees [CWC] for their immediate repatriation and restoration.
- 4) In paragraph 12(c) of the above letter, the NCPCR has further observed that poverty cannot be assumed to be a justification for not repatriating and restoring the children by the CWCs. Copy of the letter of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights dated 24.09.2020 is annexed as Annexure-1. [pg. 6-25]
- 5) It is submitted that while there is no doubt about the principle of family responsibility and the principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort, the responsibility of taking care of the Children in Need of Care and Protection is *interalia* on the CWC under Section 30 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 [JJ Act 2015], which is quoted below:-

*"30. The functions and responsibilities of the Committee shall include-*

- (i) taking cognizance of and receiving the children produced before it;*
- (ii) conducting inquiry on all issues relating to and affecting the safety and wellbeing of the children under this Act;*

- (iii) *directing the Child Welfare Officers or probation officers or District Child Protection Unit or non-governmental organisations to conduct social investigation and submit a report before the Committee;*
- (iv) *conducting inquiry for declaring fit persons for care of children in need of care and protection;*
- (v) *directing placement of a child in foster care;*
- (vi) *ensuring care, protection, appropriate rehabilitation or restoration of children in need of care and protection, based on the child's individual care plan and passing necessary directions to parents or guardians or fit persons or children's homes or fit facility in this regard;*
- (vii) *selecting registered institution for placement of each child requiring institutional support, based on the child's age, gender, disability and needs and keeping in mind the available capacity of the institution;*
- (viii) *conducting at least two inspection visits per month of residential facilities for children in need of care and protection and recommending action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government;"*  
[emphasis supplied]

6) The CWC is statutorily empowered to pass orders under Section 37 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. The process of rehabilitation and social integration is provided under Section 39 of the Act for which the CWC passes appropriate orders. Under Section 40(3) the CWC has power to restore the child after determining the suitability of parents or guardians or fit person to take care of the child. Section 40(3) of the Act is quoted herein below for ready reference:-

"40. (3) *The Committee shall have the powers to restore any child in need of care and protection to his parents, guardian*

*or fit person, as the case may be, after determining the suitability of the parents or guardian or fit person to take care of the child, and give them suitable directions."*

- 7) In this view of the matter, the letter issued by NCPCR perhaps runs contrary to the statutory mandate conferred on the CWC under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.
- 8) The above letter also has to be seen in the light of the fact that the present pandemic has rendered children even more vulnerable as it appears that cases of domestic abuse, child labour, child marriages are increasing and increasing poverty has led to a substantial increase in the number of Children in Need of Care and Protection. It is submitted that the need for institutional care cannot be undermined. If there is any deficiency in the facilities available in the child care institutions, the same has to be addressed, rather than the repatriation of the children in CCIs.
- 9) It is submitted that many children are placed in CCIs due to poverty and incapacity of the parents to look after them. There are children who are orphaned, abandoned, surrendered, victims of child abuse, trafficking, child labour, child marriage and homelessness. For them, institutional care is the only resort.
- 10) A careful case to case analysis of all children in CCIs is the mandate of the JJ Act, 2015, for which CWC, which is an expert body<sup>2</sup>, is empowered to pass appropriate orders.

---

<sup>2</sup> 27.(2) *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 the matters concerning children."*

- 11) It is submitted that the order dated 03.04.2020 passed by this Hon'ble Court was only a temporary measure to help contain the spread of pandemic and it cannot be cited by NCPCR to direct that the children should be restored disregarding the statutory scheme of the JJ Act, 2015.

FILED BY

[GAURAV AGRAWAL]

NEW DELHI  
FILED ON: 08.10.2020



भारतसरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
राष्ट्रीयबालअधिकारसंरक्षणआयोग  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS  
नईदिल्ली- ११०००१  
NEW DELHI-110 001

6  
ANNEX.-1



**F. No. 32-217/2020/NCPDR/LC**

**Dated: 24.09.2020**

To,

All District Magistrates/Collectors,  
Karnataka

**Subject: Regarding Repatriation and Restoration of Children placed in Children Homes**

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (*hereinafter referred as the Commission*) being a statutory body constituted under section 3 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 (4 of 2006) is responsible for ensuring that all children enjoy their rights provided under different legislations. Specifically, NCPDR has been mandated with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of legislations relating to child rights such as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (u/s. 109); POCSO Act, 2012 (u/s. 44) and RTE Act, 2009 (u/s. 31). Section 13 of the CPCR Act has enlisted various functions of NCPDR. The Commission further ensures that all laws, programmes, administrative mechanism, its own policies, recommendations, campaigns, advisories, etc. should be in complete alignment with the child rights perspective as enshrined in United Nations Convention on Rights of the Children (UNCRC).

2. That the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 05.05.2017 in the matter of *W. P. (Crl.) 102 of 2007 in Re. Exploitation of children in orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India* inter-alia directed National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) to carry out the Social Audit of all the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) [as per Section 2(21) of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015] in the country to ensure transparency and accountability in the management and functioning of the CCIs and other bodies under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

3. In compliance of the aforesaid directions, the NCPDR commissioned the work of Social Audit through a third party agency namely, M/s. AMS,



Lucknow in the year 2018, by using the format/tool provided by Hon'ble Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. The Social audit of all CCIs across the country was conducted and the reports of individual CCIs along with the National and State-wise Reports were received and cautiously analysed by the Commission and various lacunae were found in functioning of the various CCIs operating across the Nation. On the basis of analysis done by the Commission and irregularities/violations so found in the functioning of these CCIs, the Commission took cognizance of these violations under Section 13(1) (c) and (j) of CPCRA Act, 2005 being the monitoring authority under Section 109 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

Further, in pursuance to the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission submitted the Social Audit (National and State-wise) Reports in the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as to the Hon'ble Ministry of Women and Child Development.

4. It was a mammoth exercise which was undertaken for the first time and the action on the part of NCPCR in respect to Social Audit is since has been completed. On completion of the Social Audit Reports analysis, it was observed by the Commission that maximum number of CCIs and children in need of care and protection (CNCP) placed in these homes are located in 5 southern states of the Country, which paints an unsettling picture indicating a pitiable condition of children in these CCIs. Further in few north eastern states, the number of children placed in the CCIs in ratio to the total population that each such State has including the 5 southern states, it was observed by the Commission that the number of CNCP residing in these CCIs are in excess which pose a potential risk to the rights and protection of these children. Such vast number of children being deprived of their natural homes and parents is matter of grave concern.

5. Moreover, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the said order dated 05.05.2017 in the matter of *W. P. (Crl.) 102 of 2007 in Re. Exploitation of children in orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India* emphasised upon the fact that it is the need of the hour to De-institutionalise the children in need of care and protection. The Court expressed that there is a dire need to understand that institutionalisation of CNCPs is not the only available option and alternative care in terms of foster care, adoption etc. must be explored, keeping in view the best interest of the child. The relevant para of the order dated 05.05.2017 regarding de-institutionalisation of CNCP reads as follows:

***“De-institutionalization***

*49. In the context of rehabilitation and social re-integration, it was*

*submitted before us that institutionalization of children is not necessarily the only available option. This submission of the learned Amicus also finds support in Article 20 of the CRC. The Article obligates the State Parties to provide special protection and assistance to children temporarily or permanently deprived of family environment. The Article illustrates alternate care in the form of foster placement, adoption "or if necessary placement in suitable institution". It is clear that the first option exercised by the authorities should not be institutionalization of a child in need of care and protection and the same is a measure of the last resort. Article 40(4) of the CRC pertaining to children accused of violating the law also states that the State Parties shall ensure "care, guidance, supervision, counselling, probation, foster care, education and vocational training and other alternatives to institutional care". Indeed, in keeping with the spirit of the CRC, the JJ Act itself encourages alternatives to institutionalization such as adoption (Chapter VIII), foster care (Section 44) and Sponsorship (Section 45). This too needs some serious thought, as submitted by the learned Amicus."*

6. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Suo Moto Writ Petition (C) No. 4 of 2020, titled as "*In Re Contagion Of Covid 19 Virus In Children Protection Homes*" vide its order dated 03.04.2020 passed certain directions for all Child Welfare Committee in each district established and functioning in India in light of spread of Covid-19 pandemic and keeping in view the best interest of CNCP residing in these CCIs. The specific directions passed by the Hon'ble Court reads as under:

**"4. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE:**

- *CWCs are directed to proactively consider steps that are to be taken in the light of COVID - 19, while conducting their inquiries/inspections and also whether a child or children should be kept in the CCI considering the best interest, health and safety concerns.*
- *Special online sittings or video sessions may be called to consider measures that may be taken to prevent children residing in the Children's Homes, SAAs, and Open Shelters from risk of harm arising out of COVID- 19.*
- *Gatekeeping or preventive measures need to be considered and families counselled to ensure that institutionalization is the last resort. Focus should be on prevention of separation when possible."*

7. Section 40 of the JJ Act, 2015 entrust all the child care institutions to take all steps required for protection and restoration of these children in need of care and protection and that it shall be the prime objective of the concerned CCI. Section 40 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides as under:

Section 40 of JJ Act, 2015:

*“40. (1) The restoration and protection of a child shall be the prime objective of any Children’s Home, Specialised Adoption Agency or open shelter.*

*(2) The Children’s Home, Specialised Adoption Agency or an open shelter, as the case may be, shall take such steps as are considered necessary for the restoration and protection of a child deprived of his family environment temporarily or permanently where such child is under their care and protection...”*

It is aptly clear from the bare reading that the intent of the provision is not to give care and protection to a child living in a CCI but efforts made should be more inclined to restore the child to a permanent home be it to his or her biological parents, guardians, foster care (section 2 (29) of JJ Act, 2015), Adoption (section 38 of the JJ Act, 2015) etc.

8. Further, Section 3 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) enumerates sixteen fundamental principles guiding the rightful implementation of various laws relating to children. The Commission ensures the thorough implementation of these principles. Principle XIII under the said provision provides as follows:

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

Principle XIII of the said section stresses upon the need of these CNCPs to be repatriated and restored back to their family/guardians thus preventing the separation/alienation of the child from his socio-cultural identity, cultural values, language, customs, etc. Besides, the Principle XII of section 3 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides as follows:

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

Principle XII stress further upon the need to understand that institutionalisation of these children should be assumed as the last resort and that every effort shall be inclined towards keeping the child with his/her biological parent or guardian and institutionalisation of such CNCP shall be opt after exhausting all other available options.

9. Thus in order to ensure a thorough implementation of Principle XII and XIII of section 3 of the JJ Act, 2015, one of which is to ensure the repatriation of all children staying in various CCIs across the Nation, the Commission has taken *suo motu* cognizance upon the same under section 13 (1) (j) of the CPR Act, 2005. Due to limited resources available with the Commission, it is decided that this exercise will be conducted in phase wise manner, starting from all districts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerela, Meghalaya and Mizoram in first phase, where these CCIs are found more in concentration as compared to other States. The Commission has planned to then take this monitoring exercise further in other parts of the Country.

10. Keeping in view these alarming concerns to the safety and security of these CNCP, the Commission as per its powers conferred under section 13 and 14 of the CPR Act, 2005 and as per its mandate under section 109 of the JJ Act, 2015 read with Rule 91 of the Juvenile Justice Rules, 2016 has initiated the exercise of Monitoring the Repatriation and Restoration of the CNCPs placed in various CCIs except SAA and Observation Homes. It is imperative to state that the Commission will monitor this entire exercise until its thorough implementation and till every child in need of care and protection placed in these CCIs is repatriated and restored back to his or her family or be placed for Adoption, foster care, etc.

11. For the purpose of conducting the above exercise, a list of all Children's Homes in your District (except SAA and Observation Homes) is annexed herewith this letter and marked as Annexure - A (Copy Enclosed). It is therefore requested to your good office to immediately produce all the CNCP staying in these CCIs before the concerned Child Welfare Committee (CWC) for their immediate repatriation and restoration and provide soft copy of detailed list of all the children who have been so repatriated by you in this process along with soft copies of order passed by CWC in respect of each child so repatriated, to the Commission. Further, the Commission strongly recommends that the repatriation and restoration of these children shall be conducted while ensuring strict adherence to the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time to contain the spread of COVID-19 and the same are available at <https://www.mha.gov.in/notifications/circulars-covid-19> and <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/> respectively. The Commission also recommends

//

that while repatriating and restoring these children, concerned officials are duty bound to ensure strict adherence to the Guidelines issued from time to time by the respective State Government to contain the spread of COVID-19. Thus these CNCPs shall be produced virtually before the concerned CWC for their repatriation and restoration, wherever it is suitable and needed.

12. It is aptly clear that this exercise of repatriation and restoration of the children placed in Homes (except SAA and Observation Homes) is extensive. To conclude this exercise effectively, the Commission recommend you to provide the documents supporting such repatriation and restoration of the child. Therefore, it is imperative that the Commission be supplied with the following documents regarding the repatriation and restoration of these children in need of care and protection:

- a) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of orders of concerned Child Welfare Committee in respect of each child so repatriated and restored during this process.
- b) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of orders of concerned Child Welfare Committee in respect of each child who, due to any reason or prevailing difficulty, could not be repatriated and restored along with the ICP of each such child<sup>1</sup>.
- c) Clear, legible and English translated soft copy of List of those children who could not be repatriated and restored due prevailing abject poverty in the family. In such cases, obligation falls upon your good office to ensure that the family is linked to various Social Welfare Schemes And Entitlements that have been introduced by the State Government in this regard. The Commission would also like to bring to your notice various child welfare schemes under the provisions of JJ Act, 2015 such as Sponsorship schemes as provided under section 45 of the JJ Act, 2015, foster care scheme as provide under section 44 of the JJ Act, 2015, etc. that may be explored, keeping in view the best interest of child. Further, the Commission has also prepared a list of all Social Welfare Schemes And Entitlements that these families living in abject poverty may be linked with, in order to ensure that the child remain with his or her family and not in CCI. List of all such Social Welfare Schemes And Entitlements is annexed herewith this letter and marked as **Annexure – B (Copy Enclosed)**. In no way, poverty can be assumed as a justification for not repatriating and restoring the child by CWC

---

<sup>1</sup> The justification/reason in case the child could not be repatriated and restored shall be in adherence to the provisions of JJ Act, 2015. Where the child has been institutionalised in Children Home due to poverty and the resultant inability of parents to maintain such child, the same will not be treated as appropriate justification as per the provisions of JJ Act, 2015.

concerned. An ATR in this regard may also be submitted to the Commission at the earliest.

- d) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list of such child/children who could not be repatriated and restored by CWC concerned as they are studying in school and is in his/her academic mid – session. In such cases, due obligation falls upon the State to ensure that each such child so repatriated and restored be admitted to the School in his/her locality. The same may be intimated to the concerned department of the State Government and an ATR may be submitted in this regard to the Commission.
- e) Moreover, where there are only private schools located in the near vicinity or neighbourhood of the parental residence of the child so repatriated and restored, a soft copy of detailed list of all such children along with the details of such private school shall be provided to the Commission at the earliest so that the aid and benefit under section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act, 2009 can be provided to these children. For this purpose, the term 'neighbourhood' is defined under Rule 11 (3) read with Rule 6(1) of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010.
- f) Further, in case the child/children has gone to their parents/guardians home due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, it is recommended that the repatriation and restoration of such children shall be conducted while ensuring strict adherence to the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time to contain the spread of COVID-19 and the same are available at <https://www.mha.gov.in/notifications/circulars-covid-19> and <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/> respectively. The Commission also recommends that while repatriating and restoring these children, concerned officials are duty bound to ensure strict adherence to the Guidelines issued from time to time by the respective State Government to contain the spread of COVID-19. Thus these CNCPs shall be produced virtually before the concerned CWC under whose jurisdiction the children's home is located, through video call and the process of repatriation and restoration may be initiated accordingly. A soft copy of detailed list of all such children produced virtually be sent to the Commission along with soft copies of order passed by CWC.
- g) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list of all such child/children who belongs to a district different from the one where they are placed in the Children Home (except SAA and Observation

Homes). It is recommended to your good office to contact the concerned District Magistrate of that District to which such child actually belongs, for the purpose of expediting the repatriation and restoration process of such child and an ATR to be submitted to the Commission in this regard at the earliest. It is recommended that while conducting repatriation of these CNCPs, every official including District Magistrate concerned, shall ensure strict adherence to the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time to contain the spread of COVID-19 and the same are available at <https://www.mha.gov.in/notifications/circulars-covid-19> and <https://www.mohfw.gov.in/> respectively. The Commission also recommends that while repatriating and restoring these children, concerned officials are duty bound to ensure strict adherence to the Guidelines issued from time to time by the respective State Government to contain the spread of COVID-19.

- h) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list of all such child/children who belongs to a different State. The Commission strongly recommends that immediate steps shall be taken for repatriating and restoring such child without any delays of any sort in compliance to section 40 read with section 96 of the JJ Act, 2015 and rule 19 (16) & rule 19 (19) of the JJ Rules, 2016 and an ATR along with the said list to be submitted to the Commission at the earliest.
- i) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list of all such CCI that have been opened recently in the district and the details regarding all such CCIs.
- j) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list of all such Children Homes which have been converted into Hostels after the enactment of the JJ Act, 2015 as the Act under its section 41 makes the Registration of these Homes compulsory, failing which a penalty to be imposed on the home for violation of the said provision. That where these Homes have been converted to Hostels, it is an obligation on your part to ensure that no child in need of care and protection languish in such Homes converted into Hostels. If any such CNCP are found in these Hostels, they are to be repatriated and produced before concerned CWC at the earliest and an ATR to be sent to the Commission in this regard.

14

k) Clear, legible and English translated soft copies of list names of all 'Stand-Alone Hostels<sup>2</sup>' in the district and a detailed list of all children below 18 years of age who are being kept in these Hostels. In case, there are any CNCP in such hostel, the Commission further recommends immediate repatriation of every such CNCP and their production before CWC in adherence to the to the Guidelines issued by the respective State Government, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time to contain the spread of COVID-19. A detailed list in soft copies of all such children repatriated and restored shall also be provided to the Commission at the earliest.

l) It is further recommended that detailed response regarding each CCI along with various detailed lists and annexures containing data as required by the Commission in this letter shall be sent to the Commission in clear, legible and English translated soft copy format along with the Unique Identification Code given by NCPCR to each CCI via email at [raman.ncpcr@nic.in](mailto:raman.ncpcr@nic.in) at the earliest.

13. In light of the above and keeping in view the gravity and seriousness of the issue, it is hereby requested to your good office to kindly initiate the process of repatriation and restoration of these children living in different CCIs (except SAA and Observation Homes) within your jurisdiction and a comprehensive report along with copies of all the documents (legible, clear and translated in English) as mentioned above and duly filled format as annexed herewith and marked as Annexure - A be sent to the Commission within **30 Days** from the date of receipt of this letter.

14. This issues with the approval of competent authority.

(Encl. as Above)

**Sd/-**  
**(Raman K. Gaur)**  
**Senior Consultant, Legal Division**  
**NCPCR**

---

<sup>2</sup> Stand Alone Hostel means any/all such commercial/charitable place(s) accommodating children in the age group of 6-18 years and is not aligned with/affiliated to/not part of any recognized educational institution but are established under different Schemes/Departments for the purpose of providing residential facility and formal/vocational/ skilled development, etc. education to children.



15

**Copy To:**

1. Principal Secretary, WCD Department, Karnataka: prlsecy-wo@karnataka.gov.in
2. Chairperson, Karnataka State Commission for Protection of Child Rights- kscpcr@gmail.com

## SCHEMES/PROGRAMS/ACTS AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
1.	Aadhar	MoE&IT	Aadhar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the UIDAI ("Authority") to the residents of India after satisfying the verification process laid down by the Authority. Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident of India, may voluntarily enroll to obtain Aadhaar number. Person willing to enroll has to provide minimal demographic and biometric information during the enrolment process which is totally free of cost. An individual needs to enroll for Aadhaar only once and after de-duplication only one Aadhaar shall be generated, as the uniqueness is achieved through the process of demographic and biometric de-duplication.
2.	MNREGA	MoRD	<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the way by which the people belonging to the rural areas of India are given an employment opportunity up to 100 days in the financial year to for their families.</p> <p>The nature of the work under this scheme is unskilled Labour work. States have notified their respective Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Schemes, as per the requirement of the Act. The Scheme formulated by the State Government, should provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I. Persons employed under any State Scheme made under the Act shall be entitled to minimum facilities listed in Schedule II of the Act.</p> <p>These State Schemes have to be consistent with the amendments made, from time to time, to the Act and its Schedules. MGNREGA provides a number of legal entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law. While the Act makes provision for a hundred days work per rural household in a year, it is the strong legal framework of rights and entitlements that come together to make the hundred days of work per year possible. It is therefore essential that the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is read, understood and implemented keeping the entitlements in view.</p>
3.	Ujjwala	MoWCD	A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re- Integration of

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation
4	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna	Department of Food and Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumer Affairs	To overcome the economic impact of novel corona virus COVID-19 induced lockdown on the poor, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, soon after the imposition of lockdown on March 24,2020 announced a relief of Rs 1.70 lakh crore under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana which is extended till November 2020 over and above the provision of 5 kilograms of grain per month under the NFSA.
5.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana	MoRD	Issue of ration cards following the recognition of Antyodaya families; unique quota cards to be recognised and "Antyodaya Ration Card" must be given to the Antyodaya families.
6.	Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	MoWCD	<p>The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership.</p> <p><b>The CPS : Objectives</b></p> <p>CPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one comprehensive umbrella, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. CPS, therefore, would institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create database and knowledge base for child protection services, strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels.</p> <p>The scheme would set up a child protection data management system to formulate and implement effective intervention strategies and monitor their outcomes. Regular evaluation of the programmes and structures would be conducted and course correction would be undertaken.</p>
7.	After Care u/s 43 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act JJ Act, 2015	<p>After-care organization.—The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide—</p> <p>(a) for the establishment or recognition of after-care organisations and the functions that may be performed</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			<p>by them under this Act;</p> <p>(b) for a scheme of after-care programme to be followed by such after-care organisations for the purpose of taking care of juveniles or the children after they leave special homes, children homes and for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life;</p>
8.	Foster Care u/s 44 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act JJ Act-2015	<p>The children in need of care and protection (CNCP) may be placed in Foster Care, including group foster care for their care and protection through orders of the Child Welfare Committee, after following the procedure as may be prescribed in this regard, in a family which does not include the child's biological or adoptive parents or in an unrelated family recognised as suitable for the purpose by the State Government,</p> <p>for a short or extended period of time.</p>
9.	Sponsorship of Children u/s 45 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act	<p>The State Government shall make rules for the purpose of undertaking various programmes of sponsorship of children, such as individual to individual sponsorship, group sponsorship or community sponsorship.</p> <p>2. The criteria for sponsorship shall include,—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. where mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family;</li> <li>ii. where children are orphan and are living with the extended family;</li> <li>iii. where parents are victims of life threatening disease;</li> <li>iv. where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically.</li> </ol> <p>3. The duration of sponsorship shall be such as may be prescribed.</p> <p>4. The sponsorship programme may provide supplementary support to families, to Children's Homes and to special homes to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs of the children, with a view to improving their quality of life.</p>
10.	Production before Child Welfare	As per JJ Act, 2015 with its Model	As per 31 of the JJ Act, 2015 (1) Any child in need of care and protection may be produced before the Committee by any of the following persons, namely:— (i) any police

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
	Committees Welfare Committee (CWC)	Rules 2017	officer or special juvenile police unit or a designated Child Welfare Police Officer or any officer of District Child Protection Unit or inspector appointed under any labour law for (ii) any public servant; Production before Committee. (iii) Childline Services or any voluntary or non-governmental organisation or any agency as may be recognised by the State Government; (iv) Child Welfare Officer or probation officer; (v) any social worker or a public spirited citizen; (vi) by the child himself; or (vii) any nurse, doctor or management of a nursing home, hospital or maternity home: Provided that the child shall be produced before the Committee without any loss of time but within a period of twenty-four hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
11.	National Scholarship Schemes	MoMA	<b>1. Pre Matric Scholarships Scheme for Minorities</b> The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the minority communities.
12.		MoMA	<b>2. Post Metric Scholarship Scheme</b> The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability
13.		MoSJ&E	<b>3. Pre Metric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities</b>
14		MoL&E	Financial Assistance for Education of the Wards of Beedi/ Cine/ IOMC/ LSDM \Workers - Post-Matric & Pre-Metric  (a) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Beedi Workers  (b) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			<p>Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore &amp; Chrome Ore Mine (IOMC) Workers (</p> <p>(c) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Limestone &amp; Dolomite Mine (LSDM) Workers</p> <p>(d) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Cine Workers</p>
15	National Child Labour Projects(NCLP)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	<p>The objective of this project is to eliminate child labour in hazardous industries. Under this scheme, the target group is all children below 14 years of age who are working in occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition &amp; Regulation) Act, 1986 or occupations and processes that are harmful to the health of the child.</p>
16.	Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer –2016	MoL&E	<p>(i) The Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme which comes into effect from 17th May, 2016.</p> <p>The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance. (ii) The Rehabilitation package is Rs.1,00,000/- per adult male beneficiary. Beneficiary shall have the option to either deposit it in an annuity scheme or receive cash grant. The District Administration will assess the cash requirement of the beneficiary and exercise its best judgment in the matter and put the money under annuity scheme with the consent of the said adult male. (iii) For special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour. and women. the amount of rehabilitation assistance shall be 2 lakhs out of which at least 1,25,000/- shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and the balance amount shall be transferred to the beneficiary account through ECS. (iv) In cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit, the rehabilitation assistance shall be 3 lakhs, out of which at least</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
17.	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015	MoL&J	<p>The objective of the Scheme is to provide legal services to address the concerns of victims of trafficking including women of all age groups and at every stage: i.e. prevention, rescue and rehabilitation.</p> <p>The thrust of the scheme is to provide economic and social pathways for these marginalized groups so that they are socially included and thus get all social protections available to an ordinary citizen. The interventions of the legal services authorities should be to ensure the protection of the dignity of the victims which is as much their fundamental right to a life as of any other citizen.</p> <p>In order that the already marginalized voluntary sex workers are not excluded from the assistance of the legal services authorities, they are also considered victims of commercial sexual exploitation, apart from those children and adults who are trafficked for the purpose.</p> <p>The DLSA with support of concerned department could facilitate the applicant to fulfill the procedure stipulated under each scheme and comply with all the due diligence processes. This would include enabling the applicant to get supportive documents that are required to be furnished in order to establish eligibility for the benefits under any scheme, such as getting proof of residence, age certificate, etc. Once all the due diligence is over and the scheme sanctioned, DLSA should provide support to the community till the scheme gets delivered or the benefit reaches the beneficiary.</p> <p><b>The Available Schemes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ICDS or Childcare development ---0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (as care givers)</li> <li>2. Food security or ration cards</li> <li>3. Social security or Pension for the elderly women</li> <li>4. Educational schemes including mid-day meal, bridge schools, residential schools of Samgra Siksha Abhiyan, scholarships for primary, secondary and higher education etc.</li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
18.	Schemes under Pradhan Mantri's Atma Nirbhar Bharat		To deal with the economic situation of COVID-19 Pandemic, the Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi, announced a special economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore (equivalent to 10% of India's GDP) with the aim of making the country independent against the tough competition in the global supply chain and to help in empowering the poor, labourers, migrants who have been adversely affected by COVID. Some major highlight announcements in various have been listed below:
19.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana	MoF&FW	<p>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM- KISAN) is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Scheme is effective from 1.12.2018.</li> <li>- Under the Scheme an income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs.2000/- each every four months.</li> <li>- Definition of family for the Scheme is husband, wife and minor children.</li> <li>- The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments.</li> <li>- The fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Farmers covered under the Exclusion Criteria of the Operational Guidelines are not eligible for the benefit of the Scheme.</li> <li>- For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari / revenue officer / Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government.</li> <li>- The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees.</li> <li>- Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> <li>- Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar database / card through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> <li>- Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> </ul>



Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
20.	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	MoH&FW	The National scheme that aimed at making necessary interventions in primary, secondary and tertiary health-care systems, in a holistic fashion.
21.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).	MoRD	Self-employment programme to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups amongst poor
22.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	MoSJ&E	Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
22.	National Career Service (India) (NCS)	MoL&E	Under this scheme, an online job-portal named as National Career Service portal has been launched which acts as a common platform for Job-seekers, employers, skill providers, govt. departments, placement organisations and counsellors.
23.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	MoSD&E	To provide encouragement to youth for development of employable skills by providing monetary rewards by recognition of prior learning or by undergoing training at affiliated centres.
24.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMAY)	MoRD	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for constructing their houses themselves
25.		MoHUPA	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
26.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	MoF	Accidental insurance with a premium of Rs. 12 per year.
27.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	MoF	Life insurance of Rs. 2 lakh with a premium of Rs. 330 per year.
28.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	MoF	National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, and Pension in an affordable manner.
29.	RNTCP	MoHFW	Tuberculosis control initiative.

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
30.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	MoRD	Pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs.1000 per annum to such subscribers.
31.	Atal Pension Yojana	PFRDA	Atal <b>Pension Yojana</b> is a pension scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2015-16. It was implemented with an objective to provide pension benefits to individuals in the unorganised sector. This scheme is regulated and controlled by the Pension Funds Regulatory Authority of India (PFRDA). One of the primary conveniences of the <b>Atal Pension Yojana</b> is the facility of automatic debit. The bank account of a beneficiary is linked with his/her pension accounts and the monthly contributions are directly debited. On that account, individuals who have subscribed to this scheme shall ensure that their account has sufficient finances to entertain such automatic debit, failing which shall attract a penalty.
32.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	MoRD MoRD	This scheme will reduce poverty of urban poor households specially street vendors who constitute an important segment of urban poor by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
33.	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	MoHUPA	The scheme primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.
34.	(Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)		A scheme initiated by the Government of India, which literally means Girl Child Prosperity Scheme. The prime aim of the scheme is to encourage parents of a girl child in order to create a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their child
35.	AMRUT	MoUD	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
36.	Pradhanmantri-Van Dhan Yojana		The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED launched the Van

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			Dhan scheme in 2018. The Van Dhan scheme aims at the economic development of tribals involved in the collection of Minor Food Produces (MFPs) by helping them in optimum utilization of natural resources and providing them with a sustainable livelihood.
37.	Schemes for good roads, safe drinking water, school		For villages where vulnerability is higher amongst its inhabitants due to lack of facilities of good roads, drinking water and schools etc. which enhances the risks of being vulnerable, the benefits of above listed schemes beneficial for them should be made available.

