



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ, ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಗೊಪುರ, ಮೂರನೆ ಮಹಡಿ,  
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ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಮರನಿ/ಮರ/ಕೋವಿಡ್-19/41/2020-21

ದಿನಾಂಕ:14-06-2021

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಘಟಕ

ಎಲ್ಲಾ 30 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ  
ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: 1) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ರಿಟ್ ಪಿಟಿಷನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ  
4/2020 ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ:07-06-2021  
2) ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮಇ 62 ಮುಬಾಬ 2021, ದಿನಾಂಕ:24-05-2021.  
3) ಬಾಲ ಹಿತೈಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಮಮ  
ಇ 64 ಮುಬಾಬ20-21, ಬೆಂ ದಿನಾಂಕ:05-06-2021

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ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ದಿನಾಂಕ:07-06-2021 ರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ರಿಟ್ ಪಿಟಿಷನ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4/2020ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

“The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to continue identifying the children who have become orphans or lost a parent after March, 2020 either due to Covid-19 or otherwise and provide the data on the website of the NCPCR without any delay. The identification of the affected children can be done through Childline (1098), health officials, Panchayat Raj Institutions, police authorities, NGOs etc.”

ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಊಟ, ವಸತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲೂ ಸಹ ಸದರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 2020 ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ 19 ರಿಂದ 60 ವರ್ಷ ವಯೋಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಮೃತರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೋಂ ಐಸೋಲೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಮೃತ ಪಟ್ಟವರ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆದು ಮೃತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನೂ ಅಥವಾ ಏಕ ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ 18 ವರ್ಷದ ಒಳಗಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು.

ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಹಾಯವಾಣಿ-1098





2. ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಘಟಕವು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿ ಎದುರು ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸುವುದು (ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಲು ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಚೆಕ್‌ಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಂತೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ)
3. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(2)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆಯಂತೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಪೋಷಕರು ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.
4. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(2)ರ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ 7 ಅರ್ಹ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಆದೇಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಅರ್ಹ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು.
  - a) 0-6 ವರ್ಷ ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - b) ಬಾಲನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ 7-18 ಬಾಲಕಿಯರ ಕ್ವಾರಂಟೈನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - c) ಬಾಲನ್ಯಾಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ 7-18 ಬಾಲಕರ ಕ್ವಾರಂಟೈನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - d) ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಬಾಧಿತರಾಗಿ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ 7-18 ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಬಾಲಕಿಯರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - e) ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಬಾಧಿತರಾಗಿ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ 7-18 ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಬಾಲಕರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - f) ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಗತ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳ 7-18 ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಬಾಲಕಿಯರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
  - g) ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಗತ್ಯವುಳ್ಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳ 7-18 ವಯೋಮಾನದ ಬಾಲಕರ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಪುನರ್ವಸತಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ
5. ಈ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ದೊರಕುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಹಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ(3)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಾಲ ಹಿತೈಷಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸುವುದು.
7. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ “ಬಾಲಸ್ವರಾಜ್ ಪೋರ್ಟಲ್” ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದು.


ಮಾರ್ಚ್-2020ಯಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19ಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಏಕ ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು “ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಗು”ವೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ತಡೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ. ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ತಡೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಹಾಜರುಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಡೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ವಿವರಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ

ಮೇಲೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಮಗುವಿನ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂ.4/2020 ಆದೇಶ ದಿನಾಂಕ:07.06.2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಚ್-2020 ರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಅಥವಾ ಮತ್ತಿತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 9 ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿ ಅನುಬಂಧ-2ರಂತೆ ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತು ಜುಲೈ 15ರೊಳಗೆ ಅನುಪಾಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಅಥವಾ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಪೋಷಕರನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಗು ಸಹ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತವಾಗದಂತೆ ಅತ್ಯಾದ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,

 14.06.2021  
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು



ಅನುಬಂಧ-1

“ಪಾಲನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಗು ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ  
ಸೂಚಕಗಳು/ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಸೂಚಕಗಳು/ಮಾನದಂಡಗಳು	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
1	ಮಗುವಿನ ಹೆಸರು:			
2	ಮಗುವಿನ ಜಾತಿ: a) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ b) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ c) ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ (ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿವರ ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು) d) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವರ್ಗ (ಜಾತಿಯ ವಿವರ ನಮೂದಿಸುವುದು)			
3	ಮಗುವಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸು 18ರ ಒಳಗೆ ಇದೆಯೇ?			
4	ಮಗು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿ, ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?			
5	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
6	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ			
7	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
8	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ			
9	ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಪೋಷಕರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪೋಷಕರ ಹೆಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ವೃತ್ತಿ			
10	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಾಸ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ			
11	ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕುಟುಂಬದ (ಏಕ ಪೋಷಕರು / ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಪೋಷಕರು) ಒಟ್ಟು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಾಸ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ			
12	ಮಗುವಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮನೆ:ತಾರಾ: <input type="text"/> ಹಂಚು: <input type="text"/> ಗುಡಿಸಲು: <input type="text"/> ತಗಡು: <input type="text"/> ಟೆಂಟ್: <input type="text"/>			
13	ಮಗುವಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ನೀಡಿದ ಪಡಿತರ ಕಾರ್ಡ್: ಅಂತ್ಯೋದಯ: <input type="text"/> ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್: <input type="text"/> ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್: <input type="text"/>			

14	ಮಗು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಾನಸಿಕ/ ದೈಹಿಕ/ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲತೆ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಕ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
15	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಯಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ/ ದೈಹಿಕ/ ಅಂಗವಿಕಲತೆ, ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರಕ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
16	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಯಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಆರೋಪ/ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೈಲು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
17	ಮಗು ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕತನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ದುಡಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			
18	ಮಗು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			
19.	ಮಗು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಅ) ಕಾನೂನು ಬಾಹಿರ ಅಥವಾ ಲೈಂಗಿಕ, ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಹಿಂಸೆ, ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಆ) ಮಾದಕ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಬಳಕೆ, ಮಾನವ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸಾಗಣಿಕೆ, ಅಂಗಾಂಗ ಮಾರಾಟ, ವೇಶ್ಯಾವಾಟಿಕೆಯಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇ) ಸಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಸಂಘರ್ಷ, ನಿಷೇಧಿತ ಸಂಘಟನೆ, ಕೋಮು ದಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ನಾಗರಿಕ ಕ್ಷೋಭೆಗಳಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರ/ಘಟನೆಗಳಂತಹ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ?			
20	ಮಗು ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ಪೋಷಕರಿಂದ ಪರಿತ್ಯಜಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ?			
21	ಅ) ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ/ಪೋಷಕರು ಹಲವಾರು ದುಶ್ಚಟ, ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಕಲಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಆ) ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ವಿಪತ್ತು (ಬರ, ನೆರೆ, ಭೂಕಂಪ, ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ರೋಗ) ಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಷ್ಟ ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ? ಇ) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಗುವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕರು ಸಲಹಲು ಅಸಮರ್ಥರೆಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ಈ) ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ/ಪೋಷಕರು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಮಾನಸಿಕ, ದೈಹಿಕ, ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ(ಅಂಗವಿಕಲತೆ/ವಿಕಲಚೇತನ) ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
22	ಮಗುವಿಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷವಾಗುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಮದುವೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆಯೇ?			
23	ಮಗು ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೊಲೆ, ದೈಹಿಕ ಹಲ್ಲೆ, ಗಾಯ, ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗುವ ಸಂಭವ/ ಆತಂಕ/ ಭಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೇ?			
24	ಮಗು ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಜಾಲತಾಣ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಗೇಮ್, ಸೈಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಶೋಷಣೆ, ಹಿಂಸೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ದೌರ್ಭಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			



25	ಮಗು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಟನೆ, ಬೀದಿ ತಿರುಗಾಟ, ಬೀದಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಂತಹ ಘಟನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			
26	ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಷಕರು/ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಲಸೆ/ ಗುಳಿಹೋಗುವವ/ ಕಡು ಬಡತನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮಗು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ವಸತಿ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?			
27	ಮಗುವಿನ ತಂದೆ/ತಾಯಿ/ಪೋಷಕರು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪೋಷಣೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?			

ITEM NO.1 Court 7 (Video Conferencing)

SECTION PIL-W

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A  
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

SMW (C) NO.4 OF 2020

IN RE  
CONTAGION OF COVID 19 VIRUS IN CHILDREN PROTECTION HOMES

(MR GAURAV AGRAWAL, ADVOCATE (A.C)  
(IA No. 64373/2021 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS)

Date : 07-06-2021 This matter was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE L. NAGESWARA RAO  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ANIRUDDHA BOSE

By Courts Motion  
Mr. Gaurav Agrawal, AOR (A.C.)

FOR NCPCR

Mr. K. M. Nataraj, Ld. ASG  
Ms. Swarupama Chaturvedi, AOR  
Ms. Indira Bhakar Adv.  
Ms. Neha Rai, Adv.

Union of India

Mr. Aishwarya Bhati, ASG  
Mr. Akshay Amritanshu, Adv  
Mr. B.V. Balram Das, AOR  
Mr. S.S. Rebello, Adv.  
Ms. Swati Ghildiyal, Adv.  
Mr. Prashant Singh B, Adv.  
Mr. G.S. Makker, Adv.  
Mr. Raj Bahadur, AOR

Mr. Rana Mukherjee, Sr. Adv.

Ms. Anitha Shenoy, Sr. Adv.  
Ms. Srishti Agnihotri, AOR  
Mr. Abhishek Jebaraj, Adv.  
Ms. Sanjana Grace Thomas, Adv.  
Ms. Anmol Gupta, Adv.  
Mr. Chandratana Chhabe, Adv.

State of  
Chhattisgarh

Mr. S. C. Verma, Adv. (Adv. Genl.)  
Mr. Manoj Kumar Singh, AAG  
Mr. Sumeer Sodhi AOR  
Mr. Arjun Nanda, Adv.

	Mr. Nishant Patil, AOR
State of W.B.	Mr. Suhaan Mukerji, Adv. Ms. Liz Mathew, Adv. Mr. Vishaal Prasad, Adv. Mr. Nikhil Parikshith, Adv. Mr. Abhishek Manchanda, Adv. Mr. Sayandeep Pahari, Adv. PLR Chambers & Co.
State of Mizoram	Mr. Siddhesh Kotwal, Adv. Mr. Divyansh Tiwari, Adv. Ms. Ana Upadhyay, Adv. Ms. Manya Hasija, Adv. Mr. Nirnimesh Dube, AOR
State of Haryana	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj, AAG Dr. Monika Gusain, AOR
U.T. of J&K	Mr. G.M.Kawoosa, Adv. Ms. Taruna Ardhendhumauli Prasad, Adv. Mr. Parth Awasthi, Adv.  Ms. Shashi Juneja, Adv. Ms. Pinky Behera, AOR Mr. G. M. Kawoosa, Adv.
State of Karnataka	Mr. V. N. Raghupathy, AOR Mr. Md Apzal Ansari, Adv.
State of Assam	Ms. Diksha Rai, AOR Ms. Ragini Pandey, Adv.
State of Assam	Mr. Raghvendra Kumar, Adv. Mr. Narendra Kumar, AOR
State of A.P.	Mr. Mahfooz A. Nazki, AOR Mr. Polanki Gowtham, Adv. Mr. Shaik Mohamad Haneef, Adv. Mr. T. Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, Adv. Mr. Amitabh Sinha, Adv. Mr. K.V. Girish Chowdary, Adv. Mr. Shrey Sharma, Adv
U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar	Mr. K.V. Jagdishvaran, Adv. Ms. G. Indira, AOR
State of Bihar	Mr. Manish Kumar, AOR
State of H.P.	Mr. Himanshu Tyagi, AOR



State of Arunachal Pradesh	Ms. Eliza Bar, Adv. Mr. Pai Amit, AOR
State of Manipur	Mr. Pukhrambam Ramesh Kumar, AOR Ms. Anupama Ngangom, Adv. Mr. Karun Sharma, Adv.  Mr. Sharan Thakur, Adv. Mr. Mahesh Thakur, AOR Mr. Siddhartha Thakur, Adv.
U.T. of Puducherry	Mr. V.G. Pragasam, AOR Mr. S. Prabhu Ramasubramanian, Adv.
State of Goa	Mr. Arun R. Pedneker, Adv. Ms. Mukti Chowdhary, AOR  Dr. Abhishek Atrey, AOR
State of Kerala	Mr. Jishnu M.L., Adv. Ms. Priyanka Prakash, Adv. Ms. Beena Prakash, Adv. Mr. G. Prakash, AOR
State of Odisha	Mr. Sibho Sankar Mishra AOR
State of Odisha	Dr. Anindita Pujari, AOR
State of Tripura	Mr. Shuvodeep Roy, Adv. Mr. Kabir Shankar Bose, Adv. Mr. Rahul Raj Mishra, Adv.
State of Gujarat	Ms. Deepanwita Priyanka, Adv. Ms. Vishakha, Adv. Mr. A. P. Mayee, Adv.
State of Meghalaya	Mr. Amit Kumar, Sr. Adv. Mr. Avijit Mani Tripathi, AOR Mr. Kympham Lyngdoh, Adv. Mr. Upendra Mishra, Adv.  Ms. Sneha Kalita, Adv.
State of Punjab	Ms. Jaspreet Gogia, AOR Ms. Mandakini Singh, Adv. Mr. Karanvir Gogia, Adv. Ms. Shivangi Singhal, Adv. Ms. Ashima Mandla, Adv.

State of Rajasthan Dr. Manish Singhvi, Sr. Adv.  
Mr. Sandeep Kumar Jha, Adv.

State of U.P. Ms. Garima Prashad, Sr. Adv./AAG  
Mr. Rohit K. Singh, Adv.

State of Telangana Mr. S. Udaya Kumar Sagar, AOR  
Ms. Sweena Nair, Adv.

State of T.N. Dr. Joseph Aristotle S., AOR  
Mr. D. Kumanan, AOR

Mr. Balaji Srinivasan, AAG  
Mr. M. Yogesh Kanna, AOR  
Mr. Raja Rajeswaran. S, Adv.  
Mr. Aditya Chada, Adv.  
Ms. Uma Prasuna Bachu, Adv.

State of Nagaland Ms. K. Enatoli Sema, AOR  
Mr. Amit Kumar Singh, Adv  
Mr. Apratim Animesh Thakur, Adv.  
Ms. Prachi Hasija, Adv.

NCT Delhi Mr. Chirag M. Shroff, AOR

State of Mah. Mr. Sachin Patil AOR.  
Mr. Rahul Chitnis, Adv.  
Mr. Aaditya A. Pande, Adv  
Mr. Geo Joseph, Adv.

State of Jharkhand Ms. Pragya Baghel, Adv  
Ms. Pallavi Langar, AOR

State of Uttarakhand Ms. Rachana Srivastava, AOR

State of Sikkim Mr. Raghvendra Kumar, Adv.  
Mr. Anand Kumar Dubey, Adv.  
Mr. Nishant Verma, Adv.  
Mr. Narendra Kumar, AOR

State of M.P. Mr. Purushendra Kaurav, AG /Sr. Adv.  
Mr. Pulkit Agarwal, Adv.  
Mr. Pashupati Nath Razdan, Adv.  
Mr. Palav Agarwal, Adv.  
Mr. Ashutosh Kumar, Adv.  
Mr. Sudhanshu Kaushesh, Adv.  
Mr. K.P. Jayaram, Adv.  
Mr. Astik Gupta, Adv.  
Ms. Maitreyee Jagat Joshi, Adv.

H.C. of Guwahati Mr. Abhimanyu Tewari, AOR



U.T. of Chandigarh Mr. Ankit Goel, AOR  
 Mr. R. K. Gupta, Adv.  
 Mr. Abhimanyu Tewari, AOR  
  
 Ms. Shobha Gupta, Adv.  
 Ms. Medha Garg, Adv.  
  
 Ms. Astha Sharma, AOR  
 Ms. Uttara Babbar, AOR  
 M/S. Knc, AOR  
 Mr. Ajay Pal, AOR  
 Mr. Gopal Singh, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following  
 O R D E R

By an order dated 01.06.2021, this Court permitted the learned Amicus Curiae to have a dialogue with Nodal Officers to be appointed by the State Governments to ascertain the information relating to the implementation of the schemes announced by the Union of India and the State Governments/Union Territories favouring orphans and Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCs). Further, the Amicus Curiae was authorized to interact with the Nodal officers for finding out the modalities adopted by the State Governments to provide succour to the affected children. The learned Amicus Curiae identified the states of Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Jharkhand initially for the purpose of obtaining relevant information to be furnished to this Court.

Ms. Aishwarya Bhati, learned ASG undertook

to provide the details of the scheme that was announced by the Prime Minister of India on 29.05.2021. On behalf of the Union of India, an Action Taken Report has been filed. The learned ASG sought further time to furnish the modalities for the implementation of the scheme announced by the Prime Minister of India on 29.05.2021. The Union of India is granted four weeks' time from today to file an affidavit setting out the details of the scheme dated 29.05.2021 and the manner of its implementation.

Mr. Gaurav Agrawal, learned Amicus Curiae submitted a note in which he has referred to six stages for alleviation of the forlorn children who have lost both parents or a single parent. He suggested that identification of children who have become orphans or have lost one of their parents during this pandemic does not brook any delay. Immediate relief should follow the identification of such children without any delay. Thereafter, the Child Welfare Committees (CWC) should conduct inquiries and pass suitable orders expeditiously which have to be implemented without any delay. Monitoring of children by CWC and the District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) should be conducted on a periodical basis. Suitable steps should be taken by CWC's to ensure that the benefits announced by the Central Government/State Governments should reach the children.



**IDENTIFICATION OF CHILDREN :**

The information provided by the State Governments/Union Territories on the 'Bal Swaraj' Portal upto 05.06.2021 shows that there are 30,071 children who have become orphans or have lost one parent or abandoned. The break-up given in the affidavit filed by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is that there are 3,621 orphans, 26,176 children who have lost one parent and 274 children who have been abandoned. The State-wise data that is given in the affidavit filed by NCPCR shows that NCT of Delhi and the State of West Bengal have not uploaded the correct information.

Mr. Chirag M. Shroff, learned counsel appearing for the NCT of Delhi submitted that there was some difficulty in collecting data to be uploaded on the NCPCR portal. He submitted that a decision was taken recently to depute government officers at the grassroot level to take immediate steps to gather the information which will be updated on the NCPCR portal. Further, the basic needs of children who become orphans or have lost one parent shall be attended to apart from steps being taken as provided in the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

The learned counsel for the State of West Bengal submitted that the data could not be uploaded

in view of some confusion about the six stages that are mentioned in the web portal of NCPCR. It was made clear in the order dated 01.06.2021 that it is not necessary for the states to provide information relating to all the six stages at present and that it would be sufficient if the data pertaining to the first two stages are uploaded on the portal. The State of West Bengal is directed to take steps to identify the children who have become orphans or lost one parent after March, 2020 immediately and upload the data on the NCPCR website.

The learned Amicus Curiae submitted that the figures given by the State of Tamil Nadu does not appear to be correct as in several districts not even one child is produced before the CWC. The only information provided by the State of Tamil Nadu is in respect of those children who have lost both parents or single parent due to Covid-19. The direction given by this Court is to upload information on the website of the NCPCR pertaining to all children who have become orphans or lost one of their parents after March, 2020 either due to Covid-19 or otherwise.

Mr. Joseph Aristotle, learned counsel appearing for the State of Tamil Nadu stated that suitable directions shall be given to the concerned authorities to take steps for identification of the affected children by collecting information from



health officials/Panchayati Raj Institutions, police authorities and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The State of Tamil Nadu is directed to collect the details relating to those children who have become orphans or lost one parent and update the same on the portal of NCPDR.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO THE AFFECTED CHILDREN:**

The learned Amicus Curiae has brought to our notice that according to the response on behalf of the District Child Protection Officers (DCPO) and other officials from the States of Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand almost all the children who have become orphans or lost one parent need financial assistance. The learned Amicus Curiae has suggested that the DCPO should meet the child and the guardian immediately after receipt of information and ascertain the willingness of the guardian to take care of the child apart from making an assessment of the immediate needs of the child and the financial condition of the guardian. He emphasised the need for the DCPO to ensure that adequate provision is made for ration, food, medicines and clothing etc. for the child. He further submitted an amount of Rs.2,000/- per month should be released in favour of the child till CWC passes an order after due inquiry. The DCPO should provide his contact number and the name of the local

official who can be contacted by the guardian. There should be a follow-up with the child at least once a month to ascertain his/her well being. The learned Amicus Curiae stressed the need for the child being produced before the CWC in case DCPO is of the prima facie opinion that the guardian is not capable of taking care the child. Needless to say, that the CWC shall pass appropriate orders at the earliest. According to the Amicus Curiae, the CWC should open a case file of each child and secure all relevant information pertaining to the affected child. The CWC should ensure that various benefits announced by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territories reach the affected child. The financial benefit that was announced by Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to the tune of Rs.2000/- per month per child has to be provided immediately by the DCPOs. There should be continuous monitoring regarding the welfare of the child by the District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) even after the financial order is passed by the CWC. This should be done periodically every three to six months.

After the identification of the children who have become orphans or lost one parent, prompt action has to be taken to provide the basic needs of the children. The DCPO should act swiftly to contact the

child on receipt of information about the loss of the parent/parents of the child. The DCPUs shall ensure that adequate provision is made for the ration, food, medicines, clothing etc. to the child. The State Governments have announced certain financial benefits to the affected children which have to be provided to them immediately. The DCPO should produce the child before CWC if he is not prima facie satisfied that the guardian is capable of taking care of the child. CWC is directed to take steps in accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) and the Rules framed thereunder to conduct an inquiry. During the pendency of the inquiry, the CWC is directed to ensure that the basic needs of the child are taken care of.

#### **EDUCATION OF THE CHILD:**

The concern of the learned Amicus Curiae is that the affected children should not face a situation of discontinuance of their education. If the affected children are studying in Government schools they should be permitted to continue. In so far as the children who are studying in private schools, the State Governments/Union Territories should take steps and direct the continuance of the children in those schools at least for period of six months by which time some arrangement can be worked out. We accept



the suggestion made by the learned Amicus Curiae relating to the education of the affected children. The State Government/Union Territories should ensure that there is no break in the education of children who have become orphans or lost either one parent during the Pandemic.

The other issues that have been raised by the learned Amicus Curiae relating to the protection of property rights of the children, further education of the children including employment opportunities, special care to be taken in respect of the girl child will be taken up on the next date of hearing.

Mr.K.M.Nataraj, learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the NCPCR submitted that the identification of affected children is a dynamic activity. The State Governments and the Union Territories should be asked to update the figures on the web portal of NCPCR promptly. He expressed his anguish about certain NGOs collecting funds in the names of the affected children. It has come to the notice of the NCPCR that the identity of the affected children is being disclosed in public announcements by certain unscrupulous agencies and individuals who are inviting interested persons to adopt the affected children. He submitted that it has been brought to the notice of the NCPCR that illegal adoptions contrary to the provisions of the Juvenile Justices

Act, 2015 ('JJ Act, 2015') are also resorted to, which should be prevented. He suggested that the District Legal Service Authorities should be associated with the Government officials to ameliorate the condition of the affected children.

Ms. Shobha Gupta, learned counsel appearing in IA Nos.66075 and 66077 of 2021 filed on behalf of the 'We the Women of India' stated that there are several advertisements in the public domain inviting people to adopt orphans. Such posts have been found on social media as well. She submitted that most of them are fake and in any event no adoption is permissible without involvement of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). She stressed the need for immediate action to be taken by the State Governments and Union Territories to stop the circulation of such posts in the social media and stringent action should be taken against those who are responsible for such posts. Relying upon Section 108 of the JJ Act, 2015, Ms. Shobha Gupta submitted that wide publicity should be given to the schemes in operation which would favour the affected children. Unless the beneficiaries are aware of the schemes floated by the Union of India and the State Governments/Union Territories, they would not be in a position to approach the authorities. She supported the learned Amicus Curiae that the affected children should be permitted to

continue their education in the same schools in which they were studying prior to the death of the parent/parents.

We share the concern of the learned Additional Solicitor General and Ms. Shobha Gupta about the illegal adoption of affected children. The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to prevent any NGO from collecting funds in the names of the affected children by disclosing their identity and inviting interested persons to adopt them. No adoption of affected children should be permitted contrary to the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015. Invitation to persons for adoption of orphans is contrary to law as no adoption of a child can be permitted without the involvement of CARA. Stringent action shall be taken by the State Governments/Union Territories against agencies/individuals who are responsible for indulging in this illegal activity.

Section 108 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides that the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territories should take measures to ensure that the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 are given wide publicity through media including Television, Radio and print media at regular intervals so as to make the general public, children and their parents or guardians aware of such provisions. It is true that the majority of the populace are not aware



of their rights and entitlement to several benefits that are announced by the Governments. The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to give wide publicity not only to the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 but also to the several schemes that have been announced by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territories benefiting the children who have become orphans and children in need of care and protection.

For the present, this Court is concerned with the implementation of the schemes that are in place to meet the essential needs of the affected children forthwith. There is a need for continuous monitoring of the implementation of the schemes in favour of the affected children. Special Juvenile Police Unit in each district and city shall be constituted as provided in Section 107 of the JJ Act, 2015. That apart, DCPO should take the assistance of the the District Legal Service Authorities for coordinating the implementation of the schemes in favour of the affected children. If DCPO finds it difficult to monitor the welfare of the affected children, he should involve the government servants at the grass root level in the task of attending to the desolate children.

In view of the aforementioned, following directions are issued:

- (1) The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to continue identifying the children who have become orphans or lost a parent after March, 2020 either due to Covid-19 or otherwise and provide the data on the website of the NCPCR without any delay. The identification of the affected children can be done through Childline (1098), health officials, Panchayati Raj Institutions, police authorities, NGOs etc.
- (2) The DCPU is directed to contact the affected child and his guardian immediately on receipt of information about the death of the parent/parents. Assessment shall be made about the suitability and willingness of the guardian to take care of the child. The DCPU should ensure that adequate provisions are made for ration, food, medicine, clothing etc. for the affected child. Financial assistance to which the disconsolate child is entitled to under the prevailing schemes by the Central Government and the State Governments/Union Territories should be provided without any delay.
- (3) The DCPO should furnish his phone number and the name and phone number of the local official who can be contacted by the guardian and the child. There should be a regular follow up by the concerned authorities with the child at least once

in a month.

- (4) If the DCPO is of the prima facie opinion that the guardian is not suitable to take care of the child, he should produce the child before the CWC immediately.
- (5) CWC should provide for the essential needs of the child during the pendency of the inquiry without fail. The inquiry should be completed expeditiously. CWC shall ensure that all financial benefits to which the child is entitled are provided without any delay.
- (6) The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to make provisions for continuance of education of the children both in Government as well as in private schools.
- (7) The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to take action against those NGOs/individuals who are indulging in illegal adoptions.
- (8) Wide publicity should be given to the provisions of the JJ Act, 2015 and the prevailing schemes of the Union of India and the State Governments/Union Territories which would benefit the affected children.
- (9) DPCO shall take the assistance of government servants at the Gram Panchayat level to monitor



the welfare of the disconsolate children who are devastated by the catastrophe of losing their parent/parents.

All other issues shall be taken up on the next date of hearing.

List on 27.07.2021.

In the meanwhile, learned Amicus Curiae shall contact the nodal officers to be appointed by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Uttarakhand, NCT of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and UT of Jammu and Kashmir to obtain the information relating to the welfare of the children who are in a dolorous state due to loss of their parent/parents and submit a report.

(GEETA AHUJA)  
COURT MASTER

(B.PARVATHI)  
COURT MASTER

(ANAND PRAKASH)  
COURT MASTER