

**UG (SEMESTER IV)
HSC GE404
CHILD RIGHTS AND SOCIAL ACTION**

INSTITUTIONAL AND NON INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR CHILD WELFARE

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OBJECTIVE OF THIS UNIT:

In this unit, we shall discuss the various institutional and non institutional services provided for the welfare of the children.

INTRODUCTION



As provided by the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act 2000, the scheme shall support the creation of new institutional facilities and maintenance of existing institutional facilities for both children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES



- Shelter homes
- Children's homes
- Observation homes
- Special homes

SHELTER HOMES

- There are large number of urban marginalized children are in need of day care services. These include children without parental care, run away children, migrant children, and child substance abuser etc.
- The state government shall provide financial assistance to set up and administer shelter homes for such children.
- These shelter homes shall offer day and night shelter facilities to the children in need of support services for a temporary period, while efforts are made to rehabilitate them.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

- A large number of children in need of care and protection who enter the juvenile justice system through the child welfare committees are in need of residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their long term care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.
- These homes shall serve as a home away from home and provide comprehensive child care facilities to children for ensuring their all round development.

OBSERVATION HOMES

- The juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000 empowers the state government to establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organizations, observation homes in every district.

SPECIAL HOMES

- Children in conflict with the law committed by the Juvenile Justice Boards for long term rehabilitation and protection require institutional services.
- The special homes offer rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law.

NON- INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

- The new approach to child welfare also believes that the institution can not be a substitute for the individualized care that a family can provide.
- This approach recognizes that the right to a family encompasses that all child welfare activities should ensure that the physical, social, emotional and educational needs of the child are met in a secure nurturing family environment.
- The primary focus of institutional intervention lies in strengthening of the family, prevention of family disintegration and abandonment of children.
- These could take the form of foster care, sponsorship, Juvenile Service Bureaus, Family support and other community based services.

TYPES OF NON INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

- Juvenile service bureaus
- Adoption
- Child line services
- Sponsorship programmes for placing children in families.

JUVENILE SERVICE BUREAUS



- ▣ This is a programme of non institutional services which aims at the prevention of juvenile delinquency in urban slums by providing health, recreation through play centre.
- ▣ Juvenile Service Bureaus extend guidance and counseling services to the children in slums and schools particularly those with psychological and social problems.

ADOPTION



- ❑ Adoption is a recognized best way for providing a substitute family for an abandoned, orphaned child deprived of love, care and affection of parents.
- ❑ To promote this cause, the department has established an Adoption Cell to co-ordinate, develop and regulate activities relating to adoption.

CHILD LINE SERVICES

- ❑ A programme initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, aims to build partnership between NGOs and society by responding to children in distress and who are in need of care and protection.
- ❑ It provides 24 hours emergency phone service for children in difficult circumstances.
- ❑ The main objective of the child line services is to help children in distress by calling a Toll Free No. 1098.
- ❑ The Bangalore City Child Line has been launched with the help of Bangalore Telecom Department on 9th May 2002. NIMHANS, Bangalore has been identified as a nodal agency.
- ❑ The city is divided into 3 zones and operated by 3 collaborative voluntary agencies namely APSA, BOSCO and Makkala Sahayavani. 40055 calls were received up to March 2007.
- ❑ Mangalore Child line was started in 2001. **26,650 calls** were received up to March 2007.

SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME FOR PLACING CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

State government accorded approval for sponsorship programme with the objective of deinstitutionalizing children and enable parents to bring up their children in a family environment .

CONCLUSION

- The National Policies and Programmes designed by Department of Women and Child Development are working for the upliftment and betterment of health, education, and empowerment of citizens of the country.
- Since the people living below poverty line are the worst hit by diseases & problems associated with poverty, majority of the programmes are catering to this vulnerable group.
- The various child, women & social defense related programmes are need based programmes & are of great help to the society.
- The impact can be clearly observed as there is a drop in the infant, maternal and under-5 mortality rate, school dropouts and increase in literacy rate.
- The welfare of children and women contributes to welfare of the family and in turn the entire nation progresses.