

PREFACE

One of the essential elements of Juvenile Justice is to ensure quality education and skill training to the children including those who are in conflict with law. Education & Training are the primary motivators that can transform the lives of young people. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides for strengthened provisions for, both, children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The CCIs specifically catering to the CNCP are Children Homes and Open Shelters. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 necessitates the State parties or Institutions to provide care and protection to these children by engaging them in quality education and meaningful skill development or vocational training programme for their successful rehabilitation and re-integration in the society.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been constituted by the Government of India, as a statutory body under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 (No.4 of 2006) for dealing with the protection of child rights and related matters. Section 13(1) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, has provided certain functions to ensure that the rights of children are protected, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. In respect to the children in need of care and support and children in conflict with laws; the Commission has been mandated under section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Commission is also mandated to monitor the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009 as provided under section 31 of the Act. It was realized that a detailed study needs to be carried out for the purpose of examining the availability of provisions of quality education and vocational training for the children who are under the need of care and protection.

The study would not have been possible without the administrative support of the Member Secretary, Ms. Rupali Banerjee Singh. I would like to extend my gratitude to all the experts, consultants and DEOs from Education Division of NCPCR for their support in the execution of the project. It is my firm believe that these recommendations will bear fruitful results in mainstreaming the children in conflict with law and making them the productive citizens of the country.

Priyank Kanoongo
Chairperson,
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(NCPCR)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Convergence of provisions provided under Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and application of these provisions with the children staying at Children Homes/Shelters is potential enough to break the cycle of crimes amongst the children in conflict with law and their integration with the mainstream of society. Therefore, an initiative is being taken up by the NCPCR to examine in detail the provisions of education and vocational training with other facilities and infrastructure meant for the children in the need of care and protection.

It is imperative to mention that Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, inter alia, confers upon the State powers to make special provision for children. Article 39 (e) and (f), 45 and 47 further makes the State responsible for ensuring that all needs of children are met and their basic human rights are protected. The UN Convention on the Rights of Children mandates the States to take measures for the children in conflict with law including (a) treatment of the child in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth (b) reinforcing the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others (c) taking into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

In respect to the children in need of care and support and children in conflict with laws; the Commission has been mandated under section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Commission is also mandated to monitor the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009 as provided under section 31 of the Act. It was realized that a detailed study needs to be carried out for the purpose of examining the availability of provisions of quality education and vocational training for the children who are under the need of care and protection.

I express my sincere gratitude to Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, NCPCR and Secretary, MWCD for their support and guidance in conducting the study. The Commission is happy to collaborate with DORS for carrying out the study on behalf of NCPCR. I also extend my gratitude to the officials of MWCD; the Child Care Institutions for extending their cooperation; and also children who participated in the survey. finalizing the report.

Rupali Banerjee Singh
Member Secretary,
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(NCPCR)

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Abbreviations

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| CCI | - | Child Care Institutions |
| CNCP | - | Children in Need of Care and Protection |
| CPCR Act | - | Commission for the Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 (No. 4 of 2006) |
| CMO | - | Chief Medical Officer |
| CWC | - | Child Welfare Committee |
| DC | - | District Collector |
| DCPO | - | District Child Protection Officer |
| DCPU | - | District Child Protection Unit |
| FGD | - | Focus Group Discussion |
| HIV / AIDS | - | Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ITI | - | Industrial Training Institutions. |
| JJ Act | - | Juvenile Justice Act 2015 |
| JSS | - | Jan Shiksha Sansthan |
| NCPCR | - | National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights |
| NFE | - | Non Formal Education |
| NGO | - | Non-Government Organisations |
| NIPCCD | - | National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development |
| QPR | - | Quarterly Progress Report |
| RTE | - | Right to Education |
| STVT | - | State council of Technical and Vocational Training |
| UT | - | Union Territory |

A Study on Education and Vocational Training of children staying at Children's Homes

Executive summary

1. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 provisions institutional care for the children through Child Care Institutions (CCIs). These CCIs are for children who are either in need of care and protection (CNCP) or are in conflict with law (CICL). The CCIs specifically catering to the CNCP are Children Home and Open Shelter. The Act necessitates the State parties or Institutions to provide care and protection to these children by engaging them in quality education and meaningful skill development or vocational training programme for their successful rehabilitation and re-integration in the society.

For the purpose of examining the availability of opportunities for quality education and vocational training for children in need of care and protection, who are under the institutional care, a study was undertaken by DOORS on behalf of NCPCR. The study has been conducted in 56 Children Home and Open Shelter spread over 15 States covering all the five zones of India. The States covered are Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. In each of the States, three to five Homes and Shelters were selected including Government, Private, Boys and Girls institutions. From each of the selected Homes, 10 children were selected for detailed enquiry, subject to availability. The survey was carried out by the surveyors with co-operation of the management of the Homes and Shelters, staff members and concerned District level officials for collection of the relevant information for the survey.

Besides examining the status of educational opportunities and vocational training provided to the CNCP staying at the Children Home and Open Shelter; the study also explored the educational aspirations and career interest of these children. The specific objectives of the study are-

- To explore the educational aspirations of the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter

- To explore the career interest of the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.
- To examine the educational services provided to the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.
- To examine the provisions of vocational training being currently provided to the children in these Homes.
- To recommend suitable methods of providing quality education.
- To recommend suitable vocational training courses for these children.

2. Out of the Homes and shelters contacted 47 were Homes and 9 were shelters. Out of the 56 institutions, 15 were run by Government. With respect to funding, it was found that 20 Home/shelters were ICPS funded. Regarding gender wise distribution, 28 Home/shelters were boys only, 18 Home/shelters were for girls only and the rest for both. It included those established well before 1950 as well as those that were established as late as 2018. Except in Bihar, there was not a single Home having 100% occupancy. Nearly two third of the children were below 14 years of age. One fourth each were in Primary, Middle, and Secondary classes. Out of the remaining about one fifth were senior secondary classes and the rest in secondary classes.

3. Except in Kerala, Maharashtra and Odisha, counsellors were found present in all the places; and educational qualification of most of counsellors were postgraduates in Sociology or Social Work. Nearly half of them visit the Homes every day. Children with Special Needs are accommodated more in the Eastern Zone and the least in the Southern Zone. In the case of about three fourth of the Homes, schools for elementary education were found nearby the Homes. More than one third of the Homes were having formal school within their premises. Teachers under distance learning scheme were available only in 10 schools and teachers under SSA were available only in five schools. In about one fifth of the Homes and shelters all the children above age six are not admitted in schools. In about 80 percent of the Institution's, children were admitted in classes appropriate to age and more than three fourth of them were given special training. The children who were admitted in Government schools accounted for 45 percent. The rest were in private schools.

4. In 75 percent of the cases the children were admitted in the schools in the neighbourhood. In 11 out of 56 Homes / shelters Government run skill development centres were found in their neighbourhood; however, only 6 out of 11 Homes were linked with these centres.

5. Most of the children who were placed in the Homes, at the time of their arrival lack good educational foundation. At the time of admission, majority of children had low learning levels. Most of them wanted to continue studies and some of them aspire to become IAS, Army officers etc. Study of Commerce was preferred by a section of children.

6. Career interest of the children in the Homes included becoming Advocate, Air Hostess, Artist, Banker, Beautician, Brick maker, Carpenter, Cook, Cricket Player, Dance Teacher, Dancer, Dealer in Gold, Doctor, Electrician, Engineer, Footballer, Gym Trainer, Hospitality Services, IAS Officer, Launderer, Missionary, Mobile Repairer, Nurse, Pastor or a Missionary, Pet doctor, Photographer, Photoshop owner, Police, Singer, Stewardess, Teacher, Vehicle Designer, Vehicle mechanic. Homes provided admission to children in neighbourhood schools and various other educational amenities such as Fee, dress, stationary, Special Educator, Tuition Teacher, Computer teacher etc. In the Open Shelters, Children received facilities such as Food, Counselling, facilities for bathing, keeping their articles, health check, ensuring safety, life skills training, NFE, Reunification of Children etc. For education of these children, Open Shelters tied up with experts / NGOs. The NGOs/experts provided education to enhance the basic literacy skills and vocational skills of these children. Vocational training being given included-

- Candle making
- Card Making,
- Hand Work like Rakhi making,
- Envelop making
- Hospitality training
- Security Guard training
- Stitching, sewing
- Training in Automobile Engineering,
- Training in fast food
- Urban organic farming.

7. Some of the organisations had a very large set up and provided a range of vocational training as per the need and aspirations of each individual children. In some of the Girls Homes, the training was mainly on stitching and tailoring, arts and crafts, handicrafts work, beautician etc. Computer Class and Instrumental music were also taught. Linkages with institutions like Jan Siksha Sansthan, registered centres of skill mission etc were maintained to provide vocational education. There were institutions in the Northeast, where no vocational training was being imparted presently. In some places vocational education was given only during holidays. Computer education was made compulsory in Homes located in southern States. In Open shelters, there was no Vocational Training.

8. Inspection by SDM in a place revealed that guidelines were not followed, and space was not sufficient. Children were particular about financial support for further education. Management mentioned about delay or inadequate funds. In some of the places, CWC was not formed.

9. It is recommended that

- Establishment of Homes/Shelters for Children in the neighbourhood of School
- Linkage of Homes/Shelters with Special Schools for Children with Special Needs
- Provision of suitable and diverse range of vocational training courses for the children specially girls
- Provide Children of Homes/Shelters with Career Counselling and Mentoring Programme(s)

A Study on Education and Vocational Training of children staying at Children's Homes

1. Introduction

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been constituted by the Government of India, as a statutory body under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 (No. 4 of 2006) for dealing with the protection of child rights and related matters. Section 13(1) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, has provided certain functions to ensure that the rights of children are protected, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. In respect to the children in need of care and support and children in conflict with laws; the Commission has been mandated under section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Commission is also mandated to monitor the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009 as provided under section 31 of the Act. For the purpose of examining the availability of opportunities for quality education and vocational training for the children who are under the institutional care the present study has been undertaken by DOORS on behalf of NCPCR.

The study has been conducted in 56 Children Home and Open Shelter spread over 15 States covering all the five zones of India. The States covered are Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. In each of the States 3 to 5 Homes and shelters were selected including Government and Private Homes, Boys and Girls Homes, Homes and Open shelters. From each of the selected Homes, 10 children were selected for detailed enquiry, subject to availability. The survey was carried out by the surveyors with co-operation of the Management of the Homes and Shelters, staff members and concerned District level officials for collection of the relevant information for the survey.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 provisions institutional care for the children through Child Care Institutions (CCIs). As per section 21 (2) of the Act, the "child care institution" means Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption

Agency and a Fit Facility recognised under the Act for providing care and protection to children, who are in need of such services. The institutions are for children who are either in need of care and protection or are in conflict with law. The CCIs specifically catering to the CNCP are Children Home and Open Shelter. The Open Shelter as per section 2 (41) of the JJ Act, 2015 means *a facility for children, established and maintained by the State Government, either by itself, or through a voluntary or non-governmental organisation under sub-section (1) of section 43, and registered as such, for the purposes specified in that section.* Further as stated in Section 43 (2) of the Act the open shelters shall function as a community based facility for children in need of residential support, on short term basis, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them, or keeping them, away from a life on the streets. The Children Home, as defined under section 2 (19) of the JJ Act, 2015, is *established or maintained, in every district or group of districts, by the State Government, either by itself, or through a voluntary or non-governmental organisation, and is registered as such for the purposes specified in section 50.* The Children's Home, as per section 50 (1) of the Act, is established for the placement of children in need of care and protection for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. As it is evident, the Act necessitates the State parties or institutions to engage these children in quality education and meaningful skill development or vocational training programme for their successful rehabilitation and re-integration in the society. As per Rule 37 of the Juvenile Justice Rules, 2016 regarding vocational training, every Child Care Institution shall provide gainful vocational training to children according to their age, aptitude, interest and ability, both inside and outside the Child Care Institution. The Vocational training shall include occupational therapy and skill and interest based training aimed at suitable placement at the end of the course. The Institute, preferably Government recognized, providing vocational training shall give a certificate, on the completion of the course. Where vocational training is offered outside the premises of the Child Care Institution, children shall be escorted for such programmes with proper security planning and services, particularly for children who are at risk.

The study has been conducted in 56 Homes and Shelters spread over 15 States covering all the five zones of India. The States covered are Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. In each of the State's 3 to 5 Homes and shelters were selected including Government and Private Homes, Boys and Girls Homes, Homes and Open shelters.

From each of the selected Homes, 10 children were selected for detailed enquiry subject to availability. The representative of the Management of the Homes/shelters, two of the staff, the officials at district level associated with the subject, knowledgeable persons in the locality and the selected children were contacted to collect the relevant information for the survey.

2. Objectives

2.1 The Objectives of the Study are: -

To examine the educational background of the children in need of care and protect (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.

- To explore the educational aspirations of the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.
- To explore the career interest of the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.
- To examine the educational services are provided to the children in need of care and protection (CNCP) presently staying at the Children's Home and Open Shelter.
- To examine the provisions of vocational training being currently provided to the children in these Homes.
- To recommend suitable methods of providing quality education.
- To recommend suitable vocational training courses for these children.

3. Scope and Methodology

3.1 Scope

The universe for the study was the children in children's Homes and in open shelters. The team visited 56 Homes / shelters spread over 15 States from five geographical zones mutually exclusive and totally exhaustive.

3.2 Methodology

A multistage stratified sampling technique has been adopted. The main universe is the children in the Homes and Open Shelters. All States/UTs were divided into five zones as indicated below and each zone formed a separate stratum:

- **Northern Zone:** Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh.
- **North Eastern Zone:** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim.
- **Eastern Zone:** Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.
- **Western Zone:** Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- **Southern Zone:** Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

From each of the zones, three States were selected taking into consideration the existence of Government and private Homes and Open Shelters. The sampling methodology was done taking in account for factors such as availability of Homes/Open Shelters with higher enrolment. The information pertaining to total number of Homes and Open Shelters were obtained from open data sources of Government of India. Further, information pertaining to number of Homes and Open Shelters run by private sector with the support of the Government were obtained from a Parliament Question(s) on the subject. The States selected using the above criteria are given below.

Table 3.1 zone wise districts selected

| Zones | Eastern | Northern | North Eastern | Southern | Western |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| States Selected | Bihar | Delhi | Assam | Karnataka | Goa |
| | Odisha | Rajasthan | Manipur | Kerala | Madhya Pradesh |
| | West Bengal | Uttar Pradesh | Nagaland | Tamil Nadu | Maharashtra |

Selection of Homes/Open Shelters-

The study covered 56 children Homes / shelters in all the regions, 50 Institutions originally planned before start of the survey and 6 additional Institutions covered during the course of the survey. At the next stage, Homes / shelters from the zones were selected. The number of Homes / shelters selected were more or less equally distributed among the zones. This number was divided between the Homes for boys and Homes for girls in proportion to total number of Homes for boys and Homes for girls in the zone. The respective numbers were distributed among the selected States concerned in proportion to the total number of respective Homes in the States. Ultimately the number of Homes for Boys and Homes for girls selected from each of the selected districts have been arrived and the required number were selected by purposeful sampling, taking those which have maximum number of inmates. Care was also taken to see that the Homes and open shelters run by Government and run by private agencies and supported by Government are all represented in the sample.

From each of the selected Homes / shelter 10 children were sampled by simple random sampling. Besides the above one senior official of the selected institutions who was responsible for the management of the selected Home / shelter and two of the staff who were working for the management of the Homes were also contacted. Officials at district level associated with the subject of children Homes, one in each district and two knowledgeable persons in and around the selected Home were also contacted. In each of the selected Homes we conducted one focus group discussion of the children. Thus, the Sample coverage was:

Table 3.2 Details of sample coverage

| Head | No. of Sample | Remarks |
|---|---------------|---|
| Regions | 5 | As indicated by client. (We have worked out the composition for each zone) |
| States | 15 | Three per zone purposefully selected based on higher number of Homes/shelters and the strength of Homes in terms of children |
| Children's Homes in all the zones | 50*+6** | In all the zones distributed among Homes for boys and girls in proportion to the total number of Homes for boys and girls. Distributed among States in zones in proportion to the respective numbers in the States. Representation of Homes/shelters from Government run, and private run ensured |
| Children in all the zones | 500*+60** | In all the zones. 10 each selected from each of the Homes/shelters selected by simple random sampling |
| Top management of the Homes in all the zones | 50*+6** | In all the zones. One per selected Homes/shelters. |
| Staff engaged in the Homes in all the zones | 100*+12** | In all the zones. Two per selected Homes/shelters |
| Officials at district level | 50*+6** | In all the zones. In respect of each of the selected Homes / shelters |
| Knowledgeable person in/around the Home/shelter | 100*+12** | In all the zones. Two with respect of each of the Homes/shelters in the vicinity of the institution. |
| FGDs in all the zones | 50*+6** | In all the zones. One for each selected Homes / shelter. |

*Originally selected samples ** Additional Homes/shelters covered in the field

3.3 Tools

Semi structured questionnaires were prepared for each of the respondents. They were translated into the local languages and retranslated into English to see that the translation gives the same meaning as originally intended. Tools also were prepared for collection of information from the State Governments. A pilot study using the questionnaires was conducted. Based on the results of the pilot study and taking the comments of the client, the questionnaires were refined and finalized. The Standard Operating Procedures for conducting onsite assessment and interviews with relevant stakeholders was also prepared.

4. Institutions – at a glance

4.1 The basic details pertaining to profile of the institutions, facilities in the institutions, education related information and vocational training related information were collected from 56 Homes/Shelters during onsite assessment.

4.2 Management

4.2.1 The type of management and the distribution of the institutions as per type of management is given below in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Homes / Shelters as per management.

| State | Shelter Run By | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Government State | NGO ICPS Funded | NGOs not funded by ICPS | |
| Assam | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Bihar | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Delhi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Goa | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Karnataka | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Kerala | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Maharashtra | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Manipur | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Odisha | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Tamil Nadu | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| West Bengal | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 15 | 20 | 21 | 56 |

4.2.2 15 out of 56 Homes / Shelters are run by Government, whereas rest 41 Homes/Shelters are run by NGOs. 20 out 41 Homes/Shelters run by NGOs are getting funds under ICPS scheme whereas rest 21 are not funded under ICPS scheme.

4.3 Category of the Institutions.

4.3.1 The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under JJ Act are broadly categorised as Homes and Shelters. 45 Homes, 9 Open shelters. 2 institutions though run for children as Homes in which residential facility is not available.

4.4 Gender.

4.4.1 Out of the 56 institutions visited, 28 were for boys only, 18 were for girls only and the rest 10 were catering to both boys and girls.

4.5 Source of funds, jurisdiction.

15 out of 56 Homes / Shelters were run by Government. 20 out of 56 Homes/shelters were ICPS funded and 21 were not funded by ICPS.

4.6 Capacity

4.6.1 The sanctioned capacity, the current strength and percentage utilisation of the sanctioned capacity in terms of the number of children have been ascertained and the consolidated picture in this regard is shown below.

Table 4.2 State wise sanctioned capacity, current strength, and percentage utilization of capacity

| Zone | State | Capacity | Actual strength | % of utilization |
|------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| EAST | Bihar | 175 | 179 | 102.3% |
| | Odisha | 225 | 117 | 52.0% |
| | West Bengal | 275 | 262 | 95.3% |
| | Total | 675 | 558 | 82.7% |
| NORTH | Delhi | 350 | 173 | 49.4% |
| | Rajasthan | 170 | 102 | 60.0% |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 195 | 60 | 30.8% |
| | Total | 715 | 335 | 46.9% |
| NORTH-EAST | Assam | 180 | 158 | 87.8% |
| | Manipur | 150 | 100 | 66.7% |
| | Nagaland | 65 | 45 | 69.2% |
| | Total | 395 | 303 | 76.7% |
| SOUTH | Karnataka | 375 | 245 | 65.3% |
| | Kerala | 250 | 99 | 39.6% |
| | Tamil Nadu | 223 | 176 | 78.9% |
| | Total | 848 | 520 | 61.3% |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| WEST | Goa | 177 | 66 | 37.3% |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 341 | 271 | 79.5% |
| | Maharashtra | 510 | 332 | 65.1% |
| | Total | 1,028 | 669 | 65.1% |
| Grand Total | | 3,661 | 2,385 | 65.1% |

4.6.2 Bihar is the only State where the current occupancy in the Home / Shelter is over and above the approved capacity (102.3%). The other States where the maximum number of children were seen in proportion to the approved capacity are West Bengal (95.3%) and Assam (87.8%). The utilisation is minimum in Uttar Pradesh and Goa being about one third of the capacity.

4.6.3 An attempt has been made to bifurcate the present strength according to age group putting them into two groups up to 14 and above 14 and the result is presented below-

Table 4.3 State wise Number and percentage of Children in Homes/shelters visited.

| Zone | State | Number and percentage of students as per age group | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | | upto 14 yrs | | Above 14 yrs | | Total | |
| East | Bihar | 87 | 48.6% | 92 | 51.4% | 179 | 100.0% |
| | Odisha | 86 | 73.5% | 31 | 26.5% | 117 | 100.0% |
| | West Bengal | 149 | 56.9% | 113 | 43.1% | 262 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 322 | 57.7% | 236 | 42.3% | 558 | 100.0% |
| North | Delhi | 104 | 60.1% | 69 | 39.9% | 173 | 100.0% |
| | Rajasthan | 72 | 70.6% | 30 | 29.4% | 102 | 100.0% |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 60 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 60 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 236 | 70.4% | 99 | 29.6% | 335 | 100.0% |
| North-East | Assam | 85 | 53.8% | 73 | 46.2% | 158 | 100.0% |
| | Manipur | 93 | 93.0% | 7 | 7.0% | 100 | 100.0% |
| | Nagaland | 25 | 55.6% | 20 | 44.4% | 45 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 203 | 67.0% | 100 | 33.0% | 303 | 100.0% |
| South | Karnataka | 154 | 62.9% | 91 | 37.1% | 245 | 100.0% |
| | Kerala | 43 | 43.4% | 56 | 56.6% | 99 | 100.0% |
| | Tamilnadu | 161 | 91.5% | 15 | 8.5% | 176 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 358 | 68.8% | 162 | 31.2% | 520 | 100.0% |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| West | Goa | 44 | 66.7% | 22 | 33.3% | 66 | 100.0% |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 161 | 59.4% | 110 | 40.6% | 271 | 100.0% |
| | Maharashtra | 224 | 67.5% | 108 | 32.5% | 332 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 429 | 64.1% | 240 | 35.9% | 669 | 100.0% |
| Grand Total | | 1548 | 64.9% | 837 | 35.1% | 2385 | 100.0% |

4.6.4 Overall two third of the children are in the age group below 14 years and the rest in the age group above 14 years. At the zonal level in North, Northeast and South, the number of children below 14 years was round about 70%. Uttar Pradesh is the only State where there is no child above the age 14 years. Except in the case of Bihar and Kerala, the number of persons in the age group above 14 years was less than 50%.

4.7 Educational attainment

The educational level of children is as below.

Table 4.4 State wise number and percentage of children as per education level.

| | | Below Primary | | Primary | | Middle | | Secondary | | Higher Secondary | | Total | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| East | Bihar | 56 | 31.3% | 65 | 36.3% | 58 | 32.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 179 | 100.0% |
| | Odisha | 0 | 0.0% | 49 | 41.9% | 37 | 31.6% | 21 | 17.9% | 10 | 8.5% | 117 | 100.0% |
| | West Bengal | 129 | 49.2% | 45 | 17.2% | 56 | 21.4% | 29 | 11.1% | 3 | 1.1% | 262 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 185 | 33.2% | 159 | 28.5% | 151 | 27.1% | 50 | 9.0% | 13 | 2.3% | 558 | 100.0% |
| North | Delhi | 39 | 22.5% | 35 | 20.2% | 32 | 18.5% | 64 | 37.0% | 3 | 1.7% | 173 | 100.0% |
| | Rajasthan | 39 | 38.2% | 22 | 21.6% | 29 | 28.4% | 12 | 11.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 102 | 100.0% |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 11.7% | 39 | 65.0% | 14 | 23.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 60 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 85 | 25.4% | 96 | 28.7% | 75 | 22.4% | 76 | 22.7% | 3 | 0.9% | 335 | 100.0% |
| North-East | Assam | 21 | 13.3% | 48 | 30.4% | 44 | 27.8% | 39 | 24.7% | 6 | 3.8% | 158 | 100.0% |
| | Manipur | 13 | 12.6% | 50 | 48.5% | 27 | 26.2% | 5 | 4.9% | 5 | 4.9% | 103 | 100.0% |
| | Nagaland | 25 | 16.2% | 12 | 7.8% | 7 | 4.5% | 1 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 154 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 59 | 14.2% | 110 | 26.5% | 78 | 18.8% | 45 | 10.8% | 11 | 2.7% | 415 | 100.0% |
| South | Karnataka | 77 | 31.4% | 97 | 39.6% | 35 | 14.3% | 36 | 14.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 245 | 100.0% |
| | Kerala | 36 | 36.4% | 27 | 27.3% | 23 | 23.2% | 8 | 8.1% | 5 | 5.1% | 99 | 100.0% |
| | Tamilnadu | 22 | 12.5% | 57 | 32.4% | 56 | 31.8% | 41 | 23.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 176 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 135 | 26.0% | 181 | 34.8% | 114 | 21.9% | 85 | 16.3% | 5 | 1.0% | 520 | 100.0% |
| West | Goa | 0 | 0.0% | 22 | 33.3% | 16 | 24.2% | 22 | 33.3% | 6 | 9.1% | 66 | 100.0% |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 66 | 24.4% | 75 | 27.7% | 93 | 34.3% | 25 | 9.2% | 12 | 4.4% | 271 | 100.0% |
| | Maharashtra | 18 | 5.4% | 63 | 19.0% | 99 | 29.8% | 86 | 25.9% | 66 | 19.9% | 332 | 100.0% |
| | Total | 84 | 12.6% | 160 | 23.9% | 208 | 31.1% | 133 | 19.9% | 84 | 12.6% | 669 | 100.0% |
| Grand Total | | 548 | 23.0% | 706 | 29.6% | 626 | 26.2% | 389 | 16.3% | 116 | 4.9% | 2385 | 100.0% |

On the whole, about one fourth of the children were there in each of the groups below primary, primary and middle. Out of the remaining, about one fifth were in the group senior secondary and the rest in the group secondary classes.

5. Facilities.

5.1 Counsellors Availability.

5.1.1 As per the Guidelines of JJ Act, 2015 each Home / Shelter is expected to have a counsellor. It has been seen only in three States – Kerala, Maharashtra, and Odisha that there were no counsellors – one case each in Maharashtra and Odisha and two cases in Kerala.

5.1.2 Counselling is a planned intervention between the child / victim and counsellor helps to assist the child to alter, improve, or resolve his/her present behaviour, difficulty, or discomforts. It is a process of helping the child to discover the coping mechanisms that he/she found useful in the past, how they can be used or modified for the present situation, and how to develop new coping mechanisms. Counselling is about strengthening the ability of the child to solve problems and make decisions and is different from giving advice. Therefore, the role of Counsellor is very important. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) rules 2016 suggested staffing pattern for an Institution with a capacity of 100 children should have provision for the employment of Counsellor. In 93 percent of the sampled Homes / Shelters there was Counsellor. However still there is 7 percent of the Homes / Shelters where there was no Counsellor.

5.2 Counsellors – Qualification.

5.2.1 The qualification of the counsellors were ascertained and the distribution of units as per the qualification is given below.

Table5.1 State wise qualification of the counsellors.

| State | Qualifications |
|----------------|---|
| Assam | Graduate or Post graduate with Counselling / Psychology. |
| Bihar | Post Graduate with Psychology as a subject. |
| Delhi | Post Graduate with Psychology, Political Science as subjects. |
| Goa | Post Graduate with Psychology, Social Work. |
| Karnataka | MA. MSW, MHSC. |
| Kerala | MSW. |
| Madhya Pradesh | BE, Post Graduate in Psychology. |
| Maharashtra | M.Sc. B.ED, Post Graduate in Psychology. |
| Manipur | Post Graduate. |
| Nagaland | Bachelors - Theology. |
| Odisha | MSW. |
| Rajasthan | Graduate or Post Graduate Psychology. |
| Tamil Nadu | MSW. |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Uttar Pradesh | MSW. |
| West Bengal | Post graduate Psychology, counselling , social work. |

5.2.2 In general the qualification of the Counsellor varied and mostly they have got the following Degree / Diploma qualifications: -

- Graduate with Diploma in Counselling.
- Post Graduate in Psychology.
- Post Graduate with B. Ed.
- M.A.(Sociology), M.A (Social Work)

5.3 Counsellors visits.

5.3.1 It has been ascertained as to how often the counsellors visit the Institutions and the data so obtained are given below.

Table 5.2 Zone wise distribution of Homes and Shelter as per periodicity of visit of the counsellors.

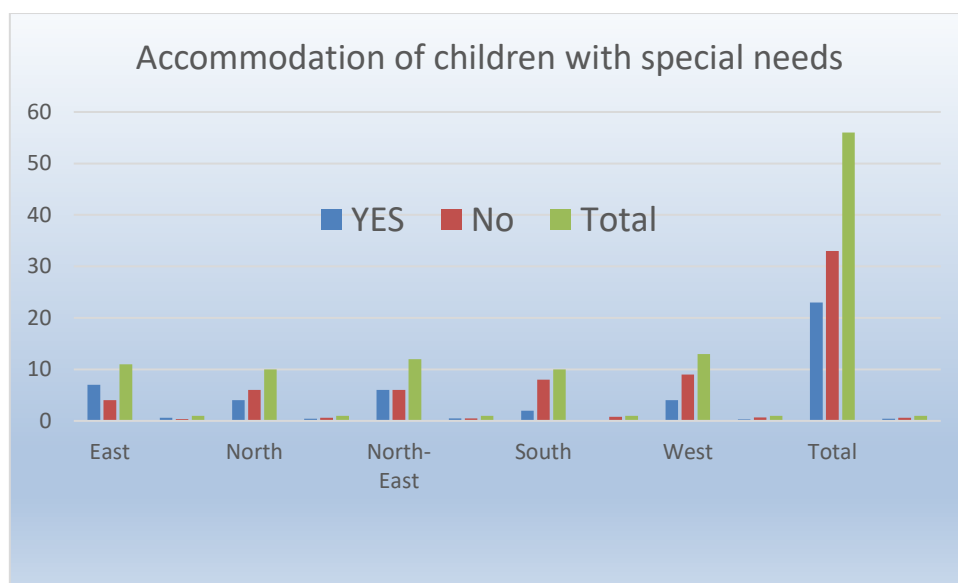
| Zone | Periodicity of the visit of the counsellor | | | | | Total |
|--------------|--|-------------|------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | Every day | Once a week | Once a fortnight | Occasionally | Others | |
| East | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| | 63.6% | 18.2% | 9.1% | 0.0% | 9.1% | 100.0% |
| North | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 40.0% | 40.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| North-East | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| | 58.3% | 16.7% | 8.3% | 8.3% | 8.3% | 100.0% |
| South | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| | 30.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% | 100.0% |
| West | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| | 38.5% | 30.8% | 7.7% | 15.4% | 7.7% | 100.0% |
| Total | 26 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 56 |
| | 46.4% | 30.4% | 8.9% | 5.4% | 8.9% | 100.0% |

5.3.2 In 46.4 percent of the Institutions, the Counsellors are available every day i.e. they are full time employees. This is followed by 30.4% of the Institutions where the Counsellors are available once in a week. However, in rest of the Institutions, Counsellors come once a fortnight or occasionally (9% and 5.4 % respectively).

5.4 Accommodation of children with Special Needs.

5.4.1 Distribution of Children with Special Needs has also been ascertained and the picture emerging is shown below.

Chart 5.1 **Distribution of Homes / Shelters as per accommodation of children with special needs.**



On an overall basis, 41 percent of the Institutions have provisions for children with Special Needs. However, in 59 percent of the Institutions there is no facility for children with Special Needs.

6 Education.

6.1 School for elementary education – Neighbourhood schools.

6.1 Whether there is any school nearby to provide free elementary education has been probed and the results are given below.

Table 6.1 Distribution of Institutions as per availability of school nearby to provide free elementary education.

| Zone | Presence of school nearby for free elementary education children | | Total |
|------------|--|-------|--------|
| | Yes | No | |
| East | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| | 63.6% | 36.4% | 100.0% |
| North | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| | 50.0% | 50.0% | 100.0% |
| North-East | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| South | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | 90.0% | 10.0% | 100.0% |
| West | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| | 53.8% | 46.2% | 100.0% |
| Total | 40 | 16 | 56 |
| | 71.4% | 28.6% | 100.0% |

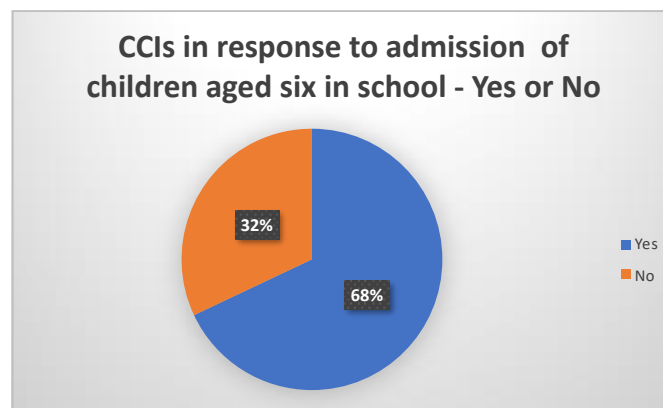
6.1.1 The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. The RTE Act provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. In this connection the presence of school nearby for free elementary education has become most essential. However, our findings suggest that in only 71.4 percent of Institutions visited there is a school nearby for free elementary education. All of them form neighbourhood schools as per RTE Act. Thus, still there are 28.6 Institutions which do not have presence of school nearby for free elementary education. Steps need to be taken to open more

and more elementary schools in neighbourhoods, where there is at present lack of elementary schools.

6.2 Admission of children above six years of age

6.2.1 It has been probed whether all the children above age six years are admitted in schools are not and the results are given below.

Chart 6.1 Distribution of Homes / Shelters as per all children above six years of age been admitted in schools.

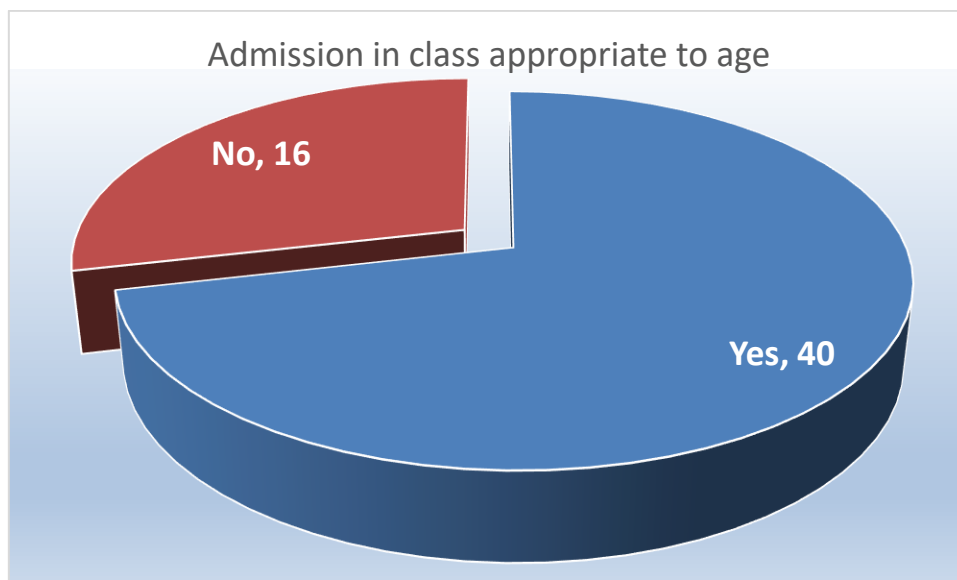


6.2.2 Not all children above age six years were admitted in the school. The reasons were many including the new arrival children, or they were there for a short duration etc. There were cases when children were admitted on a day and on the next day they were restored to the family. In 68 percent of the Institutions all the children above age were admitted in the school, while there were 32 percent institutions where not all children are admitted in the school. In one of the Institutions children were being provided tuitions for one year at Home/Shelter before being admitted in the school. However, this was an example of wrong practice as per Section 4 Paragraph II of RTE Act. The Section 4 paragraph II of RTE Act states “where a child above six years has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his/her elementary education, then, he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age. Provided that where a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then, he or she shall, in order to be at par with other, have right to receive special training, in such manner, and within such time-limits, as may be prescribed”.

6.3 Admission to class appropriate to age.

6.3.1 It was further assessed whether the children were admitted in classes appropriate to age. The responses have been consolidated and given below.

Chart 6.2 Details of admission in classes appropriate to age.

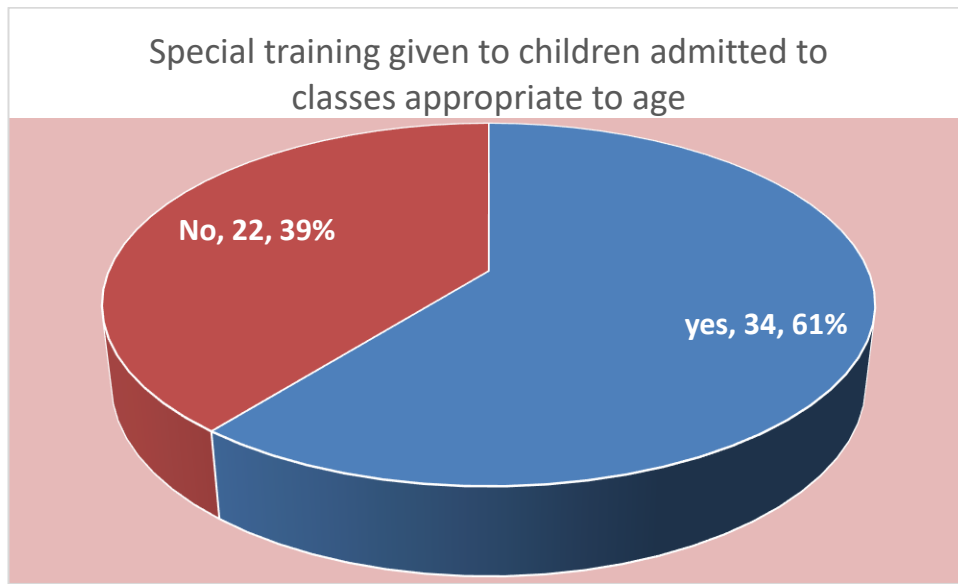


6.3.2 Around three fourth of the Homes/Shelters have children admitted classes appropriate to age.

6.4 Training to Children admitted as per age

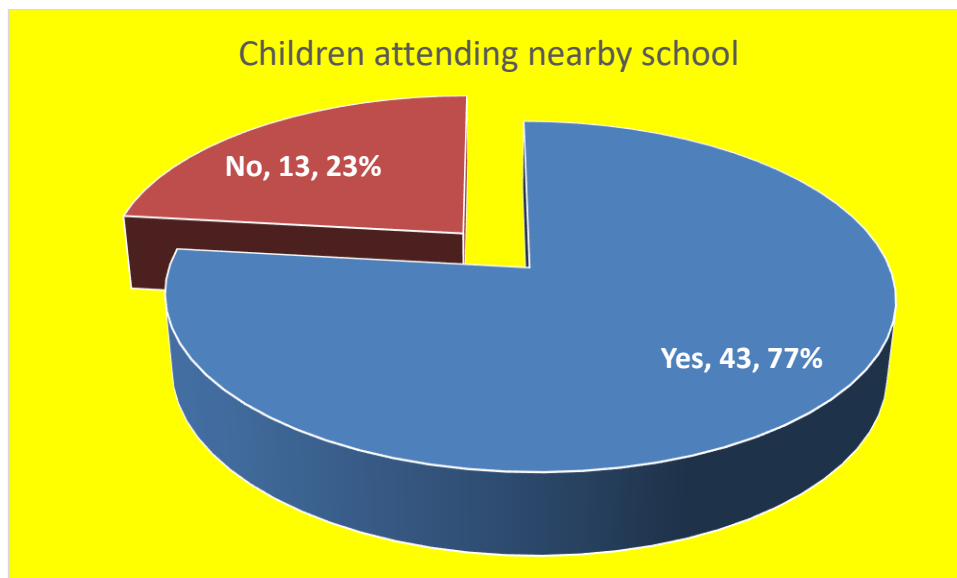
6.4.1 Whether the children admitted as per age were given special training had been probed and the results are below.

Chart 6.3 Details of special training to children admitted as per age.



6.5 Location of Schools.

Chart 6.4 Details of Homes sending children to schools nearby.



6.5.1 There were 77 percent of the Institutions informed that the schools where the children was admitted were in the neighbourhood. However still there are 23 percent of the institutions which have admitted children in schools situated which are not in neighbourhood. This may be due to the non-presence of schools nearby.

6.6 Admission of Children in age appropriate classroom

Table 6.2 Children above 6 years not admitted in schools and children not admitted to class appropriate to their age.

| State | Children above age 6 years not admitted in schools | | Children not admitted to class appropriate to age | |
|-----------------------|--|---------|---|----------|
| Assam | 14 | 4.60% | 14 | 20.60% |
| Bihar | 39 | 12.90% | 2 | 0.029412 |
| Delhi | 64 | 21.10% | 5 | 7.40% |
| Goa | 5 | 1.70% | 5 | 7.40% |
| Karnataka | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| Kerala | 0 | 0.00% | 4 | 5.90% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 31 | 10.20% | 2 | 2.90% |
| Maharashtra | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% |
| Manipur | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 1.50% |
| Nagaland | 29 | 9.60% | 16 | 23.50% |
| Odisha | 0 | 0.00% | 5 | 7.40% |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 0.00% | 5 | 7.40% |
| Tamilnadu | 21 | 6.90% | 0 | 0.00% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 2.30% | 5 | 7.40% |
| West Bengal | 93 | 30.70% | 4 | 5.90% |
| Grand Total | 303 | 100.00% | 68 | 100.00% |

6.6.1 State-wise details of children above six years not admitted in schools and children not admitted to class appropriate to their age can be seen in the Table above. There are many reasons for not admitting the children in schools including in age appropriate class by the stakeholders of Homes/Shelter. These include-

- There are children with special needs in the Homes and they cannot be admitted in normal school.
- The Home / Shelter is a transit Home.
- The children are attending vocational training and are no longer interested in formal education.
- Children are of Children in Conflict with Law Category and are kept in the Home for rehabilitation to the family.
- Children are newly admitted and are under enquiry.
- Children are dropouts.
- Poor teaching system and teacher irregularities of school

Table 6.3 Percentage of children above 6 years but not admitted out of total number of children in the selected Homes in each of the States

| State | Children age 6 years and above | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | Total children | Not admitted children | Percentage |
| Assam | 158 | 14 | 8.86 |
| Bihar | 179 | 39 | 21.79 |
| Delhi | 173 | 64 | 36.99 |
| Goa | 66 | 5 | 7.58 |
| Karnataka | 245 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Kerala | 99 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 271 | 31 | 11.44 |
| Maharashtra | 332 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Manipur | 100 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Nagaland | 45 | 29 | 64.44 |
| Odisha | 117 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | 102 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Tamilnadu | 176 | 21 | 11.93 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 60 | 7 | 11.67 |
| West Bengal | 262 | 93 | 35.50 |
| Total | 2385 | 303 | 12.70 |

6.6.2 In Nagaland, approximately 65% of children above 6 years are not admitted in any school. In West Bengal (35%), Delhi (37%) and Bihar (22%) have also considerably higher percentage of children not admitted above 6 years. In all other States the percentage was round about 10 percent or less.

6.7 Admission in Government and Private Schools

Table 6.4 Children admitted in Government and Private Schools.

| State | Children in | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Government School | | Private Schools | | All Schools | |
| | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| Assam | 100 | 97.10% | 3 | 2.90% | 103 | 100.00% |
| Bihar | 28 | 68.30% | 13 | 31.70% | 41 | 100.00% |
| Delhi | 0 | 0.00% | 24 | 100.00% | 24 | 100.00% |
| Goa | 1 | 0.50% | 214 | 99.50% | 215 | 100.00% |
| Karnataka | 70 | 70.00% | 30 | 30.00% | 100 | 100.00% |
| Kerala | 152 | 91.00% | 15 | 9.00% | 167 | 100.00% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 15.90% | 53 | 84.10% | 63 | 100.00% |
| Maharashtra | 18 | 6.60% | 254 | 93.40% | 272 | 100.00% |
| Manipur | 46 | 44.70% | 57 | 55.30% | 103 | 100.00% |
| Nagaland | 24 | 80.00% | 6 | 20.00% | 30 | 100.00% |
| Odisha | 0 | 0.00% | 49 | 100.00% | 49 | 100.00% |
| Rajasthan | 58 | 100.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 58 | 100.00% |
| Tamil Nadu | 35 | 83.30% | 7 | 16.70% | 42 | 100.00% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 44 | 43.60% | 57 | 56.40% | 101 | 100.00% |
| West Bengal | 73 | 76.00% | 23 | 24.00% | 96 | 100.00% |
| Grand Total | 659 | 45.00% | 805 | 55.00% | 1,464 | 100.00% |

6.7.1 The above table shows that majority (55%) of the children are admitted in private schools. The Government needs to improve the school infrastructure and teacher performance and teaching attitudes as there are negative perception of Government schools.

7. Vocational Training.

7.1 Availability of Skill Training Centres and linkages with Homes/Shelters

Table 7.1 Vocational Training Centre and availing the facility.

| State | Is there any Government run Skill Training centre in neighbourhood | | Total | Does the Home/Shelter is linked with the centre | | |
|--------------|--|--------|---------|---|--------|--------|
| | Yes | No | | Yes | No | Total |
| Assam | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 20.00% | 80.00% | 100.00% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Bihar | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 25.00% | 75.00% | 100.00% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Delhi | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 66.70% | 33.30% | 100.00% | 50.0% | 50.0% | 100.0% |
| Goa | 0 | 5 | 5 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Karnataka | 0 | 3 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Kerala | 0 | 3 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 25.00% | 75.00% | 100.00% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Maharashtra | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 75.00% | 25.00% | 100.00% | 33.3% | 66.7% | 100.0% |
| Manipur | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 25.00% | 75.00% | 100.00% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Nagaland | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 33.30% | 66.70% | 100.00% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Odisha | 0 | 3 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Rajasthan | 0 | 3 | 3 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Tamilnadu | 0 | 4 | 4 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 25.00% | 75.00% | 100.00% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| West Bengal | 0 | 4 | 4 | NA | NA | NA |
| | 0.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | NA | NA | NA |
| Total | 11 | 45 | 56 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| | 19.60% | 80.40% | 100.00% | 54.5% | 45.5% | 100.0% |

A lot of stress has been made regarding vocational training of children in Home / Shelter, but surprisingly the presence of Government run skill training centres is quite negligible. About 80% of the Homes/Shelter does not have Government run skill training centres in the neighbourhood. Further, in 11 Homes/Shelter having nearby facility of skill training centres, 5 Homes/Shelter are not linked or associated with the centres.

8. Other findings in the Field.

8.1 Educational Aspirations of the Children.

8.1.1 Majority of children in some of the Homes are aware of the realities of education that higher education depends upon the cost of education. They simply said, they will study till someone supports them. However, some have very clear vision and they want to study specific subjects. Some also have clear vision of what they want to become in their life.

8.1.2 Many children want to simply study further but are unaware of the education beyond 12th class and have never given a thought on their educational aspirations.

8.1.3 In some of the Homes, children being intellectually disabled of 2 to 13 years of age, don't exhibit any aspirations themselves, though their teachers said they want to be singer, dancer etc.

8.1.4 However, in one of the Institutions, more than 90 percent of the children want to study professional courses like B. Ed. / D. Ed. Remaining 10 percent want to pursue Engineering and Medical courses and in another most of the children want to work as Government employee. In yet another, 75 percent children want to study commerce. Most of the other children want to pursue subjects under arts stream. However, a few want to pursue Hotel Management.

8.1.5 The educational / vocational aspirations of some of the students included: -

- Learning Cooking
- Studying Arts (Other subject is difficult) -Hindi, English – Photo shop, Home Science, Sanitation, Mathematics, Social work, Counselling, Sports, Teaching, Law. History, Geography, Life Science / Science subjects- becoming a graduate
- Pursue Technical Education (Relating to Mechanical – Automobile - Vehicle related)
- Studying Computer Engineering
- Becoming IAS, Doctor, Engineer, Teacher, Nurse, Pilot, Army officer, Carpenter, Cricket Player, Dancer, Football Player, Priest, Driver, Cook, Scientist, Painter officer, actor etc

9. Recommendations

9.1 Establishment of Homes/Shelters for Children in the neighbourhood of Schools

The Section 3 of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 states “Every Child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his/her elementary education.” Therefore, the appropriate authority should ensure that new Homes/Shelters shall be established in the neighbourhood of existing schools.

9.2 Linkage of Homes/Shelters with Special Schools for Children with Special Needs

The appropriate authority across states may link the existing Homes/Shelters to special Schools in the neighbourhood to ensure quality education of Children with Special Needs.

9.3 Provision of suitable and diverse range of vocational training courses for children with special focus on girl child

The appropriate authority should make provision to include new, innovative, and updated vocational courses in the field of Science and Technology, Commerce, Health and Para Medical, Agriculture and Hospitality, and Tourism in their curriculum and give option to children specially girls to choose vocational course from a diverse set of courses based on their interest.

9.4 Link Children of Homes/Shelters with Career Counselling and Mentoring Programme(s)

It is observed that majority of children after leaving Child Care Institution fails to meet their dream/aspirations due to lack of career awareness and guidance, socio economic background and financial situations. Efforts should be taken to provide one-on-one mentorship and professional career counselling to these children in order to support them with valuable information on strengths, areas of interest and various available career choices. This will prepare them to establish their careers in the field of Engineering, Medicine, Research, Academics and Administration. Therefore, it is recommended that the Appropriate Authority at State level may link these children with available career counselling and mentoring programme(s) to help them establish their careers in the reputed organisation of respective fields. Further, the Appropriate Authority may make specific provisions to make database of interested literate and successful volunteers such as retired officers, Scientists, Government/Semi Government officials and corporate officials etc. and link them as mentors of these children for career guidance and mentoring support.