## Providing Quality Care for Children-At-Risk: An Evaluation of India's Child Welfare Policy

Rohitha Edara, Master of Public Policy Program, Michigan State University

Committee Members: Joshua Sapotichne, Anne Bogat, and Erika Rosebrook

### Children-at-Risk: A Global Issue











200,000,000 children are outside family care



Abandoned Children











## The Indian Context

40% of India's children in need of care



# children

At least 5 million children live on streets

A child goes missing every 8 minutes

Around 1.2 million children are in prostitution

About 12% of children aged 5-14 (12.6 M) are engaged in labor

About 1.2 M children work in hazardous conditions

## Child Care Institutions: A Viable Solution?

#### Effectiveness vs. Feasibility

Children in institutions face:

- stunted physical growth
- impaired cognition
- heightened anxiety
- hearing and vision problems
- other medical and psychological issues

These issues persist even when quality nutrition, health, and education are available because of the lack of one-on-one care.

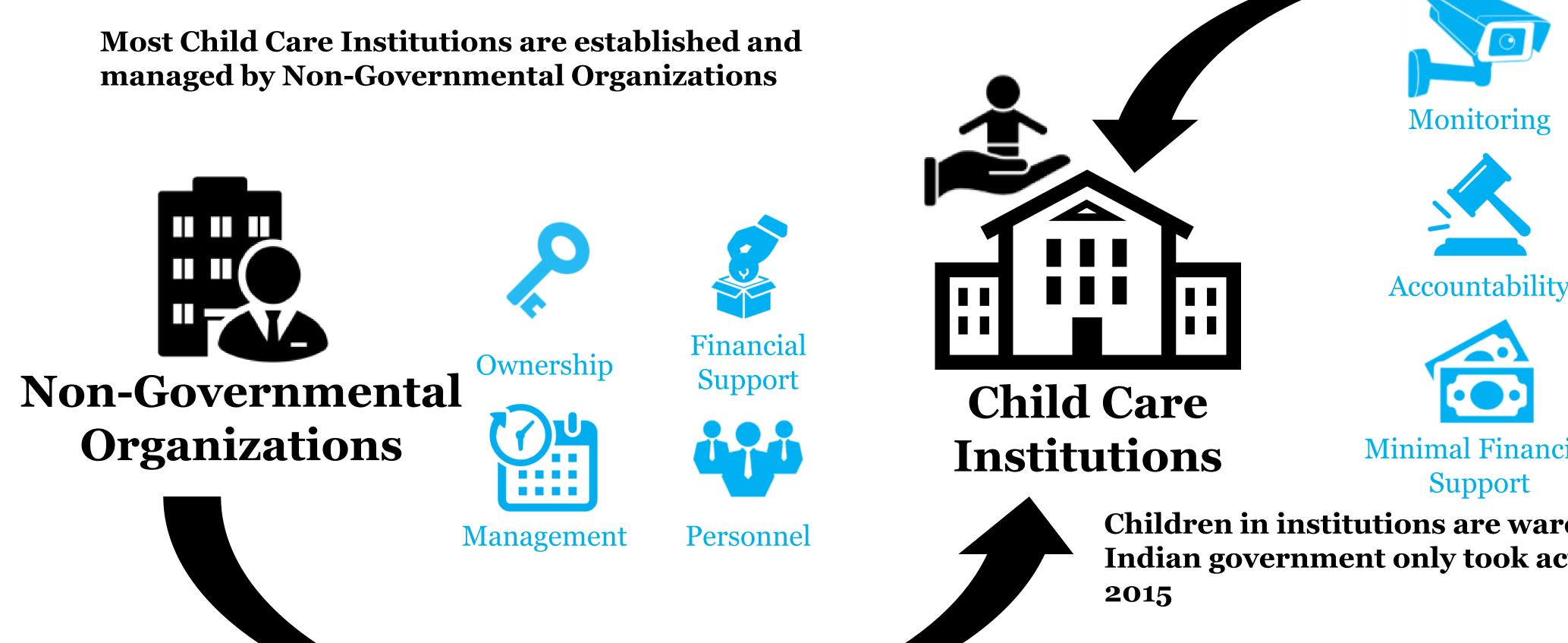
There are large number of children in need of care and protection.

There is little demand for adoption in India.

The system for adoptions is not well-developed in India.

The number of children in need greatly outweighs the space in CCIs.

## India's Child Welfare Policy: Aligning Quality and Reality



of CCI's management committee and attend government officials attend meetings in each

CCI

meetings once a month

Government **Minimal Financial** Support Children in institutions are wards of the state, but the Indian government only took action on child welfare in

Policy focuses on holding private organizations accountable for implementing the government's responsibilities while providing minimal financial support

Revise guidelines to delineate job responsibilities of local

government officials and home management officials

Policy	Reality	Recommendations
Does not specify building of new Child Care institutions (CCIs)	Inadequate space in CCIs to accommodate all children in need of care and protection	Allocate existing government land to establishing government-owned CCIs
Does not comprehensively penalize all forms of child abuse	Comprehensive law exists only for child sexual abuse	Establish a comprehensive child care law that criminalizes abuse, neglect, and abandonment
All CCIs must be registered	Many CCIs have been registered	Expediate registration of CCIs and expand to rural CCIs
Pre- & in-service trainings for CCI staff	No trainings have been initiated	Support state governments in creating curricula for trainings
High Standards of Care	Local government officials reasonable in imposing standards	Remove funding-intensive requirements such as beds, building infrastructure etc.
CCIs will be provided financial support through the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	CCIs are unaware of funding opportunities  Government-allocated financial support can only support 40% of CCIs	Establish direct communication with CCIs and advertise funding opportunities  Revise funding guidelines and provide competitive grants to CCIs
Local government officials should be a part	It cannot be realistically expected that	Revise guidelines to delineate job responsibilities of local