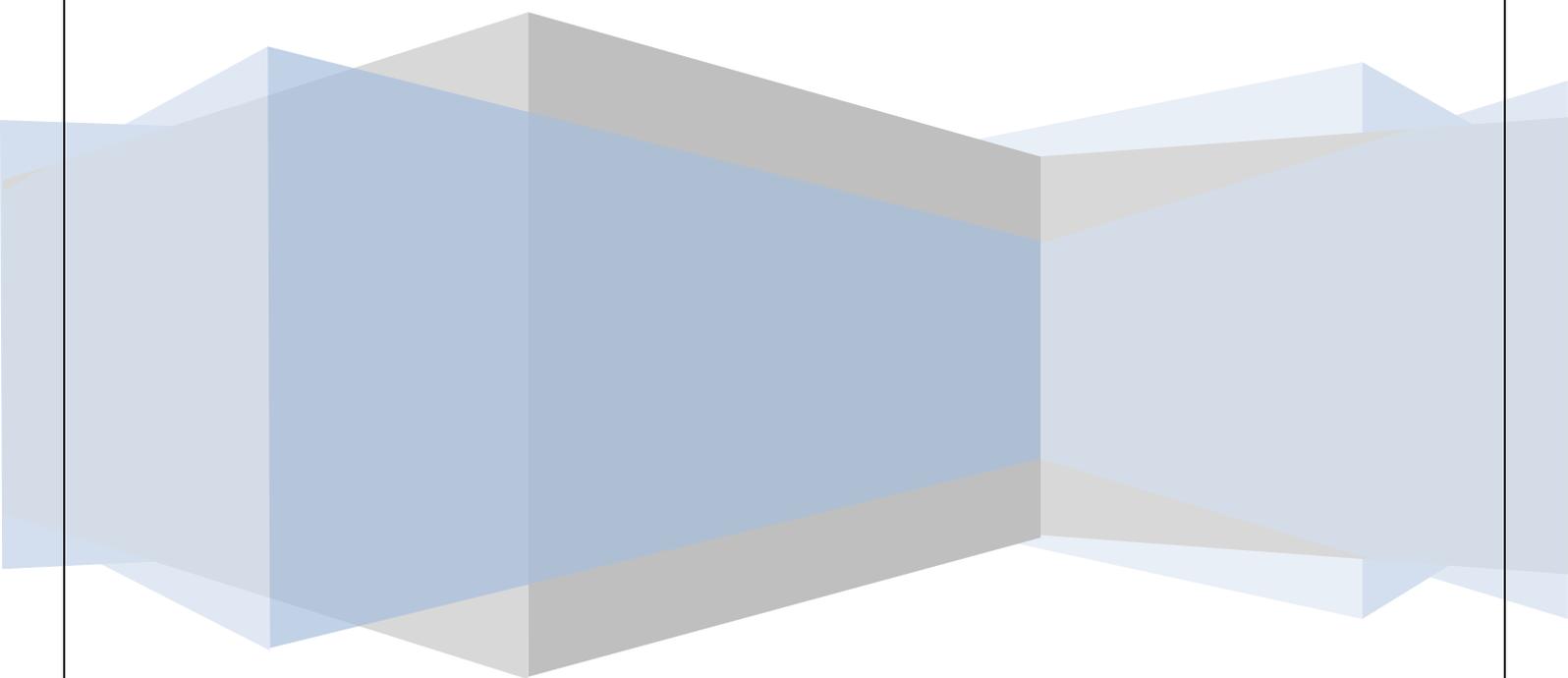


INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (ICPS)



The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced in 2009-10. It was adopted by Jharkhand State on 26 April 2012.

The scheme is expected to significantly contribute to the realisation of government/state responsibility for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children.

It aims at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances as well as for other vulnerable children, through government–civil society partnership.

It is based on the cardinal principles of ‘protection of child rights’ and ‘best interests of the child’.

Child protection is about protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood.

It is about reducing the vulnerabilities to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations.

It also ensures that no child falls out of the social security and safety net. Those who do, receive necessary care, protection and support so as to bring them back into the safety net.

Hence, the ICPS objectives are:

- to contribute to the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, and
- to reduce vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children.

Target group:

- Children in need of care and protection... [Read More](#)
- Children in contact with law... [Read More](#)
- Any other vulnerable children... [Read More](#)

Government–civil society partnership

ICPS will function as a government–civil society partnership scheme under the overarching direction and responsibility of central and state governments.

ICPS will work closely with all stakeholders including government departments, the voluntary sector, community groups, academia and, most importantly, families and children to create a protective environment for children in the country.

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme will focus on:

- (i) Mapping needs and services for children and families at risk
- (ii) Preparing child protection plans at district and state levels; the plan would be gradually extended to block and community levels
- (iii) Strengthening service delivery mechanisms and programmes including preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services
- (iv) Improving access to, and quality of, services provided
- (v) Promoting and strengthening non-institutional family-based care options for children deprived of parental care, including sponsorship to vulnerable families, kinship care, in-country adoption, foster care and inter-country adoption, in order of preference
- (vi) Developing capacity of service providers
- (vii) Strengthening knowledge base, awareness and advocacy
- (viii) Establishing an integrated, live, web-based database (of children in difficult circumstances, children in care, service providers and services provided) for evidence-based monitoring and evaluation, service planning and decision making
- (ix) Monitoring and evaluation
- (x) Building partnerships and alliances for child protection at all levels, particularly at the grassroots community and district levels
- (xi) Strengthening linkages with other bodies and institutions such as National/State Human Rights Commissions and National/State Commissions for Protection of Rights of the Child

Services that are strengthened/introduced and provide financial assistance under ICPS are as under:

CARE, SUPPORT AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Emergency outreach service through Childline

Childline, established by the Government of India in 1999, is a 24/7 emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection, linking them to emergency and

ICPS

long-term care and rehabilitation services. The service can be accessed by a child in difficulty or an adult on his behalf by dialling 1098.

Open shelters for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas

The large numbers of homeless children, pavement dwellers, street and working children, and child beggars, left on their own and in need of care and support, constitute an urban phenomena of great concern... [more on open shelters](#)

Family-based non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and aftercare

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and its Amendment Act, 2006, provide for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and aftercare... [read more..](#)

INST ITUTIONAL SERVICES:

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 children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. For each child in institutional care, an individual care plan shall be developed by the concerned agency in consultation with the District Child Protection Society (DCPS) within a month. Once agreed upon by the DCPS, the individual care plan shall be forwarded within a fortnight for approval to the Child Welfare Committee/Juvenile Justice Board (CWC/JJB). The concerned agency shall report to the DCPS on the execution of the individual child care plan within six months of the care plan being approved by the CWC/JJB. The individual care plan shall be reviewed every six months.

Shelter homes While a large number of urban marginalised children are in need of day-care services, there are many others who require residential care for a temporary period for one or more reasons... [more on shelter homes](#)

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... [more on children's homes](#)

In Jharkhand there are two children's homes, located in:

- East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, for boys, and
- Deoghar, for girls.

Specialised services for children with special needs A significant number of children affected by HIV and AIDS and substance abuse, as well as mentally or physically challenged children are in need of long-term care because of abandonment... [more on specialised..](#)

General grant-in-aid for need-based/innovative interventions While an attempt has been made to incorporate all major interventions/services for all children in difficult circumstance into the ICPS, the ministry recognises the importance of supporting need-based/innovative intervention programmes... [read more](#)

STATUTORY SUPPORT SERVICES

Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006, recently passed by both houses of Parliament makes it mandatory to establish one Child Welfare Committee in each district as the final authority... [read more](#)

Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU)s

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, provides for setting up of special juvenile police units in every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the police interface with children... [read more](#)

IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY

State level

ICPS

The state shall have a **State Child Protection Committee (SCPC)** under the chairpersonship of the state secretary dealing with ICPS, to monitor the implementation.

District level

ICPS envisages setting up of a **District Child Protection Society** in each district as a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme. Every district shall have a District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) under the chairpersonship of the chairperson, Zila Parishad, to monitor the implementation of ICPS. The district magistrate shall be co-chairperson of the DCPC.

Block level

Child Protection Committee: Every block (ward in a city) shall have a Child Protection Committee under the chairpersonship of the block/ward-level elected representative (head of the block committee), with the block development officer (BDO) as member secretary to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services at block level.

Village level

Child Protection Committee: Every village shall have a Child Protection Committee under the chairpersonship of the village-level elected representative (head of the gram panchayat) to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services at the village level. The committee shall include two child representatives, a member of the DCPS, anganwadi workers, school teachers, auxiliary nurse midwives, respected village members and civil society representatives.

Source: http://wcd.nic.in/icpsmon/st_abouticps.aspx