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Accessing the Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana: Analysis and Experiences of Social Workers



*A Report By:
Prayas, A Field Action Project of
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai,
in collaboration with i-Probono India*

**Accessing the
Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule
Bal Sangopan Yojana: Analysis and Experiences of
Social Workers**

Prayas

**A Field Action Project of the
Centre for Criminology and Justice
School of Social Work
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Mumbai

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Contributors

DATA COLLECTION TEAM

Ms. Reena Jaiswal, Ms. Meenal Pathare and Ms. Priyanka Talegaonkar (Prayas-TISS)

INTERVIEWS TRANSCRIPTION

Ms. Surekha Sale (Prayas-TISS)

DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING

Ms. Surekha Sale (Prayas-TISS)

Ms. Aishwarya Sinha and Mr. Faizan Ahmad (iProbono India)

EDITING

Prof. Vijay Raghavan and Dr. Sharon Menezes (Prayas-TISS)

About Prayas and iProbono India

Prayas is a field action project of the Centre for Criminology and Justice, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai. Prayas works towards legal rights and rehabilitation of populations affected by the criminal justice system, including women rescued from commercial sexual exploitation and their children, prisoners, released prisoners, children of prisoners, women housed in shelter homes and their children, children in conflict with law, and children in need of care and protection, etc. To this end, permission to visit criminal justice or custodial institutions and interact with individuals detained or confined in police stations, prisons, and government residential institutions in Maharashtra and Gujarat has been obtained from the Departments of Prisons and Women and Child Development.

Social workers of Prayas visit marginalised populations inside penal and protective institutions, and continue to engage with them after their discharge to help them reconstruct their lives out of crime, victimisation and exploitation.

iProbono India is a women-led social justice organisation dedicated to enabling people to access their rights by combining the expertise of experienced lawyers, the insights of grassroots partners, and the ethos of social action litigation. Its data-driven research highlights systemic gaps, enabling advocacy that bridges the lived realities of vulnerable communities with institutional reform. The organisation's work spans child rights, disability justice, criminal justice, and housing and land rights. From supporting survivors

of sexual violence and trafficking, to challenging discrimination against persons with disabilities, facilitating liberty safeguards for incarcerated persons, and protecting communities from displacement, iProbono India advances justice by making invisible populations visible and building pathways for dignity, equity, and protection.

Glossary

| | |
|--|---|
| Aamdar | Marathi word for a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), an elected representative for a specific constituency |
| Alternative Care | Alternative care for children includes formal (foster, kinship, residential, adoption) and informal arrangements when their biological parents cannot provide care, aiming for family-based environments whenever possible |
| Bonafide Certificate | An official document confirming a person's genuine identity, residence, or affiliation. |
| Domicile Certificate | A government certificate proving that a person is a resident of Maharashtra. |
| Foster Care | Placing the child in alternate care in the domestic environment of a family, other than the child's biological family, that has been selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing such care |
| Khasdar | Marathi term meaning Member of Parliament (MP) or a prominent local leader/representative |
| Nagar Sevak | A municipal councilor or ward member, an elected representative in local self-government bodies like Nagar Panchayats or Municipal Corporations (Nagarpalika/Mahapalika), serving a five-year term |
| Palanhar Yojana | A welfare scheme from Rajasthan providing financial support to caregivers of vulnerable children. |
| Probation Officer | An officer appointed by the State Government as a probation officer under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (20 of 1958) or the Legal-cum-Probation Officer appointed by the State Government under District Child Protection Unit |
| Social Investigation Report (SIR) | A detailed report under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 documenting a child's background, vulnerabilities, and family situation. |

Social Worker

A trained and qualified professional providing psychosocial support, case management, and assistance to prisoners and their families, ensuring children access entitlements and contact with their families.

Talathi / Tehsildar

Revenue officials responsible for issuing key documents such as income, domicile, and caste certificates, often required by families of prisoners to access welfare schemes.

Visitation

Legally permitted meetings between prisoners and their family members.

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| BSY | Bal Sangopan Yojana/ Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana |
| CoP | Children of Prisoners |
| CWC | Child Welfare Committee (Constituted under Section 27 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015) |
| DCPU | District Child Protection Unit (Established by the State Government under Section 106 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015) |
| DWCD | Department of Women & Child Development |
| MJA | Maharashtra Judicial Academy |
| MLA | Member of the Legislative Assembly |
| SIR | Social Investigation Report |
| SLC | School Leaving Certificate |
| SPNIWCD | Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development |

Acknowledgements

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We are grateful to the Child Welfare Committees who have actively participated in this effort and made significant contributions towards the welfare of children in need. We thank the Probation Officers who play an important role in helping children access the BSY scheme.

We would like to thank Shree Balaji Foundation for motivating Prayas to do this study and to help children avail its benefits.

This study was made possible thanks to Ms. Aishwarya Sinha and Mr. Faizan Ahmad from iProbono India. We are grateful to them for sharing comprehensive data, analysis and writing on the implementation of the Bal Sangopan Yojana in Maharashtra with us, based on which this report was prepared.

We extend special thanks to Prayas social workers Reena Jaiswal, Meenal Pathare, and Priyanka Talegaonkar, who have been working closely with these children and helping them access the benefits of the scheme.

We are grateful to Prayas clients that have participated in this study for trusting and sharing their experiences with us.

Prayas-TISS Team and iProbono Team

Preface

A Story of Vulnerability, Persistence and Holistic Social Work intervention

When Vanita was arrested from her home at 3:00 a.m., her life, and the lives of her two young sons shifted irreversibly.*

A 32-year-old woman from a Mumbai slum community, she had already endured years of domestic violence across two marriages. With no formal separation papers, no stable income, and no support from her imprisoned brothers, she had returned to her maternal home, relying on her elderly mother to help raise her sons, aged 15 and 12. The family was fragile but surviving.

Then a murder in their neighbourhood changed everything.

A male friend of Vanita's went missing, and in his absence, she became the focus of a police inquiry. After two days of interrogation, a criminal case was registered against her, and she was sent to Byculla District Prison. Her children, already out of school—were suddenly left without care, income, food security, or emotional support. Their grandmother, frail and financially strained, struggled to hold the family together.

It was in this moment of crisis that Prayas intervened.

Vanita connected with the social worker from Prayas, working inside the Byculla Prisons. The social worker responded immediately to Vanita's request for her children's visitation, conducting a home visit to understand the family's condition. Meetings with Vanita were arranged inside the prison, where she received emotional support, food, and travel

assistance. To stabilize the household, Prayas provided ration support of ₹2000 per month, six months of house rent, and medical assistance for the grandmother.

Education became the next urgent priority. With both children out of school, the social worker counselled the family and ensured their re-admission. Prayas covered their school fees, restoring a sense of routine and dignity to the boys' lives.

But the most complex challenge lay ahead: securing the children's entitlement under the Bal Sangopan Yojana. The process demanded a long list of documents: birth certificates, Aadhaar, school bonafide letters, medical fitness certificates, residence and income proofs, family photographs, rent agreement, and an SIR report. The grandmother, limited by age and literacy, could not manage these tasks. Vanita's sister, though willing, faced restrictions from her husband and could not visit frequently. The social worker stepped in, guiding them through every step.

Opening the required joint bank account proved nearly impossible. The father's whereabouts were unknown, and Vanita was in prison. The bank manager insisted on a court affidavit, creating yet another barrier. Still, the social worker persisted.

The bureaucratic hurdles did not end there. The first file submitted to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) was approved and forwarded to the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), only to be lost. A second file was prepared and submitted, but DWCD delayed again, citing staff transfers and misplaced paperwork. A third and fourth file followed, each built painstakingly from scratch.

Through assertive communication, relentless follow-up, and unwavering advocacy, the social worker finally secured approval. After four months, the scheme amount was sanctioned and transferred to the children's bank accounts.

For the first time since their mother's arrest, the children experienced financial stability. Their education continued uninterrupted, and their daily needs were met through Prayas' support until the government funds began flowing.

Yet the relief was temporary. When Vanita was released on bail, both CWC and DWCD declared that the children were no longer eligible for the scheme. The financial assistance stopped, leaving the family once again vulnerable. For the past year, the children have received no benefits.

This case lays bare the harsh realities faced by families entangled in the criminal justice system: the immediate collapse of socio-economic stability, the overwhelming burden of documentation, the rigidity of bureaucratic processes, and the systemic gaps that punish children for circumstances beyond their control. It also highlights the indispensable role of persistent, rights-based social work through Prayas' intervention.

*Name changed to protect identity.

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Scheme

Government of Maharashtra

Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana

The Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule Bal Sangopan Yojana (popularly called “Bal Sangopan Yojana”) is a flagship welfare initiative of the Government of Maharashtra, implemented through the Department of Women and Child Development since 2008. The scheme has been designed to ensure care, protection, and holistic development of children who are temporarily deprived of parental care due to circumstances such as the death, illness, separation, desertion of parents, or other crises leading to family distress.

1.1. Objectives of the Scheme

The primary goal of the Bal Sangopan Yojana (BSY) is to:

- Provide a family-based alternative care environment to vulnerable children such as orphans, children of single parents, and those belonging to distressed families.;
- Ensure that children between the age group of 0 to 18 years continue their education and overall development without interruption and;
- Instill a sense of security, stability, and confidence among children to help them pursue education and lead a dignified life.

The scheme is based on the principle that every child deserves to grow up in a family environment that provides love, care, and emotional support. Hence, instead of placing children in institutional care, the scheme promotes foster family-based care through collaboration with registered Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

1.2. Eligibility Criteria

- Children whose parents are unable to take care of them due to various reasons are temporarily placed with foster families (substitute parents).
- These placements are made through registered NGOs that are responsible for identifying suitable foster families, conducting home visits, and monitoring the well-being of the child.
- The arrangement ensures that the child continues to live in a safe and nurturing family setting, maintaining social and emotional stability.

1.3 Expansion of the Scheme

Over the years, the BSY has been expanded to cover more vulnerable categories of children. Since 2013, children of prison inmates have been included as eligible beneficiaries.

“When Prayas began supporting Children of Prisoners in the early 1990s, we pushed for their inclusion under existing schemes—at least within the ‘etc.’ in the definition of vulnerable children. About 20–25 years ago, we formally recommended their explicit recognition, and through sustained advocacy with the Inter-Departmental Committee, CoP were finally included 10–15 years ago with a specific mention rather than being hidden under ‘etc.’.

(Surekha Sale, Prayas-TISS)

As per a Government Circular dated 4th July 2015, children of women rescued from commercial sexual exploitation have also been brought under the purview of this scheme, ensuring that they too receive family care and educational support.

1.4. Financial Assistance

The financial assistance under the scheme has been progressively enhanced to meet the growing needs of children.

- Initially, each child received ₹425 per month.
- Following the directions in Suo Motu PIL No. 107/2014, the assistance was increased to ₹1,100 per month.
- Currently, each beneficiary child receives ₹2,250 per month to support their basic living and educational expenses.
- In addition to this, the implementing NGOs receive a nominal administrative grant per child every month to cover monitoring costs, home visits, and coordination activities.

1.5 Impact and Significance

The BSY currently benefits vulnerable children and families across Maharashtra. The scheme plays a crucial role in;

- Preventing institutionalisation of children and promoting family-based care.
- Supporting the education and emotional well-being of children affected by adverse family circumstances.
- Strengthening the social safety net for children in need of care and protection.

Through this initiative, the Government of Maharashtra reaffirms its commitment to the rights of children, ensuring their well-being, safety, and educational continuity. The BSY provides these children an invaluable opportunity to grow up in a loving, caring, and nurturing family environment, fostering their emotional, social, and intellectual development.

Chapter 2: Documentation Requirements and Barriers

2.1. List of Documents

The following documents are required for making an application under the scheme:

- Application form
- Domicile certificate
- Aadhaar of child and parents
- Income certificate (< ₹2,50,000) from Tehsildar/Collector
- Death certificate of parents (if applicable)
- Photo of home (front view)
- School bonafide / School Leaving Certificate (SLC)
- Bank account details
- Ration card and affidavit (for income certificate)

Earlier, income certificates issued by the Nagar Sevak or even the MLA were accepted without question. Today, despite the Social Investigation Report (SIR) clearly establishing eligibility, children are denied benefits because families must produce ration cards, SLCs, affidavits, and annual Tehsildar-issued income certificates. Documentation has become an obstacle, not a safeguard. (Social Worker, Prayas-TISS, Kalyan District Prison)

2.2. Challenges with Documentation

Families often lack formal income records. Tehsildars/Collectors refuse to issue certificates, claiming they “do not know the people.” Even when parents are incarcerated or deceased, the certificate is still demanded.

Out of 25 applications, 7 were rejected because the Collector refused to issue income certificates, stating he “did not know the family.” Families felt humiliated, as eligibility was clear but bureaucratic discretion overruled entitlement. (Social Worker, Prayas-TISS, Kalyan District Prison)

2.3. Annual Renewal Requirement

Certificates are valid for only one year, requiring families to repeat the process annually.

Families spend 6–12 months gathering documents, only to face rejection or delays. Once a child’s mother remarried, but all documents remained in her first husband’s name, leading to denial of benefits. The recurring burden discouraged families from continuing with the documentation procedure. Extended families, in whose care the child/ren may be placed are unwilling to take so much pain in availing the benefits. (Social Worker, Prayas-TISS, Byculla District Prison)

2.4. Jurisdictional Issues for Migrants

Migrant families often lack local address proof or Aadhaar linked to the jurisdiction, often excluding children in dire need of support.

2.5. Discretionary Demands

CWCs sometimes ask for certificates from Jail Superintendents instead of Bonafide certificates from school.

The Superintendents often refuse the same, asking to obtain letters from incarcerated mothers instead.

A mother whose husband was in prison was asked to produce a NIL income certificate despite having no earnings. The process took months, and by the time benefits were sanctioned, two of her children had already aged out. This shows how delays directly rob children of entitlements. (Social Worker, Prayas-TISS, Thane Central Prison)

Chapter 3: Administrative and Systemic Challenges

3.1. Delays in Processing

Document collection takes 6–12 months, and sanctioning of funds is delayed by another 6–12 months. Benefits are not disbursed monthly but irregularly.

Families questioned whether the ₹2,250 monthly support was worth the immense effort, as delays stretched up to a year. (Social Worker from Prayas-Byculla Prison)

3.2. Revocation of Benefits

If a parent is released during the documentation or sanctioning process, benefits are revoked.

Several children lost benefits when their parents were released mid-process, disregarding the months when they had no support. (Social Worker, Prayas-Byculla Prison)

3.3. Loss of Documents

CWCs frequently misplace files, sometimes containing original documents - similar to *Vanita's* situation when the file was made thrice. Families are forced to reapply, adding to further delays and costs.

3.4. Stigma and Insensitivity

Mothers, especially sex workers, face humiliating questions from officials. Stigma and pre-conceived notions often override the eligibility criteria of the scheme.

A woman was asked, “tum dhandha karti thi kya? (Were you into sex-work?)” by a Probation Officer. Humiliated, she refused to accept the benefit. In another case, divorce papers were demanded, though the woman had none, and she was asked to file a missing complaint. Stigma compounded exclusion.

(Social Worker, Prayas-Byculla Prison)

Chapter 4: Key Findings

4.1. Documentation Rigidity Undermines Access

- The scheme's intent is to support vulnerable children, yet the insistence on multiple documents (income certificate, domicile, Aadhaar, school bonafide, etc.) creates barriers.
- Families often lack one or more of these documents due to poverty, migration, or disrupted family structures.

Children who are most in need are excluded, thereby contradicting the principle of equity.

4.2. Income Certificate Requirement is Exclusionary

Obtaining the income certificate from the Tehsildar/Collector is the largest obstacle. Officials frequently refuse to issue it, citing lack of familiarity with applicants.

4.3. NIL Income Proof

Even when parents are incarcerated or deceased, families are forced to prove "NIL income." The requirement assumes formal income structures, ignoring informal economies and the realities of marginalised families. It effectively blocks access for children of prisoners, sex workers, and migrants.

4.4. Annual Renewal Adds Recurring Stress

Certificates are valid for only one year, requiring families to repeat the process annually. This recurring burden is disproportionate to the benefit amount (₹2,250 per month). Families often give up, considering the effort not worth the benefits.

The scheme creates instability, as children's entitlements lapse if parents cannot reapply in time. This undermines continuity of support.

4.5. Administrative Inefficiencies Erode Trust

- Files containing original documents are misplaced, especially due to frequent transfers of officials.
- Benefits are delayed by 6–12 months due to slow sanctioning of funds.
- Families lose faith in the system, perceiving it as unreliable. This discourages future applications and perpetuates cycles of exclusion.

4.6. Stigma Discourages Vulnerable Mothers

- Women, especially sex workers, face humiliating questions from officials. Divorce papers or missing complaints are demanded, adding legal complexity.
- Stigma compounds bureaucratic exclusion, deterring women from applying even when eligible. The scheme fails to account for intersectional vulnerabilities.

4.7. Jurisdictional Mismatches Exclude Migrants

Migrant families often lack local address proof or Aadhaar linked to the jurisdiction. Children are denied benefits simply because their documents are tied to another district, despite clear vulnerability. This reflects a systemic blind spot in addressing mobility and migration.

Chapter 5: Recommendations

5.1. Policy-Level Reforms

1. Simplify documentation requirements:
 - Accept alternative proofs such as ration cards, school records, or NGO verification.
 - Reduce reliance on income certificates, especially for families of incarcerated parents.
1. Extend certificate validity: Income and domicile certificates should be valid for 3–5 years instead of requiring annual renewal. This reduces recurring stress, ensures continuity of benefits, and allows families to focus on rehabilitation rather than paperwork.
2. Recognize vulnerability period after parent’s release: Benefits should continue for a transition period (e.g., 6–12 months) after a parent’s release. Acknowledge that reintegration is gradual, and children remain vulnerable during this time. Prevents abrupt withdrawal of support.
3. Standardize procedures across districts: Issue clear guidelines for CWCs and prison authorities to avoid discretionary demands. This creates consistency, reduces confusion, and ensures equal treatment across jurisdictions.

5.2. Administrative Improvements

1. Capacity Building for Officials

A major administrative gap lies in the limited understanding among frontline officials, including CWC members, DCPU staff, Probation Officers, and prison authorities about the specific vulnerabilities of CoP and the intent of the BSY scheme. Strengthening their capacity is essential to ensure that the scheme is implemented in a child-sensitive, rights-based manner.

a. Training can be conducted through Savitribai Phule National Institute of Women and Child Development (SPNIWCD)

Training modules can include:

- Understanding the vulnerabilities of CoP
 - Impact of parental incarceration on children’s emotional, social, and financial well-being
 - Barriers faced by caregivers (often single mothers or extended family)
 - Importance of timely access to welfare schemes
- Documentation challenges and flexible interpretation of guidelines
 - How to assess eligibility without over-reliance on rigid documentation
 - Accepting alternative proofs in line with child-centric principles
- Trauma-informed and stigma-free engagement
 - Addressing biases against incarcerated families, sex workers, migrants
 - Communication skills for respectful, non-judgmental interactions
- Role clarity for CWCs, DCPUs, and prison staff
 - Ensuring coordinated support for BSY applications
 - Reducing discretionary demands that create barriers

SPNIWCD can institutionalize these modules as part of mandatory induction and refresher training for all officials handling BSY cases.

b. Joint Training Sessions for Prison Staff, CWCs, and DCPUs through the Maharashtra Judicial Academy (MJA)

Judicial Academies of different states have already developed structured training modules for CWCs and DCPUs on:

- Juvenile Justice Act implementation
- Child rights jurisprudence
- Documentation and case management
- Ethical and trauma-informed decision-making

Maharashtra can adopt a similar model by partnering with the MJA to:

- Conduct regular, state-wide training cycles for CWC and DCPU members
- Build capacity on legal interpretation, ensuring CWCs do not impose documentation requirements beyond what the scheme mandates
- Strengthen understanding of best-interest principles when assessing BSY applications
- Reduce inconsistencies across districts by standardizing decision-making practices

5.3. Digital Record-Keeping

A persistent administrative challenge under BSY is the frequent loss or misplacement of physical files by CWCs and district authorities. Since many applications include original documents, families are forced to re-submit paperwork, repeat verification processes, and endure long delays. A centralized digital system can dramatically reduce these inefficiencies.

1. Introduce a centralized digital filing and tracking system

Maharashtra can adopt a unified digital platform where all BSY applications, supporting documents, verification notes, and sanction orders are uploaded and stored securely. This would ensure:

- Zero loss of documents, as all files remain stored in a state-managed digital repository
- Real-time tracking of application status by CWCs, DCPUs, and families
- Reduced duplication, since documents need not be resubmitted annually
- Transparency, with time-stamped actions for every stage of processing
- Inter-departmental coordination, enabling CWCs, DCPUs, Tehsildars, and prison authorities to access the same file

This system would significantly reduce the burden on families who currently travel multiple times to submit or re-submit documents.

Reference Models from Other States

a. Rajasthan's Palanhar Yojana Dashboard

(<https://jansoochna.rajasthan.gov.in/Services/DynamicControls>)

offers a strong model for Maharashtra. Key features include:

- Integrated document upload, reducing physical paperwork
- Automated eligibility checks based on uploaded documents
- A dashboard showing scheme coverage and district-wise data

This model demonstrates how digital transparency can strengthen accountability and reduce bureaucratic discretion.

b. Kerala's Suneethi Portal for Application + Document Submission

(https://suneethi.sjd.kerala.gov.in/Citizen_Platform/suneethi/index.php) provides a seamless, citizen-friendly interface for welfare

schemes. Relevant features include:

- Single-window application system for multiple schemes
- Digital document submission and verification

- SMS and email alerts for each stage of processing
- User dashboards for tracking progress and downloading approvals

This approach reduces physical visits, minimizes delays, and ensures that vulnerable families can apply without navigating multiple offices.

5.4. Advocacy & Support

1. Awareness: Inform families about entitlements, simplified processes, and available support.
2. Strengthen NGO facilitation: Formalize the role of organizations like Prayas in bridging documentation gaps.

Conclusion

The BSY scheme is a vital intervention, but its impact is diluted by documentation rigidity, administrative inefficiencies, and stigma. By simplifying requirements, extending certificate validity, and adopting trauma-informed practices, the scheme can truly serve its intended beneficiaries. The case studies demonstrate that without reform, children continue to be denied entitlements due to systemic barriers rather than eligibility.

Annexure 1

Copy of the Bal Sangopan Yojana

सुधारित बाल संगोपन योजना
राबविणेबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महिला व बाल विकास विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: बालसं-२०११/प्र.क्र. ३१३/का-८,
नविन प्रशासन भवन, ३ रा मजला,
मादाम कामा रोड, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०००३२.
तारीख: ९ ऑक्टोबर, २०१३.

वाचा:-

- १) शासन निर्णय, समाजकल्याण, सांस्कृतिक कार्य, क्रीडा व पर्यटन विभाग क्र.वीसीए-१०७४/५७११६-एन, दिनांक २४ फेब्रुवारी, १९७५.
- २) शासन निर्णय, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग क्र.बालसं-२००५/प्र.क्र.९१/का-८, दिनांक ११ नोव्हेंबर, २००५.

प्रस्तावना :- ० ते १८ वयोगटातील अनाथ, निराश्रित, वेधर व अन्य प्रकारे आपत्तीत असलेले (Crisis) बालकांचे संस्थावाह्य आणि कौटुंबिक वातावरणात संगोपन व्हावे, यादृष्टीने बाल संगोपन योजना राबविण्यात येते. सध्या या योजनेखाली सुमारे १८,००० मुले लाभ घेत आहेत. परंतु, योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीवर आवश्यक संनियंत्रण नसून, त्यांच्या गुणवत्तेवद्दल प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे, व अपात्र मुलांना लाभ देण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही. जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांच्याकडे गृह भेटी देण्यासाठी व इतर संनियंत्रण करण्यासाठी पुरेसे मनुष्यबळ व परिविक्षा अधिकारी नसतांना सुध्दा त्यांच्यामार्फत सरळ हजारो बालकांना बाल संगोपन योजनेचा लाभ देण्यात येत आहे. मोठ्या संख्येने दोन्ही पालक असलेल्या मुलानाही सदर योजनेचा लाभ वर्षानुवर्षे व त्याचा review न करता देण्यात येत आहे. म्हणून या योजनेत काही आवश्यक सुधारणा करण्याचे शासनाचे विचाराधीन होते.

शासन निर्णय:-

उपरोक्त नमूद शासन निर्णयातील संस्थावाह्य बाल संगोपन योजनेबाबत विहित केलेल्या अटींमध्ये खालीलप्रमाणे सुधारणा करण्यात येत आहे.

अ. योजनेचे लाभार्थी, त्यांचे निवडीचे निकष:-

(१) सध्या दोन्ही पालक हयात असलेल्या बालकांनाही लाभ दिला जातो, तो यापुढे बंद करण्यात यावा. पूर्वी नोंदविलेले दोन्ही पालक असलेल्या मुलांना दिनांक १ नोव्हेंबर, २०१३ पासून अनुदान देण्यात येवू नये व त्यांची मान्यता आपोआप रद्द होईल. मात्र यास तुरुंगात असलेले पालक, एच.आय.व्ही.ग्रस्त व कॅन्सर सारख्या दुर्धर आजाराने बाधित असलेले पालक, कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रकरणात गुंतलेल्या आई यास अपवाद असतील.

स्वयंसेवी संस्थांना अनुदान वाटप करतांना दोन्ही पालक असलेल्या मुलांना वगळून अनुदान निश्चित करण्याची जबाबदारी जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांची राहिल. त्यांनी लवकरात लवकर स्थानिक MSW Colleges च्या मदतीने सर्वेक्षण करून अशा लाभार्थ्यांना वगळावे.

- (२) या योजनेचा फायदा खालील बालकांना देता येईल :-
- (अ) अनाथ, किंवा ज्याच्या पालकांचा पत्ता लागत नाही, व जी दत्तक देणे शक्य होत नाही, अशी बालके.
- (ब) एक पालक असलेली व family Crisis मध्ये असलेली बालके, मृत्यू, घटस्फोट, विभक्तीकरण, परित्याग, अविवाहीत मातृत्व, गंभीर आजार, पालक रुग्णालयात असणे इ. कारणांमुळे विघटीत झालेल्या एक पालक असलेल्या कुटुंबातील बालके, कुष्ठरुग्ण व जन्मठेपेची शिक्षा भोगत असलेल्या कैद्यांची बालके, एच.आय.व्ही.ग्रस्त / बाधित बालके, तीव्र मतिमंद / Multiple disability बालके, दोन्ही पालक अपंग आहेत अशी बालके.
- (क) पालकांमधील तीव्र वैवाहिक बेबनाव, अती हेटाळणी व दुर्लक्ष, न्यायालयीन किंवा पोलीस तक्रार प्रकरणात अशी अपवादात्मक परिस्थितीतील (Crisis situation मधील) बालके.
- (ड) शाळेत न जाणारे बाल कामगार. (कामगार विभागाने सुटका व प्रमाणित केलेले)
- (३) शासनाने मान्यता दिलेल्या स्वयंसेवी संस्थांना गरजू मुलांची निवड करून, बालकल्याण समितीपुढे मुलांना हजर करणे आवश्यक राहिल. बाल कल्याण समितीच्या मान्यतेशिवाय त्या मुलांना बाल संगोपन योजनेतर्गत अनुदान देण्यात येवू नये.
- (४) बाल संगोपन योजनेसाठी बालकांची शिफारस राज्यातील दवाखाने/पोलीस स्टेशन/ कारागृह, न्यायालय, कौटुंबिक हिसाचार कायद्याखालील संरक्षण अधिकारी, [Service Provider] Legal Service Aid Society हे सुध्दा करू शकतील. संबंधित स्वयंसेवी संस्था यांनी या शासकीय कार्यालयाशी सतत संपर्कत रहावे. या शासकीय कार्यालयांमुळे, एच. आय. व्ही. ग्रस्त बालक, शिक्षा/तुरुंगवास झालेले पालक यांची मुले यांना बालसंगोपन योजनेचा लाभ मिळू शकेल. बालकल्याण समिती समोर मुलांना हजर करून, समितीच्या शिफारशीनुसार या योजनेचा फायदा स्वयंसेवी संस्थामार्फत देण्यात यावा. बालकल्याण समितीने संस्थेत प्रवेश देण्याची शिफारस करण्याऐवजी, या बालसंगोपन योजनेखाली जास्तीत जास्त मुलांना लाभ द्यावा.
- (५) बाल न्याय अधिनियमातील तरतूदीतील मुलांची व्याख्येनुसार ज्यांनी वयाची १८ वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत ती मुले म्हणजे बालक आहेत म्हणून बाल संगोपन योजना १८ वर्षांपर्यंतची (१८ वर्षेखालील) मुले यासाठी पात्र समजण्यात येतील. १८ वर्षांपेक्षा मोठ्या मुलांची मान्यता आपोआप रद्द होईल.
- (६) लाभार्थ्यांच्या निवासी पुराव्याबाबत रेशन कार्डाव्यतिरिक्त निवासासंबंधीचे इतर पुरावेही ग्राह्य धरण्यात यावेत. उदा. रेशनकार्ड / विजेचे देयक / पाण्याचे देयक / घरपट्टी / नगरपालिका दाखला / नगरसेवकाचा दाखला ग्राह्य धरावा.
- (७) तहसिलदाराच्या उत्पन्नाच्या दाखल्याऐवजी उत्पन्नाचे इतर पुरावेही ग्राह्य धरण्यात यावेत. उदा. वेतन चिठ्ठी (Slip), पालकांच्या कार्यालयाचा दाखला, पालक कोणते काम करतात याचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख असावा. याशिवाय लाभार्थ्यांच्या घराचा व कुटुंबाचा फोटोही संबंधित Case file मध्ये जोडण्यात यावा.
- (८) या योजनेतर्गत जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांना प्रकरणाची तपासणी करून निधी वितरीत करण्याचे अधिकार राहतील. स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने मुलांची Case file व आवश्यक records ठेवावे. जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांना सदर records ची अचानक तपासणी करण्याचे पूर्ण अधिकार राहतील.

ब. लाभार्थ्यांचे पुर्नविलोकन व अचानक तपासणीचे प्राधिकार :-

१. प्रत्येक मुलांच्या बाबतीत प्रत्येक वर्षी आढावा घेऊन, योजनेचा लाभ एका वर्षाच्या पुढेही देण्याबाबत बाल कल्याण समितीमार्फत निर्णय घेण्यात यावा. उदा. अनाथ बालके, एचआयव्ही ग्रस्त पालकांची मुले, दुर्घर आजाराने पिडीत असलेल्या पालकाची मुले, कारागृहात तीन वर्षापेक्षा जास्त कालावधीसाठी असलेल्या पालकांची मुले, दोन्ही पालक अपंग आहेत यांची मुले इ. याबाबतचा आढावा घेतांना संबंधित जिल्हयातील परिविक्षा अधिकारी व हे संबंधित लाभार्थ्यांना या योजनेचा लाभ देणे आवश्यक आहे काय याबाबत आपले मत देतील व ते विचारात घेऊन बाल कल्याण समितीने (CWC) ने निर्णय घ्यावा. बाल संगोपन योजनेचा लाभ देण्यात येत असेल अशा लाभार्थ्यांची प्रकरणे जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिका-यांनी तपासावीत व त्यानंतरच पुढील लाभ देणे आवश्यक आहे काय याचा आढावा घेऊन बाल कल्याण समितीच्या मान्यतेने लाभ देण्याची कार्यवाही करावी. यामध्ये गैरप्रकार आढळल्यास संबंधितांवर जबाबदारी निश्चित करून कारवाई करण्यात येईल.

क. योजनेअंतर्गत मिळणारा दरमहा लाभ :-

- (१) सर्वसाधारण बालकांसाठी या योजनेअंतर्गत दरमहा दरडोई रु. ४२५/- परीक्षण अनुदान व स्वयंसेवी संस्थेस रु. ७५/- प्रति लाभार्थी दरमहा अनुदानाची रक्कम मंजूर करण्यात येत आहे.
- (२) सदरहू योजना पुर्णतः राज्याच्या निधीतून राबविली जाईल. ही योजना एकात्मिक बाल संरक्षण योजना (ICPS) या केंद्रपुरस्कृत योजनेव्यतिरीक्त व स्वतंत्र राहिल.
- (३) यापुढे लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना रोख स्वरूपात (Cash) मदत देण्याची पध्दत बंद करण्यात यावी, व फक्त धनादेशाद्वारे त्यांच्या बँक खात्यात दर महिन्याला सदर रक्कम जमा करण्यात यावी. या योजनेसाठी निवड केलेल्या कुटुंबांच्या नावाने बँकेत/पोस्ट कार्यालयात त्वरित खाते उघडण्यात यावेत. त्या खात्यावर दरमहिन्याला परिरक्षण अनुदानाची रक्कम भरण्याची दक्षता स्वयंसेवी संस्थेनी घ्यावी. तसेच याबाबतच्या संपूर्ण नोंदी (Records) तपासणीसाठी तयार ठेवावेत.

ड. योजनेकरीता स्वयंसेवी संस्थांची निवड, पात्रता, प्रवेशित मर्यादा व संस्थेची जबाबदारी :-

- (१) या योजनेसाठी नविन स्वयंसेवी संस्थेची निवड करण्याचे अधिकार फक्त शासनास राहतील.
- (२) या शासन निर्णयाच्या दिनांकापासून मान्यता देण्यात येणा-या कोणत्याही स्वयंसेवी संस्थेस १०० पेक्षा जास्त मुलांसाठी मान्यता व अनुदान देवू नये.
- (३) स्वयंसेवी संस्थेच्या पात्रतेसाठी खालीलप्रमाणे निकष राहतील.

कुटुंब व बाल कल्याण क्षेत्रातील कार्याचा किमान ०३ वर्षांचा अनुभव असलेल्या पंजीबध्द संघटनेस ही योजना राबविता येईल. स्वयंसेवी संस्था/ संघटना या संघटनेकडे किमान ०२ समाजशास्त्र या विषयातील (MSW) अर्हताधारक प्रशिक्षित सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते असावेत. योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीकरीता संघटनेची कार्यकारी समिती असणे आवश्यक आहे.

(४) बालसंगोपन योजना राबविणे, गरजू बालकांची निवड करणे, पालक कुटुंबाचा शोध घेणे, संगोपन कर्त्या कुटुंबास मार्गदर्शन करणे, देखरेख ठेवणे, गृह भेटी देणे, देखरेख व गृह भेटी अहवाल संचालनालयास सादर करणे, बालकनिहाय संगणकीय records ठेवणे, इ. स्वयंसेवी संघटनेची जबाबदारी राहिल.

स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने या योजनेकरीता वर्तमान पत्रात कोणतीही जाहिरात देऊ नये. परंतु राज्यातील रुग्णालये / पोलीस स्टेशन/कारागृह या शासकीय कार्यालयांशी सतत संपर्कत राहावे.

प्रत्येक स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने (NGO) त्यांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली दाखल केलेल्या मुलांची संगणकावर वैयक्तीक माहिती उदा. मुला-मुलींचे नांव, जन्मदिनांक, लिंग, अनाथ / आई-वडील असलेले योजनेचा लाभ दिल्यामागील कारणे, कौटुंबिक Crisis चे वर्णन, पूर्ण पत्ता, फोटो व मुलाचा UID (आधार कार्ड क्रमांक) इत्यादी माहिती ठेवावी. तसेच सदर माहिती इंटरनेटवर देखील टाकावी.

इ, अनुदान वितरण.

(१) या योजनेखाली दर महिन्याला लाभार्थ्यांच्या पालकांच्या नांवावर असलेल्या बँक / पोस्ट खात्यात अनुदान वितरीत करण्यात यावे, ही जबाबदारी संबंधित संस्थेची राहिल. बँक / पोस्ट खाते उघडल्याशिवाय जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांनी संस्थांना पुढील कोणतेही अनुदान वाटप करू नये, ही जबाबदारी जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांची राहिल.

(२) जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांचेकडून दर ६ महिन्यांनी स्वयंसेवी संस्थांना अनुदान वितरीत करण्यात यावे व संस्थांनी लाभार्थी कुटुंबांना दरमहा ते वितरीत करावे.

२. सदरचा शासन निर्णय, वित्त विभागाच्या अनौपचारिक संदर्भ क्र. ६/१३/व्यय-६, दि. २९.१.२०१३ अन्वये प्राप्त झालेल्या सहमतीस अनुसरून निर्गमित करण्यात येत आहे.

सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक २०१३१०२१११५४१४५५३० असा आहे. हा आदेश डिजिटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

**Baliram Balu
Chavhan**
Digitally signed by Baliram Balu
Chavhan
DN: c=IN, o=Government of
Maharashtra, ou=Women & Child
Development, postalCode=400032,
st=Maharashtra, cn=Baliram Balu
Chavhan
Date: 2013.11.08 11:56:38 +05'30'

ब. बा. चव्हाण

शासनाचे उप सचिव

प्रत,

१. मा.राज्यपालांचे सचिव, राजभवन, मुंबई.
२. मा.मुख्यमंत्री यांचे प्रधान सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.

३. मा.उपमुख्यमंत्री यांचे प्रधान सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
४. मा.मंत्री / मा.राज्यमंत्री (महिला व बाल विकास) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
५. सर्व मा.मंत्री / राज्यमंत्री यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
६. अपर मुख्य सचिव (सा.आ.), सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
७. अपर मुख्य सचिव (गृह), गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
८. प्रधान सचिव महाराष्ट्र विधानमंडळ सचिवालय, विधानभवन, मुंबई.
९. आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास, पुणे.
१०. सचिव, महाराष्ट्र राज्य बाल हक्क संरक्षण आयोग, वरळी, मुंबई.
११. विभागीय आयुक्त (महसूल), कोकण / पुणे / नाशिक / औरंगाबाद / अमरावती / नागपूर.
१२. सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी,
१३. सर्व मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद,
१४. विभागीय उपायुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, कोकण/पुणे/नाशिक/ औरंगाबाद/अमरावती/नागपूर.
१५. महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र -१, मुंबई.
१६. महालेखापाल, महाराष्ट्र -२, नागपूर.
१७. सर्व जिल्हा कोषागार अधिकारी
१८. राज्य / जिल्हा सल्लागार मंडळ.
१९. सर्व जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी,
२०. सर्व अध्यक्ष, बाल न्याय मंडळ.
२१. सर्व अध्यक्ष, बाल कल्याण समिती.
२२. कक्ष अधिकारी (का-३, का-४ व का-९), महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२३. सर्व मंत्रालयीन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
२४. निवड नस्ती/का-८

Annexure 2

Translated copy of the Bal Sangopan Yojana

Regarding Implementation of Revised Child Care

Government of Maharashtra

Department of Women and Child Development Govt.

Decision No: 2011, Letter NO 313 / KA-8

New Administration Building, 3rd Floor,

Madam Kama Road, Hutatma Raj guru Chowk,

Mantralaya, Mumbai – 400032.

Date: October 9, 2013.

Read:

- (1) Government Resolution, Social Welfare, Cultural Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department no. BCA 1074/57116-N, dated February 24, 1975.
- (2) Government Resolution, Women and Child Development Department no. Child-2005 / Pr.No.91 / Ka-8, dated 11 November, 2005.

Introduction: A child rearing scheme is being implemented for the care of orphaned, homeless, homeless and other crisis children in the age group of 0 to 18 years in an institutional and family environment. Currently, about 18,000 children are benefiting from this scheme. However, the lack of necessary control over the implementation of the scheme has raised questions about their quality, and the possibility of benefiting ineligible

children cannot be ruled out. Even though the District Women and Child Development Officers do not have sufficient manpower and probation officers for home visits and other monitoring, they are directly benefiting thousands of children through child care scheme. A large number of children with both parents are also being given the benefit of this scheme for years without any review. Therefore, the government was considering making some necessary amendments in this scheme.

Ruling:

The following conditions are being amended in the above mentioned Government Resolution regarding Institutional Child Care Scheme.

A. Beneficiaries of the scheme, their selection criteria:

- (1) Benefit is also given to the surviving children of both the parents at present, it should be discontinued from now on. Children with both parents registered earlier should not be given grants from November 1, 2013 and their recognition will be automatically revoked. The exceptions are parents who are in prison, parents who are infected with HIV and cancer, and mothers who are involved in domestic violence.

While distributing grants to NGOs, the District Women and Child Development Officer will be responsible for fixing the grants excluding children with both parents. They should exclude such beneficiaries by conducting a survey as soon as possible with the help of local MSW Colleges.

(2) The benefit of this scheme can be given to the following children:

1. Orphans, or children whose parents cannot be traced, and who cannot be adopted.

2. Children with one parent and in family crisis, death, divorce, separation, abandonment, unmarried motherhood, serious illness, parental hospitalization etc.
3. Children of a family with a parent who has disintegrated due to causes, children of leprosy and inmates serving life sentences, H.P. Income.
4. Affected children, children with severe mental retardation / multiple disability, children with both parents with disabilities.
5. Children in Crisis Situation in cases of severe marital discord, gross neglect, court or police complaint.
6. Out-of-school child labourers (Released and certified by Labour Department)

(3) Government approved NGOs will be required to select the needy children and present them before the Child Welfare Committee. Those children should not be given grants under the child care scheme without the approval of the Child Welfare Committee.

1. Children may be recommended for childcare scheme by the State Hospitals / Police Stations / Prisons, Courts, Protection Officers under Domestic Violence Act, Service Provider] Legal Service Aid Society. Relevant NGOs should be in constant touch with this government office. Because of this government office, h. Income. V. Children of aggrieved children, punished / imprisoned parents can avail the benefits of childcare scheme. By presenting the children before the Child Welfare Committee, the benefit of this scheme should be given through NGO as per the recommendation of the committee. Instead of recommending admission to the institution by the Child Welfare

Committee, maximum number of children should be given benefits under this childcare scheme.

2. As per the definition of children in the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, those children who have not completed 18 years of age are children, so children up to 18 years of age (under 18 years of age) will be considered eligible for the scheme. Recognition of children above 18 years of age will be automatically revoked.
3. Apart from the ration card, other proof of residence should also be considered regarding the proof of residence of the beneficiaries. E.g. Ration card / electricity payment / water payment / house lease / municipal certificate / cooperator's certificate should be accepted.
4. Instead of proof of income of tehsildar, other proofs of income should also be considered. E.g. Salary slip, parent's office certificate, clear mention of what the parents do. Apart from this, a photo of the house and family of the beneficiary should also be attached in the relevant case file.
5. Under this scheme, the District Women and Child Development Officer will have the power to investigate the matter and distribute funds. The NGO should keep the case file and necessary records of the children. The District Women and Child Development Officer will have full authority to inspect these records.

B. Beneficiary review and surprise inspection authority:

1. After reviewing the case of each child every year, a decision should be taken through the Child Welfare Committee to extend the benefit of the scheme beyond one year. E.g. Orphans, children of HIV positive parents, children of parents suffering

from chronic diseases, children of parents who have been in prison for more than three years, children of both parents with disabilities etc. While reviewing this, the probation officer of the concerned district and the concerned beneficiaries will give their opinion on whether the benefit of this scheme should be given and the decision should be taken by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC). The cases of the beneficiaries who are being given the benefit of the child care scheme should be investigated by the District Women and Child Development Officer and only after that the next benefit should be given. If any irregularity is found in this, action will be taken after determining the responsibility on the concerned.

A. Monthly benefits under the scheme:

- (1) Under this scheme for ordinary children Rs. 425 / - for examination grant and Rs. 75 / - per beneficiary per month grant amount is being sanctioned.
- (2) This scheme will be implemented entirely from the state funds. This scheme is an integrated child protection scheme (ICPS) will be independent of this centrally sponsored scheme.
- (3) From now on, the system of giving cash assistance to the beneficiary families should be discontinued and the said amount should be credited to their bank account every month only by check. Bank / Post office accounts should be opened immediately in the name of the family selected for this scheme. The NGO should take care to pay the amount of protection grant

on that account every month. Also keep complete records for scrutiny.

D. Selection of NGOs for the scheme, eligibility entry limits and responsibilities of the organization:

- (1) Only the Government shall have the right to select a new NGO for this scheme.
- (2) Recognition and grant for more than 100 children should not be given to any NGO which is recognized from the date of this ruling.
- (3) The following criteria for eligibility of NGO shall be as follows.

This scheme can be implemented by a registered organization with at least 03 years of work experience in the field of family and child welfare. The NGO / Association should have at least 2 qualified trained social workers in the field of Sociology (MSW). The organization must have an executive committee to implement the plan.

- (4) Implementation of childcare scheme, selection of needy children, tracing of parent family, guidance of foster family, monitoring, home visits, submission of monitoring and home visit report to Directorate, keeping of child wise computer records, etc. The responsibility of the NGO will remain.

The NGO should not place any advertisement for this scheme in the present letter. But the hospitals / police stations / prisons in the state should be in constant touch with the government offices. Personal information of children submitted by each NGO under their

control on computer e.g. Name of children, date of birth, gender, orphan / parent of the scheme

Reasons for Benefit, Description of Family Crisis, Full Address, Photo and Child's UID (Aadhar Card no.) etc. should be kept. This information should also be posted on the internet Etc. Grant distribution,

1. Under this scheme, it is the responsibility of the concerned organization to distribute the grant in the bank / post account in the name of the parents of the beneficiaries every month. It is the responsibility of the District Women and Child Development Officer not to distribute any further grant to the organizations by the District Women and Child Development Officer without opening a bank / post account.
(2) Grants should be distributed to NGOs every 6 months by the District Women and Child Development Officer and the organizations should distribute it to the beneficiary families every month.
2. This Government Resolution, Informal Reference No. of Finance Department. 6/13 / Expenditure-6, dt. Issued in accordance with the agreement received under 29.1.2013.

This Government Resolution has been made available on the website of the Government of Maharashtra www.maharashtra.gov.in and its code is 201310211154145530. This order is being attested with a digital signature.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.

Digitally signed by

Baliram Balu Chavhan

B. B. Chavan

Deputy Secretary to Government

Done 000115438 + 0530

Copy,

1. Secretary to the Governor, Raj Bhavan, Mumbai.
2. Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Ministry, Mumbai.
3. Principal Secretary to the Deputy Chief Minister, Ministry, Mumbai.
4. Private Secretary to Hon'ble Minister / Minister of State (Women and Child Development), Ministry, Mumbai. 5. In all Private Secretary to the Minister / Minister of State, Ministry, Mumbai.
5. Additional Chief Secretary (SA), Department of Public Health, Ministry, Mumbai.
6. Additional Chief Secretary (Home), Home Department, Ministry, Mumbai.
7. Principal Secretary Maharashtra Legislative Secretariat, Vidhan Bhavan, Mumbai.
8. Commissioner, Women and Child Development, Pune.
9. Secretary, Maharashtra State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Worli, Mumbai.

10. Divisional Commissioner (Revenue), Konkan / Pune / Nashik / Aurangabad / Amravati / Nagpur.
11. All Collectors,
12. All Chief Executive Officers, Zilla Parishad.
13. Divisional Deputy Commissioner, Department of Women and Child Development, Konkan / Pune / Nashik / Aurangabad / Amravati / Nagpur.
14. Accountant General, Maharashtra – 1, Mumbai.
15. Accountant General, Maharashtra – 2, Nagpur.
16. All District Treasury Officers.
17. State / District Advisory Board.
18. All District Women and Child Development Officers,
19. All Presidents, Board of Juvenile Justice.
20. All Chairmen, Child Welfare Committee.
21. Room Officer (Ka-3, Ka-4 and Ka-9), Department of Women and Child Development, Mantralaya, Mumbai.
22. All Ministries, Mantralaya, Mumbai.
23. Selection Nasti / Ka-8

Annexure 3

Analysis of data received regarding this scheme

Analysis of data received from WCD regarding the scheme

| DATA FROM WCD - Regarding Bal Sangopan Yojana | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Name of the District | No. of applications received by the CWC | No. of applications disposed | No. of CoIP who have received assistance | No. of CoIPs placed in Inst. Care | Declared free for adoption | Placed in foster care |
| Jaalna | 2023(08), 2022(08), 2021(07),20 20(07), 2019(07) | 2023(08), 2022(08), 2021(07), 2020(07), 2019(07) | 2023(08), 2022(08), 2021(07), 2020(07), 2019(07) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar | 2023(20), 2022(20), 2021(25), 2020(33), 2019(33) | 2023(20), 2022(20), 2021(25), 2020(33), 2019(33) | 2023(20), 2022(20), 2021(25), 2020(33), 2019(33) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Pune | NA | NA | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Raigarh-Alibaug | 2023(25), 2022(19), 2021(19), 2020(18), 2019(18) | 2023(25), 2022(19), 2021(19), 2020(18), 2019(18) | 2023(25), 2022(19), 2021(19), 2020(18), 2019(18) | 2023(2), Rest Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Pune-1 | 2023(15), 2022(07), Rest Nil | 2023(13), 2022(07),R est Nil | 2023(13), 2022(07), Rest Nil | 2023(01), 2022(01), 2021(01), 2020(0), 2019(0) | Nil | Nil |
| Nagpur | 2023(43), 2022(38), 2021(58), 2020(66), 2019(66), | 2023(43), 2022(38), 2021(58), 2020(66), 2019(66) | 2023(43), 2022(38), 2021(58), 2020(66), 2019(66) | 2023(09), 2022(07), 2021(07), 2020(07), 2019(04) | Nil | Nil |

| DATA FROM WCD - Regarding Bal Sangopan Yojana | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Name of the District | No. of applications received by the CWC | No. of applications disposed | No. of CoIP who have received assistance | No. of CoIPs placed in Inst. Care | Declared free for adoption | Placed in foster care |
| Kolhapur | 2023(26), 2022(26), 2021(6), 2020(6), 2019(10) | 2023(26), 2022(26), 2021(6), 2020(6), 2019(10) | 2023(26), 2022(26), 2021(6), 2020(6), 2019(10) | 2023(5), 2022(5), 2021(5), 2020(5), 2019(5) | Nil | Nil |
| Pune-11 | 2023(21), 2022(18), 2021(16), 2020(11), 2019(14) | 2023(21), 2022(18), 2021(16), 2020(11), 2019(14) | 2023(21), 2022(18), 2021(16), 2020(11), 2019(14) | NA | NA | NA |
| Satara | 2023(09), 2022(09), 2021(08), 2020(08), 2019(07) | 2023(09), 2022(09), 2021(08), 2020(08), 2019(07) | 2023(09), 2022(09), 2021(08), 2020(08), 2019(07) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Gondiya | 2023(02), 2022(01), 2021(05), 2020(00), 2019(00) | 2023(02), 2022(01), 2021(05), 2020(00), 2019(00) | 2023(12), 2022(11), 2021(10), 2020(05), 2019(05) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Jalgaon | 2023(50), 2022(43), 2021(40), 2020(37), 2019(21) | 2023(50), 2022(43), 2021(40), 2020(37), 2019(21) | 2023(50), 2022(43), 2021(40), 2020(37), 2019(21) | 2022(01), Rest Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Mumbai City | NA | NA | 2023(00), 2022(02), 2021(02), 2020(02), | 2023(20), 2022(18), 2021(13), 2020(14), | NA | NA |

| DATA FROM WCD - Regarding Bal Sangopan Yojana | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Name of the District | No. of applications received by the CWC | No. of applications disposed | No. of CoIP who have received assistance | No. of CoIPs placed in Inst. Care | Declared free for adoption | Placed in foster care |
| | | | 2019(02) | 2019(17) | | |
| Buldana | 2023(22), 2022(28), 2021(39), 2020(34), 2019(0) | 2023(22), 2022(28), 2021(39), 2020 (34), 2019(0) | 2023(22), 2022(23), 2021(39), 2020(34), 2019(0) | 2022(02), 2021(04), Rest Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Chandrapur | 2023(08), 2022(08), 2021(06), 2020(00), 2019(00) | 2023(08), 2022(08), 2021(06), 2020(00), 2019(00) | 2023(3357 1), 2022(3357 1), 2021(3220 0), 2020(00), 2019(00) | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Akola | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Dhule | 2023(11), 2022(13), 2021(15), 2020(15), 2019(13) | 2023(11), 2022(13), 2021(15), 2020(15), 2019(13) | 2023(11), 2022(13), 2021(15), 2020(15), 2019(13) | 2023(00), 2022(01), 2021(00), 2020(15), 2019(00) | Nil | Nil |

Information sought through RTI applications filed by [iProbono India](#)

iProbonoINDIA

