

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3592
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.03.2026

SPECIAL ADOPTION AGENCY

†3592. SMT. DIMPLE YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Special Adoption Agency of Mainpuri Uttar Pradesh is providing shelter to zero children despite having sanctioned capacity for providing shelter;
- (b) if so, whether this reflects deficiencies in the identification, rescue and adoption process in the district, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the occupancy status, inspection, staffing and compliance of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 of child institutions during the last three years, particularly in the said area and State;
- (d) the number of children involved in sponsorship, foster care and aftercare under Mission Vatsalya, State-wise and district-wise; and
- (e) the details of deficiencies found in the District Child Protection Units/Child Welfare committees along with the corrective steps taken thereon?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI)

(a) to (e): The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry for the administration of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) which is the primary legislation for ensuring safety, security, dignity and well-being of children and is implemented by the States and Union Territories.

As per Section 27 of the Act, every State Government is required to constitute one or more Child Welfare Committee in every district to exercise powers and discharge duties in relation to children in need of care and protection. Further, District Magistrates have been empowered as the nodal authority at the district level for the welfare of such children.

The Mission Vatsalya is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented through States and Union Territories to deliver services for Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL), including Institutional Care and Non-Institutional Care. Institutional Care is provided through Child Care Institutions as a rehabilitative measure. Programmes and activities in these Homes include age-appropriate education, vocational training, recreation, health care and counselling. Under the Non-Institutional Care component, support is extended for Adoption, Foster Care, After Care and Sponsorship.

As per section 106 of JJ Act, 2015, the primary responsibility and execution of the JJ Act, 2015 lies with the States and Union Territories and they are required to ensure effective implementation of the Act.

As on 28.02.2026, there are 191 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) supported under the Mission Vatsalya Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including 01 Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) in Mainpuri district.

Section 54 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides for appointment of Inspection Committees by the State Governments, such inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Magistrate for further action.

Section 53 of the JJ Act provides for the services provided by the Child Care Institutions registered under JJ Act in the process of rehabilitation and re-integration of children which includes basic requirements such as food, shelter, clothing and medical attention as per the prescribed standards; equipment such as wheel-chairs, prosthetic devices, hearing aids, braille kits, or any other suitable aids and appliances as required, for children with special needs; appropriate education, including supplementary education, special education, and appropriate education for children with special needs.

As per JJ Act, 2015 (as amended in 2021), District Magistrates have been empowered as the nodal authority in district for the welfare of children in need of care and protection. Rule 21 (10) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 (as amended in 2022) provides that the District Magistrate shall conduct a detailed annual inspection of all the institutions in the district which have been registered under the JJ Act as per prescribed format.

Section 109 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides for the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) at national level and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) at State level respectively to monitor the implementation of the Act. The Ministry regularly follows up with the States and UTs so as to ensure delivery of services as per provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

State and UT-wise details of the Number of Children under Non-Institutional Care (Sponsorship, Foster Care and After Care) during last three years is at **Annexure**.

Annexure

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (A) TO (E) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3592 FOR ANSWER ON 13.03.2026 BY SMT. DIMPLE YADAV REGARDING SPECIAL ADOPTION AGENCY

STATE AND UT-WISE DETAILS OF THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE (SPONSORSHIP, FOSTER CARE AND AFTER CARE) DURING LAST THREE YEARS

S. No.	States and UTs	Beneficiaries under Non-Institutional Care		
		FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	9150	10000	14187
2	Arunachal Pradesh	840	1719	1318
3	Assam	858	1919	2400
4	Bihar	504	4001	6001
5	Chhattisgarh	288	1137	1550
6	Goa	27	62	93
7	Gujarat	506	450	472
8	Haryana	5155	643	880
9	Himachal Pradesh	1347	1352	2028
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1398	4024	5092
11	Jharkhand	3086	4629	6793
12	Karnataka	3875	12449	18673
13	Kerala	1133	1455	2182
14	Madhya Pradesh	2377	13715	20572
15	Maharashtra	9844	21680	32520
16	Manipur	1120	1288	1932
17	Meghalaya	1028	1083	1285
18	Mizoram	591	1516	2011
19	Nagaland	752	779	789
20	Odisha	1772	3697	5545
21	Punjab	612	4150	2483
22	Rajasthan	239	933	475
23	Sikkim	323	460	427
24	Tamil Nadu	2975	5411	8116
25	Telangana	6454	4858	7287
26	Tripura	305	1373	2059
27	Uttar Pradesh	1766	10000	15000
28	Uttarakhand	847	1817	1631
29	West Bengal	1670	2750	4125
30	Andaman & Nicobar	0	1	0
31	Chandigarh	199	309	350
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	519	984	929
33	Ladakh	29	411	482
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Delhi	980	635	952
36	Puducherry	106	171	256
