

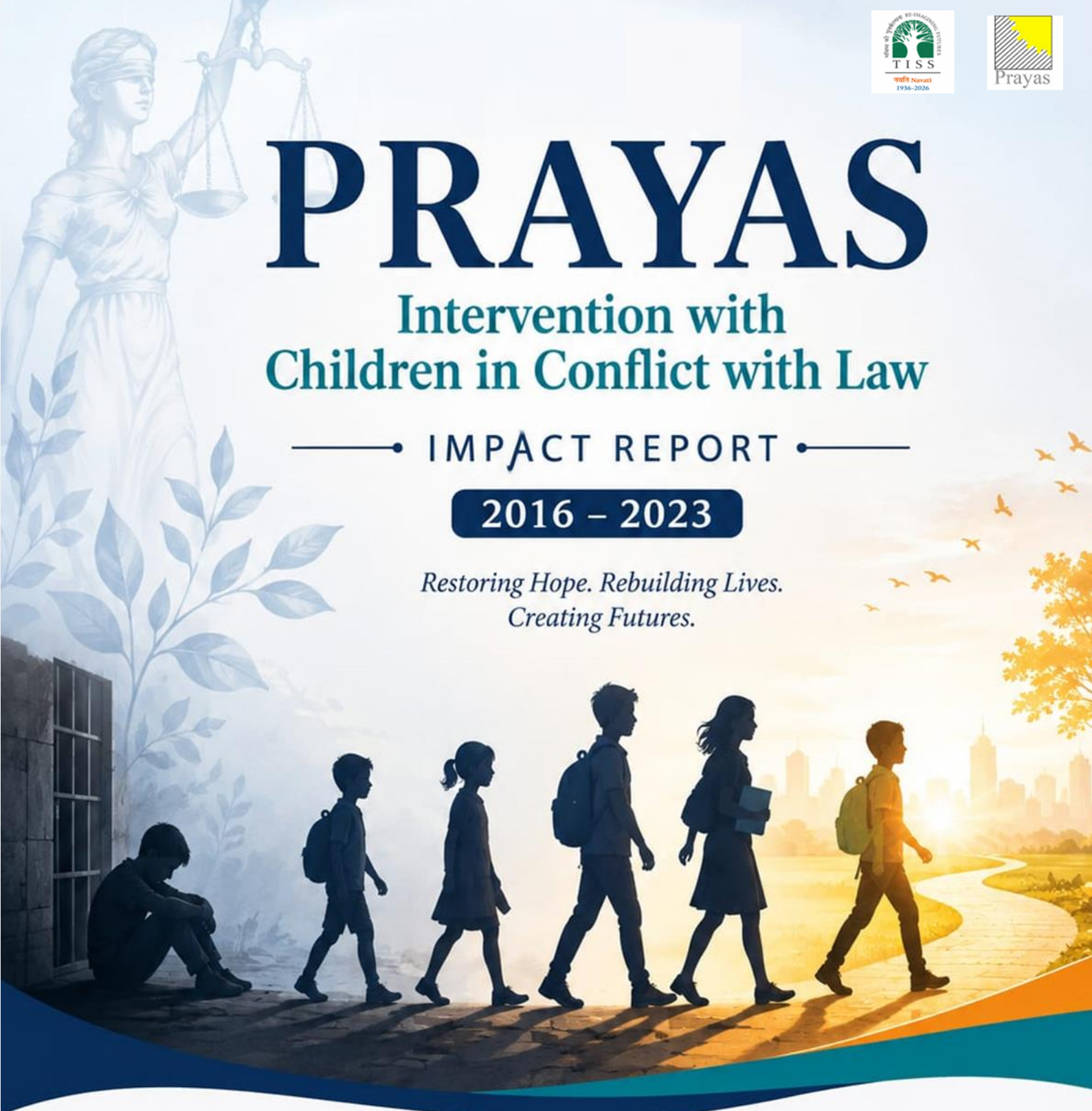
PRAYAS

Intervention with Children in Conflict with Law

— • IMPACT REPORT • —

2016 – 2023

*Restoring Hope. Rebuilding Lives.
Creating Futures.*



Education
& Learning



Legal Aid
& Rights



Counselling
& Mental Well-being



Family Support
& Care



Skill Development
& Vocational Training



Reintegration
& Community

— *From Protection to Empowerment. From Today to Tomorrow.* —

“Every child has the potential to change when given the right support and opportunity.”

The journeys documented here reaffirm Prayas’s belief that appropriate guidance, consistent support and meaningful opportunities can help a child overcome challenging circumstances and rebuild a positive, productive and dignified future. The impact is ultimately visible not only in numbers, but in the lives of young people who have found renewed direction and moved forward.

Acknowledgement

The impact and achievements reflected in this report would not have been possible without the collective efforts, trust and continued support of partners, stakeholders, professionals, families, and the children and young people we work with. Prayas sincerely acknowledges everyone who has contributed to rehabilitation, education, skill development, psychosocial well-being and reintegration of children in conflict with law.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to Tata Motors, our CSR partner, for its valuable support and commitment towards creating meaningful opportunities for children and strengthening their rehabilitation and development. We are equally grateful to Members of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), Hon'ble Magistrates and other judicial authorities for their guidance and cooperation.

We acknowledge the Superintendents and staff of the Aftercare Hostel, Chembur, Dongri Children's Home, Probation Officer and the wider Dongri Children's Home team for facilitating interventions and creating a safe and enabling environment for children.

We acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the Prayas JJB Team, particularly Senior Social Worker Mr. Vijay Johare and Para-professional Social Worker Mr. Rakesh Kshirsagar, and the Prayas Vocational Teachers, Mr. Kedar Divekar and Mr. Pratik Joshi.

We thank lawyers, legal aid providers, donor NGOs, educational and vocational institutions, employers, volunteers, internship students, resource persons, community partners, well-wishers, Lions Club of Mumbai, Rotary Club and other NGO partners working within the Children's Home.

We extend our appreciation to clients, parents and family members whose trust, resilience and participation have been central to rehabilitation and family-based reintegration.

We acknowledge the Prayas Administrative Team for coordination, documentation and logistical support. We also acknowledge Ms. Sumita Basu for writing, compilation, editing, documentation and online uploading of this Impact Report.

Above all, our deepest appreciation goes to the children in conflict with law supported by Prayas who have moved forward towards mainstream life. Their courage, resilience, willingness to learn and determination to rebuild their lives are the true measure of the programme's impact.

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Introduction

About Prayas:

Prayas is a social work demonstration project of the Centre for Criminology and Justice, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, established in 1990. Prayas's focus is on service delivery, networking, training, research and documentation, and policy change with respect to the custodial/institutional rights and rehabilitation of socio-economically vulnerable individuals and groups. Prayas's mission is to contribute knowledge and insight to the current understanding of aspects of the criminal justice system policy and process, with specific reference to socio-economically vulnerable and excluded communities, groups and individuals who are at greater risk of being criminalized or exposed to trafficking for sexual exploitation.

About Prayas JJB Unit:

Prayas has been working with children in conflict with the law since 2009, with the objective of facilitating access to the provisions under The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, while ensuring sustained rehabilitation and distancing from exploitation, crime, and vulnerabilities like addiction, homelessness, and destitution. It works closely with Juvenile Justice Boards which have been constituted to discharge the functions under the Act.

1. Project Background

Children in Conflict with Law (CCLs) are children who are alleged or found to have committed an offence and come into contact with the juvenile justice system. They are children who require care, guidance, protection, and opportunities for positive development rather than being viewed only through the lens of the offence or circumstances that brought them into conflict with the law.

CCLs often come from complex and vulnerable social and economic backgrounds. Factors such as family difficulties, poverty, school discontinuation, peer influence, substance use, homelessness, exploitation, neglect, or limited access to education and livelihood opportunities may contribute to their vulnerability. However, their circumstances do not define their future. With timely intervention, appropriate legal guidance, psychosocial support, education, vocational training, family involvement, and sustained rehabilitation, children can develop positive skills and make constructive choices.

Prayas works with CCLs through a holistic rehabilitation approach that responds to each child's individual needs and circumstances. Through counselling, legal assistance, education and vocational support, documentation assistance, family interventions, de-addiction support, financial assistance, and continued follow-up, Prayas seeks to create pathways for children to rebuild their lives and participate meaningfully in society.

2. Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Rehabilitation and reintegration are essential for helping Children in Conflict with Law (CCLs) move beyond their involvement with the justice system and build a positive and productive future. A rehabilitative approach focuses not only on the offence but also on understanding the child's circumstances, addressing underlying challenges, and strengthening their abilities and

aspirations. Through counselling, legal guidance, education, vocational training, life-skills development, family support, and continued follow-up, children can develop confidence, take responsibility for their choices, and make positive changes in their lives. Reintegration further enables them to return to their families, education, employment, and communities with dignity and acceptance. Such sustained support reduces the risk of re-offending and creates opportunities for children to become independent, responsible, and contributing members of society. When children receive consistent guidance, opportunities, and a supportive environment, they can overcome difficult circumstances, develop their potential, and move towards education, employment, self-reliance, and meaningful reintegration.

3. Objectives of the Intervention

Programme objective

The central approach is to understand the child's circumstances, identify strengths and needs, provide timely support Psychosocially, Legally, training in Education and Vocational, counselling and maintain follow-up so that the child can overcome challenges, build confidence and skills, education and move towards **rehabilitation, self-reliance, and meaningful reintegration into society.**

Beneficiary selection

Cases are received through JJB referrals, Police, Probation Officers, lawyers, Child Welfare Committee, other social workers/NGOs, Aftercare Hostel referrals, siblings of CCLs, community cases, old/follow-up cases and cases identified by social workers during fieldwork.

Need assessment

After home visits and intervention, social workers identify appropriate support according to the child's educational, vocational, legal, psychosocial, documentation, family and emergency needs.

4. Services provided during rehabilitation programme to CCL:

Legal guidance, legal aid, support on education, vocational training, shelter, emergency, travelling expenses, stipend through NGO placement, awareness session (general health and hygiene, mental health, different Government scheme etc) deaddiction, counselling to CCL and their family members, home visits, institute visits, police station visits, awareness as well as assistance to their documents preparation (Aadhar card, PAN card, Ration card, bank account opening, passport, residence proof, orphan certificate, school leaving certificates, driving license etc as per their need). Follow up action through regular phone calls and meeting organized with released CCL and their parents.

Outreach- The outreach efforts of Prayas encompasses both new and ongoing cases involving Children in Conflict with the Law (CCL). When new cases come to the attention of social workers, they provide legal guidance, assess the needs of the CCL and offer necessary legal aid, if required. Social workers engage with CCL and their families to understand their situation and convince them of the benefits of rehabilitation. For those interested in continuing their

studies, social worker conducts a need assessment and provide support such as education fees. Within Dongri Children's Home, which is managed by Prayas, CCL have opportunities to join vocational classes, fostering skills development during their stay there. These efforts aim to support the rehabilitation and integration of CCL into society, ensuring their holistic development and future stability.

Stipend - Stipends are provided to clients who need their essential requirements fulfilled so that they can fully engage in Prayas's rehab program without dropping out. If they lack funds for basic expenses, they might be at risk of leaving the program prematurely. Therefore, offering stipends ensures that financial constraints don't hinder their participation and commitment to recovery. It supports them in focusing on their rehabilitation journey without the added stress of financial worries, thus increasing their chances of successfully completing the program and maintaining their progress thereafter.

Legal aid and Legal Guidance - Legal aid and legal guidance are provided through Prayas' panel of lawyers and the Mumbai District Legal Services Authority. Cases are referred by the Juvenile Justice Board and are also picked up by Prayas' social workers during their visits to institutions.

The JJB calls upon Prayas' team to prepare and submit Social Investigation Report which are used during Courts' disposal decisions and determination of interventions for the reintegration of juveniles.

Legal aid through Prayas and DLSA (District Legal Services Authority) is provided to marginalized individuals, including children, women, and economically disadvantaged groups. These organizations offer legal assistance to those who cannot afford legal representation, ensuring access to justice and fair treatment under the law. They aim to empower vulnerable populations by advocating for their rights and facilitating legal support in various legal matters and court proceedings.

Social Investigation Report - S.I.R. (Social Investigation Report) is a comprehensive report that provides a detailed case study about background of CCL, including family details and economic background. It explores the individual's interests and outlines future plans for rehabilitation, aiming to tailor the program to their specific needs and aspirations. This holistic approach ensures that the rehabilitation process is not only effective but also aligned with their personal goals, fostering a supportive environment for sustained recovery and growth.

Education and Vocational support - Counseling, admission in school/college, follow-ups to ensure continuity and progress, identifying sponsors/donors for fees. Identify and develop linkages with vocational training and job placement agencies, monitoring the progress of children who are placed there.

Mobilization of voluntary vocational instructors for services inside institutions and ensuring certification and placement at the end. Some clients who are eligible are placed in the voluntary sector where they continue to receive supervision from Prayas social workers.

Education support is offered to CCL and their siblings who are eager to pursue studies but face

financial challenges hindering their educational journey. To facilitate this support, the social worker requires documents such as school fee letter and previous marksheet.

Education and vocational support are essential for children in conflict with the law in rehabilitation programs because they provide them with skills and knowledge that are crucial for their future stability and integration into society. Education helps them to develop academically, improving their chances of securing employment and leading productive lives. Vocational training equips them with practical skills that can lead to sustainable employment opportunities, reducing the likelihood of reoffending. By investing in education and vocational training, rehabilitation programs not only promote personal growth and development but also contribute to the overall rehabilitation and reintegration of these children into society as responsible and productive individuals.

Vocational course including short term and long-term basis. Short term is of one month to three months. Long term for above three months. Short term course ran by Prayas for inside CCL of observation home, including mobile repairing (inside), automobile(inside), electrical basic (inside).

Courses from different institute – Ac and refrigerator repairing (outside), beautician(outside), Computer basic(outside), 4-wheeler (outside), Advance Electrical course(outside). Fees of released CCL or the Orphanage children paid by Prayas.

Strengthening JJB - Capacity building programs for JJB members and staff of Observation Homes attached to JJB. Regular meetings are organized for: (a) JJB members, children and staff at Observation Homes and (b) JJB members with parents and released children.

(a) Capacity building programs – This program includes stress management program, yoga, meditation, organized inside home for working staffs of home at some interval of time through different NGO including Prayas. Discussion with staff of observation home, about the betterment work, scope of new training implementation etc.

(b) Regular meeting-With parents monthly one or more meeting as per need. Regular monthly update meeting with staff of home, superintendent, JJB magistrate, other working NGO inside the home, CWC members.

Deaddiction - Addiction support may be needed for CCL (Children in Conflict with the Law) if they exhibit signs such as substance abuse, withdrawal symptoms or a pattern of risky behavior related to drugs or alcohol. Observing changes in behavior, sudden mood swings or declining academic performance can also indicate the need for addiction support. Additionally, reports from caregivers, teachers or social workers about concerns regarding substance use can signal the necessity for intervention and support in addressing addiction issues among CCL.

Balak Palak Mela – Balak Palak Mela, the annual event of JJB Unit Prayas, serves as a significant platform for sharing experiences, feedback, and knowledge. This gathering brings together Prayas-supported clients and their family, who share their inspiring journeys and offer valuable insights, while also providing an opportunity for new students to learn from their experiences. Through interactive sessions and open discussions, the event fosters mutual

growth and equips incoming students with essential information to navigate their own paths. This annual event ultimately strengthening the Prayas support network towards rehabilitation.

Family Intervention

Family intervention focuses on **strengthening family relationships, resolving concerns, and creating a supportive environment** for the child's rehabilitation and reintegration. Prayas conducts counselling, home visits, family meetings, and regular follow-ups to encourage parents and family members to actively support the child's education, vocational development, and positive future.

5. Tata Motors CSR Partnership: Scale of Outreach

Year-wise Intervention and Support Provided to CCL by Prayas with Tata Motors CSR Support

The Tata Motors CSR-supported project reached 384 CCL across seven intervention years from 2016–17 to 2022–23. The year-wise number of supported children shows the scale and continuity of the intervention.

Intervention year	CCL supported
2016–17	40
2017–18	21
2018–19	47
2019–20	69
2020–21	69
2021–22	103
2022–23	35
Total	384

The highest annual outreach was recorded in 2021–22, when 103 CCL received support. The programme combined educational assistance with vocational training and other rehabilitation supports. The assessment of outcomes was undertaken in 2025, allowing the report to examine the longer-term status of children supported in earlier intervention years.

Key message: The value of the intervention lies not only in the number of children supported, but in the sustained accompaniment that helped many children continue education or enter income-generating activity.

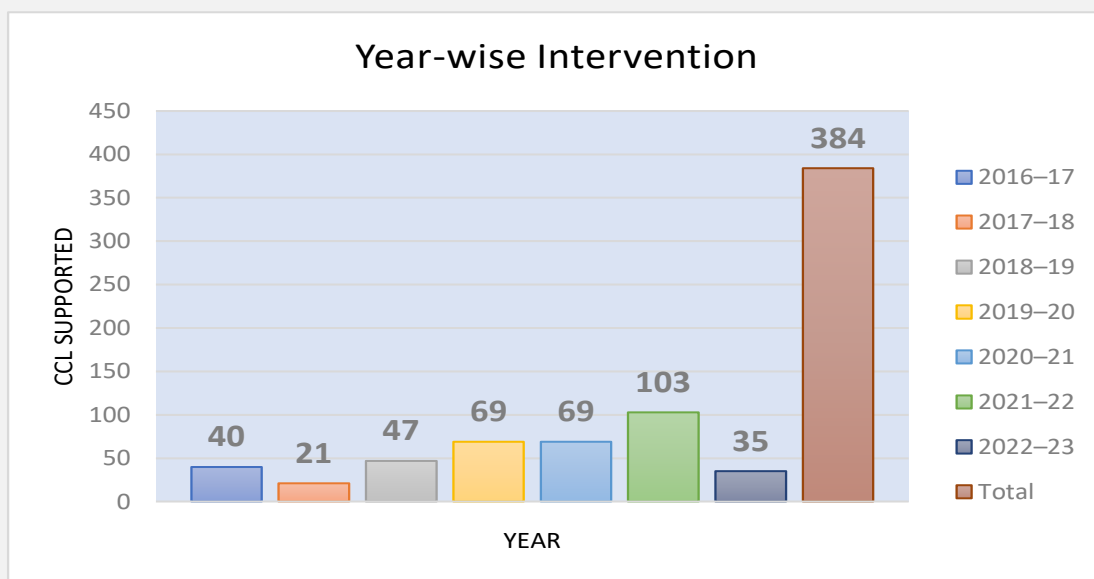


Chart 1

5.1

Intervention Year 2016-17

5.1.1 Status at the time of intervention in the year 2016-17

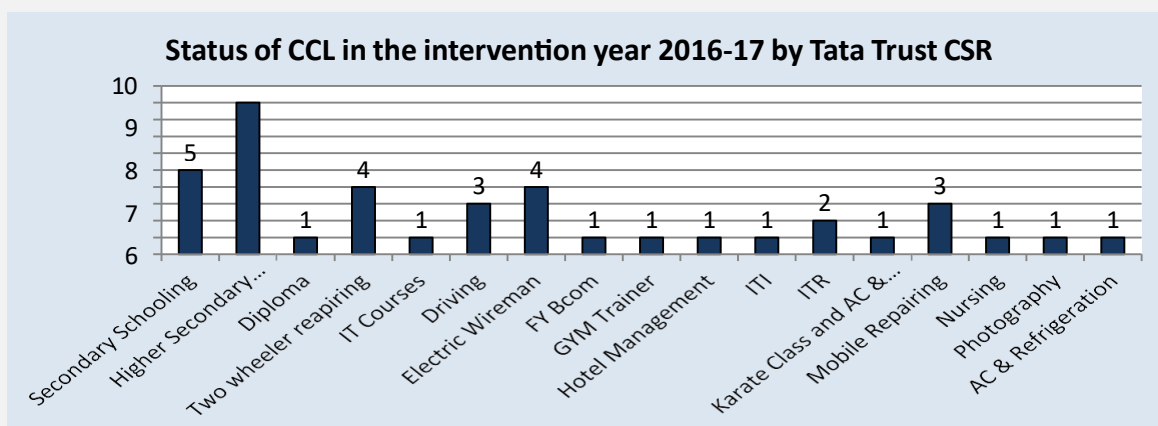


Chart 2

In 2016-17, 40 CCLs received Tata Motors CSR-supported assistance for education and vocational training. Of these, 14 were pursuing secondary or higher secondary education, one was enrolled in a diploma course, and the remaining children were undertaking various vocational courses. Popular choices included two-wheeler repair, electrical work, driving, IT, and mobile repair, while others opted for courses such as B. Com, gym training, hotel management, nursing, photography, and AC & refrigeration.

5.1.2 Employability status of the CCL (2016-17) as per assessment in the Year 2025

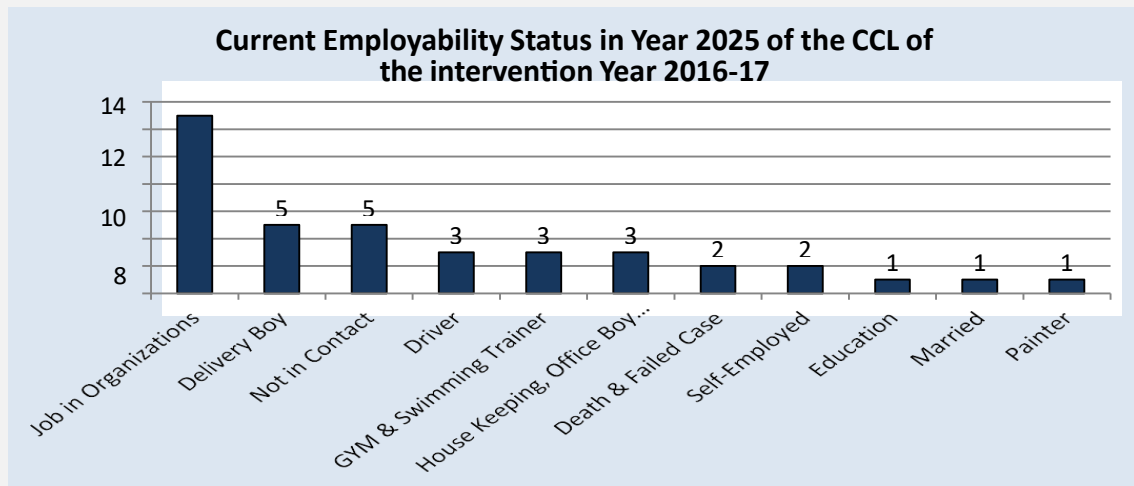


Chart 3

As per the Current Employability Status in the year 2025, out of the 40 CCL in the given intervention year 2016-17, one is under pursuing education, three of them are working as drivers, five of them working as delivery boy, three each are working as GYM or Swimming trainer and Housekeeping, Office Boy & Security Guard clubbed respectively. Most among 13 of them are employed in Jobs in different organizations as Call Centre, Hotel, Finance Company, NGO, Petrol Pump etc. Two of them are self-employed in their garage and a shop. One of them got married while five of them could not be contacted. Overall, the graph represents an encouraging change where the erstwhile CCL have demonstrated promising rehabilitation in their lives and choices that were held confiscated to a gloomy fate transformed into accommodated purposes.

5.1.3 Salary Range Status of the CCL of the intervention year 2016-17

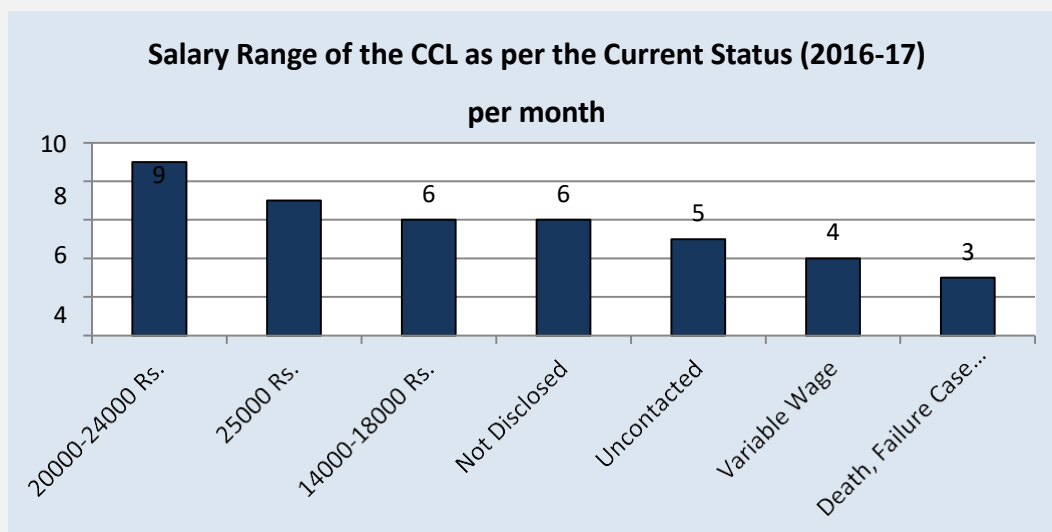


Chart 4

Among the 40 CCLs supported in 2016–17, **six were earning ₹14,000–18,000, nine ₹20,000–24,000, and seven around ₹25,000 per month.** Four reported variable income, while six chose not to disclose their earnings. Five could not be contacted, and three were reported deceased or unsuccessful cases. Two had also married by 2025.

5.2

Intervention Year 2017-18

5.2.1 Status of the CCL at the time of the intervention in the Year 2017-18

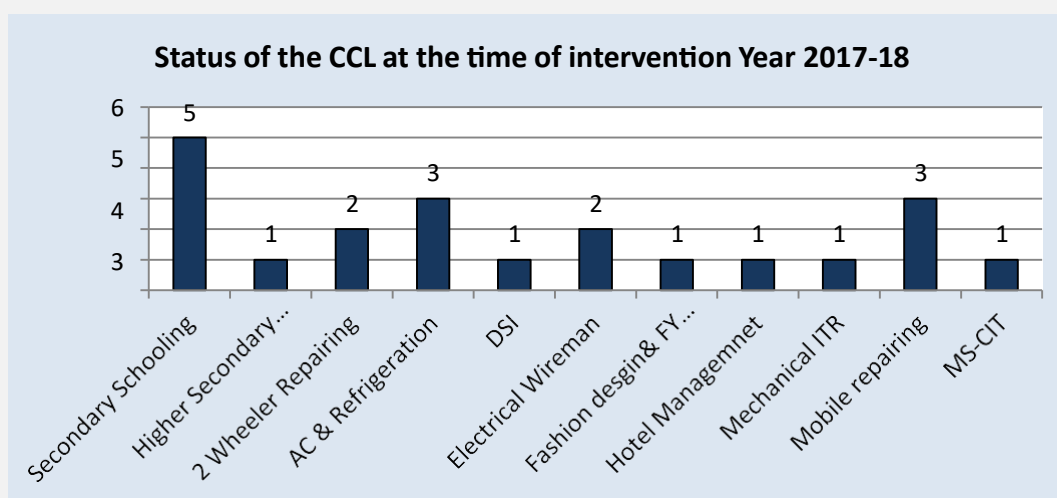


Chart 5

In 2017–18, **21 CCLs** received Tata Motors CSR support. Six were pursuing secondary or higher secondary education, while others enrolled in vocational courses such as **two-wheeler repair, AC & refrigeration, electrical work, and mobile repair.** Individual participants also pursued **sanitary inspection, fashion designing, mechanical/ITI, and MS-CIT** courses.

5.2.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2017-18) as per the assessment in the Year 2025

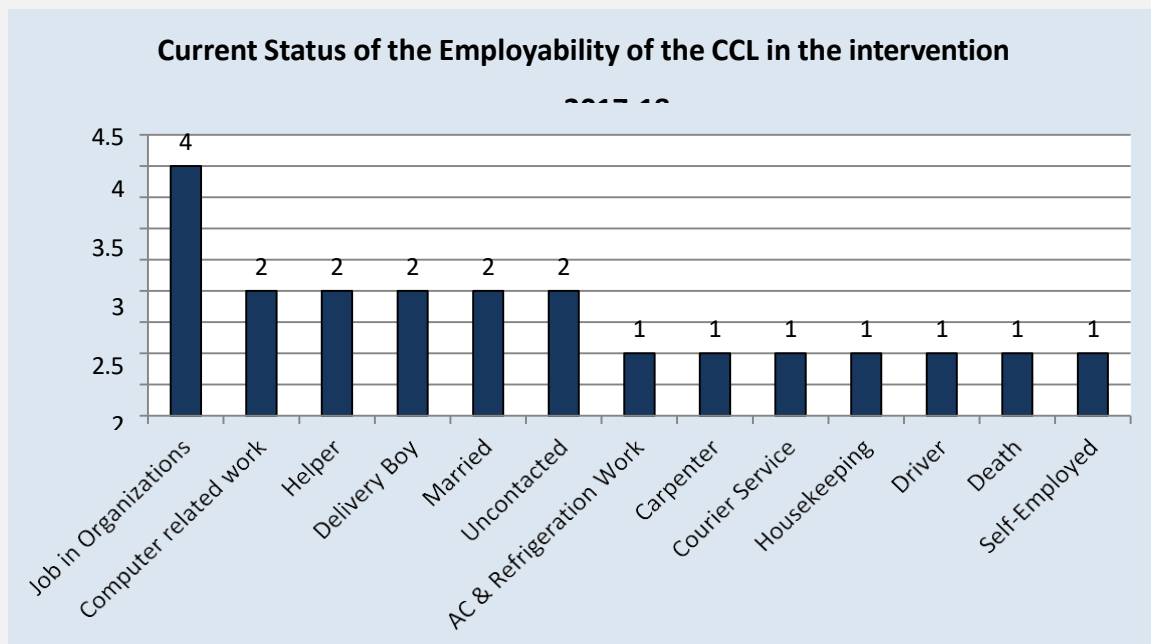


Chart 6

In 2017–18, **21 CCLs** received Tata Motors CSR support, of whom **15 were employed** in various occupations, including computer work, delivery, AC & refrigeration, carpentry, driving, housekeeping, and self-employment. Four were employed in companies, factories, malls, or as a teacher. **Two were married and two could not be contacted**, indicating encouraging rehabilitation outcomes.

5.2.3 Salary Range Status of the CCL of the intervention year 2017-18

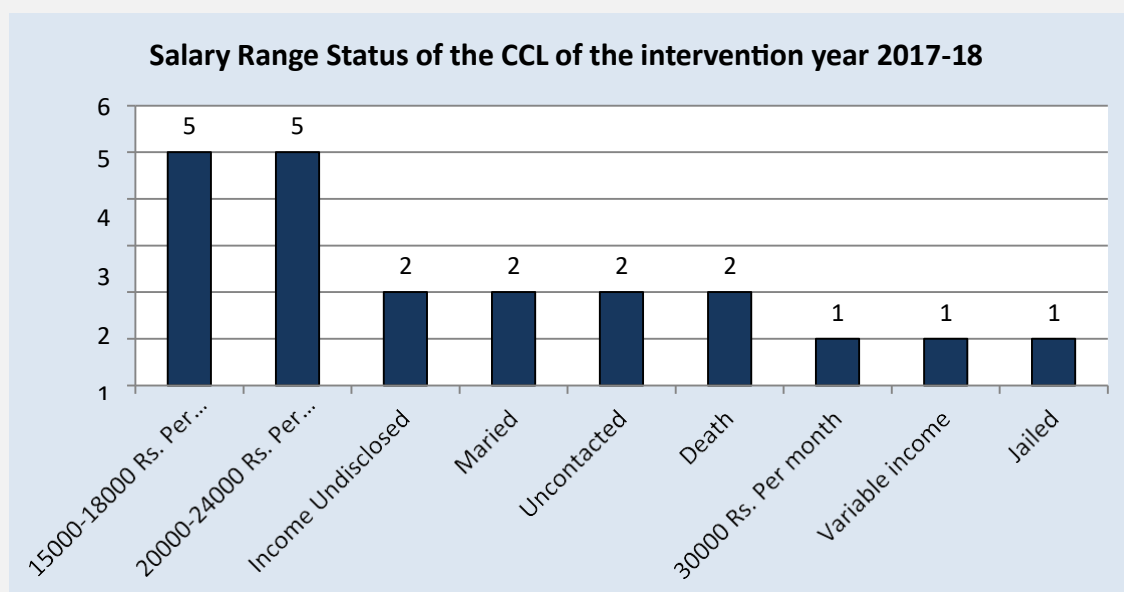


Chart 7

For the given intervention period 2017-18, five of them received salaries in the range of 15000-18000 Rs. per month, another five of them were found to be earning in the range 20000-24000 Rs. per month, one of them were earning 30000 Rs. per month while two of them wished their income to be undisclosed and one reported variable income. Unfortunately, two of them left this world leaving our care for them in discontented retreat, and one of them were found to be jailed. Meanwhile the temperament of the outcome was vitalized again that the two of the CCL have married and edited navigation to their lives.

5.3 Intervention year 2018-19

5.3.1 Status of the CCL at the time of intervention during the Year 2018-19

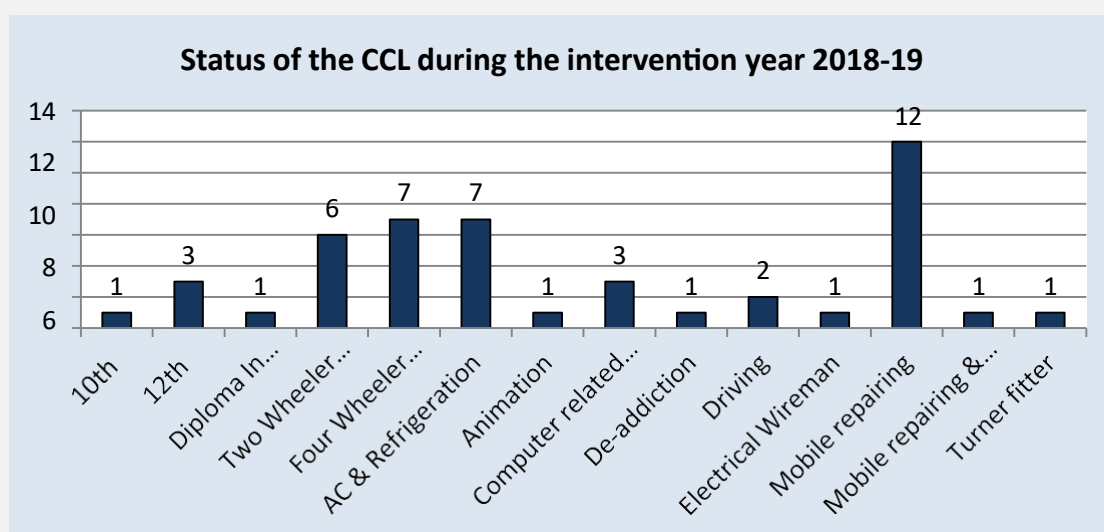


Chart 8

In 2018–19, **47 CCLs** received Tata Motors CSR support. Three were pursuing secondary/higher secondary education and one was enrolled in a diploma course. Vocational training included **mobile repair, two-wheeler and four-wheeler repair, AC & refrigeration, electrical work, driving, computer skills, animation, aircraft maintenance, and Turner & Fitter trades**. One CCL also received support for a de-addiction programme.

5.3.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2018-19) during the assessment Year 2025

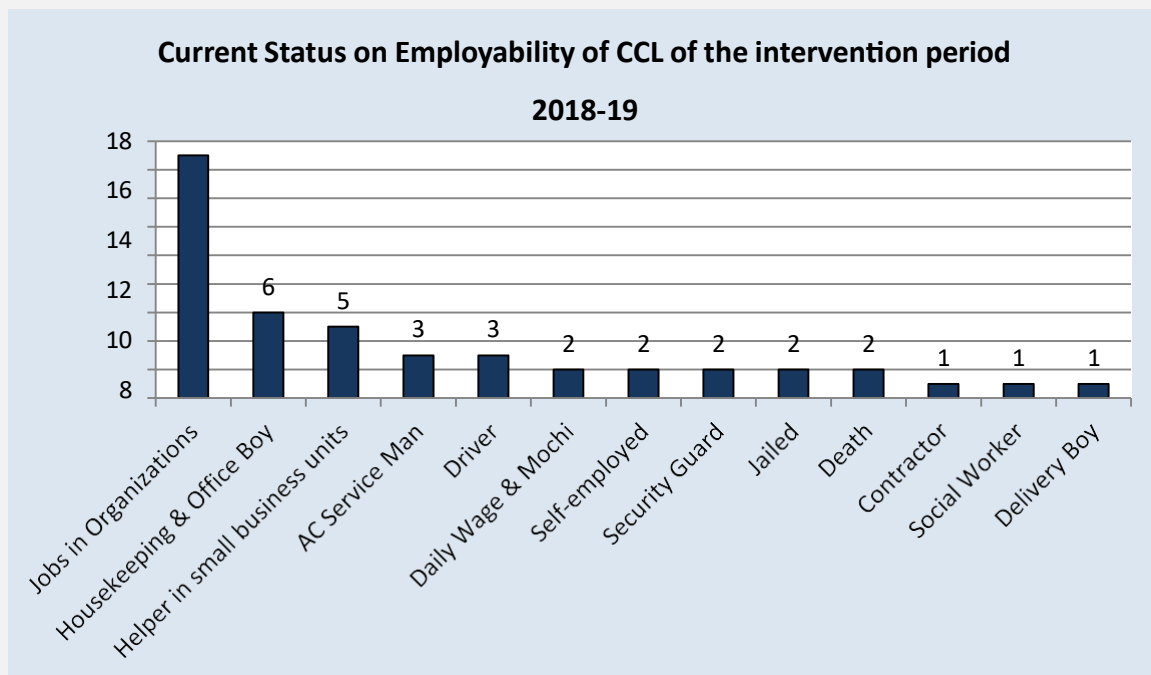


Chart 9

As the current status in 2025, the **47 CCLs supported in 2018–19** showed encouraging employment outcomes. **17 were employed in organizations and businesses**, including companies, hotels, airports, and malls; others worked as AC technicians, drivers, security guards, daily-wage workers, helpers, and self-employed workers. One became a **contractor and another a social worker**. Two were reported deceased and two were in jail, reflecting varied rehabilitation outcomes.

5.3.3 Salary Range Status of the CCL of the intervention Year 2018-19 as assessed in the Year 2025

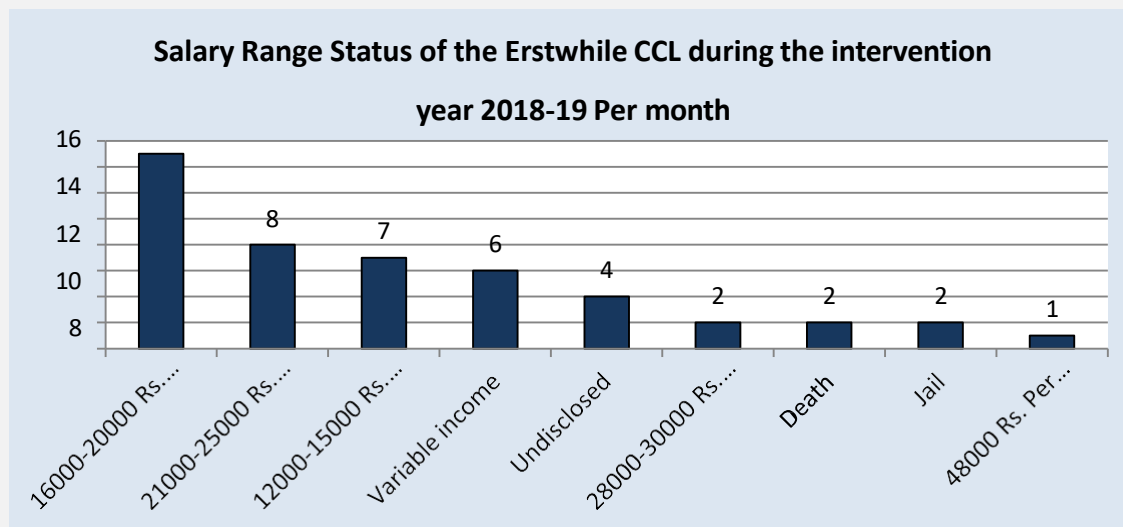


Chart 10

In the Intervention year 2018-19, the salary range were found the be encouraging for many candidates, with the most of them, 15 erstwhile CCL earning within the range of 16000-20000 Rs. Per month and eight of them earning somewhere between the range 21000-25000 Rs. Per month. Seven of the CCLs were earning between 12000-15000 Rs. Per month, while two of them were earning better between 28000-30000 Rs. Per month. One of the candidates went to Dubai and reported to earn Rs. 48000 per month. Income was reported as variable by six of them and four of them chose to either not disclose their income. Two were reported to have demised and two were in jail. The efforts yielded impressively with 91.6% of the CCLs of the given intervention period having some form of the income.

5.4

Intervention Year 2019-20

5.4.1

Status of the CCL at the intervention in the Year 2019-20

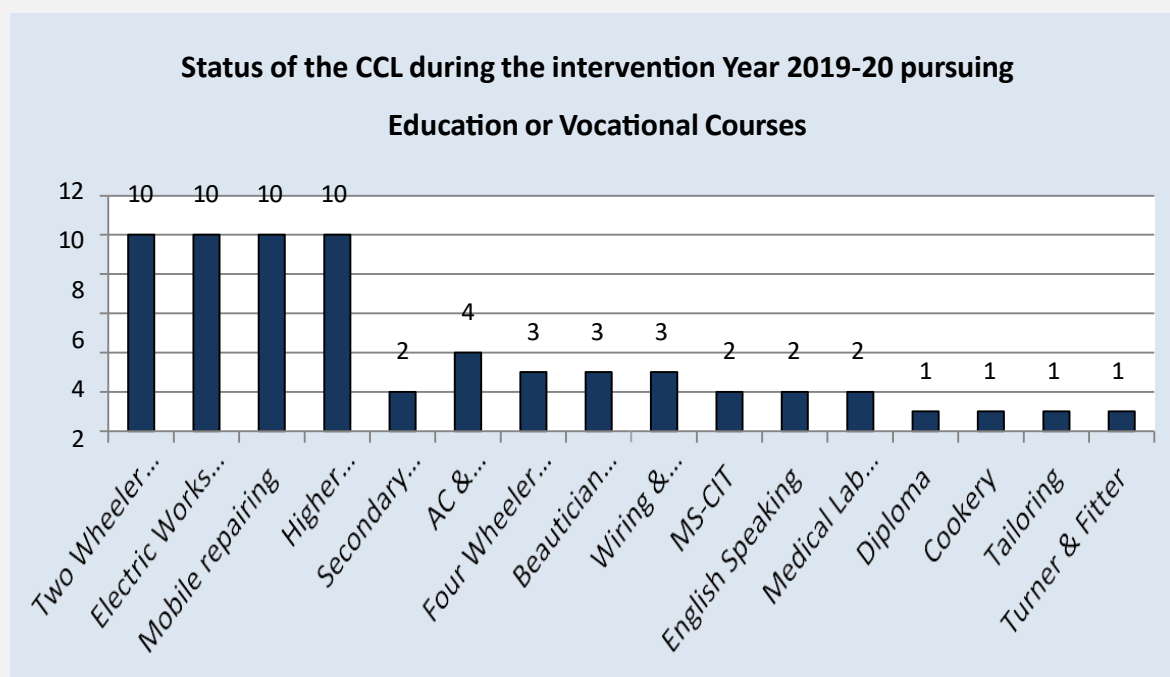


Chart 11

During the intervention year 2019–20, Prayas supported 69 CCL with financial assistance for education and skill-development courses. Twelve continued secondary or higher secondary education, while others pursued vocational courses such as two-wheeler and four-wheeler repairing, electrical and mobile repairing, AC and refrigeration, beautician training, tailoring, MS-CIT, English speaking, and Medical Laboratory Technician courses.

The diverse choices made by the CCL demonstrate that access to education, skills, guidance, and financial support can open constructive pathways towards self-reliance and mainstreaming. Such opportunities help young people overcome psychosocial and economic barriers and build a more positive and secure future.

5.4.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2019-20) as assess during the Year 2025

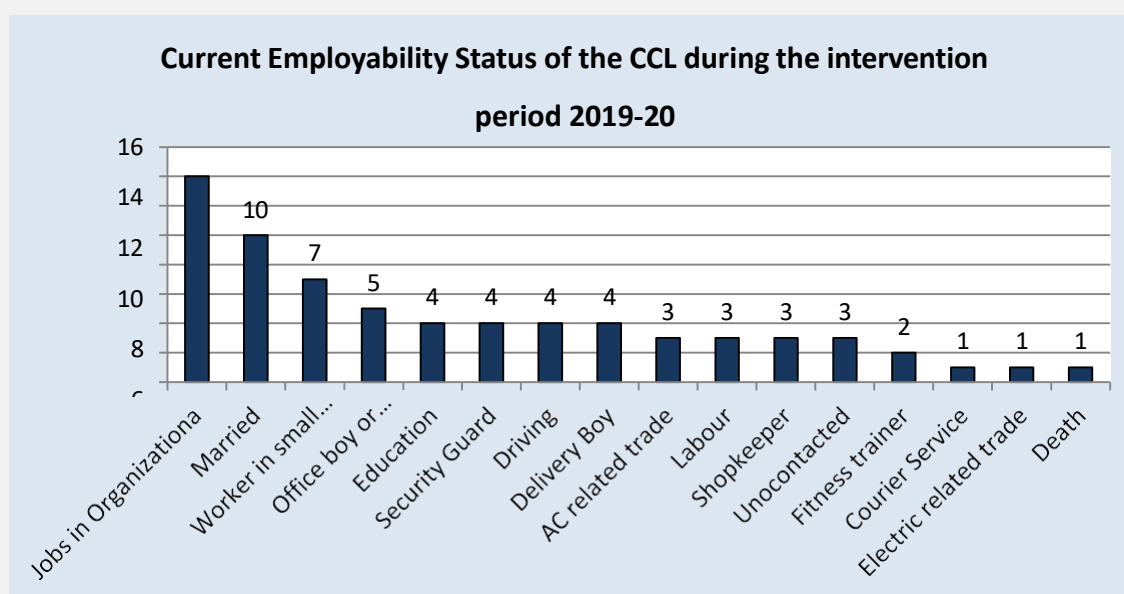


Chart 12

During 2019–20, Prayas supported **69 CCLs** through financial assistance for education and vocational training. The intervention contributed to positive outcomes, with several CCLs securing employment in hotels, NGOs, automobile service centres, bakeries, apparel and mobile shops, and petrol pumps. Others became engaged in small businesses, security services, driving, delivery, housekeeping, AC-related trades, and daily-wage work. Some continued their education, while others became shopkeepers, fitness trainers, or electricians. Overall, **94% of the CCLs were engaged in income-generating activities**, reflecting a positive outcome of the intervention.

5.4.3 Salary Range Status of the CCL (intervention year 2019-20) as assessed during the Year 2025

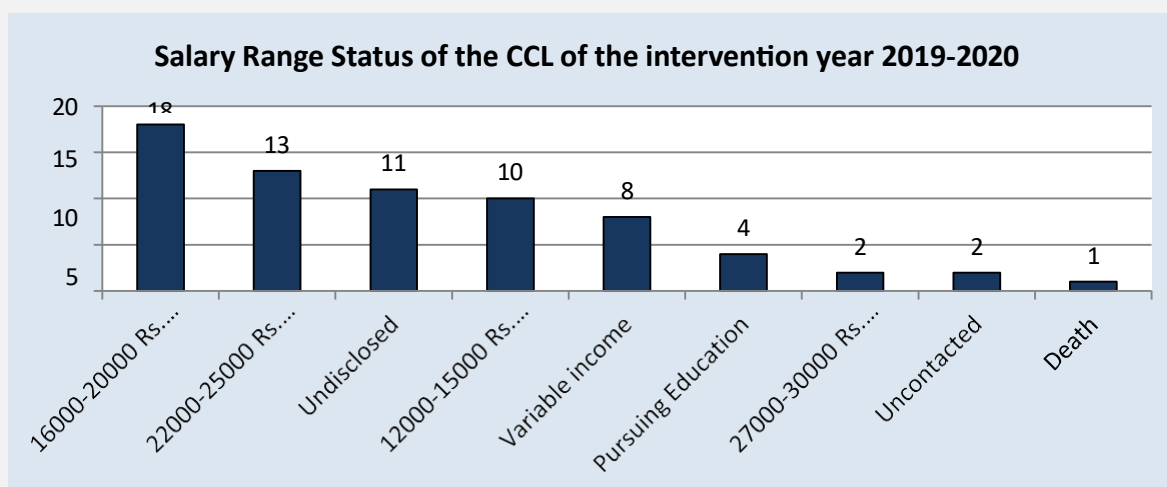


Chart 13

Of the intervention period 2019-20, Eighteen CCL were reported be earning in the range between 16000-20000 Rs. Per month, thirteen of the were earning in the range between 22000-25000 Rs. Per month and ten of them were earning in the range of 12000-15000 Rs. Per month. Two of them succeeded in upgrading their salary in the range of 27000-30000 Rs. Per month while eight of them wished undisclosed their income. Four of them pursuing their education and two of them could not be contacted and one was reported to have demised. Affirmatively, here as well 62% of the erstwhile CCL have reported a range of fixed income and 28% reported variable income or undisclosed their income. Overall, 86% of them have reported to be involved in some or other vocation of income sources.

5.5

Intervention Year 2020-21

5.5.1 Status of the CCL during the intervention 2020-21

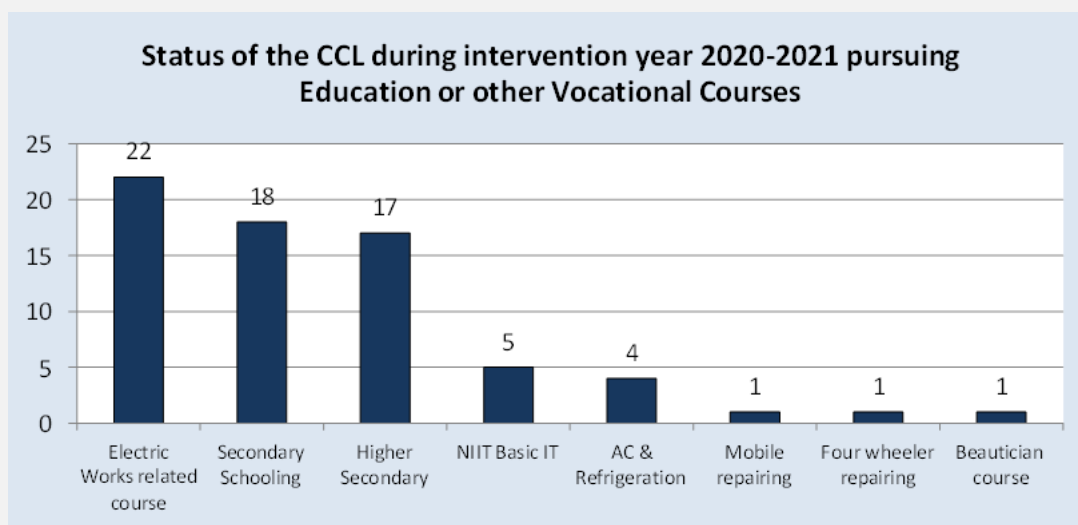


Chart 14

For the given intervention year 2020-21, our initiative supported 18 CCL to pursue their secondary education and 17 CCL for higher secondary education. For other, 22 of them were enrolled for courses of Electrical trades, four of them for AC & Refrigeration trade and five of them were skilling in NIIT Basic IT. One each of them showed interest for mobile repairing course, four-wheeler repairing courses and beautician course.

5.5.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2020-21) as per assessment during the Year 2025

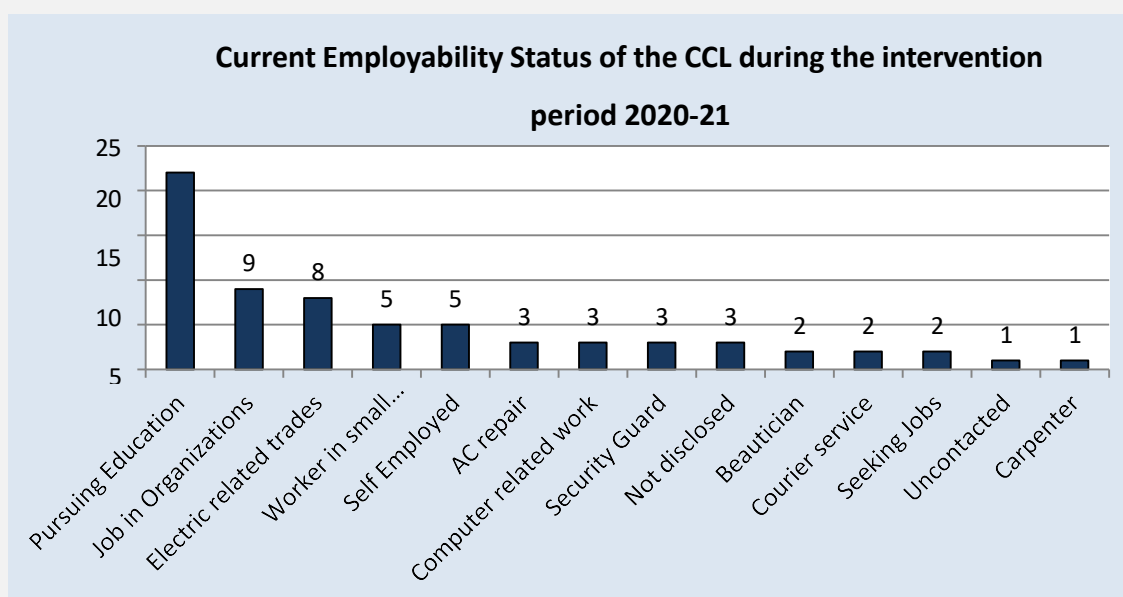


Chart 15

During the 2020–21 intervention period, Prayas supported 69 CCL with education and vocational training to enhance their employability. Of these, 58% were engaged in employment or income-generating activities, while 32% continued their education. Beneficiaries secured jobs in hospitals, hotels, factories, automobile centres and companies, while others pursued self-employment and skilled trades such as mobile repair, plumbing, tailoring, welding and photography. The continued education of several CCL also reflects the positive impact of sustained rehabilitation support.

5.5.3 Salary Range Status of the CCL (2020-21) as per assessed during the year 2025

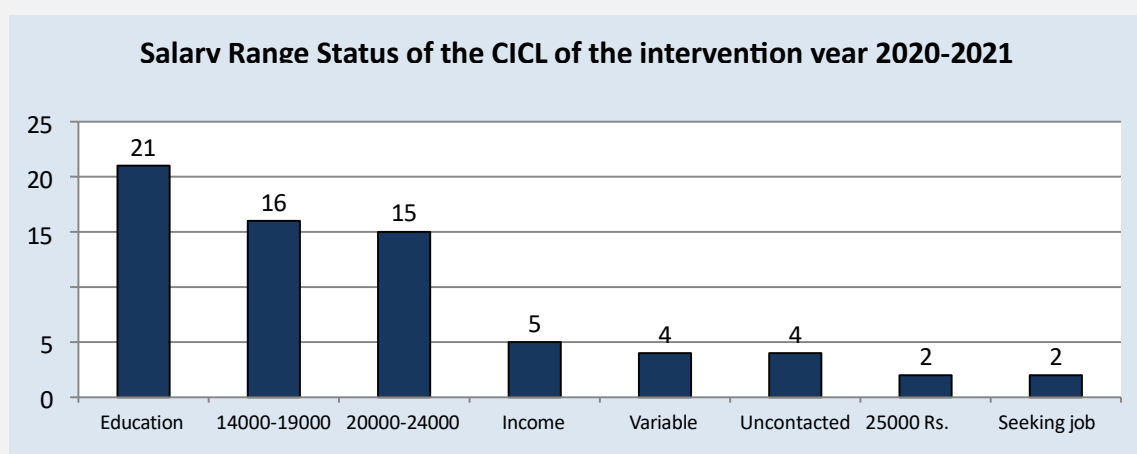


Chart 16

From the given intervention period of the year 2020-21, most of them 21 CCL were pursuing their education. Sixteen of them were earning in the range of 14000-19000 Rs. Per month and fifteen of them were earning in the range of 20000-24000 Rs. Per month. While two of them earned 25000 Rs. Per month, four of them reported variable income. Income remained unspecified from five of the CCL, four remained uncontacted and two of them actively seeking jobs. As per the reports that the CCL have accounted for themselves, 61% of them were engaged in some form of the work and earning income while 31% of them were continuing their education. Here again, self-evidently, our efforts participated in transformation of over 90% of the lives of CCL.

5.6 Intervention during the Year 2021-2022

5.6.1 Status of the CCL during the intervention Year 2021-2022

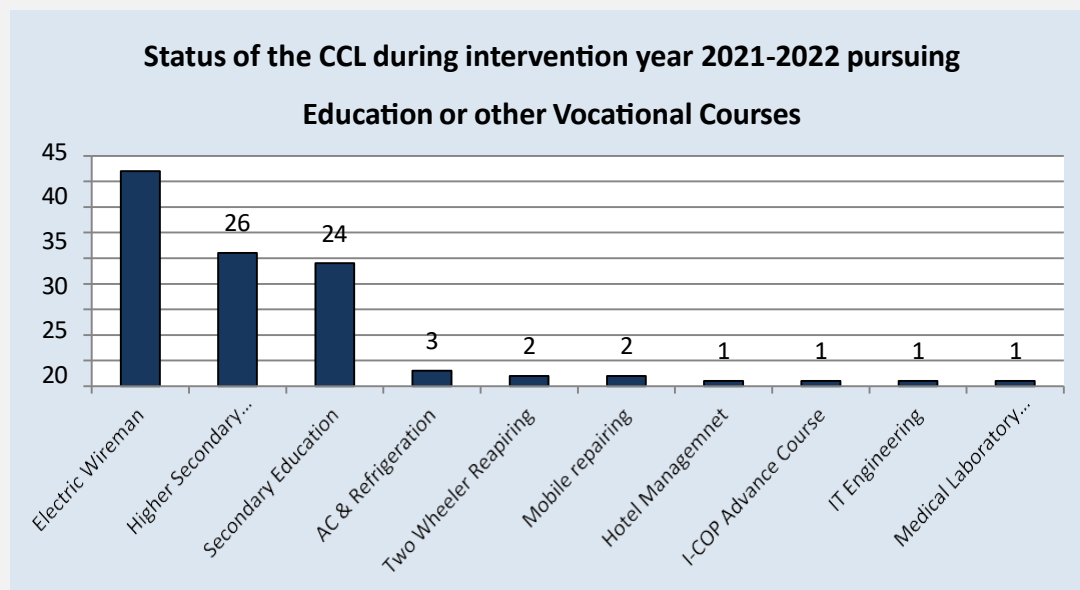


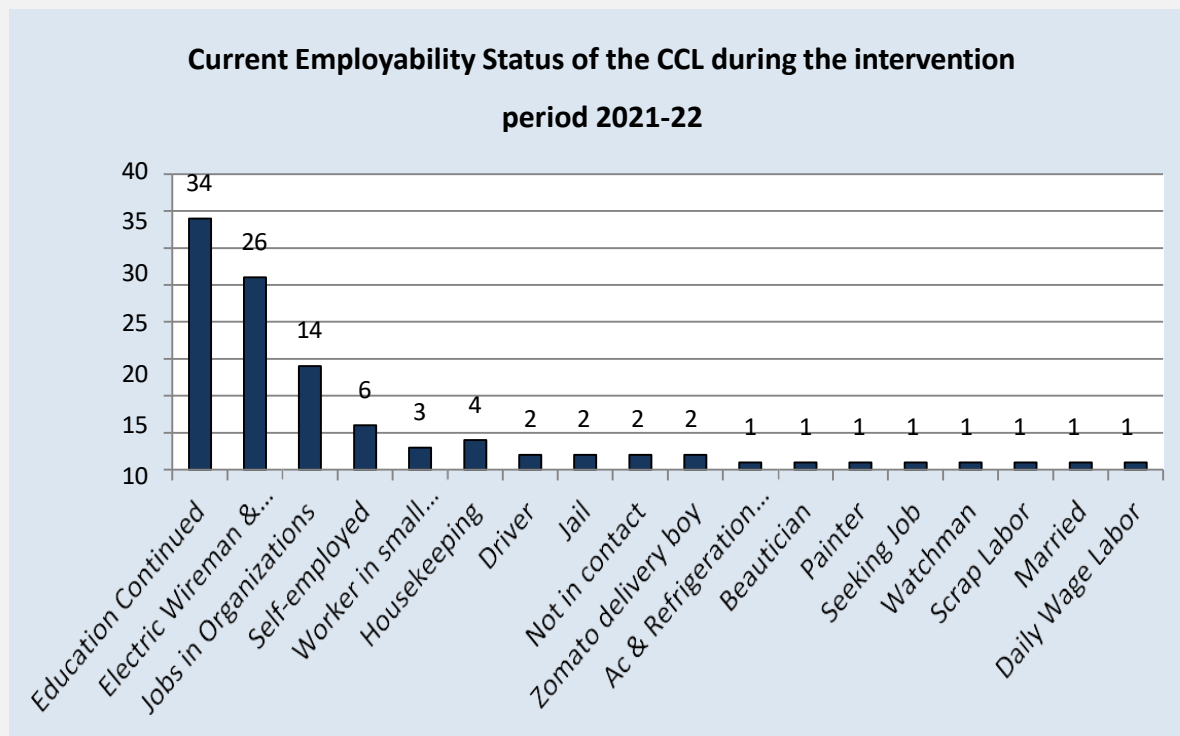
Chart 17

For the given intervention year 2021-22, we supported total 103 CCL with their education or vocational courses. Most of them, 50 CCL were under pursuing secondary or higher secondary schooling. Of the rest undergoing vocational courses, 42 preferred Electric Wireman course, three chose AC & Refrigeration course, while two each opted for two-wheeler repairing and mobile repairing course and one each were receiving training as I-COP Advance Course, IT Engineering and Medical Lab Technician.

5.6.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2021-22) as per assessment during the Year 2025

Chart 18

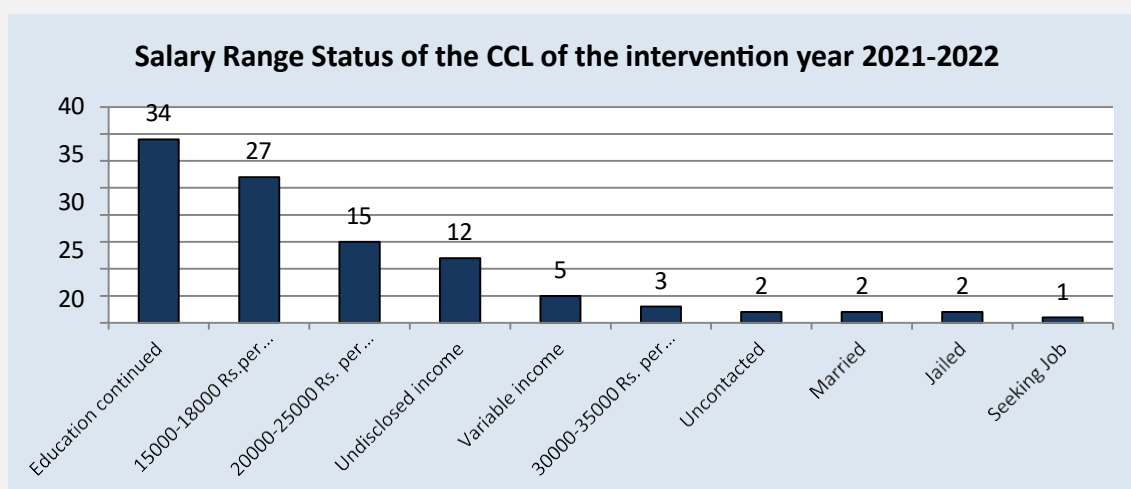
During the intervention period, 34 CCL continued their education, while 61% were engaged in



remunerative work. Fourteen secured jobs in airports, hotels, hospitals, malls, NGOs, private companies, retail shops and other organizations. Others were engaged in skilled trades, self-employment, small businesses, housekeeping, driving and delivery services. Overall, more than 90% of the CCL were engaged in either education or livelihood activities, reflecting their progress towards mainstream reintegration.

5.6.3 Salary Range status of the CCL (2021-22) as assessed during the year 2025

Chart 19



For the given period year 2021-2022, Thirty-four CCL were continuing their education like graduation in commerce of MSc. and one of them was even preparing for UPSC. With respect to the salary range, 27 of them were earning in the range of 15000-18000 Rs. per month, 15 of them were earning in the range of 20000-25000 Rs. per month and three of them were earning in the range of 30000-35000 Rs. per month. Five of them reported variable income and twelve wished not to disclose their income. Two remained uncontacted, two were married while 2 were found jailed. One of them was actively seeking job. Overall, 60% of the erstwhile were engaged in some form remunerative work while 33% of them continued their education. With two of them married, over 90% CCL in the given intervention period could be found to have adjusted to, or at least buffering in efforts to give a direction to their lives.

5.7 Intervention year 2022-2023

5.7.1 Status of the CCL at the time of intervention in the Year 2022-23

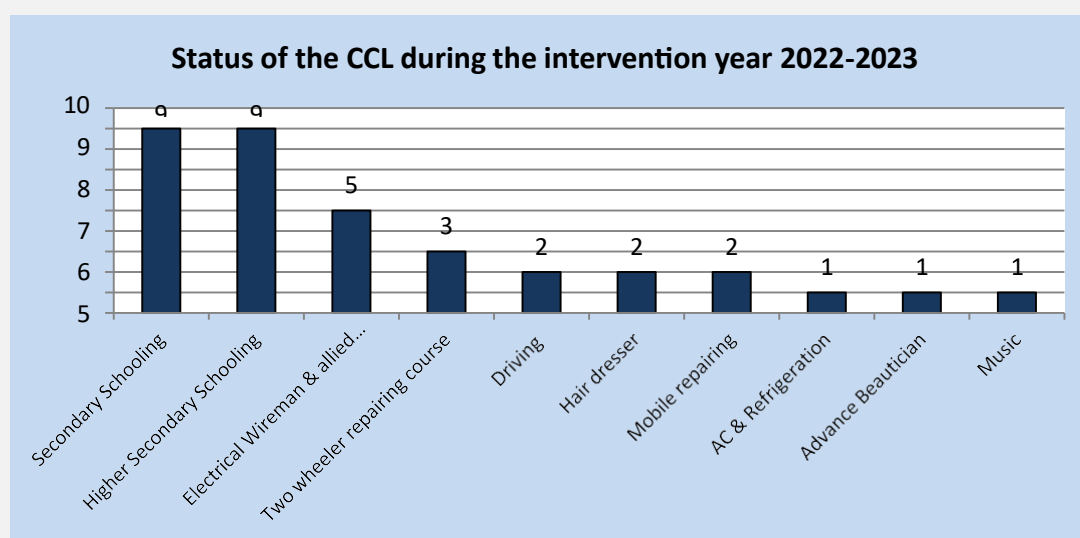


Chart 20

For the given intervention period, Year 2022-2023, we supported 35 CCL of which eighteen were under Higher secondary or secondary schooling. Five of them were undergoing electric wireman and allied courses, three were receiving two-wheeler repairing course, two each of them was getting trained as Hair dresser, driver and Mobile repairing technician and while one each opted for AC & Refrigeration repair technician, advance beautician and music related courses.

5.7.2 Employability Status of the CCL (2022-23) as per assessed during the Year 2025

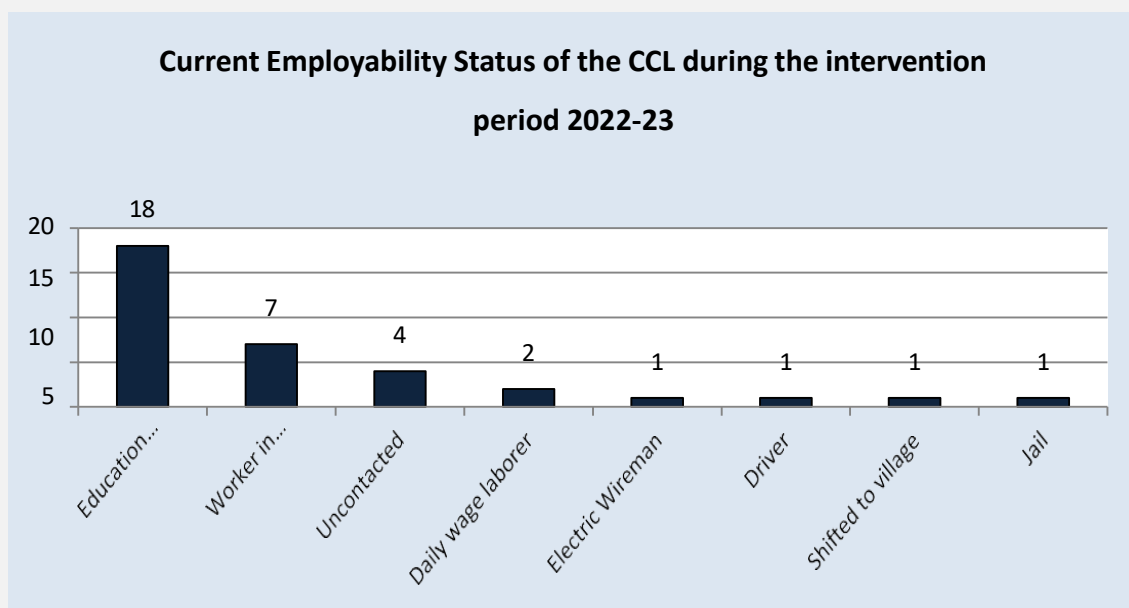


Chart 21

During the 2022–23 intervention period, Prayas supported 35 CCL through educational assistance and vocational training to enhance employability. By 2025, 52% were continuing their education, while 31% were engaged in remunerative work, including employment in organizations and small businesses, skilled trades, daily-wage work and freelancing. A few beneficiaries were out of contact, had returned to their villages, or were in custody. Overall, the intervention supported their continued education and gradual movement towards economic independence.

5.7.3 Salary Range status of the CCL (2022-23) as per assessed during the Year 2025

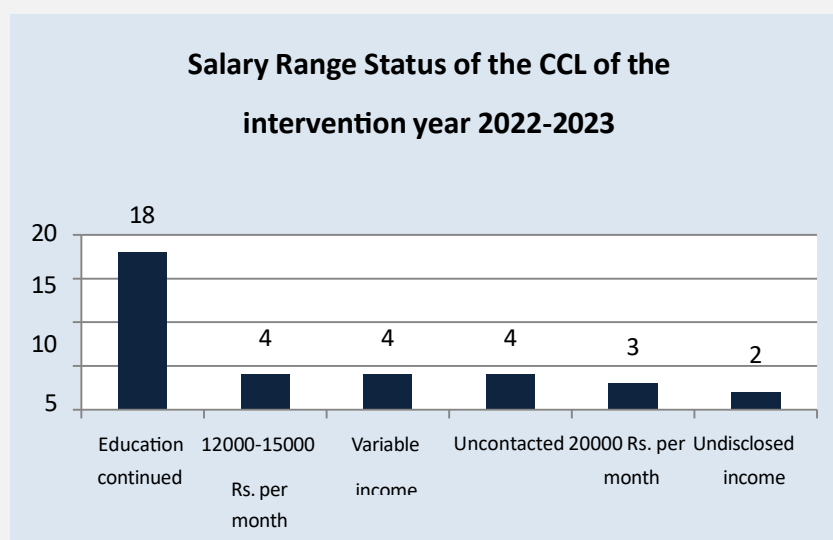


Chart 22

As discussed earlier, around 50% of the CCL of the intervention period 2022-2023 were continuing their education. While those who were engaged in remunerative economic activity, four of them were earning 12000-15000 Rs. per month and three of them were earning 20000 Rs. per month. Further, four of them reported variable income and two of them unspecified their income. And four of them remain uncontacted.

5.8 Cumulative Outcome of the intervention till from 2016-2023 as assessed in the Year 2025

Chart 23

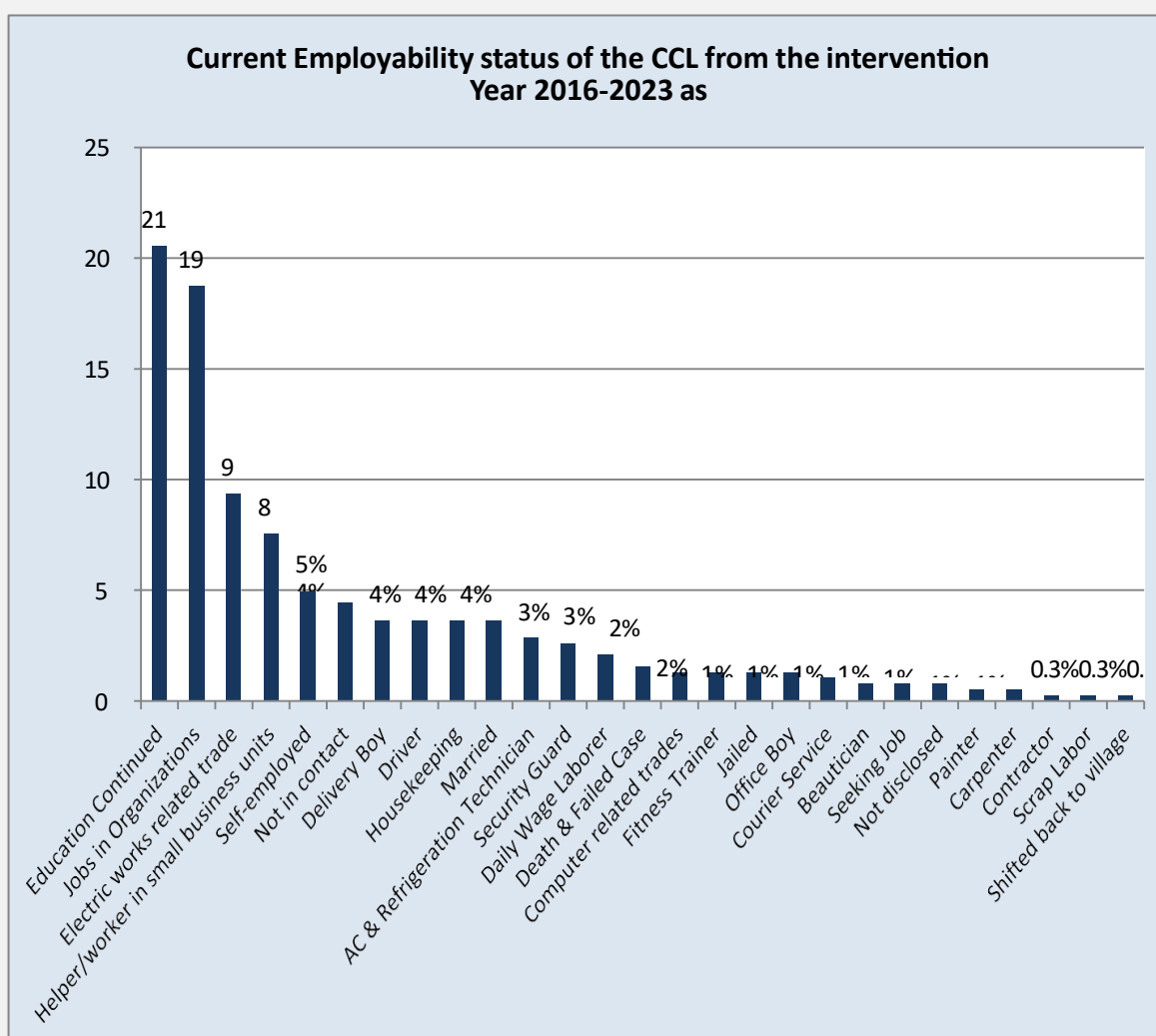


Chart 23 presents the cumulative outcomes related to the employability of Children in Conflict with Law (CCLs) who received intervention support between 2016 and 2023, as assessed in 2025. The findings indicate positive progress in education, employment, and economic rehabilitation. Around 21% of the CCLs were continuing their education, while 66.4% were engaged in some form of remunerative economic activity, either through employment or self-employment.

Among those employed, 19% were working in hotels, hospitals, companies such as Nestlé, LG and Samsung, automobile units, factories, malls and service centres. Around 9% were working as electricians/wiremen or in allied trades, while another 9% were engaged in small business and service-based occupations, including garage mechanics, mobile-shop technicians, masseurs, car cleaners, and workers in furniture, hardware, apparel and leather shops. About

5% had become self-employed, running mobile shops, mobile repair units, tailoring businesses, garages or general stores.

Other occupations included delivery work, driving and housekeeping (4% each); AC and refrigeration technicians and security guards (3% each); and daily-wage labour (2%). Smaller proportions were engaged as fitness trainers, office assistants, courier workers, beauticians, painters and carpenters (1% each).

The assessment also recorded various other outcomes. Around 4% of the CCLs could not be contacted, 2% were reported to have passed away, and 1% was reportedly in jail at the time of assessment. Less than 1% had returned to their native villages. The remaining cases comprised CCLs who had married, were seeking employment, or were in other circumstances.

Overall, the findings demonstrate the positive and sustained impact of rehabilitation and reintegration support provided by Prayas. A substantial proportion of erstwhile CCLs have either continued their education or entered employment and income-generating activities, indicating their gradual transition towards independent and productive lives. The outcomes underline that with appropriate guidance, educational opportunities, vocational training, counselling and continued support, CCLs can successfully rebuild their lives and reintegrate into the mainstream of society.

5.9 Salary Range of the CCL from the Year 2016 to 2023 as per assessment in the Year 2025

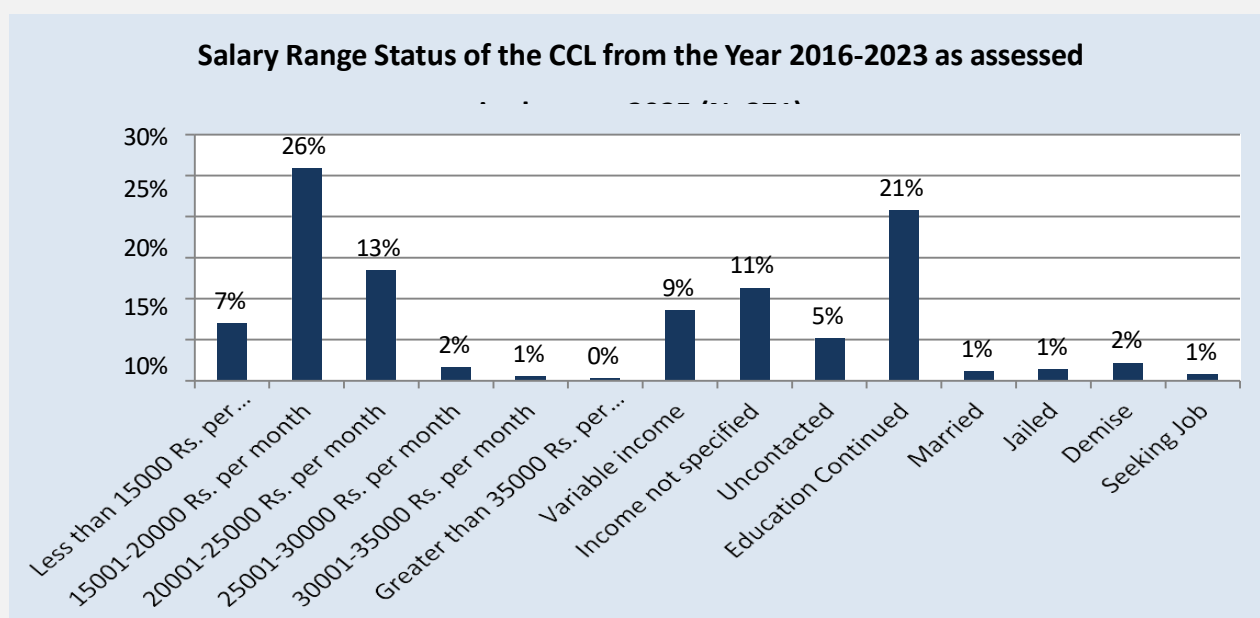


Chart 24

When the salary range of the CCL was attempted to be ascertained during the assessment in the year 2025, 21% of them were found to be continuing their education. Those who shared the salary range, 26% were earning in the range 15000-20000 Rs per month, 13% of them earning

in the range 20001-25000 Rs. per month, 2% earned in the range of 25001-30000 Rs. per month and 1% earned greater than 35000 Rs. per month. There were also 7% of the CCL who earned less than 15000 Rs. per month. While 11% did not specify their income, 9% reported variable income through the working days. There were 5% who could not be contacted and rest cases were such as married, jailed or having demised.

6. Pathways to Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Juvenility is an important stage of life, full of possibilities and opportunities for the future. When a young person gets involved in delinquency, it can affect not only the individual but also the family, peer group, and wider community. Such behaviour may also influence other young people and make them more likely to consider similar choices.

Rehabilitation and reform can help young people return to a lawful and responsible way of life. These efforts rebuild trust, strengthen relationships, and help young people reconnect with their families and communities. Rehabilitation also gives society an opportunity to respond to mistakes with understanding, empathy, and support.

Our work with children in conflict with law is therefore not only about helping individuals change their lives. **It is also about healing relationships, strengthening communities, and creating safer and more hopeful futures.**

Prayas worked with **384 juveniles between 2016 and 2023**. More than **85% were engaged in education or employment** at the time of assessment.

These outcomes show the importance of timely rehabilitation support. Early intervention can help reduce stigma, rebuild family trust, and create better opportunities for young people. It can also help communities move beyond fear, prejudice, and negative perceptions.

The numbers may appear modest in a broader sense. However, for a young person, a family, and a community, **each successful rehabilitation represents a life moving towards a better future.**

Although CCLs are provided training in specific trades, they do not always pursue the same occupation after training. Their career choices are influenced by their personal circumstances, family environment, available opportunities, and changing interests. Therefore, some may choose different occupations that better suit their abilities, interests, and circumstances.

Rehabilitation support from outside the family can also play an important role. For children who have experienced difficult family or social environments, support from professionals and other caring individuals can help rebuild their confidence, motivation, and sense of belonging. **Such support enables them to make positive choices, develop their potential, and move towards a more stable and meaningful future.**

Prayas sincerely thanks **Tata Motors CSR** for its valuable support in the programme with Children in Conflict with Law (CCL). This support has helped Prayas to provide opportunities for education, skill development, rehabilitation, and reintegration. Its impact is reflected in the lives of young people and their families as they move towards more stable and positive futures.

7. Sustaining Change, Building Futures

The outcome of the programme can be broadly categorized under the following heading with their impact and sustainability:

Access: Children received assistance to remain connected with education, training, legal processes and rehabilitation services.

Education: Children continued secondary/higher secondary education and, in some cohorts, progressed to diploma, graduation and other higher studies.

Skills: A wide range of vocational choices was supported, including electrical, automobile, mobile repair, AC & refrigeration, IT, beautician, driving and other trades.

Employability: Many former CCL moved into organisations, small businesses, self-employment and skilled trades.

Economic participation: The 2025 assessment records 66.4% in some form of remunerative activity across the cumulative cohort.

Family reintegration: Home visits, family coordination, parent meetings and follow-up supported reconnection and continuity.

Documentation: Support with identity, education, banking, residence and other documents helped reduce practical barriers.

Psychosocial rehabilitation: Counselling, de-addiction support, regular contact and supportive relationships addressed barriers beyond education or employment.

Systems strengthening: Regular interaction with JJB members, home staff, parents and other stakeholders strengthened coordination around rehabilitation.

The intervention therefore worked as a continuum rather than as a single training or financial-support activity. The combination of casework, legal guidance, education, vocational support, family engagement, documentation and follow-up is central to the programme model.

8. Way Forward

The experience of working with 384 CCL demonstrates that rehabilitation is a continuing process rather than a one-time intervention. The programme will continue to strengthen pathways that help children and young people move from vulnerability towards education, skills, livelihoods, family connection and responsible participation in society.

Priority	Way forward
Long-term follow-up	Strengthen structured follow-up after education/training and after placement to track continuity, job retention and changing needs.

Education progression	Increase support for school completion, higher secondary education, graduation and other post-secondary pathways.
Market-linked skills	Strengthen linkages with vocational institutes and employers so that training responds to local livelihood opportunities.
Employment & placement	Expand employer networks, placement support and post-placement mentoring.
Self-employment	Explore pathways for toolkits, small-enterprise support and mentoring for suitable CCLs.
Psychosocial care	Continue counselling, family work and de-addiction support where required.
Documentation & entitlements	Ensure children have essential identity, education, banking and other documents needed for independent living.
Family strengthening	Continue parent meetings, home visits and family-based reintegration support.
Outcome tracking	Improve systematic documentation of education, employment, income, retention and longer-term rehabilitation outcomes.
Partnerships	Deepen CSR, government, legal services, educational, vocational, NGO and employer collaborations.

Annexure I

Rehabilitation Intervention Framework

Intervention area	Support provided / purpose
Legal aid & guidance	Legal guidance through Prayas panel lawyers and DLSA; support during legal proceedings; assistance linked to JJB processes.
Social Investigation Report	Background assessment covering family, economic circumstances, interests and future rehabilitation plan to support informed intervention.
Education	School/college admission, fees, documentation, follow-up and support for continuity and progress.
Vocational training	Short- and long-term courses, certification, linkage with institutes and placement support.
Psychosocial support	Counselling for CCLs and families, home visits, institute visits, regular follow-up and family coordination.
De-addiction	Need-based identification and support where substance use, risky behaviour or related concerns are present.
Stipend & emergency support	Essential expenses, travel and other need-based assistance to reduce barriers to continued rehabilitation.
Documentation	Assistance with Aadhaar, PAN, ration card, bank account, passport, residence proof, orphan certificate, school leaving certificate, driving licence and other documents as required.
Family & institutional coordination	Regular meetings with parents, home staff, JJB members, Superintendent, CWC members and other stakeholders.
Balak Palak	Annual platform for clients and families to share experiences, feedback and learning, strengthening the rehabilitation support network.

IMPACT OF PRAYAS

ON CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW (CCL)

Through holistic support and consistent intervention, **Prayas** helps CCL reclaim their childhood and build a better future.



EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING

Improved self-confidence, emotional stability and positive self-image.



EDUCATION & LEARNING

Continued education, improved academic performance and greater aspirations.



SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Vocational training and life skills leading to employability and financial independence.



COUNSELLING & SUPPORT

Timely counselling and guidance helped in healing trauma and managing challenges.



FAMILY & SOCIAL RECONNECTION

Strengthened family bonds and social reintegration for a supportive environment.



LEGAL AWARENESS & AID

Access to legal information and support ensured rights and fair opportunities for all.



Every child deserves a second chance. With care, guidance and opportunity, CCL can transform their lives and become responsible members of society.

PRAYAS CONTINUES TO WALK WITH THEM, TODAY AND TOMORROW.



Rehabilitation. Reintegration. Empowerment.
Building Better Futures.

PRAYAS (TISS)