

REPORT OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION PLAN OF TINSUKIA DISTRICTS IN ASSAM

1. Introduction:

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme of Government - Civil Society Partnership to improve the well being of children in difficult circumstances and to reduce the vulnerability to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. The scheme aims to create a protective environment by improving regulatory frameworks, strengthening structures and professional capacities at national, state and district levels. Integrated Child Protection Service (ICPS) envisages setting up of a District Child Protection Society (DCPS), as the nodal organization at the district level in each district as a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme. Given the broad scope of the ICPS of promoting protective environment for children, it is imperative that a comprehensive plan, based on a thorough analysis of vulnerabilities and child protection concerns at the district level, be developed for each district along with strengthening the statutory bodies that will contribute towards ensuring that the scheme will have a far reaching impact, and will directly facilitate the implementation of the JJ Act and other interventions towards promoting protective environment for children at the community level.

1.2. Purpose of District Child Protection Plan

The broad objective of the District Child Protection Plan (DCPP) is to ensure effective implementation of child protection activities with due cognizance of the district specific needs of children in need of care and protection. The District Child Protection Plan will serve the following purposes:

- i. Contribute to effective implementation of child protection legislations, schemes and achievement of child protection goals;
- ii. Map all child related service providers and services at district for creating a resource directory;
- iii. Identify the needs of children in need of care, protection, shelter, counseling, restoration, rehabilitation etc for wholesome reintegration in the society;
- iv. Prioritize the needs for taking action in regard to these needs;
- v. Identify gaps in and provide recommendations for strengthening the implementation of family based non-institutional services including sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care;
- vi. Use the information for effective delivery of services under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 at district level;
- vii. Provide recommendations for effective rollout of district, block and village level child protection committees and provide context specific ToRs for these committees which will facilitate monitoring;
- viii. Identify gaps in and provide recommendations for effective Network and coordinate with all government departments and voluntary and civil society organizations working in the

field of child rights and protection;

- ix. Provide a framework for maintaining a database of all children in institutional care and non-institutional care at the district level;
- x. Identify capacity gaps of personnel (Government and Non-government) working under child protection system and provide a plan for training and capacity building to ensure improved child protection services to children;
- xi. Provide a framework for effective monitoring and supervision of ICPS in the district to review the progress and achievement of child protection activities.

1.3. Scope:

The needs assessment has captured information on:

- i. Nature and magnitude of problems of children without family care, children engaged in various occupations, child victims of trafficking and early marriage, child abuse, children engaged in begging, children with special needs, children affected by HIV/AIDS, child victims of substance abuse, children prone to disaster, children of vulnerable groups like commercial sex workers, prisoners, child victims of migration to places within and outside the state;
- ii. Institutional care facilities for CNCP and JCL, care standards, status regarding restoration and rehabilitation of children, adequacy of manpower, capacity building of staff, funding pattern etc;
- iii. After Care and rehabilitation programme for children above 18 years;
- iv. Functioning of statutory bodies like CWC, JJB, SJPU, disposal of cases etc;
- v. Need for day care services for the street and working children, existing schemes to address the needs of child beggars; access to CHILDLINE services, if exists;
- vi. Status regarding non-institutional care options like adoption, foster care and sponsorship, etc. to children without family ties, functioning of SAAs, SARA;
- vii. Areas un-served/under served by child protection programmes;

1.4. Strategies:

Major strategies accomplished for District Need Assessment are as under:

- i. Identify, compile and complete desk review of all the relevant district specific reports, documents, available at state and district level from Government, NGOs, media and other sources. These could include reports from DWCD&SW/other concerned department, SSA and Education Dept, Labour Dept, NCLP, media, research organizations, educational institutions including Universities, NGOs and others;
- ii. Undertake field visits to select sites (communities, children's institutions, adoption agencies, drop-in shelters, and others, as necessary);
- iii. In-depth interviews with key informants, including the CWC, JJB, SJPU, SP and DC of District, community leaders, educators, NGOs, Panchyats and concerned others;
- iv. Draft a District CP Situation Analysis and a District Child Protection Plan (DCPP);
- v. Share findings of the District CP Situational analysis and the draft DCPP with the DCPS;

- vi. Finalize the Situational analysis and DCPD with inputs from the DCPS.

1.5. Methodology:

The DCPD has been prepared in the following manner:

- i. Examine the tool for Needs Assessment at the District level and the performa for District Level Child Protection Plan (DCPD) prepared by MWCD, GoI;
- ii. Finalize the tool and the format for DCPD and customize it, if necessary, to make it state specific;
- iii. Organise orientation programme for the team members who will facilitate collection of information for Needs Assessment at the district level;
- iv. Consulted the District Administration and DCPS about the need for developing the DCPD and for which the nature of information required from the concerned district;
- v. Team members collected information as mentioned in the tool from Govt. officials, NGOs, Panchayats, Police etc. to understand the child protection need of the district;
- vi. Team members organized some small group discussions with the NGOs and individual interaction with some key persons like GRP, Labour Commissioner, Tea Associations etc;
- vii. Team members collected the filled in tools from the District officials with their inputs;
- viii. The information received from secondary sources and from field survey and discussion with various stakeholders were collated and the major gaps in the child protection services were identified;
- ix. On the basis of the needs identified, a draft DCPD was prepared and shared with the DCPS and finally submitted to the SCPS through UNICEF, Assam.

1.6. Name of the District covered: Tinsukia

1.7. Time period: August, 2012

DISTRICT: TINSUKIA



2. Demography:

Tinsukia District is in Upper Assam and bounded by - in East-South by Arunachal Pradesh, In the South-west by Dibrugarh District and in North by Dhemaji District which is separated from Tinsukia District by the mighty river Brahmaputra. The ancient name of Tinsukia was Bengmara. It was the capital of the Muttack Kingdom. Sarbananada Singha established his capital at Rangagarah situated in the bank of river Guijan. In 1791 AD, he transferred his capital to the city of Bengmara. Bengmara was built by King Sarbananda Singha with the help of his Minister, Gopinath Barbaruah (alias Godha). The city was built in the middle of the present city of Tinsukia. It was declared the 23rd district of Assam on 1 October 1989 when it was split from Dibrugarh.

Several tanks were dug in the days of Sarbananda Singha viz. Chauldhuwa Pukhuri, Kadamoni pukhuri, Da Dharua Pukhuri, Mahdhuwa Pukhuri, Bator Pukhuri, Logoni Pukhuri, Na-Pukhuri, Devi Pukhuri, Kumbhi Pukhuri, Rupahi Pukhuri etc. Apart from the these ponds there are many ancient roads constructed in different parts of the Muttack territory. Godha-Borbaruah road, Rangagarah road, Rajgor road and Hatiali road were main roads within the territory.

In 1823, the British first discovered tea plants in Sadiya and the first tea plantation was started in Chabua near Tinsukia. (The name Chabua comes from "Chah-Buwa"/tea plantation).

In 1882, the Dibru-Sadiya Railway was opened to traffic by the Assam Railway & Trading Company, centred on Tinsukia, and a turning point in the economic development of north-east India.

2.1 The Administrative System is divided into:

1. Village (Total no of Villages 1162)
2. Block (Total no of Blocks 7)
3. Zilla Parishad (Total no. of Zilla Parishad 1)
4. Sub-division: 3
5. Gram Panchayet: 87
6. Revenue Circle: 4
7. Police Stations: 16

2.2 Population Composition:

District	Total Population 1,316,948		% of urban population	SC population	ST population	Per cent Muslim population
Tinsukia	Male	Female	19.97%	31315	67234	
	675,986	640,962				
No. of Inhabited Villages	No. of Primary Schools	No. of MM Schools	No. of High Schools	No. of H.S. Schools	No. of PHC	No. of Sub-Centre
1138	989	154	46	18	8	164
Rural poverty (% BPL)	Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)	Work Part. Rate (%)	Agri. Labour (%)
	5.6	948	70.92%	63.54%		

Source: Census, 2011

3. Major Vulnerability of children in Tinsukia district:

The provisional population of Census 2011, showed Assam population of 3.11 Crore, an increase of 2.67 Crore over 2001 census. Total population of Assam as per 2011 census is 31,169,272 of which male and female are 15,954,927 and 15,214,345 respectively, which is 3.41% of total population of India. In 2001, total population was 26,655,528 of which males were 13,777,037 while females were 12,878,491.

In 2011, Tinsukia had population of 1,316, 948 of which male and female were 675,986 and 640,962 respectively. There was a change of 14.51% percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Tinsukia District recorded increase of 19.51% to its population compared to 1991.

District	Year	Child Population (0-6 years)		% of child population	Child Sex Ratio
		Boys	Girls		
Tinsukia	2001	94,433	90,414	16.07%	957
	2011	88,790	86,248	13.29%	971

Among 175,038 children under age of 0-6 in 2011 census, the male and female were 88,790 and 86,248 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 971. The child population in the district has decreased from 16.07% in 2001 to 13.29% in 2011. There was net change of -2.78 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Assam has recorded a concerning decline in child sex ratio in rural areas with a dip of 10 points in 2011 against data of 2001 even as more than 85 per cent of the state's population continued to live in rural areas. Child sex ratio of Assam was the 0-6 year age group declined to 957 in 2011 from 965 in 2001. Child sex ratio in rural areas has declined by 10 percent points, but significantly in urban areas it has increased by 12 percent points.

3.1 Health:

The SRS 2010 data reveals that Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is significantly higher than the Crude Death Rate (CDR); 24.3 and 8.6 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Tinsukia district is 46 and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 333 while the national profile registers Infant Mortality Rate as 58 and Maternal Mortality Rate as 301.¹ National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 clearly envisaged that the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate would be reduced below 30 per 1000 live births and 100 per 1, 00,000 live births respectively within 2010, however, both the statistics are far below the expected target. There is a one hospital, 8 numbers of Primary Health Centres, 164 numbers of Sub-centres, 4 numbers of Block Primary Health Centres and 6 numbers of State Dispensaries in the districts. According to the data form Health department, last one year there is no such case on HIV/ AIDS reported in the district.

According to the **Additional Chief Medical Officer of Health Dr. Arup Kalita** most of the children suffer from the diseases like Diarrhea, Respiratory infection, Tuberculosis, warm infections etc. During flood time the children are affected by the water borne diseases. He also informed that 80% of tea garden children, children belong to the village and urban slums mostly suffer from the respiratory infection, warm infection and T.B. According to him, there are sufficient health centres in the district but most of the rural people are not interested to go to

¹ Source: Health Department

the health centres. According to the Joint Director of Health services, Dr. P. C. Bhuyen there is no drug detoxification centre (Govt. running) in the district.

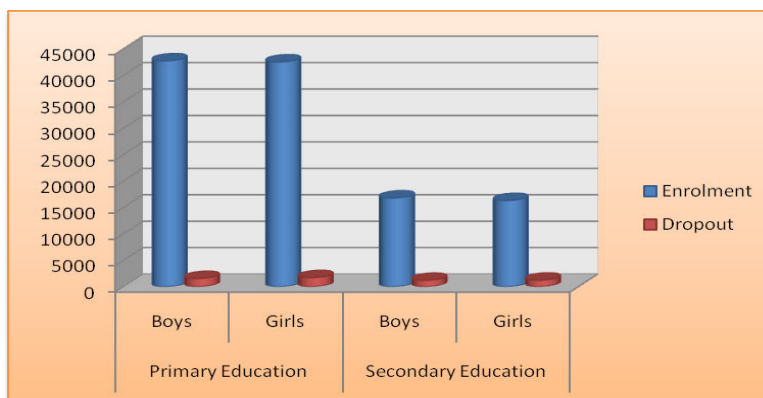
3.2 Education:

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate in Assam is 73.18 (Male 78.81 and Female 67.27) and the corresponding figure in Tinsukia district is 2011 are 70.92 compared to 60.95 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy rates are 77.89 and 63.54 respectively. Total literate in Tinsukia District is 809,796 of which male and female are 457,356 and 352,440 respectively. According to the data of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, there are 989 primary schools, 154 junior high schools, 46 high schools and 18 high secondary schools. There are 10 colleges in the district. There are five educational blocks in the district namely: Hapjan, Kakapather, Margharita, Sadiya, Urban.



The status regarding primary education in Tinsukia district is encouraging. At the primary level, the enrolment of the girls is 42,522 and boys 42,726. On the other hand, the drop outs of boys are 1556 and the girls are 1718.

According to the DPO, SSA, most of the children drop out in the class of II & III due to lack of interests in studies and non-availability of support from the families. At the secondary level, the enrolments of the girls are 16308 and boys are 16794. On the other hand, the drop out of boy is 1204 and the girl is 1235. From the data of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it is observed that the dropout rate of girls is higher than the boys. It is because of the poor economic condition of the families which lead them to work either in tea gardens or as domestic help for supplementing their family income. According to the data of SSA, total 2,541 numbers of children never attended the school.



The graphical representation shows that the overall dropouts are not so high. But the enrolment in secondary education has sharply decreased possibly due to lack of interests in studies and poor economic condition.

SSA run Bridge Course Centre: There are 221 numbers of SSA run Bridge Course Centres in five educational blocks in the district namely, Hapjan, Kakapather, Margharita, Sadiya, Urban. Total 6531 numbers of boys and girls are enrolled in the SSA running bridge course centres in the district.

Name of the Blocks	No. of Centres	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Hapjan	97	1520	1421	2941
Kakapather	41	721	559	1280
Margharita	39	657	473	1130
Sadiya	15	247	213	460
Urban	29	347	373	720
Total	221	3330	3201	6531

Residential Special Training Centre (RSTC): The Residential Special Training Programme is functioning in two blocks. There are two centres in the district and total 100 numbers of girls are covered by the two centres. RSTC target the children of 10-14 years age who are not continuing education in school. Some of the learners are found to be child labour before joining the centre.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV): The Government of India has approved a new scheme called KGBV. As per the data of Education department, there are 3 KGBV schools in Tinsukia which covers 150 children.

Non-Residential Special Training Centre (NRSTC): The Non-Residential Special Training Centres (previously known as Joyti Kendra) played a good role in promoting enrolment of children in Tinsukia district. There are 29 centres which covers areas namely, Tinsukia urban, Doomdoma, Margherita and Makum in the district. Almost all slum children, child labours are enrolled in the centres. But, the midday meal is not provided in some centres. As per the Government norm the primary schools have the responsibility to supply the meal to the centres but the meals could not be provided due to the distance between the schools and the centres, it is reported.



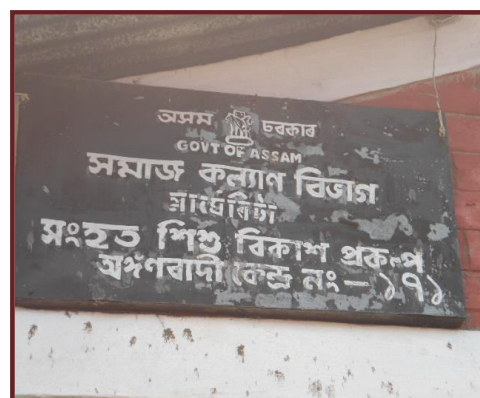
Present Status of Non Residential Special Training Center (Urban)									
Name of Town	Total no. of enrolment		Total	Working Children		Total	No. of CWSN		Total
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Tinsukia	302	319	621	82	93	175	10	27	37
Margherita	10	17	27	12	15	27	1	1	2
Makum	35	37	72	7	10	17	0	0	0
Total	347	373	720	101	118	219	11	28	39

3.3. Children in ICDS:

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is implemented in Tinsukia district through 8 projects. 67938 numbers of children are attending preschool education under ICDS scheme. Along with pre-school education, other components of ICDS are being catered to the children through 1899 centres and the project is managed by 8 Child Development Project Officers, 35



numbers of supervisors and 1887 numbers of Anganwadi workers (AWWs).



The needs of the adolescent girls, however, remain largely unaddressed through ICDS. Some posts of supervisors and AWWs are lying vacant. The team visited four centres of the Margherita subdivision such as: 1no. Makum Pathar ICDS, 3 no. Makum Pathar "B" ICDS, Segunbari Tea Estate and Segun Bari

T.E 195 no. In an interview with the Supervisor of Makum Pathar “B” ICDS centre of Margherita sub division, it was gathered that 310 Anganwadi Centres are running under the supervision of 7 supervisors. Approximately, thirty five numbers of students are enrolled in each centre. According to the supervisor, they conduct the mothers meeting in every month on child education and health. Most of the children who come to the centre belongs to the tea gardens and mixed community. Kishori Shakti Yojna (K.S.Y.) or any kind of vocational training for the girls in the age group of 12-18 years is not functional in this district. The supervisor informed that ‘SABALA’ scheme is going to start soon as per the order of the Social Welfare Department. There is no such option in M.P.R. for maintaining the data of child marriage and migration.



3.4. Child Labour:

The phenomenon of child labour is a major problem in Tinsukia district. According to the **Assistant Labour Commissioner Mr. J.P. Agarwala**, the magnitude of the child labour is very low in the Tinsukia district. However, his views were not supported by the NGOs and even by the officials of other departments. Since there are 109 tea gardens in the district namely: Ambika, Binapani, Chewkhani, Daisajan, Nokhroy, Panitela, Jalpunia, Ledo, Monoj, Hapjan, Shivam, Tipan, Tara, Rupai etc, it has been common for children to work alongside their parents to augment their income. Children are preferred to pluck the tea leaves (being a delicate job) and also undertake weeding, hoeing and nursery activities during off-season. The mothers working in the gardens normally bring their children to the work-place as there is no one back home to look after the children and the crèche facility as stipulated under the Plantation Labour Act is mostly non-existent.



As a result a child grows up observing his/her mother plucking the leaves and gradually assists her. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986 amended certain portions of the Plantation Labour Act of 1951 by raising minimum age for employment from 12 to 14 years of age. Yet these guidelines are summarily ignored in the tea gardens as indicated in Government report as well as ILO studies. A 1992 report on child labour in tea plantations in Northeast says: *“Most of the child workers are employed as casuals. Children are found to do such strenuous work as plucking under very severe climatic*

conditions; they are assigned to nursery work, fertilization, carrying of heavy loads and household work. They are also made to work in the factories, against established law." (Vasanthi Raman, Child Labour in the Tea Plantations of North East India, UNICEF & Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Govt. of India, 1992). According to Labour Inspector Mr. Ani Ram Deuri, Tinsukia district, child labour surveys are conducted by the labour Department. However, no statistics on child labour was made available by the Department. He also informed that there is no child labour in the tea garden. However, it was contradicted by one Group-D Clerk of Nokhroy Tea Estate who informed that in this tea garden the children are working as hidden labourers.

In Tinsukia district it is found that most of the children are engaged in the hotels, dhabas, ragpicking, tea stalls, motor garages, chicken shops and coal mines. The children who are engaged as a child labour mostly belong to the poor economic strata. Apart from the tea gardens there are 23 brick kilns in the district and a few of these kilns are: P.B. Brick Field at Kakopathor, H.B.Brick Industry at Lohari, Bangaligoon, F.S. Brick Field, Joti Brick Field at Margherita, Talap, Dumduma, Makum etc. Some child labours were found in Bhutia market area, thana chariali area, market area at Tinsukia subdivision. According to Mr. Binod Boragohai, a member of 'Surjadaya' NGO in Sodiya subdivision children are highly vulnerable the district because it shares border with Arunachal state. In the border area some people are engaged in opium cultivation and sometimes children are also engaged in this type of work. Apart from this, children migrate to Arunachal Pradesh to look for job and to earn more money. There are coal mines at Ledo in Margherita sub division. According to Mr. Anil Nag President of Santi Sevashram there are so many child labourers engaged in tea gardens and coal mine areas. They are engaged in illegal mining and sell it in the open market. In this way they earn money and supplement their family income.

Apart from the tea gardens there are 23 brick kilns in the district namely:

Name of the Brick kiln	Address
1. P.B. Brick Field	Kakopathor
2. P.D. Brick Field	Talap
3. Amboy Brick	Khetupother
4. Hati Boruah & Brothers	Hafjan
5. H.B.Brick Industry	Lohari, Bangaligoon
6. F.S. Brick Field	Margharita
7. N.G. Brick Field	Margharita
8. Joti Brick Field	Jagum
9. Bajarangabali Brick Field	Margharita
10. F.E.J.Brick	Talap
11. R.B.Brick	Talap
12. Dhan Dhara	Talap
13. Upadhaya Brick field	Bojaloni, Tinsukia
14. Maa Brick field	Margharita
15. Syam Brick field	Margharita
16. Nuruddin Brick field	Hansora, Dumduma

17. M.B.Brick Industry	Hatigarh, Makum
18. M.D.K.Brick field	Margharita
19. New Brick Field	Margharita
20. N.G.Brick field	Margharita
21. Gaiting Brick field	Margharita
22. Maruti Brick field	Bisputia, Makum
23. Provusha P. Brick	Margharita

Mr. J.P. Agarwala, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Tinsukia district highlighted some points on high incidence of child labour which are as follows:

- There is no N.C.L.P in the district.
- Child labour survey is not yet completed.
- They detected child labours but employers or parents showed the children's birth certificate.
- Children are mostly engaged in hotel, garage and rag picking and they are basically belonged to Bihari families.
- There is no shelter home for the rescued child labour.

Apart from this, many child labours are identified in the urban areas who are mostly migrated from other districts in Assam. Most of the families employ children for domestic help. In all the cases, the children are denied access to education, recreation, cultural practices and participation in play activities. There are tea garden managed schools in Tinsukia district. These schools are run by the NGOs or SSA.

At present, the child labour issues are mostly dealt by the Department of Labour, but there is a strong need to link its existing efforts with that of Department of Social Welfare and Dept of Health in providing non-formal education, health and also to ensure that the children are covered by the service delivery mechanisms under ICPS, CHILDLINE etc.

3.5. Child Trafficking:

From the discussions with the district officials and NGO representatives, it revealed that children of poor families living in remote areas are vulnerable to trafficking. Due to poverty these children are pushed by their parents to take up any kind of economic activity at a tender age. Most of them are being trafficked to other states to meet the demand for cheap labour. A significant portion of trafficked victims is sent to Nagaland for peddling of narcotic drugs or other psychotropic substances. It has been reported that many children are trafficked to Arunachal Pradesh from the border area of Sodiya mainly to work as domestic child labour, goldsmith, labour in the road-side dhabas etc. Report of girl child trafficking is not very rampant in the district. However, according to many sources, there are many such transit areas dotting the dense jungle of Assam-Arunachal border. According to Mr. Bijoy Dowrah, Town incharge (sadar), Tinsukia Police station now the child trafficking is very few in the district because the people are more sensitized and careful about the matter. He also informed that

NGOs are creating awareness regarding trafficking and child marriage issues in tea garden and community level in Tinsukia district.

3.6. Child Migration:

Migration is also very common in the district. Migration in search of livelihoods has been a major problem in the district. Due to poor economic condition the people move to one place from another place. They are mostly migrated from Nagaon, Goalpara, Bopeta, Dubri etc. Migrated people are mostly staying in slums near railway station, tea gardens such as Dumdum, Margherita, riverrine area in Sodiya subdivision etc. Apart from this, many people are migrated from Bihar, Orrisa, and Jharkhand and stayed in the slums and rural areas of the district. In recent time due to some religious problem children along with their parents migrated from other district. According to a NGO representative, during flood time most of the family migrated from the particular place to another place within the district.

3.7. Child Marriage:

In Assam, the median age at first marriage for boys is 26.9 and for girls the corresponding figure is 20.8 (DLHS, 2007). Girls getting married at 14-15 years were a common practice and as per Muslim Personal Law, the permitted age of marriage is 15 years. The 2001 Census of India showed that 19.22% of them were married off between the ages of 10 to 19 years in Assam. It is found that percentage of child marriage is highest in Dhubri District (11.1%), followed by Goalpara (10.1%), Bongaigaon (9.8%) and Barpeta (9.7%) districts in lower Assam, Tinsukia (9.7%) in upper Assam and Morigaon (9.6%) and Kamrup (9.5%) districts in central Assam. Prevalence of child marriage is lowest in NC Hills (6.9%), followed by Cachar (7.5%), Hailakandi (7.6%) and Karimganj (7.9%) districts in south Assam. This trend portrays a similarity in districts that are geographically situated near one another which contributes significantly either to the practice or prevention of child marriage in the district.

As per the NFHS Survey (2005-06), among young women age 15-19 in Assam, 16 percent have already begun child bearing, a level similar to the national average. Three percent of women age 15 have started childbearing, but among women age 19 years, almost two-fifths (39%) are already either mothers or pregnant. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood is more prevalent among women with no or little education and among women in lower wealth quintiles than among other women.

The Situational Analysis brought out significant findings. Child marriage is prevalent among certain communities like the Muslims, the tea communities, tribal population, among the Biharis and Nepalis and the rural Assamese community of upper Assam. It was also predominant in the rural areas, tea gardens and in the urban slum areas. The Nature of marriage was either arranged by parents or relatives as in the orthodox communities or love and elopement among the tribals or tea garden communities. Some of them were marriage of their own choice with consent of parents. But according to Mr. J.S. Baruah, Additional Superintendent of police as well as the nodal officer of Special Juvenile Police Unit, Tinsukia

that child marriage is there in the district. Especially it is found in the village level and some specific community level but till date this type of cases is not reported in the district.

3.8. Children in Slum:

There are many slums in Tinsukia district. Most of the slum children are engaged into rag picking and victimized of several kinds of exploitations and abuse including sexual abuse. Due to poor standard of living, children are denied from their rights. Most prominent slums in Tinsukia subdivision is:

Ward No: 15	Ward No: 03
1. Rajendra Nagar	1. Chutia basti
2. Chutia potti	2. Anandapuri
3. Azad nagar	3. Sripuria pathar
4. VIP Road	4. Milon polli
5. Sabon Factory	5. Parbatia
6. Ambikagiri Path	6. Sira potti
7. Saibari road	7. Baligada
8. Maszid potti	8. Khageswar path
9. Dhekiajuri	9. Tamul Bari
	10. New colony

The condition of the slums of Tinsukia district is very unhealthy. Most of the slum dwellers belonged to minority, Biharies, Nepalties, Christen, Harijan community. But the economic conditions of the families are very poor. Most of the slum dwellers migrated from other districts of Assam such as: Naogaon, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Goalpara, Borpheta and other states like Orissa, Jharkhand etc. In Sarab bhati, Tinsukia district most of the families are migrated from Bihar and they do not have any proof of identity. They go back to their native places to exercise their franchise. Here most of the children are engaged with rag picking. According to Mr. S.K. Pal, CRCC, Urban, SSA due to some religious problem almost three tracks of Muslim people with their children migrated from other district of Assam and started to stay in the slum of Rajendranagar. The population is so high in the slums. Most of the parents are engaged in ragpicking, rickshaw puller etc. Almost all slum children are getting the educational facility from Joyti Kendra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. According to the teacher of Joyti Kendra, most of the children are engaged in rag picking, motor garages, hotels, domestic help, shop, daily wage labour, sibling care etc. But the teachers of the Joyti Kendra tried to motivate the children to leave the job and to concentrate on studies.

3.9. Street Children:

In the urban centers in Assam like Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Silchar, a significant number of children are often seen in wandering in the streets. They are robbed of childhood and adult protection, and are exposed to various forms of misery, abuse and exploitation. In addition to the children who run away from home and take to the streets on account of poverty, neglect, parents with alcohol problems, death of family members or desertion, studies indicate that a section are also children of migrant laborers working in the loosely organized low wage sector of the economy. However the present street children programme of Govt. of India only covers Guwahati and Nagaon (with open shelter only at Guwahati) while some other important towns

like Dibrugarh, Silchar, Tinsukia, Borpeta, Lakhimpur, Tezpur etc where the phenomenon of street children is visible remain uncovered.

In a recently conducted survey on street children conducted by Jayaprakash Institute of Institute of Social Change, it is observed that there were 287 street children (208 boys and 79 girls) in Tinsukia district. The educational status of the street children is very poor. Based on the study findings, it may be said that most of the children are migrated from other districts in Assam to look for a job. Apart from this, approximately 60% of children in Tinsukia are physically abused by his/her parents and choose to run away from their home and take shelter on the streets. In the district, rag picking is the most prevalent work in which the children are engaged in. Among the street children, many are temporarily engaged in the hotels, dhabas, tea stalls as a child labour. They work as a daily wage labour but they get a paltry sum for their strenuous work. Most of the children approximately, 33% of children earn Rs. 30/- to 60/- per day. From the findings, it revealed that, the children are forced to work for their survival and also for their families as well. Addiction is a big problem among the children in the district. The children are taking substances mostly for fun and under peer pressure. In Tinsukia district most of the children take gutka and tobacco for enjoyment. It is also their pastime. The street children are mostly observed in the slums.

3.10. Child Beggar:

Any society, which has in egalitarian system of distribution of economic resources, is bound to throw most of economic and social problem and beggary is one of them. In Tinsukia many children and some adults are found to beg for their livelihood. There is a Sani Mandir at Thana Chariali in Tinsukia town where it is observed that every Saturday the children are asking for alms. Begging is a complex social problem and needs legislative, reformative and rehabilitative interventions, because neither there is any central act on prevention of beggary and rehabilitation of beggars, nor a clear policy on how the problem is to be tackled. There is, therefore, a need to address the problem in a holistic manner at the national and state level.

3.11. Children Affected by Natural Disaster:

Tinsukia is not a flood prone area. But in rainy season some areas are affected during flood such as: Guijan, Laika, Dhola, Lawpati, Bagaribari, Laina. The district administration responds to emergency situation by making an initial assessment and prepares a list of the affected persons and sends it to the Circle Officer for further action by the District Level relief Committee. The administration uses the existing infrastructure like the raised platforms and local boats for rescue and rehabilitation of the evacuated persons. The district administration maintains enough stock of food grains and tarpaulin to respond to the emergency needs of the affected persons. According to the Secretary of Suryadaya, Children suffer this time because schools remain closed and they are resettled in other place along with their families. The outbreak of intestine disorder is also observed among the children, reported the NGOs. Suryadaya also worked in the flood affected areas with the help of district administration.

3.12. Children and Law Violating Activities:

The incidents of juvenile offences have increased in all over the India; it is especially, true for serious offences viz: rape, murder, dacoity and robbery. In Tinsukia, average 14-17 years of children committed offences like: Dacoity, unlawful activities, kidnapping, rape, murder, NDPS and theft. However, it is somewhat true that existing gaps in child protection mechanism leads to survival and corroboration of such detrimental factors that can lead a child towards exhibition of law-violating behaviour. The increase in incidence of juvenile offences was observed under some other serious offences like: rape, murder, dacoity and robbery. However, the majority of the children apprehended are accused of minor offences like petty thefts, burglary etc. The failure of primary socializing institutions like family, schools and neighborhoods in providing opportunities for healthy growth of children leads of growing incidences of law violated behavior amongst children and young persons. Finally, poverty, community disorganization, availability of drugs and peer influence are also linked to increased risk for later violence. The problem of law violating behavior among children reflects child's socio-economic mal adjustments.

3.13. Child Abuse:

In the district of Tinsukia, 112 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction (u/s 363-369, 371-373 IPC) and 55 cases of rape (u/s 376IPC) were reported in NCRB, 2010. The following table shows the total crimes committed in the district:

Sl. No	Crime Heads		2010
1	Murder (Sec. 302)		96
2	Attempt to commit Murder (Sec. 307)		17
3	CH not amounting to Murder (Sec. 304, 308)		01
4	Rape (Sec. 376)		55
5	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 - 369, 371 - 373)	Of Women & Girls	107
		Of Others	05
6	Dacoity (Sec. 395 - 398)		09
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (Sec. 399 - 402)		00
8	Robbery (392 - 394, 397, 398)		43
9	Burglary (sec. 449 - 452, 454, 455, 457 - 460)		132
10	Theft (sec. 379 - 382)	Auto Theft	71
		Other Theft	491
11	Riots (Sec. 143 - 145, 147 - 151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160)		15
12	Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406 - 409)		62
13	Cheating (Sec. 419, 420)		25
14	Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 - 254, 489A, 489D)		02
15	Arson (Sec. 435, 436, 438)		16
16	Hurt (Sec. 323 - 333, 335 - 338)		183
17	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B)		16
18	Molestation (Sec. 354)		25

Sl. No	Crime Heads	2010
19	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509)	00
20	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Sec. 498A)	100
21	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366B)	00
22	Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304 A)	111
23	Other IPC Crimes	713
	Total	2295

From the data on crimes committed against children available from the office of the Superintendent of Police, Tinsukia, it is observed that no of cases of rape has increased from 6 in 2009 to 7 in 2010. The procurement of minor girls u/s 366(A) has also decreased to 32 in 2010 from 37 in 2009.

Cases Registered under Crimes against Children, Tinsukia, 2009 and 2010

Crime Heads	Cases Registered	
	2009	2010
Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)	06	07
Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Foeticide (Sec. 315, 316 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Abetment to Suicide (Sec. 305 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC)	37	32
Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)	NIL	NIL
Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929/ Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	NIL	NIL
ITPA, 1956	NIL	NIL
Other Crimes	NIL	NIL
Total	44	39

Source: SP Office, Tinsukia

The incidences of child abuse are also reported from various places in the district. The major forms of child abuse include: assault, including rape and sodomy, touching or fondling a child, forcible kissing, and sexual advances towards a child during travel, sexual advances towards a child during marriage situations etc.

3.12. Child Domestic Work:

In the district of Tinsukia, the prevalence of child domestic workers is also fairly high and these children mostly belong to the age group of 5-15 years. According to NGO sources, the law for prohibition of child domestic worker is rampantly violated in the district especially in the urban and semi-urban centers and there is complete lack of awareness about it amongst the employers. According to the SDO (S), many of the slum girls are engaged as a child domestic worker in the town areas of the district. The predominance of the child domestic workers in the area is an indication of some form of structural disorganization and an outcome of multiple social, economic and cultural factors, of which the **immediate concerns** are:

- Poverty, illiteracy and ignorance of parents/guardians impede the healthy development of children.
- Low income owing to larger size of the family leads to destitution.
- Non-availability of employment in the area due to poor infrastructure and gaps in service delivery mechanism especially schemes like NREGP
- Strong demand for cheap labour.
- Sanction of the families to pursue economic activities at tender age.
- Lack of political will and lack of implementation of legislation are some of the key determinants to the growing phenomena of child domestic workers.
- Structural change in the erstwhile village economy owing to liberalization has led to unceremonious demise of many traditional livelihoods and putting the existence of many families at stake. This has influenced the drift of population from rural to urban areas
- An emerging vested interest group is indulged in trafficking on children and exploit the vulnerability of the children and the family, as well.

4. Gaps in the Existing Child Protection Mechanisms:

The following gaps were identified in the needs assessment:

4.1. Institutional Care:

In Tinsukia district, there is a home newly registered under Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 that is Shanti Seva Ashram. Basically, it is orphan home but now it is approved to run children home from 26th June, 2012. It is not functional due to poor infrastructure.

4.2. CHILDLINE Services:

CHILDLINE India Foundation is the national nodal agency for initiation & monitoring of CHILDLINE across cities established by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in May, 1999. Presently it is under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development. CHILDLINE 1098 is a national 24-hour free, emergency telephone and outreach service for children in need of care and protection. It is operational in 211 cities/ districts across India. Any kind of children like: Street children, Emotionally disturbed children, Child labours, Children who have been abused, Mentally ill

children, Children in institutions, HIV/AIDS infected children, Children affected by conflicts & disasters, Differently-able children, Children whose families are in crisis, Child addicts, Children in conflict with the law can call 1098 service.

Role of CHILDLINE in the Backdrop of ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme):

- Contributing to effective implementation of child protection legislations, schemes towards achieving the child protection goals.
- Active participation in the quarterly meeting organized by the DCPC with all stakeholders.
- Organising sensitization workshops with various stakeholders like the police, CWC, JJB, health, education, labour, Railways and the judiciary to ensure effective implementation of the juvenile justice system.
- Collaborating with the DCPC to map services for vulnerable children (eg: institutional services, police stations, medical facilities, CWCs and JJBs etc.)
- Networking and coordinating with all government departments as member of the SCPC.
- Regular follow ups of children reunified with their families by local CHILDLINE and making other local machineries accountable for the child.
- Conducting awareness programmes with children and other stakeholders at each city/district.

There is CHILDLINE in Tinsukia district. Shanti Seva Ashram is recently selected as a nodal organization of the district on June, 2012 for CHILDLINE service. But it is not yet functional.

4.3. Child Welfare Committee:

The CWC of Tinsukia district has been functioning since 2008 and sits in the in the premises in the District Child Protection Officers office. The Chairperson Mrs. Namita DeSarkar reported that CWC, since inception has been playing a positive role to ensure child rights and makes effort to generate awareness on the role of the CWC to deal with the Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and children at risk.

The contact details of the members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Mrs. Namita De Sarkar	Chairperson	9435037060
2	Dr. Deepanjali Phukan	Member	9435134726
3	Mrs. Ashima Borah	Member	9435036134
4	Mr. Suren Khound	Member	9613767587
5	Ms. Arati Sharma	Member	9435035670

The committee is sitting as per requirement. According to the chairperson, the children mostly produced before the committee belongs to poor economic conditions. The children are mostly produced by the party itself. The average age group of children produced before CWC is between 6 to 10 years. Apart from this, new born also produced before the committee. This year, numbers of two children are declared legally free for adoption by the CWC.

CWC expresses their resentment about the poor budgetary allocation and inadequate manpower. The functional liaison between SJPU and CWC is good. According to the Chairperson and member of the committee linkages need to be strengthened with all concerned departments specially, health, education, police, Social welfare department, Labour department with CWC.

According to the Chairperson of CWC, dearth of home is the major constraints facing by the committee. She also pointed out that:

- Need more coordination and active participation among the departments.
- Strict vigilance is required from the department of social welfare.
- CWC, Tinsukia is in urgent need of a state home.

4.4. Juvenile Justice Board:

Juvenile Justice Board of Tinsukia district sits once in a week that is Friday in the premises of the DCPO office from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The contact details of the members of JJB:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Mr. M.L. Das	Principal Magistrate	09957367707
2	Smt. Jogomaya Phukan	Social Worker	09435338037
3	Smt. Nita Paul	Social Worker	

According to the JJB member of Tinsukia, the children mostly belong to poor families. The average age group of the children is 14-17 years. As per data given by JJB, almost 92 cases are pending because, previously, the cases sent directly to the SDJM court in Jorhat. In an interview with Mr. M.L. Das, Principal magistrate, JJB it is informed that when the JJB is established in 2008 then the all cases are transferred from Jorhat court to the JJB, Tinsukia. But the documents like: charge sheets, orders are missing. So that, the magistrate cannot disposed the cases properly.

According to Smt. Jogomaya Phukan, social worker, JJB, most of the children who are committing offences belong to the poor economic background. The major factors responsible for crime related activities committed by children are:

- Lack of education

- Lower income of the family
- Social environment
- Background of the family
- Broken family

She also pointed out that the board mainly dealt with the cases like: theft, dacoity, kidnapping, rape, mudder, unlawful activity, drug abuse etc. The children are taking opium and country liquire but it is not highlighted issues in the district. Probation officer traced the family of the children within one or two days. It is also informed that through counseling the members disposed the petty offences. She also highlighted some issues like:

- To appoint some NGOs and social welfare group to assists the administration of JJB.
- Appointment of monitoring and investigative group to check the employment of child and report to the concerned authority.

4.5. Special Juvenile Police Unit:

Assam had taken a lead from many other states in forming the Special Juvenile Police Units in all the Police stations. However the units have mostly remained dormant as there had been no proper capacity building of the police personnel on child rights or juvenile justicing mechanism. Although the SJPUs have been formed in Tinsukia district on 27.04. 2012. There are sixteen police stations in the district and all the police stations have the child Welfare officers. But this is yet to be functionally active and there is lack of role clarity amongst the police personnel apart from lacking basic knowledge of functioning.

According to Mr. J.S. Borah, Additional Superintendent of Police as well as the nodal officer of Special Juvenile Police Unit training is needed for all the police officer, personnel of the police stations/ out posts of the district regarding apprehension, production, investigation, interrogation of the cases registered under Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. He also informed that networking among the JJB, CWC, Police and NGOs are very good. He also informed about the ASWAS project. This year almost twenty nine children are benefited by the project.

4.6. Alternative Non-Institutional Care:

Alternative care stresses primarily in strengthening vulnerable families with a view to keeping the child with his or her family. It should take full account of the desirability, in principle, of maintaining the child as close as possible to his/her habitual place of residence, in order to facilitate contact and potential reintegration with his/her family and to minimize disruption of his/her educational, cultural and social life.

“Om-Sanjeevani” is the Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) working for four districts in Assam including Tinsukia. It is established on 08.02.2012 in Dibrugarh. This SAA provides the Foster care and In country adoption facility. The sanctioned capacity of the institution is 40.

Presently, 10 numbers of children are there for adoption. This year 20 numbers of registered PAPs enrolled for in Country adoption and another 12 numbers of PAPs are waited for enrolment. Four numbers of children are awaiting clearance for In-country adoption from CWC. According to Ms.Kaberi Saikhia, they follow the CARA guide lines properly. The infrastructure is good and there is a lack of seek room for sick infants.

4.7. District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) in Tinsukia, Assam:

DCPC has been formed in the district in July 2010 vide an order of the Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Social Welfare Department, but it is yet to be functionally active to ensure a protective network for the children in district. The Meetings are very infrequent, the last meeting held on 25th May, 2011. The low key functioning of the committee may be due to delay in placement of staff.

Sl. No.	Name / Designation	Status / Position
1	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development)	Vice-Chairperson
3	District Child Protection Officer	Member Secertary
4	Superintendent of Police	Member
5	Joint Director of Health Services	Member
6	Project Director, DRDA	Member
7	Inspector of Schools	Member
8	District Elementary Education Officer (DEEO)	Member
9	District Mission Coordinator of Sarva Shiksha Abhijan	Member
10	Chairperson, CWC	Member
11	Principal Magistrate, JJB	Member
12	Mr. Sadananda Nath, Working President, Snehaklaya (NGO), Tinsukia	Member
13	Mr. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, President, Central Tinsukia NGO Front	Member
14	Chief Executive Officer, Zella Parishad, Tinsukia	Member

4.8. Ineffective probation system:

Although there is a Probation Officer in the district and PO have been assigned to the responsibilities of District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) of District Child Protection Unit on ad-hoc basis but there is a lack of proper mechanism for effective functioning of the probation system. Procedural communication gap has been observed among the PO, Police and Local Government.

4.9. NGOs in Tinsukia in the implementation of ICPS:

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Area of Activity
1	Surjudaya	Awareness generation in different areas like: Health Care, Education, Disaster mitigation programme, trafficking, Child Labour with the help of Government and UNICEF, Assam in the community level.
2	Assam Mahila Samata Society	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level with Sarva Shiksha Abhijan, Tinsukia
3	Snehalaya	Working with Special Need Children
4	Shanti Seva Ashram	Orphan home, CHILDLINE, approved as Children Home.

4.10. Major Gaps:

- No Observation Home and Special Home for JCL and CNCP respectively under JJ Act;
- The SJPU is formed but not properly functional;
- One children home is sanctioned but not yet functional;
- Only one SAA working for four districts for non-institutional care facilities of children under ICPS seems difficult to cover such a big area;
- CHILDLINE is formed but not properly functional;
- Increased Pending cases of JCLs;
- Children are employed in the tea gardens by their parents to support their family income;
- There is no Shelter Home for boys or girls, where the rescued children can be placed for immediate care and support;
- Prevalence of child labour is very high
- Lack of linkages with essential lateral services for children for example education, health, police, judiciary, services for the special children etc;
- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role and responsibilities of the Juvenile Justice System and ICPS;
- To address the problems of child labour, the lack of inter-departmental coordination has been observed;
- No intervention programme for the street children, migrant children, child beggars, platform children etc;
- District Child protection Committee under ICPS is yet to be functional;
- No representation of the labour department in the DCPC.
- The services for the children affected by HIV/AIDS, victims of drug abuse etc needs to be initiated;
- Interaction between the District Administration and the NGOs is lacking;

- CWC needs to be more active and should conduct its meetings as per the provisions of the Assam State Rule;
- Lack of role clarity among the members of DCPC and members of the statutory bodies;
- No idea about the need and importance of Family Based Non-institutional Care.

5. Plan of Action for Child Protection under ICPS:

In order to address the above mentioned gaps, the following activities through District Child Protection Plan under ICPS may be considered for taking action:

1. Creating Protective environment for children under ICPS:			
	Major Activity	Key Actions	Who is responsible
1.1	Completion of recruitment of staff	Negotiate with SCPS	SCPS
1.2	Organize capacity building of newly recruited staffs of DCPC;	Negotiate with SCPS Organise some programme at the district level with DCPC fund	SCPS, DCPC
1.3	Organise DCPC meeting in every quarter;	DC to monitor the activities of DCPC	DCPC
1.4	Orientation of Police on child protection issues as part of DCPC.	Negotiate with the State & District Police Department	DCPC
1.5.	Establishment of new institutions for CNCP and JCL for both Boys & Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize credible NGOs to run Children Homes • Identify Land / building for initiation of Observation Homes to be run by the Govt. • Identify credible NGOs • Identify NGOs in areas bordering with Arunachal Pradesh to organize Child Protection Units with facilities for institutional care to arrest unsafe migration of children 	SCPS
1.6.	Children affected by HIV/AIDS to initiated with immediate effect	Negotiate with the Health Department to covers the children under ICTC Programme.	SCPS, DCPC, Assam SACS, NGOs

1.7.	Organize programmes for the victim of trafficking, migrant child labor / children of migrant laborers;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate with the labour department to rescue children engaged in hazardous occupations and the migrant children to cover them under NCLP Programme. • Initiate AWWs, SSKs in vulnerable pockets like the Tea Gardens, Brick Kilns, Border Areas to provide education and health care services to the children 	DCPC, Labour Dept., ICDS
1.10	Establishment of Open Shelter programme for street and working children through NGOs.	Open Shelter through NGOs may be initiated under ICPS in Tinsukia.	SCPS, DCPC
1.11	Establishment of District Drug Detoxification Centre for children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Schemes under DDRC of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India through credible NGOs may be initiated. • Alcoholism is widespread in the tea gardens. It is the women and children who are bearing the burnt of the alcoholism related abuses. There needs to be a sustained campaign against alcoholism & gambling linking them with gender violence 	MSJ & E, SCPS, DCPC, Health Dept., NGOs
1.12	Establishing web enabled tracking system for missing children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with NIC to initiate a missing Children Portal to track all Missing Children and pour information with the DCPC & Police. • Training of functionaries on the process of uploading information 	SCPS, DCPC, NIC
1.13	Strengthening the functioning of Statutory Bodies under JJ System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize awareness activities in schools, colleges, hospitals and other public places on child protection and the role of JJS to give visibility to these bodies. ▪ Organize training programme for the members of CWC / JJB at the district level. ▪ Giving information to all BDOs of the district about the role and function of the justicing bodies 	SCPS, DCPC, NIPCCD, JPISC, UNICEF

		<p>under the Act to ensure greater visibility of these bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District officials to take responsibility to network with other service providers like Support NGOs, ICDS, Drug Counseling Centers, Police, ICDS, GRP, RPF, District Information office, facilities for the challenged children, Health Department and other related offices/organizations for effective functioning of CWC and JJB. ▪ POs should be allowed to concentrate more on JJS instead of engaging themselves in administrative activities pursued by the DSWOs. 	
1.14	Stronger mechanism for Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	Apart from the routine monitoring by DCPC, a Monitoring Committee at the district level under the chairmanship of DC & with other professionals may be formed to strengthen the Monitoring Activities.	SCPS, DCPC
1.15	Conduct a child labour survey in the district.	Negotiation with labour department	DCPC
2	Dealing with Migrant Children		
2.1	Mapping the gamut, nature & problems of migrant Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District authorities should survey families who have migrated in search of work or for any other reasons; • District authorities should immediately issue cards / documents that entitles migrant/potential migrant families to civil supplies. • Migrant families should be given priority to provide employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS; • Migrant families should be given BPL cards to facilitate their access to poverty reduction schemes; • Arrange Education through SSK / 	DCPC, Recognized Research Institution.

		<p>MSK for the migrant Children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize Sponsorship support to vulnerable families to arrest migration of children. Organize Crèche, AWW, SSK, programmes under NRHM in vulnerable pockets to arrest migration of children. 	
3	Prevent children being separated from families		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District authorities should initiate a birth registration drive, and ensure that children have a form of legal identity. CWC should be assigned to cover areas where children affected by natural disaster; CWCs and district authorities must pay particular attention to children who are separated from their families. Government personnel must ensure that separated or unaccompanied children have access to the same emergency care and services as other children. District Authorities must pay special attention to the health, nutrition, education and psycho-social needs of children out of family care. 	<p>DCPC, Labour Dept., NGOs, Management of Tea Gardens, Police Dept.</p>
4	Anti-trafficking Activities:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate Bridge Course Centres, Remedial Coaching (RC) centres and Vocational Training units in source areas in partnership with PRI and other community based organizations. Formation of Anti Trafficking Committee (ATC) with PRI initiatives; Motivate youth organization for ensuring child protection rights; Life skills training for adolescent girls; Bridge Course Centres through SSA may be formed at GP level to bridge 	<p>Police, SSM, ICDS, NGOs, Panchayats Dept.</p>

		<p>the gap for drop outs and make arrangements for their mainstreaming;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision for Vocational Training for adolescents based on the interest and considering the viability of each trade in collaboration with District Industries Centre, RVTI, and Professional Vocational Training institute. ▪ Dissemination of information about child marriage, child labour, child trafficking and other harmful practices through leaflets & brochures, banners, Hoardings, Cinema/Cable TV slides in different forums / platforms on the issue. ▪ Organise Street corners and exhibition stalls in various fairs at the village level; ▪ Formation of Child Protection Committee at the block, village/ward level; ▪ Organize Self Help Groups with the village women to initiate economic enterprises. ▪ Sensitization of Mondal Level Officials, Village headman, teachers, youth clubs, district officials on the vices of trafficking of children for labour including domestic labour, sexual exploitation etc. ▪ Form Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and activate SJPU in each Police Station. ▪ Inclusion of child protection issues in training for teacher, Panchayat Education Committee, Anganwadi Worker, ANM & ASHA worker should be mandatory ▪ The Anganwadi centres should act like Child Protection Units to spread awareness on trafficking related issues to parents, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups ▪ School Sensitisations programmes need to be organised to address 	
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		<p>evils of trafficking and also to form children's group for their increased participation in anti-trafficking campaign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization and training programmes for judicial officials, law enforcement personnel (police, immigration, border control, customs officials, medical professionals / personnel and labour inspectors) and other concerned government officials on the issues like child protection, trafficking, child labour, child marriage etc. These training and sensitization programmes could be organized in conjunction with the Dept. of Home Affairs, Social Welfare, Labour etc. 	
5	Training, Capacity Building, Networking and Advocacy:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building program with PRI members • Capacity building of SAA on Alternative Care. • Orientation of Block level stakeholders – police, panchyat, judiciary welfare, Education, civil society on ICPS. • Advocacy campaign to include campaign on family planning. Large family size is one of the key reasons for loose familial linkage and being engulfed in the vicious cycle of poverty. • Special campaign on child marriage to be undertaken in minority belts and areas dominated by the tea tribes. • People's knowledge about various Government schemes/programmes like self-employment, wage employment, housing etc. is 	<p>DCPC, SCPS, NGOs, Education Dept., Panchayats Dept.</p>

		<p>quite poor. IEC materials and leaflets on various Government schemes should be prepared and distributed through the SHGs / Youth Groups / CBOs / CPUs etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive use of IEC materials focusing on child rights, legal aspects of trafficking, profile of the agents, provisions of law especially concerning child domestic workers (to be targeted in urban areas) and most importantly the gender factors associated with trafficking. • Periodic training of all functionaries under JJ System, e.g. CWC, JJB, SCPS, SJPU members needs to be organized to develop their functional knowledge about child rights and legal procedures. 	
6	Managing Disaster Affected Children:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District authorities must ensure emergency service provisions during natural disaster, mainly flood, to cover health, food and nutrition and education in areas • Facilitate people to develop their own disaster preparedness plans and adopt them to develop policies and practices. • Mother and child care, ICDS services, the supply of baby food and milk to be provided on emergency basis, • During flood school children are the most affected and fall pray to child labour and child trafficking so the authorities be more sensitive on the issues related to children in Flood situation; • Standard sanitation, hygiene and 	<p>DCPC, Disaster Management Dept., ICDS, Village Panchayat, Health Dept., Village Headman, NGOs</p>

		<p>clean drinking water for children, lactating and pregnant women need to be ensured by the local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An information outlet must be set-up to cater community's information need, it will help them to assess government's schemes they are eligible for in a hassle free and un-braised way. • Preventive strategies need to be implemented to contain or avoid child trafficking and migration during the emergency situation. • Bring about ownership of community in relief process; community can be involved in the actual conduct and planning of distribution and need assessments. • Coordination among the government and NGOs are sometimes found wanting, hence, coordination with local NGOs / CBOs is to be developed for distribution work to prevent duplication of relief work and uneven distribution. 	
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