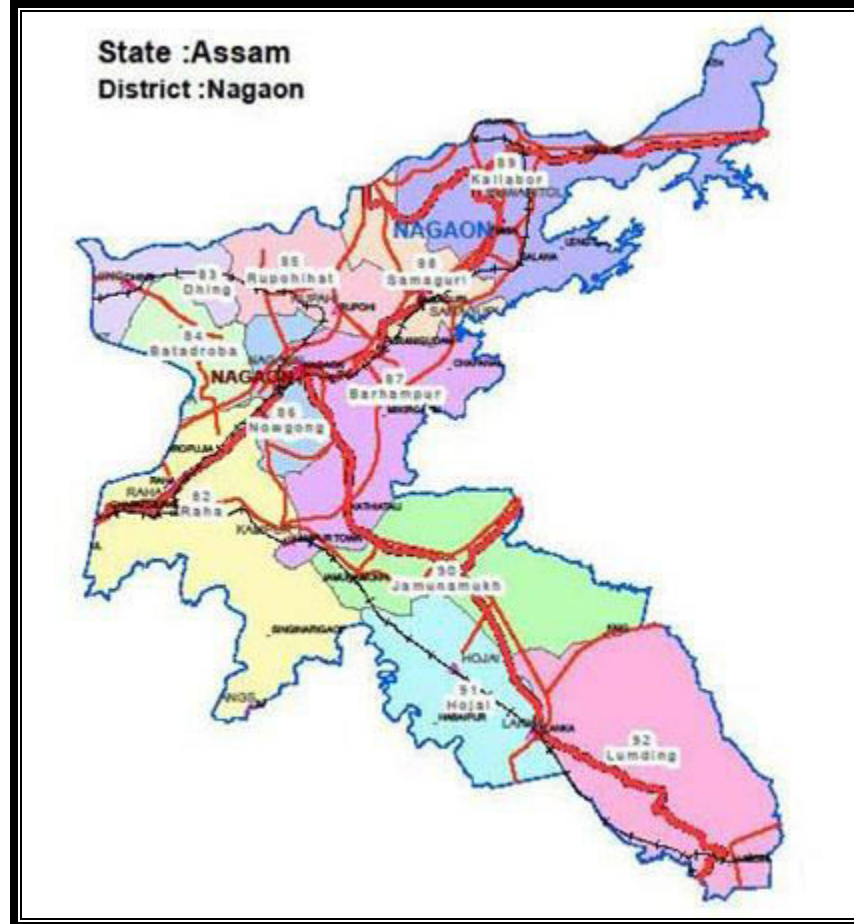


DRAFT DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION PLAN

1. Name of the district: Nagaon



Demography:

Nagaon is one of the largest districts in the state of Assam in India. The district occupies an area of 3975 Sq. Km and has a population of 2826006 (Census of India 2011) out of which the Male & Female Population are 1440307 & 1385699 respectively. On the north, Nagaon is bounded by Sonitpur district & the Brahmaputra, towards its south lies West Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills, towards its east lies the districts of East Karbi Anglong and Golaghat. The inhabitant in the district includes Hindus 1106354 (47.8%), Muslims 1180267 (51%), Christians 21473(0.93%).

Among the developmental programmes already implemented are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), the training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), and being implemented are Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Adult Education, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR),

Oilseed Production Programme, the special Jute Development Programme and the Integrated Programme for Rice Development. One welfare organisation of Nagaon that deserves special mention is the Sreemanta Sankara Mission set up in 1950. The Mission consists of an Eye Hospital, an Orphanage and a School for the blind and its activities are spread all over Assam.

Demographic Characteristics of Nagaon

District	Year	Population	Density per sq.km	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
Nagaon	2001	2314629	582	944	61.73
	2011	2826006	711	962	73.78

The Administrative System is divided into:

1. Village (Total no of Villages **1408**)
2. Block (Total no of Blocks **20**)
3. Gaon Panchayats (Total no of Gaon Panchayats 240)
4. Zilla Parishad (Total no of Zilla Parishad 1)
5. Sub-division: 3
6. No of Town: 10
7. No of Households: 410882
8. No of Rural Households: 357383
9. No of Urban Households: 53499
10. Density of Population: 711

Type	Number
No. of Sub Divisions	3
Revenue Circle	10
No. of Development Block	20
No. of Gram Panchayat	240
No. of Inhabited Villages	1408
No. of Community Information Centre	18
National Highways Passing through the District	N.H - 36 & N.H - 37

Source: Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Nagaon, Assam

Population Composition:

District	Total Population 2826006		Per cent urban population		Per cent SC populatio n	Per cent ST populatio n	Per cent Muslim population
Naogaon	Male	Female	12.02		3.86	9.30	50.99
	1440307	1385699					
No. of Inhabited	No. of Pre- primary	No. of Primary	No. of MM	No. of HS	No. of PHC	No. of PHSC	

Villages	Schools	Schools	Schools	Schools		
1408	2008	361	77	212	24	12
Rural poverty (per cent below poverty line)	Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)	Work Part. Rate (%)	Prop. Of Agri. Labour (%)
38.96	6	962	73.78	69.21	31	20

Education:

	Classes I-IV	Classes V-VIII
Gross Enrollment	401007	267553
Gross Drop out	6416	6848

District	Blocks	No of Gram Panchyats	No of Villages
Naogaon			1408
	Bajiagaon	12	
	Barhampur	11	
	Batadraba	14	
	Binnakandi	24	
	Dhalpukhuri	12	
	Dolongghat	7	
	Jugijan	13	
	Juria	22	
	Kaliabor	10	
	Kapili	3	
	Kathiatoli	19	
	Khagarijan	11	
	Lawkhowa	11	
	Lumding	9	
	Moirabari Part	6	
	Odali	9	
	Pachim Kaliabor	8	
	Pakhimoria	8	
	Raha	16	
	Rupahi	14	

2. Profile of Children in the District:

0-6 years		0-14 years		0-18 years	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
227905	218333				
Total: 446238		Total:		Total	
Proportion to total population: 15.79%		Proportion to total population:		Proportion to total population:	

Source: Census2011

No of ICDS Project	No of sanctioned AWWs	No of functioning AWWs	No of CDPOs	No of Supervisors	No of AWWs and Helpers	No of children attending Pre-school education
20	5636	5395	20	147	5116	168404

No of NCLP Project	No of Children enrolled in NCLP schools		No of crèche Centers	Mean age at effective marriage of females
	Boys	Girls		
12	5675	5469	245	17

3. Major vulnerabilities of children:

The child population in Nagaon is 4, 45,828 while the total population is 28, 26,006. It implies that this district holds child population 15.77% of total population, According to the Census Report of 2011, the percentage of child population to total population of the district of Nagaon is 15.79 percent, which shows a negative trend while comparing figures for 2001 and 2011. This is also observed in 12 other districts in Assam. The negative trend in growth of child population in the district needs thorough investigation. The reasons could vary from insurgency related factors to malnutrition and health related mortality.

Among the total child population of 0 to 6 years, number of girl children is 2, 18,196 compared to 2, 27,632 boy children; thus, construing Child Sex Ratio (CSR) 958.5 : 1000 (girls: boys)¹. On the other hand, Census, 2001 reveals that Assam clutched CSR as 965:1000 and it has experienced a steady decline of 8 points to 957 in 2001. Noticeable is rural areas of Assam recorded an alarming decline in this ratio from 967 in 2001 to 957 in 2011. In urban areas, the child sex ratio went up from 943 in 2001 to 955 in 2011. And in this perspective, important information is with having largest district rural population in the state, Nagaon district registered the largest population in Assam also.² The sex ratio speaks of a significant rise as compared to the other states, which indicates the gender construction and transition of the

¹ Source: Abstract of Census department, Nagaon district, Form No. PT. 4 (Annexure – A)

² Source: <http://www.census2011.co.in/news/501-nagaon-census-2011-highlights.html>

society within the district. As compared to the Census, 2001 it shows that the sex ratio in Nagaon is increasing.

With in 3831 Sq. Km. area, the over all sex ratio in Nagaon is 962 in according to 2011, indicating escalation of 18 points when compared to that of 2001. And while the Child Sex ratio is 958.5: 1000. Thus, the reasons behind lower Child Sex Ratio than overall sex ratio are matter of probing. Probing is also required when proportionate ratio between total population and number of children of 0-6 years across the two census reports is taken into consideration; - children under 0-6 formed 15.77 % of Nagaon District population of 2011 compared to 18.42 % of 2001. There was net change of -2.65 %. Reasons of such decline can be attributed to a streak of reasons ranging from armed conflict to trafficking, female feticide to missing children.

In this connection, another mention worthy fact is SRS 2008 data reveals that crude birth rate is significantly higher than crude death rate; 23.9 and 8.6 respectively. Information that is hailed from the domain of mother and child health pertains Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Nagaon district (IMR) is 64 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 480 per 1, 00,000 live births.³ In the same context, the national profile registers Infant Mortality Rate as 58 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) as 301 per 1, 00,000 live births. Thus it can be inferred that Nagaon district is lacking behind when Child survival or survival of expectant mothers is taken into consideration. National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 clearly spelt out 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 and incorporated IMR and MMR as two of twelve indicators of child protection. Hence, mother and child health of Nagaon district is a matter of concern during effective implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

2. Education:

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate in Assam is 64.28 (Male 71.93 and Female - 56.03) and the corresponding figure in Nagaon district is 73.78 which shows a little better condition. The student /teachers ratio in the districts is high in case of primary schools but improves a little at the middle school level. The enrolment of students fall at high school level, which should be a cause for concern and the resultant student /teacher ratio, also reflects the same in the district. In Nagaon, the enrolment rate seems to decrease in Class VI-VII and shows a significant decrease in the High School or Intermediate level. One possible factor could be the children in their adolescence may be engaged in wage earning activities. It is evident from the fact that, in Nagaon, the teacher student ratio the primary school is poor (61.7), getting slightly better in Medium School (29.7) and improves in High School with 10:1.

Gross Drop-Out ratio at classes-I-V and VI-VIII of schools for general education during the year 2010-11 were 6416 and 6848 respectively. The number of working children has increased from 327598 in 1991 to 351416 in 2001. All these factors have increased the vulnerability of children in Assam and the whole phenomenon has been largely responsible for the growing incidences of children in difficult circumstances who are destitute, neglected and are deprived of family care,

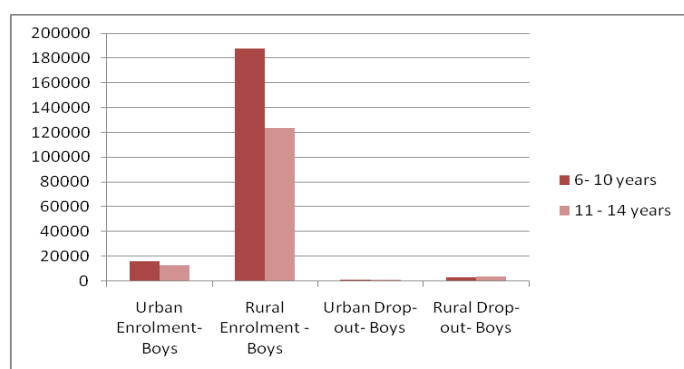
³ Source: Health department, Nagaon district.

protection shelter and other basic necessities for survival. The Child Welfare Committees have been set up to ensure care, protection and rehabilitation of children produced before them.

In the field of education, Nagaon district is presently accommodating 6, 55,295 children in formal education through 361 upper primary and 2008 lower primary schools. There are also 77 MV schools implying 438 numbers of formal education institutions. In the backdrop of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, it should be cited that children of Nagaon are provided with 2008 lower primary schools, 438 upper primary schools and 212 higher secondary schools.

When the literacy rate is taken into account, female literacy rate (54.7%) is as usual lower than male literacy rate (68.3%) across all the communities construing overall 61.7% literacy rate in Nagaon district. The gap increases in cases of minorities; e.g. in case of Scheduled Caste (SC) population, the gap among male literacy and female literacy is 67.4% - 53.1% = 14.3% and in case of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population, it is 61% - 46% = 15%.

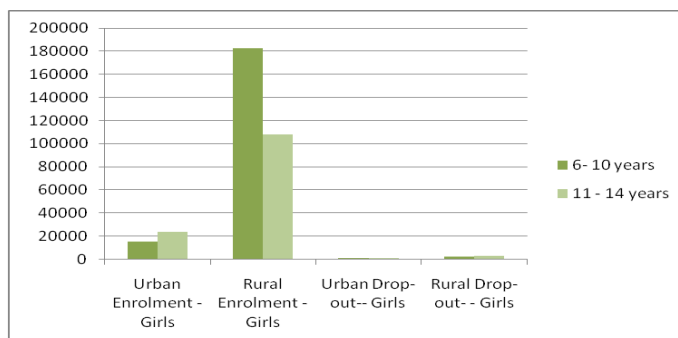
Age Range	Enrolment Rate - Urban Boy Children	Dropout Rate - Urban Boy Children	Enrolment Rate - Rural Boy Children	Dropout Rate - Rural Boy Children	Enrolment Rate - Urban Girl Children	Dropout Rate - Urban Girl Children	Enrolment Rate - Rural Girl Children	Dropout Rate - Rural Girl Children
6- 10 years	96.84815524	3.254419	98.4956967	1.52727815	96.7882557	3.3182303	98.6286846	1.390382
11 - 14 years	97.93618035	2.1073108	97.2345951	2.84405452	97.9034576	2.1414386	97.7005883	2.353529



The enrolment rate in formal school is good with respect to the population available to the Education Department. Gross enrolment rate (6-14 years) is 98.05% and gross dropout rate is 1.98%. It is highest in case of urban girl children of 6-10 years of age; holding 98.6% of total urban girl child population. It is lowest in case urban boy children of 6-10 years of age; grasping 96.8% of total urban boy child population. So the difference is of

1.8% where the four groups vary.

Surprisingly, Drop out is highest in the same group; - urban girl children of 6-10 years of age shows dropout rate of 3.32%, closely followed by urban boy children of 6-10 years of age (3.25%). The group consists of rural girl children of 6-10 years of age reveals lowest dropout rate as 1.39%. The difference is of 2.23% where the four groups vary.⁴ The reason behind this

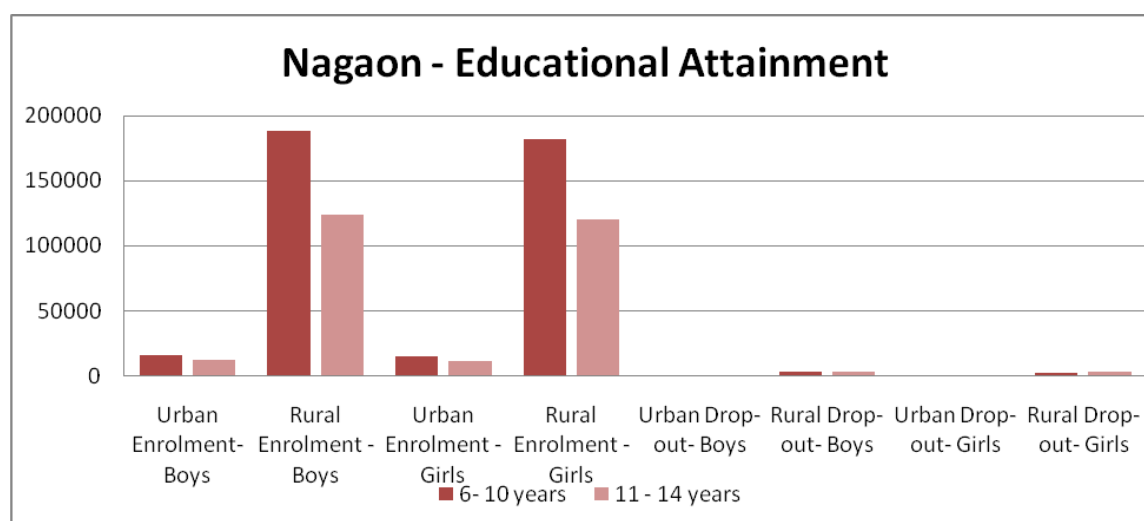


⁴ Courtesy: Inspector of Schools, N.D.C, Nagaon.

comparatively high drop outs among urban girl children of 6-10 years of age may be attributed to many reasons; - gender discrimination in terms of educational neglect, the distances between schools to residences, child labor (especially, it was repeatedly reported by various stake holders of child protection, including Assistant Labour Commissioner that the households of town areas of Nagaon district are employing child labors for domestic help). However, it is a matter of profound probing. Same inference can be drawn for urban boy children of 6-10 years of age as dropout rate is closed to the highest rate.⁵ There may be an array of reasons that were reported ranging from child labor, lack of sensitization, prevalence of substance abuse, eloping and child marriage to insurgency, trafficking, narcotic peddling, involvement to commercial sex work etc.

Moreover, only high enrolment rate into schools accompanied by low dropout rate cannot be the primal indicator of child protection, attendance rate should be emphasized and monitored on regular basis.

Schools, now-a-days are not institutions of imparting education only, it a node of safety net for children. A child is much safe from any menace when (s)he is in school. So dropout or slide back from schooling implies being much open to the risk factors that are potential threats for child protection. In Nagaon district, such risk factors have been reported as well as observed at the alarming level.



The total working children in Assam as per 1991 Census is 327598 of which 67645 are marginal workers and 259953 are main workers⁶. According to 1971 Census the percentage of child labour by sex is 6% for males and 0.1% for females. Coming to the issue of girl child's education, engagement in domestic chores, growing insecurity and lack of appreciation of education of girl

⁵ Courtesy: <http://www.census2011.co.in/news/501-nagaon-census-2011-highligishts.html>
<http://iassam.blogspot.com/2011/07/census-2011-child-sex-ratio-goes-down.html>
<http://www.census2011.co.in/news/501-nagaon-census-2011-highlights.html>
<http://www.wherincity.com/india/assam/assam-districts.php>

⁶ Source: Statistics of Children in India, NIPCCD, 2004

child are the major deterrents for high rate of drop out among girls. Other major factors for lack of interest among children to attend school are: lack of infrastructure, poor quality of education, frequent absence of teachers etc. Nagaon is a state where instances regarding employment of CDW are rampant. According to NGO sources, the law for prohibition of child domestic worker is rampantly violated nor there much awareness about it amongst the employers.

2.1. Children in ICDS:

Integrated Child Development scheme implemented in Nagaon district through 20 Projects. 1, 68,404 children are attending pre-school education under ICDS scheme.

Along with pre-school education, other components of ICDS are being catered to the the children through 5646 centre and by 20 numbers of Child Development Project Officers, 147 numbers of supervisors and 5395 numbers of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs).

3.1. Child Labor:

Nagaon district has three sub divisions; it has been informed that there are 44 brick kilns in two sub divisions of Nagaon district. Brick kilns are the main area in Nagaon district where significant portion of total child labor of Nagaon is engaged. Most of those children are neither school goers nor attending the NCLP schools. Moreover, as jobs in brick kilns are seasonal in nature, this is the area where children of migrant labors as well as migrant child labors are very much common issue. In accord to the opinion revealed by Ms.K. Singson, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Nagaon district, these children are really hard to reach in terms of education, restoration.

Another hazardous segment where children are mostly engaged as labor is domestic help. The team found a generic similarity between the experiences of Assistant Labor Commissioner, Nagaon district and personnel of NGOs working with child protection issues that especially in town areas of Nagaon district most of the families employ children for domestic help. Obviously, they are denied from all rights to which they are entitled to. The other broad categories where child labors of Nagaon district are also found are local tea stalls, road side eateries, hotels.

In all cases most of them are denied to education, recreation, cultural practices and participation. To combat with this problem, a good coordination between Labour Department, Social Welfare Department, Education Department and Health Department of district administration is required. Functional liaison between statutory bodies of Juvenile Justice Mechanism is also needed. But it was informed that there exists hiatus in case of coordination between Assistant Labour Commissioner and labour department. The list comprising the name of the employers of child labors was not provided to Assistant Labour Commissioner at immediate effect. That can be construed as one of main reasons for inability of producing the employers before Court and penalizing the employers monetarily to fortify the corpus fund under CLPRA, 1986 for rehabilitation of child labors.

Apart from that children are also engaged in tea gardens as hidden labors. A major part of child labor is engaged in 22 tea gardens of Nagaon district. Mere NCLP cannot be a solution for

problem of child labor as enrolment ratio and drop out ratio are high enough accompanied by low attendance rate.

3.2. Child Trafficking:

Appropriate attention must be paid to save the children of Nagoan district from trafficking. During the short focused group discussion among personnel from various Departments of district administration, NGOs, statutory bodies of juvenile justice mechanism, the consensus was reached that children of remote areas of Nagoan district are vulnerable to trafficking. Most of them are being trafficked to other states to meet the demand for cheap labor. A significant portion of trafficked victims are sent to Nagaland for peddling of narcotic drugs or other psychotropic substances. It has been reported to the team that many children are trafficked to Kerala from the source areas of Nagaon viz. Moriabari, Dhing, Ambagan, Bhoragaon etc.

3.3. Child Marriage:

Child marriage was prevalent among certain communities like the Muslims, the tea communities, tribal population, among the Biharis and Nepalis and the rural Assamese community of the district. The gender disparity, social norms prevalent, perception by parents and the level of awareness were contributing factors for child marriage in the communities.

Assam is one of the top ranked states in India in terms of child marriage (as per the NFHS survey (2005-06), and the median age at first marriage is about 19 years among women age 20-49). Rampant child marriage was observed in the minority dominated pockets Nagaon. Girls getting married at 14-15 years were a common practice and as per the Muslim Personal law, the permitted age of marriage is 15 years.

Children, especially girl children who drop out or slide back from school are more vulnerable to be married off at early age. This, as a result, contributes to higher MMR or IMR, neo natal death, mal-nutritious mother and child along with other denials of rights. Relevantly, elopement should also be taken into consideration when this issue will be addressed.

3.4. Children in Slums :

In Nagon town area there are 18 slums⁷ including both small and medium sized settlements. It has been reported that children of most of slum dwellers do not attend schools; they are engaged into labor force and victimized of several kinds of exploitations and abuse including sexual abuse. Due to poor standard of living, children are denied from their rights. It has not exactly been revealed that how many of the slum dwellers are tax payers. IHSDP is at implementing phase in Nagaon municipality. So it can be expected that the standard of living of children of slum dwellers will be escalated after implementation of IHSDP and followed by Rajiv Awas Yojana. But question will remain for children of non-tax payer families.

⁷ Courtesy: Mr. R.K.Das, Assistant Executive Engineer of Naogaon Municipal Board

3.5. Children and Contaminated Natural Resource:

Some remote areas of Nagaon district (especially Jakhalbandha, Ahashiganga, Kothiatoli, Kondoli, Kampur, Amsuri etc) yield contaminated water; things get dreadful when the water is polluted by arsenic. Children of those areas drink that polluted water. Apart from that, the said areas are sources of malignant malaria. Child death is not a very rare issue in those areas.

3.6. Street Children:

Though not many street children were observed in Nagaon town area as it is not a metropolitan city but during the meeting with all stakeholders of child protection consensus was reached at the point that at least 4 open shelters with having a capacity of total 100 children i.e. 25 children per centre are required to set up; - preferably two in Nagaon town areas and two other sub-divisions will get one each in the town areas. Among the said four centres, one is already being run by a NGO, Gram Vikash Parishad in Nagaon town area. The provision of that open shelter is satisfactory.

3.7. Children and Substance Abuse:

It has also been reported that many children of Nagaon district, especially in town areas, are addicted to Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Especially, substance abuse like sniffing of dendrite, liquid eraser of typing ink and drug abuse like cough syrup, sedatives are very much prevalent among children of Nagaon district. But the civil hospital does not have any detoxification centre to run. In accord to the register maintained by a NGO running de-addiction centre, there is no single case of any kind of substance abuse among children. This information mismatch needs much more attention.

3.8. Child Rag Pickers:

In Nagaon town area, (Nagaon sub division), no mechanism for solid waste management by the municipality was observed. Mr. R.K.Das, Assistant Executive Engineer of Naogaon Municipal Board also admitted this as a fact. Naturally, this leads to increase to be engaged in scanty livelihood like rag picking among slum dwellers and children are not excluded too.

3.9. Children of Female Sex Workers and Child Sex Workers:

The shocking most information is huge existence of unidentified female sex workers in Nagaon district. Children are also engaged as sex workers. As there is no declared Red Light Area (RLA) in Assam, those female sex workers are hard to reach. Their mobility is a hurdle to establish safety net for their children. It has been reported that often their children remain excluded from parental care. Appropriate measure should be taken to address the protection issues of children engaged in sex work as well as children of sex workers.

3.10. Children and Other Forms of Abuses:

During Focused Group Discussions, it was elicited that the incidence of physical punishment in schools is prevalent in Assam. It is a matter of common sense that severe amount of corporal punishment often results in school drop-outs and has a negative impact on the learning environment. Nagoan district is not an exception from this menace. Abuse of other forms is also very much prevalent in Nagaon district. Psychological abuse, neglect, sexual abuse (including incest) is prevalent in Nagaon. As usual, the unreported cases are huge than the reported cases. The reasons for the high incidence of child abuse can be attributed to be poor parenting skills, vulnerability of the child in conditions outside the family environment and dysfunctional families.

3.11. Children under Calamities:

Like other districts of Assam, Nagaon is also a poverty ridden state. Hidden ethnic clashes, armed conflicts, natural disaster are common in Nagaon districts also. These menaces lead to a large number of destitute and orphaned children as children being the worst victims of any natural or man-made disaster. Especially, it was reported that many children of Nagaon district are engaged into armed conflict. They are being employed as 'ball boy' of the newly emerged ballgame known as 'terrorism'.

3.12. Children and Law Violating Activities:

After inclusion of people of 16 - 18 years age group as children, the incidents of juvenile offences have increased in all over India; it is especially true for serious offences viz. rape, murder, dacoity, and robbery. However, in Nagaon Observation Home all the girl children were apprehended for eloping and getting married before reaching of 18 years.

But it is somewhat true that existing gaps in child protection mechanism leads to survival and corroboration of such detrimental factors that can onslaught a child towards vulnerabilities.

Sexual Abuse:

The incidence of sexual abuse is also reported from various places in the district. The major forms of sexual abuse include: assault, including rape and sodomy, touching or fondling a child, forcible kissing, sexual advances towards a child during travel, sexual advances towards a child during marriage situations etc. As per the reports of a survey by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, as many as 62.55% boys and 51.19% girls from Assam reported facing one or more forms of sexual abuse, which was highest among all the 13 sample states. Factors like difficult geographical terrain, poor infrastructure, chronic poverty and lack of awareness of the community about trafficking aid and abet the nefarious designs of the traffickers. In terms of commercial sexual exploitation, Assam has now emerged as source, transit as well as destination state.

Assam being a poverty ridden state marred by ethnic clashes, armed conflicts, natural disaster, it is quite obvious that there would be a large number of destitute and orphaned children as children being the worst victims of any natural or man made disaster.

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, school and neighborhoods in providing opportunities for healthy growth of children leads to growing incidences of law-violative behaviour 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 violative behaviour among children reflects child's socio-economic mal adjustments.

4. Gaps in the Existing Child Protection Mechanism

The geographical terrain of Assam can be divided into three identities, namely, Upper Assam (districts after Darang), Lower Assam and Barak Valley. Unlike peripheral districts, the topology of Nagaon district has made it communicable to other districts. Road communication is good; especially the 'East-West Corridor' is under construction which is expected to facilitate Nagon with Nagaland and Guwahati. Railway communication is also there though not wide spread. Good communication leads to the provision of prompt response towards child protection in terms of restoration, follow up, home visit, transfer etc. But it also provides easy access to run away, trafficking, migrating, inter-state marriage of child etc.

Though the spirit of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and as read with 2006 and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) clearly dictums about emphasis on alternative non-institutional care over alternative institutional care but for the best interest of child provisions of institutional care should be there in every district of India. In fact, reducing occupancy in those institutional cares can be construed as indicator of effective implementation of ICPS.

4.1. Institutional Care:

There are two Government run institutional care for girl children in Nagaon district; - one Observation Home and one Children Home. Apart from that a NGO run Children Home with a capacity of 40 children is also there in Nagaon. Due to scarcity of institutional care government set up, this Observation Home caters to almost all the districts of the State of Assam, as it is only Observation Home for girls in the state. Naturally it seems tedious for the parents of JCL (girls) to maintain contact with the children and secure bail. Even SJPU's of distant districts face difficulties to escort them to Observation Home to comply the order passed by concerned JJB. Same is applicable for Children Home also. This Home having accommodation of 100 children caters to all adjacent districts of Nagaon. Children who have parents cannot meet due to distance.

The Home compound is big enough and it has been observed that there is no barrier between Observation Home and Children Home. A Rescue Home for women is run within the same campus. Free mobility of the girls of Children Home within the campus was also observed.

Child Welfare Committee (CWC) sits in this campus twice in a month (on first and third Saturday) and on needs basis. Separate building infrastructure of CWC was observed.

Both of the Homes are large enough for accommodation. Rooms of the Children Home are of 480 sq. ft. on an average accommodating 4 girls per room. So per capita space allotted for girls of the Children Home is well above of satisfactory level as well as the Standard of Care mentioned in Central Model Rules, 2007.

Girls of the Children Home reported the standard of care in terms of foods, clothing, hygiene kits are satisfactory. Almost all of the girls of the Children Home receive formal education. Some of them are sponsored by Non-Resident Indians (NRI). The poor security system of the children home and very poor condition of residential accommodation for the children together with poor sanitation hygiene, pure drinking water and a furnished sick room etc. needs governmental attention. The members of CWC would like to draw attention to the Govt. for redressal of these points in Nagaon state home. They also emphasized on establishment of SAA and CHILDLINE services in the district.

But when the deinstitutionalization is taken into consideration, no such initiative was observed in case of both Government run Homes. As Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) is yet to form in Nagaon district, endeavor for alternative non-institutional care is absent. No Individual Care Plan (ICP) is present for the children in alternative institutional care. But this will lead to overloading institutional care with respect to its present infrastructure. Moreover, the ability of the children in alternative institutional care to cope up with the society after completion of their 18th years of age or after restoration remains under scan.

4.2. Child Welfare Committees:

The new CWC of Nagaon district has been functioning since 11th June, 2011 and sits in the premises of Government run alternative formal care. The chairperson articulated that CWC, since inception of new committee have been playing a dynamic role to conserve child rights and generate awareness regarding definition and modus operandi to deal with Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) as well as *children at risk* by exploiting various resources. It was elicited at the meeting with CWC members that they have been endeavoring to raise fund (known as Child Welfare Fund) to implement a better manner in dealing with Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) as well as *children at risk*. The tuition fees of children in institutional care are borne from this fund. This fund is currently utilized to impart vocational training to four children in institutional care. Nonetheless, it was observed that still there are some infrastructural hiatus in the office of CWC viz. computer and other accessories (especially internet connection) to maintain database, foundling baby unit which should be attached to the Children Home for giving shelter to the CNCP, vehicle to reach to CNCP at immediate effect as CHILDLINE does not exist in Nagaon district.

It was observed that there is no functional liaison between SJPU and CWC. As no SAA is there in Nagaon, alternative non-institutional care arrangements are still inactive despite existence of an active CWC.

Gaps

- No production by the police.
- No Children Home for CNCP (boys).
- No Foundling baby unit.
- Linkages with support organizations needs to established for speedy disposal of cases
- Training of all the members on JJA and other issues like interviewing needs to organized
- Documentation needs to be stepped up.

4.3. Juvenile Justice Board:

Juvenile Justice Board of Nagaon district sits twice in a week in State Home, Nagaon. When the physical infrastructure is taken into consideration the newly rented building (has been rented since November, 2010) is sufficient. The Board consists of 3 statutory members, probation officer, steno cum computer operator and safai karmachari. Peon (another 4th grade staff) is yet to be appointed.

The Board has received 98 new cases during January, 2010 to May,2011; while the total number of disposed cases is 54. Out of 654 pending cases during January, 2010 to may,2011, 65 cases are of serious nature; the distribution of penal sections is pertained to 302 and 376 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 respectively. 25 JCLs were apprehended under section 376 (i.e. for committing rape), while 40 JCLs were apprehended under 302. On the other hand, total number of non serious offences that are pending is 589. Inadequate Infrastructure e.g. lack of space for the staff and visitors, toilet facilities, lock up room, water supply etc have been the major challenges for effective functioning of JJB in the district.

4.4. Inactive Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU)

Although the SJPUs, have been formed in the district, they are yet to be functionally active and there is lack of role clarity amongst the policemen apart from lacking basic knowledge about its functioning. It was a really awful experience to see Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) cannot tell full form of JJB.

Though district level capacity building programme for SJPUs have been completed in Assam by UNICEF, Assam (the programme in Nagaon district was conducted on January, 2011), however, it seemed that more capacity building workshops including Statutory Bodies of JJ Act, personnel from various departments, all stakeholders of child protection field are required along with follow up training so that functional strategic linkages can be established.

The necessity to make a close liaison with police department of Assam and to obtain a list of those officials who could be promoted up to DSP level with in next 3 years was also felt. A comprehensive training should be imparted to all those officials on Juvenile Justice Mechanism.

4.5. Alternative Non-Institutional Care: Non-availability of Services

Alternative informal care is not functioning in Nagaon district as Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) is yet to be established. In accord to District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), one NGO

namely Gram Vikas Parishad has progressed significantly to work as SAA in Nagaon district. The Child Care Institution (CCI) run by the NGO has been observed satisfactory.

But as of now there is no SAA to facilitate the placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption, as mandated in the JJ Act in Nagaon district, CWC finds it very difficult to deal with such children. As the members of CWC reported, incident of unlawful adoption is very much common issue in Nagaon. The district is out of reach of other family based non-institutional care like sponsorship and foster care as it is yet to start in the state. Five organizations namely, Global Health Immunisation & Population Control Organisation, Srimanta Shankar Mission, Gram Vikas Parishad, Sadar Asom Gramyo Puthibharol Santha, Al Amin Library Foundation are providing non institutional care services. The services provided by these institutions are mainly day care services, health and nutrition, non residential school, and mother's etc

4.6. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

In Nagaon district, National Child Labour Project is being implemented in the form of 245 schools. Those 245 schools have been divided to 3 NGOs catering 11144 Numbers of children. Among them, 5675 are boys and 5469 are girls. 4637 children (2222 boys and 2145 girls) were mainstreamed to primary school in 2009 and 27 children have been mainstreamed to primary schools in this financial year already.

Survey of children in need of this service was conducted in 2006 by one of the three NGOs implementing NCLP but the last survey has been conducted by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs). So we can expect more authenticated data from the new survey.

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	No. of Schools	Total No. of Children
1.	Sadao Asom Gramyo Puthibharal Santha	170	7845
2.	Sarbangi Vikash Trust	50	2343
3.	Udali Rural Development Association	25	1186

4.7. Ineffective Probation System

Although there is a Probation Officer (PO) in the district and in some districts, POs have been assigned to the responsibilities of District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) of District Child Protection Unit on ad-hoc basis but yet there is a lack of proper mechanism for effective functioning of the probation system. In most cases, POs are given dual charge of DSWO and due to the overload; there is no coordination between PO, JJB, SJPU. In Nagaon district, PO can hardly keep any track to undertake follow-up visits. In such a situation, it is difficult to promote de-institutionalization and restorative justice in. Procedural and communication gap has been observed among the PO, Police, and Local Government.

4.8. Lack of protection programme for the street children, child labor, trafficked children, children of CSWs, migrant children, CDWs etc.

The present street children programme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India only covers Guwahati and Nagaon. In Nagaon district, especially in the town areas, the phenomenon of street children, child labor is gradually emerging and needs to be addressed through any suitable intervention for their protection and social mainstreaming. There is a distinct need for more homes, considering the survivors of trafficking as Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP). These homes need to set up in the source areas as well as transit areas for their shelter, rehabilitation and subsequent reintegration with the mainstream. There are no services for the children affected by HIV/AIDS (as 4 cases have been reported) and no specialized care facilities for early intervention, education, rehabilitation of disabled, manpower development for specialized care of the differently able children (apart from blind schools). Issues related to drug abuse, HIV/AIDS etc needs more attention.

No initiative was observed to protect the rights of the children of migrant labors and migrant children. Both of these two categories are found in brick kilns and Nagaon is that district of Assam where largest number of brick kilns is established. Due to the nature of jobs in brick kilns, it is hard to track the labors employed. However, a strong coordination between Government Departments, Statutory Bodies of JJ Act, NGOs can create a mechanism of surveillance to the employers of these seasonal labors.

4.9. No Existence of CHILDLINE: Intervention, outreach, referral, restoration etc

CHILDLINE services are restricted only to Guwahati and its surroundings. Other urban areas of Assam do essentially need the services of CHILDLINE. Nagaon needs the services of CHILDLINE at immediate effect.

4.10. Programmes for socially excluded children:

At present there is no particular state sponsored activity to address the issues of the children of the socially excluded groups like the tribal children of Tea garden areas although there is a separate department to look after the welfare of the tea tribes.

Poor Planning and Coordination:

- Lack of linkages with essential lateral services for children for example education, health, police, judiciary, services for the special children etc.
- Lack of coordination and convergence of programmes/services;
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the juvenile justice mechanism is still in its formative stage

5. Plan of Action for Child Protection under ICPS

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

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
Recruitments, Capacity Building, Orientations, Awareness Generation etc.						
1	Formation of DCPU, Executive Committee, Governing Body, DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC	i. Brief guidance note to district administrations from SCPS on initiating DCPUs, ii. Workshops, meeting at the district level iii. Ensure notification iv. Identify premises v. Procure office furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories	Already formed	Dist H.Q	DC , DSW officials at the state and district level, PO, SCPS	
2	Initiation of Recruitment	i. Develop recruitment guidelines (ToR)in consultation with SCPS ii. Formation of Selection Committee iii. Selection of candidates	March, 2012	Dist H.Q	DC , DSW, Dist officials at the state and district level, SCPS	
3	Capacity building of newly recruited staff at DCPS	i. Induction module – meeting to finalize content and schedule ii. Development of Materials	April, 2012	Dist H.Q.	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Experts	
4	District Orientation on DPP and ICPS	Develop through DCPU contents of DPP	June,2012	Dist H.Q.	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF, Experts	
5	Orientation to Block level	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key messages of	July,2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	stakeholders – police, panchyat, judiciary welfare, Education, civil society on ICPS	ICPS; its contents; scope and reach, key strategies, proposed activities, and expected outcomes, the service delivery mechanism of ICPS, convergence of services, role of the stakeholders at various levels etc.			Police, Judiciary, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Specialized Agency, Experts	
6	Orientation of Police on CP issues as part of DCPU	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key contents of training of SJPU and Anti-Trafficking Cell and tracking of missing children	July,2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration, Police, Judiciary, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Specialized Agency, Experts	
7	Block level workshop on development of IEC		July,2012	Block level	State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Specialised Agency, Experts	
8	Sensitization Programme for members of the Allied System e.g. Panchyats, Schools, Media	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key contents of sensitisation camp focusing on rights of the child, protection issues, their roles and responsibilities towards children	August – September , 2012	Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration, UNICEF, SIRD, Dist Inspector of Schools, SSM, Specialized Agency, Experts	
9	Camp on advocacy & public awareness on child protection	i.Develop through DCPU IEC materials on CP laws e.g. Child Marriage Prohibition Act,	Ongoing	Block and GP level DCPU to consult DCPC,	DCPU, State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Dist Information Office, Media,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	issues <i>(Use of IEC materials in fairs, exhibitions, public meeting)</i>	PNDT Act, ITPA, JJA, CLPRA etc ii. Develop materials on procedures for Adoption, Sponsorship, Foster Care		BLCPC, VLCPC about the programmes at the village level	NGOs	
10	Recognition to Institutions for children including institutions for alternative care	i. Setting up District inspection Committees ii. Develop format for application for registration iii. Prepare guidelines and procedures for granting recognition	February, 2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, SARA, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Experts	
Infrastructural Support (Upgradation and New Establishments)						
11	Infrastructural support / upgradation of office of Statutory Bodies.	Arrangements of Accessories, computer, printer and internet connection to the office of JJB and CWC	March, 2012	Nagaon Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
12	Developing Infrastructure for Children's Institutions, DCPU, CWC, JJB, SJPU etc	i. Report on the infrastructure in NAS will be consulted at the district level ii. Dist Inspection Committee/Monitoring Committee will make an assessment of the nature of upgradation work required on case to case basis, prioritise them and prepare a report on actions to be taken	February, 2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, PWD	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
13	Establishment of CHILDLINE	Identification of NGOs as Nodal at district level and collaborative organization at sub-divisional level	March, 2012	All sub-divisions of Nagaon	Child line India Foundation, District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
14	Services for children with special needs and children affected by HIV/AIDS	i. How many homes for children (as per technical and financial guidelines of ICPS) would be constructed and where? ii. Meeting with SACS for mobilising their support to institutions giving care to HIV affected children	March, 2011	No of such Homes, capacity, type of residents and location of homes to be decided in DCPU meeting	DCPU, SAP&CS,	
15	Establishment of new institutions for CNCP and JCL	i. How many homes for children (as per technical and financial guidelines of ICPS) would be constructed and where? ii. Giving recognition to Homes run by NGO under JJA(Sec 34(c))in rented/own premises	March, 2012	Dist HQ No of Homes, capacity, type of residents and location of homes to be decided in DCPU meeting	SCPS, DCPU, Dist Adm.	
16	Establishment of Foundling unit in both Children Home (for boys and girls).	A Foundling unit in each of the Children Home.	1. September , 2012 (for the existing Home) 2. April, 2012 - March		District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
			2013 (in Children Home for boys as proposed)			
17	Children Home for boys	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of CNCP on 24 X 7 basis. Fooding, Clothing, Hygiene kits, Medical Kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, Teaching staffs, Counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007	April, 2012 - March, 2013	Nagaon Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
18	Observation Home for boys	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of JCL during the pendency of inquiry on 24 X 7 basis. Fooding, Clothing, Hygiene kits, Medical Kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, Teaching staffs, Counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007	April, 2012 - March, 2013	Nagaon Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
19	Special Home for both boys and girls	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of JCL to comply the order of JJB on 24 X 7 basis. Fooding, Clothing, Hygiene kits, Medical Kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, Teaching staffs, Counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007	2 year (April, 2012 - March, 2014)	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
20	After Care Home for both boys and girls	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of JCL as well as CNCP after completion of 18 th years of age on 24 X 7 basis. Fooding, Clothing, Hygiene kits, Medical Kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, Teaching staffs, Counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007	2 year (April, 2012 - March, 2014)	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
21	Shelter Home for both boys and girls	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of CNCP	2 years (April, 2012 - March,	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		during the pendency of inquiry on 24 X 7 basis. Fooding, Clothing, Hygiene kits, Medical Kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, Teaching staffs, Counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007	2014)		DCPC	
22	Establishment of Institutional set up for those CNCP who are victim of trafficking	i. Initially the CNCP will be provided institutional care. ii. Endeavors should be put to social reintegration of them.	2 nd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
23	Establishment of Institutional set up for those CNCP who are migrant labor / children of migrant labors.	i. Initially the CNCP may be provided institutional care. ii. Endeavors should be put to social reintegration of them.	3 rd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
24	Establishment of Institutional set up for those CNCP who are victim of commercial sex work.	i. Initially the CNCP will be provided institutional care. ii. Endeavors should be put to social	2 nd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		reintegration of them.				
25	Establishment of SAA and also to initiate taking action for implementation of Sponsorship, Foster Care to promote non-institutional care.	Identification of NGO having CCI and recognition laid in JJ Act, Rules, 2007 and CARA guidelines, 2011	March, 2012	Nagaon Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC, SARA, CARA	
26	Launching Open Shelter programmes for street and working children through NGOs	i. Where do they concentrate? What are their special problems? How many such children? How to access them? iii. Identify the NGO to launch the project	March, 2012	Dist HQ mainly in the public places like Station, Bus stand, Market place etc.	DCPU, NGOs, Dept of Health, Education	
27	Open Shelter (3 Nos)	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of street children as per ICPS mandate.	April, 2012 - March, 2013	1 in Nagaon Town, 2 in other 2 subdivisions.	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
28	Drug Detoxification Centre	A 20 bed (15 for boys and 5 for girls) medical unit to de-addict substance abused children.	1 year (April, 2012 - March, 2013)	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
29	Establishing web enabled tracking system for missing	i. Meeting on deciding the place for installation of the server? How to upload	March, 2012	In Children's Institutions	DCPU, Police, Dept of Information Technology, UNICEF	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	children	information? ii. Training of functionaries on the process of uploading information				
Miscellaneous						
30	Awareness generation regarding offences against children	To sensitize people about- i. Rights of child. ii. Needs of child. iii. Problems faced by the child. iv. Importance of regular attendance in schools.	2 nd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC, NGO.	
31	Preventive measure on Brick kiln and Child in Domestic Help	To sensitize people about- i. Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practices (KABP) ii. Penal provisions of the law. iii. Functional liaison between Police, Labour Department.	2 nd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC and NGO.	
32	Periodic media and civil society awareness	To sensitize people about- i. Good practices followed by district. ii. Dos and Donots on Child Protection issues.	2 nd year and ongoing	Nagaon Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
33	Strengthening the functioning of Statutory bodies under	i. Making proper provisions for infrastructure for CWC & JJB ii. Providing office		District and Block level	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	JJ System	furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories iii. Ensure payment of due amount of honorarium and other expenses iv. Develop clearly defined reporting mechanism and a system of accountability of these bodies v. Liaise with the functioning of SJPU in all police stations				
34	Networking and Coordination	i. Creating a network to coordinate with all other departments/or ganizations dealing with child protection for effective delivery of services. ii. Circular will be issued by DCPU for quick referrals between ICDS, Primary Health Centres, mother and child programmes and hospitals (pediatric units) for early detection of high risk babies and children		District and Block level	DCPU, PRI, ICDS, SHGs, Police, Judiciary, Cooperatives, NGOs. DPC may be also be used for inter-departmental coordination	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		with disabilities				
35	Mechanism for Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>i. Develop monitoring tools to assess the output and outcome of each components of ICPS and orient the committees at the district block and village level on how to use these tools. These committees will monitor the progress of work at the concerned level and report to DCPU.</p> <p>ii. Comprehensive studies to assess the causes, nature and extent of specific child protection issues like child marriage, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children etc through reputed Research Organizations/ Universities</p>		District, Block and village level	DCPU, DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Universities, Reputed Research Institutes.	

6. Recommendations:

Infrastructural setups are needed in the areas stated below:

1. Observation Homes for boy children.
2. Special Home for both boy and girl children.
3. Children Home for boy children.
4. Foundling unit in both Children Home(for boys and girls).
5. Shelter Home for both boy and girl children.
6. After Care Home for both boy and girl children.
7. Open Shelter – 4 (1 already exists and at least 3 more needed)
8. Specialized Adoption Agency – 1.
9. Narcotic Drug and Substance Abuse Detoxification centre – 1.

Emphasis should be given on –

1. Institutional set up for those CNCP who are victim of trafficking with high priority to re-integrate them in mainstreamed society.
2. Institutional set up for those CNCP who are victim of commercial sex work with high priority to re-integrate them in mainstreamed society.
3. Initiative to protect the migrant children as well as children of migrant labors adjunct with fortification of punitive provision of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
4. Initiative to protect the children from being married off by generating awareness among family, community and children at risk, forming peer groups, strengthening financial condition of families (provision of sponsorship in DCPU may fetch a solution), strengthening implementation of law (Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006), ensuring 100 % enrolment, retention and attendance to school.
5. A preventive measure so that substance abuse among children could be reduced.
6. Periodic media and civil society awareness.
7. Monitoring and documentation.
8. Establishing and maintaining a close liaison.

ANNEXURE

District Needs Assessment for District Child Protection Plan of Nagaon District

1. Profile of the District:

Name of the District	NAGAON	
No of Sub-divisions	Three (Nagaon, Hojai and Kaliabor)	
No. of Blocks with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Kapili 2. Raha 3. Dolongghat 4. Batadrava 5. Moirabari 6. Juria 7. Rupahi 8. Pakhimoria 9. Khagorijan 10. Barhampur	11. Kothiatoli 12. Bajiagaon 13. Odali 14. Lumding 15. Dholpukhuri 16. Binnakandi 17. Jugijan 18. Kaliabor 19. Paschim Kaliabor 20. Lawkhowa
No of GPs – with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Amlokhi 2. Bajiagaon 3. Bharaguri 4. Kanuamari 5. Khatawal 6. Kuhumtoli 7. Mowamari 8. Niz Bhelouguri 9. Rangagarh 10. Samaguri 11. Sutargaon 12. Udmari 13. Balijuri 14. Bamuni 15. Barbari 16. Barhampur 17. Chalchali 18. Chapanala 19. Hallowagaon 20. Katanigaon 21. Puranigudam 22. Sutargaon 23. Uriagaon	121. Maj Pubthoria 122. Pub Pubthoria 123. Sekoni Borhola 124. Uttar Pachim Pubthoria 125. Uttar Pubtharia 126. Barapujia 127. Jarabari 128. Manipurtup 129. Bakulguri 130. Barpathar 131. Chang Chaki 132. Chang Khola 133. Dakhin Nonoi 134. Dev Narikali 135. Garjaipam 136. Gurukhunda 137. Juripar 138. Kachua 139. Kandali 140. Longjup 141. Madhabpara 142. Namborlalung Gaon 143. Niz Kamrup

24. Amlokhi	144.Niz Kathiatoli
25. Batadraba	145.Rangalu
26. Bhomoraguri	146.Singimari
27. Bilatia	147.Tetelisora
28. Dhaniabheti	148.Barbheti
29. Dhupaguri	149.Bebejia Demou Bangthai
30. Kadamoni	150.Bhakat Gaon
31. Kandhulimari	151.Dimaruguri
32. Katahguri	152.Difaloo
33. Rampur Satra	153.Herapati
34. Saharia	154.Kachamari
35. Sologuri	155.Kenduguri
36. Tuktuki	156.Lawgaon
37. Uppar Dumdumia	157.Rangagara Huj
38. Akashiganga	158.Senchowa
39. Akshek Pattar	159.Ambagan
40. Ambari	160.Bhaktiakhal
41. Baliram	161.Bhurbandha
42. Barungatoli	162.Kathpara
43. Bheluguri	163.Kawaimari
44. Borhawar	164.Lailuri
45. Barbali	165.Lawkhowa
46. Changmaji	166.Magurmari
47. Charing Pathar	167.Salpara
48. CHoudhury Bazar	168.Singimari
49. Doboka	169.Tubuki Jaroni
50. Jamuna	170.Dakhin Lumding
51. Jamuna Mukh	171.Dero Pathar
52. Jayanagar	172.Kaki Thaisuper
53. Kapahbari	173.Khagarijan
54. Koroiani	174.Kaki Tongia
55. Murajhar	175.Nakhuti
56. Nagayapam	176.Pachim Lumding
57. Namati	177.Pub Lumding
58. Nilbagan	178.Sarke Basti
59. Samarali	179.Bechamari
60. Sarlok	180.Borbheti
61. Sutargaon	181.Lakharghat
62. Baluhander	182.Lalipathar
63. Bhalukmari	183.Moiradhosh
64. Bordolong	184.Niz-Dhing
65. Dhalpikhuri	185.Azrbari
66. Formapar	186.Bamungaon

67. Kumurakata	187. Kandura Buragaon
68. Lanka Bheta	188. Lankajan
69. Laskar Pathar	189. No.1 Kaki
70. Milik Basti	190. Odali
71. Nandapur	191. Pachim Odali
72. Padum Pukhuri	192. Purana Kaki
73. Singari Basti	193. Ranipukhuri
74. Aibhetia	194. Anjukpani
75. Hatijujua	195. Borghuli
76. Jamuguri Kujidah	196. Hatigaon Bagicha
77. Kakamari	197. Kathalguri
78. Maj Jajari	198. Lakhanabandha
79. Niz Hatichung	199. Niz-Borbhogia
80. Raidongia	200. Rohdhala
81. Ashinagar	201. Salona Bagicha
82. Barphuti	202. Bengenati
83. Borpukhuri	203. Bhutaipathari
84. Dimaru Par	204. Chuta Haibor Gaon
85. Golaghatia Basti	205. Dakarghat
86. Gopal Nagar	206. Dakhinpath
87. Hayang	207. Dewdhar
88. Hindu Block	208. Pakhimoria
89. Islam Nagar	209. Tulshi Dewri
90. Kandhulimari	210. Amsoi
91. Pub Dhaniram Pathar	211. Amtala
92. Radhanagar	212. Bangalajan
93. Rajbari	213. Chaparmukh
94. Alitangoni Jamuguri	214. Dakhinjanilal
95. Bagariguri	215. Dighaldari
96. Balikatia	216. Dighaliati
97. Baralimari Furhaniati	217. Ghahi
98. Chatian	218. Hatbor
99. Dagaon Dhinggaon	219. Kamargaon
100. Dhingbori Chapari	220. Magurgaon
101. Godaimari	221. Phulaguri
102. Jangani Kaladuba	222. Pramila
103. Jaramari Longia	223. Ranthali
104. Juria	224. Sahari
105. Kacharigaon	225. Salmora
106. Kandhulimari Paramai	226. Barghat
107. Maheripar	227. Dakhin Khatowal
108. Mahguri	228. Fakali
109. Melekadhing Mukunda	229. Gereki

	110.Patia Chapori Roumari 111.Singia 112.Sonaibera Simulotoli 113.Sutirpar 114.Telia Bebejia 115.Tinsukia 116.Amguri 117.Hatbor 118.Jakhalabandha 119.Kuthori 120.Kuwaritol	230.Gorajan 231.Gotanagar 232.Hatipara 233.Hatipukhuri 234.Jewmari 235.Kanchanpur 236.Pkutaljar 237.Rupahi 238.Saidaria 239.Uttar Khatowal																										
Revenue Circles	1. Nagaon 2. Raha 3. Kampur 4. Dhing 5. Rupahi	6. Samaguri 7. Kaliabor 8. Doboka 9. Hojai 10. Lumding																										
Police Stations	1. Nagaon 2. Jajori 3. Kaliabor 4. Rupahihat 5. Juria 6. Khatowal 7. Samaguri 8. Uluani 9. Raha 10. Dhing 11. Kachua	12. Kampur 13. Bordowa 14. Hojai 15. Lumding 16. Lanka 17. Murajhar 18. Jamunamukh 19. Doboka 20. Kaki 21. Jakhalabandha 22. Laokhowa Chapari (R/PS)																										
No of villages under each GP (Use separate sheet)	<table><tr><td>1408</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Block</td><td>No. of Villages</td></tr><tr><td>Batadraba</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>Juria</td><td>84</td></tr><tr><td>Jugijan</td><td>144</td></tr><tr><td>Kapili</td><td>143</td></tr><tr><td>Kathiatoli</td><td>212</td></tr><tr><td>Kaliabor</td><td>162</td></tr><tr><td>Khagarijan</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Lanka</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>Lowkhowa</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>Rupahi</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>79</td></tr></table>		1408		Block	No. of Villages	Batadraba	68	Juria	84	Jugijan	144	Kapili	143	Kathiatoli	212	Kaliabor	162	Khagarijan	110	Lanka	201	Lowkhowa	65	Rupahi	140	Urban	79
1408																												
Block	No. of Villages																											
Batadraba	68																											
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Kapili	143																											
Kathiatoli	212																											
Kaliabor	162																											
Khagarijan	110																											
Lanka	201																											
Lowkhowa	65																											
Rupahi	140																											
Urban	79																											
No of Municipalities	Eight (8)																											

No of wards under each Municipality with names (Use separate sheet)	Nagaon Municipal Board - 19, Hojai Municipal Board, Kampur Town Committee, Dhing Town Committee, Lumding Municipal Board, Raha Town Committee, Lanka Town Committee, Dabaka Town Committee.
--	---

2. Population and Demography

Total population: 2826006	Male: 1440307	Female: 1385699
Population in each Block	Male:	Female:
Sex ratio	962	
Child Population:		
▪ 0-6 years	Boys: 440238	Girls: 227853
▪ 6-14 years	Boys: 346635	Girls: 335188
▪ 14-18 Years	Boys:	Girls:
Sex Ratio of child Population (0-6 yrs)	958	
Literacy Rate		
▪ Male	78.19% (946883)	
▪ Female	69.21% (806925)	
Mean at marriage	17	
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2008)	23.9	
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2008)	8.6	
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008)	64 per 1000	
Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2004 - 2006)	480 per Lakh	
Schedule Caste population 2001	217933	
Schedule Tribe population 2001	102818	
	Male	Female
Major Occupations (Indicate percentage)		
▪ Total Workers	586631	141010
▪ Cultivators (%)	39.4	34.2
▪ Agricultural Labourers (%)	19.5	21.6
▪ Workers in Household Industries (%)	1.9	9.6
▪ Other Workers (%)	39.2	34.7

3. Services for Children:

No of ICDS Projects	20	
No of AWCs	5646	
No of AWWs	5395	
No of CDPOs	20	
No of Supervisors	147	
No of children attending pre-school education under ICDS Scheme	168404	

Education																										
No of Schools (Block-wise break-up in separate sheet)																										
▪ PPS:	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No</th></tr><tr><td>Batadrava</td><td>154</td></tr><tr><td>Jugijan</td><td>213</td></tr><tr><td>Juria</td><td>165</td></tr><tr><td>Kaliabor</td><td>144</td></tr><tr><td>Kapili</td><td>181</td></tr><tr><td>Kathiatoli</td><td>287</td></tr><tr><td>Khagarijan</td><td>164</td></tr><tr><td>Lanka</td><td>294</td></tr><tr><td>Lowkhowa</td><td>161</td></tr><tr><td>Rupahi</td><td>201</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>44</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No	Batadrava	154	Jugijan	213	Juria	165	Kaliabor	144	Kapili	181	Kathiatoli	287	Khagarijan	164	Lanka	294	Lowkhowa	161	Rupahi	201	Urban	44
Name of Block	No																									
Batadrava	154																									
Jugijan	213																									
Juria	165																									
Kaliabor	144																									
Kapili	181																									
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▪ MMS:	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No</th></tr><tr><td>Batadrava</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Jugijan</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Juria</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Kaliabor</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Kapili</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Kathiatoli</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Khagarijan</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Lanka</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Lowkhowa</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Rupahi</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Urban</td><td>2</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No	Batadrava	1	Jugijan	6	Juria	4	Kaliabor	8	Kapili	9	Kathiatoli	9	Khagarijan	18	Lanka	4	Lowkhowa	3	Rupahi	13	Urban	2
Name of Block	No																									
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	Lowkhowa	9																										
	Rupahi	20																										
	Urban	18																										
No of Colleges: 16 Colleges	1. Nowgong College 2. Nagaon Girls College 3. A.D.P. College 4. Nagaon G.N.D.G. Commerce College 5. Dhing College 6. Rupahi College 7. Raha College 8. Kampur College 9. Dr. B.K.B. College, Puranigudam 10. Khagorijan College 11. Kaliabor College 12. Lumding College 13. Hojai College 14. Kazi Anfar College 15. Lanka College 16. Kathguri Junior College																											
Gross Enrolment Ratio																												
▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 203587	Girls: 197422																										
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 135894	Girls: 131656																										
Gross Drop-Out Ratio																												
▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 3380	Girls: 3036																										
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 3774	Girls: 3074																										
Total no of children enrolled in NCLP Classes: (Use separate sheet for Block wise details of no of enrolled children)																												
Total No. of Children enrolled in 2009-10: 11706 (Boys: 6146 & Girls: 5560)																												
Total No. of Children enrolled in 2011-12: 11144 (Boys: 5675 & Girls: 5469)																												
No. of Drop-out Children: 562																												
	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>Total Enrollment</th></tr><tr><td>Khagarijan</td><td>2420</td></tr><tr><td>D.I. Nagaon</td><td>541</td></tr><tr><td>Juria</td><td>1973</td></tr><tr><td>Kathiatoli</td><td>1354</td></tr><tr><td>Batadrava</td><td>507</td></tr><tr><td>Kapili</td><td>508</td></tr><tr><td>Lanka</td><td>1465</td></tr><tr><td>Rupathi</td><td>418</td></tr><tr><td>Kaliabor</td><td>642</td></tr><tr><td>D.I. Hojai</td><td>453</td></tr><tr><td>Jugijan</td><td>636</td></tr><tr><td>Laokhowa</td><td>439</td></tr></table>	Name of Block	Total Enrollment	Khagarijan	2420	D.I. Nagaon	541	Juria	1973	Kathiatoli	1354	Batadrava	507	Kapili	508	Lanka	1465	Rupathi	418	Kaliabor	642	D.I. Hojai	453	Jugijan	636	Laokhowa	439	
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Laokhowa	439																											
No of children mainstreamed to primary school last year (2009) (2011-12: 27 Nos)	Boys: 2222	Girls: 2145																										

Does the SSA run HTR or bridge course (Rural / Urban)?	Yes	
If yes, how many Centres Block-wise? (No of children)	Boys:	Girls:
	No. of Special Training Centre (Urban)	
	Block	No. of HTR Centre
	Batadrava	5
	Jugijan	7
	Kathiatoli	3
	Lanka	20
	Sadar Nagaon	28
	No. of Coaching Centre	
		2
		1
	No. of Special Training Centre (Rural)	
	Block	No. of CCP
	Batadrava	7
	Juria	3
	Kathiatoli	5
	Lowkhowa	3
	Rupahi	4
	No. of UPBC	
		6
		5
Total No of children enrolled in HTR Centres:	821	835
Does the SSA run KGBV Schools in the District?	Yes, KGBV in Batadraba Block	
No of Residential Schools in each block including SC/BC Hostels	RBC 3 Nos. (Nagaon Sadar, Lawkhowa & Batadraba Block)	
No of Girls enrolled in such schools	140	
No of Vocational Centres	2	
Hospitals	6	
PHCs	18	
Sub-centers	12	

Structures under Juvenile Justice System:

Enactment of the JJ Act, 2000 and Rules framed		
	Date of enactment/notification of the State Rules <i>(Please collect a copy of State Rules under JJ Act 2000)</i>	
Constitution of Boards/Committees under the Act (please provide details about the establishment of the following structures)		
	Juvenile Justice Boards	Yes/No - Yes
	Child Welfare Committees	Yes/No - Yes
	Any Inspection/Monitoring Committees	Yes/No - No
	Special Juvenile Police Unit	Yes/No - Yes
	DCPU	Yes/No - Yes
	SAA	Yes/No - Yes
	DCPC	Yes/No - No

	BLCPC	Yes/No - No
	VLCPC	Yes/No - No
	Any organization declared 'fit'	Yes/No - No
	If yes, name the organisation	
	Number of Probation Officer	One
	Number of Child Welfare Officers	23

Institutional Care under JJA

Category of Home (JCL)	Sex	Number of Homes		Number of Children					
		Govt. Run	NGO Run	7 - 12 Years		13 - 15 Years		16 Years & Above	
				Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
Observation Home	Girls	Govt. Run	--					50	8
	Boys								
Special Home	Girls	N.A.							
	Boys								
Place of Safety	Girls								
	Boys								

Category of Home (CNCP)	Sex	Number of Homes		Number of Children					
		Govt. Run	NGO Run	6 - 10 Years		11 - 15 Years		16 Years & Above	
				Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
Children Home	Girls	1		100	30		48		22
	Boys	N.A.							
Shelter Home	Girls								
	Boys								
Open Shelter	Girls								
	Boys								
After Care Organisation	Boys								

Care & Rehabilitation Services

Sl. No	Name	Type of Govt/ NGO/ NGO with out Govt. Support	Number	Location (List)	Number of Children		Number of Children		Number of Children with special needs		Whether provisions for children with special needs exist
					Capacity	Actual	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
	Observation Home	Govt. run	1	Amola patty	50	8	-	8	-	0	No
	Special Home	N.A.									
	Children's Home	NGO run (SOS CV)	1	Hojai	200	185	85	100	0	0	No
	Shelter Home	N.A.									
	Place of Safety										
	After Care Organisation										
	Open Shelter										

Information about staff – members (Govt. run Children Home)

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Designation	Education	Any training in the last five years	Since when posted
1	Nilima Devi	F	48	Superintendent	MA	Yes	1992
2	Smt. Charu Keot	F	59	Matron	HSLC	Yes	1970
3	Smt. Bobby Bora	F	33	Jr. Asst.	HS	Yes	2001
4	Smt. Anwesha Barman	F	32	Teacher	HS	Yes	2008
5	Smt. Morichika Bordoloi	F	30	Teacher	BA	Yes	2008
6	Sri Binod Kumud	M	37	Chowkidar	Class – X	Yes	2001
7	Smt. Munni Bora	F	30	Cook	Class – IV	No	2011
8				Asst. Superintendent			Vacant since Sept, 2011

Information about staff – members (Govt. run Observation Home)

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Designation	Education	Any training in the last five years	Since when posted
1	Nilima Devi	F	48	Sperintendent	MA	Yes	1992
				Asst. Superintendent			Vacant
				Matron			
				House Mother			
				Teacher / Vocational Teacher			
				Counsellor			
				Jr. Assistant			
				Cook			
				Chowkidar			

Information about staff – members (NGO run Children Home – SOS Children's Village)

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Age	Designation	Education	Any training in the last five years	Since when posted
1	Mr. Susanta Ghosh	M	48	Village Director	MSW	Yes	1991
	Another 53 Staffs in the Home						
				Asst. Village Director			Vacant since Nov, 2006

Information about Functioning of CWC:

Date of formation of CWC: 6th November 2007

Contact details of all members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Contact no	Address	Member since when
1.	Dr. Dilip Kr. Barua	M	9405060981	Panigaon, Nagaon	2010
2.	Dr. Baikuntha Kalita	M	9435060988	Amlapathar, Nagaon	2007
3.	Ms. Doly Bora	F	9864244686	Fauzdari Path, Nagaon	2007
4.	Mr. Sunil Sarma	M	9435061638	Panigaon. Nagaon	2011
5.	Mr. Susanta Ghosh	M		SOS CV, Hojai	

Place of sitting: State Home Campus

Frequency of sitting the committee: 1st & 2nd Saturday of every month and on emergency basis

Timing: - 12- 5.00 p.m.

No of children placed in Govt Homes in the last 12 months: 67

No of children declared free for adoption by the CWC? - 10 Nos.

No of children produced before CWC and their average age?

0 - 5 Years: 06 Nos,

6 - 14 Years: 36 Nos.

15 - 18 Years: 28 Nos.

Training programmes attended:

25.05.2010 - 26.05.201 - at Don Bosco Institute, Organized by CARA, New Delhi

26.08.2010 - 27.08.2010 - Social Welfare Department. Govt. of Assam

Status regarding pending cases in CWC as on March, 2011

District	No. of New Cases	No. of Cases disposed	Total Cases Pending
Nagaon	4	4	69

Information about Functioning of JJB:

Contact details of all members of JJB:

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Address	Ph. No	Member since when
1.	N.S. Baruah	F	SDJM Quarter, Nagaon, Assam	03672-232966	
2.	Alok Goswami	M	Near Old DTO, Amolapatty, Nagaon	9435060046	
3.	Elija Ahmed	F	Housing Colony, Kasalukhuwa, Building No. 2, Unit 1, Nagaon	9864162832	

Date of formation of JJB: Sept, 2007

Place of sitting: State Home, Nagaon

No of days of sitting: 2 days in a week (Wednesday & Friday)

Timing: 12.00 Noon - 4.00 p.m.

No of cases dealt with during the last 12 months?
(charge wise break up)

Sl. No.	Month	New Cases	Cases Pending		Remarks
			Serious	Non-Serious	
1	January, 2010	Nil	3- Murder 3- Rape	48	
2	February, 2010	9	3- Murder 3- Rape	54	
3	March, 2010	6	3- Murder 2- Rape	59	
4	April, 2010	4	3- Murder 2- Rape	58	
5	May, 2010	2	4- Murder 3- Rape	56	
6	June, 2010	7	4- Murder 2- Rape	60	
7	July, 2010	8	4- Murder 2- Rape	63	
8	August, 2010	4	4- Murder 2- Rape	65	
9	September, 2010	4	6- Murder 3- Rape	63	
10	October, 2010	4	6- Murder 3- Rape	63	
11	November, 2010	5			
12	December, 2010	3			
13	January, 2011	1			
14	February, 2011	10			
15	March, 2011	5			
16	April, 2011	7			
17	May, 2011	19		22	

No of Cases pending? – 74 Cases

No of cases pending for more than a year? – 60 Cases

No.children have been granted bail in the last 12 months? 58 Nos.

No. of children are lodged in observation home during last 12 months? – 60 Nos.

No of children are lodged in special home during last 12 months? – N.A.

Who tracks the family? – Probation Officer

Time taken to track the Family: Average 10 to 15 days

Govt. Home Providing Formal Institutional Care

Name of the Organisation, Address, Contact no., E-mail	Target Group	Key Areas of Activities	Institutional care for children
Children's Home & Observation Home for Girls, Rub Amolapatty, near Shiv Mandir, Nagaon-782001 Contact # 03672-258460	Girls(below & above 18 yrs), boys Girls-62, Boys-3	A Govt. Home for the children in need of care and protection	A residential set up with certain provisions like- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living and basic amenities, • Medical check ups, • Formal education in Kironbala HS School

Name of the Chief Functionary: Mrs. Rinima Devi, Superintendent, Contact # 9854600065

NGOs Providing Institutional Care for Children

Name of the Organisation, Address, Contact no., E-mail	Target Group	Key Areas of Activities	Institutional care for children
Srimanta Shankar Mission AT Road, Ramgong Chariali, Nagaon, Pin-782001 Contact # 03672-255081/2571129 E-mail-sankarmission-ngaon@rediffmail.com Name of the Chief Functionary: Sri Balladev Sarmah Contact # 09435061686	Capacity-40. Total no. of beneficiaries-18, Girls-13, Boys-5	Health service to the weaker section of the society or poor people & other social services	Children's home for children in need of care and protection, i.e., orphan Home, i.e., Bal Bhawan. The fund is drawn from the Directorate of Social Welfare. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides formal education to the inmates. • Schooling in 3 schools,i.e., Ratna Kanti High School, Kironbala High School, Amolapatty Primary School. • Rehabilitation system <p>Children Home Capacity - 40 children. Present status- 23 Boys - 04 Girls - 19 After Care Organization Boys: 108 Girls: 228 Crèche Boys: 11 Girls: 14</p>

Organization/s Providing Non Institutional Care for Children

Name of the Organisation, Address, Contact no., E-mail	Target Group	Key Areas of Activities	Non Institutional care for children
Global Health Immunisation & Population Control Organisation Vill- Rangaloo, PO- Jumarmur, Dist- Nagaon, Pin-782427 Contact # 09707186923/09864992 682 Name of the Chief Functionary: Mrs. Anwara Khatun, President	Working children	Child care and protection, child welfare, development of child education	Non formal education & vocational training for street & working children/ child labour
Srimanta Shankar Mission AT Road, Ramgong Chariali, Nagaon, Pin- 782001 Contact # 03672- 255081/2571129 <u>E-mail-sankarmission- ngaon@rediffmail.com</u> Name of the Chief Functionary: Sri Balladev Sarmah Contact # 09435061686	Children aged 0-6 yrs. Total no. of Beneficiaries-625	Health service to the weaker section of the society or poor people & other social services	Day Care Services (Creche Programme)-Pre school education & protection.
Gram Vikas Parishad Vill-Rangaloo, PO- Jumarmur, Dist- Nagaon, Pin-782427. Contact # 094350-60538 Fax # 03672-231164 <u>E-mail- sirajuddin_79@hotmail. com</u>	Total no. of beneficiaries are 300 aged between 10-14 years	Child protection, child development, child welfare, women empowerment, skill development, formal & non formal education	Street & working children/ child labour supported by Ministry of Women & Child Development. The services are- 1. Vocational training for self employment 2. Non formal education Open Shelter Capacity - 25 Present status - 25 Boys - 15

Name of the Organisation, Address, Contact no., E-mail	Target Group	Key Areas of Activities	Non Institutional care for children
<p>Name of the Chief Functionary: Md. Sirajuddin Ahmed, General Secretary</p> <p>Contact # 09435060538</p>			<p>Girls – 10</p> <p>Swadhar Shelter Home: Children - 16</p>
<p>Sadau Asom Gramyo Puthibharol Santha Vill- Sankar Nagar, Chanmari Path, PO- Haiborgaon, Dist- Nagaon, Pin-782002</p> <p>Contact # 03672-220718, 09435061686</p> <p>Name of the Chief Functionary: Sri Balladev Sarmah</p> <p>Contact # 09435061686</p>	<p>50 children aged between 0-6 yrs. are the target group for Day Care Service</p> <p>100 children aged below 18yrs are spotted for Street Children Programme</p> <p>7844 children in 170 schools within the age range 9-14 yrs. Are the target for Child Labour</p> <p>145 ST children below 18 yrs age come under the Non Residential school (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) for STs</p> <p>15 children have accommodated in the Orphan Home</p>	<p>Child welfare and development , women development, old age care, education, vocational training, etc</p>	<p>Day Care Service: Creche Programme. The activities are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre school education 2. Nutrition care <p>Street & working children/ child labour supported by Ministry of Women & Child Development. The services given to the street children are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal education and nutrition (mid day meal) <p>Services to Child Labour are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Education, vocational training, nutrition, health care. A stipend of Rs. 100 are given to each child. <p>An Orphan Home is also there, it is attached with the Short Stay Home where the children of women are also taken.</p> <p>A Non Residential school (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar) for STs runs under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The services provided are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal education and nutrition <p>NCLP</p> <p>No. of Schools – 170</p> <p>Boys – 3865</p> <p>Girls – 3752 (2010 – ‘11)</p> <p>Short Stay Home</p> <p>Capacity - 25</p> <p>Boys – 04</p> <p>Girls – 03</p>

Name of the Organisation, Address, Contact no., E-mail	Target Group	Key Areas of Activities	Non Institutional care for children
			After Care Organization No. of Children - 87 Crèche Capacity - 50 Boys - 26 Girls - 24
Al Amin Library Foundation Vill-Aminpatty, PO & Dist- Nagaon, Pin- 782001. Contact # 09435465379 Name of the Chief Functionary: Md. Baharul Islam, President	Working Children	Care and protection of children	Street & working children/ child labour supported by Ministry of Women & Child Development. The services given to the street children are- 1. Non Formal and vocational education
Udali Rural Development Association Address: Vill. & P.O. - Udali Bazar, Dist. - Nagaon, Assam	Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Innovative Education and Bridge Course Education. NCLP schools. 	NCLP No. of Schools - 25 Boys - 540 Girls - 636 (2010 - '11)
Sarvangi Vikas Trust Address: R.R.B Road, Hariborgaon Dist. - Nagaon, Assam - 782002 Contact no. - 09864038303	Child Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCLP Schools 	NCLP No. of Schools - 50 Boys - 1271 Girls - 1081 (2009 - '10)
SOS Village Address: P.O- Hojai, Dist- Nagaon, Pin- 782435 Contact Person: Mr. Susanta Ghosh E-mail: soscvhojai@yahoo.co.in	Orphan & Dis-advantaged children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group Foster Care. Family Based Care Family Strengthening Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building Advocacy Games & Sports Rehabilitation Health Care Counselling Counselling Education Nutrition Protection Education Cultural Activities