

DISTRICT: KOKRAJHAR

Demography:

Kokrajhar, one of the 27 districts of Assam, located on the north bank of river Brahmaputra shares the international boundary with Bhutan in the north and interstate boundary with West Bengal in the west. Its location is strategically important. The district is bounded by Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan on the north, Dhubri district on the south, Chirang and Bongaigaon district on the east and state of West Bengal on the west. The district is the gateway to Assam and other North Eastern states by road as well as railways. The district is demographically dominated by tribal and non-tribal communities namely *Bodo, Rava, Koch Rajbangshi, Santhal, Orao, Muslim, Nepali, Bengali* etc. The territorial council, BTC (Boroland Territoty Council) headquarter is in the district. The district consists of 2 Sub-divisions, 6 Community Development blocks, 93 Gaon Panchayats and 2091 inhabited villages. A large number of rivers and tributaries viz., Sankosh, Gongia, Gaurang, Champa, Hel, Tarang, Saralbhag, Longa etc. flow from north (mostly originating from Bhutan) to south of the district and meet Brahmaputra.



The district is mainly dominated by the majority of Bodo tribal, second large group is Santhal / Orao Adivasi people, third group is Bengali both Hindus & Muslim, fourth is Koch- Rajbangsi. There are also other like Nepali, few Assamese, Hindi speaking people, Rava and Garos. It also has a sizeable Rajbongshi and Santhal population. This is also the headquarters of the Bodoland Territory Council (BTC), which was created in 1993.

The kingdom of Bhutan is linked with Kokrajhar and there is hassle free movement across the border for business and sport. Gelephu and Sarbhang are two places in Bhutan, just across the border which can be visited easily through the NH 31C from the Shyamthaibari point. This district has the largest concentration of forest in the state and the soil is fertile for paddy cultivation. There is high rainfall and humidity as it is situated in a humid sub-tropical climate that is characteristic of the lower Brahmaputra Valley of Assam. Rain water flow down from the hill tracts of Bhutan through the Dongs and canals along the foothills and reserve forests of the state.

Population Composition:

The total population of Kokrajhar district is 8, 86,999 as per Census 2011 with 4, 52, 965 male population and 4, 34, 034 female population. There was change of 5.19 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Kokrajhar District recorded increase of 14.49 percent to its population compared to 1991. Kokrajhar District population constituted 2.85 percent of total Assam population. In 2001 census, this figure for Kokrajhar District was at 2.85 percent of Assam population.

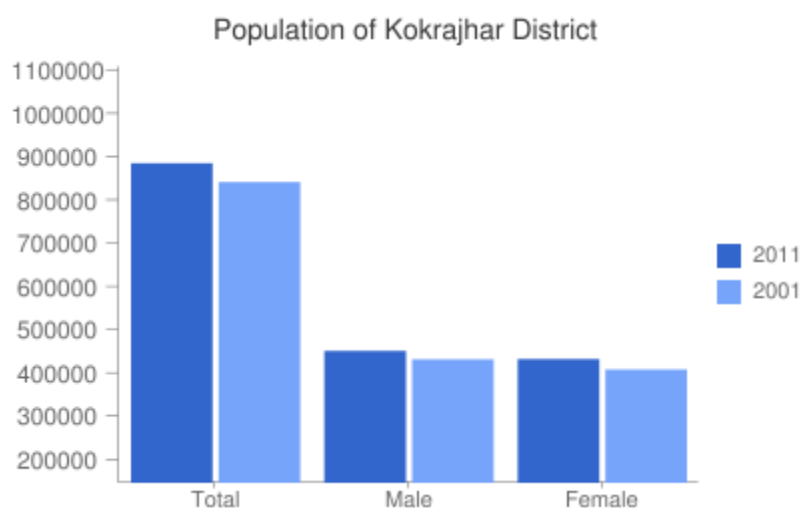
With regards to Sex Ratio in Kokrajhar, it stood at 958 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 946. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. The proportion of child population (0-6 years) is 14.87%, where 14.92% consist with male child and 14.81% with female child. In the district, 93.69% of the total population lives in rural areas. The density of population is 294 per sq/km (Census 2011) in the district. The total literacy rate of the district is 66.63%, male literacy rate is 73.44% and female is 59.54%, as per Census 2011. The SC and ST population constitute 44.87% of the total population of the district.

Total Population,2011 8, 86,999		Urban population (%)	SC population (%)	ST population (%)	Muslim population (%)		No. of Inhabited Villages	
Male	Female	6.34	3.44	33.67	20.36		2091	
4,52,965	4,34,034							
Rural poverty (persons below poverty line)		No. of Pre-primary Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of MM Schools	No. of HS Schools	No. of Govt. College	No. of PHC & others	No. of BPHC
75.92		1	1929	353	48	1	37	160
Prop. of Agri. Labour (%)		Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)		Work Part. Rate (%)	
22.52		5	958	66.63	59.54		37	

Demographic Characteristics of Kokrajhar

District	Year	Population	Density sq.km	per	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
Kokrajhar	2001	9,30,404*	294		946	52.55
	2011	8,86,999	294		958	66.63

* After reorganization of the districts, the population of the Kokrajhar district gone down to around 8 lakhs.



The Administrative System:

The Kokrajhar district has two sub-divisions: Kokrajhar and Gossaigaon Sub-divisions. There are 6 no. of blocks in the district. Sidli-Chirang and Hitadhura, these two blocks partly belong to the Kokrajhar district. There are 19 Gaon Panchayat in the districts, which covers 1182 villages.

Kokrajhar district Police is functioning with 8 Police Stations namely

- (1) Kokrajhar
- (2) Basugaon
- (3) Fakiragram
- (4) Dotma
- (5) Serfanguri
- (6) Kachugaon
- (7) Gossaigaon
- (8) Tamarhat.

Further, there are 8 nos Out Post; 2 Nos B.O.P. and 2 Nos P.P. functioning under the concerned Police Stations.

District	Blocks	No of Gram Panchayats	No of Villages
Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar, Dotoma, Kochugaon, Gossaingaon, Sidli-Chirang (partly) Hitadhura (partly)	93	2091

Health

The SRS 2008 data reveals that crude birth rate is significantly higher than crude death rate; 24.3 and 8.6 respectively. On the other hand, the Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008) is 66 for both male and female children in the district. The children affected by HIV+ in the district is 3, among them 2 are girls and 1 is boy. The Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, which is overviewed by the Bodoland Territory Council has one District Hospital and one Sub-divisional Hospital. The PHCs /SHC/UPHC/BPHC/CHC comprise with 47 and Sub-centres under Health Dept. is 160.

Profile of Children in the District:

0-6 years		0-14 years		0-18 years	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
83, 594	79,247				
Total: 162841		Total		Total	
Proportion to total population: 18.36%		Proportion to total population:		Proportion to total population:	

No of ICDS Project	No of sanctioned AWWs	No of functioning AWWs	No of CDPOs	No of Supervisors	No of children attending Pre-school education
8 (5 full & 3 partly)	1931	1862	8 (5 in full charge & 3 in partly)	77	

Data regarding child under 0-6 age in Kokrajhar shows that there were a total of 131,865 children under age of 0-6 against 151,341 of 2001 census. Of total 131,865, male and female were 67,584 and 64,281 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 951 compared to 955 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 14.87 percent of Kokrajhar District compared to 17.95 percent of 2001. There was net change of -3.08 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

According to the provisional Census Report of 2011, the percentage of child population (0-6 years) to total population of the district of Kokrajhar is 18.36%, which shows a positive trend while comparing figures for 1991 and 2001. The sex ratio (958) is a little higher in comparison to 1991(943) and 2001(946).

Education:

Average literacy rate of Kokrajhar in 2011 were 66.63 compared to 52.29 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 73.44 and 59.54 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 61.01 and 43.06 in Kokrajhar District. Total literate in Kokrajhar District were 503,178 of which male and female were 283,026 and 220,152 respectively. In 2001, Kokrajhar District had 4,797,838 in its total region. The student /teachers ratio in the district (PS-47.1, MS-28.8, HS-13.8) is high in case of primary schools but improves a little at the high school level. The enrolment of students fall at high school level, which should be a cause for concern and the resultant student /teacher ratio (PS-2.1, MS-6.1, HS-16.1), also reflects the same in the district. Coming to the issue of girl child's education, engagement in domestic chores, growing insecurity and lack of appreciation of education of girl 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.

	Classes I - V	Classes VI - VIII
Gross Enrolment Ratio	106.8	92.9
Gross Drop-Out Ratio	7.8	11.2

Gross enrollment ratio at class I - V and VI - VIII of schools for general education during the year 2001-02 was 106.8 and 92.9 respectively. The total working children in Assam as per 1991 Census is 327598 of which 67645 are marginal workers and 259953 are main workers¹. According to 1971 Census the percentage of child labour by sex is 6% for males and 0.1% for females. 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, 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.

¹ Source: Statistics of Children in India, NIPCCD, 2004

Major vulnerabilities of Children:

Child Trafficking:

The districts of Lower Assam have emerged as particularly vulnerable with more women being trafficked than before. The trafficking networks working in Assam have now got well organized and now they are targeting the victims from even other states or even across the border. While not much in-depth data is available about the extent of trafficking of girls (mainly Bodos as well as other tribes like Santhals, Oraons, Mundas etc) from BTC area, studies undertaken by Nedan Foundation, a Kokrajhar based NGO reveals that Kokrajhar and its surrounding areas is increasingly becoming a hub of trafficking. According to Mr Digambar Narzary of Nedan Foundation, the entire BTC region is now in a transition phase with new administration gradually settings up administrative mechanism while the Assam Govt. relegating many of its power to the BTC. For this reason, development activities have not reached the desired momentum and gaps do exist in the service delivery mechanisms. The marginalized community whose sole source of sustenance is agriculture and minor forest produce opt to migrate outside without considering the pros and cons as a desperate bid for survival. The Bodo girls with their look and complexion fetch a premium price in the flesh markets all over the country. It has further been reported that many girls were lured away from the Internally Displaced People's (IDP) camp in Kokrajhar district on the pretext of giving employment.

The girls are trafficked from the major source areas in the district like closed/sick tea gardens, remote/backward pockets, IDP camps, Srirampur under Gosaigaon sub division, Kokrajhar-Soraibil area and taken to destination areas like Gujarat, north India, Patna, Bangalore, Tamil Nadu & brothels of Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune, Goa, Delhi through transit areas like Kokrajhar, Fakirgram, Bongaigaon, Guwahati, Siliguri to work as CDW as well as CSE, (also for sex tourism) victims mostly belong to minority community, Bodos, Rajbanshis, etc and for child labour.

Children in IDP camps:

There are about 1.25 lakh internally displaced persons belonging to 23,742 families in 130 camps in Dhubri, Bongaigaon and Kokrajhar districts are yet to be rehabilitated (Asian Centre for Human Rights). Belonging to Bodo, Adivasi and Rabha communities, these especially vulnerable children were displaced after the Bodo-Adivasi ethnic violence between 1996 and 1998 in Bodoland areas. The living conditions in the relief camps are unhygienic and IDPs starve for days due to irregular supply of rations. There are little school or health care facilities.

Even though there is no. of cases of missing children from IDP camps and villages, the no of cases registered u/s 366A indicates a low figure of Kokrajhar. This pinpoints to

the lack awareness of people about trafficking and gender violence. The Labour Officer, Mr. P.S. Narzaree, said that the rescued children from their work place need proper rehabilitation.

Child Labour and Domestic Worker:

Data available with Nedan Foundation suggests that Indo-Bhutan cross-border racket is quite active and girls are being regularly taken from the IDP camps and other vulnerable areas of BTC to work as CDW in Bhutan although there is not much idea about the scale of migration. Detailed survey in the IDP and other vulnerable pockets about the missing children/number of children working outside may throw some light on this issue. It has also been reported that Darangi a well-known Assam -Bhutan gateway has as many as 40 CSW from Assam. It has also been reported that a number of Assamese girls are being taken to Thailand, Malaysia and other parts of south-east Asia to be sucked into the flourishing sex tourism. Girls of north east are preferred due to their mongoloid features which has a high demand in south-east Asian countries. As about child labour, some boys below the age of 14 years were found working as child labour in Gossaigaon area of Kokrajhar district in 2010, informed the Labor Commissioner. However, no children in the railway platform were found in Kokrajhar.

Child Abuse:

Giving details of the study on child abuse, Dr Jeoti Barroah, Director, Law Research Institute said that 71.31 per cent children reported facing one or more forms of emotional abuse, including 50.21 per cent boys and 49.79 per cent girls. Emotional abuse through humiliation was reported by 44.25 per cent boys and 55.75 per cent girls. Assam also topped the cases of emotional abuse through humiliation at 68.26 per cent, she quoted the report.

The incidence of physical punishment in schools is high in Assam. Corporal punishment often resulted in high school drop-outs and had a negative impact on the learning environment, she said. According to the study, the reasons for the high incidence of child abuse in Assam could be poor parenting skills, vulnerability of the child in conditions outside the family environment – on the street, at work and in institutions – belief in the adage “spare the rod and spoil the child” and dysfunctional families.

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.

Child Marriage:

The 2001 Census of India showed that 19.22% of children were married off between the ages of 10 to 19 years in Assam. It is found that percentage of child marriage in Kokrajhar district is 9.3 percent. 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. The child marriage in the district is quite common, mainly within the Boro community and other tribal communities of the rural area.

Gaps in the existing child protection mechanism:

A close examination of the existing child protection schemes in the district has revealed the following major shortcomings and gaps in existing child protection institutions, policies programs and their implementation at all levels:

- **District Child Protection Unit (DCPU):**
 - DCPU has not been formed yet. A meeting has been done on implementing the ICPS in Guwahati.
 - Lack of coordination between the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) and District Collectorate, Kokrajhar mainly in the area of development.
- **No Children's Homes & Observation Homes:**

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 are the worst victims of any natural or man made disaster. However, the district does not have any Govt. run Children's homes or Observation homes for CNCP and JCL, respectively. It is quite difficult to reach out to the nearest home in Guwahati. Considering the poor communication network in the state and difficult geographic terrain, the poor guardians find it very difficult to maintain contact with the children and secure bail in case of JCL.

- Some NGOs like Kalyan Ashram, Gosaigaon runs a residential home for the orphan boys up to 18 years. Birgwsri Chhatri Niwas, Gosaigaon runs a residential set up for poor girl students. Christian Mission, Gosaigaon holds a residential care system for orphans, which accommodates both boys and girls. Gosaigaon Orphan Home, Gosaigaon provides residential care for orphans, both boys and girls. Adim Bharatiya Sewa Sangha, Kokrajhar Town runs residential care for the poor students that are girls. Alayron Orphan Home, Deborgaon also provides residential care for orphan children, accommodating both boys and girls. An institution has been

opened recently, Shakti Ashram, Fakiragram provide residential care for the children belonging to poor families. No institutions mentioned here are licensed under JJ Act, but they have submitted application for registration to the DSWO.

▪ **Status regarding Juvenile Justice Infrastructure and ICPS:**

- Juvenile Justice Boards : Yes
- Child Welfare Committees : Yes
- Inspection/Monitoring Committees: No
- Special Juvenile Police Unit : Yes
(The notification of CWOs has been circulated to all the Police Station by the SP office Kokrajhar)
- DCPU : Yes
- SAA : No
- DCPC : No
- BLCPC : No
- VLCPC : No
- Any organization declared 'fit' : No
If yes, name the organization
- Number of Probation Officer : One

▪ **Poor functioning of other Juvenile Justice Institutions:**

▪ **Child Welfare Committees:**

The CWC at Kokrajhar was started in 20th December 2004. However, a new committee has been formed with a new set of members along with a Chairperson. The Committee has stated working since June 2011 in the premises of DSW office. At present the case loads of CWC is not very significant. The major gaps are as follows:

- The Committee seat twice a week instead of thrice, as mentioned in ICPS;
- No effective network between various stakeholders on trafficking related issues; specially with any NGO working in the child related issues;
- No Children or Observation Homes in the district;
- Lack of infrastructure & other financial/administrative support from the Dept.;
- Lack of coordination with other Dept. and NGOs.
- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role of CWC
- Members lack clarity and understanding of the law and its execution;
- Lack of infrastructure, CWC is sitting in the Chamber of Probation Officer
- The fund from the ICPS has not been utilized accordingly.

▪ **Juvenile Justice Board:**

The new JJB has formed in September 2011 with a new set of members and Principal Magistrate. The members have not well trained yet on the concerned Acts and rules. The Magistrate has just joined the Board; however, he has some knowledge on JJ Act and on the functioning of the Act. The linkage with Police is quite good which was pretty weak previously. The major gaps are as follows:

- The probation mechanism is not functioning well. In such a situation, it is difficult to promote de-institutionalization and restore justice to the children. In many cases, there is no separate office for the POs and they do not get any traveling allowances for Home visits to prepare Home Investigation Report.
- Lack of knowledge of the members for effective functioning of the Boards.
- Most of the Govt. employees are unaware of the functioning of JJB.
- The flow of work is still very slow as the new Board needs a little more time to understand and overview the whole issues related to JCL;
- Inadequate Infrastructure e.g. lack of space for the staff and visitors, toilet facilities, lock up room, water supply etc. They, like CWC, seat within the chamber of PO;
- Pendency of cases owing to non- submission reports by Police & PO;
- Office set up with computer linking facility, services of stenographer, telephone facility data entry operator etc have been lacking;
- Lack of awareness about JJ standards & justicing mechanism
- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role of JJB.

▪ **Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU):**

Though SJPU 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.

The Child Welfare Officers (CWOs) under SJPU has been notified 5th March 2010 and the 2nd officers of 8 Police Stations of Kokrajhar have been designated by the Superintendent of Police. The CWOs are not clear of their role in functioning of SJPU. They also lack basic knowledge about its role, responsibilities and execution of the law. A comprehensive training on Juvenile Justice System should be organized to the higher level officer to orient them with the statutory mandates of the law.

▪ **Ineffective Probation System:**

Although there is a Probation Officer in the district, 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 can neither visit the JJB nor the police keep any track of the PO of the district to undertake follow-up visits. In such a situation, it is difficult to promote de-institutionalization and restorative justice in the State. Procedural and communication gap has largely been observed among the PO, Police, Judiciary, and Local Government. Sometimes PO is not given adequate time for reporting and they do not have ready access to Govt. transport for the field visit. In an earlier study by JPISC, it was found that the POs need role clarity and infrastructural and communication support for better functioning.

▪ **Non-Institutional Care: Non -availability of Services**

In the district there is no recognized Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) to facilitate the placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption, as mandated in the JJ Act, 2000 as amended in 2006. In Assam adoption services are available only in Guwahati metropolitan area, while vast parts of Assam are still out of its effective reach. Notwithstanding the presence of Missionary of Charity (MOC) in some districts like Tinsukia, Jorhat which provide institutional care to abandoned children, the status regarding placement children in adoption is very poor, as the only Guwahati MOC is licensed to provide adoption. CWCs find it very difficult to deal with such children as SAA does not exist in most of the districts. The incidents of unlawful adoption are on the rise. The programme for sponsorship and foster care for providing family based non-institutional care is yet to start in the state. The people of tribe belt of Kokrajhar practice the adoption by using the Customary Law. It is showed that they Boro and other tribes neither come to the town nor visit any SAA for adoption. It is done within their own territory.

The state intervention in promotion of adoption, as a measure for the permanent rehabilitation of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children in a family environment, has been limited. Monitoring, regulating and promoting the concept and practice of ethical adoptions in the state are not properly ensured. There is a gap in the knowledge and understanding level among the CWC members and functionaries of SAAs regarding the operational procedures for adoption. They lack clarity on their respective roles and are often get absorbed in unhealthy competition. In absence of advocacy and awareness programmes in districts, community people are either ignorant about the meaning and concept of various forms of non-institutional alternative care or has a wrong information. Dearth of statistics and facts about orphan and abandoned children in Assam is also a gap for promoting alternative care through out the district as well as state. Very recently a mapping of such vulnerable children has been commissioned by the Social Welfare Dept. with the help of CDPOs, Supervisors and the Anganwadi Workers of ICDS projects.

▪ Intervention by NGOs:

The Nedan Foundation deals with child victims of trafficking. The North East Research and Social Networking, the Discovery Club, the LWS provide non-institutional care to the children and also work upon the child health. The Green World Harvest NGO, the Rural Unemployment Youth Development Association and Sunshine Charity Mission work for the child rights. These organizations also provide health support to the children.

Project Aashwas is a joint initiative launched by the Assam police and UNICEF to help children who are victims of insurgency, resume their education. It was launched in November 2001; the total no. of beneficiaries till August 2011 is 231. The scholarship funds for the children come from the National Foundation for Communal Harmony. Those covered by the first phase of the project include 32 children from Kokrajhar, one of the districts worst hit by insurgency, and 30 children from Kamrup.

Barring the Aashwas project in the Kokrajhar, no concerted effort has yet been initiated for providing sponsorship support to families through supervised financial assistance as a preventive measure to keep children within families and remain protected. These children will be prevented from becoming destitute / vulnerable, running away, forced into child marriage, forced into child work, etc. Following are some examples of civil society intervention in the district:

Alayaran Anath Ashram

The most significant priority of the organization is in rehabilitating the mighty little souls who are orphaned by human cruelty during Bodoland Movement. So, to bring the children of the victimized family under their able care, Alayaran Anath Ashram was established in the year 2006 at Debargaon, Kokrajhar. The orphanage was first started with 53 children and now has increased to 215 (129 boys & 86 girls). The organization is open to needy children irrespective of caste, creed and religion. Since its inception, Alayaran has worked to bring up the children in the best possible manner, focusing on their education, nutrition, hygiene and health and overall development of each and every child. There are two hostels – one meant for the boys and other for the girls with adequate facilities. All the children are encouraged and provided with facilities to take part in extra-curricular events like games and sports, art and craft, music, dance etc. which have been integrated with their regular activities. The caretakers also inculcate in these kids the importance of service, being helpful and discipline and grow up to become good citizens in life.

NEDAN Foundation

It has emerged through common vision shared by trained Social Work Professionals to work with poorest and voiceless ethnic communities living in the far-flung un-reach villages of north-east region of India. Presently NEDAN Foundation directly works in the north east region particularly at Bodoland Territorial Council, (BTC) Assam.

NEDAN's vision is to build a society marked by development, equality, peace and respect for human rights for all sections, where youth are involved in all developmental interventions - from bringing about peace to overall holistic and sustainable development perspectives and vision. NEDAN's projects area and base is at Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC). However, NEDAN also work in other north east region through network partners. NEDAN's philosophy and belief is that youth's collective action will bring societal change in north east. NEDAN is committed to empower youth, women and girls on various issues such as human rights, trafficking of women and children, livelihoods, gender, sexuality, reproductive & sexual health (RSH), HIV / AIDS. Environment etc. to enable them as equal decision makers in the developmental process and peace building in the north east region. NEDAN attempts to provide youth a forum and platform for creating a developmental vision and conscience through which they will endeavour to build networking between north east youth groups and the national and international youth forum.

They play a crucial role in addressing the issue of trafficking in the region and have contributed to the prevention and rehabilitation of rescued trafficked girls and women through their project - Weaving Destination with the aim: Towards Weaving a Glorious Future for Bodoland.

Source: Juvenile Justice Newsletter, April, 2011

▪ Lack of protection programme for the street children, child labour, trafficked children, children of CSWs, migrant children, CDWs etc.:

The present street children programme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt of India only covers Guwahati and Nagaon (with open shelter only at Guwahati). There is a distinct need for more homes, considering the survivors of trafficking as Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP). These homes need to set up in the far flung 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 and no specialized care facilities for children who are mentally challenged. Issues related to drug abuse, HIV/AIDS etc needs more attention. On the basis of the information provided by the GRP and RPF, there are no platform children roaming in and around the Kokrajhar platform during day or night.

▪ **CHILDLINE: Intervention, outreach, referral, restoration etc.:**

CHILDLINE services are restricted only to Guwahati and its surroundings. Other parts of Assam do essentially need the services of CHILDLINE.

▪ **National Child Labour Project (NCLP):**

There is no NCLP school run by the Labour Department in Kokrajhar. The Labour Commissioner stated that the child labour in Kokrajhar is not very extensive.

▪ **Programmes for socially excluded children:**

At present there is no particular state sponsored activity to address the health and nutrition of the children living in the IDP camps. The living conditions in the relief camps are unhygienic and IDPs starve for days due to irregular supply of rations. There is a dearth of school and health care facilities.

▪ **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 justicing mechanism is still in its formative stage.

Overall Comments on the need for child protection services in the District:

- No Home for either JCL or CNCP under JJ Act;
- The SJPU is not set up yet. Only the notification for CWOs has been done;
- There is no SAA or any sort of alternative care facilities within the district;
- No CHILDLINE;
- No NCLP school, however the report of Labour Commissioner indicated that there is minimal no. of child labour is found within the district;
- Separate room need to be provided to JJB & CWC with adequate furniture and facilities;
- Tea garden owners do not employ children below 14 years, but 14-18 is common. But the Labour Commissioner does not have any concrete data on it;
- There is no Shelter Home, where the rescued children can be placed for immediate need and support;
- The children of migrants' brick kilns labours do not get health care support or ICDS facilities.

Observation by the Interviewer:

- Some of the information is based on Kokrajhar district under Assam Govt. and some are based on the data maintained as per BTC area. This made some information overlapping or disorganized, for eg. Information related to DRDA.
- Kalyan Ashram, an NGO, runs a Home for the orphan children. But they have not applied for Homes under JJ Act under ICPS,
- Another NGO, Alayron, runs Home for orphan girls and boys with a huge complex with good accommodation and facilities. They can also be referred to the Dept. to give license under JJ Act.
- The development part of the district is over viewed by the BTC (Bodo Territory Council). So while working on the child protection issues the BTC needs to be informed and involved to execute the programme and planning properly and effectively.
- The civil unrest of this district is an issue, where to intervene would be a little difficult.
- There is an emergent need to launch ICDS centre in Brick kilns.

Action Plan for child protection in Kokrajhar:

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
District Child Protection Unit							
1. Structures - Setting Up the DCPU and other structures							
	Formation of DCPU, Executive Committee, Governing Body, BLCPC, VLCPC	1	Brief guidance note to district administrations from SCPS on initiating DCPU	SCPS, DCPO	District HQ	Oct. - Nov. 2011	
		2	Workshop / Meeting at the District Level	SCPS, DCPO Dist. Admin	Dist HQ	Nov. 2011	
		3	Ensure notification	Dist Admin	Dist	Nov. - Dec. 2011	
		4	Identify Premises	Dist Admin / DCPU	Dist HQ	Dec. 2011 - Jan. 2012	
		5	Procure office furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories	Dist Admin / DCPU / SCPS / SPSU	Dist / State	Feb. - Apr. 2012	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
		6	Conduct first meetings of the BLCPCs and VLCPCs	DCPU	Block HQ / GP / Village	Apr. 2012	
2. Needs Assessment							
	Situation Analysis and mapping of needs and services for Child protection		i. Undertake survey of the current child protection services available in the district, their adequacy, their spread/coverage, major gaps/challenges, new services needed, where it is needed(un-served areas) etc in The district ii. resource mapping , preparation of resource directory, iii. child tracking etc iv. Mapping and dissemination of alternative care district wide	DCPU, SCPS, NGOs	Entire District	By Dec,2011	
3. Recruitment and Orientation for the DCPU							
	Recruitment of Staff at DCPU	1	Develop recruitment guidelines (ToR) in consultation with DSW, DCPU	DSW / SCPS / SPSU	State	Done	
		2	Formation of Selection Committee	DCPU / DCPC	Dist HQ	Done	
		3	Selection of Candidates	DCPU / DCPC	Dist HQ	Done	
	Orientation and Capacity Building of newly recruited	1	Induction Module and Training Materials	DCPU/ SCPS /NIPCCD/ UNICEF / Experts	Dist. HQ	Oct. - Nov. 2011	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
	staff at DCPU	2	Identification of Trainers and ToT	do	State / Divisional	Oct. – Nov. 2011	
		3	Orientation Programme, followed by series of Capacity Building Trainings	do	Dist HQ / Divisional	Nov. – Dec. 2011	
4. District Level Initiatives							
1. Orientations, Capacity Building and Trainings							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>District Level Orientation</u> of concerned departments on ICPS – DSW, ICDS, Education / SSA / Health / Police;▪ <u>Block Level Orientation</u> of concerned departments on ICPS – DSW, ICDS, Education, SSA / Health / Police;▪ <u>Dist / PS Level Orientation</u> of Police on CP issues as part of DCPU;▪ <u>Block / GP /Village Level Sensitization</u> Programme for Community, members of the allied system e.g.	1	Orientation Training Module, Training Materials and IEC; District specific IEC as required; Development of folk media contents as per requirements	DCPU/ SCPS /NIPCCD/ UNICEF / Experts/ Local NGOs	State, District	Nov. Dec. 2011	
		2	Identification of Trainers and ToT Identification of folk media groups and their trainings	DCPU	District / Divisional	Dec. 2011	
		3	Conduct of sensitizations, Trainings, Camps and Public Awareness Programmes	DCPU / BLCPC / VLCPC/Experts Do	Block / GP / Village	Jan. – Feb. 2012	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
	Panchayats, Schools, Media and others ▪ Awareness programmes						
5. Statutory Bodies - CWC, JJB, SJPU (Formation, Infrastructure, Capacity Building)							
	Nominations and Appointments to CWC, JJB, SJPU as laid down in JJ Act	1	Call for Applications;	DSW, Govt of Assam, DCPU	As per provisions of JJ Act	Done	
		2	Review and Forward for Appointment			Done	
		3	Appointment of Members			Done	
	Staff and Infrastructure	1	Making proper provisions for infrastructure for CWC & JJB (renting premises as required)	do	District HQ and PS Level (SJPU)	By Nov. 2011	
		2	² Appointment of 2 Social Workers at DCPU to support SJPU's and Assistants at CWC and JJB	do		By Nov. 2011	
		3	Providing Office Furniture, Equipment, Computer and other Accessories	do		By Nov. 2011	
6	Capacity Building & Supportive Supervision						
	Capacity Building & Supportive Supervision	1	Training Module and Training Materials	SCPS/ DCPU/ UNICEF/ NIPCCD / High Court	State / Dist.	Nov,2011	
		2	Identification of Trainers & ToT	SCPS/ DCPU/ NIPCCD / High Court	State / Dist.	Dec. 2011)	

² Could be clubbed with recruitment for the DCPU

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
		3	Orientation Programme (for new members), and series of Capacity Building Trainings for all Members of CWC, JJB, SJPU. Organize training at the State and District level on the provisions of the 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.	SCPS/ NIPCCD/ High Court/Experts	Dist HQ, Blocks	To Start from Jan,2012	
	Advocacy & Awareness		i. Public awareness, sensitization and mobilization of parents, caregivers, community and other actors in civil society ii. Facilitating the NGOs for setting up children's home, after care provision, observation home, adoption agency, children's institution at state and district level for children in extremely difficult situations; iii. Generate public awareness on procedures for adoption and 24-	SCPS/ DCPU/ NIPCCD/ High Court/ Experts/ NGOs	All Blocks	To start from Jan,2012	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			<p>hour open shelters to provide all the basic facilities required, specially availability of shelter, food and mainstream education</p> <p>iv. Awareness on laws relating to children, particularly the Child Marriage Prohibition Act, PNDT Act, ITPA, Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of Children) Act, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, amongst others</p> <p>v. Use media for regular dissemination of information regarding services available for children in distress</p> <p>vi. Comprehensive media campaign on child protection will be launched through all the means of mass media including television, newspapers, periodicals, magazines, cinema halls, radio, etc. The campaign will include advertisements in newspapers,</p>				

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			periodical, magazines, etc. on child protection issues and services; printing and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials like Posters, Pamphlets/handbills, Booklets, etc. on child protection issues;				
	Sensitization Programme for members of the Allied System		Focus on rights of the child, protection issues and services available as well as their roles and responsibilities towards Children. The members of allied Systems include viz. police, judiciary, health care system, education system, transport, labour and telecommunication departments, media, corporate sector, teachers, elected representatives and members of community,	SCPS/ DCPU/ NIPCCD/ High Court/ Experts/ NGOs	All Blocks	To start from Jan,2012	
7. Institutional Care (Govt. and NGO run Institutions)							
	<u>Refurbishment</u> of existing Children's Institutions.	1	³ Completion of Situational Analysis with findings of standards and adequacy of available institutions (Go and NGO)	SCPS/ DCPU/ NGOs	Across District	Dec,2011	

³ The Assessment / Situational Analysis will also include the assessment of need of a "Specialized Unit" for children with special needs as per ICPS provisions.

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
		2	Notification of District Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Dist Admin, DCPU and DSW	Dist HQ, State	April 2012	
		3	Assessment of the nature of up-gradation work required on priorities basis and report by the District Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Across District	April 2012 onwards	
		4	Recruitment of additional staff in GO Institutions as per ICPS norms	DSW, DCPU		Mar,2012	
		5	Organize training for the Care givers of Children's Institutions, on the standards of care, home management, counselling, reporting and documentation, case management, convergence of services, role of the stakeholders at various levels etc. and also on ICPS; its contents; scope and reach, key strategies, proposed activities, and expected outcomes, the service delivery mechanism of ICPS	DSW, DCPU	Both Go and NGO service providers		
8	<u>Establishment of new</u> institutions for CNCP and JCL	1	Establishment of two Children's home one each for boys and girls to be	DSW/DCPU	Dist	March,2013	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			run by the Govt./NGOs				
		2	Establishment of two Observation home one each for boys and girls to be run by the Govt.	DSW/DCPU	Dist	March,2013	
9	<u>Registration and Recognition</u> to NGO run Institutions	1	Giving recognition to Homes run by NGO under JJA (Sec 34 ©) in rented / own premises	SCPS / DCPU /SARA	Across District	Jan. – Apr. 2012	
		2	Notification for inviting NGOs to establish Homes under JJA	do	Across District	Jan. – Apr. 2012	
8. Non-Institutional and Alternative Care							
	Adoption	1	Establishing at least one SAA and Registration (as required)	SCPS / SARA / DCPU / CWC	District	Mar. 2012	
		2	Develop linkages with the nearby SAA in the adjacent District by the Govt. or in collaboration with NGOs	DCPU	Dist / neighbouring	ongoing	
		3	Appointment of SAA as the Cradle Baby Reception Centre	DCPU	Dist / neighbouring	May 2012	
		4	Capacity Building of DCPU, CWC and SSA on CARA Guidelines, Child Protection, JJ Act and Adoption related Legislation	SCPS /DCPU /SARA	Dist / Divisional	By June,2012	
	Foster-Care and Sponsorship	1	Formulation & Notification of Sponsorship and Foster Care Guidelines (as per	DSW / SCPS /DCPU/SAA / SARA	State	On going	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			ICPS Implementation Manual)				
		2	Notification of the District Foster Care & Sponsorship Approval Committee (FCSAC) (as per ICPS Guidelines)	DC/ DCPU/ SARA	District	Mar. 2012	
		3	Capacity Building of DCPU, FCSAP and CWC on Sponsorship and Foster Care Guidelines	SCPS / DCPU	State / Divisional	Apr. - July 2012	
		4	District Sponsorship and Foster Care Fund	DCPU / SCPS	District		
		5	Encouraging Panchayats / CBOs to refer deserving families to apply for assistance under Sponsorship and Foster Care	DCPU / BLCPC / VLCPC	District	May 2012 onwards (3 months)	
	After-Care Programme	1	Formulate After-Care Guidelines as per JJ Act / Rules	DSW / SCPS	State	On going	
		2	Identification of suitable NGO as Child Care Institute (CCI) to provide After-Care Services	DCPU	District	Dec. 2011	
		3	Setting up the After-Care Fund	DCPU	District		
		4	Capacity Building CCI, CWC, JJB on After-Care	DCPU	District	Throughout the year on periodic basis	
		5	Capacity Building of CWC and JJB of	DCPU	District	Through the year on	

Name of the District: KOKRAJHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			After Care Option			periodic basis	
9. Supervision and Monitoring, Networking and Coordination							
	Strengthen Block and Village CPCs for Better Convergence and effective Monitoring. Ensure active participation from PRI, ICDS, SHGs, SSA, Police, Judiciary, Cooperatives, NGOs	1	Strengthen capacities of the Village & Block Level CPCs by way of Trainings & Sensitization	DCPU	District / Block / GP Level	June - Aug. 2012	
		2	Influence Membership to Block & Village CPC to ensure convergence at each level	DCPU, BLCPC, VLCPC	Block / GP / Village Level	July - Sep. 2012	
10.Recommendations							
	Open Shelters for Street Children		Following Situational Analysis, identify suitable NGOs as per requirement to run at least two projects preferably in Dibrugarh town.	SCPS/DCPU	As required	June 2012	

Dealing with children affected by civil unrest/strife

- Mapping of children
- District authorities should issue birth certificates / official identification to children as soon as possible.
- District authorities should liaise with panchayats to do this.
- District authorities must do a basic count of children affected by civil unrest, whether forced migrants or children in their original homes, which:
 - (i) is disaggregated by age and gender
 - (ii) Counts disabled children and level of disability
 - (iii) Estimates the number of children out of school

Dealing with forced migrant children

- District authorities should survey families who have migrated in the wake of the unrest
- District authorities shall issue new identity documents or replace documents lost during displacement, without unreasonable conditions.
- District authorities should immediately issue cards / documents that entitles forced migrant families to civil supplies. This should not depend upon previous identity documents.
- Heads of households should be allowed to issue a declaration to the effect that the family, including children, has been forced to migrate, or has been internally displaced as a result of civil unrest, and identity for the purposes of ration and other basic entitlements should be issued based on this declaration.
- Children in families forced to migrate must have safe access to:
 - i. Essential food and potable water
 - ii. Basic shelter and housing
 - iii. Appropriate clothing
 - iv. Essential medical services and sanitation
- Forced migrant families should have access to employment schemes such as Mahatma GandhiNREGS
- Forced migrant families should be eligible immediately for BPL cards.
- District authorities must ensure emergency service provision in camps, to cover:
 - i. Health
 - ii. Food and nutrition
 - iii. Schooling
- To the extent possible, district authorities should provide psychiatric help to children suffering from trauma
- Current mental health services in government hospitals should be scaled up

The State Government should develop a community based mental health program. Community-based mental health interventions should be based on an assessment of existing services and an understanding of the socio-cultural context.

Ensure Civil and Political Rights

- Children suspected of or accused of unlawful activity in areas of civil unrest should be brought before a JJB rather than an adult court.
- CWC members should visit, and must be allowed access to, adult jails to ensure that there are no children in adult facilities.

Prevent children being separated from families.

- District authorities must ensure that all households have access to basic relief supplies and other services, including education
- Awareness of ways to prevent separation should be raised among government personnel, such as teachers and health workers.

- 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 civil unrest are living.
- 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.
- Government agencies must pay special attention to the health, nutrition, education and psycho-social needs of separated or unaccompanied children.

Action Plan for Anti trafficking Activities:

The key target of this intervention is to address the trafficking of children for labour and into other worse forms of exploitation. The attempt will be made to establish strong functional linkage between the Panchayat members in the source areas and to ensure active response from them in terms of addressing the issue at their level ensuring community involvement to provide an impetus to the project.

The project intervention essentially looks at direct work with children, to provide them with opportunities and prevent them from getting into domestic labour and providing vocational training to children who are not inclined towards education. It will work with adult groups – parents and other community adults to make them aware of the problems of child domestic labour and explore income generation opportunities to improve the family's economic status. The project has a substantial advocacy component to be carried out by children and adults...aimed at making child domestic work socially and culturally unacceptable.

In terms of direct intervention, it is important to initiate Bridge Course Centres, Remedial Coaching (RC) centres and Vocational Training units in source areas. Project will be implemented in partnership with PRI and other community based organizations. PRI & CBO's will support the project teams through providing logistic support for setting up BCC and RC centres. Representatives from CBO's especially college students who are a part of the Anti Trafficking Committees in different villages will be involved in managing / running the RC centres.

Program intervention strategy will based on the following lines:

- Formation of Anti Trafficking Committee (ATC) with PRI initiatives
- Creating good relation with Child Line and Women Help Line (These services need to be initiated soon)
- Formation of various group and association in order to negotiate with the Government for ensuring child protection. Communicate with Govt. officials at different levels, representatives of political parties and resource persons
- Publishing of incidence in newspapers on child trafficking, child labor, child marriage etc.
- Active participation with different Network & Alliances for ensuring child protection rights.
- Collaborate with govt.'s departments for ensuring child protection rights.
- Motivate youth organization for ensuring child protection rights

A. Involvement of PRIs:

- i. The program will be implemented with the active involvement and support of PRIs (Gram Panchayat & Panchayat Samity). The key target of the pilot intervention is to bring critical awareness among the PRI members and build capacity to take up similar initiatives to prevent women and adolescent girls from various social issues like; discrimination, violence, trafficking, sexual exploitation, early marriage, dowry etc.

B. Involvement of ICDS:

- i. ICDS has a direct and pivotal role in this initiative. The program will be mainly implemented with the help of ICDS network and cooperation from the CDPO of respective block. Sensitization program will be conducted for the respective block Anganwadi Workers and the Supervisors where CDPO will play the role of a resource person. Rescued and repatriated children to be integrated with the Kishori Shakti Yojna (program for adolescent girls) scheme under ICDS who will get the benefit of vocational training and support through this scheme.

C. Involvement of Police Administration and Judiciary people:

Police administration and the judiciary people have their key roles in this connection. Sensitization workshop as well as consultation programs will be conducted with Police administration and Judiciary people.

D. Capacity Building:

Training:

- Residential training on life skills education for the project staffs
- Life skills training for adolescent team leaders
- Training on child rights for children's groups members
- Pre-vocational craft training on various trades for the children of higher age group.
- Capacity building program with PRI members
- Capacity building program with all AWWs and Supervisors.

Meeting / Sensitization:

- Sensitization program with the various stakeholders viz. PRIs, Police, ICDS personnel, Press/Media, Govt. Duty Bearers, CBOs/NGOs
- Block level consultation program.
- District level consultation program with the District level stakeholders.
- Sensitization workshops for the Police administration.
- Panchayat / Gram Sansad level sensitization workshops for Panchayat members (stake holder) will be organized once in a year. In each workshop 30 Panchayat members & staff of respective Panchayat will participate.

E. Prevention and Rehabilitation:

- a. Rescue and repatriation activities will be ensured with the cooperation and collaboration with police administration and other help line networks available in the area.
- b. Bridge Course Centres will be formed at GP level to bridge the gap in the path of education for drop out

and then they will be mainstreamed in schools.

- c. Provision for Vocational Training for adolescents based on the interest and considering the viability of each trade.

F. Dissemination of IEC (Information, Education & Communication) Materials:

Dissemination through leaflets & brochures, banners, Hoardings, Cinema/Cable TV slides in different forums / platforms on the issue. Organise *Street corners and Exhibition stalls for various fairs.*

G. Community based events:

Organise village, GP, Block and district level sensitization / Consultations with different stakeholders

H. Formation of District Advisory Board:

There will an advisory board formed for this purpose mainly to oversee the functional aspects of this pilot intervention, provide technical inputs as and when required and also monitor the progress of the work. Proposed Board members are: Savadhipati as Chairperson, Deputy Commissioner as Vice Chairperson, District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), District Programme Officer (DPO), District Probation Officer and the other representatives from respective Blocks and from NGOs.

I. Child Protection Committee at GP level:

In each Gram Panchayat a Child Protection Committee [CPC] will be formed which will be headed by the GP Pradhan and represented by the CDPO, BMOH, OC/IC, School Teacher and other influential personalities/Child Developmental professionals. In this initiative all the Gram Panchayat of the Block and police department will be the key stakeholder for prolonged and sustainable impact of the project.

Child Protection Committees will play a significant role especially in combating child trafficking by utilizing the police network and other available helpline network and simultaneously continue awareness building among all the masses through PRI and ICDS network.

Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation:

Committees at the district block and village/ward level will be formed for monitoring of activities at the respective levels. District Child Protection Unit shall monitor and supervise all the child protection programmes. District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) shall monitor the implementation of ICPS on the basis of district-specific indicators in alliance with:

1. Members from allied government departments like health, education, labour, housing, judiciary, home, railways etc.
2. Members of local bodies like PRIs, ULBs

3. Members of voluntary organizations and civil society. Similar committees at the Block and Village/Ward level have to be formed for proper implementation of programme on designed indicators and to ensure mid course corrections.
4. 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.

Reporting and Documentation

Reports on status of implementation of the programmes at the district level are to be submitted on quarterly basis to the State Child Protection Society and State Adoption Cell. It is important to maintain and update records of children in institutions and children who are placed in alternative care. All financial documents will be preserved for scrutiny by the SCPS and all personnel and accounting registers will be maintained at DCPU for inspection by SCPS. Information regarding individual care plan for children to be placed under sponsorship and foster care will be maintained in a register. Best practices need to be documented. Reporting will ensure ready availability of information and an authentic database which helps in realistic planning and designing of child protection activities and ensure greater accountability in managing the affairs of DCPU. Reports will also facilitate sharing information with other districts within and outside the state.

Annexure

Kokrajhar census population Kokrajhar census population

Description	<u>2011</u>	<u>2001</u>
Actual Population	886,999	843,243
Male	452,965	433,360
Female	434,034	409,883
Population Growth	5.19%	14.49%
Area Sq. Km	3,169	3,169
Density/km2	280	266
Proportion to Assam Population	2.85%	3.16%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	958	946
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	951	955
Average Literacy	66.63	52.29
Male Literacy	73.44	61.01
Female Literacy	59.54	43.06
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	131,865	151,341
Male Population (0-6 Age)	67,584	77,398
Female Population (0-6 Age)	64,281	73,943
Literates	503,178	4,797,838
Male Literates	283,026	2,703,912
Female Literates	220,152	2,093,926
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.87%	17.95%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.92%	17.86%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.81%	18.04%

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	93.83 %	6.17 %
Total Population	832,249	54,750

Male Population	424,621	28,344
Female Population	407,628	26,406
Sex Ratio	960	932
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	952	938
Child Population (0-6)	126,660	5,205
Male Child(0-6)	64,898	2,686
Female Child(0-6)	61,762	2,519
Child Percentage (0-6)	15.22 %	9.51 %
Male Child Percentage	15.28 %	9.48 %
Female Child Percentage	15.15 %	9.54 %
Literates	459,155	44,023
Male Literates	259,109	23,917
Female Literates	200,046	20,106
Average Literacy	65.07 %	88.85 %
Male Literacy	72.03 %	93.21 %
Female Literacy	57.84 %	84.17 %

Institutional care for Children in Need of Care and Protection and Children in Conflict with the Law:

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Institution	Target group	Capacity	Service provided
1.	Kalyan Ashram, Gosaigaon	Orphan children	Boys: 50	Residential home for the orphans. i.e., for boys.
2.	Birgwsri Chhatri Niwas, Gosaigaon Dhubri Bibhag, Kokrajhar	CNCP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential educational support till HS Vocational training
3.	Christian Mission, Gosaigaon	Orphan children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical training to children below 18.
4.	Adim Bharatiya Sewa Sangha, Kokrajhar Town	Orphan children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education

Sl. No.	Name and address of the Institution	Target group	Capacity	Service provided
5.	Aleyaron Orphan Home, Deborgaon	Orphan children of communal disharmony	Boys: 150 Girls: 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free residential support Education
6.	Shakti Ashram, Fakiragram	CNCP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works for the tribal or backward classes, AGP on child protection, Sensitization programme on health and hygiene

Profile of the District:

Name of the District	Kokrajhar
No. of Sub-divisions	1. Kokrajhar 2. Gossaigaon
No. of Blocks with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Kokrajhar 2. Dotoma 3. Sidli-Chirang (partly) 4. Hitadhura (partly) 5. Kochugaon 6. Gossaingaon
No. of GPs – with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Jharbari 2. Ramfalbil 3. Sialbari 4. Gaubari 5. Bashbari 6. Gossaigaon 7. Ranisundari 8. Nangal-bhanga 9. Thaikajhora 10. Subaijhar 11. Dalowabari 12. Magurmari 13. Bhatipara 14. Tamarhat 15. Kamandanga 16. Chotoguma

	17. Malaguri 18. Goladangi 19. Polashguri
No. of villages under each GP (Use separate sheet)	Total No. of village under BTC area = 1182
No. of Municipalities	Kokrajhar Municipality Board - 1 Gossaigaon Town Committee - 1

Services for Children:

No of ICDS Projects	8 (5 full & 3 partly)			
No of AWCs	1931			
No of AWWs	1862			
No of CDPOs	8 (5 CDPOs in full charge & 3 in partly)			
No of Supervisors	77			
No of children attending pre-school education under ICDS Scheme				
Education				
No of Schools (Block-wise data)				
▪ PPS:	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	1	0	0	0
Total	1			
▪ PS:	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	340	623	412	554
Total	1929			
▪ MMS:	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	66	132	75	80
Total	353			
▪ HS:	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	12	16	5	15
Total	48			
No of Colleges	Govt.	Govt. aided	Private	Deprecate Junior Collage
	1	2	3	3
Total	12			
Gross Enrolment Ratio				
▪ Classes I - IV	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	105.1	103.1	108.4	110.7
▪ Classes V - VIII	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	99.6	89.7	92.7	89.7
Gross Drop-Out Ratio				
▪ Classes I - IV	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar

	0	25.5	0.8	4.9
▪ Classes V – VIII	Dotoma	Gossaigaon	Kachugaon	Kokrajhar
	5.2	29.7	4.7	5.2
Does the SSA run KGBV Schools in the District?	Yes			
No of Residential Schools in each block including SC/BC Hostels				
No of Girls enrolled in such schools				
No of Vocational Centres				
Health				
Hospitals	Dist Hospital = 1		SD Hospital = 1	
PHCs (SHC/UPHC/BPHC/CHC)	47			
Sub-centers	160			
Children affected by HIV	Male: 1	Female: 2	Total = 3	

Information about Functioning of CWC:

Contact details of all members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Contact No.	Address	Member since when
1.	Dr. Phanindra Nat Narzaree (Chairperson)	M	9435026145 03661-295644	Retd. Joint Director of Health Service Near Law College, Ward - 8. Kokrajhar	June 2011
2.	Mr. Hareswar Basumatary (Member)	M	8011335833 03661-276406	Retd. D.S.P. Bagansali, Ward - 7. Kokrajhar	June 2011
3.	Mr. Hiren Chandr Das (Member)	M	9854291108	Retd. Lecturer of History Railway Station Road, Ward - 6. Kokrajhar	June 2011
4.	Mr. Pratul Kr. Das (Member)	M	9435483449	Retd. Lecturer of Economics Rash Mela Field, Ward - 6. Kokrajhar	June 2011
5.	Mrs. Sarala Daimary (Member)	F	9864093229 03661-270319	Baganshali, Ward - 7. Kokrajhar	June 2011

- Place of holding the proceedings: DSWO office
- Frequency of sitting the committee: Twice a week, Monday and Thursday.
- Timing: From 11:00 am to 4:00 pm.

- Manner of producing children before the CWC: In most of the cases the CWOs of respective Police Station produce the children in the Committee. Sometimes the resource person NCPCR also does the same.
- Problems/difficulties with which a child is produced before the CWC?
There is no Home, neither for JCL nor for CNCP, where children can be placed for a while or more.
- No established mechanism for tracing the family of the child. Mostly Police has to bear this responsibility
- No established mechanism to deal with the challenged children/Children affected by HIV/AIDS? Where do you place them?
- No cases are pending before the CWC
- Where did you place the children during pending of enquiry in the last 12 months?
-

Sl. No.	Place	No. of children
1.	Children's Home	Nil
2.	Fit Institution/Person	Nil
3.	Restored	5 children
4.	Others	1 trafficked girl was sent to Jhalukbari Observation Home, Guwahati

- No child has been declared free for adoption by the CWC
- No established mechanism for restoration of children from other States
- No child from other countries has been dealt with
- No established mechanism for follow up activities for reintegrated children.
- Additional trainings are required for the members on JJ Act 2000 and other child related issues.
- Suggestions
 - Infrastructure for seating arrangement of the Committee,
 - Vehicle provision for the members of the Committee,
 - Budgetary allocation to meet up the exigency expenditure o CWC,
 - Action may be taken for Notification for registration of NGOs working in the filed of child protection under JJ Act,
 - A State-wise Home and NGOs working in the field of child protection and also run Homes under the provision of JJ Act.

Information about Functioning of JJB:

- Contact details of all members of JJB:

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Address	Ph. No	Member since when
1.	Mr. C. Chaturvedi Principal Magistrate	M	SDJM, Court Building, Kokrajhar	03661- 276731	14.09.2011
2.	Dr. G.K. Daimari	M	Kokrajhar	9435026144	09.09.2011
3.	Ms. Sushila Bramha	F	Kokrajhar	9435701524	09.09.2011

- JJB was formed in 2006. The new Board has been formed in September 2011.
- Place of holding the proceedings: In the room within the premises of DSWO & DCPO office, , where CWC seats on alternative day.
- Frequency of meeting: Thrice a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- Timing: The JJB seats from 2:00 pm onwards.
- There was no Principal Magistrate since last 3 years. The Principal Magistrate has joined on 14th September 2011.
- No of pending cases: 21
- No of pending cases for more than a year: 18 cases.
- Manner of producing the child before the JJB: The Child Welfare Officer.
- In absence of JJB, the children are being produced before the SDJM.
- Investigating officer of the Police inform the guardian of the child.
- The Police are given the responsibility for tracking the family.
- The cooperation from the Police & PO is good.
- Children are apprehended mostly for petty offences.
- The determination of age of the apprehended children is done by immediate appearance and physical documents. Sometime the Board refer it to medical Board
- The children are mostly from poor economical background.
- The Principal Magistrate has gone through Training on JJ (Care & Protection) Act, 2000 as amended on 2006 before he joined the JJB in Bongaigaon. The training was organized by the Law Dept. of Assam Govt. The members of JJB have not gone through any training on the child protection issues yet.
- Suggestions:
 - The infrastructure needs to be improved and the Board requires a separate room,
 - A data entry operator / peon is a necessary to run JJB properly.

District	No. of New Cases	No. of Cases Disposed	No. of Cases Pending
Kokrajhar	19	12	N.A.

Information about SJPU:

- The notification for designating CWOs in each Police Station has been done by the Police Dept. on 5.3.2010 but the selection of Social Workers in any P.S. territory is still pending.

The CWOs do not use hand-cuff while apprehending a child. Even though they are not supposed to wear the uniform, but in most of the cases it is not followed due to practical Reasons.

- The CWOs has not yet filed any FIR.
- They send a letter to the PO and parents for giving information about the children
- No children from other states/countries have been dealt with
- The interactions with CWC/JJB good and cooperative from other side.
- Newly designated CWOs need training on JJ Act and other related Acts on child protection.