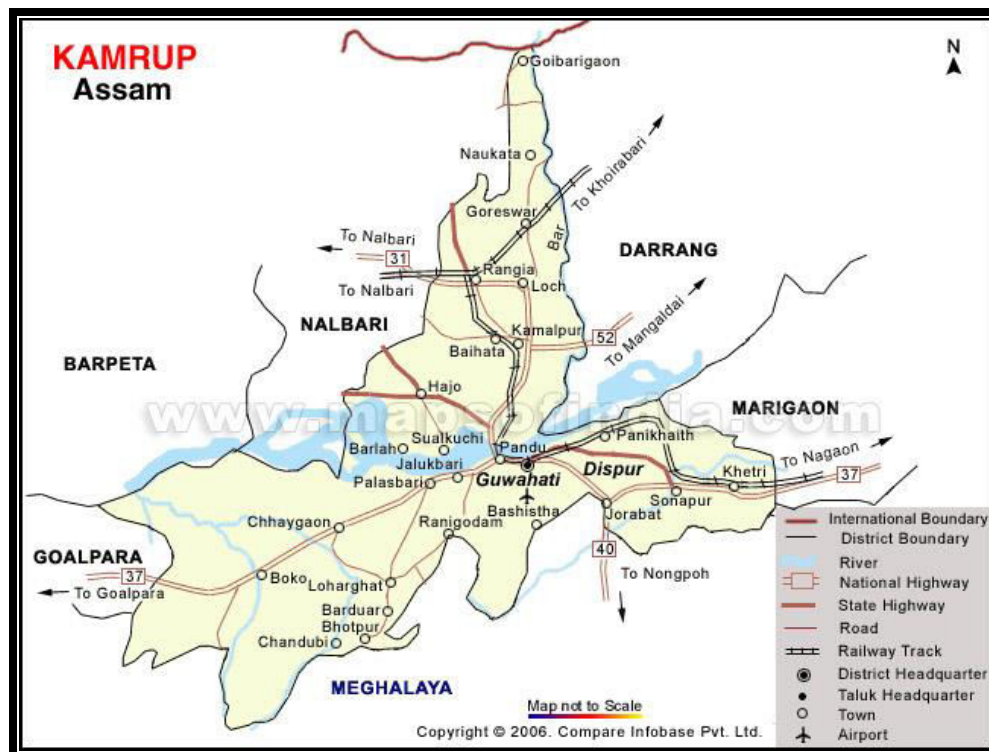


DRAFT NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION PLAN

1. Name of the district: Kamrup Metro



Demography:

Kamrup District is the capital district of Assam. It comprises two sub- divisions namely, Guwahati and Rangia. Below this level, there are 13 Revenue Circles under Guwahati sub-division and 4 Revenue Circles under Rangia sub-division. Furthermore, from developmental angle, the district is divided into 15 Development Blocks. There are 11 Development Blocks in Kamrup Sub-Division and 4 Development Blocks in Rangia Sub-Divisions. Below the block level set-up, there are 178 Gaon Panchayats, each comprising of a number of villages (1422) and governed by local-self bodies. From the angle of Police administration, the district is divided into two Police Districts, namely, Guwahati City District and Kamrup District (for other than city of Guwahati). The district area is divided among 27 Police stations. After the census of 2001 the district has been divided between the Kamrup Metropolitan district and Kamrup District, the former comprising of the metropolitan city of Guwahati and the latter the rest of the district. Both of the district headquarters are located (rather side by side) in the heart of the city of Guwahati.

Demography:

District	Year	Population	Density per Sq.km.	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate
Kamrup	2001	1059578	1689	853	83.21%
Metropolitan	2011	1260419	2010	922	88.66%

The Administrative System of Kamrup Meropolitan District is divided into:

1. Village (Total no of Villages 331)
2. Block (Total no of Blocks 4)
3. Gram Panchayats (Total no of Gaon Panchayats 22)
4. Mouza (Total no. of Mouzas 11)
5. Zilla Parishad (Total no of Zilla Parishad 2)
6. Sub-division: 1

Revenue Circles: 6

1. Sonapur
2. Chandrapur
3. Dispur
4. Guwahati
5. Azara
6. North Guwahati

Police Stations: 21

1. Pnabazar
2. Bharalamukh
3. Jalukbari
4. Azara
5. Paltanbazar
6. Dispur
7. Bhangagarh
8. Basistha
9. Hatigaon
10. Fatasil Ambari
11. Latasil
12. Chandmari
13. Geetanagar
14. Noonmati
15. Khetri
16. Pragjyotishpur
17. Gorchuk
18. Sonapur
19. Satgaon
20. All Women Police Station, Panbazar

21. North Guwahati

1. Population Composition:

District	Total Population 1260419		Per cent urban population		Per cent SC populatio n	Per cent ST populatio n	Per cent Muslim population
Kamrup	Male	Female			6.80%	9.90%	31.68%
	655630	604789	82.90%				
No. of Inhabited Villages	No. of Pre- primary Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of MM Schools	No. of HS Schools	No. of PHC	No. of PHSC	
1422	2121	501	320	49	07	11	
Rural poverty (per cent below poverty line)	Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)		Work Part. Rate (%)	Prop. Of Agri. Labour (%)
21.20%	5	922	88.66%	85.82%		32.42%	14.19%

Education:

	Classes I-IV	Classes V-VIII
Gross Enrollment	159991	130568
Gross Drop out		

District	Blocks	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages
1	Bezera Development Block	1	331
2	Chandrapur Development Block	4	
3	Dimoria Development Block	12	
4	Rani Development Block	5	

2. Profile of Children in the District:

0-6 years		0-14 years		0-18 years	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
60434	60066				
Total: 120500		Total:		Total	
Proportion to total population: 6.56%		Proportion to total population:		Proportion to total population:	

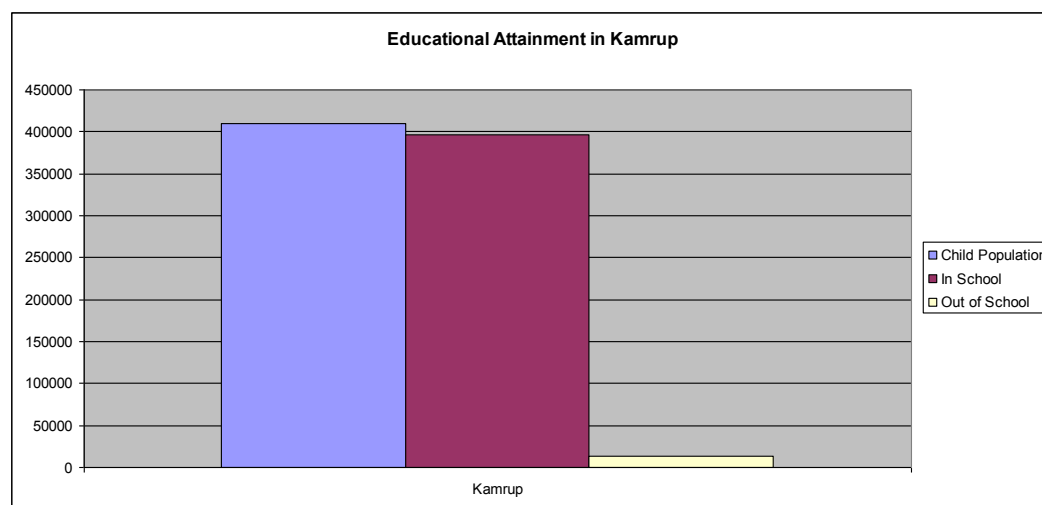
No of ICDS Project	No of sanctioned AWWs	No of functioning AWWs	No of CDPOs	No of Supervisors	No AWWs and Helpers	No of children attending Pre-school education
20	4436	4226	20		4226	

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 Kamrup Metro district is 88.66% which shows a better condition. Among this Gross Literacy rate, literacy rate for male is 91.26% and for female, it is 85.82% i.e. when the literacy rate is taken into account, female literacy rate is as usual lower than male literacy rate across all the communities. The student /teachers ratio in the districts is relatively low in case of lower primary schools but improves a little at the upper primary level.

District	Child Population	In School	Out of School
Kamrup	409801	396707	13094
Total	5595095	5395908	199187

3.20% of total child population in Kamrup Metro district is yet to attain school while the percentage is 3.56% for the whole state of Assam. Hence it can be inferred that Kamrup Metro is little ahead than other districts of Assam in terms of enrolment.¹



¹ <http://www.ssaassam.gov.in/Education%20Statistics.htm>

This achievement is done due to satisfactory Teacher/ Pupil Ratio; in Lower Primary, it is 1: 24.39, in Upper Primary, it is 1: 19.29, in High Schools, it is 1: 28 and in Higher Secondary Schools it is 1: 39

2.1. Children in ICDS:

Integrated Child Development scheme implemented in Kamrup Metro district through 20 Projects. Along with pre-school education, other components of ICDS are being catered to the children through 196 projects and 4226 numbers of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs).

3. Major vulnerabilities of children:

The child population of 0- 6 years in Kamrup Metro is 1, 20, 500 while the total population is 12, 60,419. It implies that this district holds child population of 0- 6 years as 9.56% of total population, According to the Census Report of 2001, the percentage of child population of 0- 6 years to total population of the district of Kamrup Metro is 13.2%, 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 60, 066 compared to 60, 434 boy children; thus, construing Child Sex Ratio (CSR) 993.9 : 1000 (girls: boys)². In accord to Census, 2001, the Child Sex Ratio for child population of 0 to 6 years was 938.6:1000³. So an astonishing incline in CSR for child population of 0 to 6 years has been observed. 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 2011. 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. The sex ratio indicates the gender construction and transition of the society within the district, state as well as country. As compared to the Census, 2001 it shows that the Child Sex Ratio for child population of 0 to 6 years in Kamrup Metro is increasing at a very high rate.

With in 127.84 Sq. Km. area, the over all sex ratio in Kamrup Metro is 922.4:1000 in according to 2011, indicating escalation of 69 points when compared to that of 2001. And while the Child Sex ratio is scaled up to 55 points. The population growth rate from 2001-2011 in the district has been 18.95 per cent compared to the 45.91 per cent growth rate during 1991-2001.

3.1. Child Labor:

The total working children in Assam as per 1991 Census is 327598 of which 67645 are marginal workers and 259953 are main workers⁴. According to 1971 Census the percentage of child

² Source: Census, 2011

³ Source: Census, 2001

⁴ Source: Statistics of Children in India, NIPCCD, 2004

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 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.

Child Domestic Work is widespread in the urban pockets of Assam especially in Guwahati and adjacent pockets. The 1991 census data reports that 6.8 lakh boys and 4.1 lakh girls are engaged in domestic help in the state of Assam. According to CHILDLINE Guwahati, out of every four families in the city of Guwahati there are at least three domestic-helper children and out of every four such children, three of them are girls. Also noteworthy in this connection is that these children belong to the age group of 5-15 years. In a recent study conducted by NESPYM in 15 wards of Guwahati, it was found that 35 per cent of households employed at least one child as full-time residential helper and 59 per cent on part-time basis. The study also found that 69 per cent of boy-child labourers and 37 per cent of girl-child labourers had low Body Mass Index. A UNICEF sponsored study on CDW between the age group 11-14 yrs in Guwahati revealed that the percentage of girls being engaged as domestic help is higher than boys. Only 7.14% of respondents are still continuing school. 13.65% of the respondents complained emotional depression and loneliness while 11.76% of them complained about physical abuse. Dhubri, Barpeta, Goalpara, rural Kamrup are the places from where the CDW usually come to work to Guwahati.

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.

3.2. Child Trafficking:

Due to some endemic factors of Assam like internal strife, frequent occurrence of natural disaster, structural poverty etc, trafficking in Assam is gradually catching up forced many girls mainly from rural areas into sex work, or who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation as domestic labourers. They are particularly at risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and unwanted pregnancy. Their plight has remained unheard and unattended, since ages and they have no other options but to migrate and to follow the people who lure them and assure them good jobs out side the state.

The following data obtained from CHILDLINE illustrates the fact that apart from the girls a large number of boys too are being trafficked mainly for child labour.

District Name	CDW (Employed) Rescued		Trafficked Rescued (CDW & CSE)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kamrup	19	18	8	13
Goalpara	2	3	0	0
Baksa (BTAD)	3	6	0	1
Kokrajahr	0	0	0	1
Shibsagar	2	2	0	0
Jorhat	1	1	0	0
Dhubri	1	1	0	1
Sonitpur	3	3	0	0
Tinsukia	1	1	0	0
Cachar	2	2	0	1
Bongaigaon	1	1	1	1
Golaghat	1	0	0	0
Morigaon	3	0	0	0
Lakhimpur	1	2	0	1
Nagaon	1	4	0	1
Dhemaji	0	2	0	0
Dibrugarh	0	1	0	0
Darrang	1	7	0	0
Barpeta	3	4	0	2
Karbi Anglong	0	1	3	1
Silchar	0	0	1	0
Nalbari	0	1	0	0
Total	45	60	13	23

Rescue of CDW & survivors of Trafficking by CHILDLINE, Ulubari, (Oct'08 - Oct '09)

The district wise cases filed under Sec 366A (Procuration of minor girl) shows that Kamrup (Metro), Sonitpur, Nagaon and Dhubri top the chart in terms of number of cases registered. This data follows a logical trend as both Sonitpur as well as Nagaon are vulnerable districts in terms of trafficking and Kamrup (Metro) is the main transit area of the state. Many girls from Guwahati who are brought in Siliguri are later sold to brothels in various parts of India.

Guwahati city is both a transit as well as destination area. Although 20 years ago, there was no demarcated red light area in Guwahati, now there are a significant number of flying sex workers operating in the city. Some of the areas identified were bars, dhabas, hotels etc at Ganeshguri, Zoo Road Tiniali, Bypass, Sonarpur, other truck parking areas. As per the inputs of DC Kamrup's office, apart from commercial sex workers, a number of girls from so-called upper sections of the society are involved in home-based prostitution.

The following key trafficking routes were identified after analyzing the secondary data, police records, media reports as well as first hand information collected from the NGOs as well as survivors of trafficking

District	Key Source Areas	Transit Areas	Important Destination Areas	Comments
Kamrup	No particular area as such, Kamrup district is not much known as source area	Guwahati (esp. Lakhra, Beltola & Bashistha areas), Rangiya	Guwahati, over including Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka	All India West Bihar, UP, &

3.3. Child Marriage:

Child Marriage is an age-old practice that has both social and religious sanction and cuts across all sections of society. It is a violation of human rights whether it happens to a girl or a boy, but represents the most prevalent form of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls. The harmful consequences include separation from family and friends, lack of freedom to interact with peers and participate in community activities and decreased opportunities for education. Child Marriage can also result in bonded labour or enslavement, commercial sexual exploitation and violence against the victims. Because they cannot abstain from sex or insist on condom use, child brides are often exposed to such serious health risks as premature pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and, increasingly, HIV/AIDS.

Parents may consent to child marriages out of economic necessity. Marriage may be seen as a way to provide male guardianship for their daughters; protect them from sexual assault; avoid pregnancy outside marriage; extend their childbearing years or ensure obedience to the husband's household.

Child marriage has always been prevalent in India and is rampant in large parts of the country. That it continues to be a reality is indeed shocking. According to Census reports 2001, nearly 3 lakh girls below the age of 15 years have already given birth to at least one child.

In the state of Assam, there was a belief that child marriage was not a social problem and the children were safe in their families, until a '**Situational Analysis of Child Marriage in Assam and Development of Action Plan for Its Prevention**' was recently undertaken in five districts of Assam by the Law Research Institute, Guwahati, in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare and Unicef, Assam in the year 2009. The districts covered in the study were Kamrup, Dibrugarh, Darrang, Dhubri and Lakhimpur. Child Marriage was predominantly a customary practice in the state where girls were married just after attainment of puberty or even before that in some of the orthodox families in rural areas.

The 2001 Census of India showed that 19.22% of them were married off between the ages of 10 to 19 years in Assam. A detailed list showing the number of married persons in Assam for all the districts is given in the appendix. It is found that percentage of child marriage is highest in Dhubri District (11.1%), followed by Goalpara (10.1%), Bongaigaon (9.8%) and Barpeta (9.7%) districts in lower Assam, Tinsukia (9.7%) in upper Assam and Morigaon (9.6%) and **Kamrup (9.5%)** districts in central Assam. Prevalence of child marriage is lowest in NC Hills (6.9%), followed by Cachar (7.5%), Hailakandi (7.6%) and Karimganj (7.9%) districts in south Assam. This trend portrays a similarity in districts that are geographically situated near one another which contributes significantly either to the practice or prevention of child marriage in the district.

The Situational Analysis brought out significant findings. 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 upper Assam. It was also predominant in the rural areas, char (riverine) areas, tea gardens and in the urban slum areas. The Nature of marriage was either arranged by parents or relatives as in the orthodox communities or love and elopement among the tribals or tea garden communities. Some of them were marriage of their own choice with consent of parents.

The gender disparity, social norms prevalent, perception by parents and the level of awareness were contributing factors for child marriage in the communities. Other aspects like poverty, illiteracy, tradition, religious factors, large family size and lack of knowledge about ill effects of child marriage on health and family contributes the incident of child marriage in a positive way.

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. The median age of first marriage of girls in Kamrup Metro is 17.59 years.

Name of District	Married Persons (10-19)	% Married Persons (10-19)	Married Persons (0-19)	% Married Persons (0-19)
Dhubri	91,786	25.36	93,932	11.1
Kokrajhar	41,119	19.67	41,992	9.3
Bongaigaon	42,867	21.22	43,604	9.8
Goalpara	41,223	22.40	42,028	10.1
Barpeta	77,071	21.96	78,542	9.7
Nalbari	46,517	17.75	47,201	9.1
Kamrup	1,00,412	18.39	101,970	9.5
Darrang	65,311	19.97	67,341	9.4
Sonitpur	68,596	18.20	69,750	8.9
Lakhimpur	39,021	18.67	39,760	9.2
Dhemaji	24,523	17.27	25,003	8.6
Morigaon	36,584	21.39	37,293	9.6

Name of District	Married Persons (10-19)	% Married Persons (10-19)	Married Persons (0-19)	% Married Persons (0-19)
Nagaon	1,03,108	20.38	104,562	9.3
Golaghat	38,719	17.60	39,470	9.0
Jorhat	39,132	17.63	39,941	9.4
Sibsagar	40,929	17.80	41,771	9.2
Dibrugarh	47,307	18.20	48,177	9.3
Tinsukia	50,411	19.54	51,346	9.7
Karbi-Anglong	35,428	18.65	36,129	8.8
N.C.Hills	6,073	13.50	6,237	6.9
Karimganj	37,559	16.69	38,534	7.9
Hailakandi	19,991	16.39	20,625	7.6
Cachar	48,570	14.99	49,927	7.5
Assam	11,42,257	19.22	11,65,137	9.3

3.4. Children in Slums :

In Kamrup Metro town area, the Guwahati Municipal Corporation has officially recognized 26 slums including both small and medium sized settlements with a population of nearly 1.6 lakh. The biggest slums in the city are located at Fatasil Ambari, Morasali and Solapara. Under the Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), escalation of standard of living slum dwellers by setting up low-cost houses with proper toilets and drinking water, public health centres, schools and community halls. 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. Rajiv Awas Yojana is coming to create a slum free environment and it will be implemented through Municipal Corporation. So it can be expected that the standard of living of children of slum dwellers will be escalated after implementation of BSUP (JNNURM) and followed by Rajiv Awas Yojana. But question will remain for children of non-tax payer families.

3.6. Street Children:

Kamrup Metro is a district of cosmopolitan culture. It is the gateway of North Eastern States of India when railway communication with rest of India is taken into consideration. Kamakhya temple is one of major attraction for the pilgrimage. And the Himalaya lovers use this route to trek to eastern side of Himalayas. Interstate bus terminus is also here. Air communication facility exists with Guwahati Airport.

Naturally, pilgrimage clubbed with tourism has caused attraction for many business men across different states to come and settle here. This, as a result, has led to a cosmopolitan culture. In this perspective, the problem of street children is particularly visible in the Guwahati city mainly in the station and market place. Children from neighboring states are concentrating in urban centre of the state of Assam in search of scanty living. The problem is gradually visible in some places particularly in urban growth centre. Urbanization in Assam is happening at a relatively slower pace compared to rest of India and the emergence of street children phenomenon which is essentially an urban phenomenon, is yet to become a serious problem. However, the present intervention of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to address the problems of street children, only covers Guwahati and Nagaon (with open shelter only at Guwahati) while some other important towns like Dibrugarh, Silchar etc where the phenomenon of street children is widely prevalent are not yet covered.

3.7. Children and Substance Abuse:

It has also been reported that many children of Kamrup Metro district 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 Kamrup Metro district.

3.8. Child Rag Pickers:

In Kamrup Metro, no common mechanism for solid waste management that can be accessed by every people residing a definite ward and implemented by the municipal corporation was observed. 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. Child Beggars:

Child beggary is a common phenomenon in Kamrup Metro. Especially, in railway station, bus terminus and temple area child beggars are rampantly visible. Most of them are street children, some of them destitute also. Most of them are addicted to psychotropic substances. Girl children are very much at the risk; - they are vulnerable to sexual abuse, trafficking. Younger boys are sodomized by older boys, adults. A thorough investigation is needed on street children covering child beggar also to know the exact problems that they are facing, possible ways of reintegration into mainstreamed society.

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

The shocking most information is significant existence of unidentified female sex workers in Kamrup Metro 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.

3.11. Children and Other Forms of Abuses:

The incidence of physical punishment was the highest among adolescents (15-18 years) at 49 per cent followed by 18 per cent for children between 5 and 12 years (UNICEF chief of Assam Field Office).

To develop an understanding of the prevalence and magnitude of corporal punishment in Assam, interactions were held by LRI with 293 parents, 202 parents and 169 teachers in Dhubri, Hailakandi and Kamrup districts to break the 'culture of silence' on the issue. A whopping 83 per cent of the teachers resorted to the use of corporal punishment in the four districts, while Kamrup again topped with 91 per cent teachers, she said. On physical abuse in schools, also referred to as "corporal punishment", the study says that 99.56 per cent children in Assam have been subjected to it, followed by 90.86 percent in Mizoram. Girls in Assam are apparently "punished" more than boys, the ratio being 54.82 per cent to 45.18 per cent.

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.

3.11. Children under Calamities:

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.

Hidden ethnic clashes, armed conflicts, natural disaster are common in Kamrup Metro 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 Kamrup Metro 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 Kamrup Metro Observation Home all the girl children were apprehended for eloping and getting married before reaching of 18 years.

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.

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.

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.

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 Kamrup Metro district has made it communicable to other districts. Road communication is good; it communicates with other districts of Assam. Kamrup Metro is the Gateway of North Eastern States with rest of India when Railway communication is taken into account. 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 four Government managed institutional care for children in Kamrup Metro district; - one Observation Home each for boy children and girl children and one Children Home each for boy children and girl children. Noticeable is in each Home, the capacity is 50. But the experience of the stalwarts of child protection revealed that the volume of children in Need of Care and Protection i.e. CNCP has been much higher than Juvenile in Conflict with Law (JCL). So there was a felt need of additional institutional care set up for CNCP. Here NGO has played an important role; - **NGOs like Snehalaya, Don Bosco**, runs a home in Guwahati for children who are in dire need of care and protection. These children are mostly lost, run away, abandoned, street child, child labourer, traffic victim, children of single destitute parents, children from

dysfunctional families etc. These children are provided with food, shelter, clothes, education, teaching of basic discipline & hygiene, medical care, skill training, apprenticeship, recreation, de-addiction programme, counselling services etc. These organizations also provide non-institutional care services like bridge-course under Sarva Siksha Abhijan for out-of school children, informal schools for the children of slum areas, a day care Centre for the children of destitute single parents.

Due to scarcity of government run institutional care set up, these Observation Homes cater to almost all the districts of the State of Assam, as there are only two Observation Homes for girls in the state (another one is in Nagaon) and two Observation Homes for boys in the state (another one is in Jorhat). Naturally it seems tedious for the parents of JCLs to maintain contact with the children and secure bail. Even SJPU 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. These two Children Home (for both boys and girls) having accommodation of 100 children caters to all adjacent districts of Kamrup Metro. Children who have parents cannot meet due to distance.

Structure of State runs homes under Juvenile Justice Act:

Government managed Observation Homes in Kamrup

Sl. No.	Name of the Home	Capacity
1	Observation Home for Boys, Boko, Kamrup District	50
2	Observation Home for Girls, Jalukbari, Kamrup District	50

Government managed Children's Homes in Kamrup

Sl. No.	Name of the Home	Capacity
1.	Children's Home for Boys, Fatasil Ambari, Kamrup District	50
2.	Children's Home for Girls, Kamrup District	50

The NGOs presently working on child rights, juvenile justice and related issues in Guwahati are Don Bosco, Snehalya, ICCW, SOS Children's Village, and World Vision etc. Indian Council for Child Welfare runs Shishu Grehs and undertakes in-country Adoption of orphaned and abandoned children (0-6 yrs. of age). CHILDLINE has a key role in the preventive and restorative activities for care and protection of children.

Standards of Care (SoC) to Children in Residential Care:

The homes have separate bed and places for keeping personal belongings. There is a need of more security personnel as some posts are lying vacant, as reported by the home officials. Every have satisfactory separate rooms/areas for dining, kitchen, recreational activities. Supply of electricity has been found to be satisfactorily adequate. Bathroom and toilet has been found to be most inadequate in almost every home Children's Home & Observation Home for girls, Jhalukbari, Kamrup, Childrens Home for Boys, Fatasil Ambari, Kamrup. Inadequate sick room facilities in Observation Home for Boys, Bamunigaon, Kamrup, Children's Home for Boys, Fatasil Ambari, Kamrup needs governmental attention.

But when the deinstitutionalization is taken into consideration, no such initiative was observed in case of both Government run Homes. Though there are three Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) in Kamrup Metro district, no initiative for social rehabilitation of children in institutional care is started. 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 Kamrup Metro 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 Kamrup Metro district.

It was observed that there is no functional liaison between SJPU and CWC. As no SAA is there in Kamrup Metro, 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 Kamrup Metro district sits twice in a week in State Home, Kamrup Metro. 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, stenographer 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 Kamrup Metro 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 within 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

Though the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and as read with 2006 provides for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through various other forms of alternative care e.g. Sponsorship, foster-care, after-care, Alternative care in Assam is confined to adoption only. In Assam, there are only three recognized Specialised Adoption Agency (SAA) and their services are mostly restricted in Guwahati metropolitan area. All of the three has Child Care Institution (CCI) run and found satisfactory.

Now, after amendment of 2006, CWC is supposed to play a crucial role by declaring a child (abandoned or surrendered; - as per CARA Guideline, 2011 read with 2007, 2009) legally free for

adoption. After this declaration, CWC's role is closed and SAA is expected to play its counter part to fulfill the procedure of adoption in the legal ambit. Like other domains of juvenile justice mechanism, speedy disposal is highly desired for the best interest of child. In this perspective, it is necessary to have a quick look on infrastructural sufficiency of these 3 SAAs.

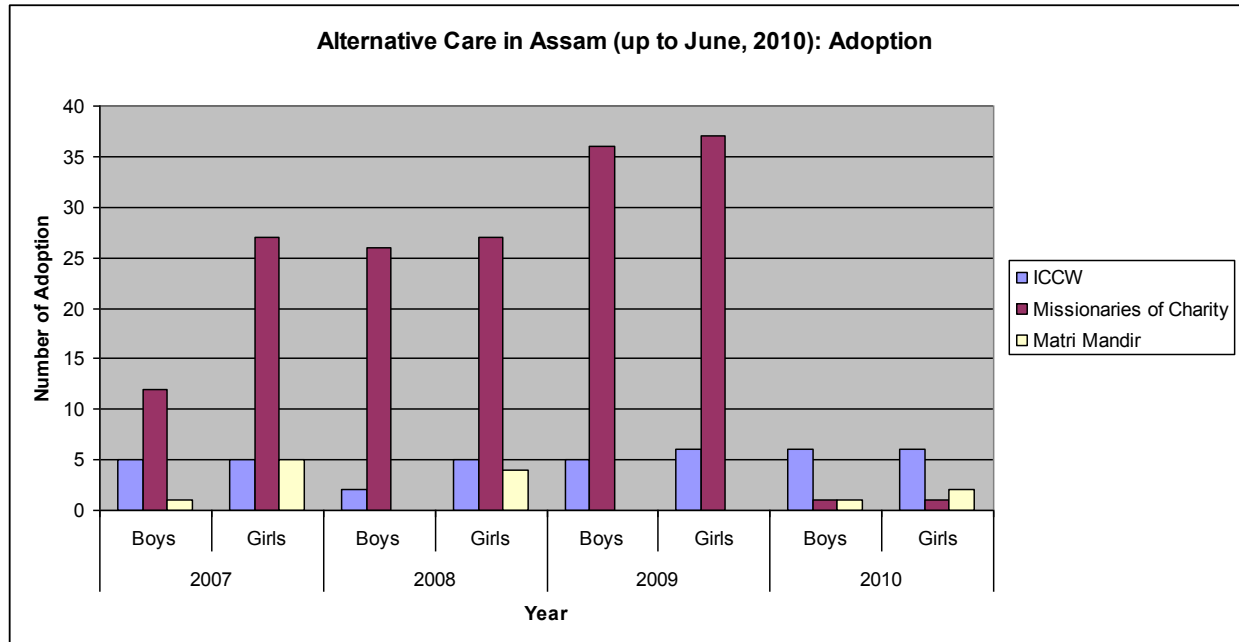
ICCW - Two separate rooms for age-wise segregation of children though the rooms are not very spacious; no special need unit; water supply and other facilities are good; personal hygiene care of the babies is well maintained; open space is available for play activities of older children;

Matrimandir - Separate rooms for education, recreation, sleeping, cooking, and eating with arrangement for separate sleeping quarters for children of different age groups.

MoC - The medical care unit is very well maintained; space for education, recreation, sleeping, cooking, and eating is adequate.

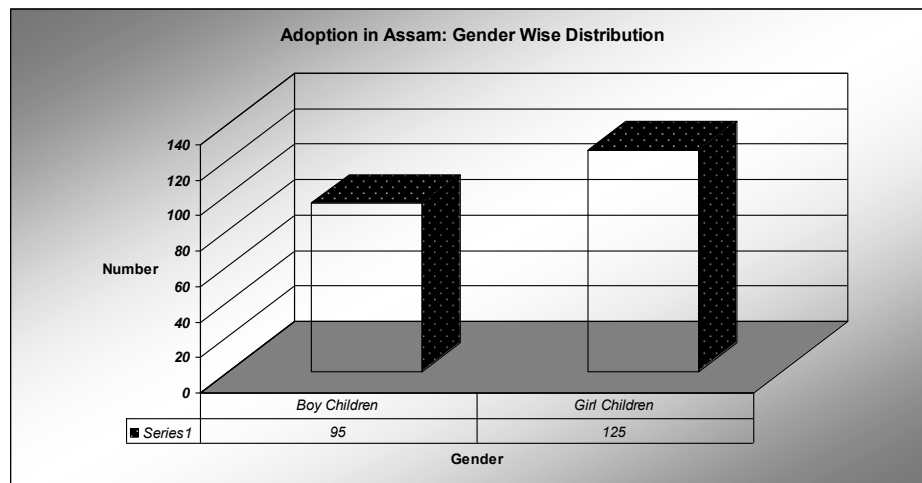
The following table illustrates the nature of disposed cases of three SAAs of Assam:

Sl. No.	Organization	Year	No. Girls	No. Boys	Details of Age	Total
1	ICCW	2007	5	5	All children below 3 years of age	10
		2008	5	2		7
		2009	6	5		11
		2010 (till Aug)	6	6		12
2	Missionaries of Charity	2007	23	12	All children were above 6 mths and below 3 yrs	35
		2008	27	26		53
		2009	36	37		73
		2010 (till June)	1	1		2
3	Matri Mandir	2007	5	1	3 children below 3 years and 3 children between 3 and 5 years	6
		2008	4	Nil	3 children below 3 years and 1 above 3 years	4
		2009	Nil	Nil		-
		2010 (till August)	2	1	2 children below 3 years and 1 aged about 5 years	3

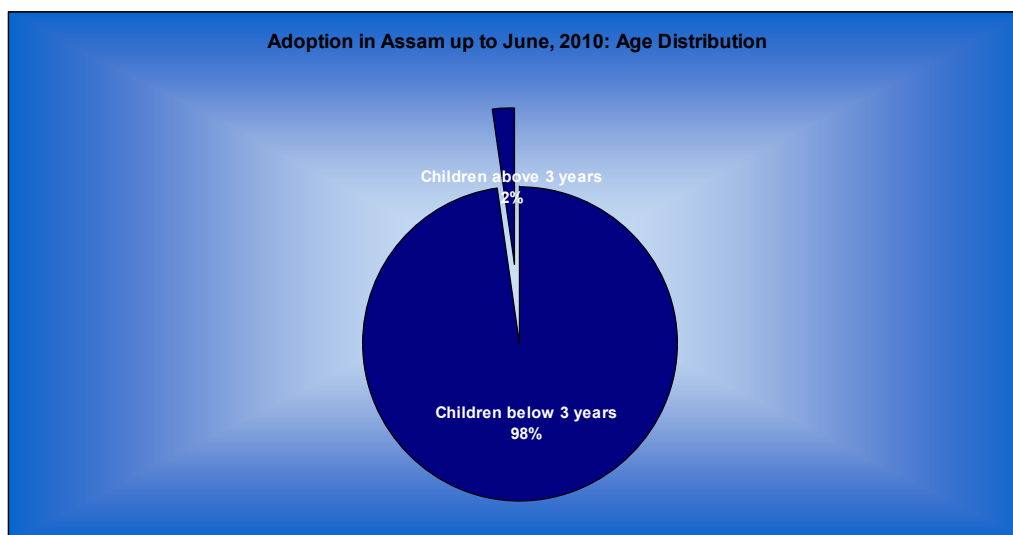


From the skyscrapers of the bar diagram, it can be evidently shown that Missionaries of Charities have done the bulk of total adoption; - 75.9% of total adoption has been completed through Missionaries of Charities, followed by ICCW- 18.18% and Matri Mandir, 5.9%.

When, the Gender wise distribution of adoption is taken into consideration, Girl children scored way ahead than boy children. This leads to two things; - Gender biased neglect is still very much alive in Assam; that is why SAAs get more girl children as adoptable children in the form of abandoned or surrendered children. Another aspect is demand for girl children is increasing among the Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPAs). However, out of the total adoption, 56.8% are girl children and 43.1% are boy children.



Another noticeable thing is age of adoption; all SAAs have been giving an emphasis to send the children into adoption with in 3 years of age. This practice will bear a good effect; less pendency of cases. But probing is necessary what mechanism is followed by SAA in case of an abandoned or surrendered child whose age is 16 years. Following graph illustrates the age wise distribution of adoption in Assam-



Other forms of non-institutional care:

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme was launched in July 2004, for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country where the female rural literacy is below the national average (46.13%) and gender gap in literacy is above the national average (21.67%).

KGBVs Sanctioned Since 2004-05 to 2009-10 (District/Block-wise):

Sl. No.	District	Block	No. of KGBV
1	Kamrup	Chamaria	1
2		Goroimari	1

SOS Children's Villages in promoting the Alternative Care of Children

Children without parental care, or at risk of losing parental care, are the focus of SOS Children's Villages. SOS Children's Villages can reflect upon decades of experience in supporting families and providing alternative care. The SOS Children's Villages programme consists specifically of family strengthening interventions to keep families together, and offering alternative care in a family environment when required.

The approach of SOS is based on the premise that a child's development to his or her full potential is best realized in a caring family environment. Recognizing the role of the child in his/her own development, as well as the role of his/her family, community, state and other service providers, they work together with all relevant stakeholders to find the most appropriate response to the situation of children at risk of losing parental care and those without parental care.

Target Group:

Children who are at risk of losing parental care and Children who have lost parental care

SOS Children's Village Guwahati, Kamrup dist.

The present strength of beneficiaries in the Family Strengthening Programme is 444 Children and 169 Families. This programme ensures that each child has access to essential services of educational, nutritional, health and psychosocial support. They support families to build their capacity to protect and care for their children for instance workshops on child care skills, parental health; future planning financial and material resources are organized. They also strengthen support systems for vulnerable children and their families within the community. Under the Family Strengthening Programme 14 Caregivers and 6 Self Help Group members were imparted training on Eri spinning machine in the last year.

Twenty Eri Spinning Machines were distributed among Family Strengthening Programme beneficiaries. Training was provided to the beneficiaries by officials of Central Silk Board. Regular Medical Camp of general health was organized for the beneficiaries.

4.6. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Government is implementing the **National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme** in 250 districts of the country to address the issue of child labor with positive measures i.e. providing education, nutritious food, vocational training to them so that those vulnerable children could enjoy their rights and lead a good life in sooner future. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from identified hazardous work are put into Special Schools, where they are provided with accelerated bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and health care facilities etc., before they are mainstreamed into regular education system. The National Child Labour Policy was approved by the Cabinet on 14th August 1987 during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period. (The policy was formulated with the basic objective of suitably rehabilitating the children withdrawn from employment thereby reducing the incidence of child labour in areas of known concentration of child labour.

In the state of Assam, the NCLP projects are in operation in three districts namely Kamrup, Naogaon and Lakhimpur. Number of child labour as per Census 2001 in the age group 5-14 years in Assam was 351416. The state-wise record in NE states as per the 2001 census revealed that Assam topped the list with 3, 51,416 child labourers followed by Meghalaya (53,940), Nagaland (45,874), Manipur (28,836) and Tripura (21,756). The lowest number of such labour was recorded in Sikkim with 16,457 followed by Arunachal Pradesh (18,482).

Under the scheme, the target groups are all the children below 14 years of age and working in:

- i) Occupations and processes. Listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986; and/or
- ii) Occupations & processes, which adversely affect their health and psyche.

In Kamrup Metro district, National Child Labour Project is being implemented in the form of 55 schools. Those schools have been catering 2750 Numbers of children. Among them, 1396 are boys and 1354 are girls. 825 no. of children have been making use of the vocational training provided to them in the NCLP Schools. In all 91 children have been mainstreamed.

Fund Released:-

Year	Amt Released
2007-08	Rs 26,50,166/-
2008-09	Rs 33,70,250/-
2009-10	Rs 99,73,095/-

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 Kamrup Metro. In Kamrup Metro 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 main streaming. 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 Kamrup Metro 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. 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.

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	March, 2012	Dist H.Q	DC , DSW, Dist officials at the state and district level, SCPS	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		Selection Committee iii. Selection of candidates				
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 stakeholders – police, panchyat, judiciary welfare, Education, civil society on ICPS	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key messages of 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.	July, 2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration, 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	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key contents of training materials on Child	July, 2012	Block level	State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Specialised Agency,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		Protection (especially legislations and schemes) for Stalwarts at Block Level.			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 issues <i>(Use of IEC materials in fairs, exhibitions, public meeting)</i>	i. Develop through DCPU IEC materials on CP laws e.g. Child Marriage Prohibition Act, PNDT Act, ITA, JJA, CLPRA etc ii. Develop materials on procedures for Adoption, Sponsorship, Foster Care	Ongoing	Block and GP level DCPU to consult DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC about the programmes at the village level	DCPU, State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Dist Information Office, Media, NGOs	
Infrastructural Support (Upgradation and New Establishments)						
10	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	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
11	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	March, 2011	No of such Homes, capacity, type of residents and location of homes to	DCPU, SAP&CS,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		where? ii. Meeting with SACS for mobilising their support to institutions giving care to HIV affected children		be decided in DCPU meeting		
12	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 2013 (in Children Home for boys as proposed)		District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
13	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)	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
14	After Care Home for both boys and girls	Institutional set up for creating provision of	2 year (April, 2012 -	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		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	March, 2014)		DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
15	Shelter Home for both boys and girls	Institutional set up for creating provision of staying of CNCP 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	2 years (April, 2012 - March, 2014)	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
16	Establishment of Institutional set up for those CNCP who are victim of trafficking	i. Initially the CNCP will be provided institutional care. ii. Endeavors	2 nd year and ongoing	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		should be put to social reintegration of them.				
17	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	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
18	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 reintegration of them.	2 nd year and ongoing	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
19	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	
20	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 Kamrup Metro Town, 2 in other 2 subdivisions.	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
21	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)	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
22	Establishing web enabled tracking system for missing children	i. Meeting on deciding the place for installation of the server? How to upload information? ii. Training of functionaries on the process of uploading information	March, 2012	In Children's Institutions	DCPU, Police, Dept of Information Technology, UNICEF	
Miscellaneous						
23	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.	1 st year and ongoing	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC, NGO.	
24	Preventive measure on 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.	1 st year and ongoing	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC and NGO.	
25	Periodic media and civil society awareness	To sensitize people about- i. Good practices	2 nd year and ongoing	Kamrup Metro Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		<p>followed by district.</p> <p>ii. Dos and Donots on Child Protection issues.</p>			DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
26	Strengthening the functioning of Statutory bodies under JJ System	<p>i. Making proper provisions for infrastructure for CWC & JJB</p> <p>ii. Providing office furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories</p> <p>iii. Ensure payment of due amount of honorarium and other expenses</p> <p>iv. Develop clearly defined reporting mechanism and a system of accountability of these bodies</p> <p>v. Liaise with the functioning of SJPU in all police stations</p>	1 st year and ongoing	District and Block level	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF	
27	Networking and Coordination	<p>i. Creating a network to coordinate with all other departments/or ganizations dealing with child protection for effective delivery of services.</p> <p>ii. Circular will be issued by DCPU for quick referrals</p>	1 st year and ongoing	District and Block level	<p>DCPU, PRI, ICDS, SHGs, Police, Judiciary, Cooperatives, NGOs.</p> <p>DPC may be also be used for inter-departmental coordination</p>	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		between ICDS, Primary Health Centres, mother and child programmes and hospitals (pediatric units) for early detection of high risk babies and children with disabilities				
28	Mechanism for Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>i. Develop monitoring tools to assess the output and outcome of each component 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</p>	2 nd year ongoing	District, Block and village level	DCPU, DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Universities, Reputed Research Institutes.	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		exploitation of children etc through reputed Research Organizations/ Universities				

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 Kamrup District

1. Profile of the District:

Name of the District	KAMRUP																																																							
No of Sub-divisions	1 – Guwahati Sadar Sub-Division																																																							
No. of Blocks with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Bezera Development Block 2. Chandrapur Development Block 3. Dimoria Development Block 4. Rani Development Block																																																							
No of GPs – with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Lachitgarh 2. Chandrapur 3. Paschim Mayang 4. Panikhaiti 5. Amsing																																																							
No of villages under each GP (Use separate sheet)	<table><tr><th>Name of GP</th><th>Villages</th><th>Name of GP</th><th>Villages</th></tr><tr><td>Chandrapur</td><td>12</td><td>Hahara</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>Paschim Mayang</td><td>12</td><td>Kamarkuchi</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Pani Khaiti</td><td>14</td><td>Maloibari</td><td>09</td></tr><tr><td>Amsing</td><td>07</td><td>Nartap</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Lachitgarh</td><td>13</td><td>Sonapur</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Borkhat</td><td>23</td><td>Tetelia</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Baruabari</td><td>15</td><td>65 No. Maloibari</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Dhupguri</td><td>20</td><td>62 No. Khetri</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Khetri</td><td>34</td><td>Azara</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Topatali</td><td>13</td><td>Dharapur</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Digaaru</td><td>19</td><td>Garal</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Kahikuchi</td><td></td></tr></table>				Name of GP	Villages	Name of GP	Villages	Chandrapur	12	Hahara	41	Paschim Mayang	12	Kamarkuchi	30	Pani Khaiti	14	Maloibari	09	Amsing	07	Nartap	22	Lachitgarh	13	Sonapur		Borkhat	23	Tetelia		Baruabari	15	65 No. Maloibari		Dhupguri	20	62 No. Khetri		Khetri	34	Azara		Topatali	13	Dharapur		Digaaru	19	Garal				Kahikuchi	
	Name of GP	Villages	Name of GP	Villages																																																				
	Chandrapur	12	Hahara	41																																																				
	Paschim Mayang	12	Kamarkuchi	30																																																				
	Pani Khaiti	14	Maloibari	09																																																				
	Amsing	07	Nartap	22																																																				
	Lachitgarh	13	Sonapur																																																					
	Borkhat	23	Tetelia																																																					
	Baruabari	15	65 No. Maloibari																																																					
	Dhupguri	20	62 No. Khetri																																																					
	Khetri	34	Azara																																																					
	Topatali	13	Dharapur																																																					
	Digaaru	19	Garal																																																					
			Kahikuchi																																																					
No of Municipalities	2 – Guwahati Municipal Corporation & North-Guwahati Town Committee																																																							
No of wards under each Municipality with names (Use separate sheet)	60 Wards in Guwahati Municipal Corporation																																																							

2. Population and Demography

Total population (1260419)	Male: 655630	Female: 604789
Population in each Block	Male:	Female:
Sex ratio	922	
Child Population:		
▪ 0-6 years (120500)	Boys: 60434	Girls: 60066
▪ 6-14 years	Boys:	Girls:
▪ 14-18 Years	Boys:	Girls:
Sex Ratio of child Population (0-6 yrs)	994	
Literacy Rate	88.66%	
▪ Male	91.26%	
▪ Female	85.82%	
Mean at marriage		
▪ Male		
▪ female	17.59	
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2008)		
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2008)		
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008)		
▪ Male		
▪ Female		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2004 - 2006)		
Population below Poverty line (%)	19.20%	
Schedule Caste population (in million)		
Schedule Tribe population (in million)		
Other Backward population(in million)		
Major Occupations (Indicate percentage)		
▪ Agriculture:		
▪ Govt. Service(mention type):		
Private:		
▪ Business:		
▪ Self Employed:		
▪ Labourer:		
▪ Housewife:		
▪ Others:		
Trends in Migration	In migration:	Out migration:
Reasons:		
Source areas:		
Destination area		
Occupations:		

Period:		
Duration:		
With or without family:		

■ PPS:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>No. of School</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bezera Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chandrapur Development Block</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimoria Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rani Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	No. of School	Bezera Development Block		Chandrapur Development Block	32	Dimoria Development Block		Rani Development Block	
Block	No. of School											
Bezera Development Block												
Chandrapur Development Block	32											
Dimoria Development Block												
Rani Development Block												
■ PS:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>No. of School</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bezera Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chandrapur Development Block</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimoria Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rani Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	No. of School	Bezera Development Block		Chandrapur Development Block	12	Dimoria Development Block		Rani Development Block	
Block	No. of School											
Bezera Development Block												
Chandrapur Development Block	12											
Dimoria Development Block												
Rani Development Block												
■ MMS:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>No. of School</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bezera Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chandrapur Development Block</td> <td>08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimoria Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rani Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	No. of School	Bezera Development Block		Chandrapur Development Block	08	Dimoria Development Block		Rani Development Block	
Block	No. of School											
Bezera Development Block												
Chandrapur Development Block	08											
Dimoria Development Block												
Rani Development Block												
■ HS:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Block</th> <th>No. of School</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bezera Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chandrapur Development Block</td> <td>04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dimoria Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rani Development Block</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Block	No. of School	Bezera Development Block		Chandrapur Development Block	04	Dimoria Development Block		Rani Development Block	
Block	No. of School											
Bezera Development Block												
Chandrapur Development Block	04											
Dimoria Development Block												
Rani Development Block												
No of Colleges	32											
No. of Children Never Attending Schools	Boys:											
Does the SSA run HTR or bridge course (Rural / Urban)?												
If yes, how many Centres Block-wise? (No of children)	Boys:	Girls:										
Total No of children enrolled in HTR Centres:												
Does the SSA run KGBV Schools in the District?												
No of Residential Schools in each block including												

SC/BC Hostels		
No of Girls enrolled in such schools		
No of it is/Vocational Centres		
Hospitals	09	
PHCs	07	
Sub-centers	11	

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
	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
	If yes, name the organisation	
	Number of Probation Officer	
	Number of Child Welfare Officers	22

Information about Functioning of CWC:

When was the CWC formed?

Contact details of all members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Contact no	Address	Member since when
1.	Fr. Lukose Cheruvalel	M	94351 98236	Snehalaya, Guwahati, Assam	
2.	Mr. Arman Ali	M	9864058252	Guwahati, Assam	
3.	Ms. Reena Bora	F	9435109598	Guwahati, Assam	
4.	Ms. Minoti Choudhary	F	9435040786	Guwahati, Assam	
5.	Advocate. Mr. Sailen Borkotoki	M	0361-2536683	Guwahati, Assam	

Information about Functioning of JJB:

Contact details of all members of JJB:

Sl.No	Name	Sex	Address	Ph.No	Member since when
1.	Mr. Ramen Baruah	M	Guwahati, Assam	9435393138	
2.	Ms. Nivedita Hazarika	F	Guwahati, Assam	9435554307	
3.	Mrs. Sabita Baruah	F	Guwahati, Assam	9864279304	