

DRAFT DISTRICT NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND CHILD PROTECTION PLAN

1. Name of the district: Dibrugarh



Demography:

Dibrugarh district derived its name from Dibarumukh. The name derived from the mouth (mukh) of the river Dibaru or Dibru (Bodo word dibru, a blister) during the reign of Suhungmung, Pharsengmung Borgohain, Chao Siulung, Kilong fought against the Chutiya king who was defeated in the battle and surrendered before the Ahom King.

Dibrugarh district covers the 3381 SQ. KM. area. Dibrugarh district is bounded by Dhemaji district on the North side, Tinsukia district on the East side, Tirap district of Arunachal district on the South-East side and Sibsagar district on the South and South-West side. Communities inhabiting the Dibrugarh district are Ahoms, Chutiya, Muttok, Tea tribes, Sonowal Kacharis, Moran etc. There are also some Tai speaking Buddhist communities like Tai-Phake, Khamti and Khamyang.

The river Brahmaputra flows throughout the North Western boundary of the district. The only tributary falling at Brahmaputra in the district is Buridihing tributary which divided the district from East to West. It touches the town Naharkatia in the East, Khowang in the middle and at the last part of its course forms the boundary line between Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts. The Dibrugarh district is a district of plane surface in Assam. The entire is flat with gradual slop from the East Arunachal hills to

the West. The soil of the district is mostly fertile alluvial soil and this adjoins with the river Brahmaputra are composed sand and clay in varying proportion.

Dibrugarh town is the district headquarter, situated on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra, it is connected by broad gauge railway line of N.F. Railway to the rest of the state and the country through Tinsukia. The N.H.-37 is the major road running through the district. Mohanbari Airport is located at a distance of about 16 KM from Dibrugarh town, which serves the Upper Assam district of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Sivasagar and Arunachal Pradesh and is linked with Guwahati, Kolkata, and Delhi. Besides, the Air force field at Chabua (Nadua) at a distance of about 25 KM from Dibrugarh is also used for air link with other important towns of the North East and Kolkata.

Oil and Tea are the major industries of the district. The head-quarter of the Oil India Ltd. is located at Duliajan, at a distance of about 50 KM from Dibrugarh town. The Fertiliser Corporation of India and Assam Petro-Chemicals Ltd. At Namrup and the Assam Gas Co. at Duliajan, NEEPCO near Duliajan are some of the other major industries in the district.

From the very beginning of the British rule, for different purposes, people from different parts of the country and abroad have been migrating to the district of Dibrugarh. The Tea garden community who was brought by British to employ in the Tea Estates now has great influence on the demographic scenario of the district. Besides the local tribes and communities, there are lots of people from other parts of the country and abroad from Nepal and Bangladesh

Population Composition:

District	Total Population 1327748		Per cent urban population		Per cent SC population	Per cent ST population	Per cent Muslim population
Dibrugarh	Male	Female	34.56%		4.05	7.45	4.50
	680114	647634					
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	
1315	1148	1148	237	24	16	231	
Rural poverty (per cent below poverty line)	Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)		Work Part. Rate (%)	Prop. Of Agri. Labour (%)
35.00%	6	952	76.22	69.52		29.40%	7.59%

Education:

	Classes I-IV	Classes V-VIII
Gross Enrollment	97.46%	95.15%
Gross Drop out	2.61%	5.10%

District	Blocks	No of Gram Panchyats	No of Villages
Dibrugarh	Borboruah	13	184
	Joypur	14	182
	Khowang	15	294
	Lahowal	13	122
	Panitola	10	90
	Tengakhat	14	226
	Tingkhong	14	217

2. Profile of Children in the District:

0-6 years		0-14 years		0-18 years	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
79146	75766				
Total: 154912		Total:		Total	
Proportion to total population: 11.67%		Proportion to total population:		Proportion to total population:	

Source: Census2011

No of ICDS Project	No of sanctioned AWWs	No of functioning AWWs	No of CDPOs	No of Supervisors	No of AWWs and Helpers	No of children attending Pre-school education
8	2073	2039	8	43	2039	61958

No of NCLP Project	No of Children enrolled in NCLP schools		No of crèche Centers	Mean age at effective marriage of females
	Boys	Girls		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15

3. Major vulnerabilities of children:

The child population (0- 6 years) in Dibrugarh is 1, 54,912 while the total population is 13, 27,748. It implies that this district holds child population of (0- 6 years) 11.66% of total population, According to the Census Report of 2001, the percentage of child population to total population of the district of Dibrugarh was 14.57 percent, which shows a negative trend while comparing figures for 2001 and 2011. This is also observed in 12 other districts in Assam. The

negative trend in growth of child population in the district needs thorough investigation. The reasons could vary from insurgency related factors to malnutrition and health related mortality.

Among the total child population of 0 to 6 years, number of girl children is 75,766 compared to 79,146 boy children; thus, construing Child Sex Ratio (CSR) 957 : 1000 (girls: boys)¹. On the other hand, Census, 2001 reveals that Assam clutched CSR as 962:1000 and it has experienced a steady decline of almost 5 points. 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. But, Dibrugarh district, on the contrary, has registered a sharp difference between rural and urban areas. The Child Sex Ratio speaks of a significant distinction where rural areas of Dibrugarh district seized as 961:1000 while the urban areas contributed a poor proportion as 932:1000 which indicates the fabric of gender construction and transition of the society within the district.

With in 3381 Sq. Km. area, the over all sex ratio in Dibrugarh is 952 in according to 2011, indicating escalation of 22 points when compared to that of 2001. And while the Child Sex Ratio showed a decline of 5 points. Thus, the reasons behind lower Child Sex Ratio than overall sex ratio are matter of probing. Probing is also required when proportionate ratio between total population and number of children of 0-6 years across the two census reports is taken into consideration; - children under 0-6 formed 11.67% of total population of Dibrugarh District in 2011 compared to 14.57% of 2001. There was net change of -2.90 %. Reasons of such decline can be attributed to a streak of reasons ranging from armed conflict to trafficking, female feticide to missing children.

In this connection, another mention worthy fact is SRS 2008 data reveals that crude birth rate is significantly higher than crude death rate; 23.9 and 8.6 respectively. Information that is hailed from the domain of mother and child health pertains Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Dibrugarh district (IMR) is 66 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 480 per 1,00,000 live births.² In the same context, the national profile registers Infant Mortality Rate as 58 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) as 301 per 1,00,000 live births. Thus it can be inferred that Dibrugarh district is lacking behind when child survival or survival of expectant mothers is taken into consideration. National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 clearly spelt out Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate would be reduced below 30 per 1000 live births and 100 per 1,00,000 live births respectively within 2010. It also incorporated IMR and MMR as two of twelve indicators of child protection. In Dibrugarh 19.1 percentage of children, in the age group 12-13 months received full immunization while 10 did not receive any immunization. The district ranks 488 in terms of percentage of children receiving full immunization (a higher rank reflects a good performance) and ranks 298 in terms of percentage of children receiving no immunization (a higher rank reflects a poor performance).³ Hence, mother and child health of Dibrugarh district is a matter of concern during effective implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

¹ Source: Abstract of Census department, Dibrugarh district & <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/149-dibrugarh.html>.

² Source: Health department, Dibrugarh district.

³ Source: <http://friendsofbjp.org/node/535>

3.1. 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 Dibrugarh district is 76.22% which shows a little better condition. The student /teachers ratio in the districts is high in case of primary schools but improves a little at the middle school level. The enrolment of students fall at high school level, which should be a cause for concern and the resultant student /teacher ratio, also reflects the same in the district. In Dibrugarh, the enrolment rate seems to decrease in Class VI-VII and shows a significant decrease in the High School or Intermediate level. Thing gets worse when enrolment of girl children in upper primary school is taken into consideration; - 94.82% enrolment though looks good from apparent look but it can also be construed that gender disparity may play its negative role. In case of boy children the ratio is 95.47%; - so factors like getting engaged in wage earning activities during adolescence for both sexes cannot be ruled out. It is evident from the fact that, in Dibrugarh, the teacher student ratio the primary school is poor (61.7), getting slightly better in Medium School (29.7) and improves in High School with 10:1.

The girls' group belong to class V to VIII, has administered high drop out rate (5.46%) from general education, followed by boys' group belong to class V to VIII (4.75%). The reason behind this comparatively high drop outs may be attributed to many reasons; - gender discrimination in terms of educational neglect, the distances between schools to residences, child labor (especially, it was repeatedly reported by various stake holders of child protection that the households of town areas of Dibrugarh district are employing child labors for domestic help). However, it is a matter of profound probing. However, this comparatively low enrolment rate and high drop out rate increased the vulnerability of children in Dibrugarh and the whole phenomenon is 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. Because children out of the school cannot be generally thought idle; either they are engaged in labor force or become victims of trafficking or marriage. Addiction to psychotropic substances may also contribute to their vulnerability. The Child Welfare Committees have been set up to ensure care, protection and rehabilitation of children produced before them.

In the field of education, Dibrugarh district is presently accommodating children in formal education through 1385 formal institutions for education, out of them, 1148 are primary schools and 37 schools are MM schools. There are 24 HS Schools and 11 Colleges.

170 Hard-To-Reach (HTR) Centre are running in 6 blocks of Dibrugarh district and 4020 children were covered last year. Among them, 791 boys and 891 girls were mainstreamed into formal schools. Still it has been reported that 3355 boys and 3511 girls left in the district who have never attended to school.

3.2. Children in ICDS:

Integrated Child Development scheme has been implemented in Dibrugarh district through 8 Projects. 61,958 children are attending pre-school education under ICDS scheme.

Along with pre-school education, other components of ICDS have been catered to the children through 5646 centre and by 8 numbers of Child Development Project Officers, 43 numbers of supervisors and 2039 numbers of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs).

3.3. Child Labor:

Dibrugarh district is a place of in-migration when child labor as well as migrant labor is taken in perusal together. The tea production of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia together produce major part of India's gross tea production. In both of the two districts, there are temporary settlements adjacent to every tea garden from where the labors are hired during plucking time. Naturally, these labors are not registered in the master roll maintained by tea garden administration. Lots of child labors are employed on this seasonal basis. These child labors are brought from adjacent districts, sometimes from other states. As they are available in the said area for a certain period of time in every year, it is hard to implement any developmental intervention for them. Most of them have never attended to school. In accord to the opinion revealed by the stakeholders of child protection of Dibrugarh district, these children are really hard to reach in terms of education, restoration.

Another hazardous segment where children are mostly engaged as labor is domestic help. The team found a generic similarity between the experiences of District Level Officials of Dibrugarh district and personnel of NGOs working with child protection issues that especially in town areas of Dibrugarh district, most of the families employ children for domestic help. Obviously, they are denied from all rights to which they are entitled.

The other broad categories where child labors of Dibrugarh district are also found are local tea stalls, road side eateries, hotels. National Highway 37 passes through Dibrugarh district. The shocking most information elicited pertained to those NH 37 side eateries; - where many of child labors are sexually abused during night time as they do not have safe shelter to spend the night. Much of cases remain unreported; truck drivers, helpers are the main perpetrators of such abuse.

There is no NCLP in Dibrugarh. Obviously, NCLP is not a solution of child labor but existence of NCLP and its survey provides a situational analysis regarding child labor issue.

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.

A survey conducted by Assam Mahila Samata Society amongst tea tribes in selected villages of 3 blocks of Dibrugarh (Hajjan, Guijan and Itakhuli) reveals that children drop out of the classes as early as class I-II.

Class	Boy	Girl	Total
Nursery	62	63	125
Class I	159	177	336
Class II	81	73	154
Class III	49	48	97
Class IV	47	24	71
Class V	5	3	8
Class VI	5	9	14
Class VII	14	13	27
Total	422	410	832

(Source: AMSS)

This is equally applicable for a child working in the brick kilns, being deprived of her fundamental right to education. Incidentally a large number of children work in the brick kilns of Assam along with their parents and there is significant movement of labour (with entire family) from eastern Assam to upper Assam during the season.

3.4. Child Trafficking:

In recent years, there has been sharp increase in phenomenon of trafficking of young girls from Assam as reports poured in both from the police as well as non-Governmental organization with essential interventions from the State Government still not in proper place.

During the short focused group discussion among personnel from various Departments of district administration, NGOs, statutory bodies of juvenile justice mechanism, the consensus was reached that Dibrugarh district is a destination area for inter-district trafficking in Assam. The trafficking has been taking place mainly to meet the demand for cheap labor in road side eateries, tea gardens and very indelibly, domestic help.

Also, many tea tribes have settled in the bustees outside the tea gardens where basic social infrastructure is minimal. The children living in these areas are extremely vulnerable to trafficking.

The condition of the Adivasis who came out of the tea plantations and settled in the bustees outside the gardens may be even worse. Those who have land tend to be better off and more self-sufficient, while those possessing no or uncultivable land often end up as informal labour in nearby towns and cities. Education levels, health indicators and poverty levels for Adivasis are among the worst of all communities in Assam. Many Adivasi families find it difficult to get their children into educational institutions and later on in finding proper employment. Exploitation through usury is rampant and many families are perpetually embedded in the debt trap. Their land is often usurped because of lack of proper documentation. A disturbing trend is that, due to continued disenfranchisement and oppression, self-exploitation is on the rise with the fairly rampant spread of alcoholism among the community and the trafficking of women and children to work as domestic workers or sex workers in metro cities.

Recent evidences show that an inter-state ring is operative in Assam, Manipur and other north-eastern states who traffic children to faraway Tamil Nadu. The trafficked children who hail from extremely poor background had been lured to two unrecognised homes run by NGOs in Chennai and Kanyakumari two to three years ago with the promise of free education. But the homes did not have the facility to handle so many of them. The children were kept in small rooms, allegedly abused and left malnourished. But the homes did not have the facility to handle so many of them. From the Police sources, it was learnt that some “agents” took them to Tamil Nadu by fraudulently obtaining the consent of their parents.

3.5. Child Marriage:

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

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

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

In Dibrugarh, 22% of girls are married off before the legal age of 18 years⁴. Approaches like establishing Adolescent Girls' Clubs Against Child Marriage should be encouraged. During April, 2011, more than 16,000 girls are registered in 460 clubs in Dibrugarh district.

3.6. Children in Slums:

One aspect of living conditions in Dibrugarh district is the type of dwelling that households reside in. 36.9 percent of households live in a temporary structure while 29.5 percent of households live in semi-permanent structure. The district ranks 128 among 591 districts of India in terms of percentage of household living a temporary structure (a higher rank reflects a poor performance).⁵

In Dibrugarh town area, there are both small and medium sized scanty settlements. It has been reported that children of this type of settlements 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.

⁴ Source: <http://friendsofbjp.org/node/535>

⁵ Source: <http://friendsofbjp.org/node/535>

Apart from that there are some declared slum areas in three municipalities of Dibrugarh district. It has not exactly been revealed that how many of the slum dwellers are tax payers. Government schemes for infrastructural development of slums are at implementing phase in three municipalities of Dibrugarh district. So it can be expected that the standard of living of children of slum dwellers will be escalated after implementation of those schemes and followed by Rajiv Awas Yojana. But question will remain for children of non-tax payer families.

3.7. Street Children:

Though not many street children were observed in Dibrugarh town area as it is not a metropolitan city but during the meeting with all stakeholders of child protection, consensus was reached at the point that at least 4 open shelters with having a capacity of total 100 children i.e. 25 children per centre are required to be established; - preferably two in Dibrugarh town areas and two other sub-divisions namely, Gossaigaon & Prabatjhora will get one each in the town areas.

3.8. Children and Substance Abuse:

It has also been reported that many children of Dibrugarh district, especially in town areas, are addicted to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Especially, substance abuse like sniffing of dendrite, liquid eraser of typing ink and drug abuse like cough syrup, sedatives are very much prevalent among children of Dibrugarh district. Drug Detoxification centre is being run by hospital and it caters to the addicted children of not only Dibrugarh but also other adjacent districts like Sibsagar, Dhemajhi, Tinsukia, Jorhat etc. Here the darker side is addicted child is often not brought before detoxification centre for de-addiction purpose. This needs a special effort.

3.9. Child Rag Pickers:

In Dibrugarh town area, no mechanism for solid waste management implemented by the municipality was observed. So availability of solid waste every here and there leads to increasing engagement in scanty livelihood like rag picking among slum dwellers and children are not excluded too.

3.10. Children and Other Forms of Abuses:

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

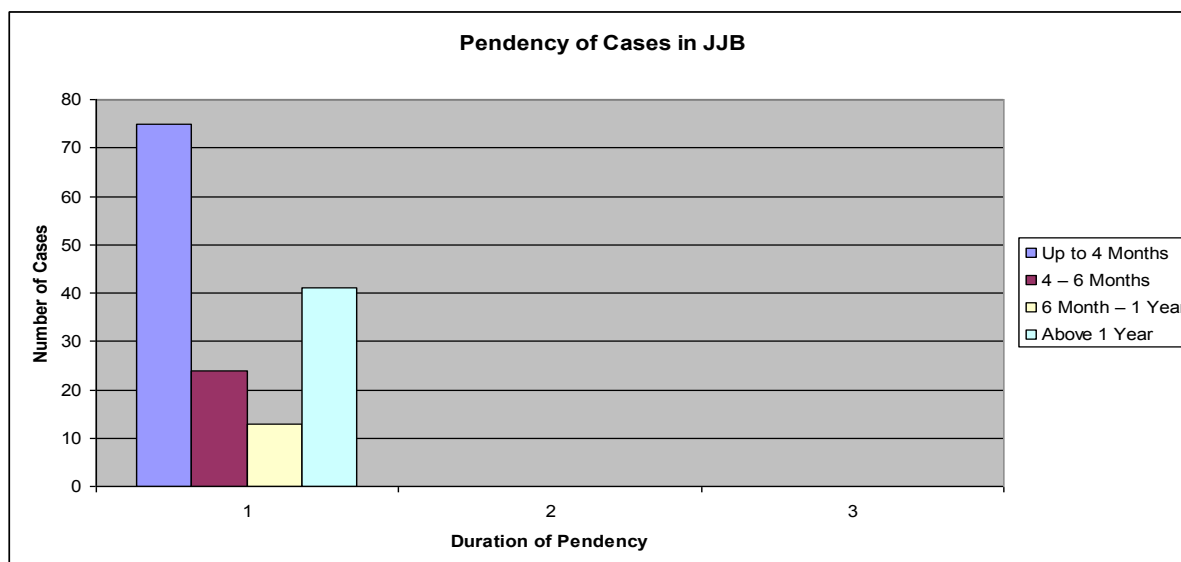
3.11. Children under Calamities:

Like other districts of Assam, Dibrugarh is also a district that has been experiencing hidden ethnic clashes, natural disaster. 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.

3.12. Children and Law Violating Activities:

It has been generally observed that 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.

But it is not reflected in the status report up to October, 2011 provided by Dibrugarh JJB. Incidents of *offences of serious nature* are so lower than that of *offences of non-serious nature and petty offences*. Rather, the phenomenon that might cause headache is pendency of inquiry. Out of 153 pending cases, 50.98% are of more than four months. The following graph can facilitate the problem of delayed disposal of cases which requires a thorough investigation-



There exists a gender disparity indeed when offences committed by juvenile in Dibrugarh district are taken into consideration. Only 3.84% of total production before JJB is girls.

In this connection, another mention worthy point is inefficient probation system in Dibrugarh district. JJB has received Social Investigation Report from Probation Officer in 54.54% cases.

While we think about the trend of offences committed by children of Dibrugarh district and the juvenile justice mechanism as well, we should keep one thing in our mind; - this district is lacking of any institutional care set up. Sometimes it happens that even in case of offences of non-serious nature and petty offences, JJB thinks institutional care as the fittest measure for a particular JCL in alignment of principle best interest of child. But if there is no such institutional care system in the district or even in the adjacent district, it will contribute to delayed disposal of cases.

3.12. Sexual Abuse:

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

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

The increase in incidence of juvenile offences was observed under some other serious offences like rape, murder, dacoity, and robbery. However, still the majority of the children apprehended are apprehended for committing offences of non-serious nature and petty 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-violating behavior amongst children and young persons. Finally, poverty, community disorganization, availability of drugs and peer influence are also linked to increased risk for later violence. The problem of law violating behavior among children reflects child's socio-economic maladjustments.

But it is somewhat true that existing gaps in child protection mechanism leads to survival and corroboration of such detrimental factors 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 Dibrugarh district has made it communicable to other districts. Road communication is good; especially the National Highway 37 facilitates Dibrugarh with Guwahati and other districts of Assam. Widespread Railway communication is also there. 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 is no Government run as well as NGO run institutional care in Dibrugarh district. Therefore, CWC and JJB face lot of problems regarding disposal of cases when institutional care is necessary in alignment of best interest of child.

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

4.2. Child Welfare Committees:

The CWC of Dibrugarh district has been functioning since 18th December 2001. Being a 5 person team, the committee sits in the Office of Probation Officer / DCPU Office, Dibrugarh on twice in a week basis from 11.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. The chairperson articulated that the committee has been playing a dynamic role to conserve child rights and modus operandi to deal with Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) as well as *children at risk* by exploiting various resources. Nonetheless, it was observed that still there are some infrastructural hiatus in the office of CWC viz. computer and other accessories to maintain database, foundling baby unit and vehicle to reach to CNCP at immediate effect as CHILDLINE does not exist in Dibrugarh district.

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

CWC, Dibrugarh is yet to handle CNCPs like differently able children or Children affected by HIV/AIDS. The committee has restored 2 children to their biological family in 2010, declared 9 children for legally free for adoption (out of them 3 children were male and 6 were female and 8 children were abandoned and 1 child was surrendered) (Status Report, October, 2011). During pendency of inquiry, committee places the CNCP in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh. Committee has 6 pending cases.

Gaps

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

4.3. Juvenile Justice Board:

Juvenile Justice Board of Dibrugarh district was formed in 2009. Being a 2 person Board, it sits twice in a week in the District SDJM Court Room Premises on twice in week basis from 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Noticeable is absence of woman member in the Board. When the physical infrastructure is taken into consideration the newly rented building (has been rented since November, 2010) is sufficient. The Board consists of 3 statutory members, probation officer, steno cum computer operator and safai karmachari. Peon (another 4th grade staff) is yet to be appointed.

The Board has received 114 new cases during last year; while the total number of pending cases (cumulative) cases is 140. The Board has dealt JCLs with an average of 14 – 16 years. Out of 114 new cases, in 40 cases Bail was granted; - thus comprising 35.08%. The generic trend of offence committed by children is theft; most of the JCLs are booked Under Section 379 IPC which is crime of non serious nature. Due to non submission of Social Investigation Reports by Probation Officer incidents of pendency is increasing. Inadequate Infrastructure e.g. lack of space for the staff and visitors, toilet facilities, water supply etc have been the major challenges for effective functioning of JJB in the district. Moreover, Board is sitting in the Court premise which is in contrary of Diversion and Restorative Justice.

4.4. Passive 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. Unlike other districts of Assam, Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP) is the nodal of SJPU of Dibrugarh district.

Though district level capacity building programme for SJPUs have been completed in Assam by UNICEF, Assam, however, it seemed that more capacity building workshops including other 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 Home Department of Assam and to obtain a list of those officials who could be promoted up to DSP level with in next 3 years was also felt. A comprehensive training should be imparted to all those officials on Juvenile Justice Mechanism.

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

Alternative informal care is not functioning in Dibrugarh district as Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) is yet to be established.

But as of now there is no SAA to facilitate the placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption, as mandated in the JJ Act in Dibrugarh district, CWC finds it very difficult to deal with such children. As the members of CWC reported, incident of unlawful adoption is very much common issue in Dibrugarh. The district is out of reach of

other family based non-institutional care like sponsorship and foster care as it is yet to start in the state.

The case of adoption is presently dealt by ICCW, Guwahati which, in accord to the chairman, CWC generates a problem; - if an adoptable child is from Dibrugarh and declared as legally free for adoption and if the PAP is from Dibrugarh also then that very particular PAP holds a preemptive priority to adopt the children. But if the adoption is operated from Guwahati, then that PAP might loose the priority due to chronology. To fetch solution to this issue, district specific alternative care mechanism is important.

4.6. National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

NCLP is not implemented in Dibrugarh. But it is required to make surveillance to child labor issue.

4.7. Ineffective Probation System

Although there is a Probation Officer (PO) in the district and in some districts, POs have been assigned to the responsibilities of District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) of District Child Protection Unit on ad-hoc basis but yet there is a lack of proper mechanism for effective functioning of the probation system. In most cases, POs are given dual charge of DSWO and due to the overload; there is no coordination between PO, JJB, SJPU. In Dibrugarh district, PO cannot submit Social Investigation Report with in stipulated time that leads to delay in disposal of cases. PO hardly keeps any track to undertake follow-up visits. In such a situation, it is difficult to promote de-institutionalization and restorative justice in. Procedural and communication gap has been observed among the PO, Police, and Local Government.

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

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

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 tea gardens and Dibrugarh is that district of Assam where largest number of tea gardens is found. Due to the nature of jobs in tea garden, it is hard to track the labors employed (especially those who are employed temporarily during plucking time). However, a strong coordination between Government Departments, Statutory

Bodies of JJ Act, NGOs can create a mechanism of surveillance to the employers of these seasonal labors.

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

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

4.10. Programmes for socially excluded children:

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

Poor Planning and Coordination:

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

5. Plan of Action for Child Protection under ICPS

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

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
Recruitments, Capacity Building, Orientations, Awareness Generation etc.						
1	Formation of DCPU, Executive Committee, Governing Body, DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC	i. Brief guidance note to district administrations from SCPS on initiating DCPUs, ii. Workshops, meeting at the district level iii. Ensure notification iv. Identify premises v. Procure office furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories	Already formed	Dist H.Q	DC , DSW officials at the state and district level, PO, SCPS	
2	Initiation of Recruitment	i. Develop recruitment guidelines (ToR)in consultation with SCPS ii. Formation of	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. Training to be organised in collaboration with SCPS with technical support from other training Institutes ii. Sensitization and training programmes for judicial officials , law enforcement personnel(police, media, labour inspectors) and other concerned government officials on the issue of ‘child protection’ as well as ‘gender and human rights’. These training and sensitization programmes could be organized in conjunction SCPS and other recognized training institutes.	April, 2012	Dist H.Q.	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Experts	
4	District Orientation on DPP and ICPS	#Organise meeting with DCPU to develop DPP and budgeting for each activity. # Survey needs to be conducted at the district level to understand and identify the specific gaps in child protection services.	June, 2012	Dist H.Q.	DCPU, DSW, UNICEF, Experts	
5	Orientation to Block level stakeholders – police, panchyat, judiciary welfare, Education, civil	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key messages of ICPS; its contents; scope and reach, key strategies, proposed activities, and expected outcomes, the	July, 2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration, Police, Judiciary,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	society on ICPS	service delivery mechanism of ICPS, convergence of services, role of the stakeholders at various levels etc. CBOs, Gram Panchayats, ICDS workers may be mobilized and activated to spread awareness about child protection issues at community level.			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 of Child Protection materials (especially legislations and schemes at Block Level) with technical support from resource agencies.	July, 2012	Block level	State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Specialised Agency, Experts	
8	Sensitization Programme for members of the Allied System e.g. Panchyats, Schools, Media	Develop through DCPU (as nodal) key contents of sensitization camp focusing on rights of the child, protection issues e.g. child labour, child trafficking, child beggars, street children etc their roles and responsibilities towards safeguarding the rights of children	August - September, 2012	Block level	DCPU, DSW, Dist Administration, UNICEF, SIRD, Dist Inspector of Schools, SSM, Specialized Agency, Experts	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
9	Camp on advocacy & public awareness on child protection laws and issues	i. Develop through DCPU IEC materials on CP laws e.g. Child Marriage Prohibition Act, PNDT Act, ITPA, JJA, CLPRA etc ii. Develop materials on procedures for Adoption, Sponsorship, Foster Care iii. Anti – trafficking cells/units should be set up at the State, Block, District and Gram Panchayat levels to facilitate and monitor the process of rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation iv. Set up community vigilance register at panchayat level to ensure safe migration.	Ongoing	Block and GP level DCPU to consult DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC about the programme at the village level	DCPU, State level IEC Cell [UNICEF NRHM], Dist Information Office, Media, NGOs	
10	Recognition to Institutions for children including institutions for alternative care	i. Setting up District inspection Committees ii. Develop format for application for registration iii. Prepare guidelines and procedures for granting recognition	February, 2012	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, SARA, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Experts	
Infrastructural Support (Up-gradation and New Establishments)						
11	Infrastructural support / up-gradation of office of Statutory Bodies.	#Arrangements of Accessories, computer, printer and internet connection to the office of JJB and CWC. #Ensure submission of monthly report by CWC/JJB #Compilation and analysis of reports of CWC/JJB on quarterly basis	March, 2012	Dibrugarh Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		# Ensure payment of due amount of honorarium and other expenses # Develop clearly defined reporting mechanism and a system of accountability of these bodies # Liaise with the functioning of SJPU in all police stations				
12	Developing Infrastructure for Children's Institutions, DCPU, CWC, JJB, SJPU etc	i. Report on the infrastructure in NAS will be consulted at the district level ii. Dist Inspection Committee/Monitoring Committee will make an assessment of the nature of up gradation work required on case to case basis, prioritise them and prepare a report on actions to be taken	2013	Dist and Block level	DCPU, DSW, PWD	
13	Establishment of CHILDLINE	Identification of NGOs as Nodal at district level and collaborative organization at sub-divisional level	March, 2012	All sub-divisions of Dibrugarh	Child line India Foundation, District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
14	Services for children with special needs and children affected by HIV/AIDS	i. At least 2 homes for children (as per technical and financial guidelines of ICPS) need to be constructed in the district ii. Efforts to be made to build network with SACS for mobilising their support to institutions giving care to HIV affected children	March, 2012	No of such Homes, capacity, type of residents and location of homes to be decided in DCPU meeting	DCPU, SAP&CS,	
15	Establishment of new institutions for CNCP and JCL (Children's	i. One home of each type for CNCP and CCL to be established in the district ii. Giving recognition to Homes run by NGO	March, 2012	Dist HQ No of Homes, capacity, type of residents and location	SCPS, DCPU, Dist Adm.	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	home, Observation home, Special Home, after Care home)	under JJA(Sec 34(c))in rented/ own premises iii.The homes need to have provisions for food, clothing, hygiene kits, medical kits, vocational training, play and recreational provisions, adequate teaching staffs, counseling provision and staff pattern should be at par of the provisions of JJ Act and Rules, 2007		of homes to be decided in DCPU meeting		
16	Establishment of SAA and also to initiate taking action for implementation of Sponsorship, Foster Care to promote non-institutional care.	Identification of NGO having CCI and recognition laid in JJ Act, Rules, 2007 and CARA guidelines, 2011	March, 2012	Dibrugarh Town	District HQ, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC, SARA, CARA	
17	Launching Open Shelter programmes for street and working children through NGOs	i.Two open shelter on e each in Dibrugarh and Gossaigaon need to be set up) through iii. Identified NGOs 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	
18	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 Dibrugarh Town, 2 in other 2 subdivisions.	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
28	Drug Detoxification Centre	A 20 bed (15 for boys and 5 for girls) medical unit to de-addict substance abused children in Dibrugarh may be established.	1 year (April, 2012 – March, 2013)	Dibrugarh Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
19	Establishing web enabled tracking	i. Meeting on deciding the place for installation of the server.	March, 2012	In Children's Institutions	DCPU, Police, Dept of Information	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
	system for missing children	ii. Training of functionaries on the process of uploading information iii. Setting up of computerized database at P.S. level, and maintain records of details about child traffickers and agents, trafficked children, trafficking routes, modus operandi, missing children and so on. Missing Children Website may be periodically updated.			Technology, UNICEF	
Miscellaneous						
20	Intervention Programmes for children in Tea Garden area	#To sensitize community (Mainly coolie basti outside tea garden) about the evils of harmful practices e.g. child marriage, child labour, child trafficking etc. # To organize bridge course education for drop out/never enrolled children and functional literacy programme for the parents. # NCLP should be initiated in the district.	1 st year and ongoing	Dibrugarh Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC and NGO.	
21	Periodic media and civil society awareness	To sensitize people about- i. Good practices followed by district. ii. Dos and Do nots on Child Protection issues.	2 nd year and ongoing	Dibrugarh Town	District HQ, Social Welfare Department, DCPU, SCPS, DCPC	
22	Networking and Coordination	#Creating a network to coordinate with all other departments/organizations dealing with child protection for effective	1 st year and ongoing	District and Block level	DCPU, PRI, ICDS, SHGs, Police, Judiciary, Cooperatives,	

Sl. No	Proposed Activity	Key Actions	Time Frame	Place	Who is Responsible	Proposed Budget
		delivery of services. ii. #Circular will be issued by DCPU for quick referrals between ICDS, Primary Health Centre, mother and child programmes and hospitals (pediatric units) for early detection of high risk babies and children with disabilities			NGOs. DPC may be also be used for inter-departmental coordination	
23	Mechanism for Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	#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. # 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	2 nd year and ongoing	District, Block and village level	DCPU, DCPC, BLCPC, VLCPC, UNICEF, NIPCCD, Universities, Reputed Research Institutes.	

6. Specific Recommendations:

- Birth Registration
- Establish Homes for CNCP and CCL
- Establish homes for the mentally children and HIV/AIDS affected children
- Establish SAA and strengthen Alternative care
- Establish Open shelter for Street children
- Special intervention programmes for children in tea garden areas
- Stronger network with Police, Education, Labour, Health, NGOs. Mahila Samakhya
- Prevention of substance abuse programmes
- Capacity building of all stake holders of Juvenile Justice system
- Media awareness programme

- Intensive awareness programmes on harmful practices like child marriage, child labour etc
- School sensitization programme to arrest drop out of children

ANNEXURE

District Needs Assessment for District Child Protection Plan of Dibrugarh District

1. Profile of the District:

Name of the District	DIBRUGARH	
No of Sub-divisions	2 Sub-Divisions (Gossaigaon & Prabatjhora)	
No. of Blocks with names (Use separate sheet)	7 (Borboruah, Joypur, Khowang, Lahowal, Panitola, Tengakhat, and Tingkhong)	
No of GPs – with names (93) (Use separate sheet)	1. Tinthengia 2. Naharani 3. Halodhibari 4. Khowang 5. Pathalibam 6. Teloi 7. Bamunbari 8. Khowang Kololowa 9. Nakhat 10. Gazpuria 11. Sepon 12. Lengeri 13. Moran Dikhari 14. Rangchali 15. Dhemechi 16. Kalakhowa 17. Lezai 18. Garudhoria 19. Bogibil 20. Borpathar 21. Rajabheta 22. Chiring Dainijan 23. Niz Mancotta 24. Khanikar 25. Borboruah 26. Dulia Kakoti 27. Kutuha 28. Jokai 29. Lahowal	48. Lengrai 49. Jerai 50. Rangchangi 51. Hatiali 52. Rangagorah 53. Bhadoi 54. Kathalguri 55. Bokuloni 56. Nawholia 57. Tipling 58. Duliajan 59. Kheremia 60. Gondhia Bhajoni 61. Tengakhat 62. Nakhanga Hatibondha 63. Telpani Baunikuria 64. Dharia Dighalia 65. Nakari Bhekulajan 66. Kacharipather 67. Namrup 68. Ghinai 69. Merbil 70. Dighalia 71. Balimora 72. Nigam 73. Borbam 74. Amguri 75. Tipam Fakial 76. Santipur

	30. Ekoratoli 31. Moderkhat 32. Romai 33. Chiringhulla 34. Rohmoria 35. Phukanarkhat 36. Niz Kanai 37. Mohanbari 38. Bokul 39. Timona 40. Maijan 41. Hiloidhari 42. Nadua 43. Dinjoy 44. Chabua Pulunga 45. Balijan 46. Bindhakata 47. Dikom	77. Kenduguri 78. Joypur 79. Dhadumia 80. Rajgarh 81. Borbam 82. Sologuri Tipomia 83. Kekuri 84. Tingkhong 85. Dhomon 86. Nachoni 87. Dillibari 88. Mahmora Borpathar 89. Ouphulia 90. Pithaguti 91. Salmari 92. Konwarigaon 93. Kenduguri																																																													
Revenue Circles	1. Dibrugarh East 2. Dibrugarh West 3. Moran 4. Tingkhong	5. Naharkatia 6. Tengakhat 7. Chabua																																																													
Police Stations	1. Dibrugarh 2. Rohmoria 3. Ghoramora 4. Lahowal 5. Naharkatia 6. Joypur 7. Tingkhong	8. Rajgarh 9. Chabua 10. Tengakhat 11. Duliajan 12. Moran 13. Khowang 14. Borboruah																																																													
No of villages under each GP (Use separate sheet) (1315)	<table><tr><th>Name of GP</th><th>Villages</th><th>Name of GP</th><th>Villages</th></tr><tr><td>Tinthengia</td><td>21</td><td>Lengrai</td><td>07</td></tr><tr><td>Naharani</td><td>31</td><td>Jerai</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Halodhibari</td><td>24</td><td>Rangchangi</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang</td><td>17</td><td>Hatiali</td><td>04</td></tr><tr><td>Pathalibam</td><td>15</td><td>Rangagorah</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Teloi</td><td>20</td><td>Bhadoi</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Bamunbari</td><td>09</td><td>Kathalguri</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang Kololowa</td><td>17</td><td>Bokuloni</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>Nakhat</td><td>21</td><td>Nawholia</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>Gazpuria</td><td>22</td><td>Tipling</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Sepon</td><td>22</td><td>Duliajan</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Lengeri</td><td>20</td><td>Kheremia</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Moran Dikhari</td><td>18</td><td>Gondhia Bhajoni</td><td>08</td></tr><tr><td>Rangchali</td><td>16</td><td>Tengakhat</td><td>13</td></tr></table>			Name of GP	Villages	Name of GP	Villages	Tinthengia	21	Lengrai	07	Naharani	31	Jerai	13	Halodhibari	24	Rangchangi	14	Khowang	17	Hatiali	04	Pathalibam	15	Rangagorah	14	Teloi	20	Bhadoi	12	Bamunbari	09	Kathalguri	24	Khowang Kololowa	17	Bokuloni	19	Nakhat	21	Nawholia	27	Gazpuria	22	Tipling	11	Sepon	22	Duliajan	14	Lengeri	20	Kheremia	20	Moran Dikhari	18	Gondhia Bhajoni	08	Rangchali	16	Tengakhat	13
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	Lezai	19	Dharia Dighalia	12
	Garudhoria	16	Nakari Bhekulajan	15
	Bogibil	12	Kacharipather	12
	Borpathar	09	Namrup	07
	Rajabheta	11	Ghinai	08
	Chiring Dainijan	06	Merbil	23
	Niz Mancotta	07	Dighalia	20
	Khanikar	09	Balimora	12
	Borboruah	07	Nigam	14
	Dulia Kakoti	10	Borbam	19
	Kutuha	29	Amguri	12
	Jokai	30	Tipam Fakial	23
	Lahowal	05	Santipur	06
	Ekoratoli	09	Kenduguri	08
	Moderkhat	10	Joypur	06
	Romai	13	Dhadumia	12
	Chiringhulla	13	Rajgarh	26
	Rohmoria	11	Borbam	17
	Phukanarkhat	12	Sologuri Tipomia	14
	Niz Kanai	05	Kekuri	07
	Mohanbari	09	Tingkhong	13
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	Timona	12	Nachoni	15
	Maijan	04	Dillibari	18
	Hiloidhari	13	Mahmora Borpathar	23
	Nadua	08	Ouphulia	07
	Dinjoy	12	Pithaguti	13
	Chabua Pulunga	10	Salmari	12
	Balijan	06	Konwarigaon	15
	Bindhakata	10	Kenduguri	18
	Dikom	06		
No of Municipalities	3 (Dibrugarh Municipal Board, Chabua Town Committee & Naharkatia Town Committee)			
No of wards under each Municipality with names (Use separate sheet)	22 Wards in Dibrugarh Municipal Board. 4 Wards in Chabua Town Committee. 4 Wards in Naharkatia Town Committee.			

2. Population and Demography

Total population = 1327748	Male: 680114	Female: 647634	
Population in each Block			
	Block	Male	Female
	Panitola	65336	58239
	Barbaruah	72892	69099
	Tengakhat	99759	92562

	Lahowal	99759	63018
	Joypur	66455	68299
	Tingkhong	72643	6994
	Khowang	76988	73488
Sex ratio	952		
Child Population:			
▪ 0-6 years	Boys: 79146	Girls: 75766	
Sex Ratio of child Population (0-6 yrs)	957		
Literacy Rate	76.22		
▪ Male	82.59		
▪ Female	69.52		
Mean at marriage			
▪ Male	18.20		
▪ female			
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2008)	24.30		
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2008)	8.60		
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008)	66 per 1000		
▪ Male			
▪ Female			
Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2004 - 2006)	480		
Population below Poverty line (%)			
Schedule Caste population (%)	4.05%	Source: Primary Census Abstract, Assam 2001	
Schedule Tribe population (%)	7.45%		
Other Backward population			
Major Occupations (Indicate percentage)			
▪ Agriculture:	7.59%		
▪ Govt. Service(mention type):			
Private:			
▪ Business:			
▪ Self Employed:			
▪ Labourer:	29.00%		
▪ Housewife:	2.26%		
▪ Others:	61.15%		

3. Services for Children:

No of ICDS Projects	8	
No of AWCs	2073	
No of AWWs	2039	
No of CDPOs	8	
No of Supervisors	43	

No of children attending pre-school education under ICDS Scheme	61958															
Education																
No of Schools (Block-wise break-up in separate sheet)																
▪ PPS:	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No. of Schools</th></tr><tr><td>Borbaruah</td><td>198</td></tr><tr><td>Joypur</td><td>296</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang</td><td>254</td></tr><tr><td>Lahowal</td><td>133</td></tr><tr><td>Panitola</td><td>101</td></tr><tr><td>Tengakhath</td><td>202</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No. of Schools	Borbaruah	198	Joypur	296	Khowang	254	Lahowal	133	Panitola	101	Tengakhath	202
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▪ HS:	Nil															
No of Colleges (11)	1. Dibrugarh University 2. R. K. B. Law College 3. C. K. Hazarika B.Ed College 4. Gyan Vigyan Academy 5. D.H.S.K. College 6. D.H.S.K. Law College 7. D.H.S.K. Commerce College 8. Dibru College 9. City College 10. Aniruddha Deva College 11. Dibrugarh Medical College															
Gross Enrolment Ratio																

▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 97.49%	Girls: 97.43%																
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 95.47%	Girls: 94.82%																
Gross Drop-Out Ratio																		
▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 2.57%	Girls: 2.64%																
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 4.75%	Girls: 5.46%																
Total no of children enrolled in NCLP Classes: (Use separate sheet for Block wise details of no of enrolled children)	Boys:	Girls:																
No of children mainstreamed to primary school last year	Boys: 791	Girls: 891																
No. of Children Never Attending Schools	Boys: 3355	Girls: 3511																
Does the SSA run HTR or bridge course (Rural / Urban)?	Yes																	
If yes, how many Centres Block-wise? (No of children)	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No. of HTR Centres</th></tr><tr><td>Borbaruah</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>Joypur</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang</td><td>07</td></tr><tr><td>Lahowal</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>Panitola</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Tengakhat</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>170</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No. of HTR Centres	Borbaruah	35	Joypur	16	Khowang	07	Lahowal	58	Panitola	32	Tengakhat	22	Total	170
Name of Block	No. of HTR Centres																	
Borbaruah	35																	
Joypur	16																	
Khowang	07																	
Lahowal	58																	
Panitola	32																	
Tengakhat	22																	
Total	170																	
Total No of children enrolled in HTR Centres:	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No. of Children Enrolled</th></tr><tr><td>Borbaruah</td><td>840</td></tr><tr><td>Joypur</td><td>414</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang</td><td>113</td></tr><tr><td>Lahowal</td><td>1534</td></tr><tr><td>Panitola</td><td>771</td></tr><tr><td>Tengakhat</td><td>348</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>4020</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No. of Children Enrolled	Borbaruah	840	Joypur	414	Khowang	113	Lahowal	1534	Panitola	771	Tengakhat	348	Total	4020
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Borbaruah	840																	
Joypur	414																	
Khowang	113																	
Lahowal	1534																	
Panitola	771																	
Tengakhat	348																	
Total	4020																	
Does the SSA run KGBV Schools in the District?	Yes, Total No. of Children Enrolled: 50																	
No of Residential Schools in each block including SC/BC Hostels	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No. of Schools</th></tr><tr><td>Borbaruah</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Joypur</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Khowang</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Lahowal</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Panitola</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Tengakhat</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>5</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No. of Schools	Borbaruah	0	Joypur	1	Khowang	1	Lahowal	0	Panitola	1	Tengakhat	2	Total	5
Name of Block	No. of Schools																	
Borbaruah	0																	
Joypur	1																	
Khowang	1																	
Lahowal	0																	
Panitola	1																	
Tengakhat	2																	
Total	5																	
No of Girls enrolled in such schools	<table><tr><th>Name of Block</th><th>No. of Girls Enrolled</th></tr><tr><td>Borbaruah</td><td>00</td></tr><tr><td>Joypur</td><td>77</td></tr></table>		Name of Block	No. of Girls Enrolled	Borbaruah	00	Joypur	77										
Name of Block	No. of Girls Enrolled																	
Borbaruah	00																	
Joypur	77																	

	Khowang	00
	Lahowal	00
	Panitola	00
	Tengakhath	90
	Total	167
Hospitals	13	
PHCs	16	
Sub-centers	231	

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
	Child Welfare Committees	Yes
	Any Inspection/Monitoring Committees	No
	Special Juvenile Police Unit	Yes
	DCPU	Yes
	SAA	No (A organization namely Ayur Herbal Natural Health Care Management & Research Society is recommended for SAA but not yet notified)
	DCPC	Yes/No - Yes
	BLCPC	Yes/No - No
	VLCPC	Yes/No - No
	Any organization declared 'fit'	Yes/No - No
	If yes, name the organisation	
	Number of Probation Officer	1
	Number of Child Welfare Officers	18 Child Welfare Officers

Mapping of Institutional Care

Category of Home (JCL)	Sex	Number of Homes		Number of Children					
		Govt. Run	NGO Run	7 - 12 Years		13 - 15 Years		16 Years & Above	
				Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
Observation Home	Girls	N.A. (As there are no Home for JCL)							
	Boys								
Special Home	Girls								
	Boys								
Place of	Girls								

Safety	Boys	
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Category of Home (CNCP)	Sex	Number of Homes		Number of Children					
		Govt. Run	NGO Run	6 - 10 Years		11 - 15 Years		16 Years & Above	
				Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
Children Home	Girls	N.A. (As there are no Home for CNCP)							
	Boys								
Shelter Home	Girls								
	Boys								
Open Shelter	Girls								
	Boys								
After Care Organisation									

Care & Rehabilitation Services

Sl. No	Name	Type of Govt/ NGO/ NGO with out Govt. Support	Number	Location (List)	Number of Children		Number of Children		Number of Children with special needs		Whether provisions for children with special needs exist
					Capacity	Actual	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	
	Observation Home	NA									
	Special Home										
	Children's Home										
	Shelter Home										
	Place of Safety										
	After Care Organisation										
	Open Shelter										

Information about Functioning of CWC:

When was the CWC formed? - **18th December 2001**

Contact details of all members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Contact no	Address	Member since when
1.	Sri Binanda Ch. Borah	M	9435002685	CWC, Dibrugarh	
2.	Smt. Jyotsna Sonwal	F	9957078125	Do	
3.	Smt. Sewali Borborah	F	9435891228	Do	
4.	Smt. Sharmila Baruah	F	9435030700	Do	
5.	Smt. Seema Borborah	F	9435002950	Do	

Place of sitting - **In the Office of Probation Officer / DCPU Office, Dibrugarh**

Frequency of sitting of the committee - **2 days in a week (Tuesday & Wednesday) and as per need.**

Timing - **11.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.**

Attendance of the members - **All members are regularly sitting**

What happens to the child when the Committee is not sitting? - **Make a phone call to any members and present before them.**

Are all children produced before the CWC as per provision of child before the Committee? - **Yes**

How are the children produced before the Committee? - **With friendly manner, in case of Police with Civil Dress.**

Who mostly produces them? - **Police, NGOs, AMC, Relatives, Couple.**

What kind of problems/difficulties with which a child is produced before the CWC? - **Most of the children are abandoned and surrendered.**

How do you trace the family of the child? - **With the help of NGOs, Police.**

Who helps you in this regard? - **Probation Officer & Police.**

Do you consider the facilities (homes) are adequate? - **N.A., No Homes in Dibrugarh**

Do you face any difficulty in placing the child to appropriate places for Care? - **Yes, Much more, due to no such facilities in Dibrugarh.**

How much time it takes on an average to trace the family? - **10 to 15 days.**

How do you deal with the challenged children/Children affected by HIV/AIDS? Where do you place them? - **No such cases till date.**

Are the children homes adequately equipped to deal with such children? - **N.A., No Children Home in Dibrugarh District**

Do you get cooperation for the Health Department in this regard? - **Yes.**

How many cases are pending before the CWC? - **Six (6) Cases**

How many are long pending (say more than one year)? - **No such cases.**

What are the reasons for pending of cases? - **N.A.**

Where did you place the children during pending of enquiry in the last 12 months? - **Mostly Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.**

Sl. No.	Place	No. of children
1.	▪ Children's Home	N.A.
2.	▪ Fit Institution/Person	
3.	▪ Restored	2
4.	▪ Others	

How many children declared free for adoption by the CWC? - **8 Cases**

What is the average age group of the children produced before CWC? - **Below 1 Month**

How do you restore children from other States? - **Still now no such cases**

How children from other countries are dealt with? - **Still now no such cases**

How do ensure follow up activities for reintegrated children? - **Through Missionary of Charity & SOS Children's Village**

What are the major constraints you are facing in running the CWC? - **No Infrastructure for CWC, No Room, No Furniture, Computer, Stationeries etc.**

Have you undergone any training on Core issues of JJ Act 2000? - **Yes, quite a few times.**

When and where it was organized? - **NIPCCD, Guwahati**

Was the training adequate? - **No, Training is more needed with whole JJ System Stakeholders.**

Do you have any suggestions to make it more effective? - **Infrastructure support is necessary, Staffs is necessary and also adequate fund and active stakeholders.**

Comment on the following:

Cooperation from the District Officials	Cooperation from the Police	Cooperation from the NGOs	Placement of children pending enquiry	Placement of abandoned children before adoption	Dealing with challenged children/HIV affected children:
Good	Not satisfactory	Good	Not adequate	Not adequate	Not Good

Status regarding pending cases in CWC as on March, 2011

District	No. of New Cases	No. of Cases Disposed	Total Cases Pending
Dibrugarh	07	04	03

Information about Functioning of JJB:

Contact details of all members of JJB:

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Address	Ph.No	Member since when
1.	Mr. Kumud C. Boro	M	Dibrugarh	0373-2323488 (O) 0373-2310328 (R) 9435732395 (M)	01.03.2011
2.	Mr. P. Bordoloi	M	Do	9435031161 (M)	

When was the JJB formed? – **In 2009**

Where do you hold the proceedings? – **In the District SDJM Court Room Premises**

How many days in a week? – **2 Days in a week (Wednesday & Friday)**

What is the timing? – **2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.**

Do all the members (3 no) attend the proceedings regularly? – **Yes, 1 position of JJB Member is lying vacant since long time. Only Principal Magistrate with a male member from Social Work background will attend the proceedings.**

How many cases you have dealt with during the last 12 months? – **114 Nos. of cases**
(Please give a charge wise break up)

How many cases are pending? – **140 Nos. of cases.**

How many of them are pending for more than a year? – **Nil**

What are the major causes for pending cases? – **Non submission of Social Investigation Report (SIR) by Probation Officer.**

(A list of pending cases may be collected, if available)

How many children have been granted bail in the last 12 months? – **Here no cases of Bail, the children given to Zimma of approx 40 Juveniles.**

How many children are lodged in observation home during last 12 months? – **4 Cases**

How many children are lodged in special home during last 12 months? – **No such cases.**

How is a child produced before the JJB? – **Without Handcuff and ordinary dress.**

Who mostly produce them? – **Police**

If JJB is not sitting, what happens to the apprehended child? - **Apprehended child can be produced before Principal Magistrate in any day.**

Is any record maintained for delayed production of the child? - **No such cases**

How do you establish / contact with the members of the family of the apprehended Child? - **Through Police**

Whom do you normally give this responsibility for tracking of family? - **Police & Probation Officer**

How much time does it take? - **Approx a week**

How much cooperation do you get from Police and Probation Officers in this regard? - **Satisfactory.**

Which category of cases (nature of offences) do you mostly handle? - **Theft Cases**

What is the average age group of children? - **14 years to 16 years**

How do you ensure the determination of age of a Juvenile? - **By Birth Certificate otherwise through Ossification Test.**

What type of families (Socio-economic class) do they mostly come from? - **Most of the families are poor & BPL**

What are the major factors responsible for crime related activities committed by children? (Please narrate one / two such cases) - **Juveniles are compelled to commit crime due to pressure from criminals, poverty etc.**

How do you respond to 'petty' offences committed by the children? - **Through provide counselling to the children under NGOs**

Have you ever released a juvenile apprehended for petty offences for community probation instead of sending them to institution? - **Yes**

How do you find this concept of diversion? - **Social Orgaization**

How can this be materialized? - **Through providing Counselling services**

How do you deal with children from other States? - **Still no such cases found**

How do you arrange for their Restoration? - **N.A.**

How are the children from other countries dealt with? - **Still no such cases found**

How do you receive the information about the functioning of the home? – **N.A., No Home in Dibrugarh**

What are the major constraints you are facing in running the JJB? – **No Female member till now in JJB, no Infrastructural Support and fund from the Government**

Are you getting adequate administrative and infrastructural support from the State Government? – **No**

If not, mention the areas – **No separate infrastructure for JJB in Dibrugarh, Fund is not properly adequate as per requirements.**

Have you undergone any training on core issues of JJ Act 2000? – **Yes**

When it was organised and by whom? – **In March 2011 by Guwahati High Court.**

How did you find the training? – **Got more information of JJ Act, 2000**

What are issues to be included in the training curriculum? Any suggestions about training methodology?

What do you suggest to make the functioning of JJB more effective? – **Needed full numbers of members in JJB with adequate Staff and equipments, separate setup for JJB, timely release of fund, Training need to be imparted to all stakeholders of JJ System especially to the Police Officials, Probation Officer and other Staffs, so that they could understand the knowhow of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.**

Status Report on the functioning of JJB in 2010 (January – December)

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of New Cases</i>	<i>No. of Cases Disposed</i>	<i>Total Cases Pending</i>
<i>Dibrugarh</i>	100	44	107

Information about SJPU

- Has the SJPU been formed? – **Yes**
- Has the notification as CWO been made? – **Yes**
- How do they apprehend the child? – **As per information from different source. The police (CWO) apprehend the child as per norms mentioned in JJ Act, 2000.**
- When do they file FIR? – **Only in case of heinous crime, that too also after consultation with CWC / JJB.**
- How do they inform parents/PO? – **With quickest means (Mobile, WT Message).**
- How do they interact with children? – **As a friend.**
- How do you deal with children from other states/countries? – **Still no such case found.**

- How do you deal with children from other States? – **Still no such case found.**
- Interaction with CWC – **Need based and prompts.**
- Training needs, training imparted – **All CWOs trained through UNICEF Officials and State Judicial Offices.**
- Networking with other system – **Good, but need to strengthen more.**
- Major constraints – **Lack of awareness among the people. Need to sensitize general public, Central Para Military Force, Army and the stakeholders of JJ System.**

Voluntary Organizations Working with Children at Risk:

Sl. No.	Name	Address and Contact No.	Target group	Type of activities
1	Brotherhood Mission (Regional Center of WFB, WBSC & WBSA)	Address: Jyotinagar, n Dibrugarh-786001 Contact: 0373-2301245 Email: karuna@sancharnet.in	No. of beneficiaries- 127, Boys-97, Girls-43	Buddhist Missionary Destitute Home, health, education, VTC, Children Home, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar SCs/Sts Residential Junior Ashramic School, Gordon Fox Juvenile Home, Nikkyo Niwano Free Medical Centre (Alopathy & Homoeo) and so on.
2	Indian Council for Child Welfare	Address: Naliapool, near Market 786001. Contact: 09957174579 Email: iccw@yahoo.com	250 children aged between 6 months-6 years (day care services) 13 (present) children below 18 years belonging to the lower economic level (sponsorship).	AWTC, Preparatory School, Crèche Centre
3	Socio educational	Address: K.C. Gogoi Path, Khaliamari, Dibrugarh, Pin-	100 children between 2/3	Health, domestic violence, FCC, child

Sl. No.	Name	Address and Contact No.	Target group	Type of activities
	welfare association (SEWA)	786001. Contact: 0373-2322475 Email: sewadib@yahoo.co.in	months-6 years	rights & child education, crèche Programme etc.
4	Bharatiya Cha Parishad	Address: Bordoloi Avenue, Jalan nagar, Dibrugarh-786005. Contact: 0373-2301553/2300620 Email : bcptea@sancharnet.in	100 children between 2/3 months-6 years	Advisary service to the member of tea gardens of B.C.P
5	Kasturba Gram Seva Kendras (KGS)	Dikom K LW Centre 786101, Dikom	Working for women and children	Balwadi and Creche centres.
6	Prerona Pratibandhi	Address: Amlopatty, Dibrugarh-786001 Contact: 9957078125/ Mahesh Kori 09706167138	Working for children with physically disability.	Awareness programmes on Rights of people with disability, Supporting them to open accounts at Bank or Post office. Organising Identification camps with the support of Social Welfare Dept. and providing them with disability card. Free medical treatment. Vocational Training, Educational support and Legal Aid.
7	ASCED (Association for Socio-Cultural And Environmental	Address: Chiring Chapori, Behind Assam Tribune Office, Opp. Bhattacharjee Press, Dibrugarh=786001 Contact: 0373-2310060/	Working in the field of community health care, nutrition and	Mother NGO for RCH programmes in dictricts pf Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. Health

Sl. No.	Name	Address and Contact No.	Target group	Type of activities
	Development)	2316917/ Ranjita Bordoloi(chairperson) 0943511638 Email: ascedngo.dib@gmail.com	education.	and nutritional support to pregnant and lactating mothers & children below 3years. Educational support for slum dwelling children. Sensitization and counseling programmes among Drug Users & CSWS, HIV/ AIDs prevention among MSMs. Programmes on elimination of child labour
8	Mrinaljyoti Rehabilitation Centre	Address: Kumud Nagar, P.O. Jalani Dibrudowar,Duliajan-786602 Contact: 099544878995 Amiya Pathak (Sec.) 09954485197 Email: rinaljyoti2yahoo.co.in	Working for children with special needs	Development of Special Children through early Intervention, treatment, self care training, education, vocational training and rehabilitation.
9	North Eastern Buddhist Cultural Association (NEBCA)	Address: Niz Kodomoni P.O. Boiragimath, Dibrugarh, Assam Contact: 0373-2325007/ Rajiv Hazarika 09435085305 secretary_general@nebca.info	Working for Women & children	Women & child development, Child Right & Social defense, Day care centres for children of working mothers, weekly Medical camp for street children, Protection and advocacy programmes for platform children.

CHILD PROTECTION MECHANISM IN THE DISTRICT:

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

Name and address of the Institution	Year of Estd	Nature	Meant for	Category	Capacity	Service provided
Brotherhood Mission (Regional Center of WFB,WBSC & WBSA) Jyotinagar, Dibrugarh-786001		NGO	Children	CNCP		Children's Home for children in need of care and protection for orphan / single parent family of BPL.The capacity is 140.Sponsored by goodrick Tea company and other donations.The services are- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential care including medical, education, coaching in Ashramic School. 2. Extra curriculum activities for Ashram children & community young. 3. VTC, Computer Re-creational activities- art & music.