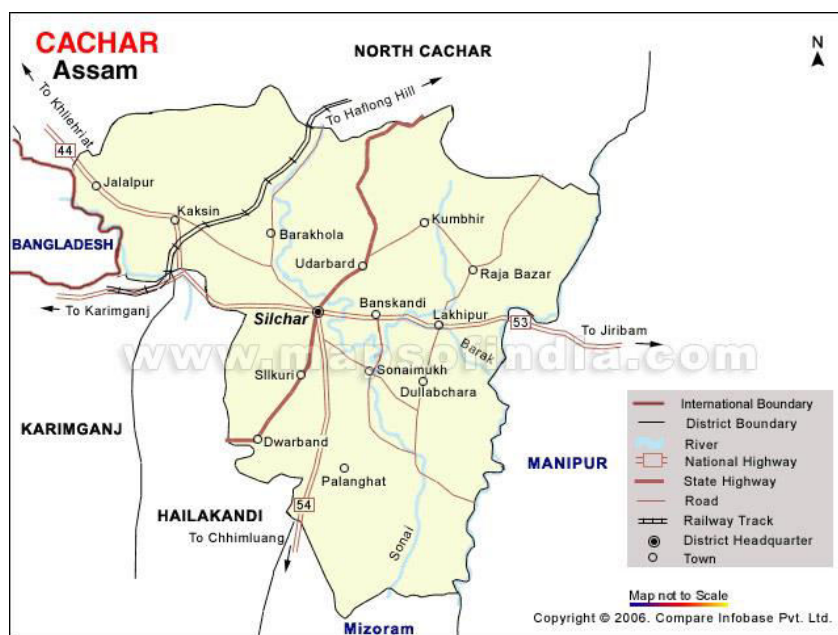


## DISTRICT: CACHAR

The District of Cachar is located in the Southernmost part of Assam is one of the oldest district of Assam. The name of the Cachar District was derived from the Kachari kingdom. Initially, Cachar district was a part of this kingdom that included the adjacent Karimganj and Hailakandi districts of Assam. It is the oldest district of Assam. Cachar is the gateway to Mizoram and Manipur but communication to Cachar is not easy. It is bounded on the North by Barali and Jayantia hill ranges, on the South by the State Mizoram, on the East by sister district Hailakandi and Karimganj.



About 80% of the population of the district is dependent on agriculture and paddy is the main crop grown. 5 to 10% people are engaged in horticulture and agri-based products, whereas 10 to 15% are in service sector. Tea industry is the main industry in the district. There are 57 Tea Estates in Cachar providing employment to nearly 35000 persons. Natural gas is found in Adamtilla area of Cachar and one gas-based power generation plant with 15.5 Megawatt capacities is installed at Banskandi area by the DLF Ltd. One LPG bottling plant has been commissioned at Harincherra of Borkhola Development Block. The cane furniture making, one of the cottage industries, is the pride of this District.

It is a cosmopolitan district with Hindu primarily with Bengali domination, Muslims and others. About 66% of the population is Hindu and 29% are Muslims. Silchar is corridor for three North-eastern states namely, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

It has two sub-division- Silchar and Lakhipur. Silchar is the center point of the district and is one of the most important business centers of Assam. The Cachar district has 1 Zilla Parisad, 15

development blocks, 5 sub-divisions, namely Udharbond, Silchar, Sonai, Lakhipur and Katigora and 163 gaon panchayat and total no. of village in the district is 1051. Blockwise number of GP are given in the Annexure.

In 2011, Cachar had population of 1,736,319 of which male and female were 886,616 and 849,703 respectively. There was change of 20.17 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Cachar District recorded increase of 18.89 percent to its population compared to 1991. The initial provisional data suggest a density of 459 in 2011 compared to 394 of 2001. Total area under Cachar district is about 3,786 sq km. The total population of Cachar in proportion to Assam population is 5.57% which was 5.42% in 2001 census.

Average literacy rate of Cachar in 2011 were 80.36 compared to 67.82 of 2001, where the male and female literacy is 85.85 and 74.62 respectively in 2011 and in 2001 census, the figure is 75.73 for male and 59.41 for female.

No. of police stations in Cachar is 8, namely Silchar, Udharbond, Lakhipur, Jirighat, Borkhola, Katigora, Sonai, Dholai.

Number of births and deaths registered during 2005 in the district are 26068 and 4034. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 for the district stands at 97. The ratio is quite high than the state average of 92.

#### Population Composition:

Total Population 1,736,319		Urban population (%)	SC population (%)	ST population (%)	Muslim population (%)		No. of Inhabited Villages	
Male	Female							
886,616	849,703	18.2	14.41	1.29	36.13		1051	
Rural poverty (persons below poverty line)		No. of Pre- primary Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of MM Schools	No. of HS Schools	No. of Govt. Collage	No. of PHC & others	No. of BPHC
59.43 %		2	1731	410	176		22	269
Prop. of Agri. Labour (%)		Avg. HH Size	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Male Literacy Rate (%)		Female Literacy Rate (%)	
48.6%		4.97	945	80.36	85.85		74.62	

### **Population pattern:**

Total population figures at a glance for Cachar District as per 2011 Census.

Sl. No.		Male	Female	Total Population
1.	In absolute	886,616	849,703	<b>1,736,319</b>
2.	In percent (%)	51.06%	48.94%	<b>100.00%</b>
3.	SC population (%)			<b>14.41%</b>
4.	ST population (%)			<b>1.29%</b>

### **Percentage of Population (0 - 18 years) in Cachar:**

Particulars	Cachar		
	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
<b>In the age group 0-4 years</b>			
Persons	10.75	11.27	7.52
Males	10.60	11.10	7.51
Females	10.90	11.45	7.53
<b>In the age group 5-9 Years</b>			
Persons	12.68	13.22	9.32
Males	12.63	13.18	9.24
Females	12.73	13.27	9.40
<b>In the age group 10-14 Years</b>			
Persons	12.31	12.56	10.76
Males	12.19	12.44	10.61
Females	12.44	12.69	10.93
<b>In the age group 15-19 Years</b>			
Persons	10.07	10.08	10.03
Males	10.12	10.19	9.68
Females	10.03	9.97	10.39

*Source: Census of India, 2001*

### **Education Infrastructure:**

As per 2011 Census, the literacy rate in the district is 80.36 per cent as against the state average of 73.18 per cent. The female literacy is 74.62 per cent as against the state average of 67.27 per cent. Similarly, the male literacy is 85.85 per cent as against the state average of 78.81 per cent. The education scenario in Cachar viewed from the literacy rate thus shows that it is one of the best in the state. The factors contributing to the status of Cachar, few important indicators are as below.

At the higher education level, the district has one Central University, one National Institute of Technology, one Medical College, 13 colleges and one each Teacher Training College, Polytechnique and Industrial Training Institute.

### Education Infrastructure, enrolment and teacher: 2004-05

Particulars	No. of Institution	Enrollment (No.)	Teachers (No.)
Pre-primary School	2	202147	3911
Primary School	1731		
Middle School	410	76236	3223
High School	150	25250	3064
H.S. School	28	10630	943
Junior College	3	831	523

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2007

### Number of educational institution, teacher and student per teacher:

Particulars	No. of institution per 1000 Population		No. of Teacher per institution		No. of Enrolled student per teacher	
	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar
Pre-primary & Primary School	1.128	1.115	2.75	2.43	42.46	51.69
Middle School	0.305	0.210	8.97	10.64	19.02	23.65
High School	0.174	0.104	11.74	20.43	11.49	8.24
H.S. School	0.023	0.019	34.20	33.68	6.46	11.27
Junior College	0.005	0.002	13.66	174.33	22.17	1.59

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2007

This number of school facilities per 1000 population and the number of teachers per school in Cachar district are better as compared to the average of the state. As regards to the number of enrolled students per teacher in the district, the analysis indicates that the teachers at the level of High school and Junior college share load of less number of student as compared to the average of the state. As against, the same in the remaining levels is much higher than the average of the state. The ratio is much higher in Cachar (53.34) as compared to that of the average of Assam (49.78%) as per AHDR, 2003.

### Enrolment of Student in Cachar and Assam:

Sl. No	Particulars	Percentage of Cachar	Percentage of Assam
1	Pre-primary	7.05	10.09
2	Primary	59.63	55.38
3	Middle	22.49	21.92
4	High School	7.45	9.85
5	Higher secondary	3.14	2.16
6	Jr. College	0.25	0.6

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 2007

**No. Pre- School Education under ICDS:** Boys: 56585, Girls: 58797  
Total=115382

**Gross enrollment ratio:**

	Boys	Girls
Classes I - IV	53%	47%
Classes V - VII	53%	47%

**Gross Drop Out ratio:**

	Boys	Girls
Classes I - IV	5%	4%
Classes V - VII	33%	31%

**Jyoti Kendra Scheme under Sarba Siksha Mission:**

The scheme was launched in the year 2003 in Cachar District under SSM, Assam. The scheme is basically for urban working Children. The motto of the Programme is to Provide educational support to the working children (Domestic worker, Rag Picking, Sibling care, part-time worker etc.), who has been never enrolled in the school as well drop-out children. Besides this the scheme provides vocational training, art, music to the deprived children. Under this scheme they form mothers group, parents group etc. At present two centers were run by the learners. The scheme got best reward component in Cachar district in 2006.

**Jyoti Kendra Scheme at a Glance in Cachar:**

Sl. No	Year	Total no. of Centre	Total enrollment			Total no. of working children			Total mainstreamed		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2003-04	3	35	40	75	3	7	10	0	0	0
2	2004-05	14	313	212	525	25	40	65	0	1	1
3	2005-06	17	388	262	650	70	60	130	14	6	20
4	2006-07	31	546	604	1150	178	175	353	90	75	165
5	2007-08	59	624	767	1391	213	256	469	125	261	386
6	2008-09	58	698	703	1401	184	201	385	171	206	377
7	2009-10	58	476	588	1064	176	159	335	225	272	479
8	2010-11	54	386	477	863	125	165	290	166	185	351
9	2011-12	54	518	602	1120						

### Child population in the elementary level and their enrollment:

Particulars	Child Population	In School	Out of School	% of Out of School
Cachar	341192	326977	14215	4.2%
Assam	5437756	5098656	339100	6.2%

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2007

The enrollment of child population further shows that the child out of school in percentage is less than the average of the state indicating better status of the district.

There are 2nos. of Residential Schools managed by SSA:

1. Residential Bridge Course Centre (RBCC) Silchar for Boys.
2. Residential Bridge Course Centre (RBCC) Silchar for Girls

### Literacy Rate, 2001

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cachar (%)	Assam (%)	India (%)
1	Total	67.8	63.25	64.8
2	Male	75.7	71.28	75.3
3	Female	59.4	54.61	53.7
4	Gender gap in literacy (pc)	16.3	16.67	11.6

### ICDS:

No of ICDS Project	No of AWCs	No of AWWs	No of CDPOs	No of Supervisors	No of children attending Pre-school education
16	2688	2688	9 (7 posts are vacant)	84 (11 posts are vacant)	115382

### Health Infrastructure:

Health facilities established on the part of the government include one Medical College, two CHCs, 22 PHCs, 288 SCs and 18 state dispensaries in the district. The total number of beds accounts for 152. In the light of the Cachar district accounting 5.42 per cent of state population and 9.57 per cent of geographical area, the facilities available as percentage to state total particularly CHC and PHC is considerably lower in the district. The measure made against per lakh of population also provides similar indication about the district.

Sl. No.	Facilities	No.		Dist. % to State
		Cachar	Assam	
1	Medical College	1	3	33.33
2	Civil Hospital	1	22	4.54
3	CHC	2	100	2.00
4	PHC	22	610	3.61
5	SC	288	5109	5.64
6	BPHC	8	148	5.41
6	State Dispensary	18	331	5.44

*Source: Statistical Hand book, Assam, 2007*

### **Major vulnerabilities of Children:**

According to the Census Report of 2011, the percentage of child population to total population of the district of Cachar is 14.22%, which shows a negative trend over the decade as the 2001 shows it 15.3% of the total population. 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. The child sex ratio in Cachar is 955 (Census 2011) where sex ratio of Assam is 957. The sex ratio is also declined from 2001 census to 2011 in Cachar. The reason for the adverse child sex ratio is the increasing reluctance to have female children. Portable ultrasound machines and sex determination tests have made the detection and abortion of the female foetus possible. Social neglect of women and girls is the other contributing factor.

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate in Assam is 73.18, male and female is 78.81 and 67.27 respectively and the corresponding figure in Cachar district is 80.36 in general, which is quite good. The school facilities per 1000 population and the number of teachers per school in Cachar district are better as compared to the average of Assam. As regards to the number of enrolled students per teacher in the district, the analysis indicates that the teachers at the level of High school and Junior college share load of less number of student as compared to the average of the state.

The ratio is much higher in Cachar (53.34) as compared to that of the average of Assam (49.78%) as per AHDR, 2003.

### **Education scenario:**

The student-teachers ratio in the districts is high in case of middle schools, 10.64 in districts where as 8.97 in the state and a good amount is found further at high school level, 20.43 in Cachar and 11.74 in Assam. The enrolment of students falls at high school level (25250) from middle school (76236) and primary school (202147), which should be a cause for concern. The remarkable drop down in enrollment of students is found in Junior college level from the higher secondary, it 10630 to 831, respectively. One possible factor could be the children in their adolescence may be engaged in wage earning activities.

Gross Drop-Out ratio at classes I – V during the year 2010-11 for boys and girls are 5% and 4% respectively and in VI – VIII the situation is even poor; it has increased to 33% and 31% for boys and girls, respectively. The number of working children in Assam has increased from 327598 in 1991 to 351416 in 2001. All these factors have increased the vulnerability of children in Assam and the whole phenomenon has been largely responsible for the growing incidences of children in difficult circumstances who are destitute, neglected and are deprived of family care, protection shelter and other basic necessities for survival. The Child Welfare Committees have been set up to ensure care, protection and rehabilitation of children produced before them.

### **Health:**

Number of births and deaths registered during 2005 in the district are 26068 and 4034. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 for the district stands at 97. The ratio is quite high than the state average of 92, thus there is an urgent need for improvement to bring down the rate to the level of best district 47 (Jorhat) of the state. Despite, the population in the district registered a lower growth rate with 18.89 per cent as compared to the state average of 18.92 per cent (2001). The district registered a very high density of population as per 2001 census report, which stands at 382 per sq. km. It is far above the state average that stands at 340.

### **Child 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 and sexual advances towards a child during travel, sexual advances towards a child during marriage situations etc.

### **Child Labour and Domestic Worker:**

In Silchar like other towns in Assam the incidents of the employment of child domestic workers are predominant. According to NGO sources, the law for prohibition of child domestic worker is rampantly violated and there is acute lack of awareness about it amongst the employers. An important feature in the district is that the children work alongside their parents in tea gardens to augment their income. Children are preferred to pluck the tea leaves (being a delicate job) and also undertake weeding, hoeing and nursery activities during off-season. The mothers working in the gardens normally bring their children to the work-place as there is no one back home to look after the children and the crèche facility as stipulated under the Plantation Labour Act is mostly non-existent. As a result a child grows up observing his/her mother plucking the leaves and gradually assists her.

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

### **Child Trafficking:**

In Assam, the labourers working in the gardens are the Santhals, Oraons, Mundas, other migrants from Orissa, Chattisgarh etc and are collectively known as tea tribes. Secondary



sources suggest that the tea gardens of Cachar as well as north bank of Brahmaputra and Golaghat are facing worst crisis in the past decade for reasons already mentioned above. As a logical corollary, the labourers of the said gardens are facing difficult situation due to loss of livelihood, making them potential target of the traffickers. The local factors pushing the Adivasis of Assam into poverty are manifold. Alcoholism is a major drain on income which forces women and children's mobility outside their village in search of work, resulting in high dropout rate among the school going children. The community has poor access to anti-poverty, social security and scholarship schemes and is deprived from agriculture extension services.

### **Child Marriage:**

The 2001 Census of India showed that 19.22% of children were married off between the ages of 10 to 19 years in Assam. It is found that percentage of child marriage in Cachar district is 7.5 percent. Child marriage was prevalent among certain communities like the Muslims, the tea communities, tribal population, and the rural Assamese community of the district. The gender disparity, social norms prevalent, perception by parents and the level of awareness were contributing factors for child marriage in the communities.

### **Child in civil unrest:**

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has observed that the children in these areas are often affected by political instability, civil unrest and violence, which exposes children to multiple deprivations. Children are killed, hurt and maimed as a direct result of violence. The NCPCR has observed children who are displaced often drop out of school as a result. Civil unrest renders children vulnerable to trafficking and sexual abuse. Some children are also pulled into violence against the State. The civil unrest in the district is mainly caused in the boarder area, which are close to other hilly states of North-east India.

### **Juvenile in Conflict with Law (JCL):**

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. It has been observed that the number of street children has increased, as said by St. Bede, Superintendent, Missionaries of Charity, Silchar. She also added that children with special need are being left by their parents and they do not get any Govt. facilities.

The failure of primary socializing institutions like family, school and neighbourhoods 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 the failure of societal functioning to ensure proper care and nurturing.

### **Gaps in the existing child protection mechanism:**

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

#### **▪ District Child Protection Unit (DCPU):**

- DCPU has not been formed yet. A meeting has been done on implementing the ICPS in Guwahati.
- The DCPC, for implementation part, has been formed and the training of the functionaries is yet to start. However, the DCPC, the monitoring committee, has not been formed in Cachar.

#### **▪ No Children's Homes & Observation Homes:**

Assam being a poverty ridden state marked by ethnic clashes, armed conflicts, natural disaster, it is quite obvious that there would be a large number of destitute and orphaned children as children are the worst victims of any natural or man made disaster. However, the district does not have any Govt. run Children's homes or Observation homes for CNCP and JCL, respectively. It is quite difficult to reach out to Guwahati and or Naogaon and the observation home at Jorhat to the nearest destination for shelter. The communication with Guwahati is still very poor with Silchar rather Cachar, one of the busiest city of lower Assam. A very few children, 3 boys, are placed in Observation Home, Guwahati by the JJB, Cachar. The poor parents do not have enough means to meet with their children.

- Some NGOs like Kalyan Ashram, Gosaigaon runs a residential home for the orphan boys up to 18 years. Birgwhsri Chhatri Niwas, Gosaigaon runs a residential set up for poor girl students. Christian Mission, Gosaigaon holds a residential care system for orphans, which accommodates both boys and girls. Gosaigaon Orphan Home, Gosaigaon provides residential care for orphans, both boys and girls. Adim Bharatiya Sewa Sangha, Kokrajhar Town runs residential care for the poor students that are girls. Alayron Orphan Home, Deborgaon also provides residential care for orphan children, accommodating both boys and girls. An institution has been opened recently, Shakti Ashram, Fakiragram provide residential care for the children belonging to poor families. No institutions mentioned here are licensed under JJ Act, but they have submitted application for registration to the DSWO.

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

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| ○ Juvenile Justice Boards          | : Yes       |
| ○ Child Welfare Committees         | : Yes       |
| ○ Inspection/Monitoring Committees | : No        |
| ○ Special Juvenile Police Unit     | : Yes       |
| ○ DCPU                             | : Yes       |
| ○ SAA                              | : Yes (one) |
| ○ DCPC                             | : No        |
| ○ BLCPC                            | : No        |
| ○ VLCPC                            | : No        |

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ○ Any organization declared 'fit' | : Yes, Nibedita Nari Sanstha, only in case of |
| If yes, name the organization     | abandoned or orphan child                     |
| ○ Number of Probation Officer     | : None  |

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

**Child Welfare Committees:**

A new Committee has been formed with a new set of members along with a Chairperson as the old committee suddenly gets non-functional. The new members of the Committee are not known to each other and they are not aware of their own as well as their collective duties and responsibilities. Interaction with some of the members of the erstwhile committee points out the following gaps:

- Since formation of new Committee no meetings is done and also do not have fixed schedule for meeting;
- Two members of the CWC stay either out of town or State most of the time. One member does not even know about his role as a member of the Committee;
- The committee has no specific place for sitting. They do not use the office of the DSWO as it is far away from the town;
- No office support is provided;
- Members lack adequate clarity about their role, responsibilities and power as well;
- Institutional support system needs to be in place. There is no Home for the children around;
- Lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role of CWC
- People are not aware about the CWC (role and responsibility);
- Children in this area are prone to substance addiction.
- The fund from the ICPS has not been utilized as per scheme.

**Juvenile Justice Board:**

The major gaps are as follows:

- JJB sits in the court premises;
- The district do not have PO in place;
- Full Bench is not sitting most of the time; Difficulties in making the Juvenile appear before the Board, who is released on bail;
- Children produced before the Board do not have access to Legal Aid service;
- Cases of trafficking are not produced before the Board;
- Delay in sending case diaries, medical report, forensic report, etc. by the Police department plague the proceedings of JJB;
- Delay is also caused by absence of guardians, lack of witness, non-appearance of accused persons at the court, non-serving of summons within stipulated time;
- In absence of P.O. in the district submission of report by the sub-ordinate staff makes the cases pending for longtime in the JJB.
- Office set up with computer linking facility, services of stenographer, telephone facility data entry operator etc have been lacking;
- Lack of awareness about JJ standards & justicing mechanism

- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role and responsibilities of JJB.

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

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. The CWOs are not clear of their role in functioning of SJPU. They also lack on basic knowledge about its role, responsibilities and execution in case of CNCP and JCL, respectively. However, selection of Social Worker for SJPU has been completed but the execution has not started yet.

### **Ineffective Probation System**

There is no Probation Officer in the district and probation system is non-functional. In such a situation, it is difficult to promote de-institutionalization and restorative justice in the State.

### **Non-Institutional Care: Availability and accessibility of services**

In the district there is one agency named Nibedita Nari Sanstha, which is recognized by the DSW as Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) under ICPS. The SAA is working for the placement of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children for adoption, nonetheless the number of children in that SAA is 4 since last one year. There is a clear gap in the understanding and clarity on the procedures of adoption among the organization and the CWC members as well. Notwithstanding the presence of Missionary of Charity (MOC) in the district, the status regarding placement of children in adoption is negative because the MOC, Cachar is not entitled to give adoption by their own rules. Once they receive any orphan or abandoned infant they send the child to MOC, Guwahati. The CWC also lack in procedure for declaring a child as 'free for adoption'. The programme for sponsorship and foster care for providing family based non-institutional care is yet to start in the state.

None of the NGO in Cachar run sponsorship programme for the economic downtrodden families. However, MOC runs vocational training centre to the adolescent girls to empower them. They too provide coaching support some children. The foster care, like other districts, is new concept.

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

The present street children programme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Govt of India only covers Guwahati and Nagaon (with open shelter only at Guwahati). There is a distinct need for more Homes, considering the growing numbers of children's presence in the district and also the survivors of trafficking as Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP). These homes need to set up in the far flung source areas as well as transit areas for their shelter, rehabilitation and subsequent reintegration with the mainstream. There are no services for the children affected by HIV/AIDS and no specialized care facilities for children who are mentally challenged. Issues related to drug abuse, HIV/AIDS etc needs more attention.

**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.

**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 justicing mechanism is still in its formative stage.

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

- No Observation Home and Children's Home for either JCL or CNCP, respectively under JJ Act;
- The CWOs and social workers under SJPU is formed, however, they have not started their responsibilities as per JJ Act;
- The only SAA of the district is not very prominent in delivering their services on adoption;
- No CHILDLINE in the district;
- No NCLP school in the district. The Sarba Siksha Mission runs Jyoti Kendra Scheme since 2003 to provide educational support to the working children, including domestic worker, rag picking, sibling care, part-time worker etc. in the urban area only.
- Separate office set is to be provided to JJB & CWC with adequate furniture, staff and other facilities;
- Children are being employed in the tea gardens by their parents to support their family income;
- There is no Shelter Home for boys or girls, where the rescued children can be placed for immediate need and support.

## Action Plan for child protection in Cachar:

Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
District Child Protection Unit							
1. Structures - Setting Up the DCPU and other structures							
	Formation of DCPU, Executive Committee, Governing Body, BLCPC, VLCPC	1	Brief guidance note to district administrations from SCPS on initiating DCPU	SCPS, DCPO	District HQ	Oct. – Nov. 2011	
		2	Workshop / Meeting at the District Level	SCPS, DCPO Dist. Admin	Dist HQ	Nov. – Dec. 2011	
		3	Ensure notification	Dist Admin	Dist	Nov. – Dec. 2011	
		4	Identify Premises	Dist Admin / DCPU	Dist HQ	Dec. 2011 – Jan. 2012	
		5	Procure office furniture, equipment, computer and other accessories	Dist Admin / DCPU / SCPS / SPSU	Dist / State	Feb. – Apr. 2012	
		6	Conduct first meetings of the BLCPCs and VLCPCs	DCPU	Block HQ / GP / Village	Apr. 2012	
2. Needs Assessment							
	Situation Analysis and mapping of needs and services for Child protection		i. Undertake survey of the current child protection services available in the district, their adequacy, their spread/coverage, major gaps/challenges, new services needed, where it is needed(un-served areas) etc in The district ii. resource mapping and preparation of resource directory,	DCPU, SCPS, NGOs	Entire District	By Dec, 2011	

**Name of the District: CACHAR**

Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			iii. child tracking etc iv. Mapping and dissemination of alternative care district wide				

**3. Recruitment and Orientation for the DCPU**

	Recruitment of Staff at DCPU	1	Develop recruitment guidelines (ToR) in consultation with DSW, DCPU	DSW / SCPS / SPSU	State	Done	
		2	Formation of Selection Committee	DCPU / DCPC	Dist HQ	Done	
		3	Selection of Candidates	DCPU / DCPC	Dist HQ	Done	
	Orientation and Capacity Building of newly recruited staff at DCPU	1	Induction Module and Training Materials	DCPU/ SCPS / NIPCCD/ UNICEF / Experts	Dist. HQ	Oct. - Nov. 2011	
		2	Identification of Trainers and ToT	do	State / Divisional	Oct. - Nov. 2011	
		3	Orientation Programme, followed by series of Capacity Building Trainings	do	Dist HQ / Divisional	Nov. - Dec. 2011	

**4. District Level Initiatives**

**1. Orientations, Capacity Building and Trainings**

	<b>▪ District Level Orientation</b> of concerned departments on ICPS - DSW, ICDS, Education / SSA / Health / Police; <b>▪ Block Level</b>	1	Orientation Training Module, Training Materials and IEC; District specific IEC as required; Development of folk media contents as per requirements	DCPU/ SCPS / NIPCCD/ UNICEF / Experts/ Local NGOs	State, District	Nov. - Dec. 2011	
		2	Identification of Trainers and ToT Identification of folk	DCPU	District / Divisional	Jan. 2012	

**Name of the District: CACHAR**

Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
	<b>Orientation</b> of concerned departments on ICPS - DSW, ICDS, Education, SSA / Health / Police; ▪ <b>Dist / PS Level Orientation</b> of Police on CP issues as part of DCPU; ▪ <b>Block / GP /Village Level Sensitization</b> Programme for Community, members of the allied system e.g. anchayats, Schools, Media and others ▪ Awareness programmes	3	media groups and their trainings  Conduct of sensitizations, Trainings, Camps and Public Awareness prog.	DCPU / BLCPC / VLCPC/Experts  Do	Block / GP / Village	Jan. - Mar. 2012	

**5. Statutory Bodies - CWC, JJB, SJPU (Formation, Infrastructure, Capacity Building)**

	Nominations and Appointments to CWC, JJB, SJPU as laid down in JJ Act	1	Call for Applications;	DSW, Govt. of Assam, DCPU	As per provisions of JJ Act	Done	
		2	Review and Forward for Appointment			Done	
		3	Appointment of Members			Done	
	Staff and Infrastructure	1	Making proper provisions for infrastructure for CWC & JJB (renting premises as required)	do	District HQ and PS Level (SJPU)	By Nov. 2011	
		2	Appointment of 2 Social Workers at	do		SJPU is done.	



Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			DCPU to support SJPU's and Assistants at CWC and JJB			CWC/JJB: by Dec. 2011	
		3	Providing Office Furniture, Equipment, Computer and other Accessories	do		By Dec. 2011	
<b>6</b>	<b>Capacity Building &amp; Supportive Supervision</b>						
	Capacity Building & Supportive Supervision	1	Training Module and Training Materials	SCPS/DCPU/UNICEF/NIPCCD / High Court	State / Dist.	Nov, 2011	
		2	Identification of Trainers & ToT	SCPS/DCPU/NIPCCD / High Court	State / Dist.	Dec. , 2011	
		3	Orientation Programme (for new members), and series of Capacity Building Trainings for all Members of CWC, JJB, SJPU. Organize training at the State and District level on the provisions of the ICPS; its contents; scope and reach, key strategies, proposed activities, and expected outcomes, the service delivery mechanism of ICPS, convergence of services, role of the stakeholders at various levels etc.	SCPS/NIPCCD/ High Court /Experts	Dist HQ, Blocks	To Start from Jan., 2012	
	Advocacy & Awareness		i. Public awareness, sensitization and	SCPS/DCPU/	All Blocks	Jan., 2012 onwards	

**Name of the District: CACHAR**

Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			mobilization of parents, caregivers, community and other actors in civil society ii. Facilitating the NGOs for setting up children's home, after care provision, observation home, adoption agency, children's institution at state and district level for children in extremely difficult situations; iii. Generate public awareness on procedures for adoption and 24-hour open shelters to provide all the basic facilities required, specially availability of shelter, food and mainstream education iv. Awareness on laws relating to children, particularly the Child Marriage Prohibition Act, PNDT Act, ITPA, Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of Children) Act, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, amongst others v. Use media for regular	NIPCCD/ High Court/ Experts/ NGOs			

**Name of the District: CACHAR**

Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			dissemination of information regarding services available for children in distress vi. Comprehensive media campaign on child protection will be launched through all the means of mass media including television, newspapers, periodicals, magazines, cinema halls, radio, etc. The campaign will include advertisements in newspapers, periodical, magazines, etc. on child protection issues and services; printing and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials like Posters, Pamphlets/handbills, Booklets, etc. on child protection issues;				
	<b>Sensitization Programme for members of the Allied System</b>		Focus on rights of the child, protection issues and services available as well as their roles and responsibilities towards Children.	SCPS/ DCPU/ NIPCCD/ High Court/ Experts/ NGOs	All Blocks	To start from Jan, 2012	

Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			The members of allied Systems include police, judiciary, health care system, education system, transport, labour and Tele-communication departments, media, corporate sector, teachers, elected representatives and members of community,				
<b>7. Institutional Care (Govt. and NGO run Institutions)</b>							
	<b><u>Refurbishment</u></b> of existing Children's Institutions.	1	<sup>1</sup> Completion of Situational Analysis with findings of standards and adequacy of available institutions (Govt. and NGO)	SCPS/ DCPU/ NGOs	Across District	Dec, 2011	
	There is no Home, which can further be renovated!	2	Notification of District Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Dist Admin, DCPU and DSW	Dist HQ, State	April, 2012	
		3	Assessment of the nature of up-gradation work required on priorities basis and report by the District Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Inspection and Monitoring Committee	Across District	April 2012 onwards	
		4	Recruitment of additional staff in GO Institutions as per ICPS norms	DSW, DCPU		Mar, 2012	
		5	Organize training	DSW, DCPU	Both GO		

<sup>1</sup> The Assessment / Situational Analysis will also include the assessment of need of a "Specialized Unit" for children with special needs as per ICPS provisions.

**Name of the District: CACHAR**

Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
			for the Care givers of Children's Institutions, on the standards of care, home management, counseling, reporting and documentation, case management, convergence of services, role of the stakeholders at various levels etc. and also on ICPS; its contents; scope and reach, key strategies, proposed activities, and expected outcomes, the service delivery mechanism of ICPS		and NGO service providers		
8	<b><u>Establishment of new</u></b> institutions for CNCP and JCL	1	Establishment of two Children's home one each for boys and girls to be run by the Govt./NGOs	DSW/DCPU	Dist	By March, 2013	
		2	Establishment of two Observation home one each for boys and girls to be run by the Govt.	DSW/DCPU	Dist	By March, 2013	
9	<b><u>Registration and Recognition</u></b> to NGO run Institutions	1	Giving recognition to Homes run by NGO under JJA (Sec 34 ©) in rented / own premises	SCPS / DCPU /SARA	Across District	Jan. - Apr. 2012	
		2	Notification for inviting NGOs to establish Homes under JJA	do	Across District	Jan. - Apr. 2012	

Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
<b>8. Non-Institutional and Alternative Care</b>							
	Adoption	1	Establishing at least one SAA and Registration (as required)	SCPS / SARA / DCPU / CWC	District	Exist	
		2	Develop linkages with the nearby SAA in the adjacent District by the Govt. or in collaboration with NGOs	DCPU	Dist / neighbouring		
		3	Appointment of SAA as the Cradle Baby Reception Centre	DCPU	Dist / neighbouring	May 2012	
		4	Capacity Building of DCPU, CWC and SSA on CARA Guidelines, Child Protection, JJ Act and Adoption related Legislation	SCPS /DCPU SARA	Dist / Divisional	May, 2012	
	Foster-Care and Sponsorship	1	Formulation & Notification of Sponsorship and Foster Care Guidelines (as per ICPS Implementation Manual)	DSW / SCPS /DCPU/SAA / SARA	State	On going	
		2	Notification of the District Foster Care & Sponsorship Approval Committee (FCSAC) (as per ICPS Guidelines)	DC/ DCPU/ SARA	District	Mar. 2012	
		3	Capacity Building of DCPU, FCSAP and CWC on Sponsorship and Foster Care Guidelines	SCPS / DCPU	State / Divisional	Apr. - July 2012	

Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
		4	District Sponsorship and Foster Care Fund	DCPU / SCPS	District	Apr. onwards	
		5	Encouraging Panchayats / CBOs to refer deserving families to apply for assistance under Sponsorship and Foster Care	DCPU / BLCPC / VLCPC	District	May 2012 onwards (3 months)	
	After-Care Programme	1	Formulate After-Care Guidelines as per JJ Act / Rules	DSW / SCPS	State	On going	
		2	Identification of suitable NGO as Child Care Institute (CCI) to provide After Care services	DCPU	District	Dec. 2011	
		3	Setting up the After-Care Fund	DCPU	District		
		4	Capacity Building CCI, CWC, JJB on After Care	DCPU	District	Through out year (on periodic basis)	
9. Supervision and Monitoring, Networking and Coordination							
	<b>Strengthen Block and Village CPCs</b> for Better Convergence and effective Monitoring. Ensure active participation from PRI, ICDS, SHGs, SSA, Police, Judiciary, Cooperatives, NGOs	1	Strengthen capacities of the Village & Block Level CPCs by way of Trainings & Sensitization	DCPU	District / Block / GP Level	June - Aug. , 2012	
		2	Influence Membership to Block & Village CPC to ensure convergence at each level	DCPU, BLCPC, VLCPC	Block / GP / Village Level	July - Sep. 2012	

Name of the District: CACHAR							
Sl. No.	Activity		Key Actions	Person/s Responsible	Location	Time Frame	Proposed Budget
10. Open Shelter							
	Open Shelters for Street Children		Following Situational Analysis, identify suitable NGOs as per requirement to run at least two projects preferably in Dibrugarh town.	SCPS/DCPU	As required	June 2012	

#### Some Specific Recommendations:

- Children Home for both boy and girl children – one for each
- Observation Homes for both boy and girl children
- Special Home for both boy and girl children.
- Foundling unit in both Children Home (boys and girls).
- After Care Home for both boy and girl children.
- Open Shelter for street children
- Narcotic drug and substance abuse Detoxification Centre for children.
- Seva Kendra, an NGO, running a shelter home may be given the license under JJ Act to run Children's Home for CNCP,
- Ujjeban Spastic Society, another NGO run home, who already has expertise in care of special need children, may also be licensed for CNCP home.
- Destitute Home in Silchar to be renovated and used as children's home
- Anganwadi Centre in Red Light Area in Silchar
- Intensive campaign against Child marriage, child trafficking, child labour at the village level
- Periodic survey to assess the nature and magnitude of various forms vulnerabilities of children
- Regular training for all stakeholders on Child protection laws and ICPS
- CWC/JJB should send monthly reports to DCPU and SCPS
- Recruitment under ICPS to be taken up immediately.
- CHILDLINE and NCLP Project to be initiated in the district



**Institutional care for Children in Need of Care and Protection by NGOs:**

<b>Name and address of the Institution</b>		<b>Meant for</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Service provided</b>
Ujjeban Spastic Society Banglow Road, Silchar	NGO	Spastic Children	CNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Residential care services for the disabled children</li> <li>○ Run Day Care services for the disabled.</li> </ul>
Missionaries of Charity Nirmala Sishu Bhawan, Tarapur, Chandmari Road, Silchar	NGO	Children	CNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Home for destitute children</li> <li>○ Nutritional support for the malnourished</li> <li>○ Non formal schooling</li> </ul>
Seva Kendra Silchar Bishop's House, Sonai Road, Silchar	NGO	Children	CNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Shelter home to provide education and nutritional care,</li> <li>○ Coaching center</li> </ul>
Nivedita Nari Sanstha Kabiura Lane, Meherpur, Silchar	NGO	Children	CNCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA)</li> <li>○ Crèche, nutritional care as per the Govt. scheme</li> </ul>

## ANNEXURE

### Format for Need Assessment on Child Protection

#### Profile of the District: CACHAR

Name of the District	Cachar
No of Sub-divisions	1. Silchar 2. Lakkhipur
No. of Blocks with names (Use separate sheet)	1. Banskandi 2. Binnakandi 3. Borjalenga 4. Borkhola 5. Kalain 6. Katigorah 7. Lakhipur 8. Narsingpur 9. Palonghat 10. Rajabazar 11. Salchapra 12. Silchar 13. Sonai 14. Tapang 15. Udharbond <b>Total = 15 Blocks</b>
No of GPs - with names (Use separate sheet)	<b>Total = 163</b>
No of villages under each GP (Use separate sheet)	<b>Total = 1051</b>
No of Municipalities	1. Silchar 2. Lakhipur

#### Population and Demography:

Total population	Male: 886,616	Female: 849,703
Population in each Block	Male:	Female:
Sex ratio	958 (Census 2011)	
<b>Child Population:</b>		
▪ 0-6 years	Boys: 126,223	Girls: 120,603
▪ 6-14 years	Boys:	Girls:
▪ 14-18 Years	Boys:	Girls:
Sex Ratio of child Population (0-6 yrs)	945	

<b>Literacy Rate (%)</b>	<b>Total = 80.36 (census 2011)</b>	
Male	85.85	
Female	74.62	
<b>Mean at marriage</b>		
▪ Male	20 (approx.)	
▪ Female	16 (approx)	
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2008)	32.61	
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2008)		
Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2008)	97	
Male:99		
Female:85		
Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2004 - 2006)		
Families below Poverty line (%)	58.86	
Schedule Caste population (in million),2001	2,08,235	
Schedule Tribe population (in million),2001	18,631	
Other Backward population(in million)		
<b>Major Occupations (Indicate percentage)</b>	Primary sector:	
▪ Agriculture: 69.1%	69.4%	
▪ Govt. Service(mention type):	Secondary sector:	
Private:	6.4%	
▪ Business:	Tertiary sector:	
▪ Self Employed:	24.2%	
▪ Labourer: 17.40%		
▪ Share of Female workers: 20.48%		

#### Services for Children:

No of ICDS Projects	16	Urban = 1; Rural = 15
No of AWCs	2688	
No of AWWs	2688	
No of CDPOs	9 are working	7 are lying vacant
No of Supervisors	84 are working	11 posts are vacant
No of children attending pre-school education under ICDS Scheme	Total: 115382	Girls: 56585 Boys: 58797
<b>Education</b>		
No of Schools (Block-wise break-up in separate sheet)		
▪ PPS:	2	
▪ PS:	1731	
▪ MMS:	410	
▪ HS:	High School: 150  Higher Secondary: 28	

No of Colleges	Junior College 3	
<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio</b>		
▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 53%	Girls: 47%
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 53%	Girls: 47%
<b>Gross Drop-Out Ratio</b>		
▪ Classes I – IV	Boys: 5%	Girls: 4%
▪ Classes V – VIII	Boys: 33%	Girls: 31%
Total No of children enrolled in HTR Centres:		
<b>Health</b>		
Hospitals	Medical College & Hospital: 1	Civil Hospital: 1
CHC	2	
PHC	22	
SC	288	
State Dispensary	18	
BPHC	269	

#### Structures under Juvenile Justice System:

<b>Enactment of the JJ Act, 2000 and Rules framed</b>	
Date of enactment/notification of the State Rules (Please collect a copy of State Rules under JJ Act 2000)	
<b>Constitution of Boards/Committees under the Act (please provide details about the establishment of the following structures )</b>	
Juvenile Justice Boards	Yes
Child Welfare Committees	Yes
Any Inspection/Monitoring Committees	No
Special Juvenile Police Unit	Yes
DCPU	Yes
SAA	Yes
DCPC	Yes
BLCPC	No
VLCPC	No
Any organization declared 'fit'	Yes
If yes, name the organisation	Nibedita Nari Sanstha, is 'fit' for only those children who can be further placed in adoption. The organization is not 'fit' as Children Home or Shelter Home.
Number of Probation Officer	0
Number of Child Welfare Officers	8

#### Information about Functioning of CWC:

Contact details of all members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Sex	Contact no	Member since when
1.	Mr. Syamendra Deb	M	957188163	2011
2.	Mr. Anil Chandra Dey	M	9435073194	2011
3.	Mr. Debojit Gupta	M	9954398316	2011
4.	Mr. Sumitra Dutta	F	9435175002	2011
5.	Vacant			

#### Information about Functioning of JJB:

Contact details of all members of JJB:

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Ph. No	Member since when
1.	Mr. Bhuyan	M	9707018604	
2.	Ms. Bithika Acharjee	F	9864370445	
3.	Mr. M.M. Das	M		

#### Alternative Care:

Alternative Care and Open Shelter	Is it in place?	Where?	Gaps/Challenges
District Adoption and Sponsorship Committee	No		
Sponsorship Programme	No		
SAA (Sishu Greha / LAPA)	Yes	Silchar	
Foster Care Programme	No		
Open Shelter for Street Children	No		

### For Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA)

Name of SAA Nibedita Nari Sanstha, NGO run SAA				Number of Children		No. of children adopted in the past 1 Year		No. of Prospective Adoptive Parents for a child		Children awaiting clearance for Adoption	
Govt. run		NGO run		Capacity	Actual	In-Country	Inter-Country	In-Country	Inter-Country	In-Country	Inter-Country
Registered for In-Country Adoption only	Registered for Inter-Country Adoption	Registered for In-Country Adoption only	Registered for Inter-Country Adoption								
				10	4	3	-	3	-	-	-

### Non-Institutional Services

Sl. No	Name	No. of Programme / Organization		Location / Coverage	No. of Children		No. of Children	
		Govt.	NGO		Capacity	Actual	Capacity	Actual
	Adoption (LAPA / RIPA, not registered as SAA)							
	Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA)		1	Silchar	10	4		
	Cradle Baby Reception Centres				N.A.			
	Sponsorship							
	Foster Care							
	After Care							

**BLOCK WISE 163 NOS. GAON PANCHAYATS UNDER CACHAR ZILLA PARISHAD**

Sl. No.	Name of Block		Name of Gaon Panchayat	Sl. No.	Name of Block		Name of Gaon Panchayat
1	Banskandi Dev. Block	8 Nos. GP	1. Badripar	5	Kalain Dev. Block	15 Nos. GP	1. Behara
			2. Badri - Chandrapur				2. Burunga
			3. Banskandi				3. Bhairabpur
			4. Dolugram				4. Gorervitor
			5. Dungripar				5. Gumra
			6. Gobindapur Algapur				6. Jalalpur
			7. Monipur Tarapur				7. Kalain
			8. Pallorbond				8. Kalibari
2	Binnakandi Dev. Block	9 Nos. GP	1. Binnakandi				9. Khelma
			2. Binnakandi Bagan				10. Kurkuri
			3. Boali Chenjur				11. Kushairkul
			4. Chotomamda				12. Lakhipur
			5. Dilkush				13. Mahadevpur
			6. Kaptanpur				14. Paikan Digarkhal
			7. Pabda				15. Sewti
			8. Rupaiboli	1. Dudpur Gonirgram			
3	Borjalenga Dev. Block	10 Nos. GP	9. Singerbond	6	Katigorah Dev. Block	10 Nos. GP	2. Fulbari
			1. Bagbhar				3. Gobindapur
			2. Borjalenga				4. Harinagar
			3. Borakhai				5. Katigorah
			4. Dwarbond				6. Katirail
			5. Ghungoor				7. Leverputa
			6. Irongmara				8. Rajatilla
			7. Lowarbond				9. Siddeswar
			8. Nayabil				10. Tarinipur
			9. Silcoorie				1. Digli Bahadurpur
4	Borkhola Dev. Block	13 Nos. GP	10. Tarutajbari	7	Lakhipur Dev. Block	7 Nos. GP	2. Fulertal
			1. Badarpur Masimpur				3. Jirighat
			2. Borkhola				4. Lakhinagar
			3. Boro Rampur				5. Lakhipur Nayagram
5	Borsingpur Dev. Block	16 Nos. GP	1. Bhagabagzar	8	Narsingpur Dev. Block	16 Nos. GP	6. Pailapool
			2. Chandpur				7. Sribar
			3. Channighat				1. Bhagabagzar
			4. Clever House				2. Chandpur

		4. Chandranathpur		5. Derby
		5. Chesri		6. Dholai
		6. Choto Dudpatil		7. Jamalpur
		7. Doloo		8. Jibongram
		8. Dudpatil		9. Kazidhar
		9. Haticherra		10. Nagdirgram
		10. Jarailtola		11. Narsingpur
		11. Machughat		12. Panibhora
		12. Sonapur		13. Puthikhal
		13. Subhong		14. Rajnagar
				15. Saptagram
				16. Sewrartal

9	Palonghat Dev. Block	9 Nos. GP	1. Ganganagar			1. Sundari
			2. Bhuban Hill			2. Sildubi
			3. Mohankhal			3. Hatikhal
			Rammanikpur			4. Dakhin Mohanpur
			4. Didarkush			5. Kachudaram
			5. Monierkhal			6. Swadhin Bazar
			6. Darmikhal			7. Saidpur
			7. Palonghat			8. Dakhin Saidpur
			8. Rukni			9. Nutan Ramnagar
			9. Bhubandhar			10. Sonai
				13	Sonai Dev. Block	15 Nos. GP
10	Rajabazar Dev. Block	10 Nos. GP	1. Joypur Kamranga			11. Satkarakandi
			2. Baladhan Kanakpur			12. Sonabarighat
			3. Kanakpur Doloicherra			13. Uttar Krishnapur
			4. Harinagar			14. Dakhin Krishnapur
			5. Langlacherra Joypur			15. Rangirghat
			6. Narainpur			
			7. Laboc			
			8. Dewan			
			9. Barthai Thailoo			
			10. Digli Lakhicherra			
				14	Tapang Dev. Block	7 Nos. GP
11	Salchakra Dev. Block	8 Nos. GP	1. Krishnapur Bhairabnagar			1. Rosekandi
			2. Bhangarpar			2. Digor Srikona Alambag
			3. Rajnagar			3. Chengkuri
			4. Kumarpara - Nizjoynagar			4. Indragarh
			5. Srikona			5. Barsangan
			6. Borjatrapur			6. Kathal
			7. Salchakra			7. Tapang
				15	Tapang Dev. Block	7 Nos. GP
						1. Arkatipur
						2. Rongpur



12	Silchar Dev. Block 12 Nos. GP	8. Buribail		3. Kumbha
		1. Tupkhana		4. Kashpur
		2. Ramnagar Tarapur		5. Larsing
		3. Meherpur		6. Salganga
		4. Tarapur		7. Pangram
		5. Ambicapur		8. Udharbond
		6. Bagadhar Borjurai		9. Dayapur
		7. Ghungoor		10. Mazargram
		8. Kanakpur		11. Durganagar - Gossainpur
		9. Madhurbond		12. Tikalpar
		10. Berenga		13. Kashipur
		11. Bhajantipur		14. Madhura
		12. Bagpur Neairgram		

The population and area as per 2001 Census, of the Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats:

DISTRICT				CACHAR			
Sl. No.	Name of Gaon Panchayat	Population Total	Areas (Sq Km)	Sl. No.	Name of Gaon Panchayat	Population Total	Areas (Sq Km)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1. BASKANDI A. P. (8 nos. GP)				5. KALAIN A. P. (15 nos. of GP)			
1.	Badipar	7004	13.03	41.	Jalalpur	7135	13.28
2.	Banskadi	8047	14.97	42.	Mahadevpur	8815	16.4
3.	Gobindapur Algapur	6066	11.29	43.	Kushirkul	7792	14.5
4.	Badri Candrapur	7964	14.82	44.	Khelm	7792	14.5
5.	Dungripar	6773	12.6	45.	Gumra	6613	12.31
6.	Pallorbond	6853	12.75	46.	Kalain	9078	16.89
7.	Tarapur Monipur	7267	13.52	47.	Paikan Digarkhal	9078	16.89
8.	Dolugram	5400	10.05	48.	Bhairabpur	9071	16.88
A. P. Sub Total		55374	103.03	49.	Lakhipur	8113	15.1
2. BINNAKANDI A. P. ( 9 nos. GP)				50.	Kalibari	6118	11.38
9.	Kaptanpur	9603	17.87	51.	Kurkuri	5094	9.48
10.	Rupaibali	8288	15.42	52.	Bihara	6593	12.27
11.	Singerbond	5445	10.13	53.	Burunga	7583	14.11
12.	Chotomamda	5593	10.41	54.	Sewti	7126	13.26
13.	Binnakandi Bagan	6014	11.19	55.	Gorevitor	8202	15.26
14.	Boalichengjur	9671	18	A. P. Sub Total		114203	212.51
15.	Dlkush	5011	9.32	6. KATIGORAH A. P. (10 nos. of GP)			

16.	Binnakandi	5591	10.4	56.	Dudpur Gonirgram	8207	15.27
17.	Pabda	5585	10.39	57.	Fulbari	7890	14.68
	<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>60801</b>	<b>113.13</b>	58.	Tarinipur	6983	12.99
<b>3. BORJALENGA A. P. (10 nos. of GP)</b>				59.	Katigorah	9615	17.89
18.	Bagbahar	6708	12.48	60.	Govindapur	7266	13.52
19.	Nayabil	7089	13.19	61.	Katirail	8800	16.38
20.	Lowerbod	6594	12.27	62.	Rajatilla	7582	14.11
21.	Borjalenga	6691	12.45	63.	Harinagar	9377	17.45
22.	Dwerbond	8505	15.83	64.	Leverputa	8054	14.99
23.	Ghungoor	8439	15.7	65.	Siddeswar	8543	15.9
24.	Borakhai	9406	17.5		<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>82317</b>	<b>153.18</b>
25.	Tarutajbari	6584	12.25	<b>7. LAKHIPUR A. P. (7 nos. of GP)</b>			
26.	Irongmara	7854	14.61	66.	Jirighat	8218	13.29
27.	Silcoorie	6952	12.94	67.	Digli Bahadurpur	7333	12.65
	<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>74822</b>	<b>139.22</b>	68.	Fulertal	7508	12.97
<b>4. BORKHOLA A. P. (13 nos. of GP)</b>				69.	Pailapool	6854	<b>11.45</b>
28.	Sonapur	8324	15.49	70.	Sribar	6969	11.97
29.	Jarailtola	8000	14.89	71.	Lakhipur Nayagram	9618	13.90
30.	Borkhola	6456	12.01	72.	Lakhinagar	5285	10.83
31.	Chesri	8724	16.23		<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>51785</b>	<b>87.06</b>
32.	Dolu	9720	16.09	<b>8. SALCHAPRA A. P. (8 nos. of GP)</b>			
33.	Chadranathpur	6807	12.67	73.	Srikona	8259	15.37
34.	Bororampur	8021	14.93	74.	Rajnagar	7152	13.31
35.	Masughat	9165	17.05	75.	Bhangarpar	6581	12.25
36.	Choto dudpatil	8549	15.91	76.	Buribail	6599	12.28
37.	Dudpatil	8467	15.76	77.	Borjatrappur	6697	12.46
38.	Subong	5000	11.3	78.	Salchapra	6921	12.88
39.	Haticherra	8011	14.91	79.	Kumarpara Nizjoyngar	8714	16.21
40.	Badarpur Masimpur	8396	15.62	80.	Krishnapur Bhairabnagar	6521	12.13
	<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>103640</b>	<b>192.86</b>		<b>A. P. Sub Total</b>	<b>57444</b>	<b>106.89</b>
<b>9. NARSINGPUR A. P. (16 nos. of GP)</b>				<b>13. SONAI A. P. (15 nos. of GP)</b>			
81.	Narsingpur	6876	12.79	123.	Sundari	8559	15.93
82.	Nagdirgram	7927	14.75	124.	Kachudaram	8512	15.84
83.	Kajidhar	7813	14.54	125.	Hathikhal	8426	15.68
84.	Chandpur	6943	12.92	126.	Dakhin Mohanpur	8417	15.66
85.	Jibongram	7607	14.16	127.	Nutun Ramnagar	8235	15.32
86.	Dholai	6938	12.91	128.	Swadin Bazar	8542	15.9
87.	Panibora	7861	14.63	129.	Rangirghat	9027	16.8
88.	Putikhal	7865	14.64	130.	Dakhin Saidpur	9624	17.91
89.	Clever House	7414	13.8	131.	Sonabarighat	8430	15.69
90.	Jamalpur	8129	15.13	132.	Dakhin Krishnapur	8207	15.27

91.	Rajnagar	7307	13.6	133.	Uttar Krishnapur	13804	16.14	
92.	Sewarartal	7782	14.48	134.	Saidpur	8122	15.11	
93.	Bagha Bazar	7593	14.13	135.	Sildubi	9590	17.85	
94.	Saptagram	7028	13.08	136.	Sonai	8551	15.91	
95.	Derby	6627	12.33	137.	Satkorakandi	8236	15.33	
96.	Channighat	7857	14.62		A. P. Sub Total	134282	240.34	
	A. P. Sub Total	119567	222.51	14.	SILCHAR A. P. (12 nos. of GP)			
10.	TAPANG A. P. ( 7 nos. of GP)			138.	Bajantipur	8061	15.00	
97.	Chencoorie	4078	7.59	139.	Ambicapur	8851	16.47	
98.	Digarsrikona Alambag	8294	15.43	140.	Meherpur	16589	14.11	
99.	Indragarh	7523	14.00	141.	Ghungoor	7603	14.15	
100.	Rosekandi	5908	10.99	142.	Kanakpur	17355	14.16	
101.	Kathal	7038	13.1	143.	Madhurbond	15594	14.56	
102.	Borsangan	7600	14.14	144.	Berenga	7642	14.22	
103.	Tapang	8000	14.89	145.	Bagadhar Borjurai	7542	14.03	
	A. P. Sub Total	48441	90.14	146.	Tupkhana	7090	13.19	
11.	RAJABAZAR A. P. (10 nos. of GP)			147.	Ramnagar Tarapur	14847	15.99	
104.	Digli Lakhicherra	6002	11.17	148.	Tarapur	7553	14.05	
105.	Baladhan Kanakpur	6666	12.4	149.	Neairgram Bagpur	8490	15.8	
106.	Kanakpur Dolaicherra	7476	13.91		A. P. Sub-Total	127217	175.73	
107.	Joypur Kamranga	7994	14.88	15.	UDARBOND A. P. (14 nos. of GP)			
108.	Harinagar	8786	16.35	150.	Rongpur	10708	14.11	
109.	Narayanpur	6750	12.56	151.	Gossainpur Durgnanagar	7581	19.93	
110.	Laboc	5919	11.01	152.	Arkatipur	7082	13.18	
111.	Dewan	6634	12.34	153.	Kasipur	5685	14.13	
112.	Barthal Thailoo	8246	15.34	154.	Doypur	8031	14.94	
113.	Joypur Langlacherra	7603	14.15	155.	Udharbond	15510	18.43	
	A. P. Sub Total	72076	134.11	156.	Mazargram	6601	12.28	
12.	PALANGHAT A. P. (9 nos. of GP)			157.	Pangram	8353	15.54	
114.	Diderkush	9127	16.98	158.	Larsing	8856	16.48	
115.	Ganganagar	7692	14.31	159.	Kashpur	7592	10.58	
116.	Darmikhal	7692	14.31	160.	Salganga	8970	16.69	
117.	Rukni	8011	14.91	161.	Tikalpar	6629	12.34	
118.	Palonghat	8400	15.63	162.	Kumba	8354	15.55	
119.	Bhubanhill	6900	12.84	163.	Madhura	9064	16.87	
120.	Bhubandhar	10915	20.31		A. P. Sub Total	119016	211.05	
121.	Mohankhal Rammanikpur	7153	11.25	ZILA PARISHAD			1292920	2315.61
122.	Monierkhal	6045	13.31					
	A. P. Sub Total	71935	133.85					

## Educational Level

Sl. No.	Level	No.	PC
1	Without level	12737	1.55
2	Below primary	264692	32.11
3	Primary	210291	25.51
4	Middle	152273	18.47
5	Metric/Higher Secondary/Diploma	149889	18.18
6	Graduate & above	34464	4.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>824346</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001

## Social Group

Cachar is primarily a general district with majority 84.3 per cent constitutes general category. Where people from different caste, creed, region, language, culture and practices lives together. Out of total population, SC accounting 14.4 per cent. ST population constitutes a mere 1.3 per cent. It is a cosmopolitan district with Hindu primarily with Bengali domination, Muslims and others. About 66% of the population is Hindu and 29% Mohammedans. Silchar is corridor for three North-eastern states namely, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura.

## Urbanization

In the district, urban population accounts for 191387 (13.97%) according to 2001 census. They are distributed in seven census towns among which Silchar is the major with 146948 population. The remaining are tiny towns. The urban population is housed in 39368 households (table-below). The position of urbanization in Cachar is little better as against 12.9 per cent in the state. This however, is considerably low as against 27.82 per cent at all India level. The recognized towns as per state government enactment are two namely; Lakhipur and Silchar. Lakhipur has Town Committee and Silchar has a Municipal Board. The area covered under urban centers in the district accounts for 34.63 Sq. Km. (9.1 %) and rural area is 3751.37 sq.km. (90.90 %).

## Census towns in Cachar District, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of town	HH (No.)	Population	Literacy rate	SC %	ST %
1	Silchar (MB + OG)	31088	146948	86.37	10.39	0.28
2	Lakhipur (TC)	1733	9802	84.49	2.73	0.51
3	Ambikapur Part-X (CT)	2006	10007	79.90	10.65	0.01
4	Silchar Part-X (CT)	862	4926	81.27	0.22	0.06
5	Uttar Krishnapur Part-I (CT)	963	5131	74.11	1.79	0.12
6	Kanakpur Part-II (CT)	1322	7093	86.37	7.08	0.00
7	Durga Nagar Part-V (CT)	1394	7480	87.81	5.55	0.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>39368</b>	<b>191387</b>			

Source: Census of India, 2001

### Size of Rural Settlement

The rural population of the district lives in 1020 villages. Also there are 27 villages with no population as per the record of census of India 2001. In terms of population size, the dominant category is 1000 - 1999 which accounts for 27.79 per cent of the total villages (Table-below) It is notable that the villages with population above 1000 accounts for as high as 45.45 per cent and eligible to have road infrastructure as per PMGSY rule.

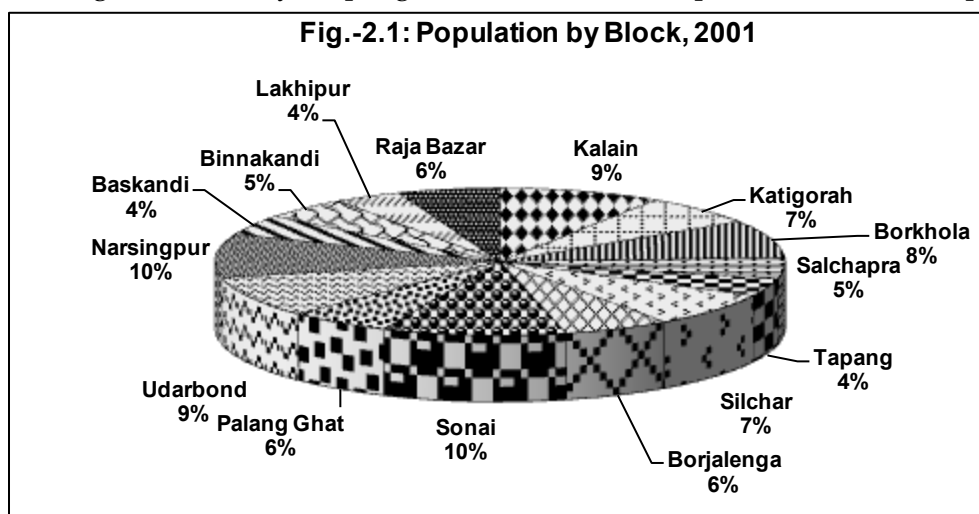
**Table-2.13: Distribution of villages by size class of population**

Sl. No.	Size Class of Villages	N.C. Hills	Pc. Of size class	Assam (No. & %)	Pc. Of size class	India (No. & %)	Pc. Of size class
1.	<200	185	17.67	5220	24.07	103952	17.90
2.	200 to 499	192	18.34	3103	14.31	141143	24.30
3.	500 to 999	194	18.53	6461	29.79	144998	24.97
4.	1000 to 1999	291	27.79	4988	23.00	114395	19.70
5.	2000 to 4999	166	15.85	1793	8.27	62915	10.83
6.	5000 to 9999	17	1.62	111	0.51	10597	1.82
7.	10000 & above	2	0.19	9	0.04	2779	0.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>1047</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>21685</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>580781</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census of India, 2001

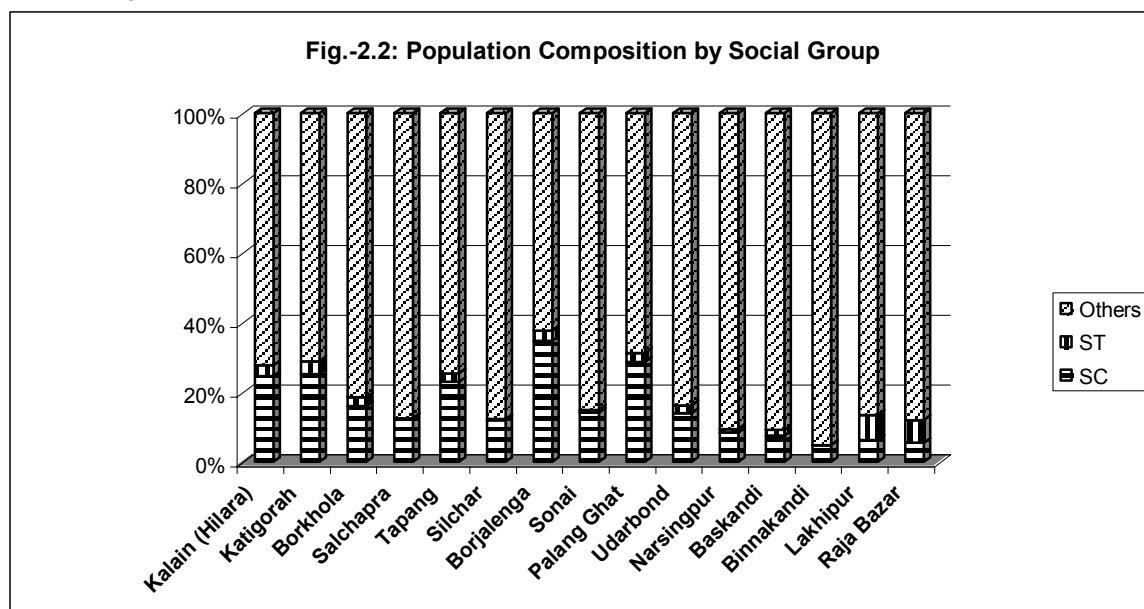
### Population particulars at Block level

By population, Narashigpur is the largest and Lakhipur is the smallest block of the district. Six out of the 15 blocks namely; Narasingpur, Udarbond, Kalain, Sonai, Silchar and Borkhola share populating between 8 to 10 per cent of the population each, another six blocks namely; Katigorah, Rajabazar, Palanghat, Borjalenga, Binnakandi and Salchakra share between 5 to 7 per cent while remaining three namely; Tapang, Baskandi and Lakhipur share around 4 per cent

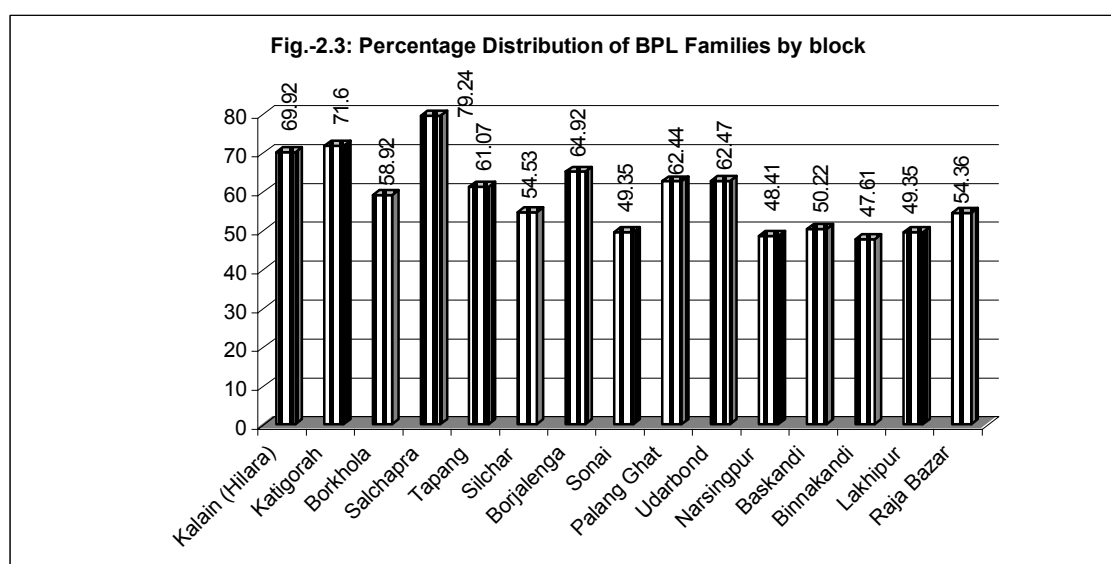


(Fig.-below).

The dominant **social group** in all the blocks is the others. SC population constitutes over 20 per cent in five blocks namely; Borgalenga, Palanghat, Katigorah, Kalian and Tapang and around 10 per cent in another five blocks. The size of ST population is less than five per cent in all the blocks (Fig.2.2).



The blocks in the district have varied **poverty status**. The highest is in Salchakra block (79.24%) and the lowest in Binnakandi (47.61%). In relative term, the incidence of poverty is 50 per cent and below in five blocks namely; Salchakra, Narasingpur, Lakhipur, Sonai and Baskandi. It is 50 to 60 per cent in three blocks namely; Rajabazar, Silchar and Borkhola and 60 to 70 per cent in another five blocks namely; Tapang, palanghat, Udarbond, Borgalenga and Kalian. The incidence is higher than 70 per cent in the remaining two blocks namely; Katigorah and Salchakra block (Fig.2.3). GP wise poverty dimension may be seen from Annexure-1.



Area, GPs, villages and population detail at block level may be seen from Table-below

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER PARTICULARS BY BLOCK, CACHAR DISTRICT**

Sl No.	Name of Block	No. of GPs	No. of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	No. of HH	Total Population	Male	Female	SC	ST	Agri Labour	No. of BPL families	% of BPL Families
1	Kalain (Hilara)	15	122	212.51	247.51	114203	61137	53066	28201	3495	42135	17307	69.92
2.	Katigorah	10	67	153.18	18314	82317	43362	38955	20792	2992	58359	13114	71.60
3	Borkhola	13	92	192.86	30405	103640	54741	48899	16587	2674	73055	17915	58.92
4	Salchapra	8	45	106.89	10952	57444	30257	27187	7212	0	50221	8684	79.24
5	Tapang	7	37	90.14	10652	48441	25521	22920	11128	1195	12305	6506	61.07
6	Silchar	12	77	175.74	20905	94442	49862	44580	11369	244	76114	11401	54.53
7	Borjalenga	10	54	139.23	15607	74822	39433	35389	25942	2305	38701	10132	64.92
8	Sonai	15	67	240.33	26402	129151	68200	60951	18297	1034	78415	13030	49.35
9	Palang Ghat	9	83	133.86	13110	71935	37981	33954	20657	1825	26604	8187	62.44
10	Udarbond	14	108	211.05	16289	112536	57228	53308	15846	2451	35205	10176	62.47
11	Narsingpur	16	107	222.49	26174	119567	62371	57196	10084	1217	52284	12672	48.41
12	Baskandi	8	34	103.04	11612	55374	29141	26233	4182	904	29740	6761	50.22
13	Binnakandi	9	56	113.14	14769	60801	32067	28934	2985	0	26149	7031	47.61
14	Lakhipur	7	59	87.06	10102	46785	24573	22212	2978	53424	25005	4986	49.35
15	Raja Bazar	10	96	134.12	15651	72076	37882	34194	3973	4683	34270	8509	54.36
<b>Total</b>		<b>163</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>2315.61</b>	<b>265695</b>	<b>1243565</b>	<b>657217</b>	<b>586354</b>	<b>200233</b>	<b>28353</b>	<b>658592</b>	<b>156411</b>	<b>58.86</b>

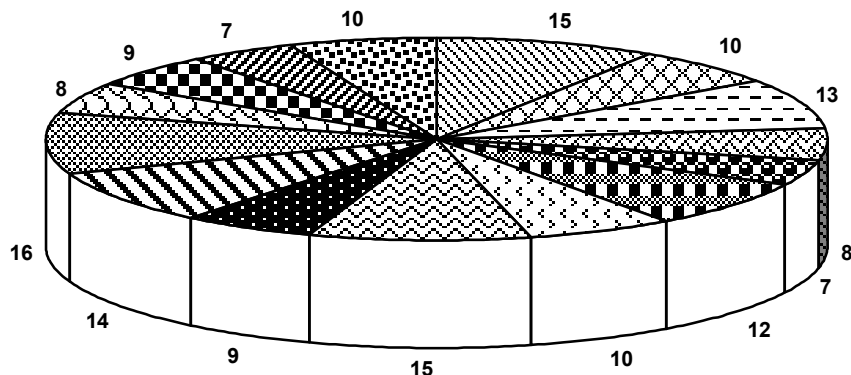
Source: Census of India, 2001

NB. No. of Villages Abandoned = 53 and No. of Habitated Villages = 1051 according to Third Assam State Finance Commission Report

**Distribution of GPs and Villages**

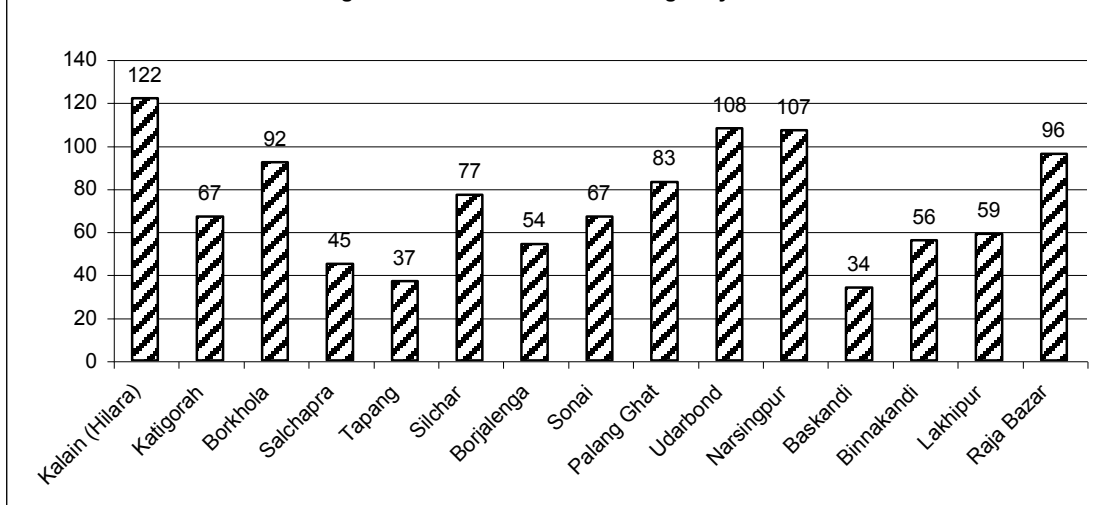
In the district, the number of GPs varies seven to 16 across the blocks. The symmetry that the blocks with larger population have higher number of GP (Fig.-below).

**Fig.-2.4: Distribution of No. of GP by Block**



The villages under the blocks by their numerical strength may be seen from Fig.-2.5.

**Fig.-2.5: Distribution of No. of Villages by Block**



## Infrastructure and Amenities

### Education Facilities

As per 2001 Census, the literacy rate in the district is 67.8 per cent as against the state average of 63.23 per cent. The female literacy is 59.4 per cent as against the state average of 56 per cent. Similarly, the male literacy is 75.7 per cent as against the state average of 71.73 per cent. The education scenario in Cachar viewed from the literacy rate thus shows that it is one of the best in the state. The factors contributing to the status of Cachar, few important indicators are analyzed and provided below.



At the higher education level, the district has one Central University, one National Institute of Technology, one Medical College, 13 colleges and one each Teacher Training College, Polytechnique and Industrial Training Institute (table- below).

**Education Infrastructure, enrolment and teacher, 2004-05**

Particulars	No. of institution		Enrolment (No.)		Teachers (No.)	
	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar
L.P. & Jr. Basic School	30068	1611	3510665	202147	82689	3911
Middle School	8143	303	1389755	76236	73062	3223
High School	4629	150	624501	25250	54344	3064
H.S. School	620	28	137027	10630	21201	943
Junior College	125	3	37860	831	1708	523

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2007

At school level i.e. up to the higher Secondary and Junior college level, the school facilities include 1611 primary schools, 303 middle schools, 150 high school, 28 higher secondary schools and three junior colleges during 2004-05 (Table-below).

**Assessment of number of educational institution, teacher and student per teacher**

Particulars	No. of institution per 1000 Population		No. of Teacher per institution		No. of Enrolled student per teacher	
	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar	Assam	Cachar
L.P. & Jr. Basic School	1.128	1.115	2.75	2.43	42.46	51.69
Middle School	0.305	0.210	8.97	10.64	19.02	23.65
High School	0.174	0.104	11.74	20.43	11.49	8.24
H.S. School	0.023	0.019	34.20	33.68	6.46	11.27
Junior College	0.005	0.002	13.66	174.33	22.17	1.59

Source: Statistical Handbook, Assam, 2007

An assessment indicating the strength of the school facilities in terms of number of school facilities against per 1000 population, the number of teacher per school and the number of enrolled student per teacher is made and provided in table-above. This indicates that the number of school facilities per 1000 population and the number of teachers per school in Cachar district are better as compared to the average of the state. As regards to the number of enrolled students per teacher in the district, the analysis indicates that the teachers at the level of High school and Junior college share load of less number of student as compared to the average of the state. As against, the same in the remaining levels is much higher than the average of the state.

An assessment of enrollment ratio is also made. The ratio is much higher in Cachar (53.34) as compared to that of the average of Assam (49.78%) as per AHDR, 2003. The statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2007 also confirm the similar fact in the table below

### Enrolment of student in Cachar and Assam

Sl. No	Particulars	Cachar	Assam	Pc. of Cachar	P.c. of Assam
1	Pre-primary	23910	639571	7.05	10.09
2	Primary	202147	3510665	59.63	55.38
3	Middle	76236	1389755	22.49	21.92
4	High School	25250	624501	7.45	9.85
5	Higher secondary	10630	137027	3.14	2.16
6	Jr. College	831	37860	0.25	0.6
Total		339004	6339379	100.00	100.00

Source: Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 2007

The enrollment of child population (Table-below) further shows that the child out of school in percentage is less than the average of the state indicating better status of the district.

### Child population in the elementary level and their enrollment

Particulars	Child Population	In School	Out of School	% of Out of School
<b>Cachar</b>	341192	326977	14215	4.2%
<b>Assam</b>	5437756	5098656	339100	6.2%

### Health Facilities

Health facilities established on the part of the government include one Medical College, two CHCs, 22 PHCs, 288 SCs and 18 state dispensaries in the district. The total number of beds accounts for 152. In the light of the Cachar district accounting 5.42 per cent of state population and 9.57 per cent of geographical area, the facilities available as percentage to state total particularly CHC and PHC is considerably lower in the district. The measure made against per lakh of population also provides similar indication about the district. In respect of Sub Center and State dispensary, the position is better than the average of the state (Table-below).

**Table-2.20: Health facilities, 2006**

Sl. No.	Facilities	No.		Dist. % to state	Facility per lakh population	
		Cachar	Assam		Cachar	Assam
1	Medical College	1	3	33.33	0.069	0.011
2	Civil Hospital	0	22	0.00	0.00	0.08
3	CHC	2	100	2.00	0.14	0.38
4	PHC	22	610	3.61	1.52	2.29
5	SC	288	5109	5.64	19.93	19.17
6	State Dispensary	18	331	5.44	1.25	1.24
7	Beds	152	7534	2.02	10.52	28.26

Source: Statistical Hand book, Assam, 2007 (NB. % & Population served calculated)