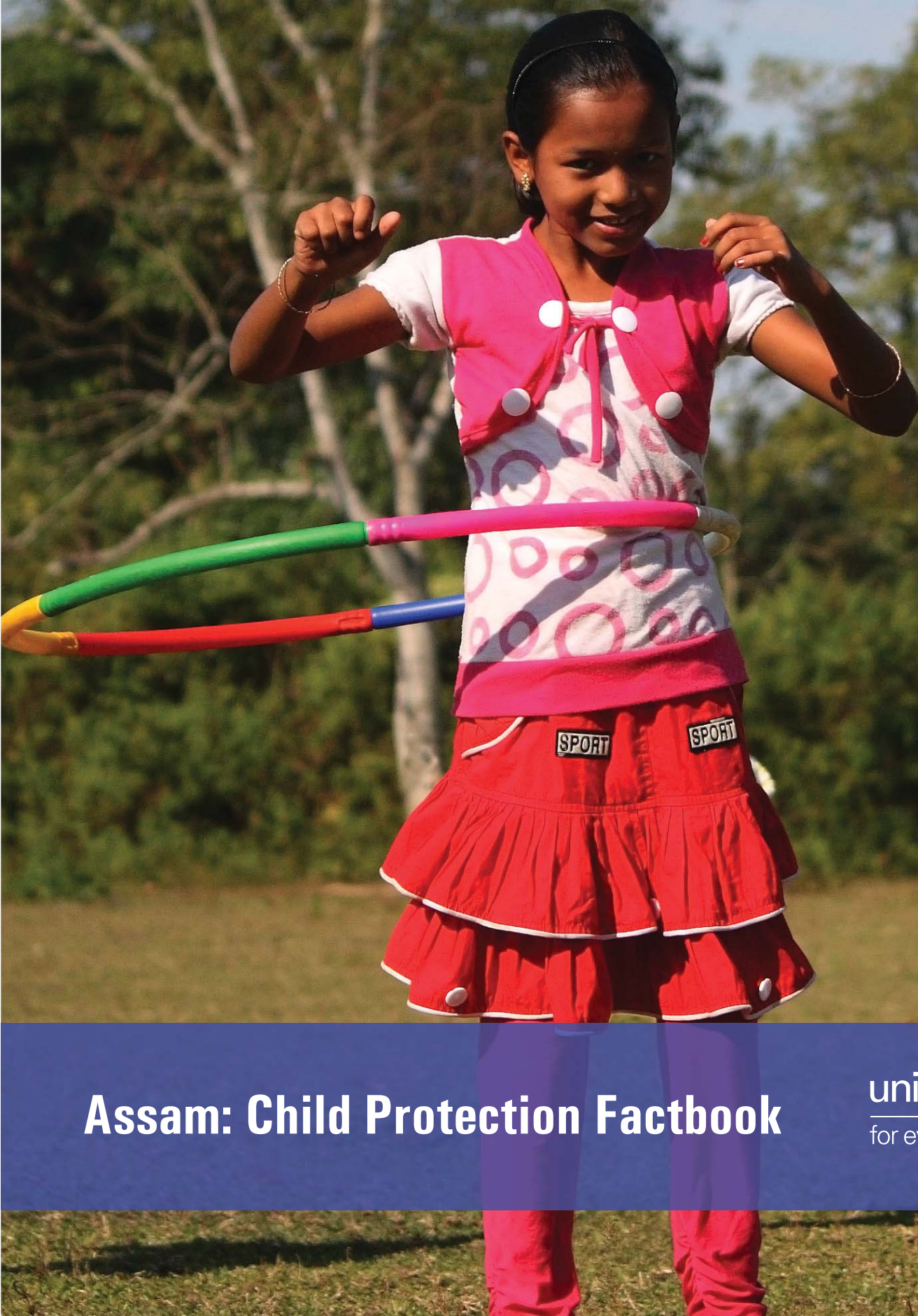


অসম চৰকাৰ



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM



# Assam: Child Protection Factbook

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GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

# Assam: Child Protection Factbook





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# Acronyms

- ADSI** – Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India
- AHS** – Annual Health Survey
- CID** – Crime Investigation Department
- CRS** – Civil Registration System
- CWSN** – Children with Special Needs
- DISE** – District Information System in Education
- DLHS** – District Level and Household & Facility Survey
- IPC** – Indian Penal Code
- MCTS** – Mother and Child Tracking System
- MDR** – Maternal Death Review
- NCRB** – National Crime Records Bureau
- NHM** – National Health Mission
- NSSO** – National Sample Survey Organization
- PAP** – Prospective Adoptive Parents
- SCPS** – State Child Protection Society
- SRS** – Sample Registration System
- SSA** – Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan





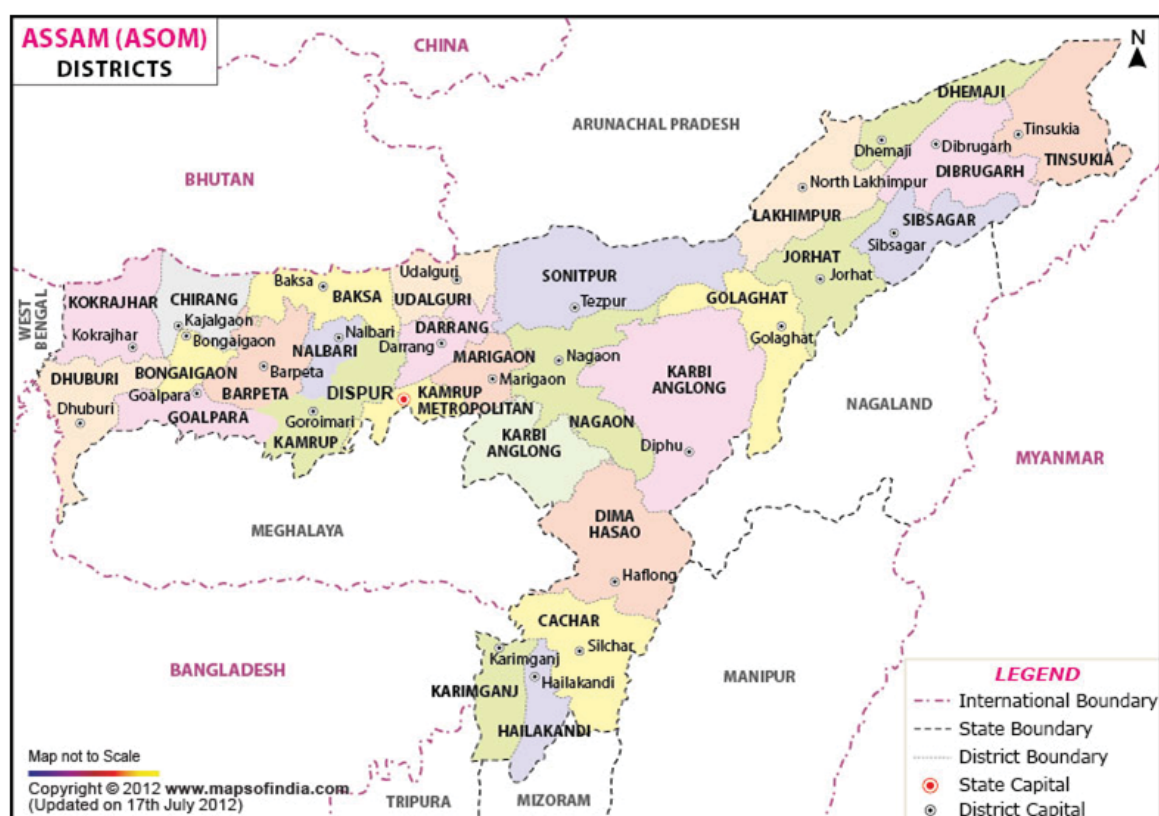
# Sources of Data

S. No	Source of Data	Description	Chapters
1	<b>Census</b>	The Census of India is a decennial demographic survey conducted by the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI) and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Government of India, across the country. It generates data on population – size, growth, literacy, workers, marriage, migration – by different stratifiers and household assets, etc. The child worker data is sourced from the worker data set as per the Census 2011.	3, 4, 5, 12
2	<b>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)</b>	The SSA is a flagship scheme of the Government of India for universalization of elementary education. The data on out-of-school children has been sourced from SSA report, 2013.	4, 5
3	<b>National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)</b>	NSSO is the focal agency of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India for collection of statistical data in the areas which are vital for developmental planning. It conducts surveys on socio-economic conditions, demography, agriculture, health, industries, household consumption and expenditure, employment subjects, etc. on a regular basis.	4, 5
4	<b>U-District Information System for Education (DISE)</b>	U-DISE is a database developed and managed by the NUEPA and Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD). It gives information on school infrastructure, teachers and enrolment indicators.	4, 5, 12
5	<b>District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS)</b>	DLHS is conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences under the aegis of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India. It provides district level estimates on various demographic and reproductive health, and infrastructure-related indicators.	4, 5
6	<b>National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Crime Report</b>	NCRB is an agency under the MoHA, Government of India and has a central responsibility of collection, collation and analysis of crime-related data. It publishes an annual crime report which includes extensive data on crime statistics of all states.	6

7	<b>Criminal Investigation Dept. (CID)</b>	The data on missing children has been derived from CID, Assam, through SCPS, Assam.	7
8	<b>State Child Protection Society (SCPS), Assam</b>	The SCPS has been set-up under the provisions of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with specific functions to implement the child protection legislation, schemes, JJ Act, etc. It maintains a database of all children in institutional care and family-based alternative care on a periodic basis from which the data for the factsheet is sourced.	8, 9
9	<b>NCRB Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) report</b>	The NCRB ADSI report is an annual publication by NCRB that provides information on deaths due to accidents and suicides in all states of India.	10, 11
10	<b>Annual Health Survey (AHS)</b>	The AHS is an annual survey conducted by the ORGI in eight EAG states for a 3-year period to monitor the outcome of various health interventions of the government under NRHM, MoHFW and provides data on core vital and health indicators at the district level.	13, 14, 15
11	<b>Mother &amp; Child Tracking System (MCTS)</b>	The MCTS is a portal developed to track pregnant women and mothers. The data on adolescent pregnant mothers cited in the factsheet has been derived from the MCTS, provided by National Health Mission office (NHM), Assam.	14
12	<b>National Family Health Survey (NFHS)</b>	The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, DHS-like survey conducted by IIPS under the aegis of MoHFW. It provides state and national estimates on fertility, infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization, and quality of health and family planning services.	13, 14, 15
13	<b>Maternal Death Review (MDR)</b>	The MDR provides information on maternal deaths and also tracks data by age. The data on maternal deaths cited in the factsheet has been derived from MDR database of Assam.	14
14	<b>Civil Registration System (CRS) report</b>	The CRS report provides data on level of registration of births and deaths for all states and nationally, on annual basis, published by ORGI.	15

# Profile of Assam

- Assam, a land of diverse ethnicities and rich biodiversity, is one of the North-Eastern states of India and is bounded by Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bangladesh and Bhutan.
- Presently Assam has 32 districts; however, the demographic and other sectoral data of only 27 districts is available as the remaining 5 districts have been recently formed.
- The two river valleys of Brahmaputra and Barak separate the state into two distinct geographical regions.
- There are three Autonomous District Councils – Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council in Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao Autonomous Council in Dima Hasao and Bodoland Territorial Council covering Baksa, Kokrajhar, Chirang and Udalguri in Assam, adhering to the constitutional provisions for upholding tribal autonomy in designated Sixth Schedule tribal areas of India.

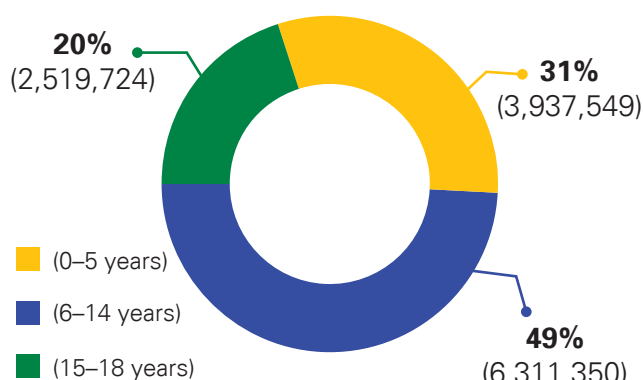


## Demographic Profile of Assam

Indicators	Figures	Source of data
Population density (per sq. km.)	397	Census 2011
Total population	31.2 million	
Male population	15.9 million	
Female population	15.2 million	
Proportion of SC population	(7.2)%	
Proportion of ST population	12.4%	
Child population (0–18 years) / Proportion to total population	12.7 million	
Literacy rate		
1) Total	72.1%	
2) Male	77.8%	
3) Female	66.2%	
Sex ratio	958	AHS (2012–2013)
Sex ratio (0–6 years)	962	
Sex ratio at birth	947	SRS 2014, Statistical report
Crude birth rate	22.4	
Crude death rate	7.2	NFHS 4 (2015–2016)
Neonatal mortality rate (NMR)	26	
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	48	NFHS4 (2015–2016)
Under five mortality rate (U5MR)	56	
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	300	SRS 2013, Statistical report

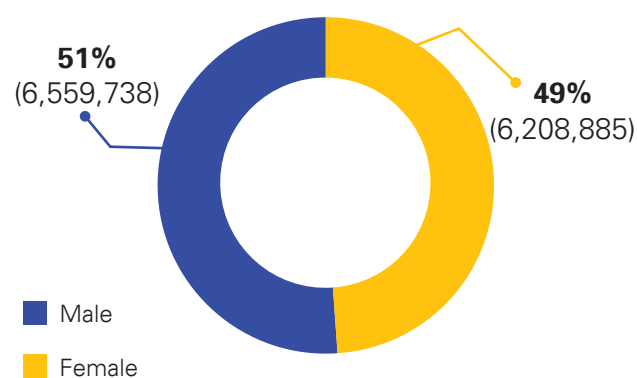
Source: Census 2011

**Age-group-wise distribution of child population in Assam**

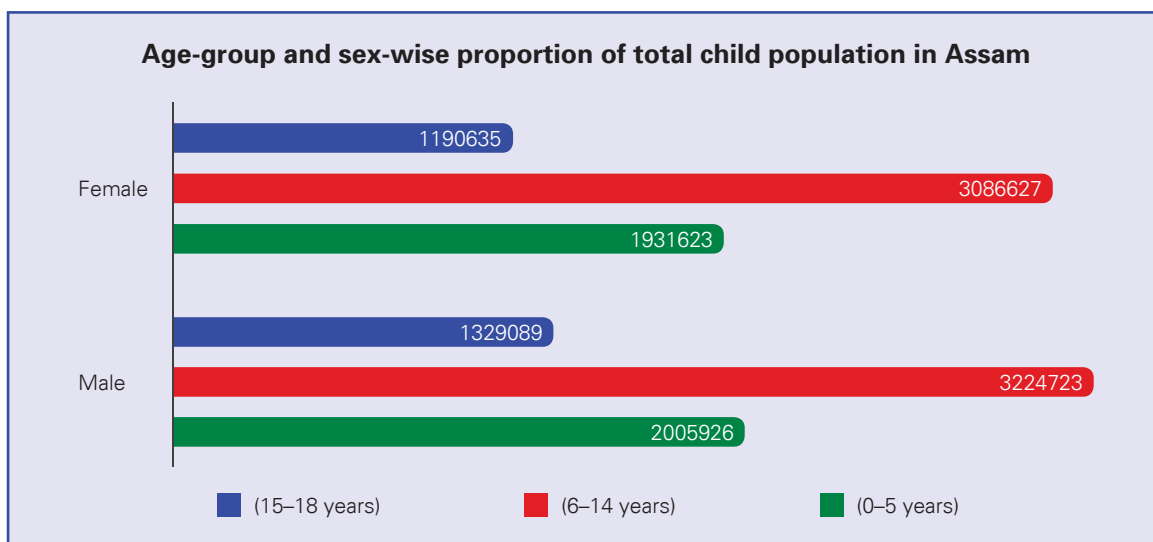


Source: Census 2011

**Male and female proportion of total child population of Assam**



Source: Census 2011



Source: Census 2011

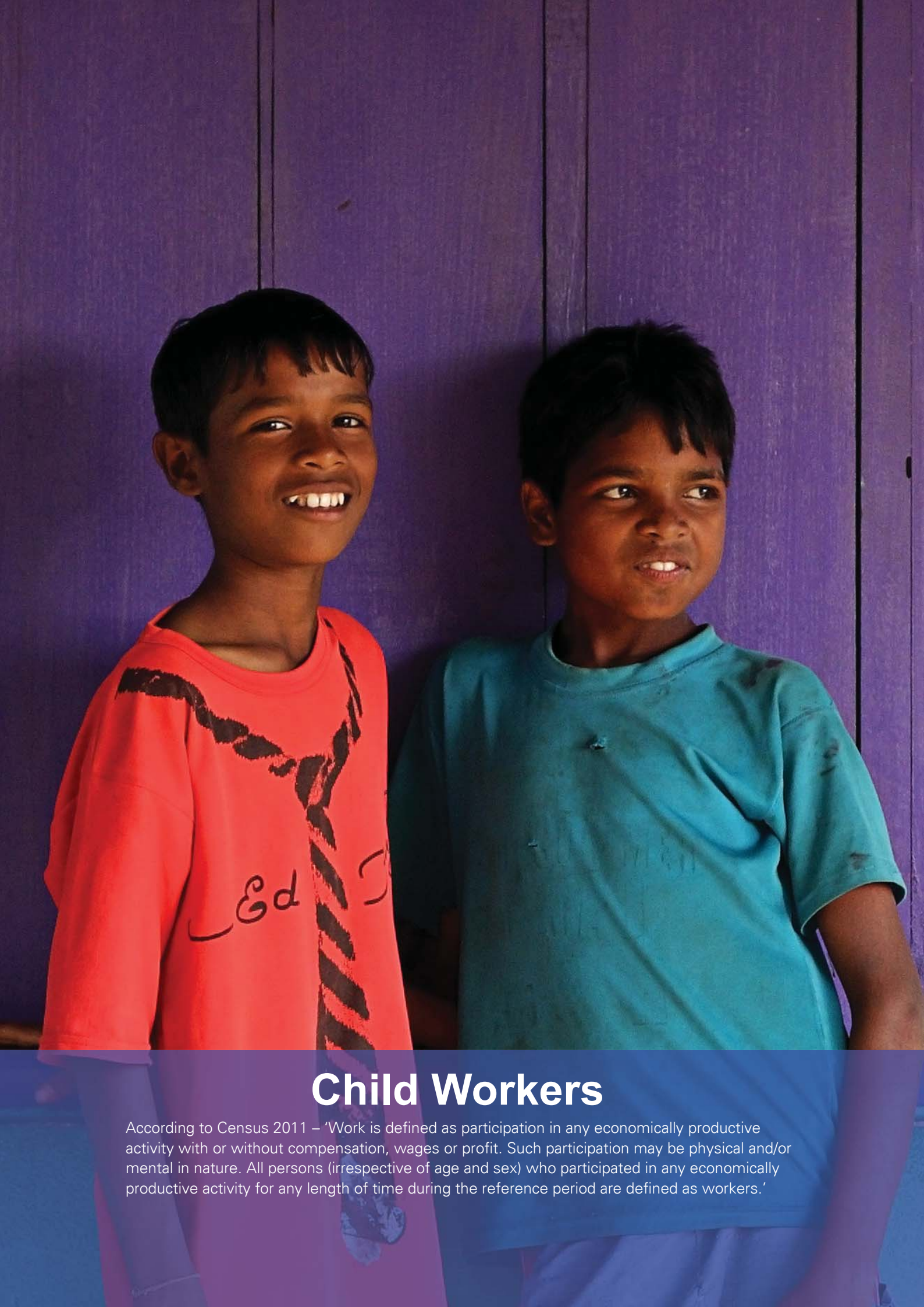
## District-wise Child Population (0-18 Years) of Assam

District	Child Population (0-18 years)	Proportion of total population	District	Child Population (0-18 years)	Proportion of total population
Kokrajhar	375886	42%	Karbi Anglong	423959	44%
Dhubri	908656	47%	Dima Hasao	90507	42%
Goalpara	447785	44%	Cachar	702824	40%
Barpeta	744293	44%	Karimganj	543598	44%
Morigaon	428837	45%	Hailakandi	295058	45%
Nagaon	1230886	44%	Bongaigaon	311178	42%
Sonitpur	773847	40%	Chirang	206002	43%
Lakhimpur	432060	41%	Kamrup	581298	38%
Dhemaji	293144	43%	Kamrup Metro	383900	31%
Tinsukia	522179	39%	Nalbari	283081	37%
Dibrugarh	484938	37%	Baksa	369237	39%
Sivasagar	413162	36%	Darrang	408040	44%
Jorhat	378970	35%	Udalguri	329649	40%
Golaghat	405649	38%	<b>Assam (Total)</b>	<b>12768623</b>	<b>41%</b>

Source: Census 2011







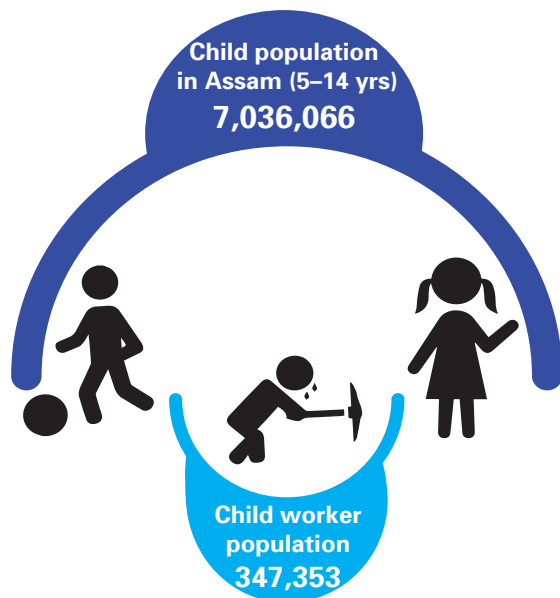
## Child Workers

According to Census 2011 – 'Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. All persons (irrespective of age and sex) who participated in any economically productive activity for any length of time during the reference period are defined as workers.'



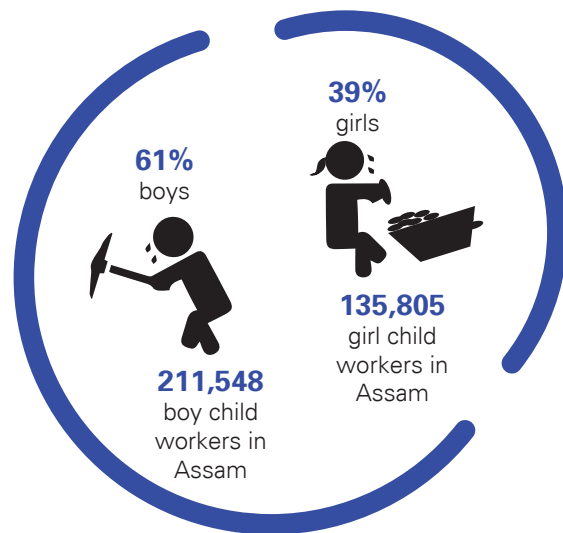
## State Profile of Child Workers

Number of child workers (5–14 years) in Assam



Source: Census 2011

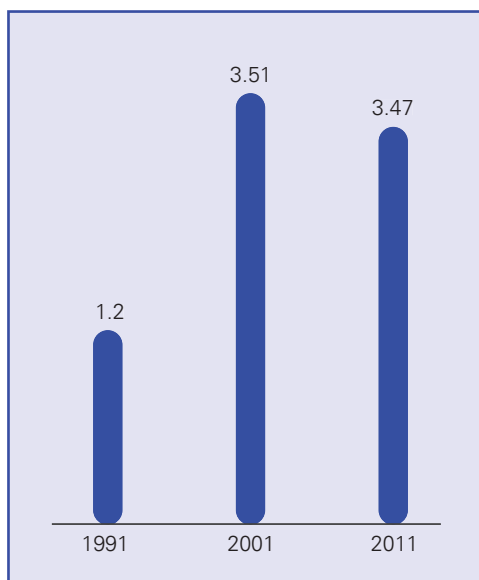
Gender-wise percentage share of total child workers in Assam



Source: Census 2011

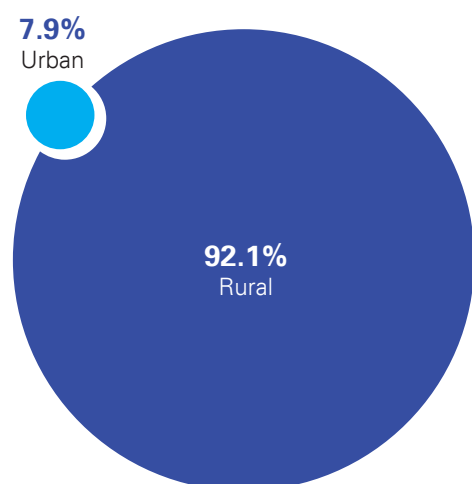
5 in every 100 children between 5 and 14 years in Assam is a child worker.

Child workers over the years in Assam (in lakhs)



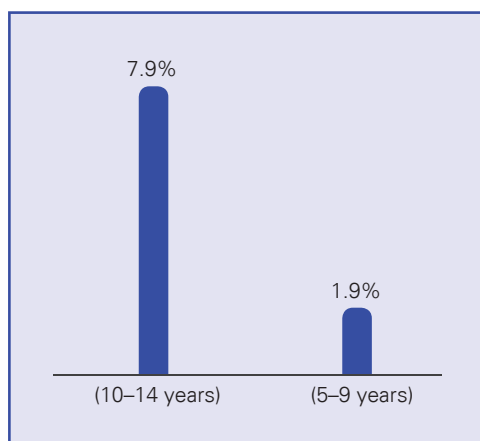
Source: Census 2011

Residence-wise percentage share of total child workers in Assam



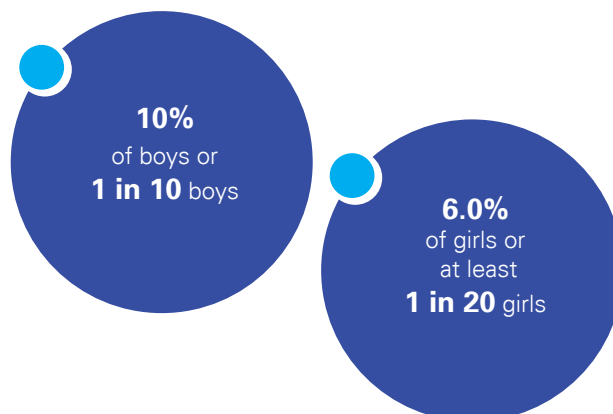
Source: Census 2011

### Age-group wise proportion of child workers in Assam



Source: Census 2011

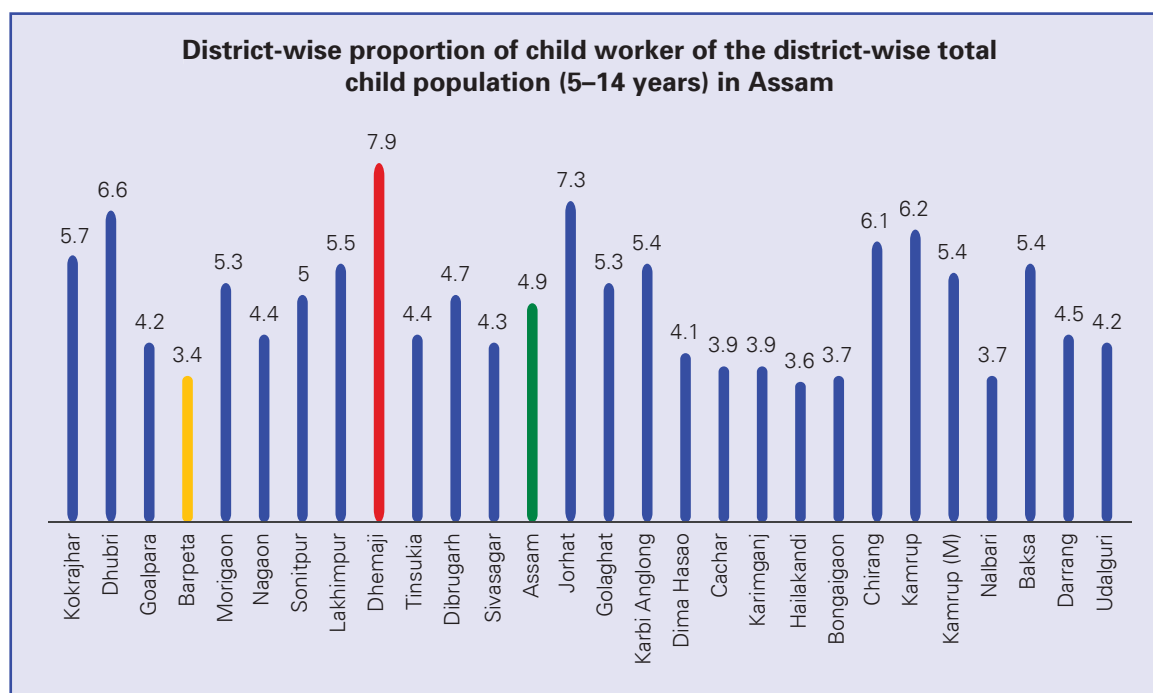
### Percentage of child workers (10-14 years) in Assam



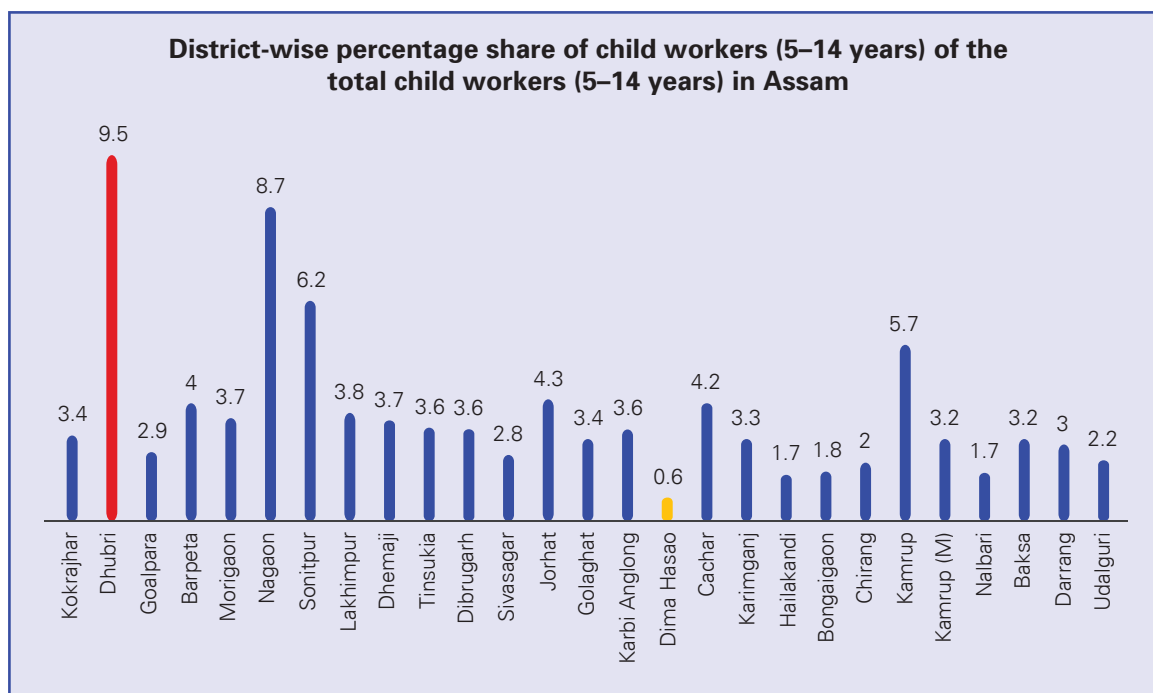
Source: Census 2011

2.6% of the total workers in Assam are children (aged 5-14 years), i.e., 1 in 50 workers in Assam is a child (5-14 years).

## District Profile of Child Workers

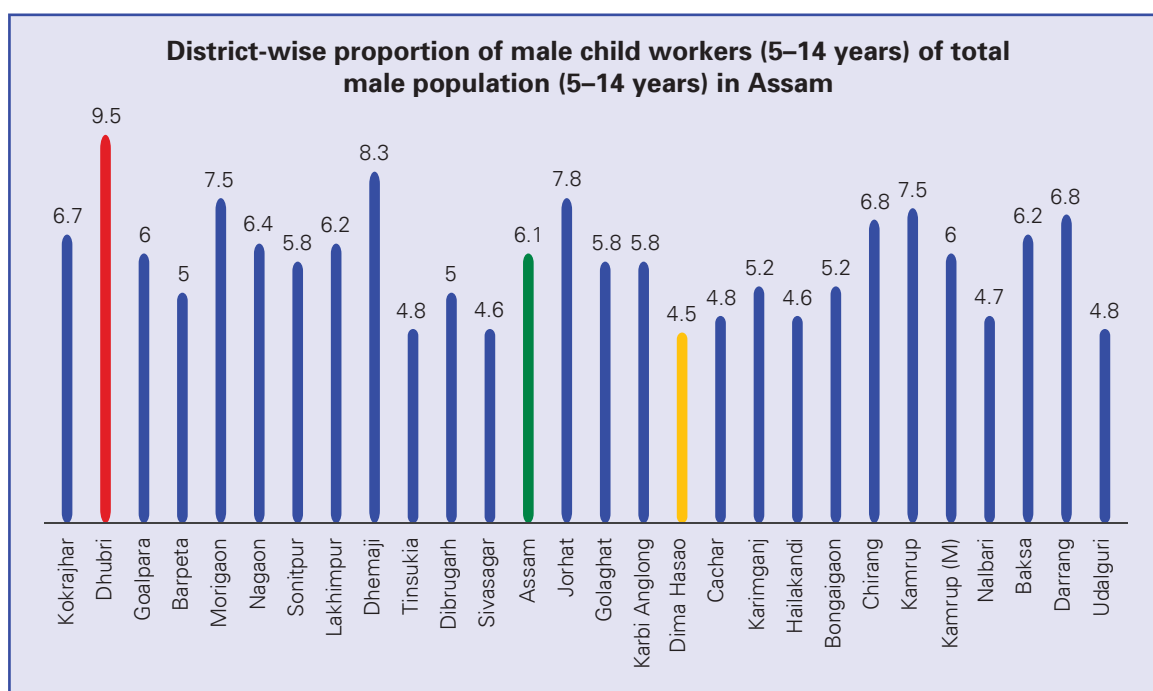


Source: Census 2011

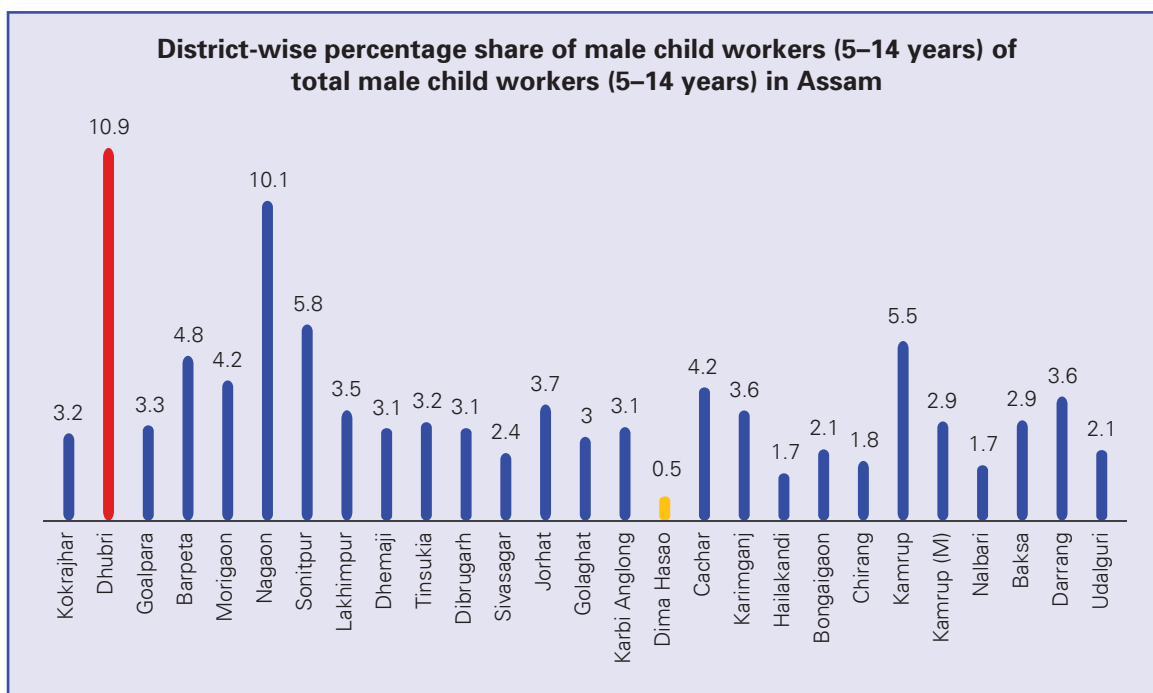


Source: Census 2011

Dhemaji district has the highest proportion of child labour among all districts in Assam while Dhubri district shares the highest number of child labour of the total child labour in Assam.

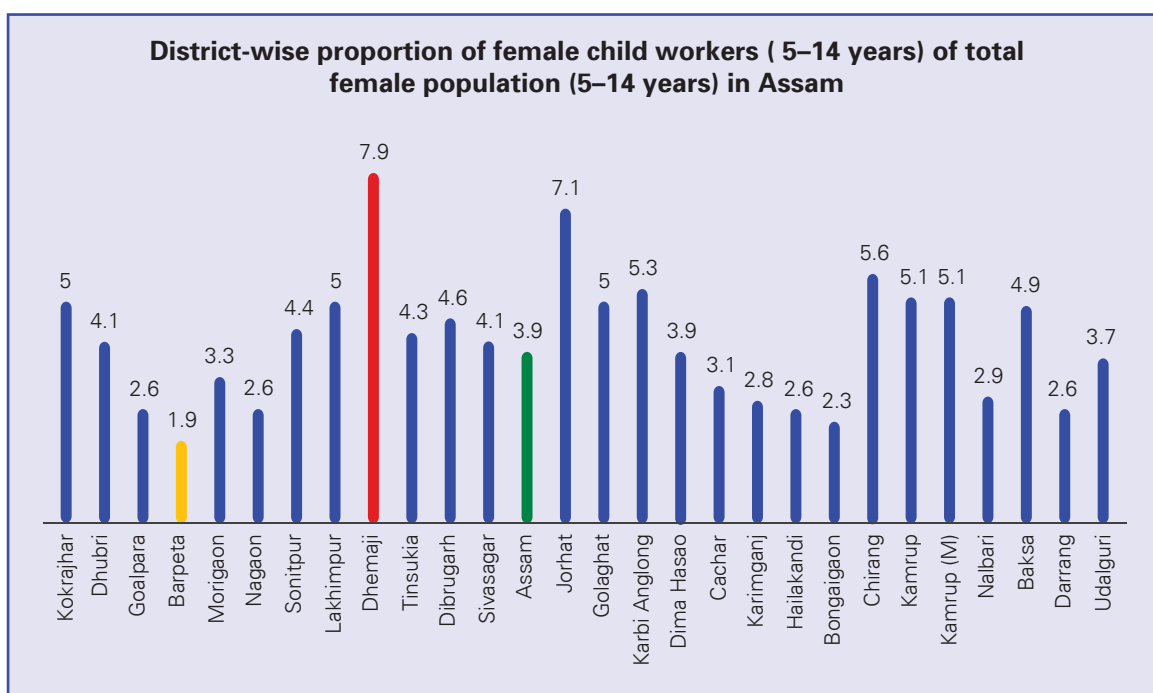


Source: Census 2011



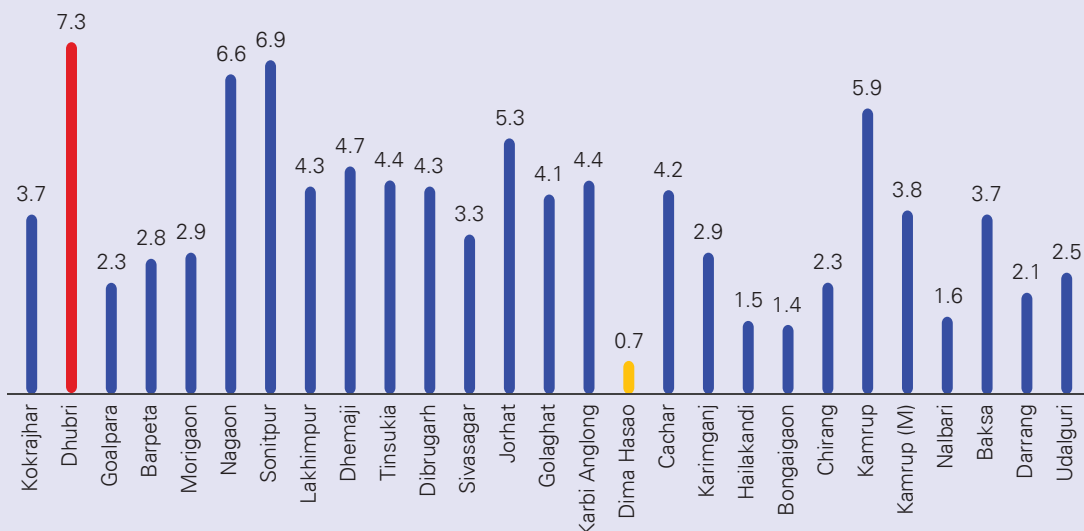
Source: Census 2011

Among the districts, Dhubri has both the highest proportion of male child workers (5–14 years) and the highest share of the total male child workers in the state.



Source: Census 2011

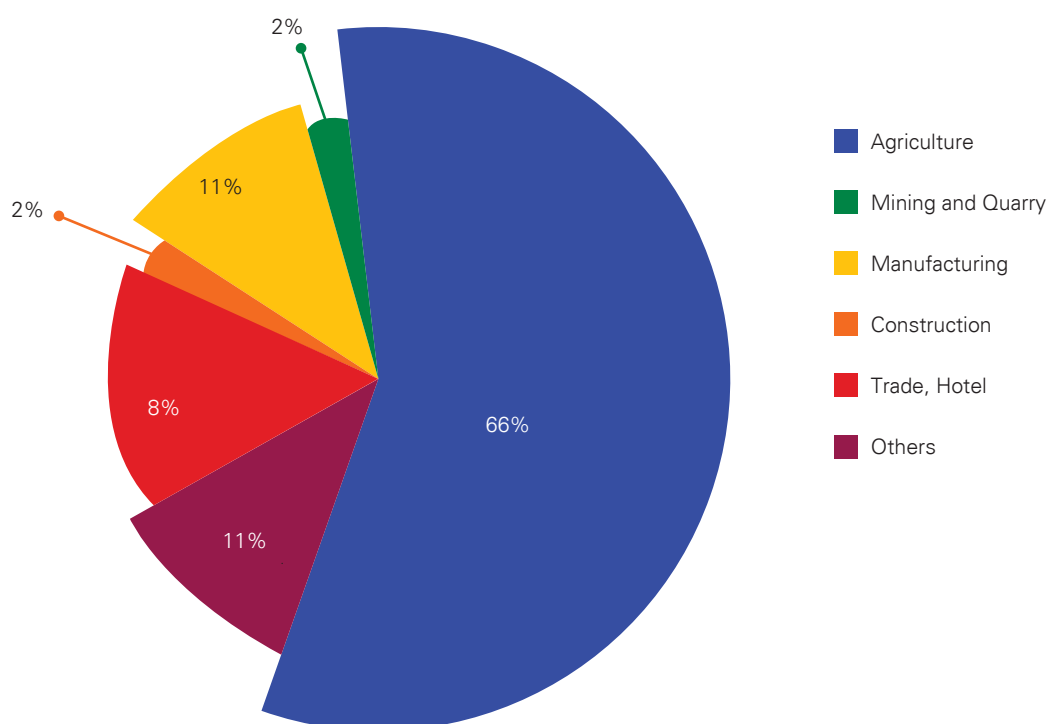
**District-wise percentage share of female child workers (5–14 years) of total female child workers (5–14 years) in Assam**



Source: Census 2011

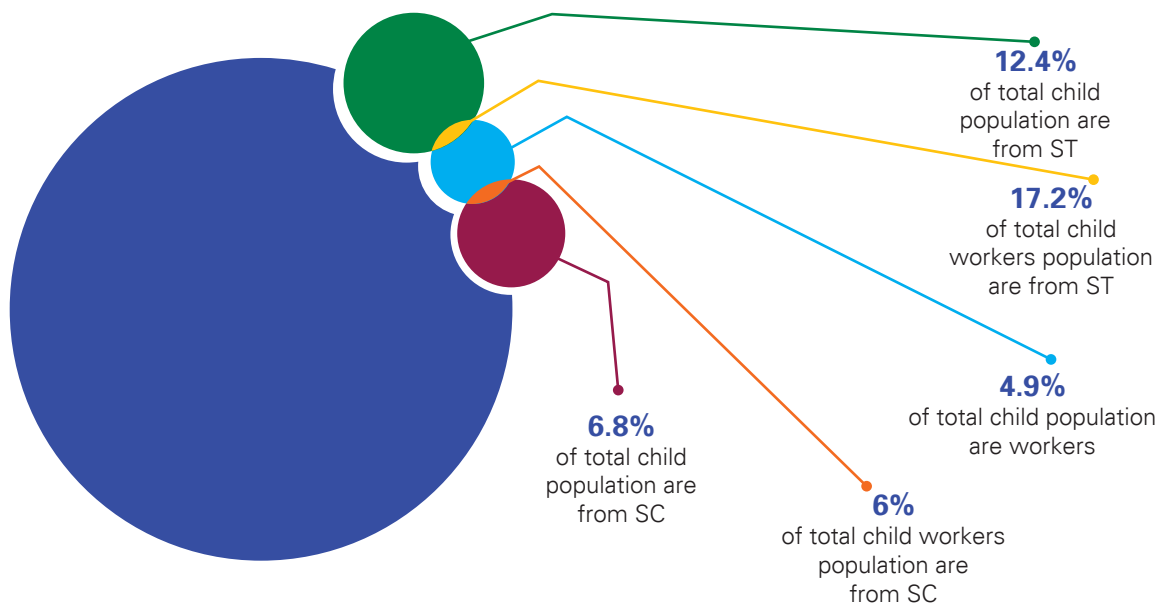
Among the districts, Dhemaji has the highest proportion of female child workers (5–14 years) of total female child population and Dhubri holds the highest share of the total female child workers in the state.

**Sectoral distribution of child labour in Assam**



Source: NSSO 2009–2010

## Child Workers (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)



Source: Census 2011





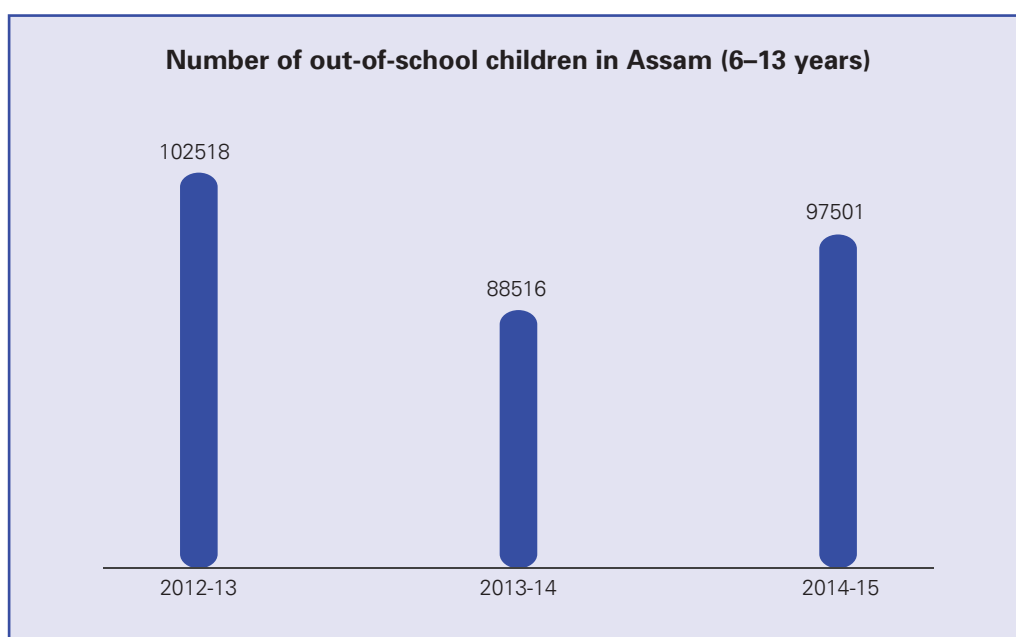
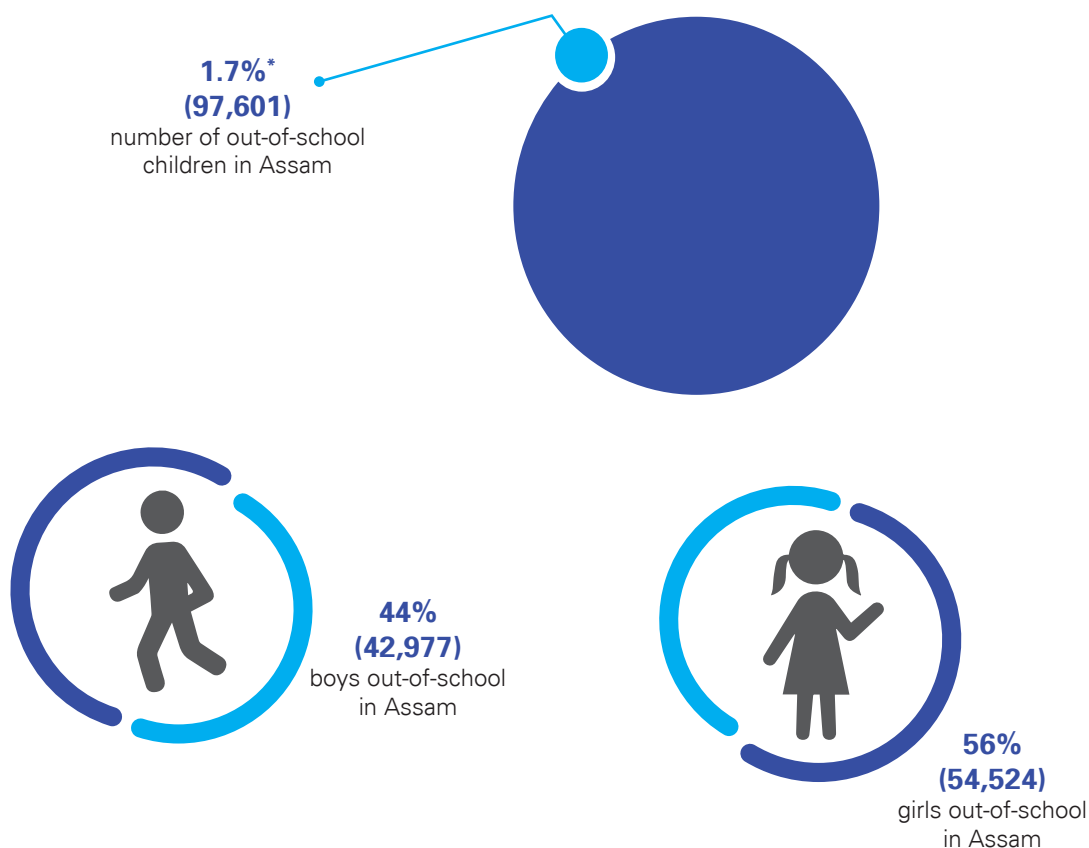


## Out-of-School Children

The Right To Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, refers to out-of-school children as those who have either not been admitted to any school or having been admitted have not completed elementary education and have dropped out.

## State Profile of Out-of-School Children

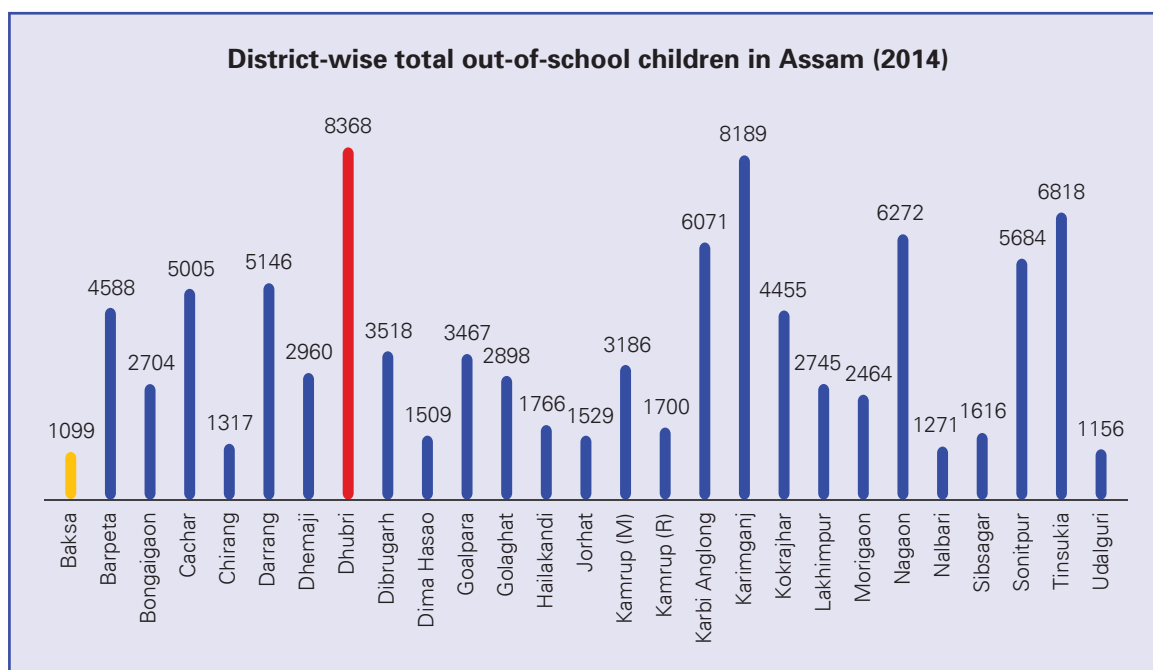
Proportion of out-of-school children in Assam (6–13 years) in 2014–2015



\*calculated against Census 2011 projected population of 6–13 years for the year 2015

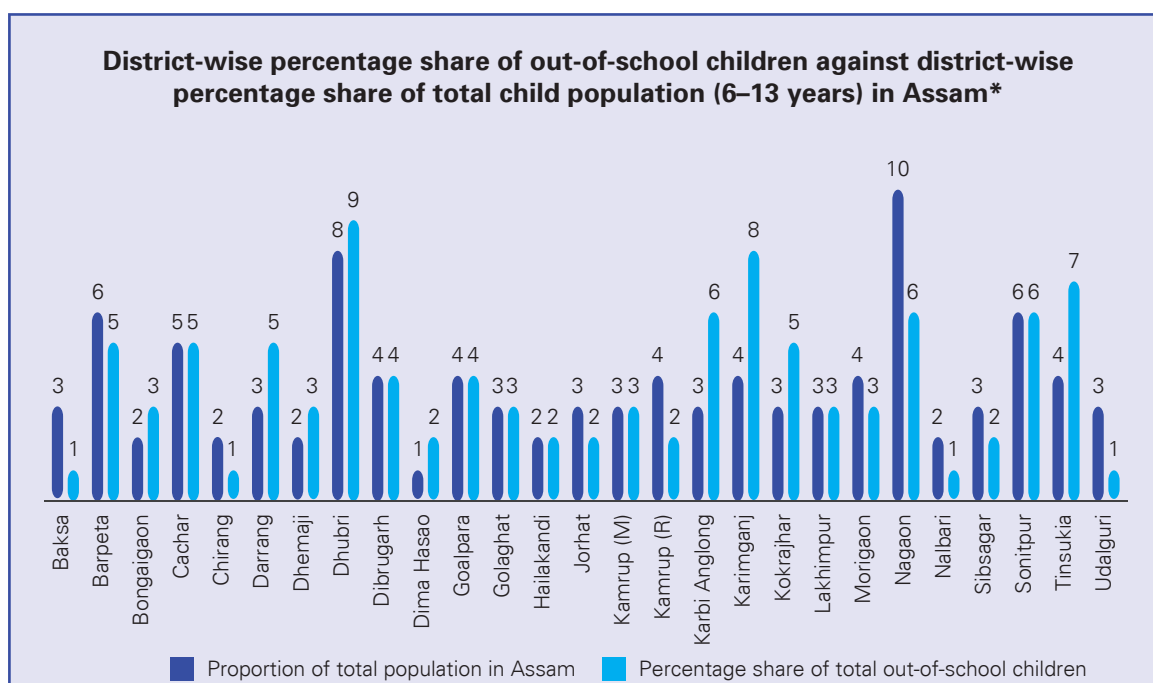
Source: SSA, Assam

## District Profile of Out-of-School Children



Source: SSA, 2014

Dima Hasao district has the highest proportion of out-of-school children among all the districts in Assam, although the other districts are marginally more or less than its mark.



Source: SSA, Assam

\* The graph shows the percentage share of out-of-school children of all districts against their respective proportion of children (6–13 years) to total child population (6–13 years) of Assam.

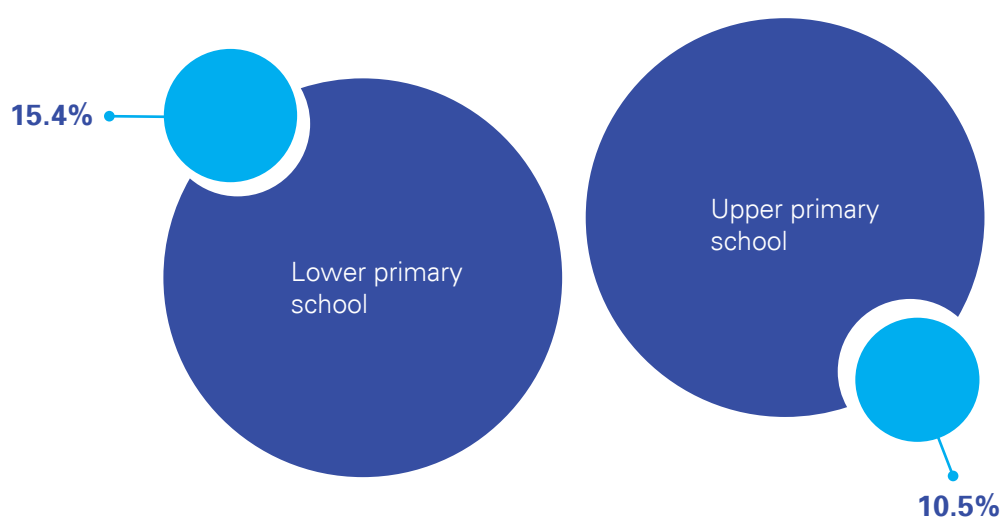
Karimganj district has 4.4% of the total child population (6–13 years) in Assam but contributes to 8.4% of the total out-of-school children (6–13 years) in Assam

## Drop-Out Rate of School Children

The average annual drop-out rate of schools, apart from being an indicator of universal elementary education attainment, also holds significance with respect to child labour as the dropped-out children are a vulnerable cohort who could be introduced to child labour and might lose the opportunity of education in their life.

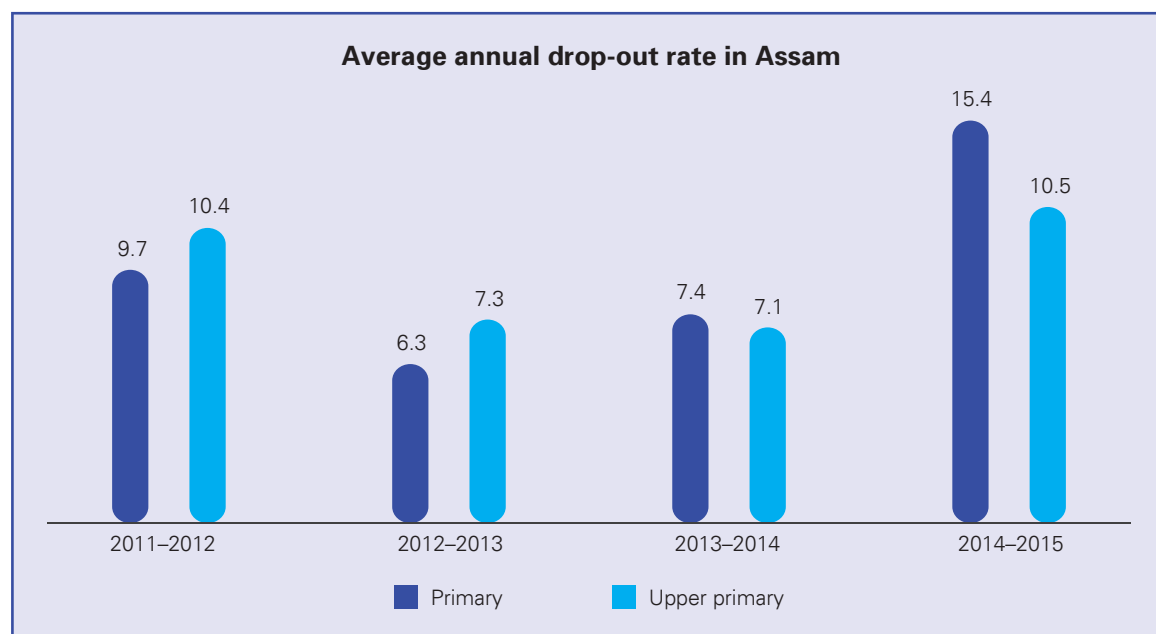
### State Profile of Average Annual Drop-Out Rate of School Children

Drop-out rate in primary schools in 2014–2015



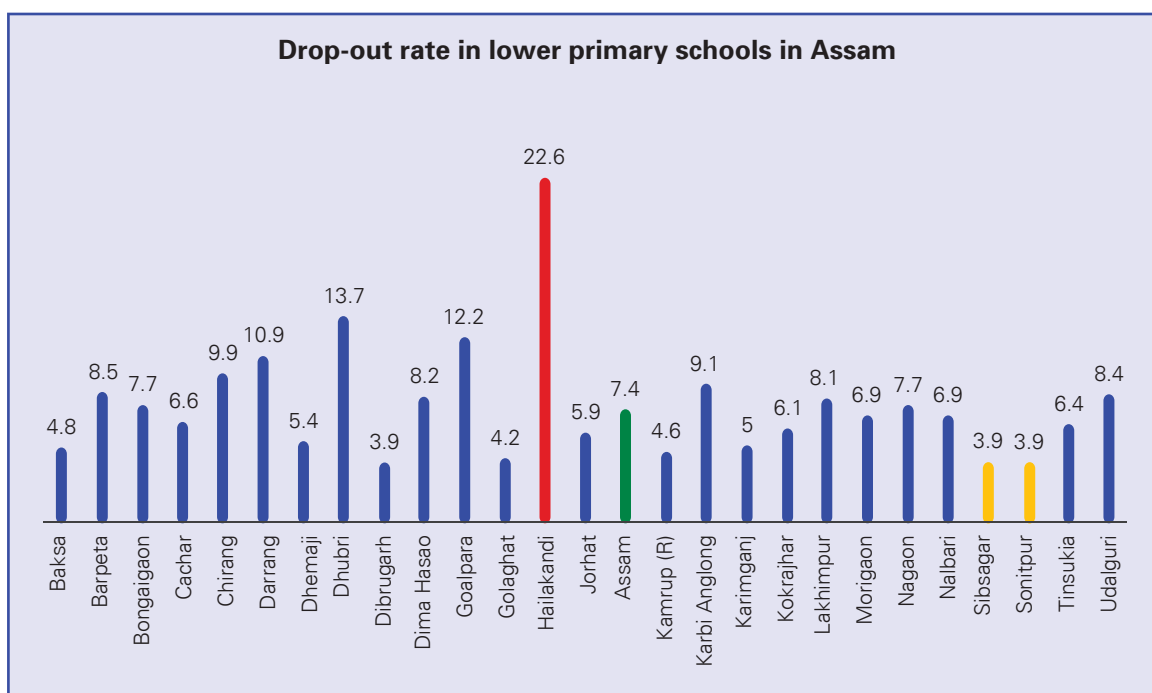
Source: U-DISE 'School Education in India' Report (2015–2016)

Average annual drop-out rate in Assam

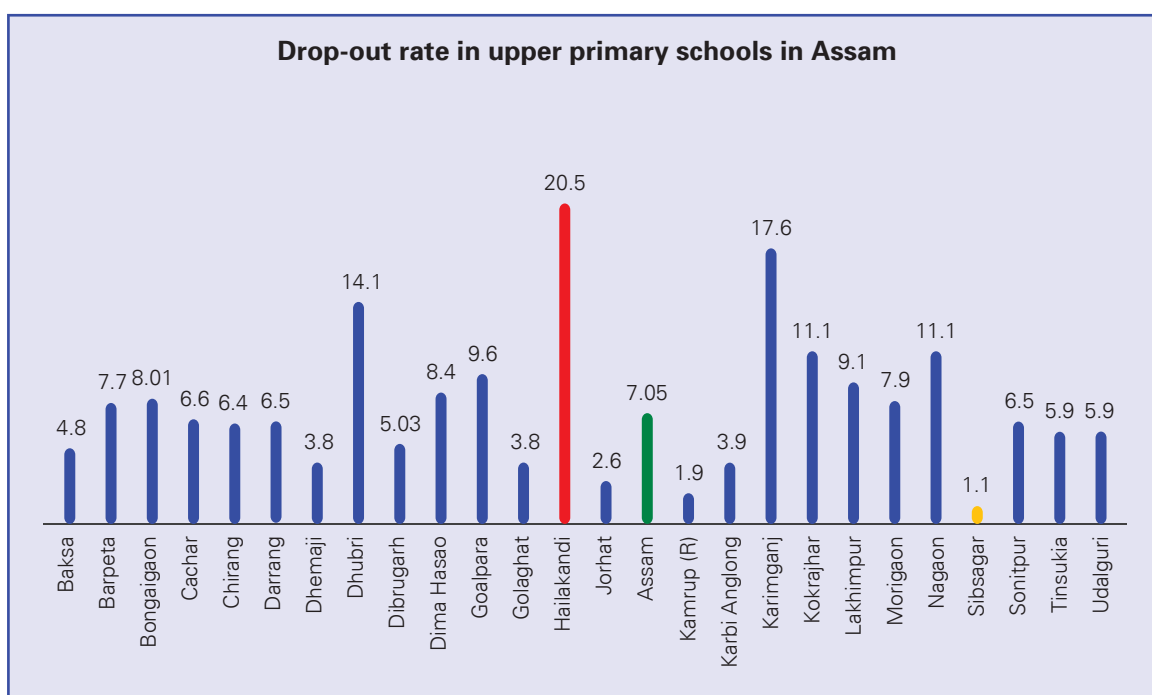


Source: U-DISE 'School Education in India'

## District Profile of Drop-out Rate



Source: U-DISE (2014–2015)

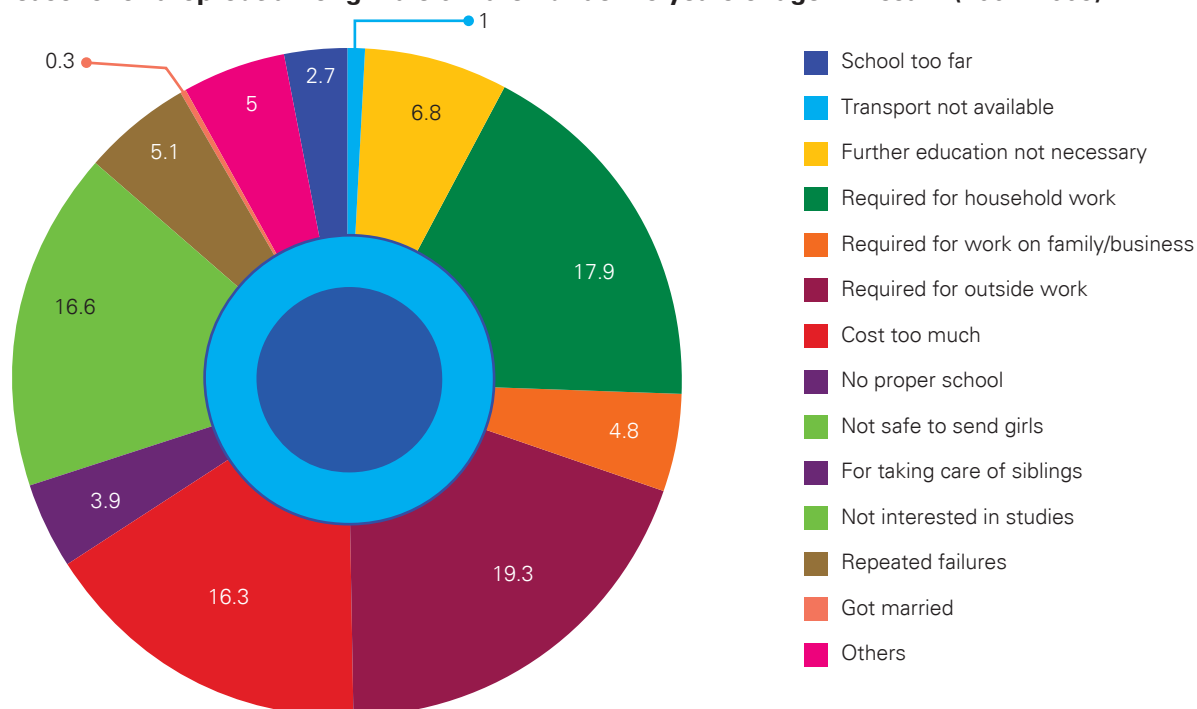


Source: U-DISE (2014–2015)

Boys drop out more than girls in both primary and upper primary stage. Hailakandi district had the highest drop-out rate in both lower primary and upper primary stage in schools of Assam in 2014–2015.

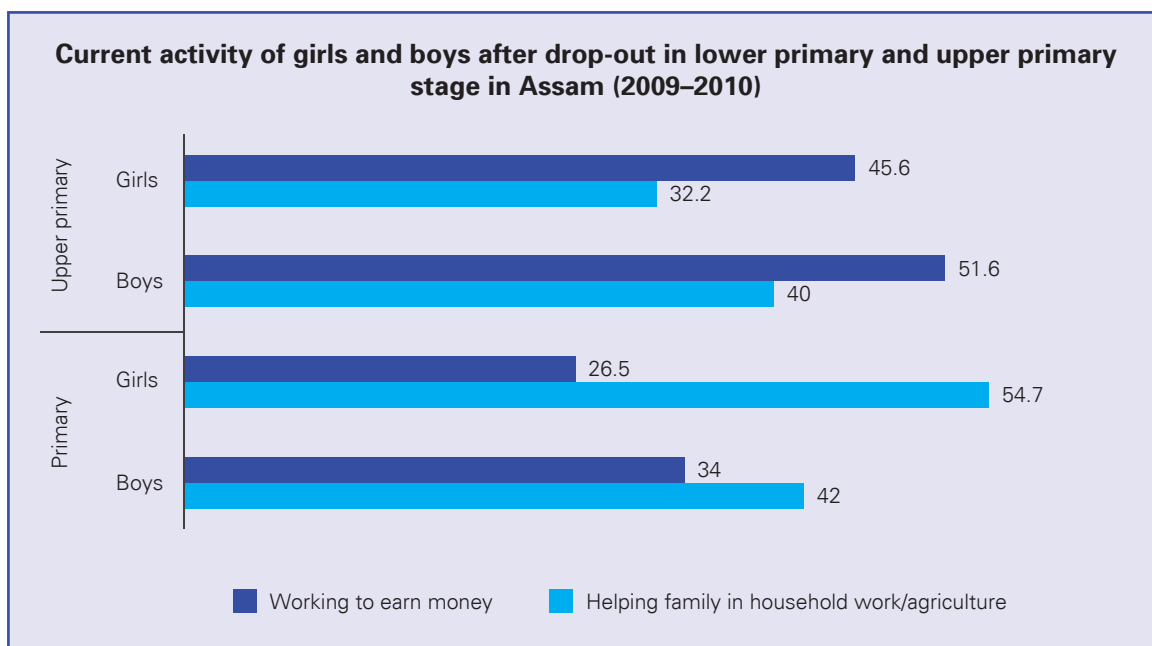
## Reasons for Drop-out

Reasons for drop-out among male children under 18 years of age in Assam (2007–2008)



Source: DLHS3 (2007–2008)

Child labour can be strongly linked with drop-out of students as can be seen from the above two pie-charts. 42% of boys and 32.4% of girls are seen to drop-out due to work (household work, family work/business and outside work)



**Source:** SSA Report, 2013

In a nationwide SSA study of 2009–2010, 36.9% of boys and 28.9% of girls who dropped out of primary school in Assam cited family/domestic work as their reason. Of those children who dropped out in the upper primary stage in Assam, 48% boys and 38.5% girls cited family/domestic work as their reason.







## Crimes Against Children

## Cases of Crimes Against Children

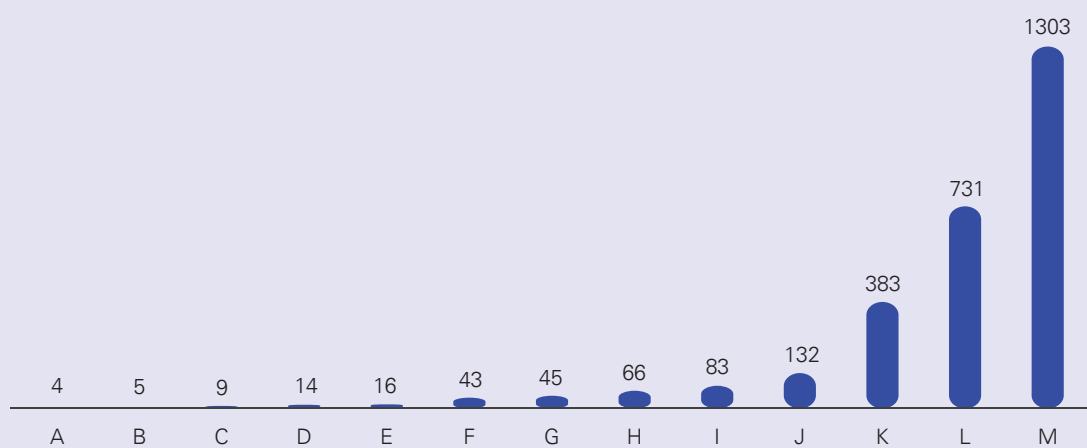
### Number of crime cases against children in Assam in 2015



**3%**  
percentage  
contribution to  
all-India total cases  
of crimes against  
children,  
i.e., **2,835**  
total cases of crimes  
against children  
registered in Assam

Source: NCRB Crime Report 2015

### Cases of crime committed against children in Assam in 2015



**A** – Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act

**B** – Immoral Traffic Prevention Act,

**C** – Human Trafficking

**D** – Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

**E** – Murder

**F** – Rape

**G** – Assault on girl child with intent to outrage  
her modesty

**H** – Attempt to commit murder

**I** – Juvenile Justice Act

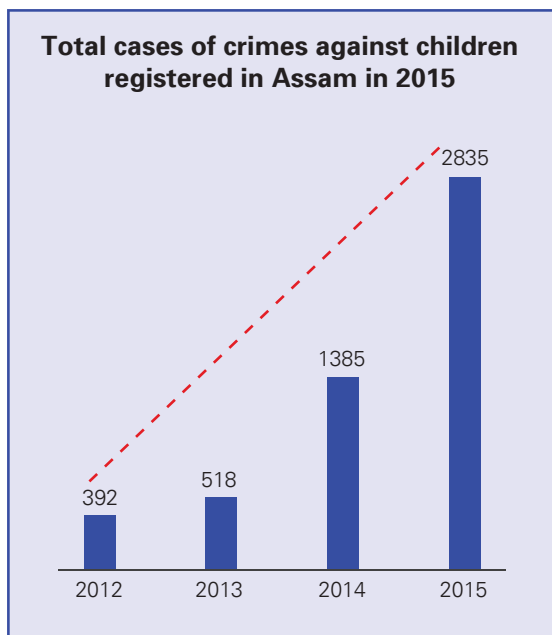
**J** – Other crimes (includes one case  
of infanticide)

**K** – Kidnapping and abduction

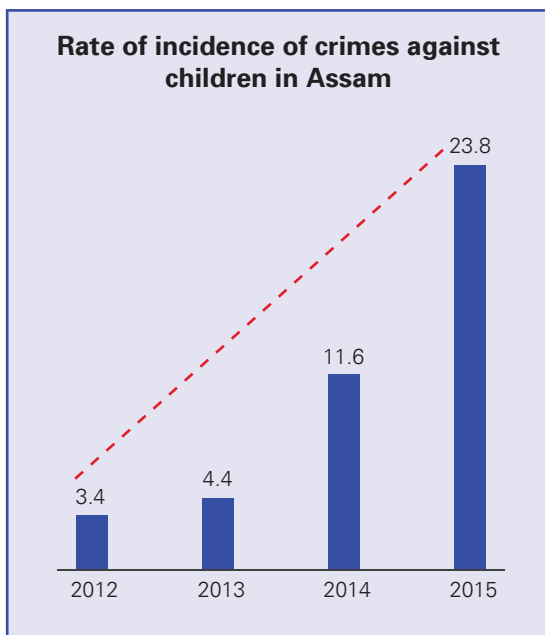
**L** – POCSO Act

**M** – Procurement of minor girls

Source: NCRB Crime Report 2015



Source: NCRB Crime Report 2015

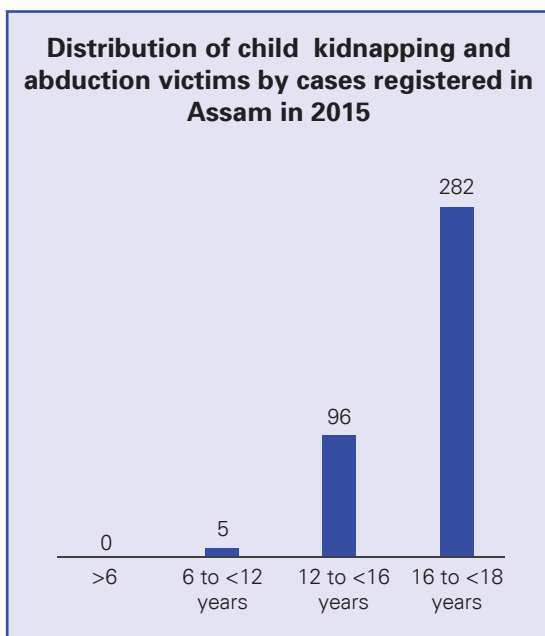


Source: NCRB Crime Report 2015

There is a clear rise in the registration of cases of crimes against children as indicated by the trendline as well as in the rate of incidence, which is calculated as the incidence of crimes against children per lakh of estimated mid-year child population.



Source: NCRB Crime Report, 2015

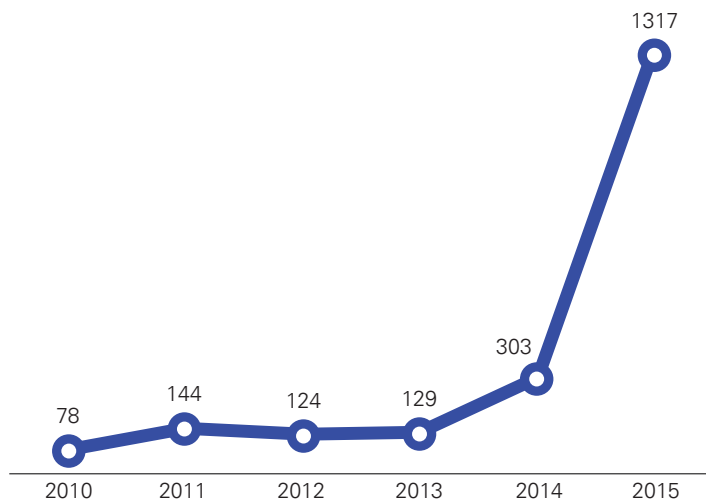


Source: NCRB Crime Report, 2015

Children between the ages of 16 and 18 years are most vulnerable to rape, kidnapping and abductions.

## Child Trafficking

### Total cases registered under child trafficking in Assam



Source: NCRB Crime Report

Although the cases registered under child trafficking do not indicate its total incidence, nevertheless, in absence of a significant baseline study, this can indicate the growing incidence of such crimes. Assam has registered the highest number of cases in trafficking of children during 2015 along with the highest rate of incidence (11.2) and the highest percentage contribution of 37.7% to the all-India total cases of child trafficking.

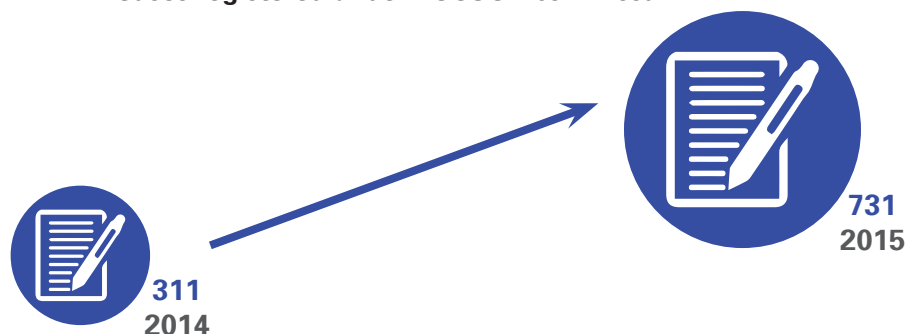
When the district disaggregated data is looked into, the most striking thing that gets revealed is that from 2001 to 2012 all the cases registered under Procurement of Minor girls (Sec. 366A-IPC) in Assam are from Dhubri, which might tell us to probe into the causal factors behind the high incidence or poor reporting of registered cases in other districts.

(The district disaggregated data of 2013 and 2014 are not yet published)

## Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

The POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences) Act, 2012 was enacted to protect all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and establish Special courts for trial of such offences. The Act provides for stringent punishments, ranging from simple to rigorous imprisonment of varying periods.

### Cases registered under POCSO Act in Assam



Source: NCRB 'Crime Report in India', 2015

**Table of major cases of crime against children registered from 2011 to 2015**

Year	Infanticide	Murder	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment of Suicide	Procurement of Minor Girls	Selling of girls for prostitution	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006	Other Crimes	Total Crimes Against Children
2001	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
2002	1	1	3	1	0	0	6	0	1	1	14
2003	0	2	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	19
2004	0	1	7	3	0	0	8	1	1	0	21
2005	1	12	90	18	1	5	0	2	0	70	199
2006	0	11	61	25	1	5	0	1	1	147	252
2007	0	2	34	29	0	0	0	0	1	101	167
2008	0	1	27	7	0	0	0	0	1	147	183
2009	0	4	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	25	44
2010	0	10	39	17	0	0	75	3	0	53	197
2011	0	8	40	29	0	0	142	0	0	17	236
2012	0	15	156	68	0	0	122	0	0	31	392
2013	0	14	230	80	0	0	129	0	0	194	518
2014	0	22	125	70	0	0	303	0	4	861	1385
2015	1	16	43	383	0	0	1303	0	14	1075	2835

**Source:** NCRB 'Crime Report in India', 2015



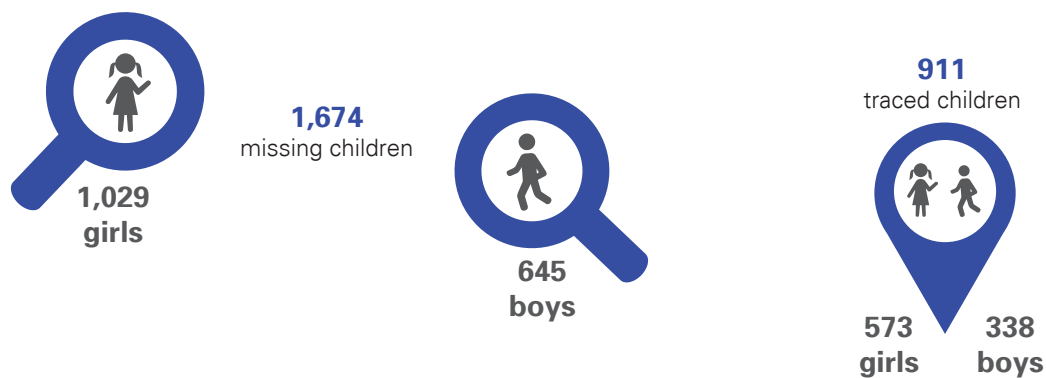




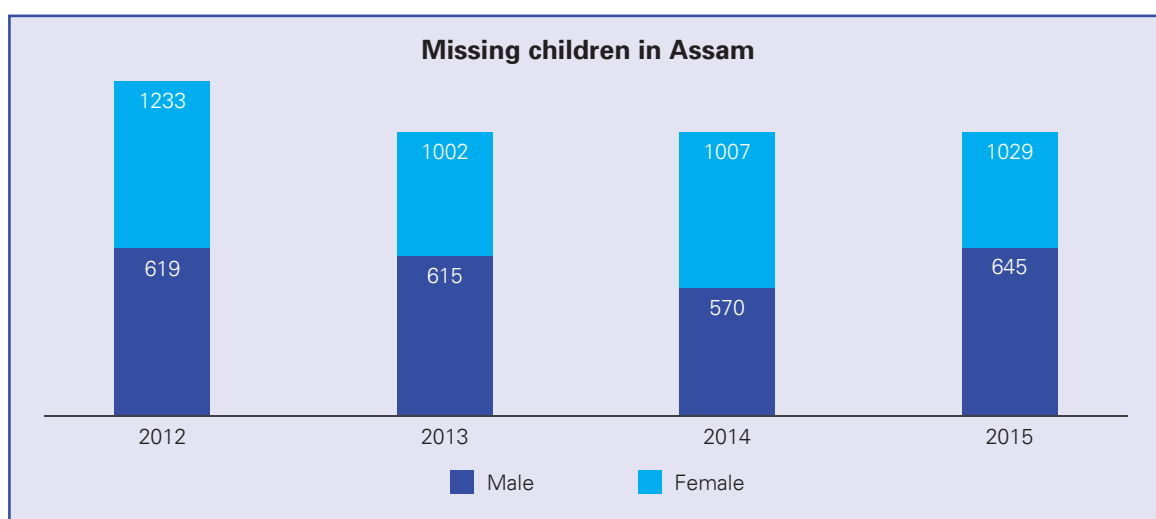
## Missing Children

Following a landmark judgment by the Supreme Court in 2013, a directive was issued for compulsory registration of cases by police of missing children with the assumption that they are victims of kidnapping and trafficking. Following registration of FIR, the details of the missing child are entered in the portal [trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in). If the child is found, the details are matched in the website and the child is mandatorily produced before the CWC before being restored to her/his original guardians.

## Number of missing and traced children in 2015



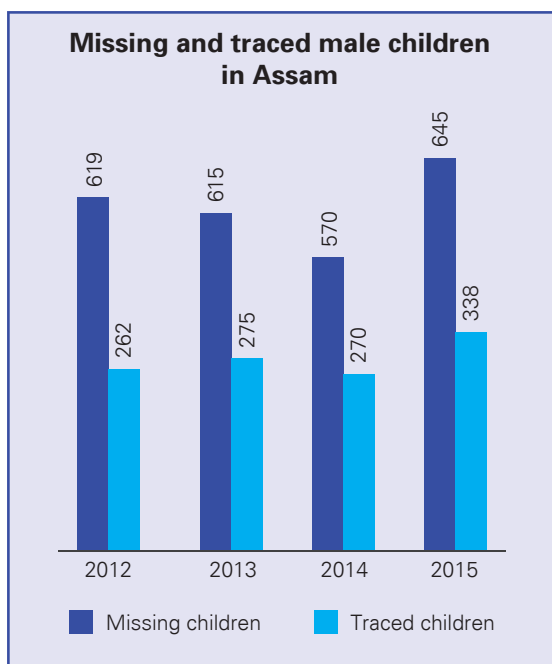
Source: CID Assam



Source: CID Assam



Source: CID Assam

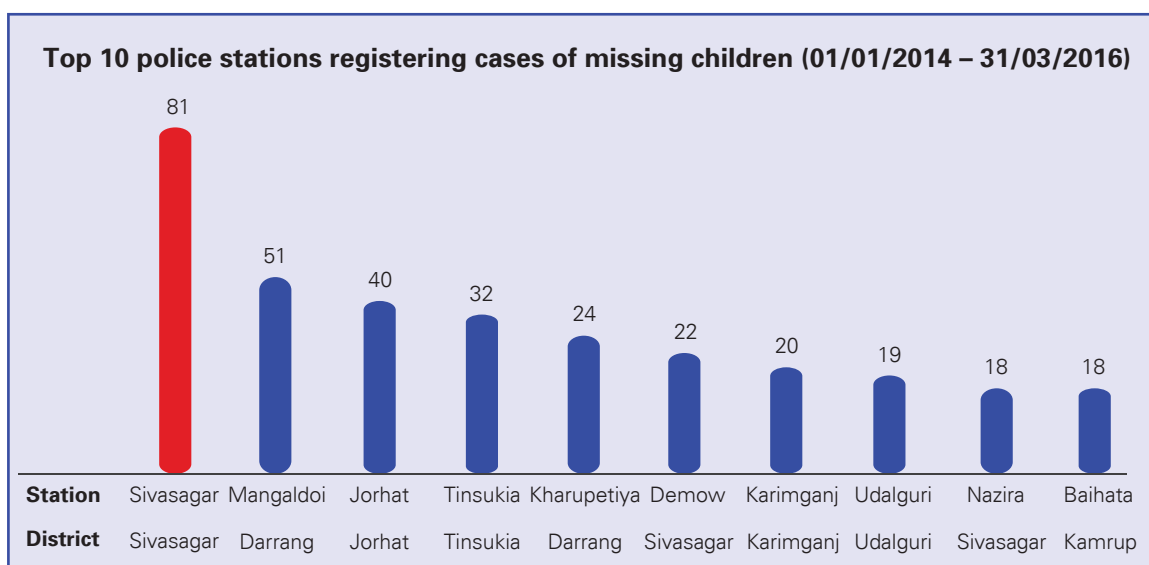


Source: CID Assam



Source: CID Assam

The ratio of missing boys to girls has been consistently high over the years.



Source: Track Child portal ([trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in))

The above figures do not necessarily indicate the distribution of areas under the police stations reflecting higher incidence of cases of missing children, as the data is derived from the Track Child portal, in which all police stations are supposed to upload and register all missing cases online. Thus, Sivasagar police station has succeeded to register the highest cases of missing children in the online portal.





## **Competent Authorities Under Juvenile Justice Act**



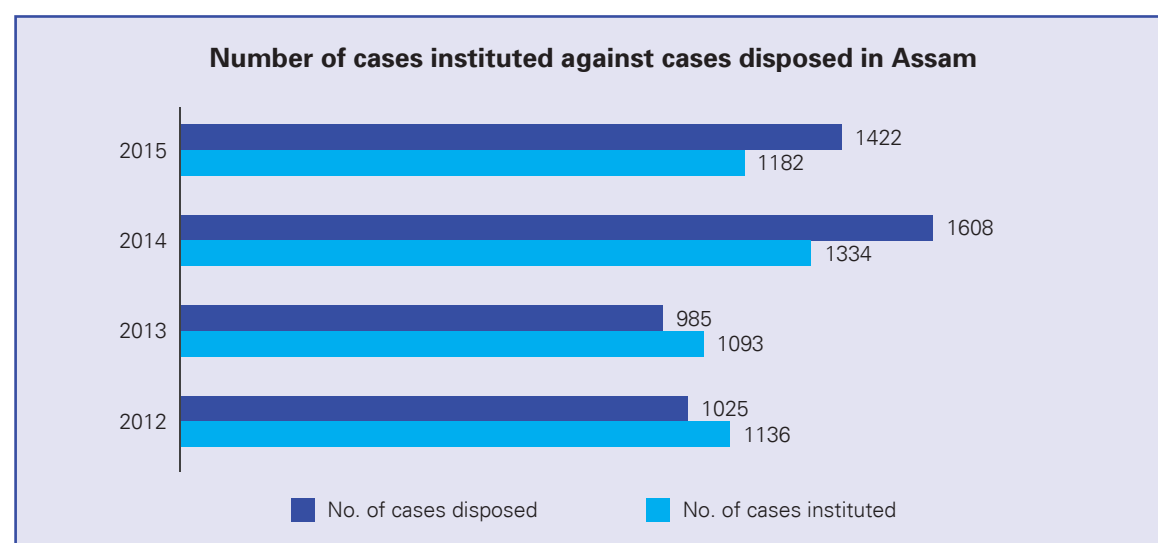
## Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

### Cases instituted and disposed in JJBS in Assam in 2016



Source: SCPS Assam

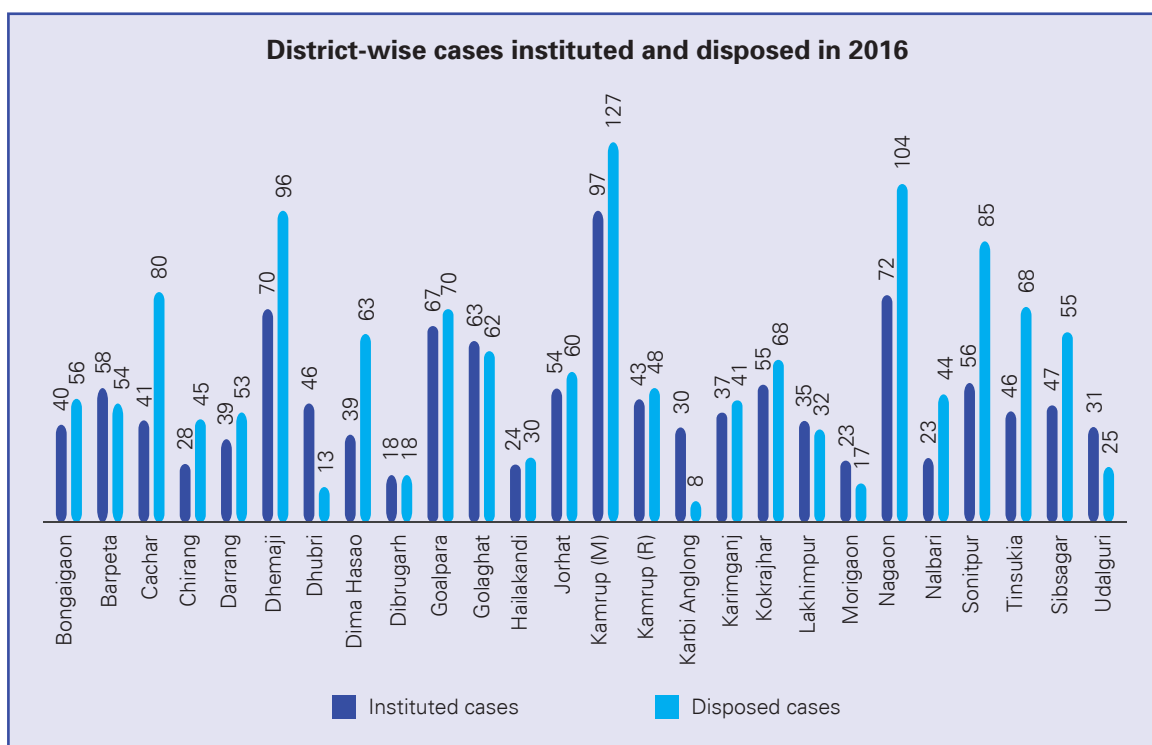
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 makes it mandatory to have one Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in each district to deal with matters relating to juveniles in conflict with law. There are 27 JJBs in Assam.



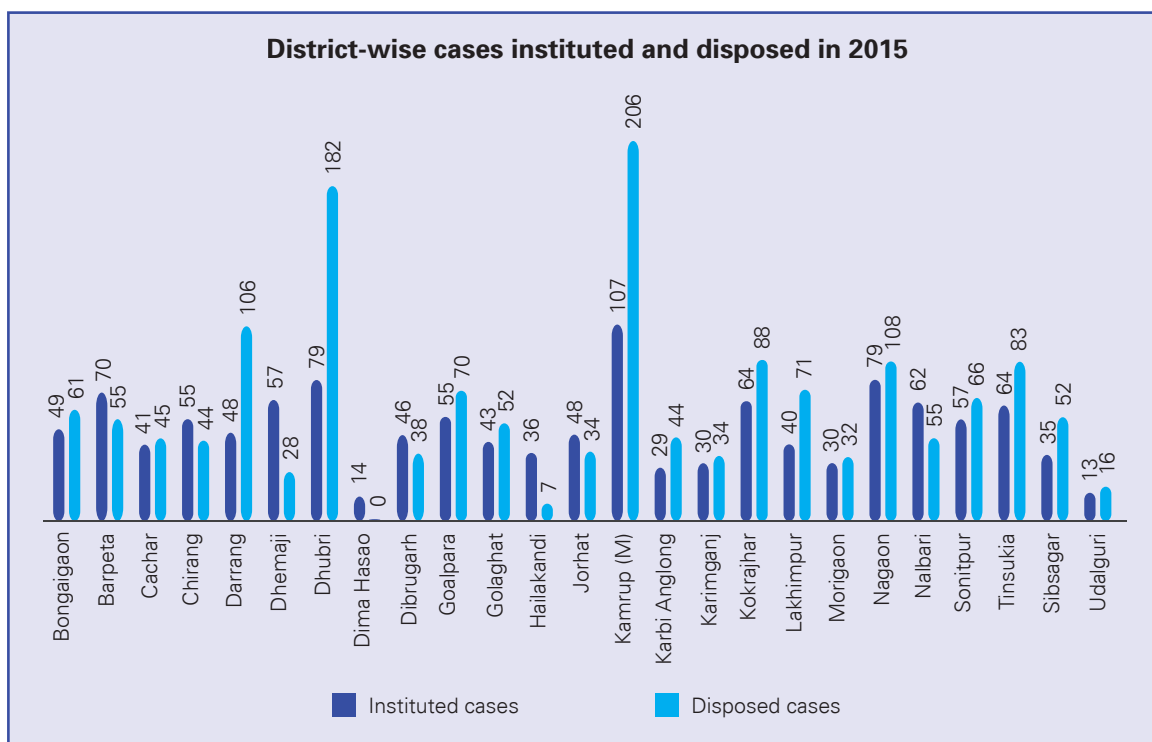
Source: SCPS Assam

As seen from the above figure, there has been a rise in the number of cases registered against juveniles in conflict with law.

## District Profile



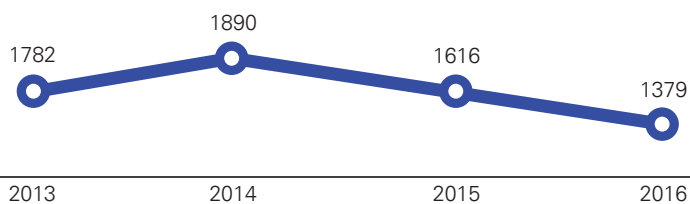
Source: SCPS Assam



Source: SCPS Assam

The district of Kamrup (Metro) had the highest number of cases registered in JJB (107) while Dima Hasao had the least (14). Likewise, the JJB in Kamrup (Metro) also had the highest number of cases disposed in the JJBs.

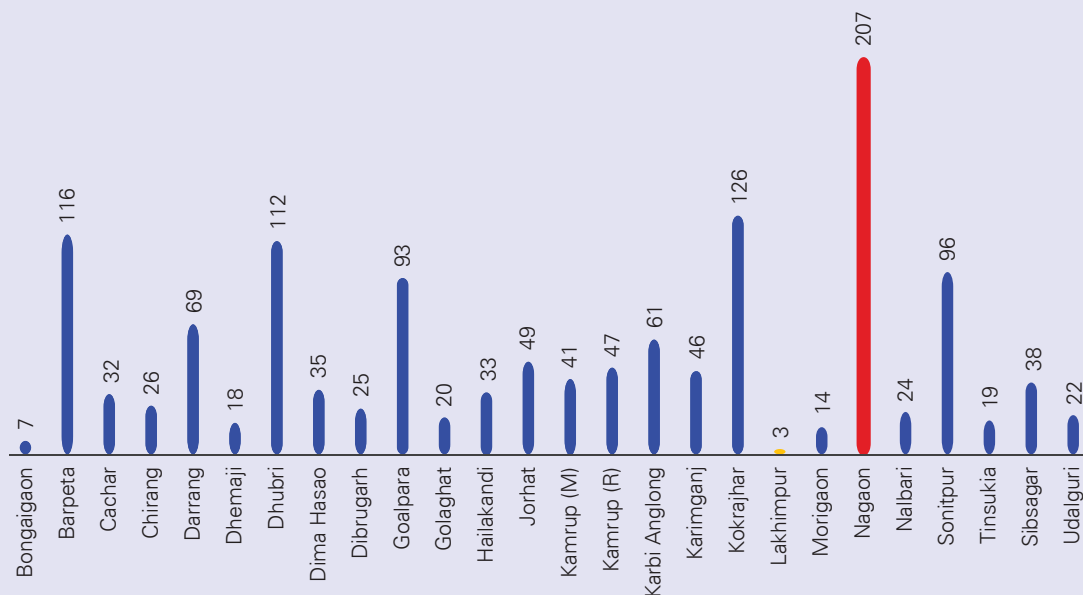
Number of pending cases in JJBs in Assam



Source: SCPS Assam

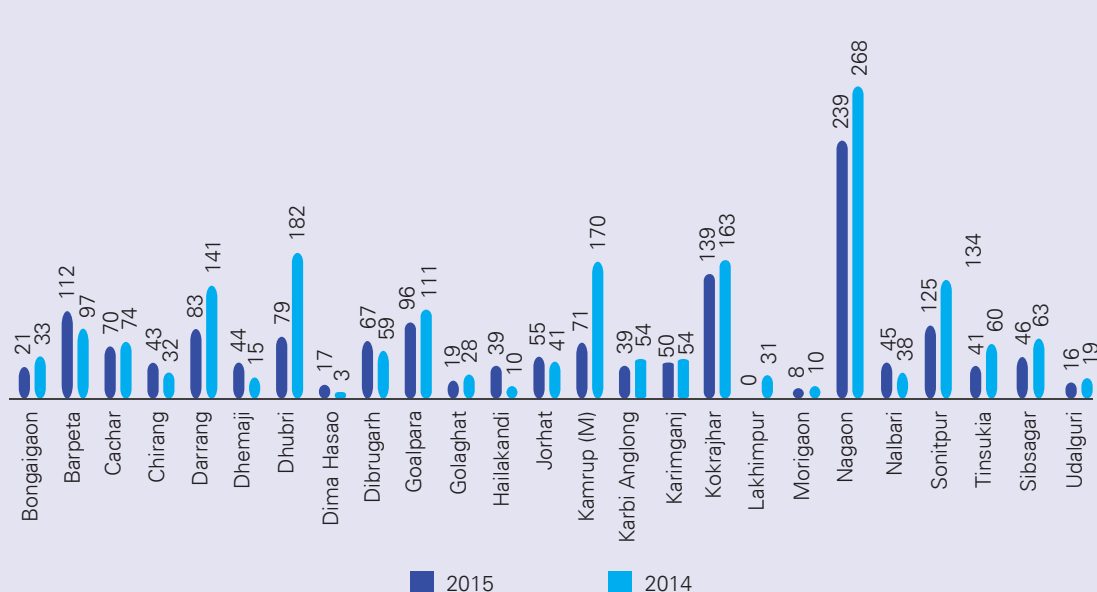
The trendline indicates a relatively positive trend with a drop in number of pending cases in JJBs over the past few years.

Pending cases in JJBs of Assam in 2016



Source: SCPS Assam

District-wise pending cases in Assam in JJBs in 2014 and 2015



Source: SCPS Assam

The above two figures show high pendency of cases in Nagaon district which, if co-related with the pending cases in 2016 till March, indicates a probability of highest pendency in Nagaon even at the end of the current year.



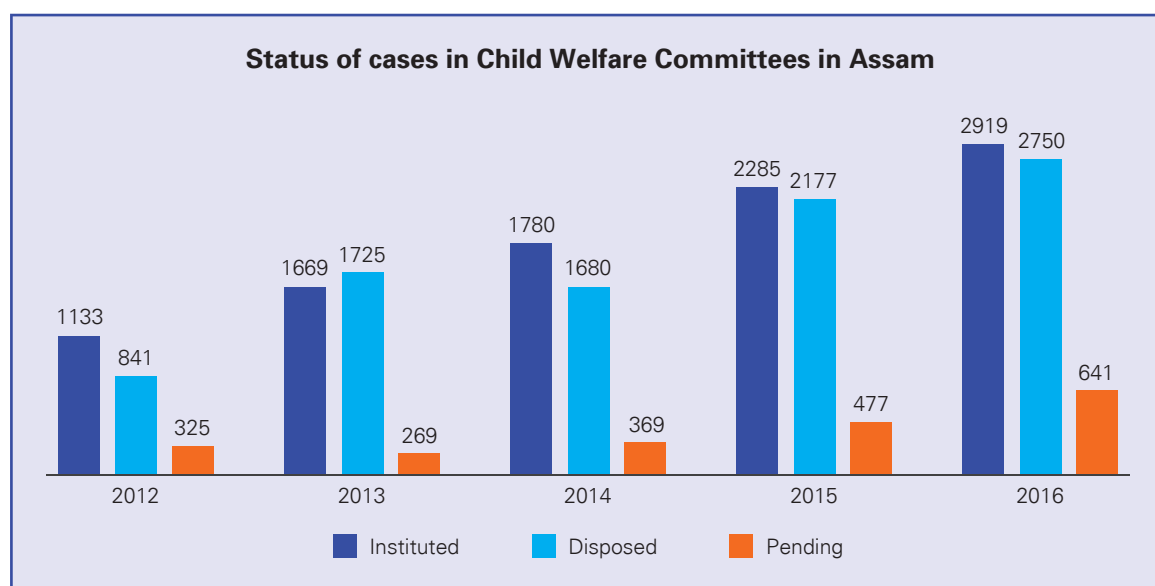
## Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

### Cases instituted and disposed in CWCs in Assam in 2016

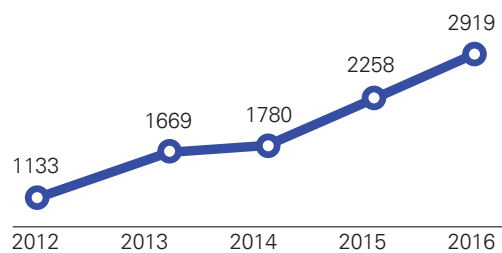
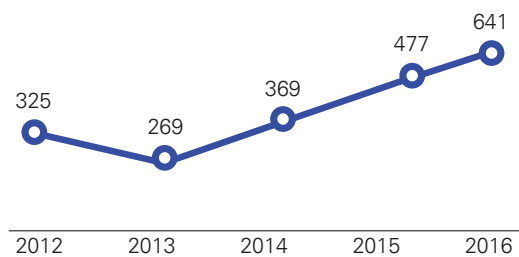


Source: SCPS Assam

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015, makes it mandatory to set up Child Welfare Committees (CWC) to deal with all matters relating to children in need of care and protection. There are 26 CWCs in Assam.



Source: SCPS Assam

**Trend of instituted cases in CWCs of Assam****Trend of pending cases in CWCs of Assam**

**Source:** SCPS Assam

As is reflected clearly, the overall number of cases instituted in CWCs is rising; however, the figures also reflect an increasing accumulation of pending cases.



## Children in Alternative Care

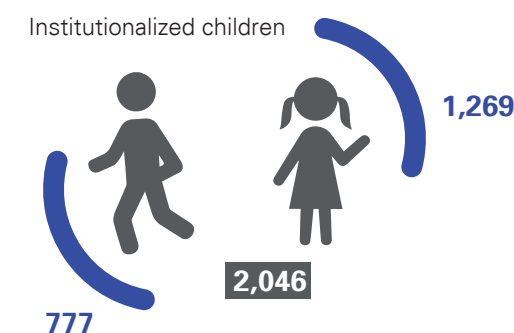
## Institutional Care

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, directs for the creation of institutional facilities and maintenance of existing institutional facilities for both children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. These include Open Shelters, Children's Homes and Observation Homes, Special Homes and Place of Safety.

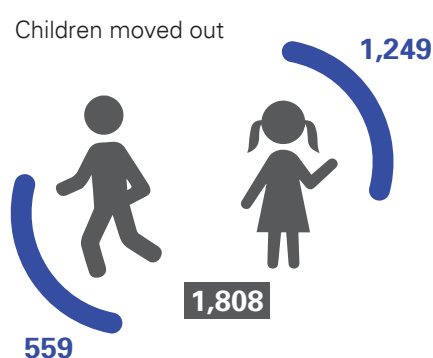
## Children's Home

A large number of children in need of care and protection who enter the juvenile justice system through the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) require residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their long-term care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, empowers the State Government, either by itself or in collaboration with voluntary organizations, to set up Children's Homes in every district or group of districts for the reception and residential care of such children.

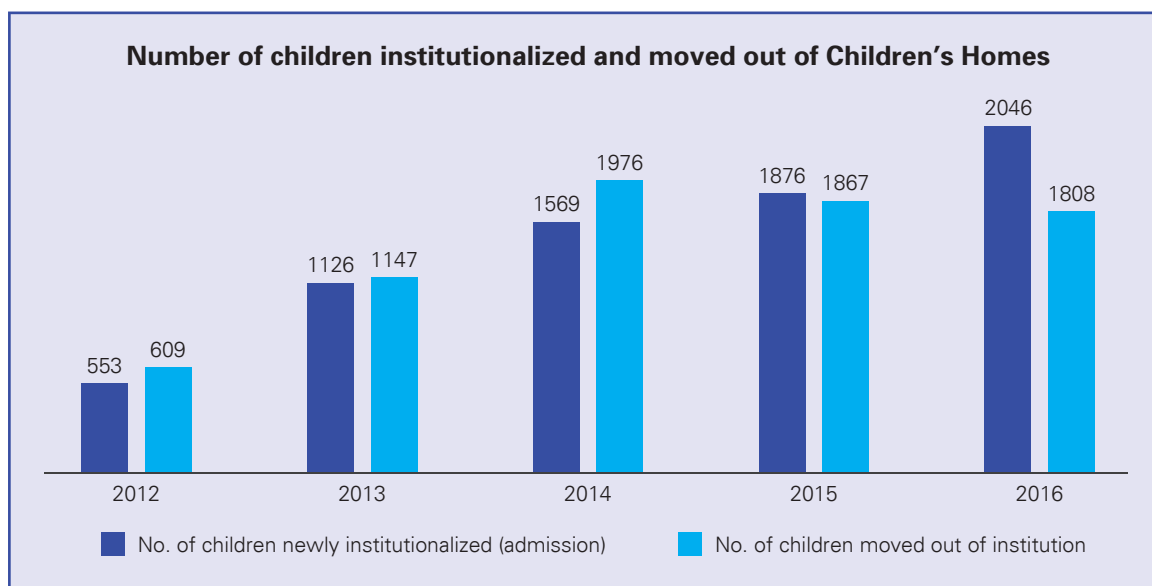
### Number of children institutionalized and moved out of Children's Homes in 2016



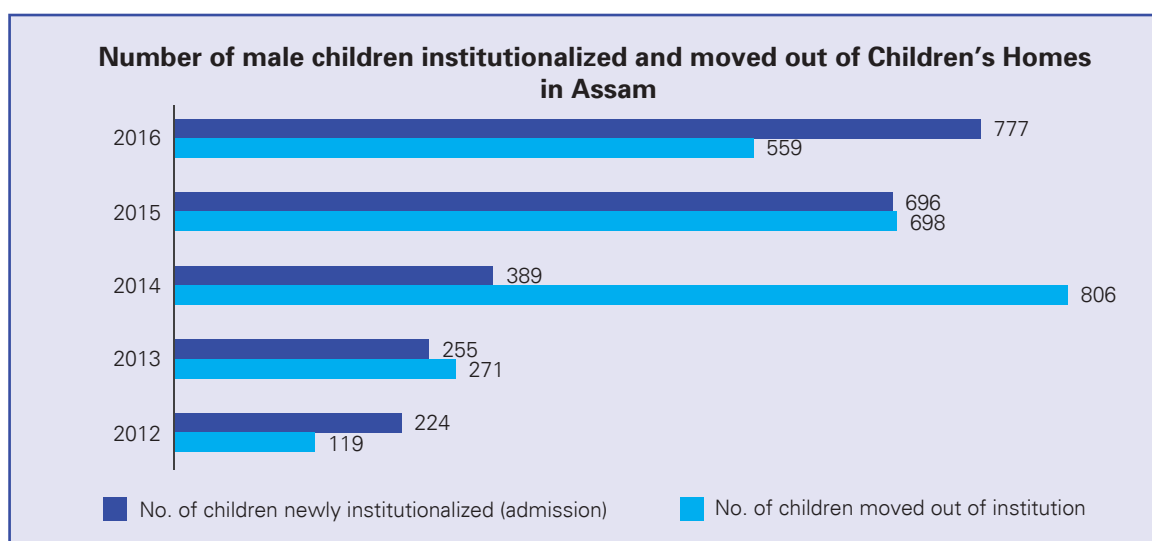
Source: SCPS, Assam



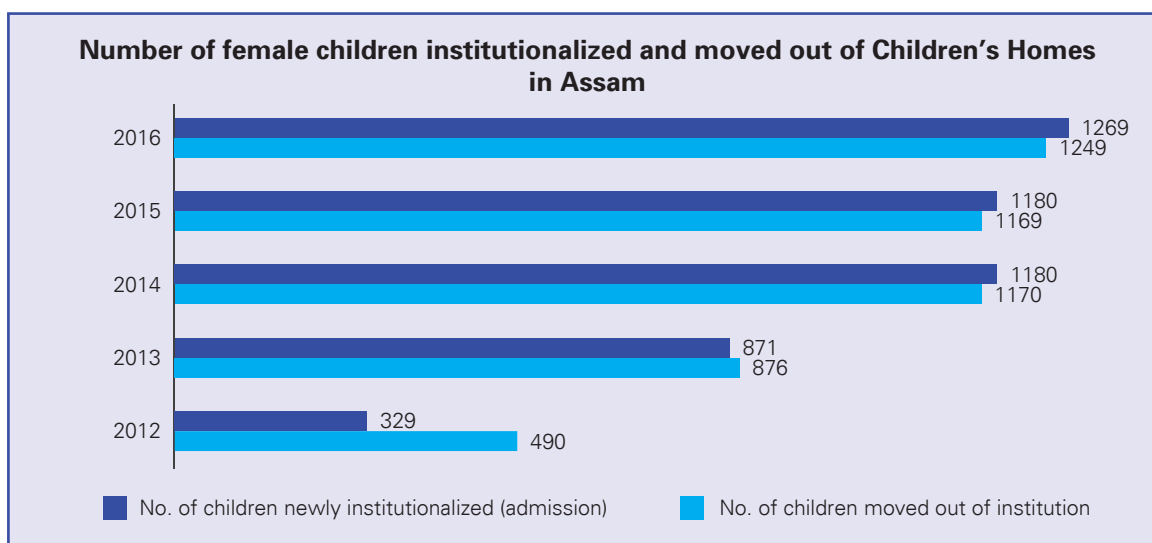
Source: SCPS, Assam



Source: SCPS, Assam



Source: SCPS, Assam

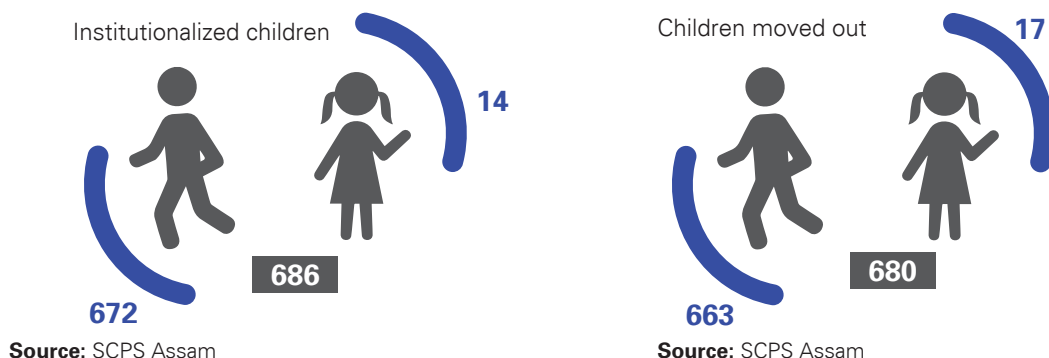


Source: SCPS, Assam

The number of girls institutionalized in Children's Homes has been higher than boys over the years as seen from the above figures.

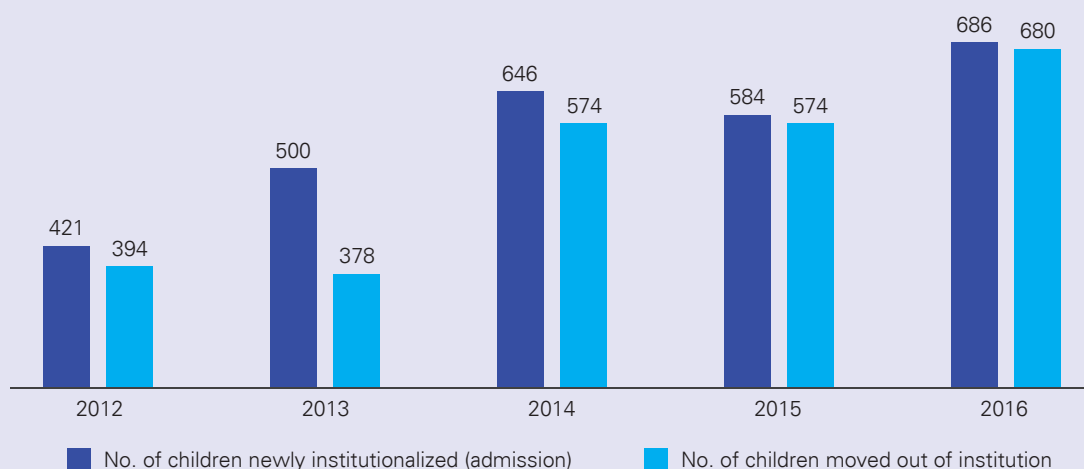
## Observation Home

### Number of children institutionalized and moved out of Observation Homes in 2016



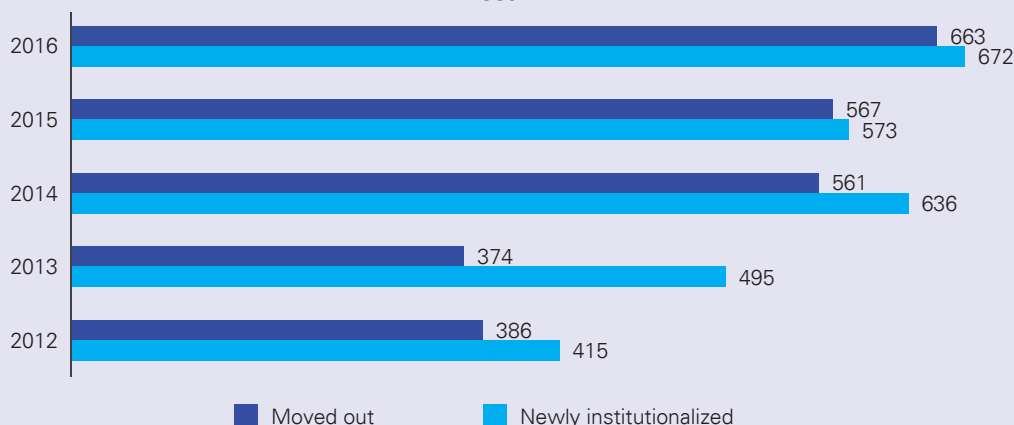
Children in conflict with law who enter the juvenile justice system through the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) are in need of adequate residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Act empowers the State Governments to establish and maintain, either by itself or under an agreement with NGOs, Observation Homes in every district or group of districts for their temporary reception.

### Number of children institutionalized and moved out of Observation Homes in Assam



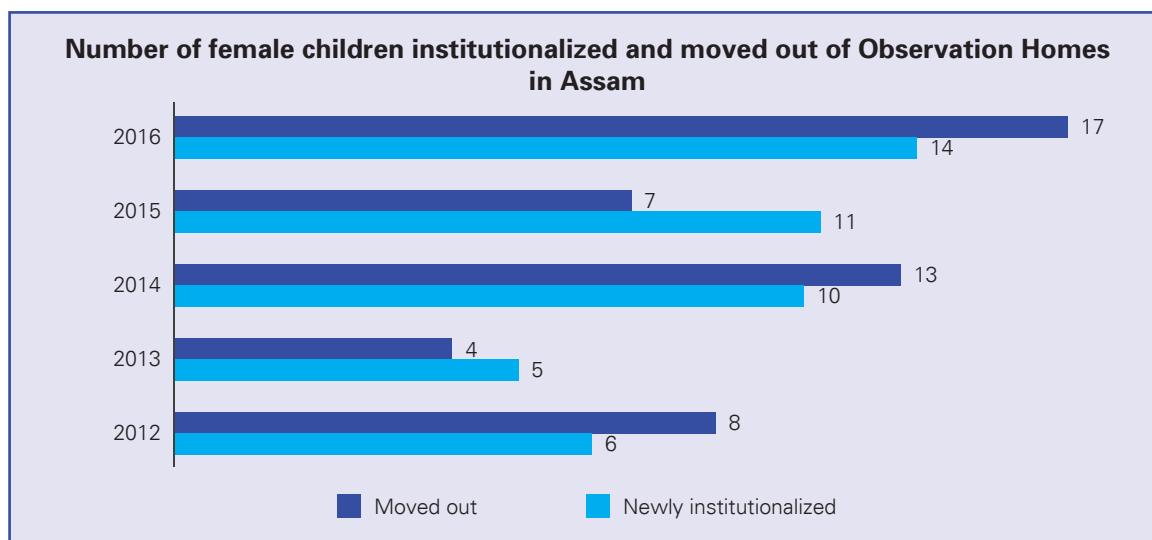
Source: SCPS, Assam

### Number of male children newly institutionalized and moved out of Observation Homes in Assam



Source: SCPS, Assam





Source: SCPS, Assam

There is a clear higher number of boys institutionalized in Observation Homes over the years as seen from the above figures.

#### Children's home disaggregated data

Period from January to December, 2016							
SL Number	District/City	Boys/Girls	Govt. run/Private	Children home (CH)/Obs. Home (OH)	Name of the NGOs	New Admission	Children Moved Out
1	Golaghat	Both	Private	CH	Bokakhat Nirman Gut	15	16
2	Dhubri	Both	Private	CH	Fulkumari Bapuji Club (Saya)	33	26
3	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	Gram Vikash Parishad	4	9
4	Morigaon	Both	Private	CH	Gramya Unnayan Sanstha,	21	27
5	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	Destination	11	5
6	Jorhat	Both	Private	CH	IMPACT-N.E.	0	5
7	Goalpara	Both	Private	CH	Integrated Development Association (Alok Greha)	64	55
8	Baksa	Both	Private	CH	Mission North-East	4	5
9	Dib	Both	Private	CH	Mrinaljyoti Rehabilitation Centre, (Jyoti Nivas)	6	3
10	Chirang	Both	Private	CH	Nischima Orphanage Home Society	11	36
11	Tinsukia	Both	Private	CH	Shanti Seva Ashram	74	62
12	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	Sishu Kalyan Sadan	36	2

**(Contd...) Children's home disaggregated data**

13	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	Snehalaya, Centre for Child Rights	46	31
14	Sonitpur	Both	Private	CH	SOFTSEED, (both)	72	62
15	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	SOS Children's Village	23	23
16	Hojai	Both	Private	CH	SOS Children's Village, Hojai	16	23
17	Dhemaji	Both	Private	CH	Sri Sri Sewa Ashram	4	9
18	Barpeta	Both	Private	CH	Students Welfare Mission	5	2
19	Cachar	Both	Private	CH	WODWICHEE	53	37
20	Guwahati	Girls	Govt.	CH	Jalukbari Girls' Home	405	405
21	Nagaon	Girls	Govt.	CH	Nagaon Children's Home	479	495
22	Guwahati	Boys	Govt.	CH	Fatisil Ambari	352	253
23	Guwahati	Girls	Govt.	CH	Jalukbari Transitional Home	103	103
24	Guwahati	Both	Private	CH	Seven Sisters	4	2
25	Sivsagar	Both	Private	CH	Shape	47	30
26	Jorhat	Both	Private	CH	Hopeline	35	22
27	Sivasagar	Both	Private	CH	Kaumudalaya	4	1
28	Mangaldai	Both	Private	CH	Mangaldai Mahila Kalyan Samaj	0	0
29	Karimganj	Both	Private	CH	Netaji Sporting Club	1	0
30	Udalguri	Both	Private	CH	ROSS	15	3
31	Nalbari	Both	Private	CH	Society for Human Development	20	3

**Observation home disaggregated data**

SL Number	District/City	Boys/Girls	Govt. run/ Private	Children home (CH)/Obs. Home (OH)	Name of the NGOs	New Admission	Children Moved Out
32	Nagaon	Both	Private	CH	Sodou Asom Grammya Puthibharal Sangstha	7	3
33	Lakhimpur	Both	Private	CH	Lakhimpur Children Home	45	37
34	Dibrugarh	Both	Private	CH	Prerona	21	10
35	Baksa	Both	Private	CH	Zwngmai	10	3
<b>Total (Children's Home) in Assam</b>						<b>2,046</b>	<b>1,808</b>



**(Contd...) Observation home disaggregated data**

Period from January to December, 2016							
SL Number	District/City	Boys/Girls	Govt. run/ Private	Children home (CH)/Obs. Home (OH)	Name of the NGOs	New Admission	Children Moved Out
27	Jorhat	Boys	Govt.	OH	Jorhat Observation Home	312	300
28	Boko	Boys	Govt.	OH	Boko Observation Home	316	319
29	Nagaon	Girls	Govt.	OH	Nagaon Observation Home	8	9
30	Guwahati	Girls	Govt.	OH	Jalukbari Observation Home	6	8
31					Silchar Observation Home	44	44
<b>Total (observation home) in Assam</b>						686	<b>680</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (Children's Home + Observation Home) in Assam</b>						2,732	<b>2,488</b>

## Family-based Alternative Care

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, and the Model Central Rules, 2016, framed thereunder provide for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children through sponsorship, foster-care, adoption and after-care.

### Adoption

#### Adoption status in Assam in 2016



**25**

Children placed  
in adoption



**43**

Children for  
pre-adoption



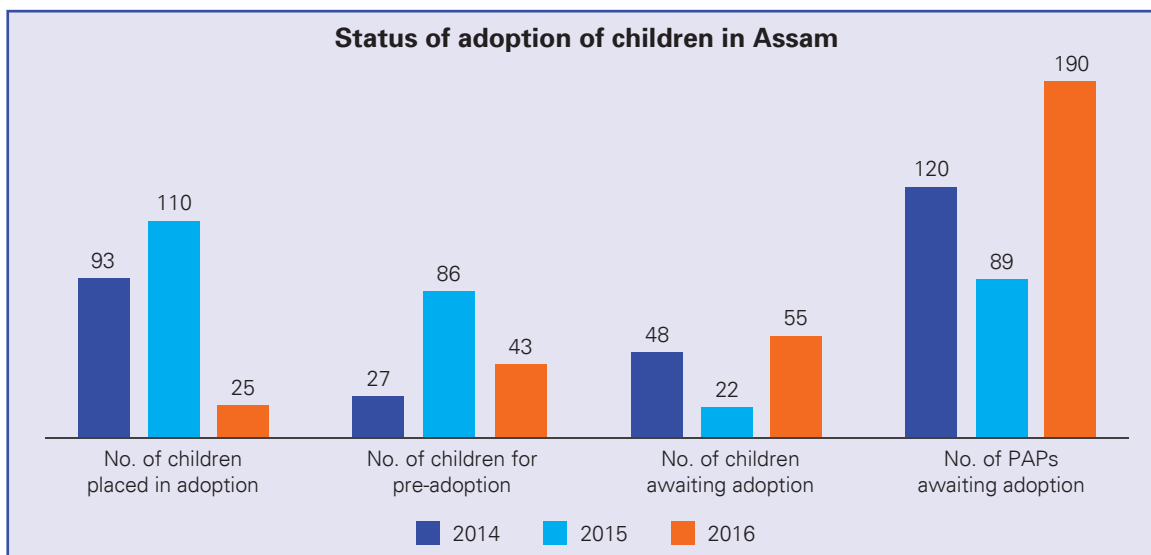
**55**

Children awaiting  
adoption

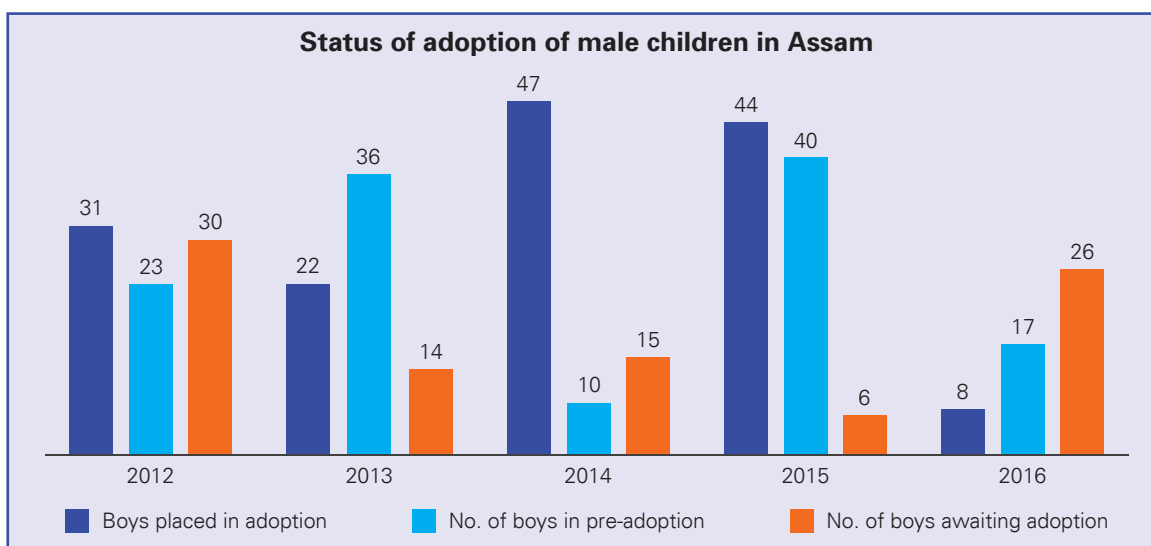


**190**

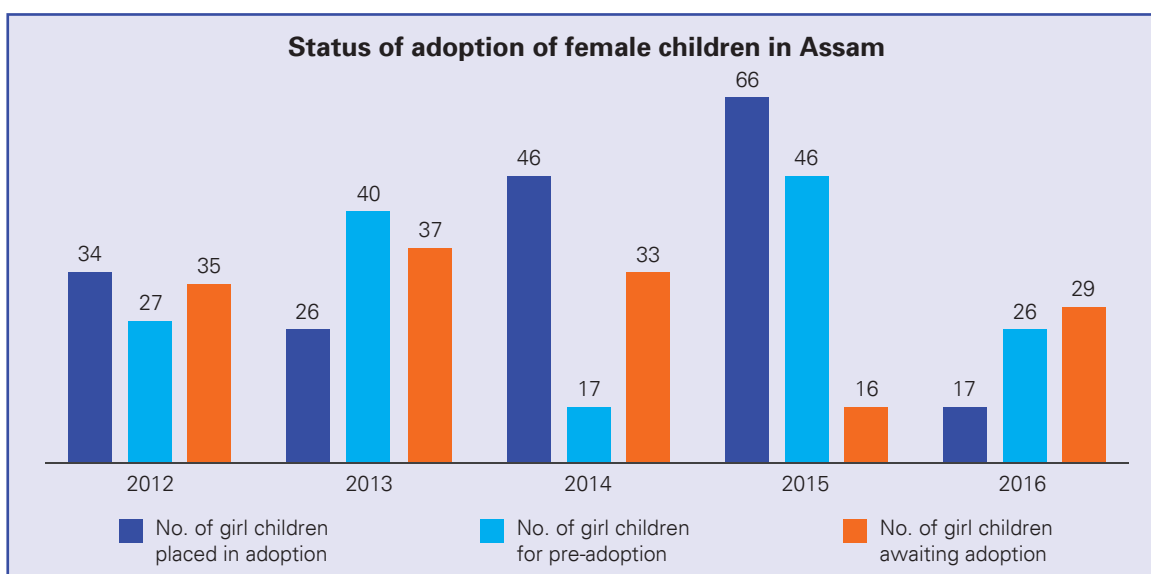
Number of PAPs  
awaiting adoption



Source: SCPS Assam



Source: SCPS Assam



Source: SCPS Assam

There were fewer children placed in adoption in 2016 as compared to the previous years.



## **Accidental Deaths and Suicide among Children**

### Suicides among children in Assam in 2015

**358 children**

under 18 years of age committed suicide

**164 girls** under 18 years committed suicide



0-14 years



**159**

15-under 18 years

**194 boys** under 18 years committed suicide



0-14 years



**3.8%**  
Assam's share of the all-India total number of suicides among children

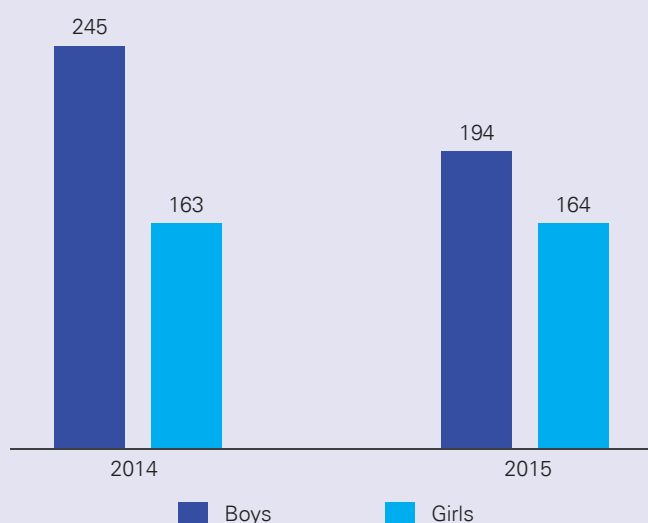
**193**

15-under 18 years

Source: NCRB ADSI Report 2015

**10.8%** is the percentage share of suicides of the 14-under18 years age group of the total suicides in Assam in 2015

### Suicides among children (under 18 years) in Assam



Source: NCRB ADSI Report 2015

Incidence of suicides is higher in males than female children in Assam. Suicides among children (in the age group of 14 to less than 18 years) account for 98.3% of the total suicides in children in Assam.

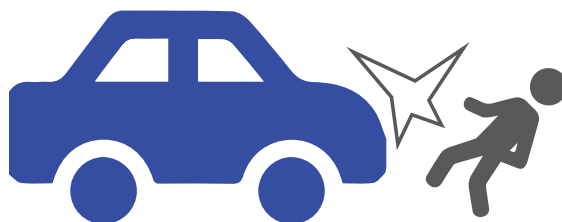
**856** children under 18 years of age died of road accidents in Assam in 2015



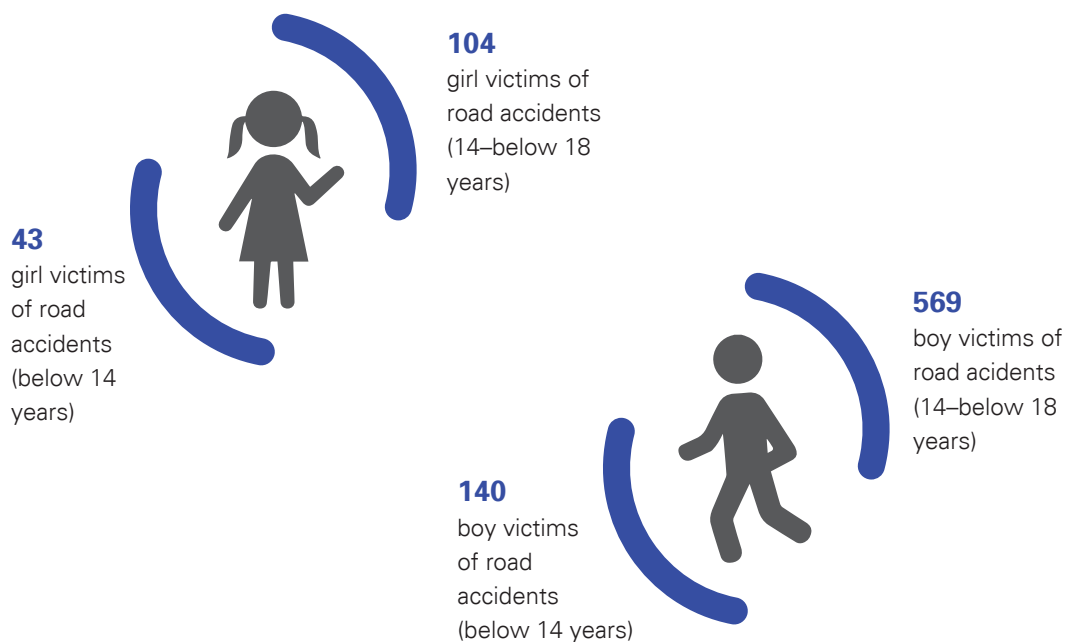
**147** girls under 18 years died in road accidents in Assam in 2014

**2015**

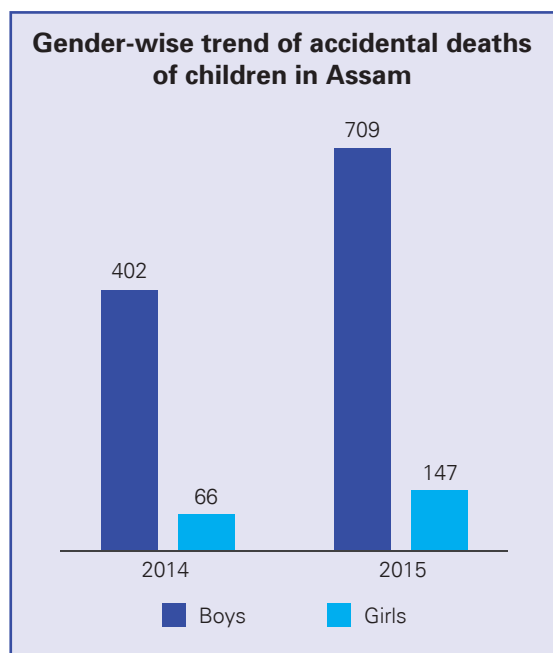
**19.7%** of total accidental deaths in Assam is of children under 18 years of age in 2015, which is the highest among all states in India



**709** boys under 18 years died in road accidents in Assam in 2014

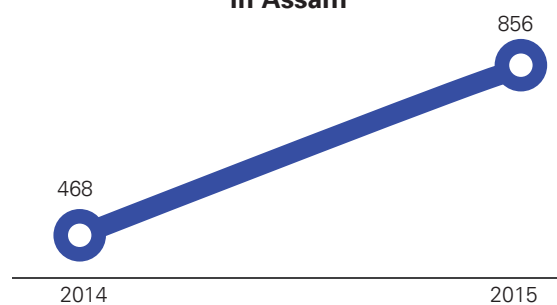


**Source:** NCRB ADSI Report 2015



There has been a total **83%** increase in the total number of accidental deaths among children (0–18 years) in Assam from 2014 to 2015

**Trend of accidental deaths of children in Assam**



Source: SCPS Assam

Incidence of deaths due to road accidents is 57% more in males than female children in Assam. There is a clear and significant upward trend in accidental deaths among children in Assam.



**Disability**



# Disability

## State Profile

**134,479** is the total number of population of 0–19 years of age who are disabled in Assam

**1%** of the population (0–19) years in Assam is disabled

**28%** of total disabled population in Assam fall in the (0–19) years age group



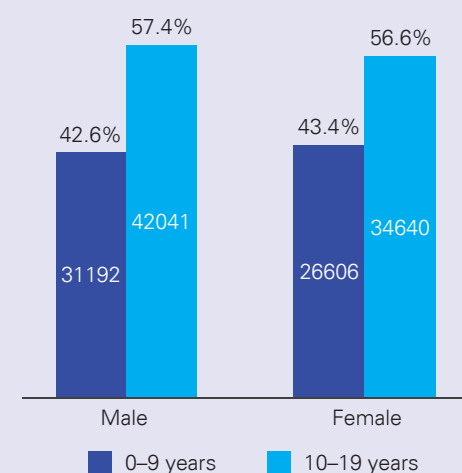
**73,233** number of boys (0–19 years) who are disabled in Assam



**61,246** number of girls (0–19 years) who are disabled in Assam

Source: Census 2011

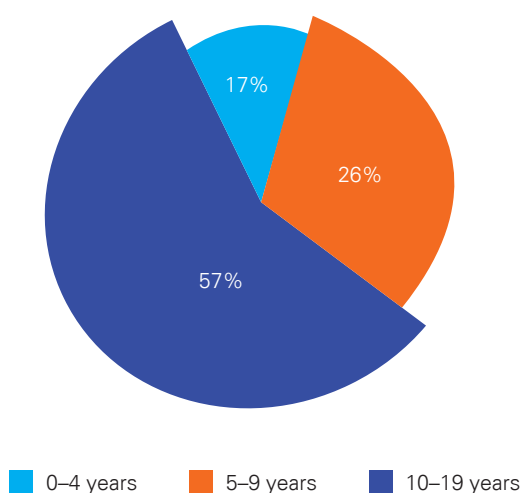
**Age-group-wise percentage share of disabled population (0–19 years) in Assam (2011)**



Source: Census 2011

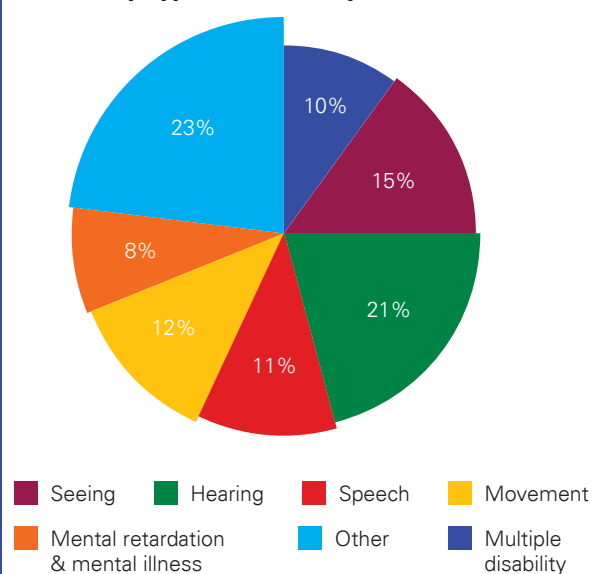
88% of disabled population (0–19 years) of Assam reside in rural areas while the remaining 12% reside in urban areas.

**Proportion of disabled population (0–19 years) by age group in Assam**



Source: Census 2011

**Percentage distribution of population (0–19) by type of disability in Assam (2011)**

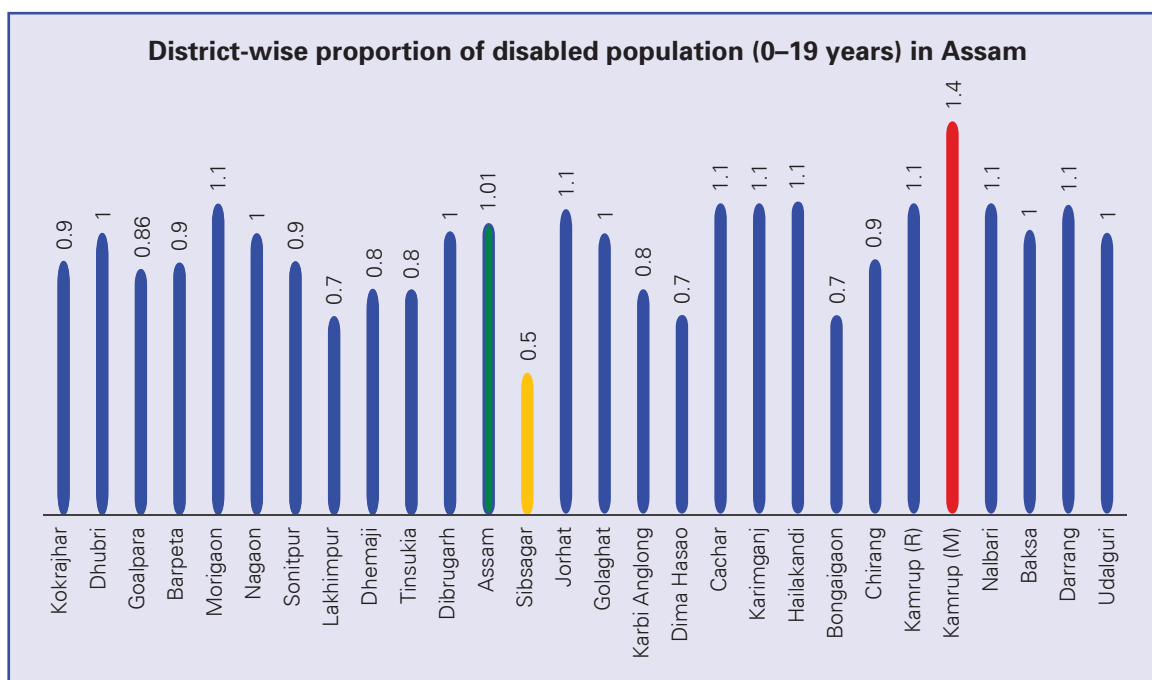


Source: Census 2011

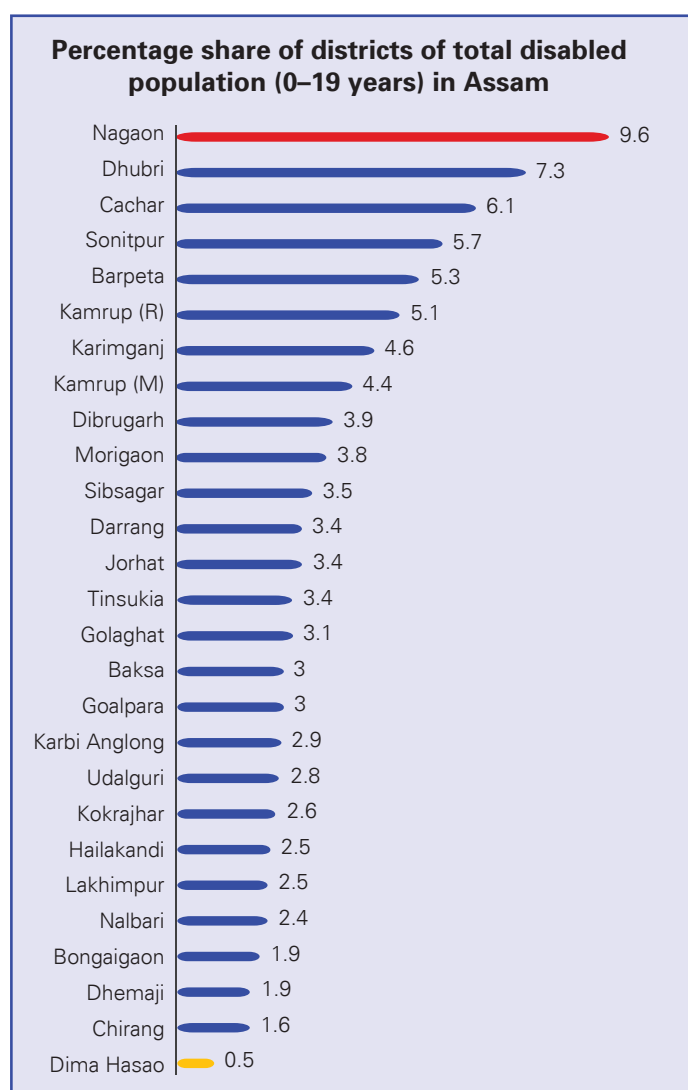
The largest share of disabled population between 0 and 19 years is held by the (10–19 years) age group. 54.4% of disabled population (0–19 years) are males and 45.6% are females.



## District Profile

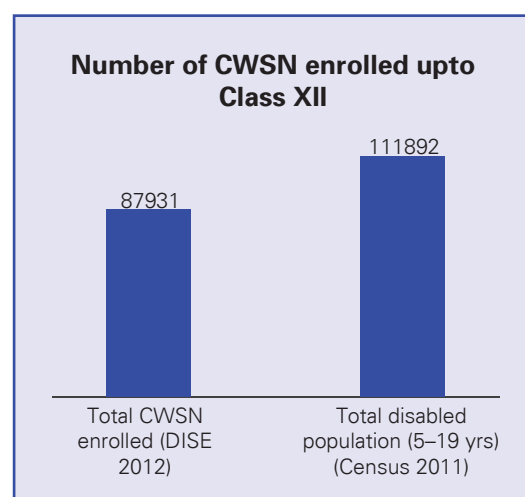


Source: Census 2011



Source: Census 2011

**31.1%** is the percentage of out-of-school CWSN in Assam according to NSSO – SSA study (2014)



Source: DISE (2012), Census 2011





## Child Marriage

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, states – ‘Child means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age’ – and deems marriages of minors illegal and punishable under law.

## State Profile



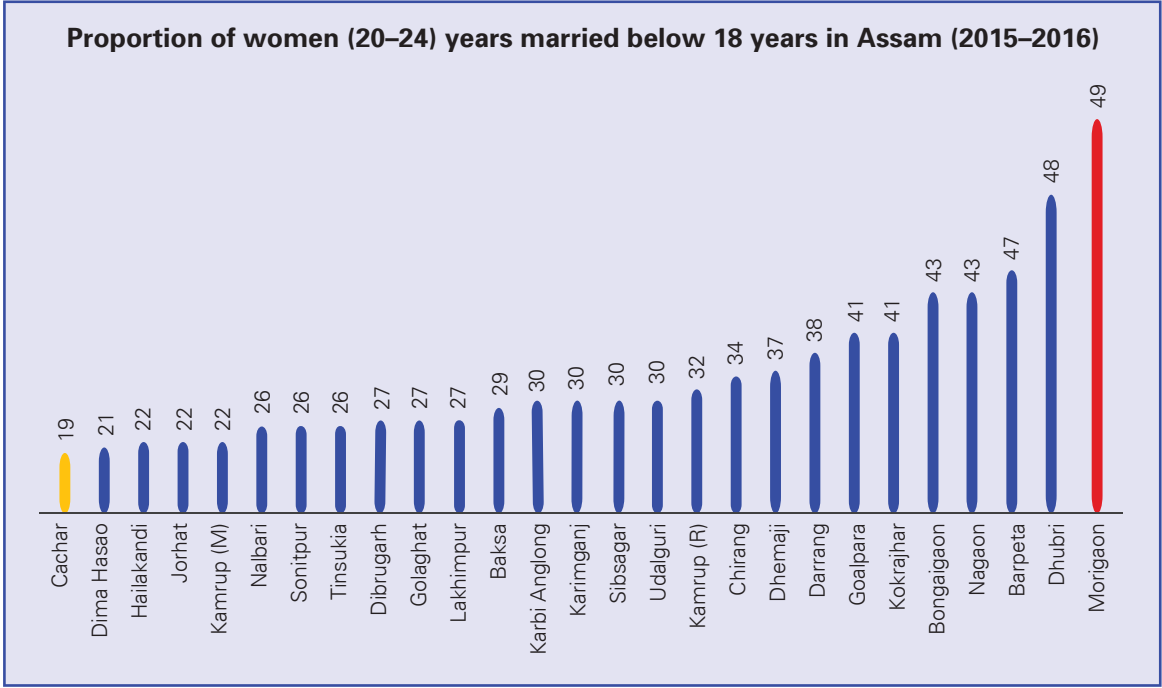
**32.6%** women (20–24 years of age) were married before they turned 18 years

**23.3%** men (25–29 years of age) were married before they turned 21 years



Source: NFHS4 (2015–2016)

## District Profile



Source: NFHS4 (2015–2016)

The district of Dhubri indicates the highest incidence of child marriage for girls.





# Teenage Pregnancy

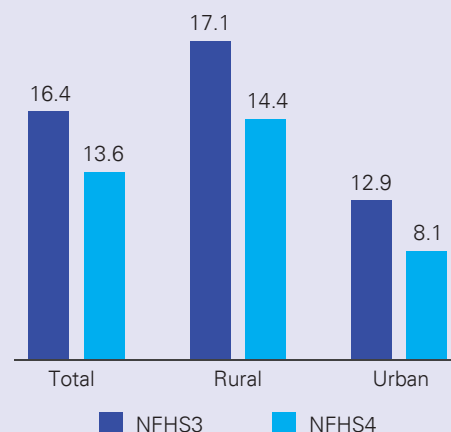
## Pregnancy Among Adolescents

**13.6%** of adolescent girls or 1 in 10 adolescent girls (15–19 years age) in Assam were pregnant or had already begun childbearing (2015–2016).



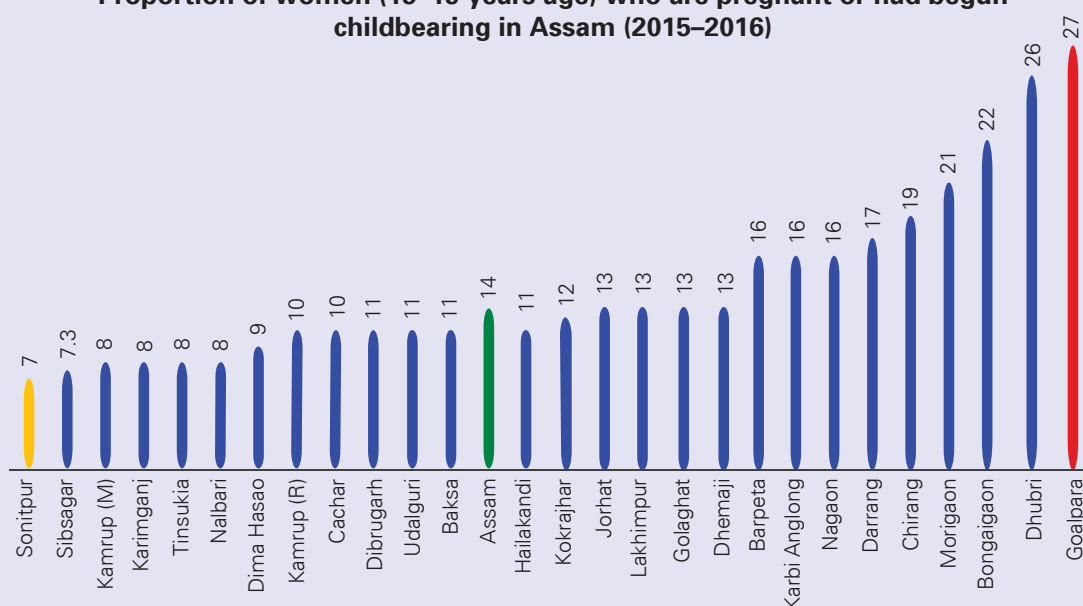
Source: NFHS4 Data

**Proportion of women (15–19 years age) pregnant or already begun childbearing in Assam**



Source: NCRB ADSI Report 2015

**Proportion of women (15–19 years age) who are pregnant or had begun childbearing in Assam (2015–2016)**



Source: NFHS4 (2015–2016)

Goalpara district has the highest percentage of teenage pregnant and mothers in Assam. There are 3 in 10 adolescent girls of 15–19 years age group were either pregnant or mothers in Goalpara in 2015–2016.



## Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS)

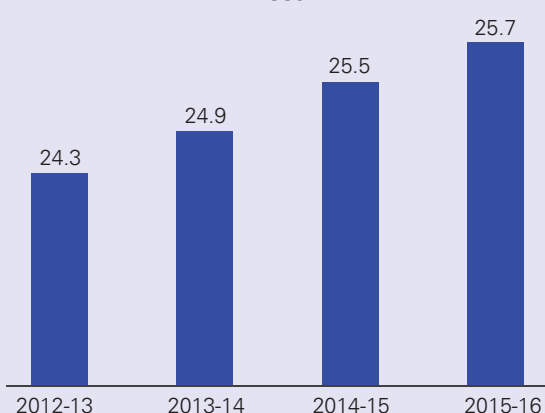
The Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS), a web-based portal, was launched by the Government of India in December, 2009, to improve the health status of women and children. Online uploading of name-based data of pregnant women and children under MCTS Portal is done to track pregnant women for universalized obstetric care comprising of antenatal, delivery and postnatal care, and to track children towards achievement of full immunization goals in the country. The software also tracks pregnant women by age group. The data of pregnant adolescent girls under 19 years of age as shown below has been sourced from National Health Mission, Assam, for the purpose of the factsheet.

**26%** or at least **2** in **10** pregnant women registered in the MCTS are under 19 years of age in Assam (2015–2016).



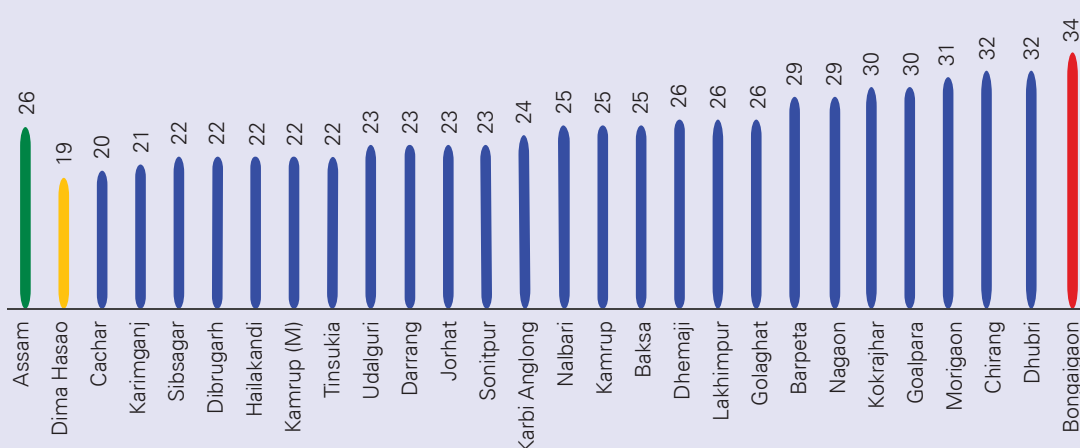
**Source:** Mother and Child Tracking System (NHM, Assam)

**Proportion of women 15–19 years pregnant or already begun childbearing in Assam**



**Source:** Mother and Child Tracking System (NHM, Assam)

**District-wise proportion of pregnant adolescent girls under 19 years of age of the district-wise total pregnant women registered in MCTS in Assam (2015–2016)**



**Source:** Mother and Child Tracking System (NHM, Assam)

The proportion of pregnant adolescent girls (under 19 years of age) to total pregnant women is increasing, as the MCTS data suggests. Bongaigaon has the highest adolescent (under 19 years of age) pregnant population proportion of total pregnant women population registered in the MCTS. This can also indicate that the MCTS is functioning relatively better in the district as compared to the others.

## Maternal Death

Maternal Death Review (MDR) (part of the RCH-II National Programme implementation plan document) provides detailed information on various factors at the facility, district, community, regional and national levels that are needed to be addressed to reduce maternal deaths. It has the objective of identifying the delays that contribute to maternal deaths at various levels through their analysis, and using this information to adopt measures to fill the gaps in services. The Government of India has decided to take up Community-Based Maternal Death Review (CBMDR) and the Facility-Based Maternal Death Review (FBMDR); CBMDR involves using a verbal autopsy format for finding out the medical causes of death and ascertaining the personal, family or community factors that may have contributed to the deaths while FBMDR is intended to be taken up in all government-teaching hospitals, referral hospitals and other hospitals (District, Sub district, CHCs) where more than 500 deliveries are conducted in a year to investigate and identify causes, mainly clinical and systemic, which lead to maternal deaths in health facilities. Any maternal death which occurred in the hospital should be immediately investigated within 24 hours by the Medical Officer who had treated the mother and was on duty at the time of occurrence of death using the Facility-Based Maternal Death Review (FBMDR) format. The data entry and collation of CBMDR and FBMDR in Assam is in a developing phase; however, access to 2014–2015 data on MDR (both CBMDR and FBMDR) of 17 districts of Assam throws an interesting light on teenage maternal deaths.

**'Maternal death'** is defined as the death of a woman who dies from any cause-related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy or child birth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of duration and site of the pregnancy' – NHM.

**672** maternal deaths registered in MDR in 17 districts of Assam\* in 2014–2015.



**62** out of **672** maternal deaths registered in MDR are under 19 years of age in 17 districts of Assam\* in 2014–2015.



**Source:** MDR, 2015–15

### According to MDR data (2014-15):

**9.2%** of total maternal deaths entered in the MDR system are under 19 years of age. i.e., **2** in **20** women dying due to pregnancy-related causes are under 19 years of age in Assam.

**25.9%** – Percentage of under 19 pregnant adolescents of total pregnant women registered in MCTS in 17\* districts of Assam.

**9.6%** – Percentage of under 19 maternal deaths of total maternal deaths entered in MDR in 17\* districts of Assam.

\* Data of 17 districts (Baksa, Barpeta, Cachar, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Jorhat, Karimganj)





## Birth Registration

India is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, which recognizes birth registration as one of the first rights of child and is committed to achieve universalization of birth registration. In India, registration of birth is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act, 1969. The Act mandates that every birth should be registered and a birth certificate provided free of charge to the informant. Under the RBD Act, the institutions where birth takes place are to register the birth and issue the birth certificate in case they have been declared as the registration units or to report the event to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths.

## State Profile

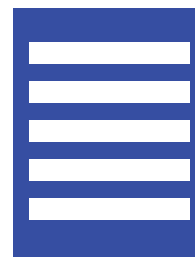
### Birth registration



**80.8%** births of children under 5 years of age, registered in Assam as per RSOC (2013–2014) and 94.2% according to NFHS4 (2015–2016)

Source: CRS Report, 2013

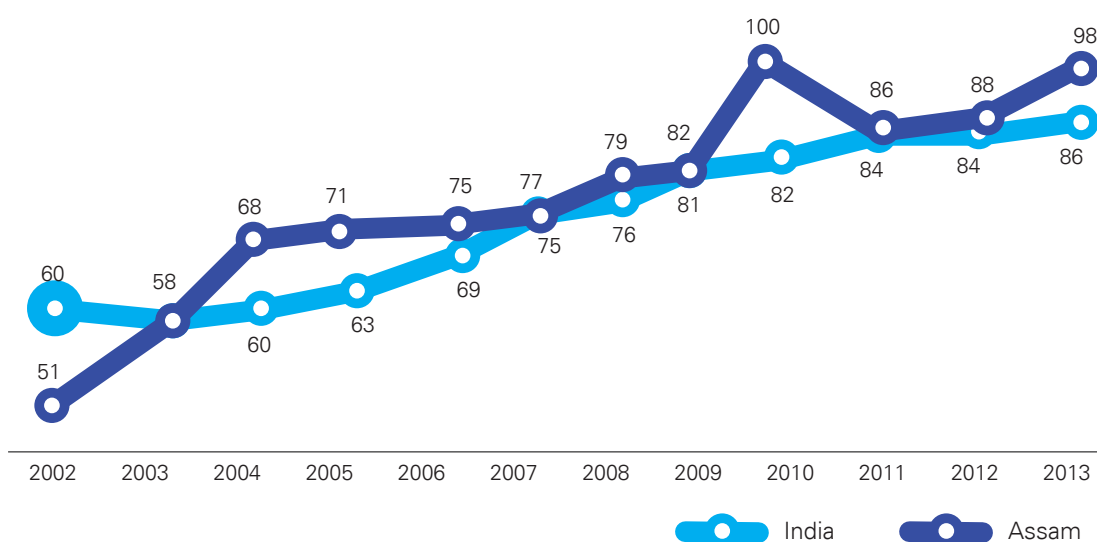
### Birth certification



**52.3%** of births registered of children under five years have birth certificates in Assam as per RSOC (2013–2014)

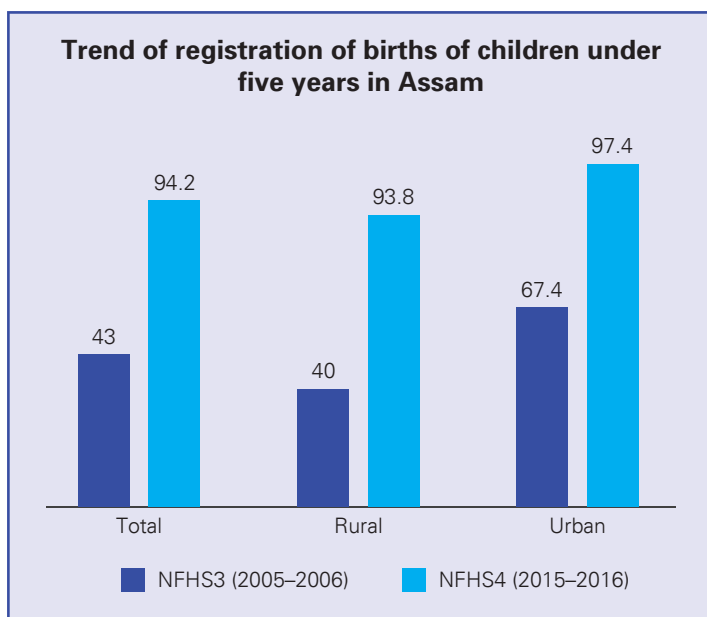
Source: CRS Report, 2013

### Level of registration of births



Source: CRS Report, 2013

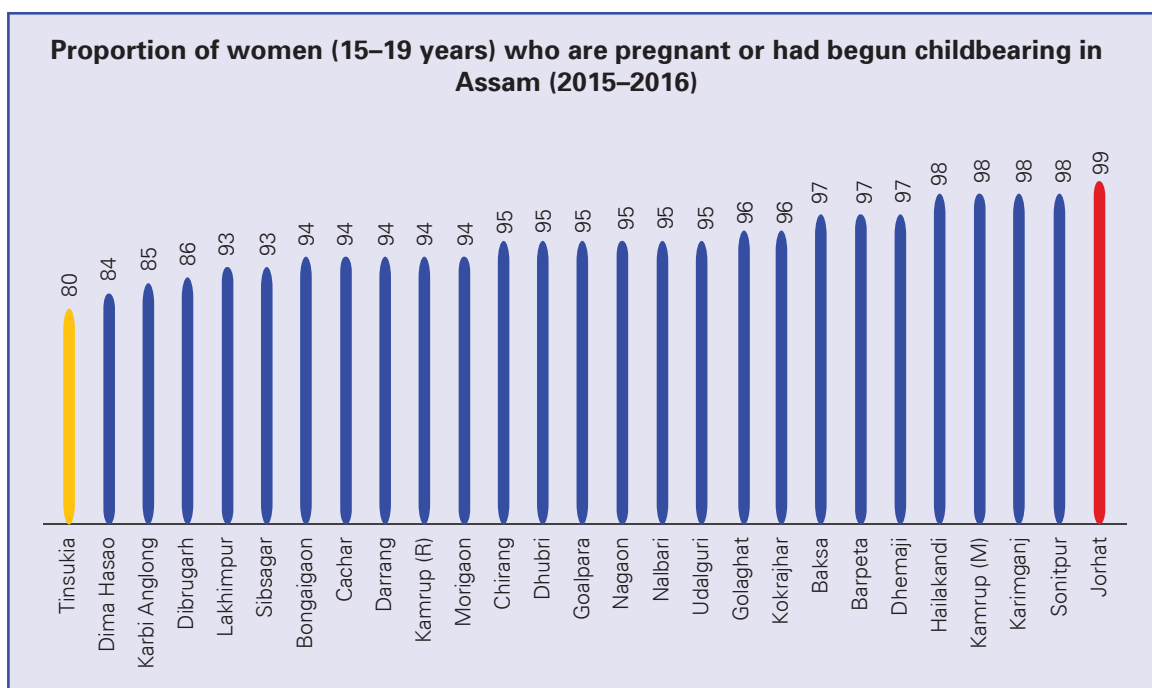
The '**Level of registration**' is defined as the percentage of registered births to the births estimated through SRS. It determines the performance level of a State/Union territory with regard to the functioning of Civil Registration System.



According to the data of NFHS, Assam has registered a big improvement in birth registration in a period of 10 years. The striking thing is that progress is almost uniform over rural and urban areas. The progress in percentage points is almost double in rural areas.

Source: Mother and Child Tracking System (NHM, Assam)

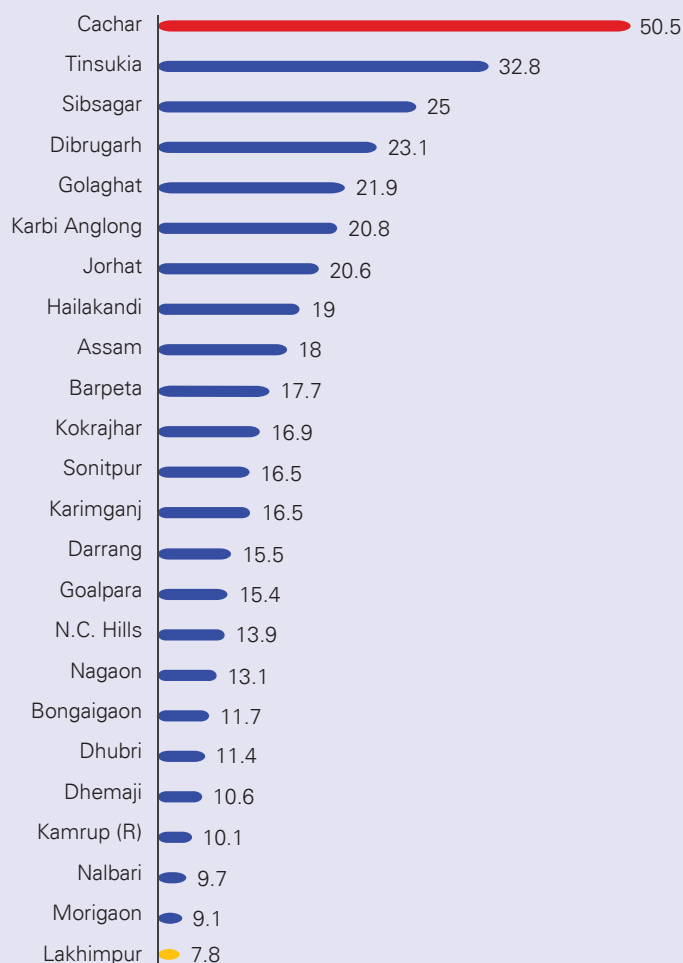
## District Profile



Source: NFHS4 (2015–2016)

All the districts are more or less in a close range when it comes to birth registration in Assam with the highest percentage in Jorhat (99%) and the least in Tinsukia with 80%.

**District-wise percentage points of gap between birth registration and birth certification in Assam(2012–2013)**

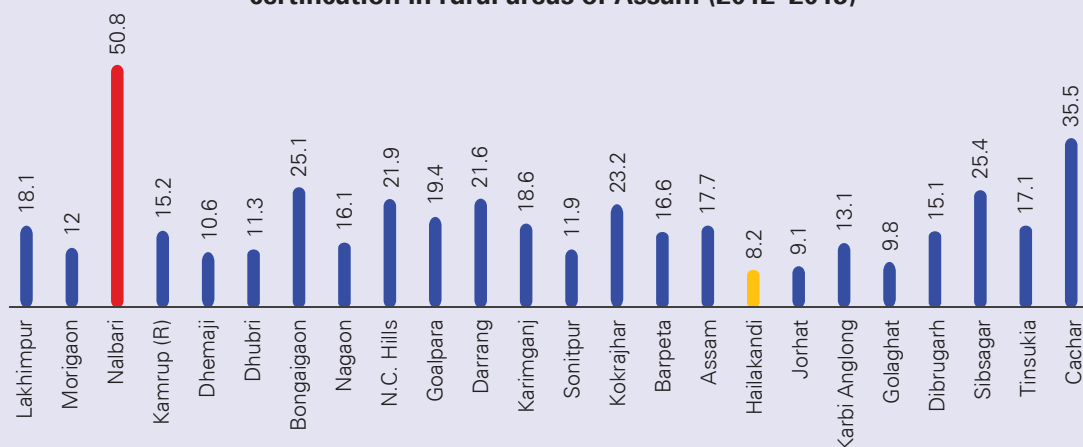


Source: AHS (2012–2013)

Karimganj district recorded the highest percentage (95.3%) of birth registration while Kokrajhar recorded the lowest (78.9%) among the 23 districts covered in the survey in 2012–2013.

Cachar district showed the highest gap between birth registration and birth certification of (50.5%), i.e., in Cachar, half of the children whose births are registered had not received their birth certificates in 2012–2013.

**District-wise percentage points of gap between birth registration and birth certification in rural areas of Assam (2012–2013)**



Source: AHS (2012–2013)

When it comes to looking exclusively at the rural areas in Assam, Nalbari district records the highest gap in percentage points between birth registration and birth certification.





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