

# CHILD PROTECTION BULLETIN

STATE CHILD  
PROTECTION  
SOCIETY, ASSAM

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF ACTIVITIES CONCERNING CHILD PROTECTION IN ASSAM

## EDITORIAL

Sometimes changing your physical circumstances isn't possible or not possible soon enough, or you may want a less drastic change, but you still want to be happier. Change your perception, belief or opinion of the situation — and that will help you to change your attitude. You are not born with a positive or negative attitude. It is something you become through your perspective of experiences. Very few situations are completely bad. Always try to come up with three to five positives of any challenging situation and write them down so you can remember them.

Editorial Board,  
State Child Protection Society,

## Empowering the family for girl child development

Child development is dependent upon the family and the social environment. Patriarchy establishes the structure, roles, and responsibilities of the family through hierarchies of age, gender, and generation. Males hold authoritative positions because of their control over resources and the assumption of their superiority. Family unity and stability is based on conformity with the community and kinship norms. The Indian family places a low priority on the development of individual family members and children. Female children are a low priority both as children and as girls. Girls carry a heavy domestic workload in the family, but girls do not receive recognition for their contributions. The family socializes children based on norms of gender and age inequalities. Deviation from patriarchal norms results in ostracism. Families without resources are vulnerable to deprivation and exploitation. Gaps have widened between rich and poor, and men and women. Particularly vulnerable groups are women in single-parent families and female-headed households. The combination of patriarchy, increased consumerism, and structural adjustment programs marginalizes girl children. Every family should be considered equal in dignity and worth and have the right to freedom, choices, life, security of person and privacy, and protection from domestic violence. Vulnerable family members need special attention. Every family member should take responsibility for promoting sensitivity and responsiveness, positive communication, companionable relationships, democratic decision making, respect for individual needs and differences, peaceful and nonviolent approaches for resolving conflicts, and support in crisis situations.

There have been several quarrels and arguments on the gender inequality topic. Some people prefer the male gender instead of favouring both because they have equal capabilities. Education offers knowledge and skills that are aimed at enlightening women and girls in society. It includes schools, vocational training, college, technical, and professional and health education. You can bring socio-economic changes to the society when you educate a girl. Some democratic countries have constitutional rights that allow both genders to receive an equal education while others favor only men. School begins at an early level from primary onwards. It is important for girls to be granted the right to access education for the society's sustainability. Nowadays both the non-governmental organizations and the government are emphasizing the importance of teaching, and they have projects that promote girl child education in the developing nations. The following are the advantages of educating a girl child.

### Honor and Dignity

Educated women are respected in most of the societies they come from. Hence education gives dignity and honor. Educated women will be a source of inspiration to many young girls as they will be perceived as role models. There are several other benefits in educating a girl child even though they are not mentioned here.

### Economic Empowerment

Education will empower women and girls economic. From what they have learned they can be able to do something like businesses or get employed after completion of school. This will make them not to depend on anybody economically. So education will help girls and women to be economically empowered.

### Prosperity and Economic Empowerment

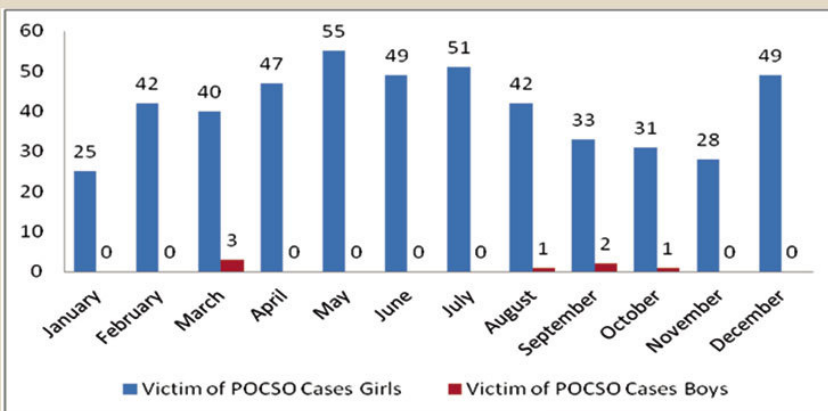
It is important to educate a girl child as they will come forth and contribute towards the growth and prosperity of the country.

### Health Improvement

Girls and women will know the importance health and maintaining proper hygiene. Through education, they learn on how to live and lead a healthy lifestyle. This will help in the prevention of healthy related diseases. Also when women are educated, they know healthy ways to take care of their families. It will lead to a healthy nation if the primary caregivers of children and families have knowledge on proper hygiene and practice it. It will help reduce the prevalence of people suffering from various diseases.

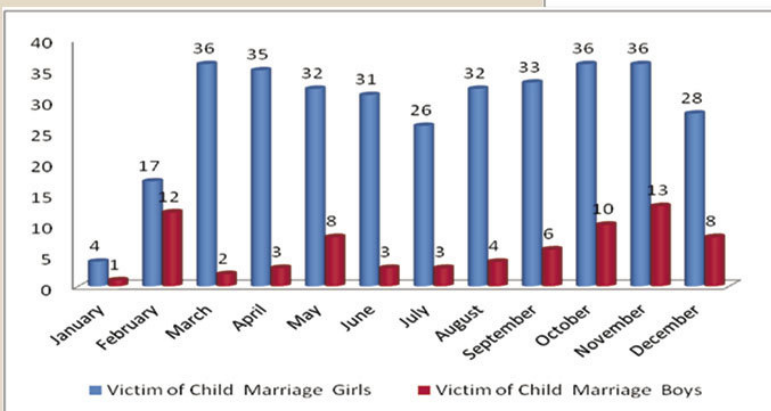
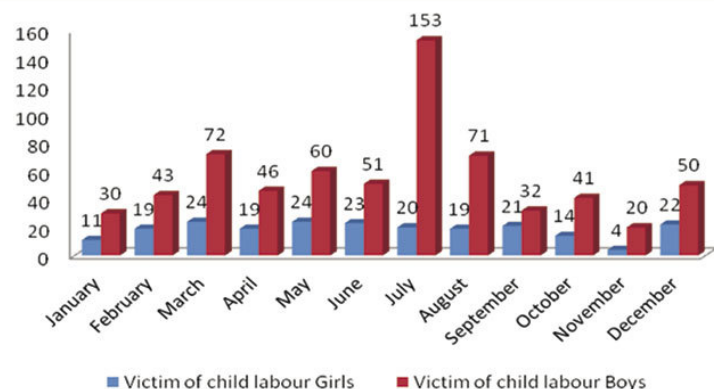


*"Educate a girl and she will change the world"*



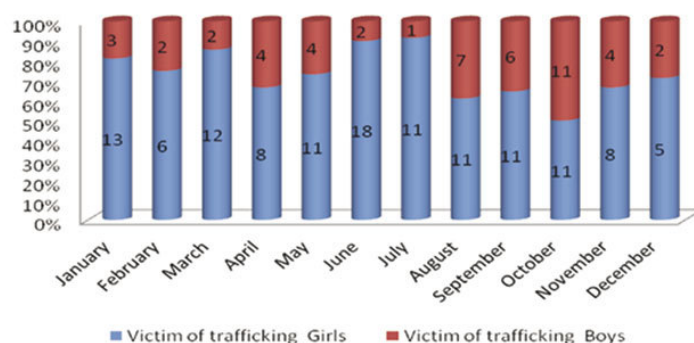
**Data on Children produced before CWC on POCSO Cases (January, 2017 to December 2017)**

**Data on Children produced before CWC on Child Labour Cases (January, 2017 to December 2017)**



**Data on Children produced before CWC on Child Marriage Cases (January, 2017 to December 2017)**

**Data on Children produced before CWC on Child Trafficking Cases (January, 2017 to December 2017)**



*"Little Girls with dreams become Women with vision"*



## Glimpse of District Level Celebration of National Girl Child Day on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2018



Glimpse of State Level Celebration of National Girl Child Day on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2018 at Swahid Bhawan, Mirza in collaboration with District Child Protection Unit, Kamrup and Assam Centre for Rural Development

*"Scared girls tiptoe to nowhere..... Empowered girls Leap to Strength, Inspiration and greatness" - Sylvia Baffour*



**Status Report on the functioning of the Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees in Assam  
for the month of December 2017**

Sl. No.	Districts	Juvenile Justice Boards			Child Welfare Committees		
		No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed	Total cases pending	No. of cases instituted	No. of cases disposed	Total cases pending
1	BAKSA	Cases are jointly dealt with Nalbari JJB			2	2	0
2	BONGAIGAON	0	1	16	3	7	19
3	BARPETA	4	10	135	12	12	180
4	CACHAR	2	2	14	3	2	12
5	CHIRANG	7	0	28	0	1	11
6	DARRANG	1	1	72	5	2	22
7	DHEMAJI	3	4	16	4	3	3
8	DHUBRI	3	13	108	4	3	10
9	DIBRUGARH	3	5	32	19	26	4
10	DIMA HASAO	2	1	16	0	0	9
11	GOALPARA	11	7	61	1	4	16
12	GOLAGHAT	2	4	12	1	4	9
13	HAILAKANDI	0	2	13	1	5	4
14	JORHAT	13	8	44	11	9	13
15	KAMRUP (M)	32	7	72	101	73	225
16	KAMRUP (R)	11	16	39	32	28	47
17	KARBI ANGLONG	1	1	55	0	0	2
18	KARIMGANJ	3	8	38	1	1	12
19	KOKRAJHAR	1	0	151	6	9	19
20	LAKHIMPUR	0	0	29	6	9	9
21	MORIGAON	7	2	30	8	4	16
22	NAGAON	3	5	187	19	29	7
23	NALBARI	0	3	14	1	2	78
24	SONITPUR	11	0	67	11	11	32
25	SIBSAGAR	2	2	31	14	9	34
26	TINSUKIA	18	3	74	12	11	53
27	UDALGURI	2	5	11	9	16	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>885</b>

For any feedback, write to :  
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DSW, Government of Assam