

REPORT OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION PLAN OF KARBI ANGLONG DISTRICTS IN ASSAM

1. Introduction:

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme of Government - Civil Society Partnership to improve the well being of children in difficult circumstances and to reduce the vulnerability to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. The scheme aims to create a protective environment by improving regulatory frameworks, strengthening structures and professional capacities at national, state and district levels. Integrated Child Protection Service (ICPS) envisages setting up of a District Child Protection Society (DCPS), as the nodal organization at the district level in each district as a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme. Given the broad scope of the ICPS of promoting protective environment for children, it is imperative that a comprehensive plan, based on a thorough analysis of vulnerabilities and child protection concerns at the district level, be developed for each district along with strengthening the statutory bodies that will contribute towards ensuring that the scheme will have a far reaching impact, and will directly facilitate the implementation of the JJ Act and other interventions towards promoting protective environment for children at the community level.

1.2. Purpose of District Child Protection Plan

The broad objective of the District Child Protection Plan (DCPP) is to ensure effective implementation of child protection activities with due cognizance of the district specific needs of children in need of care and protection. The District Child Protection Plan will serve the following purposes:

- i. Contribute to effective implementation of child protection legislations, schemes and achievement of child protection goals;
- ii. Map all child related service providers and services at district for creating a resource directory;
- iii. Identify the needs of children in need of care, protection, shelter, counseling, restoration, rehabilitation etc for wholesome reintegration in the society;
- iv. Prioritize the needs for taking action in regard to these needs;
- v. Identify gaps in and provide recommendations for strengthening the implementation of family based non-institutional services including sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care;
- vi. Use the information for effective delivery of services under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 at district level;
- vii. Provide recommendations for effective rollout of district, block and village level child protection committees and provide context specific ToRs for these committees which will facilitate monitoring;
- viii. Identify gaps in and provide recommendations for effective Network and coordinate with all government departments and voluntary and civil society organizations working in the

field of child rights and protection;

- ix. Provide a framework for maintaining a database of all children in institutional care and non-institutional care at the district level;
- x. Identify capacity gaps of personnel (Government and Non-government) working under child protection system and provide a plan for training and capacity building to ensure improved child protection services to children;
- xi. Provide a framework for effective monitoring and supervision of ICPS in the district to review the progress and achievement of child protection activities.

1.3. Scope:

The needs assessment has captured information on:

- i. Nature and magnitude of problems of children without family care, children engaged in various occupations, child victims of trafficking and early marriage, child abuse, children engaged in begging, children with special needs, children affected by HIV/AIDS, child victims of substance abuse, children prone to disaster, children of vulnerable groups like commercial sex workers, prisoners, child victims of migration to places within and outside the state;
- ii. Institutional care facilities for CNCP and JCL, care standards, status regarding restoration and rehabilitation of children, adequacy of manpower, capacity building of staff, funding pattern etc;
- iii. After Care and rehabilitation programme for children above 18 years;
- iv. Functioning of statutory bodies like CWC, JJB, SJPU, disposal of cases etc;
- v. Need for day care services for the street and working children, existing schemes to address the needs of child beggars; access to CHILDLINE services, if exists;
- vi. Status regarding non-institutional care options like adoption, foster care and sponsorship, etc. to children without family ties, functioning of SAAs, SARA;
- vii. Areas un-served/under served by child protection programmes;

1.4. Strategies:

Major strategies accomplished for District Need Assessment are as under:

- i. Identify, compile and complete desk review of all the relevant district specific reports, documents, available at state and district level from Government, NGOs, media and other sources. These could include reports from DWCD&SW/other concerned department, SSA and Education Dept, Labour Dept, NCLP, media, research organizations, educational institutions including Universities, NGOs and others;
- ii. Undertake field visits to select sites (communities, children's institutions, adoption agencies, drop-in shelters, and others, as necessary);
- iii. In-depth interviews with key informants, including the CWC, JJB, SJPU, SP and DC of District, community leaders, educators, NGOs, Gaon bora and concerned others;
- iv. Draft a District CP Situation Analysis and a District Child Protection Plan (DCPP);

- v. Share findings of the District CP Situational analysis and the draft DCPD with the DCPS;
- vi. Finalize the Situational analysis and DCPD with inputs from the DCPS.

1.5. Methodology:

The DCPD has been prepared in the following manner:

- i. Examine the tool for Needs Assessment at the District level and the performa for District Level Child Protection Plan (DCPD) prepared by MWCD, GoI;
- ii. Finalize the tool and the format for DCPD and customize it, if necessary, to make it state specific;
- iii. Organise orientation programme for the team members who will facilitate collection of information for Needs Assessment at the district level;
- iv. Consulted the District Administration and DCPS about the need for developing the DCPD and for which the nature of information required from the concerned district;
- v. Team members collected information as mentioned in the tool from Govt. officials, NGOs, Panchyats, Police etc to understand the child protection need of the district;
- vi. Team members organized some small group discussions with the NGOs and individual interaction with some key persons like GRP, Labour Commissioner, Tea Associations etc;
- vii. Team members collected the filled in tools from the District officials with their inputs;
- viii. The information received from secondary sources and from field survey and discussion with various stakeholders were collated and the major gaps in the child protection services were identified;
- ix. On the basis of the needs identified, a draft DCPD was prepared and shared with the DCPS and finally with the SCPS.

1.6. Name of the District covered: Karbi Anglong

1.7. Time period: July, 2012

DISTRICT: KARBI ANGLONG



2. Demography:

The people of Assam saw the birth of a new district i.e. the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills District on the 17th November'1951 .with some parts of the districts of Sivasagar (now Golaghat), Nagaon, Cachar and United Khasi and Jaintia Hills district of present Meghalaya for all round development of the tribal folk of the Central Assam. This was followed by bifurcation of the erstwhile district of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district into two separate districts under banner as "Mikir Hills" and North Cachar Hills district in the year 1970. The Mikir Hill district was again rechristened as 'Karbi Anglong' District on the 14th October'1976. Thus Karbi Anglong came into being as a full-fledged separate district in the map of Assam with its Head quarter at Diphu. It is the largest district of Assam, comprising the area of 10,434 Sq.Km.

The Karbi Anglong District is situated in the central part of Assam. It is bounded by Golaghat district in the east, Meghalaya and Morigaon district in the west, Nagaon and Golaghat district in the north and N.C. Hills district and Nagaland in the south.

The Karbi Anglong district is one of the Autonomous hill district of Assam constituted under the provision of Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such the pattern of administration is somewhat different from that of the plains district of Assam. There is an Autonomous Council in the district constituted under the provision of the said schedule namely Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) and almost all the development departments are under the administrative control of the KAAC. The Karbi Anglong district consist of 3 (three) Sub-Divisions out of which 2(two) are Civil Sub-Division namely Bokajan and Hamren with its

headquarters at Bokajan and Hamren respectively where the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) are functions as the Sub-Divisional head. The remaining one is Diphu Sadar Sub-Division with it's headquartering at Diphu.

Like the plains district the Deputy Commissioner of the Karbi Anglong District with its headquarter at Diphu is the head of the district and the maintenance of law and order in the district is his primary responsibility including administration of justice. He is the District Magistrate and has to function as the District and Session Judge of the district too. He is also the District Election Officer. Further he has to function as Returning Officer for the conduct of Elections to 3-Autonomous District (ST) Parliamentary Constituency and 18-Howraghat (ST) Legislative Assembly Constituency & 19-Diphu (ST) Legislative Assembly Constituency. There are a number of subordinate officers like Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Election Officer under Deputy Commissioner who help him in his administration work.

The Deputy Commissioner is also helped by a Police force headed by a Superintendent of Police in the maintenance of law and order in the district and in the prevention and detection of crimes.

2.1. The Administrative System is divided into:

1. Village (Total no of Villages: 2625)
2. Block (Total no of Blocks 11)
3. Zilla Parishad (Total no of Zilla Parishad 1)
4. Sub-division: 3
5. Revenue Circles: 4
6. Police Stations: 14

2.2. Population Composition:

District	Total Population 965,280 (Census, 2011)		Total urban population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Per cent Muslim populatio n
Karbi Anglong	Male	Female	(Census, 2011)	(Census, 2001)	(Census, 2001)	(Census, 2001)
	493,482	471,798	114,122	29520	452963	2.22%
No. of Inhabited Villages	No. of Primary Schools		No. of MM Schools	No. of HS Schools	No. of PHC	No. of PHSC
2921	1773		184	84	49	145

No. of BPL card holders	Avg. HH Size (Census, 2001)	Sex Ratio (Census, 2011)	Literacy Rate (%) (Census, 2011)	Female Literacy Rate (%) (Census, 2011)	Work Part. Rate (%)	Prop. Of Agri. Labour (%)
32356		956	73.52	62.62		

3. Major Vulnerabilities of Children in Karbi Anglong:

Total population of Assam as per 2011 census is 31,169,272 of which male and female are 15,954,927 and 15,214,345 respectively, which is 3.41% of total population of India. In 2001, total population was 26,655,528 in which males were 13,777,037 while females were 12,878,491. In 2011, Karbi Anglong had population of 965,280 of which male and female were 493,482 and 471,798 respectively. There was change of 18.69 percent in the population compared to population of 2001. The initial provisional data suggest a density of 93 in 2011 compared to 78 of 2001.

District	Year	Child Population (0-6 years)		% of child population	Child Sex Ratio
		Boys	Girls		
Karbi Anglong	2001	76,132	74,106	18.47%	973
	2011	95,971	87,891	19.05%	916

In Karbi Anglong district, the total child population of 0-6 years in 2011 is 1,83,862, of which 95,971 are boys and 87,891 are girls.

Assam has recorded a concerning decline in child sex ratio in rural areas with a dip of 10 points in 2011 against data of 2001 even as more than 85 per cent of the state's population continued to live in rural areas. Child sex ratio of Assam in the 0-6 year age group declined to 957 in 2011 from 965 in 2001. Child sex ratio in rural areas has declined by 10 percent points, but significantly in urban areas it has increased by 12 percent points. Ranking of the districts according to the sex ratio in 2001 and 2011 shows that the highest sex ratio was recorded in Kamrup (Metro)(994) and The lowest sex ratio was recorded in Karbi Anglong (916), as against 973 in 2001 is a matter of concern. The gender related disparities prevailing in 19 district call for an assessment of social situation in the district. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 19.05 percent of Karbi Anglong District compared to 18.47 percent of 2001. There was net change of 0.58 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

In Karbi Anglong, the Child Sex Ratio in 2011 is 916, which is the lowest in the state and has sharply decreased from 973 in 2001. The gender related disparities prevailing in the district call for an assessment of social situation in the district. According to the Census Report of 2011, the percentage of child population to total population of the district is the highest in Karbi Anglong

(19.50) followed by Dhubri (18.42) and Karimganj (16.70). Child sex ratio of Assam in the 0-6 year age group declined to 957 in 2011 from 965 in 2001.

3.1. Health:

The SRS 2011 data reveals that Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is significantly higher than the Crude Death Rate (CDR); 23.2 and 8.2 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Karbi Anglong district is 58 per 1000 live births¹ and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 390 per 1, 00,000 live births² while the national profile registers Infant Mortality Rate as 58 per 1000 live births and Maternal Mortality Rate as 301 per 1,00,000 live births. National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 clearly envisaged that the Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate would be reduced below 30 per 1000 live births and 100 per 1, 00,000 live births respectively within 2010, however, both the statistics are far below the expected target. This is an area of concern for the children of Kabi Anglong. There are 1 hospital, 49 Primary Health Centres, 145 Sub-Centres, 8 Block Primary Health Centres (including 3 community health centres namely, Howraghat, Bakulia and Dentaghat which are in the same campus), 5 Community health centres and 8 State Dispensaries in the districts.

According to Mr. Siddhartha Paul, Computer Assistant, Health & Family Welfare Department, Karbi Anglong is mainly a malaria prone area and this year people are affected by the fluorosis in Howraghat & Donkamoka's. During summer and rainy season, children are affected by Diarrhoeal disease. Apart from these diseases, this year Japanese Encephalitis was spread in the district and one person got affected. He also informed that medicines of malaria are available but medicines of fluorosis are not now available in the district which may be available shortly. According to the data form Health Department, there was no HIV/AIDS affected children, but some of the pregnant mother were affected by HIV/AIDS. According to Mr. S. Paul, the border areas surrounding Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya are HIV prone, and many people frequently cross the borders and often get affected by HIV/AIDS. During flood, health department arranged some relief camps for people but no specific interventions were made targeting children.

3.2. Education:

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate in Assam is 73.18 (Male 78.81 and Female 67.27) and the corresponding figure in Karbi Anglong district is 73.52 which shows much better condition than the state average and much better than the literacy rate 57.70 of 2001 . If things are looked out at gender wise distribution, male and female literacy were 82.12 and 64.62 respectively. Total literate in Karbi Anglong District were 574,509 of which male and female were 326,444 and 248,065 respectively. According to the data of Education Department of Karbi Anglong district, there are 1773 numbers of primary schools, 184 numbers of junior high schools and 84 numbers of high secondary schools. There is 1 college in the district. In Karbi Anglong, 3956 numbers of children in the age group between 6-10 years and 2165 numbers of children in the age group between 10-14 years are out of school³.

¹Annual Health Survey 2010-11

²Health and Family Welfare Department, Karbi Anglong district

³ Annual Report 2011-12, SSA, KAAC

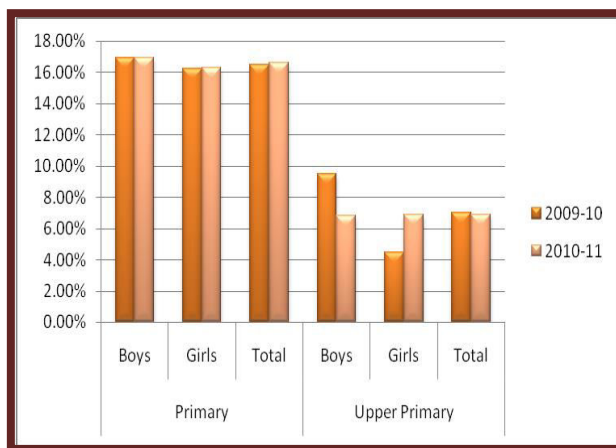
Status of Elementary education in the district:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a unique mission on the elementary education sector in view of its comprehensive coverage and integrated approach. The mission has become all the more significant with the Right to Education Act, 2009 coming into force. Karbi Anglong has been taking relentless efforts to achieve the objective of SSM. The district has been successful in creating awareness about the importance of elementary education among the community, particularly in rural areas. The district has also been able to achieve near cent percent access both at primary and upper primary levels.

Primary Education: The status regarding primary education in Karbi Anglong district is encouraging. At the primary level, the enrolment of the girls is higher than the boys viz, 60782 numbers of boys and 62104 numbers of girls are enrolled in the primary school. On the other hand, 2089 numbers of boys and 1867 numbers of girls are dropout.

Secondary Education: The comprehensive coverage of the primary schools somehow got shrunked at the secondary level. The total number of enrolment in V-VIII is 51115 (boys: 25724, girls: 25391). The status of the dropout rate is boys: 1152 and the girls: 1013. However, the dropout rate of the girls is low.

The net enrolment ratio of children in elementary education sector has improved consistently. The dropout rates both at primary and upper primary levels have declined considerably over the year. According to Smt. M. Hasnu, DPO, SSM, that poverty is also a problem for school dropouts.



Year Wise Drop Out

The reasons behind the out of schoolchildren are:

- ❖ No school in the surrounding area that means a new school is yet to be opened within 1 km for primary and 3 km for upper primary school due to till date not completed mapping exercise and some habitation were population norm not covered as per eligibilities, these areas are hilly and the populace are scattered.
- ❖ A majority of out of schoolchildren belong to disadvantage communities and hilly areas so that they are not interested in studies.
- ❖ Lack of awareness of facilities and support.
- ❖ Families are mostly from BPL brackets and the children were engaged as a child labour for earning money.

Residential Special Training Centre (RSTC): ⁴

The Residential special Training Programme is functioning in nine blocks covering a total of 1150 children (Boys: 750 and girls: 400). RSTC targets the children of 10-14 years age who are not continuing education in school. All the learners are found to be child labour before joining the centre.

For the first time during the financial year 2011-12 a stipend @ Rs. 50/- per learner per month was released to fulfil the personal requirements of the learner.

Sl. No.	RSTC Name	Learners Cover
1	Baithalangso	150
2	Havarpi	130
3	Chowkihol	100
4	Langsomepi	140
5	Samelangso	150
6	Donkamokam	120
7	Langkahang	120
8	Nambor adarsha	120
9	Rajapathar	120
Total		1150

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):

The Government of India has runs the scheme called KGBV. As per the census data 2001, nine blocks of Karbi Anglong was identified as Educational Backward Blocks. In these five blocks namely Lumbajong, Langsomepi, Samelangso, Socheng and Amri the KGBV residential scheme for girls has already been operationalised in its new building since 2010.

The present status of KGBVs Karbi Anglong is given below:

Block	Present Enrolment 2012					Mainstreamed 2012
	ST	SC	OBC	BPL	Total	
Lumbajong	49	1	0	0	50	18
Langsomepi	50	0	0	0	50	19
Samelangso	48	1	1	0	50	8
Socheng	38	6	4	2	50	22
Amri	50	0	0	0	50	16
Total	235	8	5	2	250	83

Rastriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA):

This is the most recent initiative of GOI to achieve the goal of Universalization of Secondary Education (USE). It ensures secondary schools (IX-X) within the radius of 5 km. of every neighbourhood. It is under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Inspector of School, Sri L. Jarambosa mentioned about the vision of the RMSA, which is “provision for free access to good quality education to all 14-15 age group irrespective of caste, creed, physical disability and socio-economic status”. He also presented the data on total enrolment in class IX-X that is 18378 of whom 9847 were boys and 8531 girls (2007-08).⁵

⁴ Annual Report 2011-12, SSA, KAAC

⁵ Source: SEMIS, 2010-11

3.3. Children in ICDS:

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is implemented in Karbi Anglong district through 11 projects. Out of 67,779 children covered under the project, 34,044 are boys and 33,735 girls. Along with pre-school education, other components of ICDS are being catered to the children through 2321 (including 425 mini) Anganwadi Centres. The project is run by 10 numbers of Child Development Project Officers, 104 numbers of supervisors and 2321 numbers of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs).

The needs of the adolescent girls, however, remain largely undressed through ICDS. Some posts of supervisors and AWWs are lying vacant. In an interview with the District Programme Officer, ICDS of Karbi Anglong, it revealed that most of the children coming to centers belong to tribal community. Almost all children attend the pre-school education. There is also an ICDS centre in brick kiln area in Bokajan subdivision but the centres are not meant for the brick kiln children. According to the CDPO, food supply for last one year is stopped.

3.4. Child Labour:

As per the census report of 2001, Assam has 3, 51, 416 child labourers of 5-14 years age group. Incidentally, the number in the whole country counted to the tune of 1.26 crore as per that census. Most of the children were engaged in domestic help, hotel, Dhabas sector etc. Apart from this, many child labourers were identified in the urban areas that were mostly migrated from other districts in Assam. Most of the families employ children for domestic help. In all the cases, the children are denied access to education, recreation, cultural practices and participation in play activities. To combat the problem, a strong coordination between labour department, Social Welfare Department, Education Department and Health Department of the district administration is required.

In Karbi Anglong, there are child labours but not in a large scale. The Labour Officer, Diphu reported that due to poor economic condition the parents engage their children in work. Particularly, in rural areas there are plenty of domestic child labours. He also informed that as per the provision of the act they are taking action against the employer. But they don't have any fund to help the parents. The labour department of Karbi Anglong didn't start any programme for rehabilitating the child labourers except tracking of the children.

There are total 12 (Twelve) numbers of Tea Garden in Karbi Anglong district which are as follows:

Tea Gardens	
1. Nambor Nadi T.E.,	2. Sobhoneswari T, E.,
3. Deopani T. E.,	4. Ramanagar T. E.,
5. Borpathar T. E.,	6. Lahorijan T. E.,
7. Dhansiri T. E.,	8. Lengri T.E.,
9. Methunguri T. E.,	10. Nirmal T.E.,
11. Banaspati T. E.,	12. Methoni T. E.

In the tea gardens of the district, it has been common for children to work alongside their parents to augment their income. Children with their nimble fingers 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. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986 amended certain portions of the Plantation Labour Act of 1951 by raising minimum age for employment from 12 to 14 years of age. Yet these guidelines are summarily ignored in the tea gardens as indicated in Government report as well as ILO studies. A 1992 report on child labour in tea plantations in Northeast says: *"Most of the child workers are employed as casuals. Children are found to do such strenuous work as plucking under very severe climatic conditions; they are assigned to nursery work, fertilization, carrying of heavy loads and household work. They are also made to work in the factories, against established law."* (Vasanthi Raman, Child Labour in the Tea Plantations of North East India, UNICEF & Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Govt of India, 1992).

In Karbi Anglong, there are 10 tea gardens managed schools for the children who are also engaged as hidden labourers. According to SSA, it is very difficult to bring the learners under their intervention. Most of the children live in difficult or critical situation in the backward pockets and slums and they were engaged in the hazardous occupation like rag picker, domestic servant, hotel boys, garage worker and other various trades. With the help of ward education committee these children are to be enrolled in school and there after these children are to be enrolled in special Training centres in the urban area. As per the RtE Act, 2009 these children are to be enrolled in age appropriate classes. According to District Programme Officer, SSA, the children are not directly engaged in the plucking of tea leaves but engaged in the sibling care.

According to Mr. Naba kr. Bora, Inspector In-Charge, Diphu Police Station and in charge of SJPU, there were no specific records of child labours. Recently, labour dept. identified 15 child labours from garages, tea shops in Manja and Diphu town. After that, they rescued the children and then handed over to their parents.

Town wise status of children covered under Jyoti Kendra is as follows ::⁶

1. Present status of Special training as on Feb'12

Sl. No.	Block	Present Enrolment		Total
		Boys	Girls	
1	Bokajan	93	76	169
2	Chingthong	32	34	66
3	Lagsomepi	15	20	35
4	Lumbajung	110	106	216
Total		250	236	486

⁶ Annual Report 2011-12, SSA, KAAC

2. Status of Working Children

Block	Total
Bokajan	5
Chingthong	4
Lagsomepi	3
Lumbajung	16
Howraghat	1
Rongkhang	3
Samelangso	2
Total	34

According to Mr. P.B. Chhetri, the SDO Civil, Bokajan Subdivision, there are seventeen brick klin in Bokajan subdivision, Karbi Anglong namely,

Motipul, khotkhoti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiranga Brick T.N.C. Brick Sawan Brick Ashoke Brick Still Brick Janaki Brick 	Ghorial Dubi , Bokajan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rahul Bricks Gopal Brick 	Tila basti, Khotkhoti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samrat Brick 	Lahorijan, Pakka field, Sunday bazaar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behar Brick
Khotkhoti kachari gaon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amon Brick 	Longkhathan, Bokajan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virat Brick Mohan Brick 	Khotkhoti- pakka Field <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alokh Brick 	Longkhang, Goutam Bosti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I.T.B. Brick
Khotkhoti- Near Raj Palace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baba Brick 	Khotkoti- Nathom Basti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Star Brick 		

At present, the child labour issues are mostly dealt by the Department of Labour, but there is a strong need to link its existing efforts with that of Department of Social Welfare mainly in terms of providing non-formal education, health and also ensure the children get better support of service delivery mechanisms under ICPS, CHILDLINE etc.

3.5. Child Trafficking:

From the discussions with the district officials and NGO representatives, it revealed that children of poor families living in remote areas are vulnerable to trafficking. Due to poverty these children are pushed by their parents to take up any kind of economic activity at a tender age. Most of them are being trafficked to other states to meet the demand for cheap labour. A significant portion of trafficked victims is sent to Nagaland for peddling of narcotic drugs or other psychotropic substances. The district shares boundaries with many places within and outside the state. The NF Railways passes through the district touching only a few points along

the boundary. The places are Hawaipur, Lamsakhang, Borlangfer, Langsoliet, Nilalung, Diphu, Dhansiri, Ronga pahar, Khotkhathi and Bokajan. The district is well connected with other district through various routes. On the north it is covered by NH-37 and on the east by NH-39. The internal routes are covered by PWD roads. So there are so many ways to go outsides. The borders are as under:

1. Inter-District Boundary:

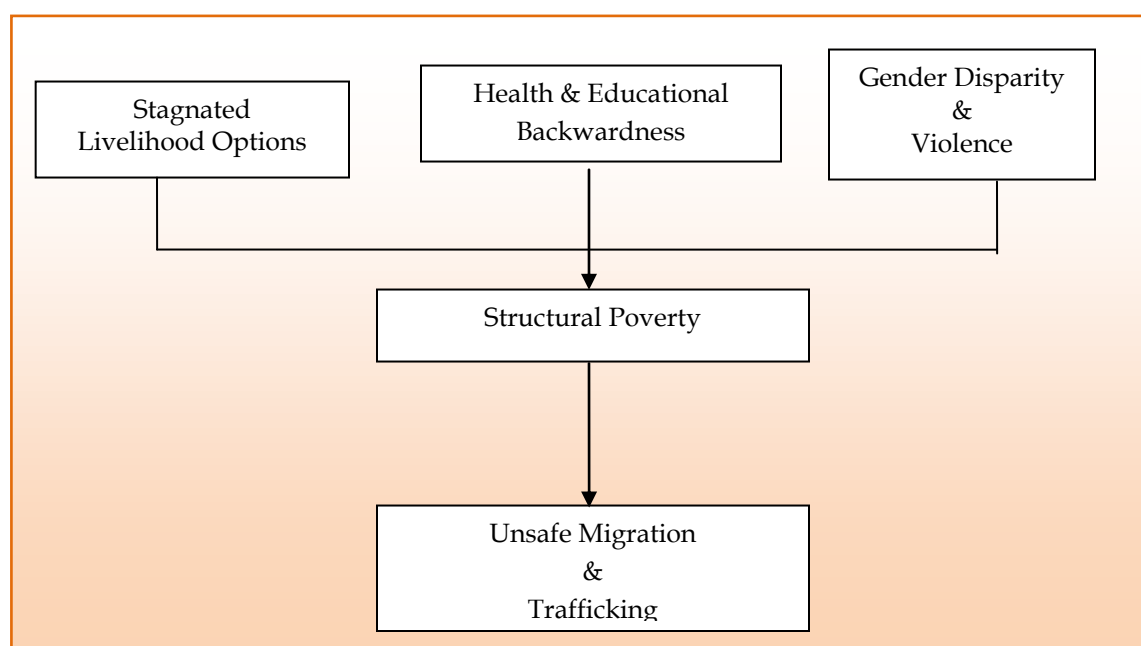
- * Karbi Anglong- Golaghat,
- * Karbi Anglong- Nagaon,
- * Karbi Anglong- Morigaon,
- * Karbi Anglong- N.C. Hills,

2. Inter-State Boundary:

- * Assam- Meghalaya
- * Assam- Nagaland

The above trafficking routes were identified after analyzing the secondary data, police records, media reports as well primary information collected from the NGOs as well as survivors of trafficking. According to Mr. Subhasis Baruah, SDPO, Bakajan, trafficking is mostly prevalent in ST community.

Socio-economic Causes of Unsafe Migration & Trafficking



Although a few homes under Ujjawala scheme have been functioning in Assam (including one in Guwahati), there is a distinct demand for more homes, considering 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.

3.6. Child Marriage:

In Assam, the median age at first marriage for boys is 26.9 and for girls the corresponding figure is 20.8 (DLHS, 2007). The 2001 Census of India showed that 19.22% of them were married off between the ages of 10 to 19 years in Assam. It is found that percentage of child marriage is highest in Dhubri District (11.1%), followed by Goalpara (10.1%), Bongaigaon (9.8%) and Barpeta (9.7%) districts in lower Assam, Tinsukia (9.7%) in upper Assam and Morigaon (9.6%) and Kamrup (9.5%) districts in central Assam. Prevalence of child marriage is lowest in NC Hills (6.9%), followed by Cachar (7.5%), Hailakandi (7.6%) and Karimganj (7.9%) districts in south Assam. This trend portrays a similarity in districts that are geographically situated near one another which contributes significantly either to the practice or prevention of child marriage in the district.

As per the NFHS Survey (2005-06), among young women aged 15-19 in Assam, 16 percent have already begun childbearing, a level similar to the national average. Three percent of women aged 15 have started childbearing, but among women age 19 years, almost two-fifths (39%) are already either mothers or pregnant. Teenage pregnancy and motherhood is more prevalent among women with no or little education and among women in lower wealth quintiles than among other women.

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

In an interview with Dr. Jeuti Barooah, Director, Law Research Institute, Guwahati, it was gathered that one-fifth of the girls are married before attaining the legal age of marriage. She informed that most of the child marriages are among the Karbis (one village), followed by the Muslims, Nepalis and Adviasis, though child marriages are found more or less in all communities of the area. In Karbi Anglong, the child marriage is mostly prevalent in tribal community but they do not feel much concerned about the under age marriage and in most instances the incidences go unreported. The gender disparity, social norms prevalent, perception by parents and the level of awareness were contributing factors for child marriage in the communities. Other aspects being poverty, illiteracy, tradition, religious factors, large family size and lack of knowledge are ill effects of child marriage on health and family.

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

Last year (2011) the Govt. of Assam has launched a new schemes 'Na-Bowari' (newly wed), implemented by the state social welfare department, to discourage marriage among girls before they turn 20 years of age. Under the scheme, below poverty line (BPL) women, who got married

after attaining the age of 20 years, will be paid a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 by the state government. It is hoped that the scheme will also be of great help in reducing the number of female school dropouts- as they are often forced to discontinue education after being married off at an early age. The very necessity for such government initiatives goes to prove beyond doubt that contrary to the popular belief, child marriage is prevalent in various parts of Assam depending upon the societal structure, economic status of the population, literacy, education, religion, ethnicity and such other factors. Consequently, one finds child marriage in Assam, especially among the Muslim immigrants in Char areas, tea labourers or ex-tea workers community. Altogether, 10,000 beneficiaries will be covered under this scheme in the fiscal 2010-11, and an amount of Rs 10 crore has been earmarked for this.⁷

3.7. Children in Slum:

In Karbi Anglong district, there are some slums in Diphu town like: Panbari (Ward no: 3), Shitalabari (Ward no: 5), Harilal Basti, Kalibari Colony and in Bokajan subdivision there is a densely populated place named Goutam basti in Lahorijan. The slums are situated near railway tracks in Diphu. It has been reported that children of most of slum dwellers do not attend schools; they are engaged into rag picking and victimized of several kinds of exploitations and abuse including drug and sexual abuse. Due to poor standard of living, children are denied their rights. The slums people are mostly migrated from Bihar, and some places within the state namely, Naogaon and Dhubri etc. The children are mostly engaged in dhabas, hotels etc.

3.8. Street Children:

From the findings of the study entitled street children in Assam conducted by JPISC in 2012, it is observed that, there were 50 street children (39 boys and 11 girls) in urban centres of Karbi Anglong district mainly in Diphu. Most of the children belong to Hindu and Muslim families. The educational status of the street children was very poor. Most of them had never been to school and those who were enrolled discontinued at the primary level. Majority of the children were migrated from other districts in Assam to look for a job. Most of the families in Karbi Anglong have no ration card and are not entitled to cast their vote. This may be due to the fact that these families migrated long time back. 60% from Diphu Town are migrated. The occupational distribution shows that majority of the children are engaged in rag-picking, pursuing domestic work and in hotel/restaurant/dhaba. The other major occupations are: begging, wage labour, helper in transport, etc. In the district, more than 70% of the respondents are employed early due to extreme poverty in their families. Children were found to suffer from various ailments and skin infections possibly due to their unhygienic living conditions.

⁷ Report of The Telegraph, 27 Dec, 2010

3.9. Children Affected by Natural Disaster:

Assam falls under the seismic zone-V which indicates risk of earthquake with high magnitude. In this regard, a minimum level of awareness about preparedness of management of any sort of disaster apart from disaster resilient construction of school building and incorporating course-content on disaster preparedness in school curriculum/ syllabus creating awareness and developing impact of such calamities to great extent in this backdrop.

West Karbi Anglong is a major flood prone district in the state. But flood is not a major issue in the district. A large part of the district gets inundated during monsoon and causes a great deal of misery to the people especially the women and children. The areas mostly affected by flood in the current year are:

- **Flood affected villages under Hamren Sub-Division (under Donka Revenue Circle)**

1. Goroimari,	12. Deramukh
2. Kopilipar	13. Memnji Khondajan
3. Silamari	14. Maimaru
4. Chotabali	15. Sildubi
5. Makonggaon	16. Chen Cheng Bill
6. Hatimara	17. Rebabali
7. Tumpreng Bazar	18. Pharse Ali
8. Mugaseng	19. Sar-ik- Gaon
9. Binghai	20. Chongkram
10. Bithung Sapor	21. Wakanta Group No. 8
11. Sitolijan	

- **Flood affected villages under Bokajan Sub-Division (under Silonijan Revenue Circle)**

-

1. Bagori
2. Mandubi
3. Gobin Rongphar
4. Singpho Rongphar

According to Mr. S. Das, District Project officer, Disaster Management Authority, Karbi Anglong, there are numerous rivers with tributaries in this district among them, the most important are Kopili River, Amreng River, Borapani River, Kolioni River, Dhansuri River, Dikharu River, Nambor River, Deopani River, Jomuna River, Patradisha River, Longnit River, Doigrung River, Diplu River. But the villages are mostly affected by Kopili river. He also pointed out some issues like:

- Karbi Anglong is mostly Lime Stone based area. Lime stone is basically found in Dillai and Sainilangso. Apart from these some minerals are found in the areas like: China-clay in

Upper Deopani & Silonijan area, Feldspar in Koilajan area, Coal in Koilajan and Silbheta, Iron ore in Tarapung. The presence of lime stone quarries might be a cause of earthquake.

- There are 6 flood relief camps running in the district and they provide food & shelter.
- Approximately, 8330 no. of people are under relief camp and approximately, 12000 no. of people are affected in the flood condition.
- Fluoride, Iron and Arsenic are found in the water and many people suffered from various contaminated diseases.
- The district did not experience such flood in the last two years.
- Two persons are died in flood in this year (one 50 yrs woman and one above 20 yrs man)
- They don't have any special relief programme or any intervention especially for children.
- Rehabilitation matters looked after the Autonomous Council.
- Lack of communication problem among the line departments.

3.10. Children and Law Violating Activities:

In Karbi Anglong district, children mostly in the age group 15-16 years are apprehended for committing non-serious offences like: kidnapping, rape, murder and theft. It may be true that existing gaps in child protection mechanism can lead a child towards exhibition of law-violating behaviour. The increase in incidence of juvenile offences was observed under some other serious offences like: rape, murder, dacoity and robbery. However, the majority of the children apprehended are accused of minor offences like petty thefts, burglary etc. The failure of primary socializing institutions like family, schools and neighbourhoods in providing opportunities for healthy growth of children leads to growing incidences of law violated 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 violating behaviour among children reflects child's socio-economic mal adjustments.

3.11. Child Abuse:

In the district of Karbi Anglong, 45 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction (u/s 363-369, 371-373 IPC) and 19 cases of rape (u/s 376IPC) were reported in NCRB, 2010. The following table shows the total crimes committed in the district:

Sl. No	Crime Heads		2010
1	Murder (Sec. 302)		33
2	Attempt to commit Murder (Sec. 307)		15
3	CH not amounting to Murder (Sec. 304, 308)		02
4	Rape (Sec. 376)		19
5	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec. 363 - 369, 371 - 373)	Of Women & Girls	27
		Of Others	18
6	Dacoity (Sec. 395 - 398)		03
7	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity (Sec. 399 - 402)		00
8	Robbery (392 - 394, 397, 398)		08
9	Burglary (sec. 449 - 452, 454, 455, 457 - 460)		28

Sl. No	Crime Heads	2010
10	Theft (sec. 379 – 382)	Auto Theft
		Other Theft
11	Riots (Sec. 143 – 145, 147 – 151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160)	19
12	Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec. 406 – 409)	11
13	Cheating (Sec. 419, 420)	5
14	Counterfeiting (Sec. 231 – 254, 489A, 489D)	1
15	Arson (Sec. 435, 436, 438)	14
16	Hurt (Sec. 323 – 333, 335 – 338)	98
17	Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B)	00
18	Molestation (Sec. 354)	7
19	Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509)	00
20	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives (Sec. 498A)	29
21	Importation of Girls (Sec. 366B)	00
22	Causing Death by Negligence (Sec. 304 A)	55
23	Other IPC Crimes	145
	Total	650

From the data on crimes committed against children available from the office of the Superintendent of Police, Karbi Anglong, it is observed that number of cases of rape is same in 2009 and 2010 are 6 and two cases on kidnapping and abduction were registered u/s 366(A)/372 IPC, 371/34 IPC) in 2010. The procurement of minor girls u/s 366(A) has also increased to 10 in 2010 from 4 in 2009.

Cases Registered under Crimes against Children, Karbi Anglong, 2009 and 2010

Sl No.	Crime Heads	Cases Registered	
		2009	2010
1	Infanticide	-	-
2	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	3	4
3	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)	6	6
4	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	1	2
5	Foeticide (Sec 315,316 IPC)	-	-
6	Abetment to Suicide (Sec 305 IPC)	-	-
7	Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec 366 (A) IPC)	4	10
8	Buying of Girls for Prostitution (Sec 373 IPC)	-	-
9	Selling of Girls for Prostitution (Sec 372 IPC)	-	2
10	Child Marriage restraint Act, 1929/ Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006	-	-
11	Others Crimes	-	-
Total		14	24

Source: SP Office, Karbi Anglong District

The incidences of child abuse are also reported from various places in the district. The major forms of child 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. As per the report of a survey by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, as many as 62.55% boys and 51.19% girls from Assam reported facing one or more forms of sexual abuse, which was highest among all the 13 sample states. Factors like difficult geographical terrain, poor infrastructure, chronic poverty and lack of awareness of the community about trafficking aid. In terms of commercial sexual exploitation, Assam has now emerged as source, transit as well as destination state. The district being a poverty ridden district 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 manmade disaster. Superintendent of Police in Karbi Anglong informed that that the district is mostly affected by insurgency problems.

3.12. Child Domestic Work:

Child Domestic Work can be treated as a form of child labour that catches little public attention being confined in the safe precincts of a home. Child Domestic Work is widespread in the urban pockets of Assam especially in Guwahati and adjacent pockets. The 1991 census data reports that 6.8 lakhs boys and 4.1 lakhs girls are engaged in domestic help in the state of Assam. According to CHILDLINE Guwahati, out of every four families in the city of Guwahati there are at least three domestic-helper children and out of every four such children, three of them are girls. Also noteworthy in this connection is that these children belong to the age group of 5-15 years. According to NGO sources, the law for prohibition of child domestic worker is rampantly violated in the district especially in the urban and semi-urban centers and there is complete lack of awareness about it amongst the employers.

The predominance of the child domestic workers in the area is an indication of some form of structural disorganization and an outcome of multiple social, economic and cultural factors. There are not as such records for Child Domestic Workers in Karbi Anglong. But, Ms. Basapi Teronpi, DCPO Karbi Anglong shared a case study which is produced before Child Welfare Committee on 6th February, 2012:

Rinku (name changed) was 10 years old girl. She lost her father at her early age and then her mother was remarried to the other man. But that time, the girl stayed with her mother. One day her mother sent her to Dimapur for domestic help. Police rescued her and informed CHILDLINE Dimapur then the girl kept on Shelter home in Dimapur. After counselled the child, it was revealed that the girl belonged to Karbi Anglong. Then the home authority informed to the DCPO Karbi Anglong. Then the DCPO informed her family and called them to CWC, Karbi Anglong. But the girl did not go back to her home. So she again send back to the state home Nagaon.

4. Gaps in the Existing Child Protection Mechanisms:

The following gaps were identified in the needs assessment:

4.1. Institutional Care:

Since there is no children's home in Karbi Anglong district, many children who are without families or without family care remain unprotected and often they migrate to other places in search of living. CWC find it difficult to ensure a protected place for such children.

4.2. CHILDLINE Services: Non-availability of CHILDLINE services in the district.

4.3. Child Welfare Committee:

The new CWC of Karbi Anglong district has been functioning since 2011 and sits in the premises in the District Child Protection Officers office. The Chairperson Ms. R. Singnarpi reported that CWC, since inception has been playing a positive role to ensure child rights and makes effort to generate awareness on the role of the CWC to deal with the Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and children at risk.

The contact details of the members of CWC:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Ms. R. Singnarpi	Chair Person	08486464649
2	Dr. B. Gohain Ray	Member	09435067234
3	Dr. K. Teranpi	Member	09435066080
4	Vacant		
5	vacant		

The committee is sitting twice in a week from 1 p.m. the two members are resigned from CWC. So, the CWC of Karbi Anglong is running by three persons viz: chair person and two members. According to the chairperson, the children produced before the committee mostly belong to Karbi community. The children are mostly produced by the Police and CHILDLINE. The average age group of the children produced before CWC is between 10-14 years. As per record of the CWC, no cases are pending till date and two children are restored in last one year.

The CWC expresses their resentment about the poor budgetary allocation and inadequate manpower. The functional liaison between SJPU and CWC is good. According to the Chairperson and member of the committee, linkages need to be strengthened with all concerned departments specially, health, education, police, Social welfare department, labour department with CWC. CWC's role in facilitating admission to schools under RtE is found encouraging.

Gaps:

- Lack of members in the CWC
- Non availability of SAA.
- There are no CHILDLINE services in the district.
- Lack of awareness on child protection issues. So, training is needed.
- Irregular flow of fund like since last 8 months CWC is not receiving any honorarium for them.
- Lack of coordination with labour department such as: a Child labour found by Labour Department has handed over to the family/parents by department only. None are produced before CWC.
- Lack of awareness about JJ System & Justicing mechanism
- No effective network between various stakeholders on trafficking related issues
- Lack of NGOs which can effectively deal with child related issues
- Absence of children's homes in the district
- Lack of infrastructure & other financial/administrative support
- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role of CWC.

4.4. Juvenile Justice Board:

Juvenile Justice Board of Karbi Anglong district sits twice in a week in the premises of the court room of Principle Magistrate, JJB from 11a.m. Here, the SDOs are enjoying the dual powers like: Judicial and Executive power. So the SDOs are the designated first class Principal Magistrate. The contact details of the members of JJB:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Mr. Bivash Modi	Principal Magistrate	09435710276
2	Mr. T.K. Barman	Social Worker	09435167890
3	Mrs. P. Barman	Social Worker	09854982303

According to Mr. T.K. Barman, the social worker of JJB, the children mostly belong to poor families. The average age group of the children is 15-16 years. As per data given by JJB, they dealt with 18 cases during last year and all are pending till 2012, 6 children have been granted bail in the last 12 months. The children are mostly produced before the JJB by police. Generally, Probation Officer and the Police have the responsibility to track the families of the children.

In an interview with the Mr. B. Modi, Principal Magistrate, JJB Karbi Anglong, most of the children committed petty offences and they released the child very shortly. They called the parents of the child and handed over the child after long briefing. He also highlighted some issues like:

- Insurgency problem.
- Non availability of correctional home in the district.

- Lack of fund like: Sometimes Mr. Modi, the principle Magistrate as well as the Nazarat officer, he somehow manages the fund from his own and sent the child to the other district home.
- Extremists use the children for criminal activities like: they offer small amount of money to the children for killing officers or their enemies.
- Background of the family is responsible for juvenile criminality.
- In Karbi Anglong district, the children freely consume the drugs (mainly Spasmo Proxivon tablets).
- Most of the cases come from the Adivasi and Tribal community.
- Kidnapping cases have been reported.
- Goutam Gosti in Lahorijun is reported to be the transit point for illegal work and trafficking.

The list of pending cases with JJB shows the nature and categories of offences as on July, 2012:

Sl. No.	Category of Offences	No. of cases
1	376(2)(f) IPC	1
2	147/148/149/365/427/302/201 IPC	1
3	147/148/149/447/427 IPC R/W 20(B) NDPS	1
4	42 NDPS Act RW 20 (B) NDPS	1
5	394 IPC	1
6	25 (B) NDPS Act	1
7	22 (a) 29 NDPS Act	1
8	365/387/302/201/34 IPC	1
9	341/307/325 IPC	1
10	302/323 IPC	1
11	120(B)/121(A)/R/W 25 (i-b) Arms Act	1
12	341/323/34	1
13	380 IPC	2
14	354/511 IPC	1
15	380/461 IPC	1
16	376(f)/34 IPC	1
17	22 (B) NDPS Act	1
Total		18

According to Mr. B. Modi, Principal Magistrate of JJB who has been in charge since 2011, the Board is facing the following problems:

- No Observation home in the district or in the nearby district. In many cases the Pr. Magistrate has no choice but to grant 'Zimma' (bail) to many children who would require institutional care for care, support and counseling.

- Lack of awareness of community people.
- Lack of proper infrastructural facility.
- Lack of books, computer and necessary equipments.
- Irregular flow of funds.

4.5. Special Juvenile Police Unit:

Unlike SJPUs in other districts, the SJPU in this district is found functionally active. Although there is no nodal officer of Special Juvenile Police Unit, the Superintendent of Police ordered every police station that O/Cs shall take care of the juvenile matters and they are designated as the child welfare officer. There are 14 police stations in Karbi-Anglong district.

According to Mr. Naba kr. Bora, Inspector In-Charge, Diphu Police Station and in charge of SJPU there are many tribes in Karbi Anglong district like: karbi, kuki, dimasa, nagas, sakmas. He also informed that the Hawrahghat, Bokajan and Bakulia are the muslim dominated area and shares with Nagaland. In Lahorijun under Bokajan sub-division, the people are mostly migrated from other district. It is a prominent place for criminal activity. Most of the Karbis are staying in Singhasan hills. There is no drug inspector in the district and the medicine shops are selling the drugs by means of pain killer namely, Spasmo Proxivon, Phencedyle, Corex.

He also informed that there are many extremist organizations are formed in the district viz: UKDS, DHD, KRA etc. Karbi Anglong is mostly affected by insurgency problems. He mentioned that criminal activities in the district is now under control, however, some sporadic incidences sometimes causing killing of persons take place mainly due to inter political conflicts between extremist groups. Most of the children between the age group of 13 years-17 years are involved in the sexual activities and drug dealings. He also gave the name of the border out posts. Like:

1.Lahorijan, (Assam - Nagaland Border)	6.Rongapahar, (Assam-Nagaland Border)
2.Sankartilla, (Assam - Nagaland Border)	7.Khanduli, (Assam-Meghalaya Border)
3.Monglamuckh, (Assam- Nagaland Border)	8.Mokoiram, (Assam-Meghalaya Border)
4.Doldoli, (Assam-Nagaland Border)	9.Sabuda, (Assam-Meghalaya Border)
5.Daujingphang, (Assam-Nagaland Border)	10.Mukroh, (Assam-Meghalaya Border)

In an interview with SDPO Bokajan, Mr. Subhasis Baruah, it was revealed that trafficking is mostly prevalent in ST community. He emphasised that Child labour is mostly found in Bokajan sub division but not reported as such and most of them belonged to Christian community. He informed that there are there are 6 police stations in Bokajan.

The superintendent of police, Mr. B.B. Chhetri told about the **ASWAS** project meant for those children who are affected by manmade disaster. The Total beneficiaries of the project in Karbi Anglong district is 16 (up to 2012). This year 7 students are newly applied for the project. The students below 25 years whose family income is less than one lack per annum are eligible to get the facilities from the project. The extent of financial support provided in the project is as under:

- Class I-XII: 1000 per month.
- Class XII-PG: 1250 per month
- Medical, engineering or any other professional course: 1500 per month.

4.6. Alternative Non-Institutional Care: Non-availability of Alternative Care Services in the district.

4.7. District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) in Karbi Anglong, Assam

DCPC has not yet been formed because the Karbi Anglong district is one of the Autonomous hill districts in Assam constituted under the provision of Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such the pattern of administration is somewhat different from that of the plain district of Assam. Autonomous Council in the district constituted under the provision of the said schedule namely Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) is responsible for implementation of almost all the development departments in the district.

The DC is primarily responsible for law and order and judiciary. Since JJA comes under judiciary, the DC looks after its implementation. As about the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, there is confusion between the DC office and KAAC about the mechanism for its implementation. DC reported that implementation of any programme is primarily the responsibility of KAAC and ICPS should be implemented through the KAAC.

Following the order issued by the Director of Social Welfare and Member-Secretary, SCPS regarding the formation of DCPC, Karbi-Anglong had its DCPC with DC as the Chairperson and the Principal Secretary, KAAC has not been included in the Committee. It was discussed in the dissemination workshop that the standard structure needed a change to make the KAAC as the nodal functional office for implementation of ICPS in the district. The matter may be referred to the Director of Social Welfare and Member Secretary, SCPS, Assam for a change in the standard structure of DCPC for the district of Karbi-Anglong through a revised order.

4.8. National Child Labour Project (NCLP): There are no NCLP schools in the district.

4.9. Ineffective probation system:

Although there is a Probation Officer in the district and PO have been assigned to the responsibilities of District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) of District Child Protection Unit on ad-hoc basis but there is a lack of proper mechanism for effective functioning of the probation system. Procedural communication gap has been observed among the PO, Police and Local Government.

4.10. Migration of Children:

Migration in search of livelihoods has been a major problem in the district. Due to poor economic condition the people move to one place from another place. They are mostly migrated from Nagaon, Morigaon, Goalpara, Kamrup etc. Migrated people are mostly staying in Goutam basti in Bokajan subdivision and Panbari, ShitalaBari, Harilal basti near Diphu

railway station. According to the DPO, SSA, migration is prevalent in Schoeng block because during the month of February and March, the people came that place for Sugarcane cultivation. The block is situated between N.C. hills and Karbi Anglong border so that the people from N.C. hills easily came to Karbi Anglong during cultivating time and then they shifted back to the N.C. hills.

4.11. Major Gaps:

- DCPC has not yet been formed.
- No Observation Home and Children's Home for JCL and CNCP respectively under JJ Act;
- There is no SAA working in the districts seems inadequate to facilitate non-institutional care facilities for children under ICPS;
- No CHILDLINE in the district;
- Non/delayed submission of SIR leads to delay in disposal of cases;
- The nearest observation home is Jorhat, which makes it difficult for the poor guardian, especially who live in remote area, to keep contact with their children
- Children are 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 care and support;
- Lack of linkages with essential lateral services for children for example education, health, police, judiciary, services for the special children etc;
- Overall lack of awareness of the community, NGOs and other stakeholders about the role and responsibilities of the Juvenile Justice System and ICPS;
- To address the problems of child labour, the lack of inter-departmental coordination has been observed;
- No intervention programme for the street children, migrant children;
- District Child protection Committee under ICPS is yet to be functional;
- There is lack of protection programme for the street children, child labour, trafficked children, migrant children, CDWs etc;
- There are also 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;

5. Plan of Action for Child Protection under ICPS:

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

1. Creating Protective environment for children under ICPS:			
	Major Activity	Key Actions	Who is responsible
1.1.	Formation of DCPC	Regarding the formation of DCPC, Karbi-Anglong had its DCPC with DC as the Chairperson and the Principal Secretary, KAAC has not been included in the Committee. The matter may be referred to the Director of Social Welfare and Member Secretary, SCPS, Assam for	SCPS & District Administration & KAAC

		a change in the standard structure of DCPC for the district of Karbi-Anglong.	
1.2.	Completion of recruitment of staff	Negotiate with SCPS	SCPS
1.3.	Orientation of Police on child protection issues as part of DCPC.	Negotiate with the State & District Police Department	DCPC
1.4.	Establishment of new institutions for CNCP and JCL for both Boys & Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize credible NGOs to run Children Homes Identify Land / building for initiation of Observation Homes to be run by the Govt. 	SCPS
1.5.	Establishment of CHILDLINE.	Contact CHILDLINE India Foundation and its regional Office at Kolkata, AB-15, Salt lake, Sector-I, Kolkata - 700064, West Bengal for initiating CHILDLINE in Karbi Anglong . The report of the Need Assessment and the Street Children Survey conducted by JPISC, may be considered as a rationale for initiating CHILDLINE in the district.	CIF, SCPS, DCPC
1.6.	Services for children with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of all NGOs working in the field of disability. Implementing Schemes for the disabled children with support from Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. 	SCPS, DCPC, MSJ &E, Commissioner, Disability, NGOs
1.7.	Children affected by HIV/AIDS to initiated with immediate effect	Negotiate with the Health Department to covers the children under ICTC Programme.	SCPS, DCPC, Assam SACS, NGOs
1.8.	Organize programmes for the victim of trafficking, migrant child labor / children of migrant laborers;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate with the labour department to rescue children engaged in hazardous occupations and the migrant children to cover them under NCLP Programme. Initiate AWWs, SSKs in vulnerable pockets like the Tea Gardens, Brick Kilns, Border Areas to provide education and health care services to the children 	DCPC, Labour Dept., ICDS
1.9.	Establishment of Open Shelter programme for street and working children through NGOs.	Open Shelter through NGOs may be initiated under ICPS in Karbi Anglong.	SCPS, DCPC
1.10	Establishment of District Drug Detoxification	Implementation of Schemes under DDRC of Ministry of Social Justice &	MSJ & E, SCPS, DCPC, Health Dept.,

	Centre for children.	<p>Empowerment, Govt. of India through credible NGOs may be initiated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcoholism is widespread in the tea gardens. It is the women and children who are bearing the burnt of the alcoholism related abuses. There needs to be a sustained campaign against alcoholism & gambling linking them with gender violence 	NGOs
1.11	Establishing web enabled tracking system for missing children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with NIC to initiate a missing Children Portal to track all Missing Children and pour information with the DCPC & Police. • Training of functionaries on the process of uploading information 	SCPS, DCPC, NIC
1.12	Strengthening the functioning of Statutory Bodies under JJ System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize awareness activities in schools, colleges, hospitals and other public places on child protection and the role of JJS to give visibility to these bodies. ▪ Organize training programme for the members of CWC / JJB at the district level. ▪ Giving information to all BDOs of the district about the role and function of the justicing bodies under the Act to ensure greater visibility of these bodies. ▪ District officials to take responsibility to network with other service providers like Support NGOs, ICDS, Drug Counseling Centers, Police, ICDS, GRP, RPF, District Information office, facilities for the challenged children, Health Department and other related offices/organizations for effective functioning of CWC and JJB. ▪ POs should be allowed to concentrate more on JJS instead of engaging themselves in administrative activities pursued by the DSWOs. ▪ Strengthen Infrastructural support for CWC & JJB. 	SCPS, DCPC, NIPCCD, JPISC, UNICEF
1.13	Stronger mechanism for Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation	Apart from the routine monitoring by DCPC, a Monitoring Committee at the district level under the chairmanship of	SCPS, DCPC

		DC & with other professionals may be formed to strengthen the Monitoring Activities.	
1.14	The newly set up SAA needs to initiate non-institutional care services e.g. Sponsorship, Foster Care;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize awareness / campaign in remote areas on the procedure for Adoption. Initiate drive against Illegal Adoption. Develop linkages with Health department to arrest sale of babies Identify families who are in need of sponsorship support to continue education for their children. Identify families for Foster Care. 	DCPC, NGOs, Health Dept, SARA, CARA
2	Dealing with Migrant Children		
2.1	Mapping the gamut, nature & problems of migrant Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District authorities should survey families who have migrated in search of work or for any other reasons; District authorities should immediately issue cards / documents that entitles migrant/potential migrant families to civil supplies. Migrant families should be given priority to provide employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS; Migrant families should be given BPL cards to facilitate their access to poverty reduction schemes; Arrange Education through SSK / MSK for the migrant Children. Organize Sponsorship support to vulnerable families to arrest migration of children. Organize Crèche, AWW, SSK, programmes under NRHM in vulnerable pockets to arrest migration of children. 	DCPC, Recognized Research Institution.
3	Prevent children being separated from families		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District authorities should initiate a birth registration drive, and ensure that children have a form of legal identity. CWC should be assigned to cover areas where children affected by natural disaster; CWCs and district authorities must 	DCPC, Labour Dept., NGOs, Management of Tea Gardens, Police Dept.

		<p>pay particular attention to children who are separated from their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government personnel must ensure that separated or unaccompanied children have access to the same emergency care and services as other children. • District Authorities must pay special attention to the health, nutrition, education and psycho-social needs of children out of family care. 	
4	Anti-trafficking Activities:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate Bridge Course Centres, Remedial Coaching (RC) centres and Vocational Training units in source areas in partnership with other community based organizations. Formation of Anti Trafficking Committee (ATC) in village level ▪ Motivate youth organization for ensuring child protection rights; ▪ Life skills training for adolescent girls; ▪ Bridge Course Centres through SSA may be formed at GP level to bridge the gap for drop outs and make arrangements for their mainstreaming; ▪ Provision for Vocational Training for adolescents based on the interest and considering the viability of each trade in collaboration with District Industries Centre, RVTL, and Professional Vocational Training institute. ▪ Dissemination of information about child marriage, child labour, child trafficking and other harmful practices through leaflets & brochures, banners, Hoardings, Cinema/Cable TV slides in different forums / platforms on the issue. ▪ Organise Street corners and exhibition stalls in various fairs at the village level; ▪ Formation of Child Protection Committee at the block, village/ward level; ▪ Organize Self Help Groups with the 	Police, SSM, ICDS, NGOs,

		<p>village women to initiate economic enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization of Mondal Level Officials, Village headman, teachers, youth clubs, district officials on the vices of trafficking of children for labour including domestic labour, sexual exploitation etc. ▪ Form Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and activate SJPU in each Police Station. ▪ Inclusion of child protection issues in training for teacher, Panchayat Education Committee, Anganwadi Worker, ANM & ASHA worker should be mandatory ▪ The Anganwadi centres should act like Child Protection Units to spread awareness on trafficking related issues to parents, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups ▪ School Sensitisations programmes need to be organised to address evils of trafficking and also to form children's group for their increased participation in anti-trafficking campaign ▪ Sensitization and training programmes for judicial officials, law enforcement personnel (police, immigration, border control, customs officials, medical professionals / personnel and labour inspectors) and other concerned government officials on the issues like child protection, trafficking, child labour, child marriage etc. These training and sensitization programmes could be organized in conjunction with the Dept. of Home Affairs, Social Welfare, Labour etc. 	
5	Training, Capacity Building, Networking and Advocacy:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of SAA on Alternative Care. • Orientation of Block level stakeholders - police, judiciary welfare, Education, civil society 	DCPC, SCPS, NGOs, Education Dept.,

		<p>on ICPS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy campaign to include campaign on family planning. Large family size is one of the key reasons for loose familial linkage and being engulfed in the vicious cycle of poverty. • Special campaign on child marriage to be undertaken in minority belts and areas dominated by the tea tribes. • People's knowledge about various Government schemes/programmes like self-employment, wage employment, housing etc. is quite poor. IEC materials and leaflets on various Government schemes should be prepared and distributed through the SHGs / Youth Groups / CBOs / CPUs etc. • Extensive use of IEC materials focusing on child rights, legal aspects of trafficking, profile of the agents, provisions of law especially concerning child domestic workers (to be targeted in urban areas) and most importantly the gender factors associated with trafficking. • Periodic training of all functionaries under JJ System, e.g. CWC, JJB, SCPS, SJPU members needs to be organized to develop their functional knowledge about child rights and legal procedures. 	
6	Managing Disaster Affected Children:		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District authorities must ensure emergency service provisions during natural disaster, mainly flood, to cover health, food and nutrition and education in areas namely, Hamren subdivision and Bagori, Mandubi, 	<p>DCPC, Disaster Management Dept., ICDS, Health Dept., Village Headman, NGOs</p>

		<p>Gobin Rongphar etc;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate people to develop their own disaster preparedness plans and adopt them to develop policies and practices. • Mother and child care, ICDS services, the supply of baby food and milk to be provided on emergency basis, • During flood school children are the most affected and fall pray to child labour and child trafficking so the authorities be more sensitive on the issues related to children in Flood situation; • Standard sanitation, hygiene and clean drinking water for children, lactating and pregnant women need to be ensured by the local authorities. • An information outlet must be set-up to cater community's information need, it will help them to assess government's schemes they are eligible for in a hassle free and un-braided way. • Preventive strategies need to be implemented to contain or avoid child trafficking and migration during the emergency situation. • Bring about ownership of community in relief process; community can be involved in the actual conduct and planning of distribution and need assessments. • Coordination among the government and NGOs are sometimes found wanting, hence, coordination with local NGOs / CBOs is to be developed for distribution work to prevent duplication of relief work and uneven distribution. 	
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