

Comparative Study on Growing Issues of Children under various Government Departments with Intervention in Cachar District of Assam

H. K. Dev. Mahanta¹, Ruli Daulagupu²

²Assistant Planning Officer, O/O. of the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, Silchar, Unnayan Bhawan, Planning and Development Branch, Silchar, Cachar, Assam. PIN – 788001, India

Abstract: *Children being the most vulnerable section of society are more susceptible to physical, sexual and psychological abuses. Children have the right to live and they can develop physically and mentally in a healthy environment. There are growing developmental issues and challenges in protecting the rights of children in Assam and Cachar is not an exception. People will be able to identify these schemes being released by the Govt. from time to time and take full advantage of them, welfare schemes for children for implementation through Govt. departments so that these benefits can reach to the people living in every corner of the District. The report is the product of a collaborative effort involving the District Administration, Labour Department, Educational Department, Sarba Siksha Abhiyan, Child Welfare Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Childline etc.*

Key words:- Govt. schemes, Education, Child Labour, Community Involvement.

1. Introduction

Children of today are citizen of tomorrow. Every child is entitled to acquire a name and a Nationality. Childhood is a critical time for safe and healthy human development, because children are in growing stage, they have special characteristics and need in terms of physical, cognitive and behavioural development and growth that must taken in to consideration.

Education is the medium for sustaining social cohesion and order, and for the transmission of skills and knowledge across generation. It influences children to obey, respond and become skilful without threatening the existing social order. In other words, it ensures the integration of children in society. At the same time, it equips the children with the know-how to win over their environment. Education in developing nation, in addition to preparing students for employment and orienting them to the ethics and values, is also seen as a means for upward social mobility (White, 1996).

According to Doftrou (2004) education has a direct link to child labour because child labour is a symptom of a faulty/deprived educational system. This link is not a difficult one to accept given that in those societies where education has been democratized and made accessible to more marginalized families, child labour is rare to nonexistent. This is so, in part, because all or almost children of school age in these societies are in school and so are less vulnerable to exploitation. In societies where education is out of reach for many, children become willing agents for supplementing family income (Ukommi, 2010).

2. Justification

Government departments working with children visualize planned approach so that rights and facilities for growth in right perspective are taken care through National polices and

programmers, along with nuanced responses at the District and Block Levels taking care of specificities and strength of each region. In order to touch every child, it seeks a deeper penetration to communities and households and expects that the ground experiences gathered at the field are taken into consideration by all the authorities at the higher level. Thus, the department sees an indispensable role for the District, sound institution- building processes, respect for decentralization at the local bodies and community level and larger societal concern for children and their well-being. Tools for eradication of child labour and awareness generation on child rights have been designed after serious thoughts and ideas discussed in the appropriate platforms. New strategies particularly in developing countries have been testes and policy adopted, where community participation, continous research and development have been stressed. Despite the attempts made the outcome of such efforts in the developing nations are not seen very encouraging.

The present study entitled “**Comparative Study on Growing Issues of Children under various Govt. Departments with intervention in Cachar District of Assam**” has been undertaken with a view to make aware about the Government department working with children for their welfare and study the causes which affect eradication of child labours need to protect child labour from exploitation and from being subjected to carry out the present study has been designed with the following objectives:

1. To enlighten the government polices and its implementation /enforcement.
2. To explore enforcement of Legislation and Education Policies to protect Children from violence.
3. To make eco-friendly with the Stake-Holders, NGO and Community etc.
4. To achieve effective Co-ordination of Departmental Policy and its implementation amongst the various department.

3. Methods

The Dist. of Cachar is situated in Southernmost part of the State Assam having 17,36,119 population. Often referred to the gateway of other North Eastern States like Mizoram, Manipur, and Tripura. The present study was carried out in Cachar Dist. of Assam. Sample size is 15 blocks namely Silchar Dev. Block, Sonai Dev. Block, Salchapra Dev. Block, Borkhola Dev. Block, Binnakandi Dev. Block, Banskandi Dev. Block, Rajabazar Dev. Block, Udharbond Dev. Block, Palonghat Dev. Block, Narsingpur Dev. Block, Tapang Dev. Block, Barjalenga Dev. Block, Kalain Dev. Block, Katigora Dev. Block, Lakhipur Dev. Block and 5 Nos of

Revenue Circle Offices namely Silchar, Sonai, Lakhipur, Udharbond, Katigora Circle and 2 Nos. of Subdivisions i.e. Silchar and Lakhipur. Govt. Deptt. namely Labour, SSA, Integrated Child Protection Scheme and NGOs were purposively selected to carry out the study. With the help of concerned Officers, Dist. Probation Officer, ICPS, Programmer, SSA, Cachar, Labour inspector, Field Level Staff, Senior Asstt. and City Coordinator, Childline were selected which were easily accessible and also considered as a respondent to carry out the investigation. Data were collected with help of structured proforma by the Personal Interview Method and analysed the performance of works by comparing the years. Collected Data were regularly discussed /Reviewed on 4th day of every month of the District Development Committee Meeting. Necessary modification in the proforma were made after pre-testing it on a group of Officers/Office Staff from non-sampled area.

(1) Activities Of Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

Findings Source: Smti. S.R. Palit

Table No. 1 District Child Probation Officer, ICPS, Cachar.

A	Constitution of CWCs	2013	2014
1	Number of Child Welfare Committees constituted	1	1

B	Pendency of Cases	2013	2014
1	Number of CNCP Cases. (Children in need of Care and Protection)	20	21
2	Number of CNCP Cases carried presented to the CWC	20	21
3	Number of CNCP disposed	18	15
4	Cases pending	2	6

C	Details of Disposal of Cases	2013	2014
1	Number of Children restored to their family	12	7
2	Number of Children sent to their Children's Home	2	2
3	Number of Children sent to SAA (Specialized Adoption Agency)	3	4
4	Number of Children sent to other Districts	-	2
5	Number of Children sent to other States	-	-
6	Any other, give details	1	fled from the Centre.

D	Number of Children declared "Free for Adoption"	2013	2014		
1	Cases pending for declaring a child "Free for Adoption"	2	6		
	Less than 3 Months	3-4 Months	4-8 Months	8-12 Months	More than 12 Months
	✓				

It is seen from the Table No.1 that 1 no. of child welfare committee has been constituted as per Govt. Norms and is fully functional in the District. Under the Committee Pendency of cases 20 Nos. of CNCP Cases found during the year 2013 and 21 Nos. of Cases in 2014 and all the Cases have been presented to the CWC. in connection with disposal of cases 18 Nos. of Cases have been disposed during the year 2013 and 15 Nos. in 2014 out of which 2 Nos. and 6 Nos. of Cases are left pending for disposal in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

Under the disposal Category, 12 Nos and 7 Nos of Children have been restored to their families in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. Regarding sending Children to Children Home and Adoption Centre 2 Nos, 2 Nos., 3 Nos. and 4 Nos. in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively and 2 Nos. of Children have been sent to other Districts in 2014. Out of 18 Nos. of disposed Cases, 1 No. has fled from the Centre.

Total 2 Nos. and 6 Nos. of Cases pending less than 3 Months in connection with Children declared for "Free for Adoption" in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

(2) Activities Of Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

Findings Source: Smti. S.R. Palit

Table 2: District Child Probation Officer, ICPS, Cachar.

A	Pendency of Cases	2013	2014
1	Number of Cases	111	96
2	Number of New Cases presented to the JJBs	111	96
3	Number of Cases disposed	89	56

4	Cases pending.	22	40	
	Less than 4 Months	4-8 Months	8-12 Months	More than 12 Months
	-	✓	-	-

B	Details of Cases Disposed during the quarter	2013	2014
1	Number of Children discharged to family	39	50
2	Number of Children allowed to go home after advice/admonition	40	6
3	Number of Children directed to go for Counseling.	Nil	1
4	Number of Children directed to perform Community Service	-	-
5	Number of Children to pay fine	-	-
6	Number of Children directed to be released on probation for good conduct	-	-
7	Number of Children released on Bail	-	-
8	Number of Children transferred to Place of Safety	-	-
9	Number of Children sent to Special Homes	10	-
10	Any other, give details	-	-

C	Sitting of JJBs during the quarter	2013	2014
1	Total Number of Sittings of JJBs expected to be held	60	60
2	Number of Sittings of all JJBs held	25	21

In connection with progress of activities under JJB, 111 Nos. of Pendency cases during the year 2013 and 2014 96 nos. where all the cases have been presented to the JJBs. Out of received cases, 89 Nos. and 56 Nos. of Juvenile Children were disposed in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. 22 Nos. and 40 Nos. of Pending cases since last 4-8 Months have been found in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. In connection with Disposal of Cases, 39 Nos. and 50 Nos. of Children have been discharged to their families in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. After advice, 40 Nos. and 6 Nos. of Children were allowed to go home in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively. 10 Nos. of Children have been sent to Special Home in year 2013.

As regards to Sitting of JJBs, 25 Nos. and 21 Nos. of Sittings were held in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

4. Discussion

The progress of work under child welfare committee and juvenile justice board are highlighted for the year 2013 and 2014 for this study. District Level Committee has been constituted under District Child Probation Officer, ICPS Cachar, Silchar. A Committee has been constituted to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection as well as to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights. Data were collected from field level staff and to make authenticity the District Level Quarterly Meetings are carried regularly under the Chairmanship of District Collector. In addition to rise of unrestrained situations as intimated by the police personnel, district administration, stakeholders, public, NGO etc. over phone immediate actions are taken from time to time. Child rescued from hazardous occupation, brothel, abusive family or other such exploitative situation must be produced before the CWC who will conduct an enquiry to ensure optimum rehabilitation with minimal damage to the child. Children in need care and protection are sent directly to the Children Home, Residential Bridge Course, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Nibedita Nari Sangstha by the CWC that passes order for their rehabilitation, restoration and social

integration. Juvenile Justice Board and CWC laid emphasis on strengthening the support structure and reduce their vulnerability in difficult circumstances. In Cachar district one children home namely "Woodichie" is fully functioning.

Every child whether a boy or girl irrespective of age has the right to live with dignity. They have the right to have a say in all decisions. They are to be listened and his or her opinion should be taken seriously (CRIN, 2002).

Juvenile Child (a person who has not completed 18 years of age) is in need of care and protection in matters of conflict with law ie who is alleged to have committed an offence.

A Juvenile Justice Board has been constituted in the District to deal with matters concerning children conflict with law. Juvenile accused for a crime and detained for a crime are brought before the Juvenile Justice Board under the Act and provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and children are not to be taken to a regular Court. The purpose of a separate Court is for the purpose of Socio Legal Rehabilitation and reformation not punishment. The counseling of the child is important to restrain the child from criminal activity through understanding. During Study, it was observed that Children in need of special attention in Cachar District are:

1. Homeless Children (Pavement dwellers, displaced/evicted, refugees etc.)
2. Migrant Children.
3. Street Children.
4. Orphaned or abandoned children.
5. Working children.
6. Children of prostitutes.
7. Trafficked children.
8. Children affected by natural disasters.
9. Children affected by HIV/AIDS.
10. Children sufferings from terminal diseases.
11. Disabled children.

Children have a right to be provided with a good standard of living, education and services, health care and a right to play. These include access to schooling, a balanced diet and a warm bed to sleep in. They also have a right to be protected from neglect, abuse, discrimination and exploitation (CRC, 2006).

(3) Out Of School Children

FINDINGS SOURCE : Shri M.K. Nath,
 Table No. 3 DEEO cum DMC, Cachar &
 Shri Prasenjit Paul,
 Programmer, SSA, Cachar.

School Category	Enrolment as per Unified DISE 2014			Enrolment as per Unified DISE 2013		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lower Primary	112461	108245	220706	126388	117667	244055
Upper Primary	49164	49685	98849	87700	82709	170409

Year 2014	AGE GROUP	BOYS	GIRLS	Total
DROP OUT	6	80	100	180
DROP OUT	7-10	909	764	1673
DROP OUT	11-14	934	785	1719
Total	6-14.	1923	1649	3572
NEVER ENROLLED	6	116	116	232
NEVER ENROLLED	7-10	438	346	784
NEVER ENROLLED	11-14	210	207	417
Total	6-14.	764	669	1433
Total Out of School Children	6-14	2687	2318	5005
Year 2013	AGE GROUP	BOYS	GIRLS	Total
DROP OUT	6-10	1015	835	1850
DROP OUT	11-14	761	650	1411
Total	6-14.	1776	1485	3261
NEVER ENROLLED	6-10	452	357	809
NEVER ENROLLED	11-14	203	165	368
Total	6-14.	655	522	1177
Total Out of School	6-14	2431	2007	4438

It reveals from the table 3 that total number of boys & girls enrolled under SSA is 244055 during the year 2013 and it is declined at 220706 in 2014 under the lower primary category. As regards to upper primary category it is noticed that during the year 2013, 170409 nos. of boys and girls have been enrolled and in 2014, the enrollment has decreased to 98849 as per DISE Survey. Regarding total number of out of school children in the district 5005 (boys 2687, girls 2318) considering the Drop-out and never enrolled at different ages mentioned in the Table covering Boys and Girls during the year 2014 and during the year 2013, 4438(boys 2431, 2007 girls) total out of school children respectively.

India is the sadly home to the largest number of child laborers in the world. The census 2001 found an inverse in

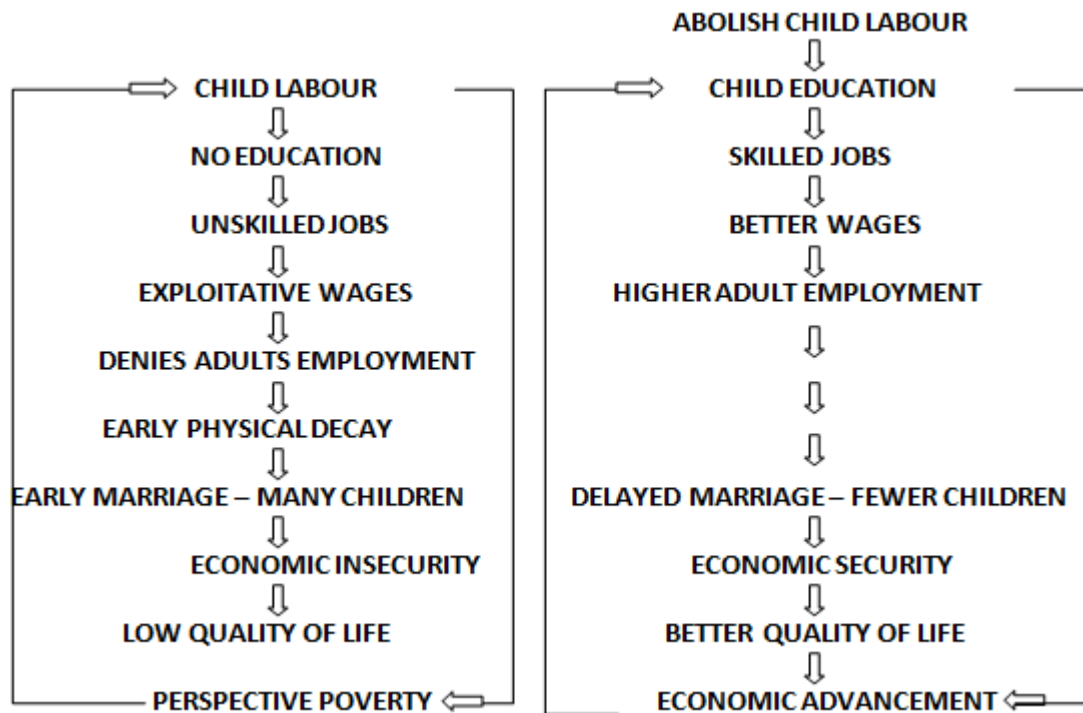
the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.59 million in 2001. It is assumed that a significant no of OSC are transformed in child labour and they were engaged in organized and unorganized sectors. It was strongly felt that children who work and attend school could have some disadvantage compared to school children who are not engaging in work. Early marriage of Tea garden root and minority areas, sibling to be taken up by the adolescents in the back ward areas are the cause of dropout. Never enrolled and drop out children have been covered under Anganwadi Centres, Education Guarantee Scheme, Residential bridge course, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalya and formal LP School etc.

Causes of Child Labour

Most common problems seen in the District for increased growth of child labour are as follows:

Lack of education opportunities, over population, gender inequality, increased abused of children, depreciation in wages, ineffective enforcement of the legal provisions pertaining to Child Labour, unemployment of elders, haphazard growth of slum areas due to industrialization and urbanization,, migration of people from Bangladesh.

Both male and female child employment has increased in almost every Industry. Children work under exploitative conditions in Small Workshops or Private Homes for Low Wages, engaging in Brick Klin Industry; children break stones into small pieces and carry explosives. Only for transport storage and communication has female employment declined.



The use of child labour is very prevalence in India and the cause is deep rooted with poverty. UNICEF India has estimated 28 million children aged five to fourteen involved in work (UNICEF, 2011). The incidence of working children in India are engaged in hazardous occupations such as factories manufacturing diamonds, fireworks, silk and carpets, glass and bricks(Waghamode & Kalyan, 2013).

As per RTE norms Right to Education for all children means quality, equality and no discrimination. Children belonging to disadvantaged group, disabled child, weaker section are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing Elementary Education on any ground and also provide free compulsory Education to every child in the age group of 6 to 14 yrs.

Betcherman et al. (2004) assumed that school need improving through quality teaching and learning. It is somehow very important that each country provides educational policies to increase education amongst children. Bhat (2011) emphasized that compulsory educational legislation can help children to attend school and tackle child labour, the policy programme regarding child labour must provide fee good quality and compulsory education to working children in poor regions. Bhat meant that quality education for children up to fifteen years should be provided. This is how the flow of children into the labour market can be reduced by providing working children and former working children with educational opportunities (Bhat, 2011).

(4) Major Activities Under Labour Department

Findings Source: D. Sharma,
 Table No. 4 Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Cachar,
 & P.K. Malakar,
 Labour Inspector, Cachar.

A	Implementation of Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 in the District of Cachar	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	No. of Inspections carried out	441	603
2	No. of Cases detected/rescued	12	01
3	Bo. Of Prosecution launched before the C.J.M., Cachar	25	01
4	No. of Children sent to Shelter Home	12	Nil
5	No. of Children sent back to their parents	08	01
6	No. of Employers from whom compensation @ Rs. 20,000/- realized	04	Nil
7	Total amount realized and deposited in Child Rehabilitation-cum Welfare Fund in SBI, New Silchar Branch	Rs. 80,000/-	Nil

It is evident from the Table 4 that Total No. of Inspections carried out = 441 during the year 2013 and has increased to 603 during the year 2014. As regards detection/rescued cases = 12 Nos during the year 2013 and decreased to 1 No. 12 Nos of Child Labour mainstreamed during the year 2013. Out of 12 No. 4 No. were sent to Shelter Home(2 No. sent to Residential bridge course under SSA. 1 no sent to District Social Welfare Deptt. and another 1 No. sent to Woodichie NGO and 8 No sent back to their parents as requested).

About the child labour prosecution 25 no of cases during the year 2013 have been filed before the Hon'ble CJM, Cachar and as per Supreme Court Judgment Rs. 80,000/- realized as

compensation from 4 employers (Rs. 20,000/- each) offending in construction of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Central Act, 61 of 1986) and 9 no of cases referred to Bakijai for recovery of Compensation among of civil liability. It is a result of the collective effort made by the Labour Department, District Level Force Committee that can contribute to the progressive elimination of Child Labour. It is also, the intense co-operation amongst the Officers concerned that can synchronize positive results in the direction of eliminating Child Labour gradually from the District.

Child labour refers to any work that harm children mentally, physically Socially or that interferes with their schooling, that deprives them with the opportunity to attend school or that makes them combine school and working. According to International labour organization (ILO) poverty is the greatest cause of behind child labour the child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that harmful to their Physical and mental development

Child Labour remains one of the most provocative and controversial challenge facing the world at the beginning of the 21st Century, furthermore child labour close links to poverty, lack of education, poor health, and gender in equalities highlight the need for broad based social and economic Progress.

It envisages the strict enforcement of the provisions of Child Labour (Provision and Regulation) Act 1986 and Bonded labour a System (Abolition) Act 1976 a District and Block level task force committee have been constituted under the Chairmanship of DC, Cachar(at Dist. Level) and BDO (at Block Level) with an aim to identify children being employed as Child Labourers, Bonded Labourers and also to secure all such children and ensure that they attended full time formal school.

(5) Activities of Childline

Findings Source: Shri Tirtha Sankar Chakraborty

Table 5: City Co-ordinator, Childline, Cachar

Child Labour Mainstreamed	24	20	49
Missing	9	9	18
Child Abuse/Sexual Abuse	10	4	14
Medical Help	2	11	13
Child Help	1	6	7
Child in Conflict with Law	15	1	16
Shelter	14	12	26
Restoration	17	18	35
Referral from other CHILDLINE	14	15	29
TOTAL	106	96	207

It is evident from the Table 5 that 24 nos. of child labours were prosecuted and has decreased to 20 Nos. during the year 2014.

10 Nos. and 4 Nos. of Children were abused sexually during the year 2013 and in 2014 respectively.

In Medical Ground, 2 Nos. and 11 Nos. of Children were helped.

1 No. and 6 Nos. of Children were helped during the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

15 Nos. and 1 No. of Children found in conflict with Law in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

14 Nos. and 12 Nos. of Children have been provided Shelter in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

17 Nos. and 18 Nos. of Children were restored in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively and

14 Nos. and 15 Nos. of Children were referred from other CHILDLINE in the year 2013 and 2014 respectively.

In this context mention may be made to the activities of "Childline 1098", which is a 24 hours Emergency Outreach Service for Children, who need of care and protection.

In order to sensitize the general public on the importance of eliminating child labour, a Childline Advisory committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector, Cachar. Any issues relating to child may be contacted by public in 1098 Toll Free number, which has been activated since 2013. The "Child line" take up any issues on Child Rights, Child Labour, Missing/Kidnapping Cases and provide re-habilitation and care with the help of police Personnel.

The message of Childline has been given publicity through AIR, Cinema Halls, Doordarshan and embossing logo of Childline has been started in the Office envelope.

The Story of Children rescued by CHILDLINE

Case ID No. 3842-1-32

Imon Mia

Sex:- Male

Age:- 13 Years

Date of Case filed:- 26.03.2013

Case:- Child Conflict with Law

The case relates to entry of one Bangladeshi boy named Imon Mia. Age- 13 years illegally into Indian Territory without any valid document along with 3 (three) adults into Karimganj District. The Juvenile Justice Board of Karimganj District had given an order to send them back to Bangladesh. After JJB decision, Karimganj SP had to give temporary shelter to the child and due to absence of Children home or Shelter Home in Karimganj it was difficult for him to give temporary shelter. The Superintendent of Police Karimganj took up the issue on 26th March, 2013 evening with DC Cachar. The DC Cachar took up the issue with Childline, Imon Mia was taken to Children home (Woodwichee) thereafter.

Child Rights are

Right to Participation: A child has a right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly as per the age and maturity of the child.

Right to Protection: Right to protect from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home and elsewhere as well as prevention, intervention and re-habilitation.

Right to Development: Children have the right to emotional, mental and physical development through proper

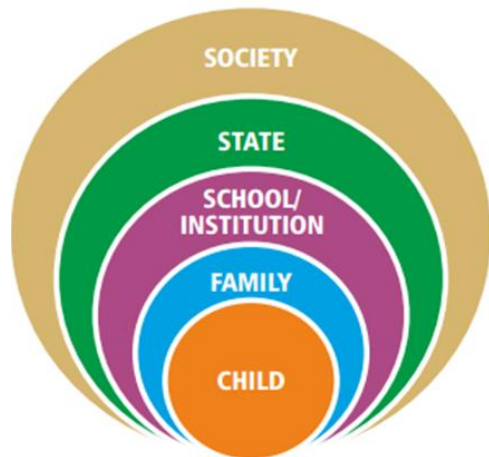
support system, education and recreations, play and nutrition.

Right to Survival: Right to minimum standard of food, shelter and clothing and the right to live with dignity.

Normative Framework to Sensitize the People For the Welfare of Children

- Emphasis to be given on operational guideline for convergence along with Plan of Action and focus on more specific contexts of child labour.
- Budget to be increased for strengthening child tracking systems.
- Joint Review Mission to be increased by social auditing of implementation of schemes and follow-up, Public hearing for effective implementation, Engagement of Media for public accountability and increased efficiency of data management and reporting systems.
- Capacity Building of police personnel for ensuring child friendly environment, adequate budgetary provisions to be made.
- NGOs/ Activists/ Individuals Organize awareness programs for NGOs on Juvenile Justice System.
- Awareness Campaign to be conducted regularly on public places like railway Station, Bus Station, market etc. and opt for a specific month for Awareness Campaign in every year.
- Focus to be given on Enforcement of Laws, Joint Drive and Inspections Mechanism.
- District Children Cell to be constituted like Women Cell.
- Every Citizen should know the Child Right and Laws.
- Setting up of special Schools for Child Workers with a provision of Vocational Education Training.
- Child Counseling Centre to be opened.
- Child Protection Group to be formed in every Block/G.P./Village Level.
- Raised money through NGO for providing support to the victims.
- Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- Foster collaboration among Community Group working on violence prevention.
- Use the different forms of Mass Media to communicate Child Rights messages.
- Must ensure that Children attended full time formal school.
- Community mobilization.
- Moral education.

CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM



A child lives within the broader confines of a society. Child Development is very important for the overall development of the Society and the best way to develop national Human Resource is to take care of Child. Crimes against children occur within homes, schools, institutions and the state itself, whose responsibility it is to house, educate and empower children. Education plays a vital role in transforming a society by making its children more aware, open minded and independent. Schools and other institutions that provide education therefore, are vital in the role they play in creating a nurturing environment for children where they can learn their core values and define their initial behaviours to a sustainable society.

Limitations

1. The present study was confined to only one district.
2. The time bound programme of the study and the limit of resources for carrying out the study was another limitation of the research.
3. The study was conducted based on the activities of concerned Department.

Diagram Showing Various Government Departments Involved In Connection with Child Labour

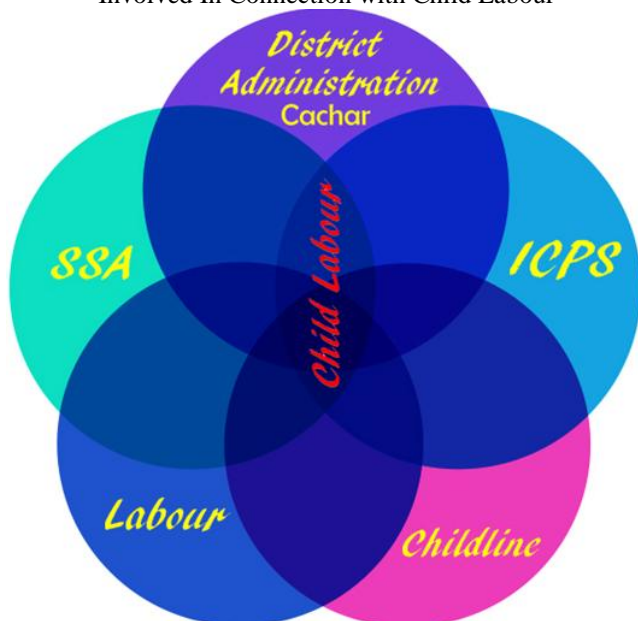
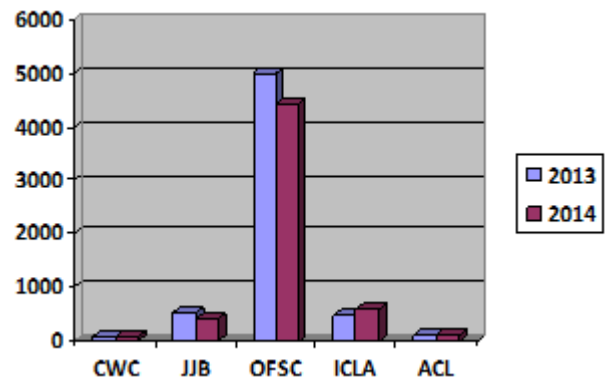


Chart Showing the Comparison of Works under Various Departments in the Year 2013 and 2014



CWC = Child Welfare Committee, JJB = Juvenile Justice Board, OFSC = Out of School Children, ICLA = Implementation of Child Labour Act (P&R) 1986 in Cachar District, ACL = Activities Of Childline.

5. Acknowledgement

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6. Conclusion

Govt. polices aimed at Paramount importance of the child. Child Labour, Child Abuse to be successfully controlled and eventually eradicated, the formulization and implementation of well articulated and comprehensive policies that will improve access to school, enrich curriculum content, raise the income level of household and enhance the general well being of the family. Several steps are being taken to engender cognizance for ending discrimination, violence, right of children, role of society, engaging with NGO to engender an environment of society for security of children to encourage them to take advantage of free and compulsory education. Making people aware of the child rights Schemes/polices, empowering them and helping them to fight for their rights is the only way to ensure that. Govt. continues to perform its duties effectively and efficiently.

Steps in this direction need to get actions in more focused and concentrated manner to achieve our goal.

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