

**CITIZEN'S REPORT ON
STATE OF "RIGHTS OF THE CHILD" IN ORISSA
2007-08**



**ORISSA ALLIANCE ON CRC
(CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD)**

OACRC -an alliance of child rights advocates , groups and networks

**IN THE LOVING MEMORY OF
DR. PRAFULLA CH. DASH,
FORMER DIRECTOR-STATE LABOUR
INSTITUTE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR &
EMPLOYMENT
GOVT. OF ORISSA**

**HE REMAINS IMMORTAL AMONG THE
CHILDREN &
CHILD RIGHTS ADVOCATES FOR HIS
TIMELY CONTRIBUTION FOR BRINGING
TOTALITY
TO THIS REPORT.**

**WE OFFER OUR DEEPEST GRATITUDE &
DEDICATE THIS REPORT TO HIM.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are happy to bring out this "Citizens Report on the State of the Rights of Child in Orissa 2007-08". Efforts have been made through this report to identify issues related to violation of child rights, existing laws and legislations to best protect the rights of the child, development/welfare programmes implemented by the government agencies and the civil society organization, gaps in the policies and significant case studies highlighting the plight of the children across the state and also some pioneering interventions made by the civil society organizations. The report has also highlighted the gaps and inadequacies in implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child at the state level and the articles and provisions made in the UNCRC. We therefore, take this opportunity to congratulate all those who participated in the entire process and contributed significantly to give a meaningful shape to this report.

We are greatly indebted to the young children those who participated in the Regional and State level workshops and shared their experiences on violation of their rights and opportunities offered for their growth apart from presenting their expectations from the society at large. The Alliance partners and the participants deserve special thanks for their support and cooperation in organizing the Regional and State level workshops in different parts of the state.

We express our appreciation and thankfulness to the departments in the government like W&CD,OPEPA,OSCW, Department of Labour for enabling our access to the rich amount of information and datas available with them.

While physical contribution was vital it could not have been possible to reach this height without the financial support from UNICEF. We are deeply honoured with their confidence in us for carrying out such a massive exercise and hence offering gratitude for their support might go short of words.

We are also thankful to Sadrak Omol, State Representative ,UNICEF, Orissa for his support in the process.

We are thankful to Lalatendu Acharya, Devjit Mitra and Prasun Sen who had been one among the pioneers in bringing out the process with his creative thoughts and initiations.

We are thankful to Devjit Mitra, Prasun Sen, Ambika Nanda,Devi Kalyani, Alok Rath Subas Ray and Laxmi Narayan Nanda for their participation in the process and enrich the quality of the report with their valuable suggestions.

Some people need to create his new world with the new ways of thought and perceptions for carrying out such movements. We are highly moved with the amount of visionary initiation made by the members of the core committee like Kasturi Mahapatra,Sneha Mishra, Mahendra Parida, Saila Behera, Harihar Nayak ,Binayak Swain ,Bijay Mahanta ,Bikash Das and Umesh Purohit , enabling this venture to proceed in the right direction.

Words make all the difference for possessing the power to present the thoughts and actions of one and all .Hence the contribution of Biswajit Padhi,Dr.Seba Mahapatra,Dr.Manas Ranjan Debta,Sasank Padhi,Debasis Rath,Sudhir Sawat and Pramod Acharya needs no introduction to describe their insightful thoughts and contributions in making this report possible. We are thankful to them.

Children had their voice heard in this report .But making this possible could not have been an easier task without the support of Jyoti Mahapatra,Utpal, Janardhan, Sangram and Ramesh .We are thankful to them for facilitating the child process .

Sai Sudha , developed the formats and guidelines for the regional and state level workshops. Dr. Priyanath Pattayat compiled and prepared the report. Kasinath Jena organized the contents of the report into the desired format. Ch.Santakar gave his touch here and there to make reading the report more appreciable. We are equally thankful to them for carrying out the responsible task.

While talking about the children and their issues it could not have been so effective and realistic without the children offering their voices being heard from different parts of the state. We are grateful to them for having offered their words of concern ,so clear and so vivid.

It would require yet another book of this length and width to add all the names of persons and institutions without whose support this report could not have been brought out .We wish if our readers could feel the words of deepest gratitude for all of them whose names are not mentioned here in each parts of the report for their contributions.

Nothing is complete and nothing is the last in any report. The possibilities of mistakes in the information, content and presentations need to be found out for further enriching such reports from time to time. We would be grateful to you if you could be one of those who send us your response in this regard apart from the appreciating words for its development.

With regards
Ranjan Mahanty
Convenor
Orissa Alliance on CRC

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PREFACE

While violation of child rights is systemic and rampant, protection of the rights of child is a daunting task. Despite of good intentions in formulating policies and launching of welfare schemes at the state and national level for the protection and promotion of child rights, violation of child rights have been demonstrated in different forms and manifestations. The civil society organizations have taken enormous challenges to best protect the rights of the child through providing time bound project based services, rejuvenating the spirit of social activism, innovative campaigns, social movements and sustained advocacy. Yet, violation of child right is abysmal.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989 is one of the historical Declarations made by the international community to best protect the rights of the child. The Declaration aims at shaping the future of children by law. The UNCRC urge the state/parties not only to make appropriate laws and legislation but ensure the protection and development of the children through initiating child centered development activities and programmes. The civil society organizations are expected to play the role of a catalyst to ensure the implementation of UNCRC.

This report is prepared with an objective of understanding the state of children and the implementation of UNCRC in Orissa and is expected to be useful as a reference kit for the civil society organization working on the issues of child rights to enhance their knowledge and understanding UNCRC and the sate of children in Orissa in the context of UNCRC. This will also be a tool for capacity building and advocacy for the rights of the child in Orissa. Attempts have been made through this report to highlight the Articles of UNCRC, issues and challenges in Orissa for protection of child rights supported with case studies and narration of effective interventions while giving a note on existing laws and legislations, institutions working for child care, apart from acknowledging the existing child welfare/development programmes and schemes.

This report is a compilation based on secondary information and revealing outcome of the consultations held with the civil society organizations and children. An attempt has been made through this report to make a critical appraisal of implementing rights of the child by the Government, identify the gaps and provide necessary constructive suggestion to ensure greater realization of the rights of children.

While considering the efforts made by the Government for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child; the report has critically examined the efficacy of various laws/legislations and their enforcement in the child cantered developmental schemes and issues. At the same time violation of the rights of the child substantiated with case studies, facts and figures has been documented for reference and necessary action by the Government. The report also draws attention to the Concluding Observation of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child made in its 932nd and 933rd meeting held on 21 January 2004.

The report is divided into two parts.

The first part highlights the background information on UNCRC, brief state profile of Orissa, an introduction of OACRC including the Regional Workshop processes and a Matrix containing the Thematic Area, Corresponding UNCRC Articles, government programs & schemes, civil society interventions and challenges/gaps.

The second part provides a narrative and descriptive summary of the outcome of the Regional Workshops and statistics. This includes 7 sections i.e 1. General Principles 2. Basic Health 3. Civil Rights & Freedom 4. Family Support & Alternative care, 5. Education, Leisure & Cultural Activities 6. Special Protection Measure, 7. Optional Protocol. Each section is further divided into a number of sub-sections i.e current situation, Views of the children, violation of child rights reported by the children, Views of the civil society, violation of child rights reported by the Alliance partners, Good practices-Govt. and civil society-only documented case studies with source and reference and recommendations.

INTRODUCTORY

Background and Context: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child [UNCRC]-1989 is a unique and historical international Declaration on the rights of the child. The Articles enumerated in the Convention document urge the state/parties to contemplate a comprehensive Legal Intervention Strategy that seeks to internalize the provisions of CRC in the system of governance e.g. legislative, judiciary and executive. Civil society making basic needs of the children a normative right in the domestic laws, so that, rights concerning the basic needs could be asserted for protection of best interest of children.

- UN CRC sets forth international standard of child rights and casts an obligation on the state/parties to make laws/legislation as per the country situation.
- The four pillars of child rights i.e survival, protection, development and participation strengthened the legal environment by emphasizing the basic development needs of the children.
- The state/parties are required to report periodically on the progress of the implementation of UN CRC at the country level.

Government of India has ratified the UN CRC in 1992 and thereby obliged to follow the international mandate. The initial progress report has been submitted in 1997 and the Second Periodic Report is submitted in 2001. The Third Periodic Report is due in July 2008. UNCRC encourages and provides opportunity to the civil society organisation to submit an alternative report in every five years revealing the status of the rights of the children in their respective state/countries. The present report is prepared on the status of the rights of the children in Orissa since 2004 till date. The report is the compilation of information and data collected through organising regional Workshops and Child Processes in five different regions representing all 30 district of the state through extensive participation of civil society organisations across the state.

The Orissa Alliance on Rights of the Child (OACRC), a network of over 200 leading child rights organisations and forums is formed in 2007 to create a common platform for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child within the broad framework of the UNCRC. It has been intended to strengthen network on child rights and intensify state level advocacy. It was also envisaged that, the alliance will facilitate debate and discussions on the issues related to violation of child rights and provide opportunities to the alliance partners to share experiences/good practices and learning from each others work exposure. Efforts have been made to involve all concerned stakeholders, CSOs as alternate service providers, to track progress made and ensure accountability & transparency of implementation of Government programmes focused on children.

Process/Methodology: The first state level consultation was held during May-June 2007 with the state level networks to devise the strategy to prepare the Citizens Report on the status of child rights in Orissa and subsequently prepare an alternative report on the implementation of UNCRC in Orissa. A core committee comprising representatives from various networks of organizations and individuals was formed for the overall coordination and preparation of the Citizen's Report on state of rights of the child in Orissa. It was decided that the alliance will hold six regional workshops involving NGO representatives and the children. However, due to various limitations and constraints, only Five Regional workshops could be held. NGO representatives and children from all the 30 districts of the state had taken part in these workshops.

The OACRC has taken services of subject experts to facilitate the Regional workshop and preparation of the Citizens Report. The experts after several rounds of discussions with the core committee had finalized the workshop schedules, guidelines, case study formats and circulated among the NGO partners in advance on the regional workshops. The workshops were conducted in Berhampur(Ganjam), Sambalpur, Balangir, Koraput

and Cuttack [refer table below] involving 30 to 40 adults and 30 children in each workshop. The workshop process was divided into two parts i.e adult process and child process. The adult process focused on 7 thematic areas. However, the children were given 4 pillars of UNCRC (survival, protection, development and participation) to discuss and present their views, share experiences and outline their expectations with subsequent presentations by children and adult groups as per the expectation. As a part of sharing of the experiences, each group had come out with some case studies on violation of child rights and best practices.

The child process was organized through play-way/Joyful methods [games, songs and drawing pictures etc.] Each group had identified the problems while projecting their expectations and presented them in a pictorial form. The child process was very much significant as the children were offered to get involved and be encouraged to come out with issues on violation of child rights. They had come out with some good suggestions. Besides the facilitators supported the groups while carrying out different group exercises. This process of gathering the information was the primary source of information for preparation of the report and also, the first step in this direction.

Details of Regional Workshops

Sl. No	Regional Workshop Venue	Participants Districts	Adult	Children
1	Berhampur, Ganjam	Ganjam, Nayagarh, Boudh, Kandhamal, Gajapati	30	25
2	Bolangir	Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Sonepur	52	27
3	Sambalpur	Sambalpur, Angul, Baragarh, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda	35	32
4	Koraput	Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Raygada	40	16
5	Cuttack	Cuttack, Balasore, Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Khurda	45	30
Total No. of Participants			202	130

Source : Documents of Regional Workshops (OACRC)

The second step of the reporting process involved secondary data collection from the Department of Education, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Women & Child Development, and Department of Labour. Secondary data also collected from different NGOs working on child rights and related issues at the state level. Most of the data were collected from the website of the concerned departments and Libraries of the NGOs. Information extracted from selected news paper cuttings related to child rights, case studies on violation of child rights and reports were obtained from the NGO partners.

The third step of the process included personal interviews with the NGO leaders at the state and district level. The interviews were conducted with the support of some key questions focused on child rights especially on education, child abuse, child labour, livelihood, migration, trafficking and general health services. Their views and concerns were recorded holistically and constructive suggestion along with critical appraisal of the state performance in implementing Child Rights was incorporated in the final report.

Fourth step of the process had begun with compilation and consolidation of the outcome of Regional Workshops and secondary data. The Zero Draft Report was discussed in state level consultation organized at Bhubaneswar. The participants provided necessary inputs and suggestion for preparation of a Draft Report. The Draft Report was prepared and submitted for sharing with the experts. The first sharing of the Draft Report was organized at Konark in Puri district. Six thematic groups were formed who had worked towards strengthening the work and was shared at Bhubaneswar by holding a series of interactions and meetings. The final report was then prepared with the suggestions and feedbacks that were received from the experts.

Orissa at a Glance :

In a state of having the unenviable distinction of being home to the country's largest number of (47%) BPL (Below Poverty Line) House holds, ravaged annually by natural disasters & poor human index indicators, the state of children in Orissa, more often than not, remains sidelined in the priorities of the state. The issues of protection, abuse, neglect & discrimination of children become all the more compounded in a predominantly rural, traditional & patriarchal society doubly burdened with gendered and caste biases with poverty being a cross cutting feature.

The state of Orissa is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the state of Bihar in the north, West Bengal in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south. The state comprises of 30 Revenue Districts and is divided into three geographical regions i.e southern, western and coastal. The southern and western part is inhabited predominantly by tribal population and is in the lime light for its situation of drought, food scarcity, hunger and health hazards like malaria, cholera and diarrhea etc. The coastal region is highly prone to tidal waves, floods, natural disasters like cyclone. More than 80 percent of the state's population live in the rural areas.

The total population of the state as per the Census of 2001 is 36.80 million and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is 14.22 million. The child population (up to the age of 18) of the state accounts for almost one-third of the total population, i.e. 10,398,447.¹ The percentage of children (0-14 yrs) in Orissa is 33.2% (12.21 million) of the total population and there are 78.5 lakh girls.² The total number of working children is about 12 lakhs in the age group of 6-14 years.³ However, the state/national level leading child rights networks like Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), Forum Against Child Exploitation (FACE) and the State Institute of Labour, Govt. of Orissa put the figure of 30 lakhs working children in the age group of 6-14 years.

Demographic information

Population		Percentage of the total population
Total	36804660	100
Scheduled tribe	8145081	22.13
Scheduled caste	6042063	16.53
Rural	3,12,10,602	
Urban	54,96,318	
Female	1,80,94,580	
Male	1,86,12,340	

Sources: Census of India, 2001

Percentage of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Rural : 48.01%
	Urban: 42.83%
Sex Ratio	972 female per 1000 male
Male literacy	75.95%
Female literacy	50.99%
Infant Mortality Rate	65 per 1000 live births against the national average of 58
Maternal Mortality Rate	358 per 100000 against the national average of 301

Sources: Census of India, 2001/ NFHS-3, 2006

1. www.opepa.in, Total child population table
2. Census of India, 2001
3. Orissa State Human Development Report-2004, Govt. of Orissa

Literacy rate in the state excluding the children in the age group of 0-6 years is 63.61% with a gender gap of 24.98%. Khurda District has the highest literacy rate of 70 percent while Malkangiri has the lowest literacy rate of 30 percent amongst the districts.⁴ The literacy rate among the tribal population is 37.37 percent (51.48% male, 23.37% female). The Scheduled caste population accounts for 55.53% literacy (70.47 male, 40.33%).⁵ The statistics shows a glaring disparity in literacy rates in the state not only in terms of urban and rural settings but also in terms of communities, indigenous population and gender.

Literacy Rate in Orissa						Sex Ratio		
SI No	District	Literacy rate (CENSUS 2001)	Males	Females	Gender gap in literacy	Sex ratio	Sex ratio (SC)	Sex ratio (ST)
1	Malkangiri	30.5	40.1	20.9	19.2	997	973	1018
2	Nawarangpur	33.9	47	20.7	26.3	991	982	998
3	Koraput	35.7	47.2	24.3	22.9	999	1006	1018
4	Rayagada	36.1	48.2	24.6	23.6	1028	1020	1060
5	Gajapati	41.3	54.7	28.4	26.3	1031	1052	1048
6	Nuapada	42	58.5	25.8	32.7	1007	1005	1027
7	Kalahandi	45.9	62.7	29.3	33.4	1001	1011	1028
8	Mayurbhanj	51.9	65.8	37.8	28	980	990	994
9	Kandhamal	52.7	69.8	35.9	33.9	1008	1012	1026
10	Bolangir	55.7	71.7	39.5	32.2	984	978	1007
11	Boudha	57.7	76.2	39	37.2	984	993	1000
12	Keonjhar	59.2	72	46.2	25.8	977	983	994
13	Deogarh	60.4	73.3	47.2	26.1	980	985	1004
14	Ganjam	60.8	75.2	46.4	28.8	998	1012	983
15	Sonepur	62.8	78.9	46.2	32.7	966	967	978
16	Baragarh	64	77.4	50.3	27.1	976	985	988
17	Sundergerh	64.9	75.3	53.9	21.4	957	980	1003
18	Sambalpur	67.3	79	55.2	23.8	969	976	995
19	Angul	68.8	81.4	55.4	26	941	966	974
20	Dhenkanal	69.4	80.6	57.9	22.7	961	971	968
21	Nayagarh	70.5	82.7	57.6	25.1	938	962	972
22	Balasore	70.6	81.7	58.9	22.8	953	962	966
23	Jharsuguda	70.7	82.2	58.5	23.7	946	980	978
24	Jajpur	71.4	81.9	60.8	21.1	972	956	963
25	Bhadrak	73.9	84.7	62.8	21.9	974	967	958
26	Cuttack	76.7	85.8	66.9	18.9	938	956	953
27	Kendrapara	76.8	87.1	66.8	20.3	1014	982	922
28	Puri	78	88.1	67.6	20.5	968	977	903
29	Jagatsinghpur	79.1	88.6	69.3	19.3	963	969	876
30	Khurda	79.6	87.9	70.4	17.5	902	945	927
	ORISSA	63.1	75.3	50.5	24.8	972	979	1003

Source: Census of India, 2001

4. Ibid;

5. Census of India, 2001

The vulnerability of children in Orissa is manifested in myriad forms. The physical proximity of the state to the Bay of Bengal with over 500 kms of coastline (across the districts of Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Puri and Ganjam) makes the state prone to cyclone and flood resulting in natural catastrophes. The Western and South-Western parts of the state that are away from the coast (the districts of Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Balangir, Malkangirir, Koraput, Phulbani, Raygada, Gajapati, Baudh and Sundergarh) are dominated by the tribal population, who live in undulating hills and terrains amidst scorched hills and dense forest, and continuously fall victim to nature's apathy. Droughts, epidemics, acute shortage of food leading to even reported deaths due to hunger . All these factors create a greater impact on the lives of children in the state of Orissa.

Chapter-I

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ARTICLES 2, 3, 6 & 12)

A. Right to Non-Discrimination

Vulnerable Groups:

- Children living in remote rural and inaccessible areas, deprived of basic human rights; and child victims of natural disasters and calamities in general;
- Children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities at risk of caste discrimination, social ostracism and caste violence in particular;
- Children of poor parents living in abject condition of penury at risk of trafficking and sale;
- Children without parents or single parents at risk of trafficking and sale.
- Children of prisoners, those inside the prison, children accompanying parents-usually mothers and children left behind
- Adolescent boys and girls at risk of health hazards, sexual abuse, forcible child marriage, exploitation, HIV/AIDS and RTI/STI;
- Children of unwed mothers searching for father's identity, social recognition at risk of potential adoption, abandonment, deprivation of parental love, care and protection;
- Children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS at risk of social stigma, abandonment and social ostracism;
- Children infected and affected by Leprosy at risk of social stigma, abandonment and social ostracism;
- Under-nutrition, malnutrition and underweight children at risk of child mortality
- Differently-abled children at risk of abandonment, social discrimination and denial of dignity of life.
- Children of displaced/migrated families/communities at risk of potential child labour and deprivation of childhood.
- Street and working children at risk of physical, social, and economic abuse in the urban area.
- Nomadic
- Child Beggars

Current Situation: The pernicious practice of "Untouchability" has been abolished by the Constitution of India. Discrimination against children belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is prohibited under Scheduled caste & Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The District Session Courts are designated as Special Courts to deal with cases under the Atrocities Act. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children are provided scholarships for education. Despite, existence of such legislation and programmes, very little have been achieved to prevent caste discrimination and atrocities. While discrimination against children is widespread across all section of the society, the present legislation is meant only for the children of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community. In the absence of massive social awareness programmes, the children of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community, children living in rural areas and urban slums, children belonging to indigenous communities and the girl child in general are discriminated. Discrimination against such children is deep rooted in the socio-economic setting of the state.

Discrimination on the basis of caste is a traditional practice in the state of Orissa. Children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still victimized due to this untouchable issue.⁶ In most of the rural villages, the SC & ST community live in the outskirts of the village. They are denied access to water sources, which are used mostly by the upper caste people and there is no Inter-dining among the communities.

6. SHETD, Baragarh (An NGO), Reported in the Regional Workshop of Sambalpur

Inter-caste marriage is strongly prohibited and many a time such a marriage is dissolved and the parents of the 'erring' couple punished by the caste society.

At the Anganwadi Center also, these children are discouraged to sit with upper caste children when supplementary nutrition is provided to the children. Denial of entry into temples and religious places further underscores the under-current of caste discrimination. Even at school, the SC & ST children are not allowed to participate while offering Puja. They are not allowed to touch the Puja Samagris used by the Priest. Most of the teachers in the Primary School come from the upper caste and they discriminate against the children of lower castes. The teachers continue to neglect and ignore the children from the lower caste and even refuse to touch them in many cases.

Children from the SC&ST communities are often not allowed to ride bicycles and wear shoes on the village main road, flanked by the houses of the upper caste community. Social discrimination is another major problem in Orissa. The children of parents who are branded as thief, prostitute, drug addict and those involved in 'anti-social'/'criminal' activities hold low esteem at the village level. They are not identified and referred to by their names but by the conduct of their parents. Children infected/affected by Leprosy, HIV/AIDS also hold low esteem and they are stigmatized and socially isolated as well. The differently-abled children are also socially discriminated at home, at school and in the community. For the parents, the differently-abled children are seen as liabilities. These children are ignored and neglected. The most pathetic situation is that when the parents go out to attend marriages, religious celebrations or visit friends/relatives etc.; the differently-abled children are left behind at home. They do not take the children with them. It is reported that often such children are neglected, ignored and abandoned, chained or confined in the house as in case of mentally challenged children.⁷

A Winning Battle

A diminutive girl, in her teens riding a bicycle through the main thoroughfares of Napunt village, being escorted by the police is a regular sight. Mamata Nayak, studying in 1st year of college has become the cynosure of all eyes after some higher caste people of the village took offence of the fact as to how a Dalit girl can ride a bicycle in the main road of the village, in front of their eyes.

Mamata was a student from a village school. But her family members were happy that she could pass the matriculation examination. This was quite an achievement in the family. She, being the first Dalit girl of the village to be enrolled in a college, her happy father had no hesitation whatsoever when the daughter requested for a bicycle after she had got admission into to the college at Bhubaneswar. Since there was no public transport, a bicycle was sure & cheap mode of transport for her 5 kilometer journey to the college. When her father had brought her a bicycle, she was overjoyed. However her joy didn't last long.

When she embarked on the journey to college in her bicycle, it became an eyesore to the people of higher caste in the village. Though the village is situated at a distance of only 5 kilometers away from the state capital of Orissa state, social evils like untouchability has remained a part of the civilization. Her father was called by the people from the higher caste to dissuade Mamata from riding the bicycle through the main road of the village. Progress of dalits was not acceptable to them. This had shattered the hopes of her father & when Mamata heard about the "wishes" of the higher caste people, she was shell shocked. But she showed nerves of steel to defy the unreasonable demands of the village elders. This infuriated the higher caste people & Mamata received threats on her life. Unfazed, she walked into the police station to demand her rights. More than the police, it was the media that provide the succor to this dalit girl. The matter was widely reported in the regional & national media putting intense pressure on the police. The state Human right commission took suo moto notice & issued orders to the police. And Mamata rides her bicycle to the college through the main road of the village with a police escort.

7. Reports of the Regional Workshop

Power of Togetherness

Casteism is very much prevalent in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa. Since ages the feeling of untouchability prevails among Gondo (a tribal community) and Mohanta (general back ward community). Taruna Mohanta, a 13 years old boy of Class 9th of Kasipur village and Bibhuti of the same village, same age and class were unable to understand why they can not be friends, Why they can not sit together in schools and why they can not take food in each other's house .Both took an initiative and had formed the child club in the village with the help of PECUC'S education activist, discussed the issue in a meeting of child rights club and organised a "Pada Yatra" in the village against this inhuman practice. In the beginning they were ignored by the village community, but finally the parents of Taruna and Bibhuti, looking at the friendship of both break the silence and now both the families allowed them to take food in each others house and showed the light for others.

Girl Child

The pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has made provisions for the setting up of a Committee at the state level to monitor and discourage sex determination and infanticide. The birth of a girl child is provided financial assistance under the national scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana and the state government of Orissa has launched Kishori Shakti Yojana for the development of Adolescent girls. The school going girl child are provided free uniforms by the state government and residential schools have been set for the tribal girls.

Yet, discrimination against girl child is a major concern in the state of Orissa. Seven cases of female foeticide were reported in the District of Nayagarh on 15th of July 2007 and subsequently in Bhubaneswar (District-Khurda), Cuttack and Jajpur. This reveals the intensity of discrimination against the girl child even before birth.⁸ While the birth of a male child is celebrated within the family, the birth of a girl child is seen as a liability and as unholy for the family. The male child in the family is always given preference in all aspects of life i.e. love, care and protection, education, dresses, outing, and even in playing and enjoying the childhood.

After attending puberty, the freedom of the girl child is restricted. In the rural areas, girls are not allowed to talk to the boys, restricted to go out in the evening hours. They are forced to even discontinue their education and are married off at an early age. Marriage of the girl child below the age of 18 years contributes to the gender gap in education with the little encouragement for higher education. The incidence of Girl child getting married below the age 18 years is 69.5 percent in Nabarangpur district followed by 64.7 percent in the district of Koraput, 59.4 in Kalahandi, 57.7 percent in Bolangir, 56.0 percent in Malkangiri, 53.5 in Nayagarh, 50.7 in Ganjam and 50.6 percent in Boudh district. The district of Jagatsinghpur records 9.2 percent, the lowest in the state. The number of female per thousand males in Orissa is 972. This figure varies at the district level. The district of Khurda, which has recorded 79.6 percent literacy, records an alarming gender gap with 902 females per thousand males. The tribal dominated district of Gajapati has recorded 1031 females per thousand males, the highest among the 30 districts in the state.⁹ The gender gap in education is also a major issue in the state. The overall literacy rate in the state is 63.08 percent but the male literacy rate is 75.03 percent and the female literacy rate is 50.05 percent. The gender gap of about 24.98 percent reveals the gender discrimination in education.¹⁰

8. Fact Finding Reports of OACRC-2007

9. Economic Survey-2004-05, GoO, ANX-52

10 . Education Watch Orissa-2006

A Marriage That Was Not

Twelve- year old Anjana Thandar, a Class VI student of Ramnagar high school of the seaside village Ramnagar under Mahakalapada block in Kendrapada district, dreamt to pass her matriculation. But seven months back, her father Shyama Thandar married her off to 42 year old Ranjeet Mandal of port town Paradeep Ranjeet has three children and one of his daughters is two years older than Anjana. Anjana is blissful ignorant of what matrimony means, nor is she aware of her sexuality. Her face is a painful blend of carefree innocence and uncertainty. For she looks confused and torn because of the roles she had to play.

After the marriage ,her parents had come to know that Anjana' s husband was arrested in the past by the police on the charges of trafficking girls from the seaside villages to Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and other states on the pretext of arranging their marriages in faraway places. Anjana's father had filed an FIR against Ranjeet Mandal in the Mahakalapada police station and police after raiding several hideouts arrested Ranjeet five months back in the port town Paradeep and rescued Anjana. Police also handed over Anjana to her parents.

Now Anjana faces a bleak future in her village. The 12- year- Anjana still considers Ranjeet as her husband and put vermilion on her forehead and wears saree like a village married girl. Anjana is also not going to the school after her so-called marriage was solemnized with Ranjeet. Anjana waits for the arrival of Ranjeet though he languishes in jail on the charges of raping Anjana by arranging in a fake marriage.

Unheard Screams

When 12 year old Upendra & his friend Bablu tried to open the blood stained polythin bags, little did they know that they were going to uncover one of the most heinous crimes perpetuated by mankind with the active involvement of the most revered professionals in the country, the doctors.

The automatic reaction was to shriek & that is what the two friends did when they saw fetuses inside the polythene bags. This attracted the attention of the passerby & the large congregation attracted the electronic media. There was a story in the OTV, by evening which drew everybody's attention to the ghastly act of female feticide.

Nayagarh is a district headquarter & there has been mushrooming of nursing homes, most of them are not even registered. The doctors conduct sex selection tests & abortions in the sly catering to the new found needs of the middle class.

A crime of such magnitude was not given much attention by the administration despite pressure from activists & media. The FIR was filed in time & there was an effort by the Medical administration to remain incommunicado. There was enough evidence of shifting of responsibility by the officials as felt by the fact finding team of OACRC during their visit to the district.

Respect for the views of the child

Meena Manch, School Cabinet, Child Rights Clubs and promotion of Child Reporters have been piloted by UNICEF, PECUC, OLS, CCWD, AAINA, SOVA, PGCD and Save The Children in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Khurda and Puri. The civil society organization promoting Child Protection Committees, Child Clubs and Child Reporters to empower and build the capacity of the children to express their views and participate in the child centered development process. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Union Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, under the flagship national level programme of Adolescent Health & Development has formed Teen Clubs (Adolescent boys and girls aged 10-19 years) in the district of Koraput, Sambalpur and Ganjam. These initiatives are in a very infant stage of implementation and have very limited outreach. This is working towards promoting Children as social change agents.

The views of the children are still not being taken into consideration to ensure child participation. The adults (often only the head of the family) are the only ones in the family who take all decisions in matters pertaining to food, dress and education etc. The involvement of children in the decision making process at the household level and at the community level is negligible.

Views of Children

- "We(the boys) are not provided free uniforms"
- "No one respects our views at home"

Views of the children participating in the *Regional Workshops at Berhampur and Sambalpur*.

- "We should have our own school (Government School) with playgrounds" Master Bikartan, a visually challenged child studying in a special school run by an NGO.
- "We are not getting scope to participate in the village level cultural activities" *Regional Workshop, Balangir*
- "We are not treated as equal to the male child in the family and in the community. We have to compromise for the needs of the male child in the family and the parents force us to do this." *Regional Workshop, Berhampur and Sambalpur*
- "Why people call us 'orphans' and treat degradingly" laments one of the girl child participants staying in a Adoption centre *Regional Workshop, Cuttack*

Voice of the Children

Bole Hun Ti - A News and Feature & Literary Magazine by the children - Bole Hun ti [means Say Yes (for children)- the word has come from an Oriya ancient poem and it is used colloquially .

In 2005, during the project implementation of Education of Children: A Social Transformation Process' supported by Save the Children' a meeting was held at Bhubaneswar in which 12 representatives from child clubs in Patna Block participated .The children decided that the name of the magazine shall be "Bole Hun ti"

The concept of child reporters came up with suggestion by children in a child writers workshop organized by PECUC in cooperation with UNICEF during 2003.In 2004 a team of children were trained and take part in the week long children's festival in Bhubaneswar organized by PECUC and reported the week long festival. And the dream became true in 2005 when "Bole Hun ti" was published with the support from Save the Children and by the children of remote tribal villages of Patna block of Keonjhar District.

2007 onwards

The journey through Save the Children and EU supported Project

Bole Hun ti is being published on quarterly basis.

The magazine carry the reporting of child reporters after going through editorial spurning.

It is being edited by 5 nos. of child editors, who are nominated by child reporters. The editorial Board is guided by an eminent media expert.

The magazine covers news on local issues, problems and development, news from schools and villages, concern of children, their problem, suggestion; literary creations of children like short stories and poems etc.

34 child reporters have been trained, mostly tribal children in a two days training programme by an eminent journalist and State correspondent of Indo Asian News Service.

The children have right to express their views on the matter which has impact directly or indirectly on their lives.-PECUC believes

The initiative seeks to make children partner and catalyst of local development. Based on the concept of child right to participate in development the programme is designed.

The initiative taps into the immense abilities of children to identify local development problems and opportunities.

School children observe, document and disseminate local problems and issues that impact them directly or indirectly. Doing so it is observed that children not only positively contribute to local development but also to their own grooming as conscious and informed citizens. This cadre of child reporters is being co-opted to act as advocates for quality and inclusive education, child survival, protection and over all growth and development of children - bringing about social change.

While doing this, children are also being groomed to be informed and responsible citizens.

Further it is based on the premise that children and adolescents have the right to express themselves freely and to have their views taken into account in all matters affecting them; that right must be respected and promoted.

Views of the civil society:

- The SC & ST (Protection of Atrocities) Act 1989 is not implemented properly. The District Session Courts designated as Special Courts to deal with issues related to caste violence are not functional. The community is not aware of such designated courts and hence deprived of the benefits.
- There is a strong caste feeling and social practice in the rural area that perpetuate caste discrimination and discrimination against socio-economic ground.
- The state government has no mechanism to reduce the gender gap in Education apart from providing uniforms to the girl child and setting up residential schools. There has been no intervention to discourage and stop marriage of the girl child.
- There are limited numbers of Special Schools for the differently able children. The provision for inclusive education is not yet fully functional in all the school. The schools are not equipped with necessary infrastructure, equipments and trained teachers.

Recommendations/Suggestions:

- Strict implementation of SC & ST (Protection of Atrocities) Act 1989
- PCPNDT Act implementation - involvement of civil society & not limit it health department only
- Free uniforms/mid day meal to all children cutting across gender, caste and economic condition.
- Massive awareness on caste discrimination, social discrimination against children infected/affected by Leprosy, HIV/AIDS, children of unwed mothers, orphans and SC & ST children
- The differently-abled children should be provided inclusive education and all schools that enroll differently-abled children should be provided with specially trained teachers, reading materials and instruments and ramps.
- Community based rehabilitation of the orphaned and abandoned children should be promoted. They should be provided special opportunities for education and overall development.
- Promote Prospective Stories on Women Achievers to Integrate / Mainstream Girl Child's Development in the School Curriculum

Chapter-II

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, Para 1-3)

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, Para 1-3)

A. Basic Health

The government has envisioned health for all by 2015. The mandates of fulfilling the needs & aspirations of the people combined with the united nation's charter to which the government is a signatory forms the basis of broad interventions plans & programmes. Though the schemes & programmes have increased post National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) , sadly they have not been able to reach the people, particularly the underprivileged class, due to lack of community participation & gaps in service delivery. Monitoring & accountability are considered as the weakest link in the government's service delivery mechanism. Though in recent times efforts have been made to ensure community participation, it has remained confined to papers only. NRHM has to remove internal roadblocks to the much ambitious community monitoring mechanism to improve service delivery. The much hyped Janani Surakshya Yojana to address maternal health has increased pressure on the over stretched health infrastructure & personnel thereby compromising on the quality of care. Child health has received the major setback due to the rhetoric of government because of the increasing numbers of JSY beneficiary. The government's short sighted policy of looking at the doctors only & not building the capacities of middle level service providers has cost it dear. With ever increasing number of patients & vacancies of doctors, the doctor : patient ratio in Orissa is almost ten times the national figure of 1:1172. The process of upgradation of hospitals to IPHS (Indian Public Health Standard) has received an impetus post NRHM, albeit slowly.

Cash assistance of Rupees 1400/- in rural area and Rupees 1000/- in urban area is paid to the pregnant women for delivery in the institutions to increase institutional delivery. ASHA are engaged to motivate the pregnant women for institution delivery & are paid Rs. 600 for ensuring three ANC checkups, ID & immunisation to the child.

A plethora of programmes have been initiated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the state. The mission has been striving hard to work in a mission mode to enhance service delivery with a multi pronged strategy of policy & programmatic measures. Collaborations & convergence with women & Child Development Department & National Vector Disease Control Program(NVCDP) has been with good results. The initiation of training of field service providers of health & WCD department with integrated management of Neonatal Childhood Illness (IMNCI) will be able to bring down mortality & morbidity if the protocols are followed as per the training. The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been taking care of maternal care (pre & post), neo natal care, nutrition & has been facilitating transition of children from 3- 5 yrs to formal school. The Kishori Shakti Yojana of WCD department has been impacting the adolescent girls & addressing anemia amongst them. The government has constituted an IMR Mission since 2005 to address infant mortality. Supplementary nutrition & Mid Day Meals schemes have been addressing malnourishment & nutrition. In order to enhance coverage & bring down gaps in service delivery, the state government has involved the NGOs to manage some of the Public Health Centres (PHCs) in un-served & under served areas under the Public Private Partnership. Unicef in association with local NGOs in the district of Koraput is imparting training to the traditional health practitioners and implementing programmes for correct health services seeking behaviour of the tribal community.

However, despite these measures, some of which have been continuing since the last many years, significant improvement in basic health care services has not yet been achieved. Poor levels of program implementation, inadequate outreach of health facilities to remote & far flung areas (mostly SC & ST hamlets in the backward districts), dismal levels of health infrastructure with non availability of doctors & para medicals, lack of awareness & practice of appropriate health seeking behaviour like regular medical check ups, timely immunization & correct breast feeding practices are issues that need immediate attention to improve the situation. The tribal communities living in inaccessible area, the primitive tribes and rural poor are deprived of basic health care services. They are still dependent on traditional health care practices resulting in poor & untimely referrals which are the major cause of mortality. The voice less i.e. Women & children, particularly the girl child suffer the most.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Orissa is 65 per 1000 live births as against the national average of 57.¹¹ The male IMR is 74 while the female IMR is 77.¹² The child mortality rate under the age of 5 is 104. In the urban areas the IMR is 55, while in the rural areas it is 78 per 1000 live births similarly under the age of 5, mortality rate in rural area is 118 against 100 in urban area.¹³ These figures show not only the poor status of basic health of the child but also the stark difference in rural-urban health care service services and outreach.

The state has recorded high incidence of child mortality due to Malaria and Diarrhea. It is reported that 58.6 percent of children under the age of 3 suffer from Diarrhea (NFHS 3). Out of the total 1290 PHCs in the state, 159 PHCs located in the tribal areas are prone to Malaria. Death due to Malaria in the Malaria prone tribal area is 70-80 percent. It is also reported that 74.2 percent of children in the age group of 6-35 months are anemic.¹⁴ All these calls are for strengthening preventive care measures to combat these perennial problems.

B. Malnutrition

Children have been provided supplementary nutrition in the Anganwadi Centres since 1975 through the centrally sponsored scheme of ICDS. Each Angawadi Centers provides supplementary nutrition to 25 children & provision for mini Aanganwadi centres has been made for additional children & particularly for children living in big hamlets of the revenue village. However, the number of Anganwadi centers in the state has been going down. The number of Anganwadi Centers has come down to 32219 in 2006-07 from 34144 in 2004-05.¹⁵ The government is long way from having adequate number of Anganwadi centre as per the norm (As per the policy, there should be an Aanganwadi centre for 500 population in plains & 300 population in tribal area & a Mini aanganwadi Kendra can be opened for 150 population) It is estimated that during the year 2006-07 the total number of children provided supplementary nutrition through the Anganwadi Centers is approximately 8,05,475 though the total child population up to the age of 5 is 36,53,941. Only 25 percent of children are availing supplementary nutrition.¹⁶ More than 50 percent of children suffer from malnutrition while in the tribal areas the percentage goes up to 70 percent.¹⁷ The NFHS-3 figure of 44 percent malnutrition is heartening. The under weight (Less than 2.5 kg) children under the age of 3 is 44 percent.¹⁸ The food habits, particularly in rural Orissa is high on carbohydrates & less in proteins. Persistent malnourishment aggravates morbidity & catalyses other health problems of children, particularly the girl child. Anemia is the major fallout of malnourishment. Motherless children are more prone to malnutrition. Massive BCC at community level can only mitigate the problem.

11. NHFS-3

12. SRS, October 2006

13. State Plan of Action 2007-12

14. NFHS-3 2006

15. Annual activity report 2006-07, WCD, GoO

16. Ibid;

17. State Plan of Action 2007-12

18. NFHS-3

Malnourished Children Perish in Epidemic

Similipal Hill is one of the important biosphere reserves in the country. It covers approximately 50% geographical area of Mayurbhanj district. The forest area is divided into three zones i.e. Core, Buffer and Transitional. The Core and buffer zone stretches up to 4879 Sq. km. There are three Gram Panchayat comprising 53 revenue villages having with 9924 people in the buffer zone with high concentration of aboriginal tribes which is governed by Tiger reserve rules. The forest department restricts not only people's movement which reduces people's access to developmental facilities. The forest department applies the same draconian rules even during medical emergencies has been a cause of worry.

Blind beliefs, superstition & witchcraft are very deep rooted amongst the low literate tribals. Raulias/ Disharies are quite influential among the community. Inadequate government facilities limit their access to basic health services. The prevalence of malnutrition, Malaria, ARIs and Diarrhoea are alarming. Epidemics, though are common are not reported due to lack of service provider. The "Khoj" intervention had recorded epidemics twice. The Health service providers are not available in the area on regular basis.

The only PHC New earlier, which has a status of MHU, is present in the Gudugudia GP for 3 sectors of 3 Panchayats.

The Government service providers during this perilous situation try to handle with their own limitations that is very poor and with limited resources. During 1997-98 in one of the village named Khejuri of Gudugudia Panchayat faced an epidemic where 15 lives victimized. Recently epidemic also broke out in Kumaribil villages of Gurugudia GP where 13 valuable lives including infants & children were perished untimely. In the calendar year 2007 in Gurgudia sector 40 Infant deaths and 02 maternal deaths were occurred.

The Sectoral Head of Jashipur Hospital Dr. Behera cited the following reasons for the deaths inside Similipal during our interaction with him

- Lack of adequate nutrition
- Lack of Safe Drinking Water
- Scattered unsafe houses in hill and forest area
- Lack of communication
- Lack of Education and Awareness
- Blind belief
- Traditional methods of treatment by 'Puja, Guni-Garedi, and Cheramuli' etc
- More number of children due to poor acceptance of contraceptives

According to him Malnutrition of the infants as well as the pregnant woman and lactating mothers is the major problem and the primary cause of causality. He said that Malnutrition itself cannot be the reason of any deaths. Due to malnutrition the immune system of the body weakens and therefore increases vulnerability to infections and may hasten the progression of the disease leading to death.

C. Immunization

IMMUNISATION:

The children are provided immunization services through the health worker in a given PHC/CHC area with the help of Aanganwadi worker & ASHA in the Anganwadi Centers. It is recorded that 53 percent of children are fully immunized under the age of 3 in the state.¹⁹ During the year 2006-07, 6.93 lakhs children have been immunized against DPT, 6.86 lakhs against Polio, 7.20 lakhs against BCG and 6.75 lakhs against Measles.²⁰ The coverage of immunization in the tribal area is less than 30 percent. The districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Raygada and Nawarangpur are the least served areas for immunization. Because of poor communication and lack of immunization facility in nearby areas, poor monitoring mechanism and implementation gaps children are deprived of regular immunization.

Since livelihood is a major issue, many poor people migrate to urban centers for at least of half of a year, generally during the lean agricultural season. The awareness levels being low, there is no or less demand for immunization services from community side. In such a scenario, it is futile to expect the migrants to seek timely immunization for their children in an alien land. Such children miss out on immunization which is irreparable. Government need to address this challenge of poor & illiterate migrants to access this universal programme. Immunization services are poorly monitored & are generally left at the mercy of health workers who have to travel long distances to collect the vaccines from ILR (Ice Lined Refrigerator) points. Health workers take the advantage of poor monitoring to inflate figures. There has been very little evidence of BCC in addressing resistance to immunization at community level, particularly in tribal areas.

D. HIV/AIDS

Orissa State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) which is the nodal agency for the implementation of the HIV/AIDS initiative in the state has identified 7513 HIV +ve cases between January 2002 to October 2007 in 30 districts through ICTC and PPTCT. The total number of AIDS cases is 910. Apart from this, 693 persons have already lost their life due to AIDS in Orissa till date.²¹ Though the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the state is 0.6 percent, there is an imminent threat of increasing trend due to a number of reasons like i.) Common border with the highly prevalent state of Andhra Pradesh ii) Large-scale migration to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, particularly the single male migration. The district of Ganjam has reported the highest incidence of HIV/AIDS infected persons in the state.

Particulars	2004		2005		2006		2007 till Aug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of children tested positive	20	11	53	49	83	59	74	47
Number of children who received assistance	31	102	142	121				

Sources: State Plan of Action 2007-12

Although there are Integrated Counseling and Testing centers (ICTC) in the district hospitals in 30 districts, they continue to be inaccessible to the people from interior pockets. Anti Retroviral treatment (ART) is now available at the Berhampur Medical College of Ganjam district. Orissa is still depending on West Bengal for the CD4 test, and this is one of the major barriers to access Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) in time by the People Living with HIV. Till date, 1047 PLHIV have been registered for ART in the Berhampur Medical College

19. Ibid;

20. State Plan of Action 2007-12

21. Orissa State Aids Control Society, GoO

out of which only 585 persons have been administered ART. Over 116 antenatal women have been identified as HIV +ve in the Prevention of Parents to Child Transmission Centers (PPTCT) out of which only 32 HIV positive mothers and 34 children have accessed Navirapine Syrup in the state.²²

People with HIV/AIDS in Orissa are ostracized and abused by their families, community and the medical fraternity. There have been numerous instances of medical staff refusing to attend to HIV+ people in health institution reported in the media. Lack of awareness is the reason of stigma and discrimination, gender disparity and unequal treatment of HIV +ve women. Denial of services and treatment to PLHIV and violence against PLHIV are major issues in the state which can only be addressed with community support. This does not end with the PLHIV; the spouses, children and the family members also live with stigma and discrimination. In the absence of proper rehabilitation package, children of deceased parents face an uphill task for survival. Stigma removal programmes have to be broad based to mainstream & address discrimination of children. Pension for HIV affected person under Madhubabu Pension Yojana is a welcome step but not with its implementation hiccups. There is an increasing demand for other government programmes to have specific component for HIV affected persons so as to mainstream the problem.

E. Children with Disabilities

According to the Census of 2001, there are 10.21 lakhs disabled persons in the state out of which 5.14 lakhs are Disabled in sight, 0.69 lakhs Disabled in speech, 0.84 lakhs Disabled in hearing, 2.81 lakhs Disabled in movement and 1.64 lakhs are mentally challenged. The number of persons with Disability per one lakh population in Orissa is 2459. It is 2586 for males and 2330 for females.²³ Out of the total Disabled population of 10.21 lakhs, only 1,25,000 have been covered under the Orissa Disability Pension (ODPS) Scheme during the year 2006-07.²⁴ Persons who are five years of age or above and are totally blind, orthopaedically handicapped, mentally retarded or affected by cerebral palsy, received an amount of Rs.100/- per month as pension under the scheme. This amount was increased to Rs. 200/- wef 1 April 2006.²⁵ Eligibility to avail pension is subject to an annual income of Rs.11, 000/- or less is discriminatory. The children aged 0-6 years are not included in the ODPS.

Inclusive education undertaken by OPEPA is yet to be provided to all the children with Disability. Although the children are provided with Aids and Appliances, ramps have not yet been constructed in all the schools and major public places & buildings including railway stations. Forty-five special schools/institutions are operational with an intake capacity of 2,299, for the rehabilitation of children with disabilities in both urban and rural areas.²⁶ However, the number of special schools is not adequate to accommodate all the school going Disabled children. Discrimination & stigma can be removed by promoting inclusive education. There is also a greater need for civil society intervention for inclusion of disable persons in employment & special rehabilitation centres.

The Disabled children are discriminated against, ignored, neglected and often abandoned by the parents and the community. People refer to them by their physical Disability instead of their names. It is often reported that mentally challenged persons are chained or tied to pillars or confined inside the houses for years together. Low esteem for persons with Disability within the community and in the family is a matter of grave concern.

22. Orissa Aids Solidarity Forum

23. NSSO, July December 2002

24. Annual Activity Report, 2006-2007 WCD, GoO

25. Ibid;

26. Ibid;

Although the Disabled persons are issued Disability Certificates to avail concessions and benefits of different welfare schemes, it is time consuming and cumbersome. They have to go a number of times to such authorities to avail the benefits. They find it difficult to commute time and again and hence many of them are deprived of such benefits as in the case of the Orissa Disability Pension Scheme. The positive discrimination by government in including quota for disable persons in employment is a welcome step. However, the civil society has to take pro active action remove barriers for disable persons to access services & schemes of government & non government agencies.

F. Girl Child/Adolescents

Adolescent boys and girls constitute almost 22 percent of the child population of the state.²⁷ The state government has launched Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSJ), a component of ICDS which is implemented in 326 projects of the state. Around 22.16 lakh adolescent girls have been identified and provided with Albendazole for deworming and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets for control of anemia.²⁸ Undernourished adolescent girls in the age group of 11-19 years (weight < 35 kg) and pregnant women weighing less than 40 kg are covered under this scheme. The government has started a pilot project in Koraput & Kalahandi district to provide free food grain @ 6 kg per beneficiary/month. The programme is implemented through the formation of Balika Mandals in the project area. The Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) programme is being implemented in five selected districts of Angul, Cuttack, Nayagarh, Koraput and Ganjam in the state. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, a nodal body of youth of Union Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India is imparting 45 days Life Skills Education Programme for the Adolescent boys and girls. They are also provided career counseling services. Unicef, Orissa & SRUSTI, an NGO promote production and sale of low cost sanitary napkins in the district of Koraput & Nuapada respectively.

The most important social problem they face is the crisis of identity. They are neither accepted as child nor as adult. They feel pitiable and lonely. Most of the time they depend on their friends to share their problems. Due to lack of understanding and awareness among the parents and adults in the family, the adolescent boys and girls come into conflict with the parents and adults. There have been reported cases of run away boys and girls and subsequent trafficking and sexual abuse.²⁹ Awareness about physical & mental development during adolescence can best be addressed through peer educators. Efforts by civil society groups in this directions have been successful but have been in isolation. The NGOs implementing the Mother NGO- Field NGO programme in the districts have some components of ASRH. But these programmes need to be scaled up to universalize it. The inclusion of sexual health in school text books have been hanging fire due to opposition from conservative lobby. Alternatively the government needs to go ahead with inclusion of atleast Safe Motherhood issues in school curriculum to address adolescent pregnancies. The state commission for Women & SRUSTI have initiated an exercise in this direction. Adolescent pregnancies have been a cause of concern, particularly in rural areas & amongst low income groups living in slums in urban areas & has to be tackled with specific programmes to reduce mortality & morbidity.

Compared to the boys, adolescent girls are more vulnerable in terms of health and physical development, sanitation and personal hygiene is a major issue for adolescent girls, which determines their reproductive health. There is no adolescent counseling centre in government health centres limiting their access to such services. Substance abuse among the adolescent boys and girls is alarmingly high in the state.

The incidence of STD/RTI among the adolescents especially in the towns and cities is increasing. Sexual abuse of adolescent girls and boys, unwanted pregnancy and unwed mothers are reported frequently.

27. www.opepa.in

28. Annual Activity report, 2006-07, WCD, GoO

29. Annual Activity report, 2006, Childline India Foundation

G. Harmful Traditional Practices

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 prohibits dowry and related cases resulting in violence against women. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 restricts and prohibits child marriage and forced marriage. The State Commission for Women has been set up to deal with cases of violence against women. Over 140 Mahila and Sishu Desks have been set up in the Police Stations to provide legal assistance to the women and children in distress. The women in distress, particularly women victims of domestic violence are provided shelter in 22 SWADHAR Homes and 34 short Stay Homes across the state. A 24 hours toll free telephone Helpline is operational in 24 Shelter Homes.³⁰ The government and the civil society organizations are implementing a host of programmes for women empowerment and fight against domestic violence.

Yet, violence against women especially domestic violence, dowry torture, burning of brides is rampant in the state. The issues of gender inequalities, low literacy among women, social and traditional values together are responsible for most of the domestic violence. The women in the society are believed to be submissive and compromise with all sorts of male ego and interests. Such a family & societal environment doesn't promote gender equity. Girl child marriage is widely prevalent in tribal communities and among the illiterate rural poor families. The girl child is forced to marry at an early age & also beget children immediately to prove her fertility at the cost of her life.

REGISTERED AND DISPOSED OFF CASES IN ORISSA STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN FOR THE YEAR 2006-07.

Sl. No	Nature of Complaint	Registered Cases	Disposed off Cases
1	Dory death	118	41
2	Dowry Torture	804	374

Sources: State Commission for Women, GoO

H. Adequate Standard of Living

The government of Orissa is implementing a number of programmes and schemes for rural employment, poverty elevation and improvement of rural livelihoods. These include Swarna Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana for women entrepreneurship, Annapurna Yojana for families living Below Poverty Line (25 k.g rice is provided at subsidies rate to the families in a month), Antodaya Yojana for distressed people like old aged and people without family support, Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Programme (WORLP), Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme (OTELP), National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (provides 100 days employment or allowance in case of unemployment to the rural poor families) and Biju Gramina Yojana. However, there have been hardly any child specific programmes to ensure adequate standard of living.

Orissa has the dubious distinction of having 47 percent of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL). More than 80 percent of the people living in rural area are still deprived of adequate standard of living. Since the children are no more residual of the family, the improvement of the standard of living of the children by and large depend on the socio-economic status of the family. A total of 74 percent of the state population in the rural areas live in thatched houses and in unhygienic conditions.³¹ Starvation deaths are reported from Balangir and Raygada districts almost every year during the lean farming season. Large scale migration from western

30. Resource Book, WCD, GoO

31. The Samaj, Oriya Local daily, 2 December 2007

Orissa also points to the lack of employment opportunities and poor living standards. This forces children of migrants to live in harsh conditions under the open sky. The children living in remote rural inaccessible tribal areas and particularly the children of 13 primitive groups in the state are still deprived of electricity, road communication, access to safe drinking water, good habitat and basic health care services. They are dependent on subsistence economy and forest produces for food.

In the absence of adequate standard of living children are suffering from malnutrition, diarrhea, malaria and many other health hazards. The incidence of street and working children, child labour, and child abuse also remains a key concern. The children are not getting opportunities for quality education and deprived of good health, particularly in the rural & under served pockets of the state.

The children living in the urban slums, street and working children do not enjoy adequate standard of living. Forceful demolition of the slums and re-location affects the standard of living of the families and the children in the urban slums. Apart from this, the gory incidence of killing 12 tribal people in Kalinga Nagar due industrial displacement affected not only the standard of living of the children but also their lives. Displacement, particularly multiple displacements for livelihood due to development projects leave children vulnerable as they are not supported to adjust to the new environment.

I. Water & Sanitation and Environment

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Sanjog Campaign, Parimal Mitra Campaign, SwaJaldhara Programme, School Sanitation & Hygiene Education are some of the major programmes implemented by the state government to provide safe drinking water and good environment to its people.

However, there has been poor coverage and slow progress which has resulted in the deprivation of a majority of population in the state to access safe drinking water and clean environment. The awareness level of the people is also very poor. There has been no massive campaign for personal hygiene and sanitation. The absence of toilet facilities for the girl child in the schools has resulted in the girl child drop outs. Only 35 % schools have separate toilets for boys and girls. Only 16.6 % schools have separate toilets for girls.³²

Till date, 4.9 million people have no access to safe drinking water. Around 12.3 million people are deprived of sanitation. Under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) only 22 percent of the population has been covered. The School Sanitation and Hygiene Education programme has covered 25,113 as against the target of 68,328 schools.³³ In most of the schools, even though there are toilets, the toilets are hardly used due to lack water sources and supply of water. Open defecation is still practiced in the rural villages and in urban slums. The total sanitation is handicapped by trial & error method of implementation by inadequately trained personnel & can only meet its mission by taking it up in a campaign mode involving all stakeholders.

Children suffer from water borne diseases mostly due such conditions. 28 percent of the children under the age of 3 suffer from diarrhea. Diseases like skin infection, stomach infection and dehydration though are widely prevalent & reported & can be addressed if redressal measures are taken in a campaign mode. Frequent diarrhea is resulting in malnutrition among young children. The prevalence of diarrhea is the lowest in children who use water purified by water filter. Off late there has been reported cases detection of, fluoride, arsenic & other harmful chemicals in water with no redressal measures.

32. SPA 2007-12, GoO

33. The Samaj, Oriya Local daily, 2 December 2007

Views of the Children

"We are deprived of basic health services and we are ignored and neglected even by the parents when we fall sick."

Regional Workshops Child Process Group Presentation

"We do not get good food, adequate clothing and good houses to stay." Regional Workshops Child Process Group Presentation

"We do not get safe drinking water and toilet facility inside the school campus."

Regional Workshops Child Process Group Presentation

LACK OF BLOOD TRANSFUSION FACILITY LEADS TO MATERNAL DEATHS

A bleeding Namita Majhi, a tribal lady in her early twenties, was rushed to the private hospital located at least eighty kilometers away at Khariar around mid night. Since she was anemic, the doctors referred her to the nearest private hospital 3kms away. There is no blood transfusion facility in the government hospital in Sinapali, where she was brought first. Even the first referral unit (FRU) at Khariar doesn't have the facility despite conducting around 300 deliveries per month . Most of these women are malnourished & are anemic due to their food habits admits Biswajit Padhi , secretary of Mother NGO SRUSTI who has been working in the area for more than a decade. With the help of the local NGO functionary Tarun Sa , they were able to mobilize a unit of blood for Namita & blood transfusion was possible at 1Am in the night only because all the field functionaries worked in tandem. Not every mother is as fortunate as Namita. Namita & her 1.8kg child has now survived the ordeal what would have been fatal for any other women living in inaccessible areas of the district, had it not been for the concerted action of the MNGO SRUSTI & FNGO Ayauskam.

Views of the civil society

- The state government has failed miserably in providing basic health services despite central government assistance under NRHM.
- Privatization of health services is not a wise decision of the state government. Providing health service is the responsibility of the government. Privatization of health services may increase the cost of health services and the people may be bound to pay for that thereby increasing their debt burden.
- Despite increased remuneration, the Doctors are not willing to serve in the remote rural/tribal area. The hospitals in those areas either have no Doctors or have shortage of Doctors. Most of the hospitals are not well equipped to provide services required by the community.
- Lack of infrastructural facilities ensuring basic minimum needs

Recommendations

- Deployment of adequate number of Doctors to the remote rural areas and improvement of health infrastructure and supply of necessary equipments.
- Regularize the supply of medicines and necessary medical equipment to provide services to the people.
- Awareness generation at the village level for better health care practices.

- For the rural inaccessible tribal area Mobile Medical Unit have been introduced under NRHM. But there are people living in such areas where these Mobile Medical Units can not reach. The government should make communication faster and easy to reach out those population/habitations and provide health care services at the door step.
- Create awareness through NGOs & CSOs for social acceptance of the PLHIV and prevention of HIV/AIDS at the village level.
- All eligible children should be provided Disability pension and efforts should be made for community based rehabilitation of the Disabled children instead of institutional care.
- Special health programmes should be launched for the adolescent boys and girls. Parents should be made aware on the issues related to adolescent boys and girls.
- Awareness should be created on a massive scale and picketing should be conducted at the entry and exit points to stop migration and they should be provided adequate employment during the lean season.
- Water, sanitation, environmental problems should be addressed in a missionary mode
- The government should ensure adequate standard of living by improving the livelihood of the people and addressing the issue of land rights.
- The government should make Livelihood Implementation Plans at the district level. In the urban slums the government should make similar plans to improve the standard of living of the people living in the slums.
- It should create an independent health data generating authority so that proper planning can be initiated.

Chapter-III

3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))

Birth Registration

The CRC under Article-7 eloquently recognizes the imperative of birth registration in conferring the child the right to a name, right to nationality, right to parental care. These three rights together constitutes the Child Right to Identity and the Convention under Article-8 obliges the State Party to respect and recognize the Child's Right to Identity through the law. The Convention also requires that the State Party shall provide appropriate assistance and protection to the child where his/her right to identity as a whole or any part of it is unlawfully deprived. A reading of Article-7 & 8 of CRC in conjoint would confirm that Right to Identity is largely contingent upon the Right to Birth Registration. As birth registration legally establishes the right to identity, the onus for birth registration lies more with the State than the family. Thus, the present practice of looking birth registration is the responsibility of the parents or family needs to be reexamined in the light of Article-8 of the CRC and there should be more responsibility on the part of the State to secure right to identity of every child born in its territorial jurisdiction.

Every child born requires a formal recognition to his/her identity by the State. A formal legal relationship between the child and state is established only through the birth registration. This principles is well pronounced in the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) under Article-7, which reads "the child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, right to acquire a Nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents". The privilege of having birth certificate opens floodgates to the fulfillment of rights and other entitlements that a nation provides to its citizens. It is the right of every child born in the country to have his/her birth registered and accordingly it shall be the duty of every State to make birth registration accessible and available to all without any administrative inconveniences.

Current Situation: Civil Registration is defined as continuous, permanent, compulsory recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (birth, death & marriage etc) as listed in the Constitution of India under item 30 of List-III (Concurrent List). Drawing sanction from the Constitution, Parliament of India had enacted the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, which not only made registration of birth and death compulsory, but provided a uniform system for registration. Registration of births and deaths in India is made as per the provisions of the RBD Act, 1969. The objective of this Act is to regulate the registration of births and deaths in the country and to maintain the adequate and accurate countrywide registration data for this purpose of national planning, understanding the requirement of public health and medical activities, developing family planning programmes and reproductive child health programmes. The Act provides an extended meaning of the terms 'Birth' and 'Death' by including 'still birth' and 'foetal death' under its ambit. This Act has created statutory authority at the Union and the State levels. The Registrar General is apex authority for births and deaths registration in India, who is appointed by the central government. At the state levels there shall be a Chief Registrar, who acts as the chief executive authority in the state for carrying into execution the provisions of this Act. The Registrar General shall coordinate and unify the activities of Chief Registrars in the matter of registration of births and deaths and submit to the central government an annual report on the working of this Act.

According to NFHS-3 Report, nationally 41 percent of children under age of five years have had their birth registered with civil authorities. However, only 27 percent of children under age of five years have a birth certificate. In the State of Orissa, 57 percent of children under age of five years have got their births registered with the civil authorities.³⁴ Complete registration can not be made unless and until registration follows certification. The statistics summarized in the NFHS for the State of Orissa does not give a clear picture of extent of birth registration in terms of certification. However, information solicited from DHS, Orissa by CLAP under the Right to Information Act, showed that the extent of birth registration in the State of Orissa is barely 14 percent. The information revealed that out of the total 6, 68,025 numbers of registered live births for the year 2005, only 94,064 birth certificates had been issued in the same year. In another dimension, a report of the DHS, Orissa shows although the level of birth registration has progressively increased from 79.43 percent in 2003 to 86.24 percent in 2006, yet the level of certification remained only 34 percent in 2006.

In subservient to Section-30 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, Government of Orissa had enacted the Orissa Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 in order to carry out the purposes of the RBD Act. The State Rules has been amended in 2001 following the model rules supplied by the Government of India. Registration of births and deaths are made in the State as per the procedure established in the RBD Act, 1969 and ORBD Rules, 1969 (Amended in 2001). Birth registration is done and certificates are issued at the PHC for the rural areas and Municipality and NAC for the urban areas. At present, there are 419 Registration units in the State, out of which 314 units for rural areas and 105 for urban areas. Out of these units, only three urban units of the State, i.e. Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, and Cuttack have computerized system of registration and certification. Government has a plan to create 1222 Sub-Registration Units in the State.

Registration procedures get complicated with lapses of time for reporting of birth to the appropriate authority. If the information of birth and death is reported within the prescribed period to the appropriate registrar, certificate is obtained free of charge. When the informant declares the event of birth and death after the expiry of the prescribed period, it is considered as delayed registration. A very tedious procedures need to be followed if reporting is made after 1 year of birth. Filing a misc. case before the magistrate is very costly to which the poor people can not afford to do. Reporting timeline and corresponding procedure for registration and certification are as follows:

Successful Intervention and Best Practices

It was 7th September 2001- the day, a Non-Government Organization named Committee for Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP) had launched a campaign undertaking birth registration of children of Cuttack Municipal Area with special focus to the Children of Slum areas of the city in order to make the millennium city as a model where birth of every child would be registered as per the procedure established by the birth registration law by the year 2010- the target year for universal registration as planned under National Population Policy, 2000. Now the campaign covers all the 258 slums under the Cuttack Municipal Corporation, where CLAP in the nomenclature of Universal Civil Registration Campaign provides legal support services to the parents for enabling them to get the birth of their child registered. While doing so, Mobile Vehicle Campaign, Street law Programmes, Sticker and Posture Campaign have been undertaken to create mass awareness and built a process for internalization of birth registration law as part of social discourse. In the process of intervention, community volunteers are created for taking the responsibility of community demand. Profiles of the registered children are maintained and updated in order to enable the children to be benefited from social welfare services. Child Club namely Sishu Swabhimani Clubs are formed in order to make children as the ambassador for establishing the rights of their peer fraternity. This field level micro intervention of CLAP has been replicated in the CRC-7 campaign, which is a child centered advocacy for realization of Universal Civil Registration of Children at the Macro Level

34. NFHS-3 : Vol.I : 2005-06

Within 21 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Registration and Certification is free of charge.
21 days-30 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Late fee of Rupees Two. ● Same procedure is followed as in the case of registration within 21 days.
30 days-1year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Late fee of Rupees Five. ● Affidavit before the Notary Public Authority. ● Registration shall be made after written permission from the District Registrar.
1 Year-After	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Late fee of Rupees Ten. ● Affidavit before the Notary Public Authority. ● Registration shall be made only an order of a Magistrate of First Class.

Gaps and Inadequacies

- Birth registration particularly in the cases of domiciliary event is poor in the State and abysmal in the rural pockets due to unawareness. This fact is quite evident from the above-mentioned statistics indicating only 14 percent birth registration. Birth registration and certification was more than 30 percent in three districts (Cuttack, Khurda, & Kendrapara), 20-30 percent also in three districts (Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Jharsuguda), 10-20 percent in nine districts, and below 10 percent in remaining fifteen districts of the State. The districts having more urban registration units have better record of registration and certification.
- Female Health Workers who are the notified agency in case of domiciliary event, they used to make visit to village once in a month as a result of which reporting gets delayed.
- Birth registration law is silent regarding the registration of orphan and abandoned children.
- Birth registration is almost impossible for the children of unwed mothers.
- Registration works are greatly hampered due to shortage of staffs. As on 1st March 2008, 30 number of Vital Statistics Clerk posts are lying vacant against 409 sanctioned posts, 30 number of Statistical Assistants against 41 sanctioned posts, 6 Statistical Investigators against 13 sanctioned posts, 2 Junior Statisticians against 5 sanctioned posts. Aside to these, 5 post of Assistant Director, Vital Statistics, and 1 Deputy Director Vital Statistics are lying vacant.
- No innovative and substantial efforts have been undertaken by the government for creating public awareness regarding the essence of birth certificate. Community demand is also lacking.
- Section-7(4) of RBD Act, 1969 mandates the State to display a Board in the conspicuous place or the outer door of the Registrar Office. The Board, written in the local language, should contain the name of the Registrar concerned, his/her jurisdiction of registration, days and hour of his/her attendance. However, GOO has defied this section of the Act for not displaying the Board in the office of the every registrar. Non-compliance of this provision was identified by CLAP and accordingly made a representation to the Register General of India, New Delhi. On receipt of the representation, RGI has directed the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Orissa to take necessary steps to comply the provision of Section-7 (4) of the RBD Act.

- Birth and Death Registration system is not monitored regularly as is for other public health programmes.
- There is always dearth of funds as budgetary allocation remains insufficient against the requirements.

Recommendation

- Massive public awareness through mobile vehicle campaign, street law drama, school campaign, audio-visual campaign.
- Necessity of birth certificates should be internalized by the people so that community demand for birth registration can be enhanced.
- Display of big Advertisement Board in headquarters of every local -self administrative unit.
- Display of Boards in every Registrar office in conformity with Section-7(4) of the RBD Act.
- Registration should be looked as the more responsibility of State than the family.
- Notifying agency should have exclusive responsibility for reporting of birth and follow up activities unlike the present system of Female Health Workers or others who are primarily entrusted with other responsibilities in addition to birth and death reporting.
- Necessary administrative fees shall be paid in cash not through Treasury Challan.
- Single lineage system from reporting to distribution of certificates at the door steps of households.
- Freezing year after that production of birth certificate shall be compulsory at the time of first admission in school.
- A single window operation system should be introduced for quick issuance of birth certificate from a single office, so that people would find it easy and simple to get a birth certificate.

B. Right not to be subjected to Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Corporal Punishment

Progressive Steps: Corporal punishment has been banned in the Schools in pursuance to the administrative circular issued by the Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Orissa in 2004.

Current Situation: Although Corporal punishment is banned at schools in the state through administrative orders, which is the only deterrent, however, there is no law in place despite the fact news papers continue to carry incidence of corporal punishment almost every day. The reported case of Corporal punishment as on date is executed under Indian Penal Code.

There is a half hearted effort by the state government to undertake Educational campaigns for families, teachers and other stakeholders. The table below sums up those efforts in numbers, yet such programme visibility is questionable.

Total no. of beneficiaries in all campaigns	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
(i) Care-givers in institutions	20	20	25
(ii) NGOs	15	15	15
(iii) Children	0	0	0
(iv) Others (specify)	12	12	12

Sources: W&CD, GoO

There is no data base relating to the infliction of corporal punishment. However, news brought out in the print media is treated as a source of information, then there might scores of case studies revealing the existence of corporal punishment notwithstanding the ban of the same.

- The Lecturer of +2 College of Kalampur was arrested on charges of outraging the modesty of a girl student while she was sitting alone in the room for waiting to appear practical examination.(PRAJATANTRA; Dated 31.03.2008)
- A 15 year aged girl student had died remaining in the coma for three months following the severe cane beating by a teacher as the girl refused for private tuition.(AMARI KATHA;28.03.2008)
- The female teacher of Govindpur Primary School of Baragada was suspended on charges for allegedly beaten a Class-III student by cane.

(PRAJATANTRA; Dated 14.022008)

- The Headmaster of Talachapar Primary School of Nawarangpur was suspended on charges of inflicting corporal punishment to six students of the school.(SAMBAD; Dated: 08.02.2008)

A Child club -whose intervention has deep impact on corporal punishment ban

Ujjayini Mahanta, Aged-14, Father's Name - Nilambara Mahanta,

Mother's Name - Pankajini Mahanta

Village - Balaniposi

Ujjayani Mahanta, a native of Balaniposi village is a 9th class student in the high school located in her own village. She often goes regular to school and very friendly among his friends. but this ninth class student is not so comfortable in her studies even she couldn't able to manage the home tasks as she hates cheating. One day, as to the regular activity, she has gone to the school but she has not put in his mind that her English and Mathematics teacher had given home work .At that day' he was being beaten by these teachers on the same day.

Reacting to such an incident, Ujjayini became nervous, even she remain absent for some days .Just after a gap of 2 days, child club members gone for meeting as it held regularly In each Saturdays. In that day, this 9th class student was also absent who often a regular to child club meeting. Though she was absent, her friends those who are very friendly to her, reacted strongly and pressed upon all the members present to focus on this point. After a deep discussion ,they came into the decision that they will all meet the teacher and will make an effort to understand the concerned teachers to stop from such practice.

As per the decision, they have also attended these teachers and told the same to the teachers. In stead of adopting such a rude approach, the teachers are now focusing on child friendly methods in teaching the pupils. Now, students like Ujjayini regular to school and corporal punishment is no more in practice in this school.

Gaps & Inadequacies

1. Ban of corporal punishment through administrative instruction has not effective as it could have been banned through legislation.
2. Ban of corporal punishment should not be restricted to school education rather it should be excluded from the education systems.

Recommendations

- Educational Service Recruitment Rules Should be amended to incorporate the ban of corporal punishment and administrative action for the breach of the rules.
- Sensitizing the prospective teacher and teachers in the education training programme.
- Ban of corporal punishment not to be restricted for school, rather it shall cover the children up to 18 years.
- Constitution of Sexual Harassment cell in educational institutions and other institutions in line with the Supreme Court Judgment.

View of the Children

"We do not have birth certificates but the school teachers ask for birth certificate during our admission to school." Reports of Regional Workshop

We are aware of our rights. We are abused and tortured in schools and in workplace and in the family. Reports of Regional Workshop

We are not educated about our rights in the schools. Some times corporal punishments are given and we undergo the treatment without any complain. Reports of Regional Workshop

Birth Certificate is a proof of identity

Aparti, a tribal girl has no identity. Her illiterate tribal father Ramsingh was set back when the teacher in the school asked him to produce the birth certificate of the child. They live in Ghtamal village, which is also a panchayat headquarter of Nuapada district. Ramsingh is considered one of the leaders of the tribal community in the region. Since Aparti was born at home, like all others, her birth was not recorded automatically. The nearest health worker lives in Nanagalbod village, at least 19kms away & no body in the village ever get any service from her.

Ramsingh then tried to obtain a birth certificate as advised by the teacher. Since the birth was not recorded within one month, she had to approach the Birth registration officer. He had to file a case to get her daughter a birth certificate. Since the Sinapali additional tehsildar didn't entertain such cases, he had to travel to district headquarter town of Nuapada 100kms away. The lawyer charged him Rs. 1000 & he had to spend another 500 for travel & incidental expenses. When the proceedings of the case was given to the Birth registration officer at Sinapali hospital, he was advised to make a treasury challan of Rs. 7 towards the cost of the certificate. Since there is no treasury in the block headquarter, he had to travel to Khariar, 30 kms away to deposit Rs. 7 in the treasury. He had the option of depositing Rs. 300 with the clerk issuing the certificate for all these expenses. After a one month ordeal, now Ramsingh is convinced that these government procedures are in place to harass tribals like him. Now his community members have urged the teachers not to insist on birth certificate at the time of admission as none of his tribesemen can afford such an expensive certificate. Fearing closing down of the school for lack of students, the teacher has also agreed not to insist on the certificate.

Views of the civil society

- The government should simplify the procedure. Since the birth registration is computerized, there is no need to go for such a long and difficult procedure.
- The birth of children in rural inaccessible area is not registered at all. The children of tribal communities are deprived of Birth registration certificates.
- The children born at home are not issued Birth certificate because they do not have documented proof of the delivery and hence they need to go for an Affidavit which at times is not affordable for the rural poor families.
- The JJB and the CWC is not functional
- The child delinquents are still tortured and ill-treated by the Police
- Corporal Punishment is still practiced in schools and at the family level

Corporal punishment still persist

Raghunath Mishra (4 yr) s/o Prasanta Mishra , Kartika Sahu, s/o Bijay sahu & Balaram nayak s/o Bhimsen nayak , the three children of daily wage labourers were a regular to the Aanganwadi centre run by the women & child development department of state of Orissa in Gandamunda, outskirts of state capital of Orissa , Bhubaneswar. Besides getting regular food, they were being taught by the Anganwadi worker.

On the given day, the boys did some mischief which infuriated the Aanganwadi worker kabita Swain. She used one of the iron cooking sticks to inflict injuries on the child. She used gas stove to heat the iron stick before inflicting the burn injuries.

The poor children had to bear the inhuman torture. When their parents came to know about the matter, they met Kabita & asked for an explanation. This further infuriated Kabita who with the help of an accomplice threatened the parents of dire consequences in the hands of hired goons. Such inhuman behaviour of the Aanganwadi created a tension amongst the residents of the colony. Fearing police action, she then tried to cajole the parents through middlemen. However one of the child's father lodged a formal complaint against the errant worker. However the police in connivance with the aanganwadi worker was trying to suppress the matter , but sustained media campaign resulted in police arresting the accused. Many such incidents of corporal punishment go unnoticed due to failure of a civil society movement.

Recommendations

- Birth certificates should be provided free of cost.
- Certificates should be issued at the Panchayat level
- There should be Mobile Units for inaccessible area for issuing of Birth certificates
- Massive Awareness programmes through media including folk media should be organized to sensitize the people
- No of ASHAs should be increased. In each 500 population, there should be 1 ASHA. So that they are able to keep in touch with each households and help them to get Birth certificates.
- For the purpose of mobile use and easy handling of birth certificate, a computerized small (like ATM card) Card should be issued as Birth Certificate
- A single window operation system should be introduced for quick issuance of birth certificate from a single office, so that people would find it easy and simple to get a birth certificate.
- Birth certificate should be made an essential document to avail any kind of services.
- Strict implementation of Juvenile Justice 2002
- The JJB and CWC should be functional
- Appropriate rehabilitation mechanism should be developed
- Corporal Punishment should be banned by special legislation and massive awareness campaigns should be organized in the schools
- The teachers should be sensitized on corporal punishment
- Situation Analysis (Background-last CRC report including challenges, current situation-govt. schemes, programmes, any new rules-central provision and state adopted, statistical analysis,

Chapter-IV

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

A. Family Support

The state government is implementing centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Child Development Scheme. There are 326 rural and 12 urban projects operational under the scheme across the state. The children aged 6 months to 6 years are provided day care services including supplementary nutrition, primary health services, immunization and pre-school education for children aged 3-6 years. Over 34201 Anganwadi Centres provides day care and pre-school education facilities to 30.54 lakhs beneficiaries including 25.42 lakhs children aged 6 months to 6 years and 5.12 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.³⁴ Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 1728 Early Childhood care and Education centres have been set up in the state.³⁵

There are also NGOs and foreign/international agencies providing day care services and have set Balwadis in selected districts. NGOs are also running pre-school education programmes for children aged 3 to 6 years in the rural areas and urban slums. Most of the Angnwadi centres do not have adequate space and child friendly environment to provide services to the children and impart pre-school education. The Anganwadi Workers do not have appropriate skills and knowledge on child care and pre-school education. The quality of supplementary nutrition is very poor and often do not match the nutritional requirement of the child. Yet, supplementary nutrition is one of the catalysts to bring the children into the Anganwadi centres. The quality of pre-school education and transition is not yet studied holistically and hence the status of pre-school education needs through investigation and careful study. Monitoring and supervision of the function of Anganwadi Centres is very poor.

B. Children without Parental Care

As on date, 85 Orphanages are running in the state. There are 75 to 100 children on an average staying in an Orphanage. The number of Orphanages is 10 in Balasore, 8 in Cuttack, 7 in Ganjam and 8 in the district of Kandhamal.³⁶ The children in these orphanages have lost their parents or are abandoned by their parents. Children rendered homeless and without parental care is a major concern in the state. The Super Cyclone of 1999 and the continuous floods thereafter, droughts and natural calamities have been the reason for so many children without parental care. This apart, the issue of unwed mothers and unwanted pregnancy is also responsible for children without parental care. There are 2 placement agencies and one coordinating agency in the state carrying out intra-country and inter-country adoption of such children without parental care. The most vulnerable of all the children without parental care are the street children living in the towns and cities.³⁷ NGOs working on the issue of child labour estimate the number of street children to be approximately 2500 in the state capital Bhubaneswar itself. These children are mostly adolescents and addicted to drugs, substance abuse and alcoholism.

34 . Annual Activity Report, 2006--07WCD, GO

35 . State Plan of Action 2007-12, GoO

36 . Annual Activity report, 2006-07, WCD, GO

37 . Child Vulnerability Study, SCF-Pecuc, Orissa

C. Child Poverty

Child poverty is a typical issue that prevails in the state. Orissa has the largest number of BPL family (47%) and children of these families are vulnerable and suffer from child poverty. Child poverty and child hunger are two interrelated areas that needs to be addressed. There is no direct scheme by government to fight child hunger except feeding in ICDS centres and MDM in schools. The children without parental care, children with single parents, children of families those who have migrated, children of displaced families, child victims of natural disasters are forced to seek employment at a tender age in the towns and cities. At the village level, such children are even engaged in cow herding and in doing domestic work. The tribal children mostly help their parents to collect forest produce, fuel wood and water. The high rising number of child rag pickers in the towns and cities, children engaged in roadside dhabas and hotels, and the domestic helps illustrate the magnitude of child poverty in Orissa.³⁸

D. Children in Distressed Migration

Migration due to displacement and migration due to extreme poverty is visible in most of the districts in state. Kalhandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Baragarh, Koraput, Kandhamal and Keonjhar are the most vulnerable districts revealing distressed migration. The children often migrate with their families. As a result, they drop out of the school. They work along with their parents as child labour. Most of them are engaged in Brick Kilns, Crushers and fire crackers industry in the neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh. When the families come back to the native village/town, the children start going to school. In such cases the children are made to sit in the same class where they had left. The children, who continue going to school but end up sitting in the same class do not find it comfortable and sometimes get de-motivated . Ultimately they leave the school and become potential child labour.³⁹

SPECIAL CASE STUDY

Western parts of Orissa have been hit with drought for more than 25 times and recently experienced severe draughts of 1900, 1965, 1996, and 2000 have resulted in the sale of land, labor, and produce in distress. Drought resulted in severe crop-loss, food insecurity, unemployment, keeping land on mortgage and also sale of land. The debt and bondage resulting out of such situations have forced people to go out on migration.

Children are the worst victims of migration and human trafficking . They work in the brick kiln of Andhra Pradesh, Rikswa pulling in Raipur, Carpet factory of Bhodoi in Mirzapur, Construction side of Banglore and Tamil Nadu, Agriculture farm in Hariyana and as domestic labourers in Delhi. They are bought and sold by the contractors as cheap labor. All the dynamics of human- trafficking are applicable to the children and it is very difficult to distinguish from migration and trafficking as adequate data and evidence in this regard are not available.

The worst destination point of children in migration is the Brick kiln of Hydrebad, Karimnagar, MaheboobNagar, where a large number of children migrate. The huge demand of children in the brick kilns are due to the Nimble Fingers. Small children easily enter to the narrow rows of brick hips and able to turn the wet- brick one by one and also in manually transporting the Brick. They are further expert in making Mud- block and mixing the Mud like a play materials.

Children Migrate with their Family, guardian, relatives and other Labor on hire basis. Children are paid less and even are not paid even after working in the scorching heat of the sun and biting cold of the winter and also working for more than 14 hours in a day.

Number of child death reported from the brick kiln due to the unhygienic environment that they are forced to work. They are sexually assaulted and often go missing from the worksite.

-YSC Doc.

38 . Study on Child Domestic Workers in Bhubaneswar, CCWD-SCF, 2006-07

39 . Proceedings of the Regional Workshops of Bolangir & Sambalpur, 2007

E. Illicit Transfer and Non-return/Missing Children

For the last 5 years, trafficking of children and women has been frequently reported by the media and NGOs in the state. A total of 40 such cases have been identified in the state. The Member of Parliament, S.J. Dharmendra Pradhan from Orissa has brought this to the notice of the Central Government and subsequently, the state government has been following such missing cases.⁴⁰ An ailing mother or a poor mother selling a new born baby for as less as Rs. 200/- which has been highlighted by the media in different districts including the tribal and coastal area exhibits the gravity of the situation. In the last six years over 3568 women have been reported missing. There are 818 married women, 1418 girls and 1342 minors. Out of the total missing women and girls, only 1061 have been rescued by the family members and by the police.⁴¹ Despite of the existence of a Central Law on Adoption, illegal transfer of children through Court Affidavit is being done which raises great amount of concern. In order to avoid the long legal procedure of adoption, people often preferred to take the easy way out.⁴²

F. Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Maltreatment

On an average five cases of abuse, violence, neglect and maltreatment of children is reported in the local media. In most of the cases the children are abused at the household level and run away. Sexual abuse of children is a common phenomenon. Media reports reveals that the girl child in most of the cases is abused by the family members, relatives or some one close to the family. The girls employed as child domestic are also the victims of sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse is increasing day by day. In a shocking incidence, a senior officer in the district of Balasore and his wife were arrested by the Bhadrak Police for the alleged sexual abuse of their maid servant. The 16 year old girl from Khurda district had alleged that she was sexually abused by the Driver and the Wife of the officer used to take photographs. She had further alleged that the entire family used to force her to watch pornographic movies and sexually abused her.⁴³ However there are many more cases reported regularly in the media while many more cases are still to see the light.

SAMBAD---- 12TH Oct 04 ATTEMPT TO RAPE OF A MINOR CREATES VIOLENCE IN MOB

KUJANG: It has been reported that a 70 year old alias Gopi Behera of Mangarajpur village has eluded the local police and has vanished from the village premises after a case was registered in the Mangarajpur police station against him for attempting to rape a minor after he had lured the girl to the nearby isolated garden in order to show him some attractive flowers, where he attempted to rape the child. But when the girl shouted and yelled all his evil intentions went in vain. Gopi then threatened the girl to choke her to death if she reported the matter to the police. But Gopi was still afraid of and he registered a false FIR against the girl and her uncle as a result of which the police refused to register the FIR against Gopi when the victims uncle brought the matter to the police. But the local villagers turned violent on the issue and they manhandled Gopi. When the situation went from bad to worse the police intervened and registered a case against Gopi. But when Gopi came to know about the situation he cleverly escaped from the clutches of the police and the villagers. Here it may be noted that Gopi had similar charges pending against him since last year. Such an activity by an older citizen in the village has not only raised question marks about the safety of the girl child in Orissa but also on the moral values of the people.

40. Sambad, 22 Sept., 2005

41. Ibid;

42. Proceedings of Regional Workshop, Cuttack

43. The Statesman, 31 October, 2005

14 Year Old Girl Pregnant ;Ditched by her Boyfriend.**Pragatibadi : 13th October 2004**

Banki : It has been reported that a 14 year old teen aged girl (Lily) who was ditched by her boy friend alias Kulu of Dansar village is now pregnant of a 4 month old baby after the latter refused to accept Lily after he came to know about the issue. Sources reveal that Kulu had earlier promised Lily to marry her and also kept physical relations with her. When the matter came to limelight the villagers tried to pacify the issue by getting both of them married but Kulu refused to accept her in public, but Lily is adamant on giving birth to the child and also to bring her up despite all her family members are against it. Here it may be noted that this is not the first case of its kind in the area but before this 5 such cases have been reported from the particular village. Further the police dairy reveals that over the past 6 months about 32 unmarried teenaged girls have given become pregnant and are now nursing their babies. Such cases are at an alarming rise in the area and it can be easily assessed that illiteracy and poor livelihood status of the people in the region are the only reason for the rise in such cases. In this context one can easily assess what is the fate of the newborn babies in future. A few more potential child labourers are in the making.

G. Children in Conflict with Law (Juvenile Delinquency)

Juvenile Delinquency is a controversial issue which needs holistic understanding and a balanced mechanism to control such activities by children. The number of children engaged in petty theft is increasing in the cities and towns. There are 3 Juvenile Homes in Berhampur, Rourkela and Cuttack. In most of the cases, the problem arises because of conflicting age of the delinquent. The child delinquent are often sent to the Adult Jail disputing exact age of the children. This happens when the exact age of the children is not known or there is no recorded evidence of the age of the child delinquents. There are media reports where the minors have been beaten and tortured by the Police. Often the children land up in jail for altercations among themselves. The Police beat up two minors in the Police station because of some conflict between two families. The children were stripped and beaten up. They were 17 and 15 years old respectively.⁴⁴ In a conflict between the police and the Villagers in Bolangir District, the Police in retaliation arrested 45 people including 6 minors and 2 students of Class X. All of them were put behind the bars.⁴⁵ Despite of the fact that there are Juvenile Homes for the children, Police, in many cases put minors behind bars for their convenience.

The number of children or Juveniles in conflict with Law was 80(2004-05),200(2005-06),200(2006-07).The increasing number of children in conflict with the Law gives the state a warning signal to address the issues that are provoking children to commit crime.⁴⁶

44. Dharitri, 26 May, 2005

45. Sambad, 22 May, 2005

46.WCD Report-2007

SWARNALATA BEHERA: JGR No. 4/2003,

Swarnalata aged 13 years is alleged to have committed the infamous 'Baramunda Double Murder Case'. According to the prosecutions story Swarnalata is accused of committing the murder of her friend (classmate) and the friend's sister, aged 13 and 6 respectively. Swarnalata's case received a lot of media attention and due to its sensitive nature no action had been taken. Swarnalata has been staying at the Berhampur Home for Women since the last 4 years. Trial of the case had not been started and her parents, fearing for the safety of their child and even of their own life are not keen on moving bail. Project Shakti took up the case in November 2006 but on account of threat to life have not moved for bail. However, Project Shakti is trying for speedy trial and disposal and 4 witnesses have already been deposed.

The matter came up on June 27, 2007 for judgment and sentencing before the JJB, Khorda. The CJM held Swarnalata guilty of committing the double murder and sentenced her to be in the Observation Home for Women until she attained the age of 18 years / ceased to be a juvenile. Mrs. Kasturi Mohapatra, JJB Member who was also present during the judgment did not agree with the CJM's judgment and in her dissenting opinion stressed upon the absence of any eye-witnesses and the fact that all the evidence was circumstantial. Combining these with the age of the juvenile, the essence of the JJ Act and the fact that Swarnalata had already spent four years in the observation home, she opined that Swarnalata should be released and all necessary steps taken to rehabilitate and protect her.

In anticipation to her release Project Shakti had already made arrangements with a beauty parlor in Bhubaneswar for her vocational training. In the meantime Open Learning Systems has been designated a children's home under the JJ Act by the WCD Department.

Project Shakti plans to take up the matter before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa and also to apply for bail again.

H. Adoption

There are two placement agencies and one coordinating agency in the state carrying out adoption. During the year 2005, 175 in-country adoption and 49 inter-country adoptions have been carried out. During 2006, 125 in-country adoption and 98 inter-country adoptions have been made. Now all adoptions are being carried out at the central level through the state coordinating agency. The Central Adoption Resource Agency under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal agency for adoption in the country.⁴⁷ During the year 2005, the highest number of children (61) of adoptions has been by Swedish citizens followed by Spanish, Australian and American. Out of the two placement agencies, Basundhara has reportedly carried out adoption of highest number (140) of children in 2000-2004.⁴⁸ However some institutions are carrying out illegal adoption which is a matter of great concern. The government has no clue about such illegal adoption and no control mechanism as well.⁴⁹

47. Annual Activity report, 2006-07, WCD, GoO

48. Odisha Bhaskar, 10 October 2005

49. Proceedings of Regional Workshop, Cutatck, 2007

Problems & Perspective of Adoption

This situation arises because adoption is still a bit of a stigma in India. Indians are not very open to the idea of adoption. Most Indians, even if they go in for an adoption, go for a good-looking healthy baby boy from a known background sometimes. So, there is a smaller wait for a girl-child than a boy-child. But, special need children like handicapped, siblings, twins and older are not adopted by Indian parents. When Indian parents rejected these children, the only option is the Inter-country adoption. It is a known fact that a destitute, orphan and abandoned child is best rehabilitated if she/he lives with a family that can provide permanent care and security, rather than in an institutional set-up; and further, the child integrates best within the country of her own origin, because she/he is able to identify best in a cultural milieu that closest to her own roots. In the event, however, that there is no suitable family within the Country of the child's origin, then the child needs to be rehabilitated through inter-country adoption. (The Judgment of Honorable Supreme Court, India 6th February, 1984 & 3rd December 1986) & Hague Convention on Inter-Country Adoption ratified by India on 6th June 2003). A foreign national adopts an Indian child under the provisions of the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890. The Indian court will appoint the foreigner as the child's guardian. The foreign national will take the child to his own country and adopt him or her as per the laws of his country.

Legislations related to Adoption

- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (HAMA) applies to all Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.
- The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (GWA) applies to non-Hindus like Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews and Foreigners
- The Juvenile Justice (C & P) Act, 2000 (Amendment -Act2006) also provides for adoption making no exception on the basis of religion.
- CARA (Central Adoption Resource Authority), Ministry of Women & Child Development Govt of India, New Delhi monitors and regulates the working of adoption agencies.

CRITICAL GAPS

- Inadequate penal provision for illegal adoption
- Section 420,468,471,341 of the I.P.C 1860
- Surrender of a child by biological parent child is misused
- District administration or Collector has got no authority to issue certificate of abandonment after amendment of the J.J. (Care & Protection of Children) Act
- Poor follow up visits
- Issue of birth certificate is very clumsy
- More clarification is required.
- Non convergence with judicial authorities. Delay in disposal of adoption cases.
- Lack of publicity because of resource constraints
- CARA may step in to fill the gap of resource constraints
- Big role of CARA in follow up in case of Inter-Country adoption

Views of the children

"Why people call us as Orphans!"

"Why Can't we have our family!"

"We do not know about the Juvenile Justice, Mahila and Sisu Desk"

"Police behave rudely with us"

Views of the Children, Regional Workshops Sept. - Dec. 2007

Views of the civil society

- Despite Institutional care and support, the children are still neglected and abandoned. The parents are not aware of child rights and hence neglect the child and force them to run away.
- There is hardly any monitoring of the institutional care systems in the state. The children are reported to have been tortured, neglected and abused. The government has no specific policies for such children.
- Hundreds of missing children are still not reported and no action has yet been taken by the state government.
- Illegal adoption is carried out in the state of which the government has no information
- Good practices-Govt. & civil society-only documented case studies with source and reference.

Lack of Family care

When Amita's (pseudo name) mother passed away & her father married for the 2nd time, the dark clouds had enveloped her future. When her paternal uncle (father's elder brother) offered to rear the minor girl, she got some respite, at least that is what she thought. But that was the beginning of her tortuous life.

Taking advantage of the situation, her cousin brother (uncle's son) continued to sexually exploit her & threatened her with dire consequences if she spilled the beans. Being helpless, she could have no alternative but to continue the relationship. When she became pregnant, she was taken to a quack nearby to have an abortion & that is when the matter became public. The matter was taken in the panchayat wherein the father of the rapist promised to meet the cost of the marriage of the girl. The silence of the natural father was more agonizing. The rapist continued to sexually exploit the girl despite even after the matter became public. The motherless girl had to seek police protection when the torture became unbearable. Since the girl was not in family care, she had to suffer the humiliation.

Recommendations

- Adequate number of alternative family support and care institutions should be set up in the state.
- The Police should be trained and educated on Juvenile Justice Act and those who violate the law should be punished heavily.
- There should be updated information on the number of missing children and necessary steps should be taken to trace them out
- The Traffickers should be nailed down and punished as per the law
- Strengthening of Police Booths to keep track of trafficking at the Railway Station or major Bus Stand/ exist point.
- Picketing points should be made at major entry and exit points in the state to stop trafficking and illegal transfer of children.
- Enforcement of law strictly and efficiently.

Chapter-V

5. Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities (Article 28)

A. Statistics

Male literacy / Female literacy

75.95% 50.99%

Sources: Census of India, 2001

Literacy rate in the state excluding the children in the age group of 0-6 years is 63.61% with a gender literacy gap amounting to 24.98%. Khurda district has highest literacy rate of 70 percent while Malkangiri has the lowest literacy rate of 30 percent amongst the districts.⁵⁰ The literacy rate among the tribal population is 37.37 percent (51.48% male, 23.37% female). The Scheduled caste population accounts for 55.53% literacy (70.47 male, 40.33%).⁵¹ It shows glaring disparity in terms of literacy rates in the state not only in terms of urban and rural settings but also in terms of communities, indigenous population and gender.

STATE LEVEL REPORT ON OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN OF ALL CATEGORY AND ALL RELIGION

District	Total Children(5-14)			Out Of School Children (5-14)			% of Out of School Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ANGUL	1,04,875	94,568	1,99,443	7,363	6,729	14,092	7.021	7.116	7.066
BALASORE	2,22,620	2,00,971	4,23,591	16,298	14,689	30,987	7.321	7.309	7.315
BARAGARH	1,00,403	94,109	1,94,512	3,798	3,688	7,486	3.783	3.919	3.849
BHADRAK	1,51,937	1,41,742	2,93,679	8,720	7,960	16,680	5.739	5.616	5.68
BOLANGIR	1,23,445	1,13,412	2,36,857	18,337	18,003	36,340	14.85	15.87	15.34
BOUDH	36,106	33,207	69,313	3,347	3,172	6,519	9.27	9.552	9.405
CUTTACK	1,91,436	1,76,224	3,67,660	6,400	5,318	11,718	3.343	3.018	3.187
DEOGARH	26,947	25,328	52,275	1,009	1,012	2,021	3.744	3.996	3.866
DHENKANAL	97,930	87,596	1,85,526	2,962	2,592	5,554	3.025	2.959	2.994
GAJAPATI	57,888	49,200	1,07,088	5,880	5,650	11,530	10.16	11.48	10.77
GANJAM	2,93,918	2,61,625	5,55,543	33,523	30,023	63,546	11.41	11.48	11.44
JAGATSINGHPUR	88,826	80,628	1,69,454	2,951	2,492	5,443	3.322	3.091	3.212
JAJPUR	1,70,222	1,54,871	3,25,093	4,290	3,955	8,245	2.52	2.554	2.536
JHARSUGUDA	46,850	43,181	90,031	2,927	2,786	5,713	6.248	6.452	6.346
KALAHANDI	1,49,107	1,35,351	2,84,458	14,139	15,286	29,425	9.482	11.29	10.34
KANDHAMAL	74,868	66,932	1,41,800	2,674	2,801	5,475	3.572	4.185	3.861
KENDRAPARA	1,21,414	1,13,317	2,34,731	2,190	1,979	4,169	1.804	1.746	1.776
KEONJHAR	1,51,274	1,33,205	2,84,479	17,458	16,411	33,869	11.54	12.32	11.91
KHURDHA	1,66,010	1,45,408	3,11,418	5,483	4,978	10,461	3.303	3.423	3.359
KORAPUT	1,05,989	95,292	2,01,281	21,380	20,262	41,642	20.17	21.26	20.69
MALKANGIRI	56,618	49,381	1,05,999	8,794	8,608	17,402	15.53	17.43	16.42
MAYURBHANJ	2,04,723	1,77,531	3,82,254	8,440	7,970	16,410	4.123	4.489	4.293
NAWARANGPUR	1,15,521	1,00,441	2,15,962	19,387	19,877	39,264	16.78	19.79	18.18
NAYAGARH	81,315	72,368	1,53,683	3,216	2,762	5,978	3.955	3.817	3.89
NUAPADA	59,675	55,454	1,15,129	4,970	5,532	10,502	8.328	9.976	9.122
PURI	1,44,592	1,32,940	2,77,532	6,532	5,922	12,454	4.518	4.455	4.487
RAYAGADA	94,021	83,255	1,77,276	17,162	16,877	34,039	18.25	20.27	19.2
SAMBALPUR	86,898	79,642	1,66,540	13,624	12,725	26,349	15.68	15.98	15.82
SONEPUR	48,117	45,007	93,124	1,512	1,416	2,928	3.142	3.146	3.144
SUNDERGARH	1,70,078	1,55,874	3,25,952	11,434	10,166	21,600	6.723	6.522	6.627
Total	35,43,623	31,98,060	67,41,683	2,76,200	2,61,641	5,37,841	7.794	8.181	7.978

Sources: www.opepa.in

50. Census of India, 2001

51. ibid;

B. Infrastructure

Indicators of School Climate in Orissa (2004-05)

Indicators	Primary School (Classes I to V)	Upper Primary with Primary (Classes I to VII)	Upper Primary (Classes VI & VII)
School with only one classroom (in %)	10.2	0.6	2.8
Schools with only one teacher (in %)	19.1	0.6	3.7
Schools with more than 60 students per classroom (in %)	10.5	18.1	14.1
School with common Toilet for boys and girls (in %)	22.4	49.9	34.8
School with separate toilets for girls (in %)	7.1	19.2	13.5
School with drinking water facility (in %)	72.6	84.2	65.3
School with 2 or more female teachers (in %)	39.2	35.3	73.5
% of female teachers	30.9	30.5	12.3
Average number of teachers per school	2.4	5.5	2.4
Average number of class rooms per school	2.7	5.6	2.2
Building in good condition (in %)	37.5	35.9	26.3
School with pucca building (in %)	32.5	21.0	50.3
Number of building-less schools	976	12	118

Source: *Citizens Report on Quality Education: Process & Perspectives, 2006*

- While most of the schools have pucca buildings, nearly half of the schools were in poor condition, not suitable for elementary schools because of lack of safety for children. Nearly 90 percent EGC centers function in single-room houses provided by the community.
- All most all schools have water sources inside or close to the school premises. There are no toilets in half of the schools and no separate toilet for girls in 73 percent of schools. Surprisingly, 80 percent of the urban schools do not have separate toilets for girls as against 60 percent in rural schools.
- The lack of basic facilities such as those for disabled children, school boundaries, electrification, and play ground in urban as well as rural areas are so glaring that it is difficult to foster a child friendly learning environment for children. The EGS centers suffer the most in this count.
- All the schools have Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) of some sort, but only half of the schools have adequate TLM. The rural schools are at a disadvantage on this count. Wherever TLMs are available, they are mostly used by the teachers for teaching rather than by students for learning. Student participation and community initiative in developing low-cost and context-sensitive TLMs are hardly utilized by schools and EGS centers.
- Nearly 70 percent schools have teachers less than the number of classes. High Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR more than 40) was observed in nearly 30 percent of schools. Concentration of more Teachers than the required norm was observed in urban schools.

- Nearly 70 percent of the class rooms are multi-grade classrooms, more so in rural than in urban area. Of critical concern are 30 percent of schools, where the problem of shortage of teachers is further compounded by an unfavorable PTR of one teacher for more than 40 students. Surprisingly, there are more/less number of teachers than the required norm in one-third of the urban schools.

Source: Citizens Report on Quality Education: Process & Perspectives, 2006

C. Quality Education

- Student attendance is observed to be 40% of the total student enrolment, and drops from the forenoon to the afternoon hours. Nearly half of the school report cases of student dropouts. Despite non-detention policy, students are either allowed or compelled to repeat grades in nearly three fourths of the schools. The average attendance rate in EGS centers in about 80%.
- Teachers in the majority of schools do not respect the utility of unit tests of student learning. In about half of the schools, students in the classes III and IV do not even complete 20 pages of written work over a six-month period. The supervision and monitoring mechanisms also appear to be very weak.
- Attempts are rarely made to make schools and learning attractive to children. Because of overemphasis on text book learning, students are given less freedom to engage in co-circular activities.
- The weakest aspects of school climate are activity-planning, use of TLMs, conducting of group activities, teacher-student report, and learner-friendly seating arrangement in the classroom. The overall school climate is more or less satisfactory in one in every 5 schools in the rural area and 1 in every 3 schools in the urban area; the rest of the schools have either average or unfavorable school climate.

Source: Citizens Report on Quality Education: Process & Perspectives, 2006

D. Child Rights Education

While Child Rights education is yet to be introduced in the school education system it is been successfully experimented in 40 selected schools of Keonjhar by PECUC with the support of Save The Children ,European Union and the district administration. Some other civil society organizations even though sparingly , are also offering child rights education to the children and communities in their operational areas.

E. Participation/Equal Access

Teacher dominance is more pronounced and occupies 65% of classroom transactions, and consequently student participation is less spontaneous and less frequent. Urban classrooms are more active and more heterogeneous than rural classrooms.⁵² The children are not involved in educational planning and implementation process. There is lack child participation in developing educational materials and other co-curricular activities like cultural programmes, celebration days, celebration of Pujas and other religious activities in the schools.⁵³

F. Early Childhood Education

There are 3.4 million eligible children to be provided with Early Childhood Education and Care (ECCE) in the age group of 3-6 in the state. Presently 326 ICDS projects are implemented in 314 CD Blocks and 12 urban areas. Over 34201 Anganwadi Centers providing services to 30.54 lakhs child beneficiaries including 25.42 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 5.12 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers. (DWCD, 2005). In addition 3279 Anganwadi Centers have been sanctioned during the year 2006-07. In the ICDS 10, 58,216 children have been enrolled in the age group of 3-6 years for pre-school education as on 31.03.2006.⁵⁴ However,

52. Citizens Report on Quality elementary Education-2006

53. Proceedings of the Regional Workshops-Child Process

54. Annual Activity Report, 2006-07, WCD, GoO

large sections of child population in the age group of 3-6 years are deprived of ECCE. The quality of services and care environment is abysmal. The children attend the ICDS centers only for supplementary nutrition. The ICDS had miserably failed to provide pre-school education to the children due to lack of motivation and orientation of Anganwadi Workers.⁵⁵

G. Education for Marginalized Groups

The National Child Labour Programme is implemented in 24 districts of the state. The children are provided Rupees 100/- stipend and Rupees 5 per child for nutrition.⁵⁶ Bridge Course and temporary residential schools are also set up for school drop outs and overage children under Sarva Shikha Abhiyan Programme. The state government of Orissa has also set up residential schools for the marginalized poor rural and tribal children in the state. This apart, NGOs and private philanthropy institutions are also providing residential schooling facility for the marginalized children.

However, there are huge gaps in quality of education, infrastructure, skills of the teachers and facilities between the government formal schools and the schools set up for marginalized children. More particularly, the schools running under the programme of National child Labour Project do not match the learning skills of the children. The children enrolled in these schools feel discriminated and neglected.⁵⁷ The teachers lack motivational skill to retain the children in the school and impart quality education. The teachers do not have skills and required training exposure to teach such marginalized children. Most of the schools are running in single rooms and multi-grade classes are conducted in the same room. By and large these school buildings are provided by the community. There is lack of monitoring and supervision mechanism in place.

RIGHT PATH TO EDUCATION

After the incorporation of Article-21(A) in the Constitution of India through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, Committee For Legal Aid to Poor (CLAP) launched a new initiative in the year 2004 in the nomenclature of "Right Path to Education" with an objective for elimination of child labour system by promoting and establishing children's fundamental right to education. This was undertaken in a Community Development Block named Badamba in the district of Cuttack, where children were largely engaged in beedi making, weaving, collection of minor forest produce, agricultural and allied activities. During the period of 2004-06, a total of 3,011 children had been enrolled or regularised in schools. Those children were either engaged in the work sectors or remained out of schools or dropped from the schools in order to help in their household activities. The intervention could be successful mostly due to Community participation and legal intervention. A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) bearing No.WP (C) 9080/2006 has been filed before the Honourable Orissa High Court for providing financial assistance to 151 children of beedi workers, which was stopped by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI. In course of this endeavour, CLAP learned children right to education can be established only when child right to early childhood education is secured. Since there is no legal framework in our country for ECCE, CLAP has launched 'National Campaign for ECCE Right (NCER)' in order to generate a civil society's demand for a statutory back up to Article -45 of the Constitution of India. "Liberated Childhood Movement" of CLAP is also new kind of initiative, which seeks popular participation, and societal responsibility of every adult individual to internalise the fundamental principles of law relating to child' protection and development and to accomplish the objectives of laws as a Social Minimum Standard.

55. Opinion Expressed by the Alliance Members of OACRC in the Regional Workshops

56. State Institute of Labour, NCLP Guidelines

57. Outcome of the FGD held with children in NCLP school in Hatibari Block of Mayurbhanj District and in Bhubaneswar

H. Leisure and Cultural Activities

Except the schools running under NCLP and the residential schools managed by the government, majority of the state government schools are functioning from 10 a.m to 4 p.m. Though there is a time schedule in the school routine for leisure and sports activities, very often the teachers do not take interest in giving opportunity to the children. Moreover there is also lack of any sports & games materials for the children in many primary schools. This has further been responsible for the declining trend in conducting cultural activities in the schools and sports. Instead, children are overburdened with the school curriculum alone.⁵⁸

Views of the children

"We do not take part in the decision making process in our schools".

"The Teachers some time act rudely and do not give us opportunity to express our concern".

"We are often beaten up by the teachers for not having done the homework or not able to understand what is taught in the class room."

"We have tendency of fear to ask questions to the teachers

We do not have play grounds in our school".

Sources: Regional Workshops

CHILDREN IN TRIBAL SCHOOLS ARE AT RISK AND DISTRESS.

Sanjaya Kishan and Niranjana Bhoi from the Rampur village Tribal High school of Bolangir district will never come back to celebrate the next independence day again. On 15th August night they were attacked by snakebite sleeping at the hostel floor and passed away with a terrible condition. Many children escaped in the night who were also sleeping with them in the same floor. Sanjaya Kishan from Phulbani was an orphan who already had lost his parents since his childhood. With the death of two children, villagers broke out with anger and burst out. District administration declared Rs.10 thousands compensation to the family and two teachers were suspended.

Volunteers from Youth service center, a Child rights advocacy organization had visited the school and found that children were in fear and wanted to go back to their home. It was surprising to know that; there were only 20 beds in the school for the 200 children who did not have other alternative, other than to sleep on the floor.

In yet another incidence two children from Gundungamal Sevashram, One from Mahipur Sevashram in Bolangir district had died out of malaria. A child had died in Madanpur tribal school of Kalahandi District and also another girl from the Nuagaon Seva shram in Phulbani district died by snake bite. From the six tribal schools that we visited, eight numbers of death cases were reported.

The literacy rate among tribal in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are lowest in the country, which is 37% against the national average literacy rate of 47%. In southern Orissa female literacy rate is below 10% according to 2001 census. Responding to the situation state government is pioneer to come forward for the tribal education. Total 2,29,592 children covered in education as per the 2006 enrolment figure. The state government is on a mission to open 1000 tribal girls' hostel in tribal area, upgrading 368 girls' hostel in KBK districts. The schoolteachers and the administration are the sole body to manage these schools and there is no involvement and participation of local people. There is a provision of food committee of the children but the children do not know the budget and their look out is to cleaning of utensil and distribution. We interacted with the food minister of Madanpur seva-shram about the quantity of rice and Dal cooked every day but he did not know. All the schools are out of the village and in emergency there is no means for the communication. Govt must protect children in institutional care and children should not be living in such a worst condition.

Therefore it needs a great concern needs reformation of existing facilities and a dialogue with government to look on it. A specific campaign for the tribal school reformation is urgently needed for the best interest of lakhs of tribal children in Orissa.

Youth Service Centre, Bolangir

58. Opinion Expressed by the Alliance members of OACRC in the Regional Workshops

Views of the civil society

- In terms of the attention and financial support provided by the respective families, children's education does not seem to be a priority for vast majority of the households. Only 9 to 10 percent of the family income is spent on providing the minimum requirements for the education of all children in the family. Children are sent to schools only as matter of formal requirement dictated by the government or modeled on the actions of similar others.
- A vast majority of households do not have adequate living space, electricity, toilet facilities, acceptable standard of economic resources, and easy access to drinking water, medical and transport facilities. These problems combined with community members' unfavourable perception of school facility and teacher behaviour tend to minimize their contact with school and school activities. It is therefore, not surprising that more than 60 percent of the community members are not even aware of whether Village Education Committee (VECs), Parent Teachers Association (PTAs) and Mother Teachers Association (MTAs) exist and function. Further more the VECs are not aware of their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the EGS centers.
- With government initiatives, VECs are found in almost all schools, sometimes not as per the required norm as PTAs and MTAs are absent in about 12 percent of schools. The infrequent nature of the meetings of the PTAs, MTAs, and partly of the VECs suggests that community participation in school activities is only a formal nature. Community ownership of schools is a distant dream as its members least bother about what happens in schools except showing occasional dissatisfaction with the school facilities and teacher character.

Education Budget Analysis -Orissa

It is clear from the views of the economists that about 40 percent of the people are illiterate and unable to exert a signature. Around 72 percent of the children dropout at 8th standard of education. The aged are incapable for many productive activities due to their inappropriate education (Baidyanath Mishra, Samaj, 11.12.2007). In this context, it may be construed that, despite the budgetary provision made by the think tanks as appropriate has not been fully percolated and sprawled in urban and rural realm. Education budget fiasco may be attributed one of the fundamental reasons of social turmoil.

Despite several productive schemes on education is implemented in Orissa continues to be a state with educationally backward. The public investment on education including sports, arts and culture deteriorates during the span of 10 tears starting from 1998-99 to 2007-08 both as a percentage of state expenditure and of GSDP.

Viewed from the expenditure incurred under Elementary education that the importance of education is proved to be frothy since the percentage expenditure on School and Mass Education out of the total state expenditure has been drifted lower from 13.5 percent in 1995-96 to 9.3 percent in 2007-08.

Elementary education being a conspicuous part of school and mass education department has a fluctuating trend of expenditure. As for example, the expenditure incurred under this head was Rs 560.22 crore in 1995-96, Rs1261.31 crore in 1999-00, Rs1006.29 crore in 2001-02 and Rs1147.86 crore in 2004-05.

While the exorbitant portion of total expenditure under government primary schools bounces in the range of 99.4 percent to 98.89 percent between the years from 2000-01 to 2007-08, the trend of expenditure under non government primary schools and capital investment on elementary education over the same years is frothy. The expenditure for non formal education during 2002-04 was slender although it reached to a height of 150 to 309.44 percent in 2004-05..

As regards to the investment on secondary education, the expenditure swings from 92.62 percent in 2002-03 to 115.08 percent in 2005-06 with a constant rise in each year. The bastion of overwhelming investment found to be the item on government secondary schools bouncing between 98 percent to 105 percent over the years from 2002-03 to 2005-06. Feeble accomplishments in expenditure is observed on the item of Tribal area sub plan which is 33.30 percent in 2002-03 and 61.81 percent in 2003-04 but picked up exorbitantly in subsequent years.

In spite of large investment made for the education sector enlightening and enriching the life of children acting as a fore runner to hone their skills and cryptic talents, around 40 percent of people are illiterate and conspicuous occurrences of events pertaining to social stigma, illusion, superstitions, blind belief, man and animal sacrifices significantly prevail whose adverse consequences create colossal miseries. Some of the impediments as observed from media are evinced below.

Absence and posting of teachers in schools is a great barrier to education. There are allegations in the supply of sub-standard dress materials and supply of one pair dress. Low quality and sub-standard rice and dal is given to children as mid-day meal gives rise to diseases. Aberration from the principles of mid-day meal system is frequently found. It needs immediate evaluation by government.

Over 15000 primary and upper primary schools in the state do not have pucca buildings. About 1.4 percent of the primary schools and 0.8 percent of the upper primary schools do not have any building at all. The prevalence of Untouchability has been reported in media. The impact of education has not eradicated the discrimination of social groups even after 6 decades of independence. Besides regional imbalances of educational system in the state is significant.

As regard to school climate, 40 percent of enrolled students attend classes. 44 percent of school buildings are not in a condition that can be judged suitable for primary schools. Toilets, particularly for girls are not available in approximately 73 percent of schools. Lack of these facilities adversely affects attendance and gender equality considerations. Finally the programmes of education looked like more populistic than realistic and there is leakage of funds on the way.

Finally a few suggestions have been focused pertaining to the educational system in Orissa.

- Since education is the backbone, lifeline and corner stone of society and the bastion of socio-economic development, it absolutely needs to augment the present low level of provision to a higher height of 25 percent in the State Budget to spin the accelerated access to success.
- Since education is the backbone, lifeline and corner stone of society and the bastion of socio-economic development, it absolutely needs to augment the present low level of provision to a higher level of 25 percent in the state budget to spin the accelerated access to success,
- Strong awareness programmes to change the mindset and attitude of the parents should be accelerated to improve attendance in schools and check drop outs.
- Stringent application of labour laws and enactments are to be insisted to eradicate child labour.
- The social barrier and stigma should be eradicated to send the grown up girl children to school. Their early marriage should be stopped.
- Quality education should be imbibed in oriya medium schools to stop the flow of children to English medium schools attracting more children from local area.
- Poverty should be eradicated by spruced planning of poverty amelioration schemes and its implementation with honesty and probity.

- Improvement in agriculture, promotion of village and small industries, afforestation, development of marine and inland fisheries, insistence on blue and white revolution all pooled together will generate income of the people enabling them to send their children to school.
- Parents should be made aware of the importance of education and realize the rights of children.
- The teachers and the social workers may have a door to door visit to the house of parents to lure large-scale enrollment of children in schools.
- Mid-day meal facilities in schools should prevail unabated. The meal should be delicious and the dishonest practices should be eradicated.
- Intradomestic discrimination and inequality at school should be avoided.
- There should be a social change.
- All infrastructural facilities including buildings should be provided for children and teachers.

(PECUC & Action Aid)

Joyful Learning

Educational barrier in Keonjhar district has remained one of the major factors of these indigenous people and they are often exploited for the reason. Communication gap is a big hindrance in understanding the need of the people and education is the path to provide a break through to address the issues associated with these people. Take the case of Kuni Munda of Ghatabalijodi village who has found a place in Shradha Bhawan, a place for joyous learning and mainstreaming of such children who are living an adult life in a tender age. The PTA (Parent and Teachers Association) and MTA (Mother and Teachers Association) are directly involved in the education process and take stock of different problems arising in proper education of their children. They facilitate the process of responsibility of the community towards educating their children.

Mother's groups are the watchdogs of not only an educationally sound society but they are also playing an instrumental role in making the villages worthy place to live in, abolishing the evil impact of alcoholism upon the children. The role of such group in Manpur and Bhagaposhi villages can be cited as examples for others as how they have literally took drastic steps to declare the villages as liquor free. The groups are engaged in income generating activities to supplement the family income and ensure education of their children.

"We are living today for a better tomorrow" the voice of a tribal girl Kamala Naik of village Jamunaposhi has organized the children to join together and raise their voices against such exploitation and fight for their rights. The child clubs organized in the villages has clubbed together to create a District level platform for the children and knock the doors of many stakeholders including government to draw their attention, which seems to be seen fulfilled with reconstruction of school houses and appointment of additional teachers in some schools in Patana Block of Keonjhar District. The best out of this can be evaluated to create hundreds of examples for replication and fine-tuning of the process for eliminating child labour and ensure education for all is an invitation to the development practitioners by this small initiative by PECUC in 80 villages of Patana block in cooperation with Save The Children, Balrakhya Bharat, Terre Des Hommes and DIK .

Recommendations

- A holistic plan for safe and child friendly school climate which includes the basic infrastructure requirements of the learners need to be developed incorporating the ongoing efforts of SSA in the state with active involvement of all donor agencies in and out of the state.
- Learner-centered classroom practices providing utmost flexibilities for learner's activities and participation in classroom discourses reversing the existing teacher dominated practices need to be insisted upon in all the schools of the state.
- Students involvement in planning and developing learning materials, activities and various co-curricular activities need to be ensured for enhancing quality of learning.
- Acute shortage of teachers in the school of the state particularly in the rural area and remote areas need to be urgently addressed through judicious recruitment of teachers at the community level and rationalization of existing teacher distribution strictly adhering to the states pupil-teacher norm.
- A comprehensive plan for teacher development appropriately combining all possible aspects like service condition, developing teacher motivation, enhancing their knowledge of content and process, continuous orientation in improved and innovative pedagogical practices need to be in place. The present practice of addressing these aspects in discrete and uncorrelated manner has to be abandoned, as it has not produced the desired results.
- School-community linkage as observed to be poor in almost all the schools of the state need to be strengthened by ensuring the functioning of the already constituted bodies like VEC, PTA, MTA. Resourcefulness of community involvement in all school activities including academic activities for enriching the quality of education need be recognized by the functionaries at all levels of elementary education system in the state including the community members themselves.
- A concerted endeavour by the state government, citizens forums and voluntary agencies incorporating the views and visions of all stakeholders including children is required to develop policy framework for universalizing quality education in the state on a priority basis.
- Early Childhood: Recognition of ECCE centers as ANGANWADI centers or, ANGANWADI-sub centers including provision of qualified teachers and ICDS packages.
- President of VEC to be selected out of six parents nominated to VEC by PTA
- The ward member of the school area to be nominated as a member but no member should hold membership in more than one VEC.
- Promotion of residential bridge course centers on Home based education with flexible timing schedules to enroll all children under difficult circumstances due to migration, earning compulsion, socio-cultural reasons with the aim to mainstream them into the formal schools
- Quality education: Minimum qualification of teachers for primary level & upper primary schools should be + 2 CT and graduate with BED respectively
- Two regular teachers to be posted in primary schools and four in upper primary schools inclusive of one science teacher in each case
- Teachers posted in urban area to be transferred to the rural area after completion of ten years
- Experienced teachers to be posted in inaccessible pockets for a period of three years

- Teacher barrack to be constructed with basic amenities in a centrally located school inaccessible pockets to enable them to stay and impart remedial teaching to children
- Impetus on mainstreaming of 5.33% out of school children by involvement of NGOs to mainstream adolescent girls into AIE centers and extension of poverty alleviation program to the parents of out of school children and
- The staff should constitute female staff and the security of the KANYASHRAM should be looked after by CPC of local community and basic education on health and personal hygiene should be provided
- Provision of age appropriate sports and games including cultural activities for all schools and separate competitions for CWSN
- Provision of at least one lady teacher to each primary school and two lady teacher to upper primary school and strengthening empowerment mechanism of MTA and VEC and disciplinary action
- Posting of trained teachers in NCLP schools, preparation of case history of each and every children, ensuing the level of competency of children and mainstreaming of children in formal schools

Chapter-VI

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Current Situation

More than one third of the state population around one crore is below 18 years. Therefore, the future and strength of the state lies in a healthy, protected, educated and well developed child population. The neglect of child protection issues not only violates the rights of the children but also increases their vulnerability to abuse, neglect and exploitation. Though the Constitution of India recognizes vulnerable position of children and guarantees in Article 15, special attention to children through necessary and special laws and policies, these policies and legislations for children have on the whole suffered from weak implementation in the state owing to scant attention to issues of child protection, minimal infrastructure and inadequate services to address child protection problems.

A. Child line

Realizing the need for an effective service delivery to children in need of care & protection, National Initiative for Child Protection (NICP) was launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) and CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF). NICP aims at building partnerships with the State Departments of Social/Child Welfare, CHILDLINE Service and allied systems for protection and promotion of children's rights. Under the child line service in Orissa, 24 hours Toll Free 1098 Telephone outreach service for children in distress is running in five (Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur and Rourkela) cities of the state.

Intervention Call Statistics 2004-05

Type of Calls Received	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack	Puri
	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05
I. Intervention			
Medical Help	474	200	123
Shelter	146	203	21
Repatriation	52	43	41
Rescue	19	15	49
Death Related	4	24	9
Sponsorship	19	132	1
II. Missing Children			
Child Lost	17	20	84
Parents Asking for Help	25	29	66
Emotional Support & Guidance	94	32	63
Follow up Calls	1173	857	1164
Total	2023	1575	1631

The city of Bhubaneswar has received the highest calls followed by Puri and Cuttack from children in distress. Most of the calls received for Medical help and shelter for the children. The children seeking help from Child line are neglected by the family, abandoned, street and working children, children without parental care and support and Disabled children. In the absence such facility in other districts, hundreds and thousands of such children are believed to have gone missing or trafficked.

Children in/affected by Conflict Situations

During the last one decade Orissa has witnessed a massive popular uprising against displacement due to industrialization. The children are the worst victims of such displacement. The death of 12 tribal people in Kalinganagar in Jajpur district is a classic example of children affected by conflict situation. They were killed in protest against displacement in Kalinga Nagar. The death of the father had generated serious implications on the children's future. The children who lost their father suffered in many ways i.e livelihood, health, education and social security. As also reported ,a boy was shot dead while coming back home from the school . The reported recruitment of children by the naxals had created great concern among the masses. The district of Malkangiri, which has been one of major operation points of the Maoist, suffers the worst. Kandhamal district in south-central Orissa had come under severe communal conflict . The result had a large scale implications on the society that had spread outside Kandhamal district, with Kandhamal being the worst affected. Number of houses were burnt down, people were killed, women were raped and molested, children were thrown out of the houses, their belongings like dresses, books toys, school bags etc were burnt.

(Kandhamal violence-2008)

As a result of Kandhamal violence, more than 50,000 people became homeless and took shelter in the relief camps run by the State Govt. more than 50 deaths took place and properties worth approximately 5 million INR were damaged. In the aftermath of the violence, the district administration of Kandhamal ran 11 relief camps for about 24,675 people including 5,500 children.

Information	Numbers
No of villages affected	194
No of household damaged, burnt	4104
No house damaged as per district administration:	2800
No of deaths declared by state government	41
No of boys and girls hostel damaged:	10
No of children affected (0-1year)-	250
No of children affected (1 to 6 years) -	1500
No of Children Affected (6 to 14 Years) -	3500

Children and women were the worse affected groups in this violence, putting them in critical situation. Children are there in the relief camps with their parents for about two months . Most of these camps are going on in the School premises, throwing children's education out of routine. All these children are falling behind the educational course. The violence has brought an unusual silence for those children who have gone through it themselves. People are quite unsure about their future and do not even perceive their rightful place in their own villages. With no study material, opportunity and environment, children are more traumatised, behaving far from being the normal self. With more than one family under a single tent that the government has

C. Refugee Children

Thousands of Bangladeshis/refugees are reportedly settled in the district of Balasore, Kendrapada, Nuapada, Malkangiri, Jagatsinghpur and Puri and Tibetans in Chandragir. There is no segregated data available on the status of such refugee children. However, most of the children are engaged in rag picking in the cities and towns while children in coastal area are engaged in prone seed collection and allied fishery activities. The children living in the urban slums and working as child labour are deprived of health, education, good habitat and occupational safety measures. They are living in temporary makeshift rooms and in unhygienic conditions. The girl child suffers the most in terms of reproductive health and sexual abuse. There is no special programme for those children and their families.

Bangladeshi Refugee Children

Arabinda Kayal of the village Ramnagar is distressed by the prospect of his children being deported. Born in 1949, he has five sons and six daughters and is employed as a worker in Paradeep port. Kayal is not only a beneficiary of government-sponsored schemes, but he also has a photo identity card proclaiming him to be an Indian. He pays income tax and even holds a PAN card.

The administration has served notices on two of his children.

"How come only some of my brothers and sisters are Bangladeshis and not the others?" asked Mahendra, Kayal's son, who has not got the notice. "We were all born here and my father has been working here since long. We are Indian citizens and nobody can tell us to vacate India."

The Ramnagar Gram Panchayat headquarters are located about 100 km from Bhubaneswar, the state capital. It has three revenue villages and three tiny hamlets, where more than 12,000 people live. Ninety per cent of them are Bengali settlers who came between 1951 and 1955. After residing in India more than 50 years these people have given notice to quit India within 32 hours.

More than 60 children were also given notice to quit India according to CACL Orissa field visit findings. These children were in severe trauma and stopped going to school and live in fear. CACL taken the side of children and advocates that children born in India are Indian Govt can not create terror in serving notice to the children which is a serious violation of child Rights. Instead of protecting children from trauma and fear the act of serving notice to the children condemn by CACL-Orissa. These children were also systematically neglected and many are working in fishing with the family. They are drop out from school as the language of teaching is Oriya.

Youth service center the Partner organization of CACL-orissa intervened in this situation by counseling to the children and parents. At last prime Minister of India intervene and directed not to evacuate the 1800 Bangladeshi refugee from Orissa. 253 no children were preparing in the Bridge Course Center to send school again in the Khranasi gram panchayat of Kendrapada district.. CACL advocating that children born in India were the Citizens of India and children should not be targeted in the whole controversial issue stood with the children.

The poor infrastructure, improper school building, overcrowded class room, lack of books and reading materials de-motivate children forcing them to become dropouts from the school and join some work. Youth service center, started intervention in the Kharnasi Gram panchayat motivating parents, community and children towards education issue. The preparatory phase of intervention started through a campaign on school education where 392 children identified out of school. The community mobilization and awareness generation sensitize people to participate in the process. Mid day meals became an issue in all the school and community came forward to monitor it. The issue like teachers absenteeism is directly discussed in the School education committee meeting. local youth are active to monitor the school situation. Block level Teachers federation is sensitive to take of the education issue. Bangladeshi teachers are also appointed further.

D. Children Affected by Man-made/Natural Disasters

Natural disaster like flood, tidal waves, cyclone, droughts, food scarcity, forced displacement due to industrialization and subsequently migration has become a regular phenomenon in the state. Every year hundreds and thousands of children are suffered from those kinds of disasters. The children in such circumstances do not get opportunity for education and health care services. The families loosing out their livelihoods engage the children as child labour to substantiate the family income. By evening of 22nd September 2008, about 3.7 million people in the Indian state of Orissa have been badly affected by flooding. Some 5000 villages across 18 districts of Orissa have been hit by massive floods caused due to heavy rains on the upstream of Mahanadi river - the largest in the state of Orissa. Of the affected population, only about 100000 children and 50000 families have managed to find a place in about 379 overcrowded rudimentary displaced camps on river banks and highways, or taking shelter on rooftops, following widespread flooding in the Indian state of Orissa.

Children were the most vulnerable in the recent flood. The high levels of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion prevalent in the state further compounded the gravity of the last emergency. During flood, children were most susceptible to water-borne diseases and respiratory infections. Food shortage affected children's nutritional levels and weakened them. Although the state Government announced free ration for the affected people for 7 days, it made no specific food provisions for the young children. The overcrowded camps deprived them the much needed free space. Adolescent girls and women had extreme difficulty in attending to their nature calls. Rains caused fever to the children as they got wet and the highly unhygienic water conditions made them vulnerable to serious illnesses.

E. Economic Exploitation including Child Labour

Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act of 1986, employment of child labour is prohibited in 13 occupations and in 57 processes. On 10th of October 2006 two more occupations were added to this schedule i.e employment in domestic works and employment in hotel, dhaba, tea stall, and restaurant.⁵⁸ The National Child Labour Programme is implemented in 24 Districts district of the state.

Despite the prohibition on employment of child labour in such prohibited occupations and processes; employment of child labour is rampant in the state and hardly any offender of the law has been prosecuted for such violation of law. This is mainly because; such prohibition has not been extended to employment in domestic enterprises at the household level. As a result, children in Orissa are engaged in beedi rolling, weaving, agriculture and allied activity in large scale.

In between 2004-07, the State Labour Institute, Bhubaneswar has conducted household child labour survey in 18 National Child Labour Programme (NCLP) districts and sample survey in the remaining 12 districts of the state. The survey identified 1,38,378 child labour engaged in hazardous sector and 3,39,841 in no-hazardous sector.⁵⁹ But the fact remains that after 1997, one time statewide survey on child labour on Census basis has not been conducted in the state so far.

58. State Institute of Labour, GoO

59. Ibid;

Sl. No.	District	No. of Child Labour Identified								
		Hazardous (H)			Non-Hazardous (NH)			Total (H+NH)		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
01	Balasore	959	623	1582	8914	7040	15955	9873	7664	17537
02	Baragarh	1621	1240	2861	9326	7835	17161	10947	9075	20022
03	Gajapati	633	665	1298	10694	11671	22365	11327	12336	23663
04	Jharsuguda	792	923	1715	3318	3012	6330	4110	3935	8045
05	Kalahandi	3790	2718	6508	16303	18840	35143	20093	21558	41651
06	Koraput	1332	1073	2405	15457	13929	29386	16789	15002	31791
07	Malkangiri	165	410	575	8645	9177	17822	8810	9587	18397
08	Mayurbhanj	1012	565	1577	15837	15340	31177	16849	15905	32754
09	Nuapada	1469	1365	2834	6770	7416	14186	8239	8781	17020
10	Raygada	833	568	1401	17897	17224	35121	18730	17792	36522
11	Sambalpur	1626	3339	4965	6934	5472	12406	8560	8811	17371
12	Sonepur	404	254	658	6117	5523	11640	6521	5777	12298
13	Deogarh	1105	1002	2107	3810	4024	7834	4915	5026	9941
14	Nowrangpur	43	25	68	8690	8196	16886	8733	8221	16954
15	Angul	1974	1731	3705	1667	1741	3408	3641	3472	7113
16	Balangir	313	181	494	7840	6516	14356	8153	6697	14850
17	Cuttack*	1962	1511	3203	3186	3094	6280	4878	4605	9483
18	Ganjam*	8620	5736	14356	24137	18248	42385	32757	23984	56741
Total		28383	23929	52312	175542	164299	339841	203925	188228	392153

However, one can find a large number of children from poorer families toiling hard in the road-side hotels and dhabas even though the State Government claimed to have tightened the noose. The scene is similar in Cuttack and other major towns. NGOs put the total number of child labour in the state up to 30 lakhs working in both hazardous and non-hazardous sector in the state. Children are engaged in brick kiln, Crushers, agriculture, collection of minor and major forest produces, mining, bidi rolling, domestic works, hotel, dhabas and other eating establishments, vending, fire crackers, construction and rag picking.

District Wise Details of Child Labour

CHILD LABOUR SMAPLE SURVEY

Sl. No	District	No. of child labour identified in 1 non-NCLP districts		
		M	F	T
01	Bhadrak	3603	3842	7445
02	Boudh	2887	3055	5942
03	Dhenkanal	5327	4960	10287
04	Jagatsinghpur	2453	453	2906
05	Jajpur	5755	4395	10150
06	Kandhamal	1020	520	1540
07	Kendrapada	5678	3015	8693
08	Keonjhar	6155	2487	8642
09	Khurda	5772	2925	8697
10	Nayagarh	5076	3327	8403
11	Puri	3163	1524	4687
12	Sundargarh	5825	2845	8670
		52714	33348	86062

Source: State Labour Institute, Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Child Domestic Worker

Shanti a tribal girl migrated from a remote tribal village from Udala block of Mayurbhanj District to BDA slum in Bhubaneswar. The financial crisis and mental framework of the family compelled her to join as a child domestic worker with rupees three hundred per month, where she was working for more than twelve hours a day. One day Shanti discussed her dismay with a child club member and expressed her desire to pursue her study. This matter was discussed in the children's clubs and then they appraise the fact to the Child Protection Committee (CPC) members. Few members from CPC and Children clubs met Shanti's parents and requested him to withdraw from the work provide with a chance to read.

However, her father expressed his dismay to withdraw explaining his poor family economic conditions. Same time the CPC and Children clubs met the employer to negotiate not to employ Shanti rather to employ some adults. The employer did not listen to them and continued to engage Shanti as his domestic labour.

Then, the CPC members moved to the labour department and filed the case against him. Finally with the involvement of Labour officer, the child was rescued from the work.

Then Shanti was enrolled in the motivational center run by CCWD (Center for Child and Women Development) in support with Save the Children an international NGO, where she was learnt about child rights, child protection issues, life skills and citizenship and governance.

Now, Shanti pursuing her education in standard VI in a nearby government school in support from the school teachers, Child club members and CPC.

In this process not only Shanti was rescued from the work but also shown a path of education and protection to build a healthy future.

THE MIGRANT CHILDREN FROM BOLANGIR

The lost child hood

The Little hands of slavery- they are bonded child labor.

This is further a situation of bonded ness in disguise form. Bonded child labor is the children working in a condition of servitude in order to pay off a debt. The debt, which binds them to their employer, is not by the children by themselves but by their parents, relatives, guardians and the adult who hire them. The labor contractors pay the loan in advance to secure the labor of child and the child have to work in recovering the debt. Number of children cases reported who are in bonded and rescued by the administration in distress. Since the practice of Child debt servitude has been illegal in India since 1933 and the bonded labor abolishing Act 1976 been in forced but the situation is never identified on not accepted. In the last years as we mentioned that Andhrapradesh Govt rescued 10 child labor and put them in boded labor Act.

These Migrant children are in continuous bonded ness for the 6-month contract but bonded for year-to-year as they are the habituated migrants and even forced to work by the parents.

Regardless of which of these debt structures the child labors under, the end result is same as Exploitation and bonded ness. In spite of the applicability of international law and Constitution safeguard and various provision, policy, these neglected children are never protected and the situation is in a Growing trend.

All this back grounds and realities is the needs of the hour to start a model of intervention in protecting the Children from trafficking and bonded ness which will be replicable in most Migrant prone area of Orissa, It is to recognize the situation as a denial of human rights and child rights and make accountable to the Government and development Workers who have the believes on "Another world will be possible with Children."

Bonded in Brick Clin.

Krusnaguru Mahakud the 12-year child in chalky village of Muribahal Block Migrated with his villagers to Hydrabad as her mother received advance for the funeral of his father. The boy was reading in 5th and for the first time he exposed to the burning Brick Clin and severely ill. He requested to return but could not. One day he tries to escape but caught hold again. The employer put him in dark room and bit severely. He kept there in a lock room and send message to repay the advance and take the child. The old mother did not get any way and sell one acre of land and release the child.

YSC, Bolangir

F. Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is very common among street and working children in the cities and towns. Young boys and girls, Adolescents are taking to drugs, pan, tobacco, gutka and other pan masala, different type of inhalers i.e dendrite gums and alcohol. In the tribal area children start taking tobacco and smoking at the very young age of 10-12 years. Young children experimenting smoking, pan, Gutka and tobacco in rural area is very much within the family environment. In most of the cases children are taken to substance abuse by the elders in the family i.e grand father, grand mothers.

G. Sexual Exploitation of Children/trafficking in Children

The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986 prevents trafficking only for purposes of sexual exploitation and commercial sex works. The trafficking of young girls for purpose of labour employment and false marriages is not exclusive in the ITP Act of 1986.

Young girls and adolescents living in conditions of extreme poverty both in urban rural area, lack of awareness, seeking employment opportunities in the towns and cities have been instrumental in increased child sexual abuse and immoral trafficking. Most of the children are trafficked to Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Gujrat and Delhi. The children are trafficked from the districts of Jajpur, Puri, Khorda, Balasore, Bhadrak, Sundergarh, Baragarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada.

Child Sexual Abuse

Namita is 8 year's old girl living in a slum of Bhubaneswar capital city of Orissa. Her parents were migrated to this city since five years back from Kolkata. Namita's father is a tally driver whereas her mother supplements the family livelihood working as maid servant in nearby government quarters.

That day also, Namita came home from the school and was waiting for her mother to come back home. Meanwhile, Banshi an elderly person (60 years old) follow up to Namita and gave her a chocolate and took her to the site where construction of houses was going on. No one was around, taking the advantages of this situation, Banshi tortured and abused repeatedly to Namita. Some how, a brick came to the hand of her she hit it on the head of the abuser and ran away with fear from there.

When her mother come back she narrated this but her mother asked her to keep quiet, as Banshi is an influential person in the slum. They were not even gathered courage to go to police station.

However, Namita's mother explained this to one of the Child Protection Committee (CPC) members formed by Centre for Child & Women Development (CCWD) in support with save the Children. CPC members supported this family and took Namita for the medical test and lodged complain with the police on the issue. Finally the culprit was send to the jail. Now Namita regularly comes to the motivational center run by the CCWD and pursuing her education in the government primary school. The CPC members kept this matter within themselves considering the best interest of the child.

H. Street Children

Children living on the street are a common place in across the cities and towns. Though there are little statistical data available on the status of street children in Orissa, it is estimated that there are more than 2500 children alone living on the streets of Bhubaneswar.⁶⁰ Ruchika Social Servcie Organsiation, an NGO is implementing an Integrated Programme for Street Children. Over 300 street children are provided educational opportunities and supplementary nutrition. Street children are the most vulnerable of all the children in the state. Street children are taken to substance abuse, sexual abuse, prone to STD/RTI, HIV/AIDS and petty crimes, economically exploited and often trafficked. There is no shelter home for the street and working children. The children spend the day and nights around railway stations, Bus stands and major markets in the cities and towns.

Save the Children along with its partners in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development has undertaken a month long study on the children engaged in begging. In this process study encompassed four pockets such as Ram mandir, Unit - III; Railway station area; Main market complex, unit I & unit II and

60. Sample Study Conducted by SCF in Bhubaneswar

Lingaraj temple area. The study included 150 children up to 18 years. Out of them one fourth children belong to Muslim community whereas 75% of them belong to Hindu religion. Same time, 54% and 26% belong to OBC and SC communities only 6% belong to ST & General caste and 14% remain unreported. In this process 78% of children reported stay with parents. 43% of children's parents were also engaged in begging. 71% informed they are in this profession due to compulsion of parents whereas, 23% compelled due to poor economic conditions. 505 of the children reported harassed by the police.

89% of children expressed their interest towards education. 35% elderly children reported they need vocational training so that soon they need to support to their family. 51% of the families need livelihood support to sustain their family and allow their children to continue education.

It was also, realized a community-based tracking system in the form of Child Protection Committee is dare need to protect these children from the vulnerability and ensure them education and protection.

I. Administration of Juvenile Justice

Children in need of care and protection/juveniles in conflict with the law

Over 6000 children are presently staying in 85 Orphanages in the state.⁶¹ On an average 10,000 children are seek help of Child line in five major towns in the state. Most of the children seeking help are for shelter and medical services. Those children are ignored, neglected and abandoned by the parents. Among the run away, most of them are adolescent boys and girls whose role is conflicting with the adults in the family. There is lack of parental awareness and understanding between the adults in the family and adolescent boys and girls.

The children committing petty crimes often entangle in conflict with law. The primary reason is the age of the children especially those who are young adults in the age group of 14 to 18 years of age. The second reason is the nature of crime. In both cases the children come in conflict with the existing law and the Police executing the laws. The young adults in the age group of 14 to 18 years often booked under Indian penal code and Criminal Procedure Code due to lack of evidences regarding age of the child. Another issue is the nature of crime and the charges framed by the Police that brings the child in conflict with law.

State of Juvenile Justice in Orissa

Chenchu as he is popularly called has since become a major in custody. His detention in the juvenile home in Berhampur has become questionable, yet very few pay attention to it. He was one of the accused in the infamous stains murder case in Manoharpur village. Staines , an Australian doing social service was burnt along with his two children by a group of persons reportedly for preaching Christianity . Sudarsan hansda, alias Chenchu was 13 when he was named as one of the accused in the infamous case. He was tried by a juvenile court within a year & sentenced to 14 year's detention in 2001.

Ironically the 11 of the 14 accused, all adults, booked under the Indian penal code have since been acquitted & are living a free life. If they are acquitted & free to move, why should I be confined to this home asks a crying Chenchu. Such is the mental pressure on this 19 year boy that he has threatened to commit suicide if not freed.

There is little understanding of the juvenile justice act in the state. If he has crossed the age of juvenile, his continuation in the juvenile home has not been looked into. It should be decided expeditiously by the juvenile justice board says a social activists.

61. Annual Activity Report, 2006-07, WCD, GoO

Implementation/ Resources

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 1986 has been implemented in the state
- The Act has been revised in 2000
- As per the revised Act Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees formed at the district level
- Child line have been set up in 5 districts to provide 24 hours telephone outreach services to the children in distress
- There are 15 observation homes including 3 special homes run by the government and one of them is meant for girls only in the state providing services to the Juvenile delinquents
- A state Advisory Board has been constituted to oversee the maintenance of the Juvenile

Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Children's Homes

The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and state specific Rules called Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Rules 2002 has been enforced in the state to protect children from torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. For that purpose Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees have been formed in all 30 districts in the state. A state Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice Services have also been constituted to advise the state administration for the establishment and maintenance of Juvenile Homes, education, training and rehabilitation of the children under the Act.

There is lack of awareness and training skills among the Police Officers handling the Juveniles. The children are very often ill treated and manhandled by the Police. There have reported cases in the media of such degrading treatment and physical torture. The Juveniles homes are not maintained properly and there is no mechanism to oversee the follow rehabilitation process of the Juveniles at the family level. The Juvenile Justice Board and the Child Welfare Committees are not functional in all the districts. There have lack of humanitarian concern and child friendly investigative methods.

- The Juvenile Justice Board has been constituted in 28 out of 30 districts
- The Child Welfare Committees have been formed on 30 districts
- There are 15 Observation Homes in the state and 3 of them are run by the state government

Rehabilitation : As per the JJ Act, the Juveniles after their release should be reintegrated with the family and rehabilitated but in actual practice, the Police and concerned authorities do not take the follow up of the Juveniles released and there have been no such measures practiced to rehabilitate the Juveniles.⁶²

Views of the Children:

- "We are not aware of JJB. CWC and MSD"
- "Police often treat us with cruelty"
- "Parents and adults create fear within us to face the Police"

Views of the civil society

- The number of Childline operating in the state is not good enough to provide services to all the children in distress
- The children in the rural area especially in the villages are equally in distress and do not avail institutional help
- The JJ Act is just an eye wash
- The JJB and CWC is not functional
- There is reportedly irregularity of funding to the NCLP schools and hence the attendance is very poor and often the schools cease to function for months together. In such cases the children drop out and going back to the work

Following are some of the glaring gaps in the services and provisions:

- Poor planning and coordination
- Lack of linkages with essential lateral services for children for example education, health, police, judiciary, services for the disabled, etc.
- No mapping has been done of the children in need of care and protection or of the services available for them at the district/city/state level;
- Lack of coordination and convergence of programmes/services;
- Supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the juvenile justice system are weak.
- Large percentage of children in need of care and protection are outside the safety net and get no support and services;
- Allotment of negligible resource to child protection and uneven utilization of allotted resources in terms of geographical spread
- Lack of institutional infrastructure to deal with child protection;
- The CWCs and JJBs not provided with requisite facilities for their efficient functioning, resulting in delayed enquiries and disposal of cases.
- Training of personnel working under the juvenile justice system and on other child protection programmes is inadequate and inequitable among States.

Recommendations-needs explanation of all points

- Setting up of State Commission for Children
- Setting up of Child-line in all 30 districts and increasing the outreach services by creating awareness
- Strengthening infrastructure to rehabilitate cases by child line(Promoting community mechanism or institutional mechanism)
- Better linkages among Child-line, Community-based Child Protection Structures, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Board, Children Homes.
- Strengthening the delivery mechanism of basic minimum services in the areas where displacement takes places,

- Life skill training, Vocational training and rehabilitating the children (14-18) in maoist dominated areas.
- Relief and rehabilitation package for children and infant as per the provision should be implemented (relief code to be followed)
- Expansion of disaster preparedness in schools and integrating Disaster Preparedness in schools
- Enforcement of the Act (NDPS Act / Prohibition of Tobacco and Cigar Act 2008) and creating general awareness.
- Educating adolescent children on harmful effect of substance abuse
- Amendment should be done in the Act. To broaden its scope
- Community based child protection mechanism should be promoted and linked with CWC
- Public awareness, sensitization and mobilization of parents, caregivers,
- community and other actors in civil society
- Professional counseling services for children in psychological trauma and
- establishment of accredited training courses/institutions for creating a cadre of trained counselors
- To strengthen the knowledge base by undertaking research and documentation, resource mapping of services, creation of a Management Information System
- (MIS) for tracking vulnerable children, and database management;
- The JJB and the CWC should be made functional in all the districts of Orissa.
- The quality of infrastructure, education and teachers skills should be improved in the NCLP schools
- One time comprehensive survey on child labour needs to be conducted by the state with active involvement of civil society organisations.
- Special rehabilitation package for the children affected by man made and natural disaster
- Strict enforcement of child labour laws and JJ Act
- Recognize the children in agriculture as child labour and ban them
- This prohibition of employment of child labour required to be extended to the domestic enterprise and the provision under Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 should be deleted.

Chapter-VII

7. Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children

A. General Measures of Implementation

- JJ system is not implemented properly
- Coordination between rests of the system mechanism is not done properly
- No coordination between resources and justice system
- The procedure/mechanism is not followed during selecting the members
- Inadequate numbers of special homes, observation homes, CC institutions, in the state
- Unregistered child care institutions /illegal possession, etc.
- No. of institutionalized children
- No. of in-country adopted children
- No. of external/adopted children
- Orphan PWD children shelter is absent
- Inadequate shelter facilities for Children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS
- Protection of the right of the victims
- W & CD police help desk is declared in all the police stations but it is not being implemented
- Victims of abused are not given adequate shefty measures
- Health care facility to the children BPL of in difficult circumstances are many like : Red Cross, Collector, C.M..... Funds) but implementation of the same is not done
- Budget is not adequate for child care (Rs. 500/- Govt. Budget)

Present Status :

Out of 30 districts most of the cases of selling of children are happening in western Orissa. The major reasons traced are poverty, illiteracy, prejudice, ignorance, famine, lack of employment & displacement.

Achievement

- No sustainable development or tangible achievement has been made so far. Gaps:-
- Lack of interest of Govt. machinery.
- Lack of quick rehabilitation for displaced.
- Geographical situation impeding the communication system

Recommendations:

- Integrated project in association with Local inhabitants.
- Micro credit finance should be supported for supplementing the income.

So far the state Govt. of Orissa has not enumerated rules in relation to any sell/Trafficking of human being Act.

Recommendations :

Appropriate legislation in this regard should be made as quick as possible by the Govt. of Orissa. Though 30 nos of CWCs, JJB are set up in 30 districts of Orissa; only a few are functioning.

Achievement:

The percentage of achievement is not up to mark

Gaps :

The no of child selling cases are not reported

Recommendation:

Formation of panchayat level monitoring team consisting of representatives from the villages under the panchayat for monitoring and onward transmission. Village---Panchayat-Block----Dist---State.

Challenges/Problems faced in the implementation of legislations.

Gaps:

Lack of interest of Govt., lack of budget allocation, political differences and apathy.

The children above 15 yrs of age are being framed charges, recorded as adult to avoid JJBs. Some cases of child abuses are paid unheeded by the police.

Recommendation:

- Sources, elaboration, clarity etc. are required
- The budgetary allocation of the state should be more on employment generation and poverty alleviation.
- Free and compulsory education to all the children should be mandatory.

The Govt. has set up Women and Child Development and bodies like CWC, JJB, and Orissa State Human Rights Commission to look after the grievances primarily.

Achievement:

Few cases have been redressed & given justice.

Gaps:

Major portion of the population are having lack of knowledge about the redressal bodies and their existence as well as it's functions.

Recommendation: Involvement of local NGOs to create awareness and addressing the violations and also channelizing the incidences to appropriate bodies.

All concerned bodies should be rejuvenated through for proper and regular functioning.

B. STATISTICS

The statistics related to such issues like sell of children, child prostitution and child pornography are not available in the Govt. deptt. So there is no reliable source to procure such information. But some of the NGOs who are working on such issues might have statistics but they are insufficient.

Present Status:

25 lakhs of children are engaged in various sectors of employment in Orissa as per survey conducted by NGOs. Govt. have started NCLP to reduce the no of working children in different sectors.

Achievement:

National child labour project has been launched in 24 districts of Orissa and other 6 districts yet to start very soon.

Gap:

- Variation of data between GO & NGO is a hurdle for the targeted development
- Recommendation:
- A correct survey report should be prepared for targeted achievement.
- More emphasis should be given on poverty alleviation.

C. PREVENTION:**Present status:**

Govt. has identified some NGOs & authorized them to give adoption of a child to the needy parents.

Achievement:

Near about 300 children have been adopted and secured.

Gaps:

- Transparency for adoption should be maintained and properly monitored.
- Media advertisements, street plays, posters and hoardings are being made by GO & NGOs.
- Awareness generation should be emphasized and concentrated on vulnerable groups.

Recommendation:

- More NGOs should be identified and authorized for adoption.
- More and More NGOs should be included to generate awareness.

Narration on Articles

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ARTICLES 2, 3, 6 & 12)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>1 General Principles (Articles 2, 3, 6 & 12)</p> <p>A. The Right to Non-Discrimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups • Girl Child <p>B. Respect for the Views of the Child</p>	<p>Article-2</p> <p>1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs or the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.</p> <p>Article-3</p> <p>1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.</p> <p>2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.</p>	<p>More girls in pre school education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The prohibition of Child marriage act. * JSY to boost institutional delivery & hence greater survival of infants * Activation of PNMT Act * Birth certification an identity of a child. 	<p>A. Meena cabinet, Meena manch in Koraput , Child reporter in Koraput, Keonjhar & khurda</p> <p>B. Schooling for the children of sex workers</p> <p>C. A r t / d e b a t e Competitions here children express themselves through it</p> <p>D. Child consultations with Vulnerable group to access services and minimize Discriminatory</p> <p>E. Involve in awareness to bring an equilibrium equation of sex ratio.</p> <p>F. Rigorous campaigning on rights of the child.</p>	<p>A. Equity at community level needs continuous engagement</p> <p>Poverty or paying capacities of the parents</p> <p>Protection of atrocities against SC & ST under the SC & ST (Protection of Atrocities) Act 1989</p> <p>Mainstreaming of EGS & child labour school students</p> <p>Lack of Family care in Orphanage</p> <p>Decision making by children a part of curriculum</p> <p>Safety of girl child</p> <p>Lack of Community attention to protect child at home, School and village.</p> <p>There is no model of child friendly environment</p>

Narration on Articles

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES (ARTICLES 2, 3, 6 & 12)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform to the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.</p> <p>Article-6</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. 2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child. <p>Article-12</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. 2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative or appropriate body, in a matter consistent with the procedural rules of national law. 			

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, para 1-3)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, para 1-3)</p> <p>A. Basic Health</p> <p>B. Malnutrition</p> <p>C. Immunization</p> <p>D. HIV/AIDS</p> <p>E. Children with Disabilities</p> <p>F. Girl Child/Adolescents</p> <p>G. Harmful Traditional Practices</p> <p>H. Adequate Standard of Living</p> <p>I. Water and Environment</p>	<p>Articles</p> <p>Article-6</p> <p>1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.</p> <p>Article-18</p> <p>3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.</p> <p>Article-23</p> <p>1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.</p> <p>2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.</p> <p>3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present articles shall be provided free charge, wherever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or other caring for the child</p>	<p>Govt. programs/schemes</p> <p>A. IMNCI programme</p> <p>A. Sick new born care unit established</p> <p>A. Nabyothi - newborn care at home</p> <p>A. Mobile health care units</p> <p>A. UNOPS initiative for better child & mother care</p> <p>A. Functioning of ASHA</p> <p>A. Revised malaria control programme</p> <p>A. Urban health programmes</p> <p>A. IMR Mission</p> <p>A RCH-II programmes</p> <p>B. ICDS feeding programme</p> <p>B. MDM in schools</p> <p>C: Universal Immunisation programmes - health department</p> <p>D. Prevention of parent to child transmission services</p> <p>D. VCCTC centres</p> <p>D. PPTCT centres to ward off m to child infection</p> <p>D Orphanage for parents of AIDs victim in Berhampur</p>	<p>Civil Society Intervention</p> <p>A RCH programme by MNGO-FNGO</p> <p>A. Safe Motherhood initiatives</p> <p>A. Child care initiatives</p> <p>A. Management of PHCs</p> <p>A. Mobile health care units</p> <p>A. exclusive breast feeding for six months & colostrum feeding</p> <p>B. Augmenting livelihood & addressing poverty</p> <p>B. Supplementary Nutrition programme.</p> <p>B. MDM management by SHGs & value addition</p> <p>C. Facilitate immunisation through awareness & BCC</p> <p>E. Disable schools</p> <p>E. Inclusive education</p> <p>E. Vocational training to disable</p> <p>E/ special training for cerebral palsy</p> <p>Disability day celebration</p> <p>E. Civil society support programme</p>	<p>Challenges/gaps</p> <p>D. Handicapped certificate</p> <p>BPL certificate</p> <p>* Availability of Audiometry test atleast in the district</p> <p>* W a g e employment barrier Suffering in poverty</p> <p>* Monitoring of government programmes</p> <p>* Immunisation in hard to reach areas- cold chain management issues</p> <p>* Ostracisation of children of HIV affected /parents</p> <p>* Contamination (fluoride, arsenic etc) in water</p> <p>* Diarrhea deaths & epidemic</p> <p>* Early marriage of girls leading to Adolescent pregnancies</p>

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, para 1-3)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>and shall be designated to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual developments, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.</p> <p>4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international cooperation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experiences in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p> <p>Article-24</p> <p>1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:</p> <p>(a) To diminish infant and child mortality;</p>	<p>E. Braille printed books for blinds</p> <p>E. Disability pension from 6yrs</p> <p>D. Scholarship for disability students</p> <p>D. Machine for BPL dis-DPEP (IED)</p> <p>D. Rail/bus pass</p> <p>D. Special schools</p> <p>D. Cleft foot/lip , eye, operation.</p> <p>F. Kishori Shakti Yojana</p> <p>F. nutritional programme for under weight adolescents</p> <p>F. Anemia reduction & deworming</p> <p>I Swajaldhara in villages</p> <p>I. Rajiv Gandhi ---</p> <p>I. Toilets in schools</p> <p>E. Collector appointed as dy. Commissioner in persons of disability(equal opportunity , protection of rights) to ensure faster disposal of cases</p> <p>E. Samarthya - disability day celebration by state.</p> <p>Prenatal sex selection banned</p>	<p>F. Managing change in Adolescent</p> <p>F campaign against female feticide</p> <p>G BCC to combat social evils/traditional practices</p> <p>H. augmenting livelihood , career counseling ,</p> <p>I Sanitation programme & construction of toilets</p> <p>J. Need to do maternal and infant death audits and suggest depts. To rectify it.</p> <p>K. Campaigning and develops implementation models.</p>	<p>* No health or development watch group is working</p> <p>Irregular Supply of Drugs.</p> <p>No periodical I m p a c t assessment, specifically in the field of nutrition</p> <p>People accessing safe sanitation and potable water.</p>

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, para 1-3)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;</p> <p>(c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;</p> <p>(d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;</p> <p>(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;</p> <p>(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.</p> <p>4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international cooperation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>			

2. Basic Health and Welfare (Articles 6, 18 para3, 23, 24, 26 &27, para 1-3)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>Article-26</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child. <p>Article-27</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. The parent(s) or other responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing. 			

3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))</p> <p><i>A. Birth Registration</i></p> <p><i>B. Right not to be subjected to Torture or other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</i></p> <p><i>C. Corporal Punishment</i></p>	<p>Article-7</p> <p>1. The child should be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from the birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this filed, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.</p> <p>Article-8</p> <p>1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.</p> <p>2. Where a child is legally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to re-establishing speedily his or her identity.</p> <p>Article-13</p> <p>1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.</p>	<p>A. Civil registration system</p> <p>C. Alternative method for discipline for children</p>	<p>Universal birth registration</p> <p>Influence policy to secure safety in all places</p> <p>Regular review with Juvenile Justice board for time to time rectification.</p> <p>Review the Adaptation policies.</p> <p>Protection of children's from internal war, communal violence and others.</p> <p>Need to exercise law and policies for the best interest of children .</p>	<p>Cumbersome Birth certificate obtaining process.</p> <p>Regular Ineraction with JJB</p>

3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>2. The existence of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:</p> <p>(a) For respect of the right or reputation of others; or</p> <p>(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health and morals.</p> <p>Article-14</p> <p>1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.</p> <p>3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedom of others.</p> <p>Article-15</p> <p>1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.</p> <p>2. No restriction may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are</p>			

3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>necessary in a democratic society in the interest of the national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedom of others.</p> <p>Article-16</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honor and reputation. 2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks. <p>Article-17</p> <p>States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29; (b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of culture, national and international sources; 			

3. Civil Rights and Freedom (Articles 7, 8, 13-17 & 37 (a))

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;</p> <p>(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;</p> <p>(e) Encourage the development of the appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 & 18.</p> <p>Article-37</p> <p>States Parties shall ensure that:</p> <p>(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;</p>			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)</p> <p>A. Family Support</p> <p>B. Children without Parental Care</p> <p>C. Child Poverty</p> <p>D. Children in Distressed Migration</p> <p>E. Illicit Transfer and Non-return/Missing Children</p> <p>F. Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Maltreatment</p> <p>G. Children in Conflict with Law (Juvenile Delinquency)</p> <p>H. Adoption</p>	<p>Article-5 States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.</p> <p>Article-18 1. States Parties shall use their best effort to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents, or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interest of the child will be their basic concern.</p> <p>2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.</p> <p>Article-9 1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents</p>	<p>A. Orphanage</p> <p>Pre school education through ICDS</p> <p>Laws against trafficking & child prostitution</p> <p>CARA facilitates adoption.</p> <p>* Domestic violence act</p> <p>* Abolition of practice of sati</p>	<p>Orphanage</p> <p>Balwadis & crèches</p> <p>Facilitates adoption</p>	<p>Social acceptability of children of orphanage</p> <p>No special child abuse desks in police stations</p> <p>Adoption of disable children</p>

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with the applicable law procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interest of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.</p> <p>2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interest.</p> <p>4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the</p>			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.</p> <p>Article-10</p> <p>1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by State Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. State Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.</p> <p>2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both the parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of State Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, State Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own and enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject to only such restriction as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.</p>			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>Article-11</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to the existing agreements. <p>Article-19</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measure to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury, abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other persons who has the care of the child. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described herefore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement. <p>Article-20</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose 			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>best interest cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the state.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such child.</p> <p>3. Such care could include, inter alia, foster placement, kafala of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious and cultural and linguistic background.</p> <p>Article-21</p> <p>States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the child shall be the paramount considerations and they shall:</p> <p>(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;</p>			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>(b) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative mean of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;</p> <p>(c) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;</p> <p>(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;</p> <p>(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.</p> <p>Article-25 States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purpose of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.</p>			

4. Family Environment and Alternative Care (Articles 5, 18 (para 1-2), 9-11, 19-21, 25, 27 (para 4) and 39)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>Article-27</p> <p>4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.</p> <p>Article-39</p> <p>State Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.</p>			

5. Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities (Article 28)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>5. Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities (Article 28)</p> <p>A. <i>Statistics</i></p> <p>B. <i>Infrastructure</i></p> <p>C. <i>Quality Education</i></p> <p>D. <i>Child Rights Education</i></p> <p>E. <i>Participation/Equal Access</i></p> <p>F. <i>Early Childhood Education</i></p> <p>G. <i>Education for Marginalized Groups</i></p> <p>H. <i>Leisure and Cultural Activities</i></p>	<p>Article-28</p> <p>States Parties recognize the right of the child to education and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:</p> <p>(a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;</p> <p>(b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;</p> <p>(c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;</p> <p>(d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;</p> <p>(e) Take all measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop out rates.</p> <p>2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre school materials 2. Village education committee 3. AIE centres 4. Capacity building of teachers 5. BICEP 6. EFA 7. DPEP 8. Kanyaashrams 9. Playing items & classes in schools 10. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar tournament (rural sports) Youth welfare advisory board 11. Tribal schools <p>Bicycles to tribal girl students</p> <p>Cash awards to tribal schools/ students</p> <p>Computer literacy programme</p> <p>Coaching to ST/Sc students</p> <p>* Life skill education to girls</p>	<p>School choice campaign</p> <p>Schools for disadvantaged children in inaccessible pockets</p> <p>Bridge course for dropout children</p> <p>Rural Mathematics talent search</p> <p>L2R with Pratham</p>	<p>Dropouts, especially of girl child</p> <p>Teachers' absenteeism</p> <p>* Sex education in schools</p> <p>28 a. Primary education is not free - public schools</p> <p>1. PREESCHOOL:</p> <p>Stakeholders in Anganwadi centre and ECCE centers being the same, stake holders of ECCE centers are deprived of getting ICDS package services.</p> <p>2. Village education committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of president out of 9 members excluding head master • Corporator, councillor becoming president in more than two schools with in each jurisdiction • Person having two children reading in primary and upper primary becoming president up to two institutions • Word member of the GP nominated as a ex-officio chairman

5. Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities (Article 28)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>			<p>Non constitution of VEC, VEC disputes on utilization of funds released under SSA</p> <p>3. Alternative Innovative Center: Children under difficult circumstances due to migration earning compulsion, socio-cultural reasons, non flexibility in school timing and engaged in house hold work are deprived of elementary education</p> <p>4. Capacity building of teachers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non posting of qualified teachers , • Teachers absenteeism • Non rationalization of teachers Lack of monitoring by DIET or DRG / BRG members on input of training in class room transactions 5. BICEP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non coverage of upper primary school • Non fixation of period in the routine Inadequate provision of computer </p>

5. Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities (Article 28)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps																				
	<p>3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international cooperation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.</p>			<p>6. Education for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% universal enrolment by 2005 <table border="1" data-bbox="391 208 502 548"> <thead> <tr> <th>Economics</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>3381593</td> <td>3202344</td> <td>6583937</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enrolment</td> <td>3204440</td> <td>3028793</td> <td>6233233</td> <td>94.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>177153</td> <td>173551</td> <td>350704</td> <td>5.33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>7. DPEP: It has been closed.</p> <p>8. KANYAASHRAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of inmates Male teacher <p>9. Playing items and classes in schools:</p> <p>10. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Tournament"</p> <p>11. Tribal Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non qualified teachers Provision of inadequate quantum of food grains <p>12. Child Abuse:</p> <p>13. Child Labour:</p> <p>14. Health & Sanitation:</p> <p>15. MDM:</p> <p>Involvement of HM affects class room transaction</p> <p>Supply of less and poor quantity of food grains</p> <p>Pilferage by suppliers</p>	Economics	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Population	3381593	3202344	6583937		Enrolment	3204440	3028793	6233233	94.64		177153	173551	350704	5.33
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6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<p>6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)</p> <p>A. Childline</p> <p>B. Children in/affected by Conflict Situations</p> <p>C. Refugee Children (if applicable)</p> <p>D. Children Affected by Man-made/Natural Disasters</p> <p>E. Economic Exploitation including Child Labour</p> <p>F. Substance Abuse</p> <p>G. Sexual Exploitation of Children/trafficking in Children</p> <p>H. Street Children</p> <p>I. Administration of Juvenile Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in need of care and protection/juveniles in conflict with the law • I m p l e m e n t a t i o n / Resources • Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Children's Homes 	<p>Article-22</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedure shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection an humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.</p> <p>2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with is or her family. In cases, where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection a any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present convention.</p>	<p>E. Child labour engagement prohibited - awareness creation</p> <p>I Juveniles homes for children</p> <p>I Juvenile justice boards</p> <p>A childline in some districts</p> <p>Women & child helpline in Balangir</p> <p>Crèches in NREGA work sites ?</p> <p>Mahila & Sishu desk in Police station</p>	<p>E. Trafficking</p> <p>H. education & training of street children</p> <p>Crèches</p> <p>H Street children rehabilitation</p>	<p>D i s a s t e r preparedness for children - no policy - doesn't address their needs</p> <p>Addressing equity concerns of tribal & disadvantaged children</p> <p>E. rehabilitation of Children working in operas</p> <p>E. CSR for special needs of children in industrial pockets</p> <p>Sexual exploitation of children in slums - no safety net for children</p> <p>O c c u p a t i o n a l hazards in mining areas</p> <p>Sensitisation of police on juvenile justice system.</p>

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Rehabilitation • Non - Institutional Mechanisms <p>J. Minorities/Tribal Children</p>	<p>Article-30 In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practice his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.</p> <p>Article-32 1. State Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. 2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end and having regard to the relevant provisions of the other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular: (a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment; (b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; (c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.</p>			

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>Article-33 States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties and to prevent the use of child in the illicit production and trafficking of such child.</p> <p>Article-34 States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. <p>Article-35 States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.</p> <p>Article-36 States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.</p>			

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>Article-37</p> <p>(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;</p> <p>(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.</p> <p>Article-38</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child. 2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities. 3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavor to give priority to those who are eldest. 			

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.</p> <p>Article-39</p> <p>States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.</p> <p>Article-40</p> <p>1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.</p> <p>2. To this end and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:</p> <p>(a) No child shall be alleged as or accused of or recognized as having infringed the penal law</p>			

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed.</p> <p>(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:</p> <p>(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;</p> <p>(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;</p> <p>(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age of situation, his or her parents or legal guardian;</p> <p>(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or to have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;</p> <p>(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and</p>			

6. Special Protection Measures (Articles 22, 30, 32-36, 37 (b)-(d), 38, 39 & 40)

Thematic Areas	Articles	Govt. programs/schemes	Civil Society Intervention	Challenges/gaps
	<p>impartial authority or judicial body according to law;</p> <p>(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;</p> <p>(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.</p> <p>3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions especially applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and , in particular:</p> <p>(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe in the penal law;</p> <p>(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.</p> <p>(4) A variety of dispositions, such as care; guidance an supervision orders; counseling; probation; foster care; educational and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.</p>			

NGO Partners in Process

SL.NO	DISTRICT	
SL.NO.	ORGANISATION	
1	Angul	1 Bikalapa Bikash
		2 Kranti
		3 Viswa Yuva Kendra
		4 People's Integration & Union For Society
		5 Social Educational Development Association(SEBA)
2	Balasore	6 Center For Integrated Development and Research(CIDR)
		7 BADC
		8 Anchalika Vikash Parisada
		9 SHAKTI
3	Bargarh	10 ADARSA
		11 Debadatta Club
		12 Ekalabya
		13 SHETD
		14 SYS
		15 SEED
		16 A.J.K.A.
		17 NEW INDIA
4	Bhadrak	18 Sociey for Promotion of Rural Technology and Education
		19 Institute For Communication & Development Action (ICDA)
		20 SOCIETY FOR WEAKER COMMUNITY(SWC)
5	Bolangir	21 Gram Mangal Pathagar (J.B.B.S.N.)Salepali
		22 ADHAR
		23 Anchalik Janaseva Anusthan (AJSA)
		24 B.G.S.
		25 Bhagabat Pathagar
		26 Jay Jagannath Sanskrutika Sangha
		27 PLAN (FACE)
		28 PRATIKAR

	29 SATARKA
	30 S.S.C
	31 WORDS
	32 Youth Service Centre
	33 Pali Alok Pathagar (PAP)
6 Boudh	34 AHWAN
	35 C.S.P.
	36 Lok Kala Bikas Kendra
	37 MEET
	38 SHARP
	39 Youth Council For Development & Alternatives(YCDA)
7 Cuttack	40 VASUNDHARA
	41 NIAHRD
	42 Child Line
	43 CLAP
	44 Gramya Mahila Bikash Samiti
	45 Committee for Legal Aid to poor
8 Deogarh	46 Gandhi Sevashram
	47 SAHAJOG
	48 Samaleswari Krusak Sangha
9 Dhenkanal	49 AIRA
	50 District Harijan Adivasi Development Organisation(DHADO)
	51 Digdarshan
	52 Adivasi Sanskrutik Sansad
	53 NYSASDRI
	54 NEW INDIA
	55 Youth Social Forum Orissa
10 Gajapati	56 CARD
	57 Nanne Munne Yuba Chhatra Sansad
	58 NRDU
	59 Center for Community Development (CCD)
	60 SURAKSHYA
	61 Jana Kalyan Pratisthan

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|------------------|---|
| 11 Ganjam | 62 Indian Society for Rural Development (ISRD) |
| | 63 SEVA |
| | 64 AAINA |
| | 65 CURES |
| | 66 Utkal Balasram |
| | 67 LIPICA |
| | 68 SRADHA |
| | 69 VOID |
| | 70 IWW |
| | 71 Gopal Krushna Yuba Mancha |
| | 72 NIRMATA |
| | 73 ODISHA |
| | 74 MEC |
| 12 Jagatsinghpur | 75 UTSHARGA |
| | 76 SHRADHANJALI |
| 13 Jajpur | 77 JEETA |
| | 78 Centre for Public Health and Environment Education |
| | 79 PALI |
| | 80 PRIA |
| | 81 GRAMINA YUBA Sangathan |
| | 82 PALLISHREE |
| 14 Jharsugada | 83 A.J.A.K |
| | 84 ASHA |
| | 85 Club Sarangai Sovan Memorium |
| | 86 HELP |
| | 87 SEHADA |
| | 88 SEWA |
| | 89 SRUTI |
| 15 Kalahandi | 90 ASRAYA |
| | 91 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Club |
| | 92 Jana Swasthya Seva Sanstha |
| | 93 Loka Samparka |
| | 94 Mercy Foundation |

	95 PALLI VIKASH
	96 PRAYAS
	97 Sahid Club
	98 Sankalpa
16 Kandhamal	99 Social Action for Humanitarian Assistance and Relief Agency
	100 PAHAD
	101 Banabasi Seva Samiti
	102 DISA
17 Kenderapada	103 Pallisri Mahila Samiti
	104 VARRAT
	105 Breakthrough Appropriate Technology Transfer Network
18 Keonjhar	106 SANJOG
	107 R.R.O
19 Khurda	108 State Labour Institute
	109 Lok Samukhya
	110 ASARDI
	111 Banabihu
	112 C.C.W.D.
	113 C.P.D.
	114 C.R.C.
	115 Center for People Development
	116 ISD
	117 Open Learning System
	118 ODM
	119 People's Cultural Center (PECUC)
	120 Vikash
	121 Vikashdhara
	122 STARR
20 Koraput	123 Aashirvaad
	124 ARYAN
	125 B.C.A.
	126 JSVSS
	127 K.F.A.

	128 L.S.S.
	129 SOVA
	130 National Environment & Education Development (NEED)
	131 People's Group for Children's Development (PGCD)
	132 SAHARA
	133 N.E.E.D.
	134 Satyashambhu
21 Malkangiri	135 MRDO
	136 Parivartan
	137 Samuhuika
	138 PRIA
22 Mayurbhanj	139 CREFTDA
	140 INDIAN MANAGEMENT & TECHNICAL SOCIETY
23 Nabarangapur	141 CULTURE
	142 DOST
	143 OORKAR
	144 SARD
24 Nayagarh	145 CEERA
	146 Sakuntala Gramyadog & Social Action
	147 Gania Unnayan Committee
	148 NISWARTH
25 Nuapada	149 ADARSA
	150 B.A.S.K.
	151 D.D.M.
	152 DISA
	153 Dist Disable Association
	154 Mahilabikash
	155 SRUSTI
	156 WEE
	157 VISWAS

26 Puri	158 Young India
	159 RUSH
	160 BHARATI KISHORE SROTA CHAKRA
	161 People's Development Organisation (PDO)
27 Rayagada	162 ARUNI
	163 PREPARE
28 Sambalpur	164 ROAD
	165 A.K.G.G.
	166 ADARSA
	167 AIM
	168 LIGHT
	169 N.Y.S.
	170 Sidharta
	171 NYK
	172 S.Y.S.
	173 SARC
	174 SWARUP
	175 Sambalpur Integrated Development Institute, SIDI
29 Sonapur	176 PRAYAS
	177 SWARA
	178 RARE
	179 ANJANA
	180 Pallishree Yubak Sangha
30 Sundargarh	181 ADARSA
	182 DISA
	183 Dipasikha

**ORISSA ALLIANCE ON CRC
(CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD)
OACRC -an alliance of child rights advocates , groups and networks**

Partners in Process



act:onaid
india



Save the Children
Bal Raksha, Bharat

Network Partners :

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL)-Orissa, Forum Against Child Exploitation (FACE), Forum Against Child Sexual Exploitation, Jana Adhikar Abhijana, Orissa Sikhya Abhijan, Orissa Voluntary Health Association(OVHA), Quality Institutional Care and Alternative for Children (QIC & AC), Swadhikar Forum, Voice for Child Rights, Orissa,(VCRO), WE CAN Orissa, White Ribbon Alliance, ASSS , Child Labour Advocacy Action Programm, Boudh,CLAP-Legal Network

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