

CHILD LED SURVEY ON SAFE & UNSAFE PLACES IN DIMAPUR & CHUMOUKEDIMA, NAGALAND

YEAR 2023



AIDA-CHILD FRIENDLY DIMAPUR

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Cover Page: Child Rights Club Members filling the survey checklist (Photo:
Garrol Lotha)

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It gives me great satisfaction and immense pleasure to present to you the findings of the second Child-Led Survey conducted by AIDA- Child Friendly Dimapur. This survey, focuses on identifying "Safe and Unsafe Spaces" in our communities. It stands as a testament to the remarkable efforts and dedication of our young members from the Child Rights Clubs.

The Child Friendly Dimapur (CFD), implemented by ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA), is a shining embodiment of the United Nations' Child Friendly Cities Initiative. CFD is to foster and uphold children's rights within Dimapur and Chumoukedima districts, striving to create environments where every child can develop to their fullest potential without facing any form of discrimination.

The primary objective of this survey is twofold: to raise awareness about child safety and to enhance the skills of our children by involving them directly in the data collection process. By participating in this survey, our children are not merely passive recipients of adult decisions but active agents of change and transformation within their communities. They have meticulously identified safe and unsafe areas within their neighbourhoods, providing invaluable insights that will help us create a safer, more nurturing environment for all.

The comprehensive database developed through this survey offers a clear snapshot of the state of child rights within our cities. This data is not just a collection of numbers; it is a powerful tool that highlights the areas where we are succeeding and the areas where we need to direct more attention and resources. By presenting these findings to the concerned authorities, the children are advocating for necessary changes that will ensure the safety and well-being of our children.

I am confident that the findings of this survey will serve as a crucial guide for administrative departments, helping them to prioritize and address the issues raised by our young citizens. This initiative is a remarkable example of how children, when given the opportunity and support, can significantly contribute to their communities and influence positive change.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to all the children who participated in this survey. Your dedication and hard work are truly inspiring. Under the able supervision of AIDA's Child Friendly Dimapur team and the guidance of Dr. Anna Lungbila, you have accomplished something extraordinary. Your efforts have not only highlighted important issues but have also set a strong foundation for future initiatives aimed at making our cities safer and more child-friendly.

I wish the Child Friendly Dimapur continued success in all its endeavors. Let us all take inspiration from our children's enthusiasm and commitment, working together to build a community where every child feels safe, valued, and empowered. Together, we can create a brighter future for our children and generations to come.

Thank you.

Warm regards,

Rev. Fr. Roy George SDB
Executive Director
ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA)
River Belt Colony, Dimapur, NAGALAND

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

AIDA-Child Friendly Dimapur is very joyful, as it publishes the 2nd edition of Child Led Survey 2023 on the theme, “Safe and Unsafe spaces” undertaken in 10 different localities of Dimapur and Chumoukedima.

First and foremost, I on behalf of Child Friendly Dimapur would like to extend our deepest gratitude to all the Child Rights Club members who led the survey. Your curiosity, enthusiasm, and dedication have been the heart and soul of this project. Without your active participation, insightful responses, thoughtful analysis, and tireless effort, this book would not have been possible.

We are incredibly grateful to the Child Rights Facilitators, Community leaders, parents and guardians who supported and encouraged the children throughout this project. Your unwavering support and belief in the importance of giving children a voice have been invaluable.

Special thanks to Dr. Subhrangshu Dhar, HOD, Social Work Department, Assam Don Bosco University, for serving as a Consultant for the **Child led Survey 2022** under the theme, “Safe and Unsafe spaces” for children. While serving as a Consultant, he has developed methodologies to achieve the objective of the survey, designed and prepared tools for data collection, trained the project staff, Child Rights Facilitators, youth and Child Rights Club members, analyzed the data and prepared a report basing on the findings and have successfully completed the task assigned to him with much diligence.

We would like to acknowledge Dr. Anna Lungbila (Ph.D. in Social Work), Lungbila Freelancer, The Writer's Hub for serving as a consultant for the **Child led Survey 2023** and for rendering her professional assistance to Child Friendly Dimapur team throughout the survey, meticulously analyzing the data collected from the field and have efficiently contributed to the comprehensive understanding of the findings presented in the book.

Our heartfelt appreciation goes to BMZ and Don Bosco Mondo for funding this project to create awareness and capacitate our society towards creating child friendly cities. Your generosity has made it possible for us to bring this book to life and share the findings with a broader audience. We also express our gratitude to Child Friendly Cities Initiative Consultants (DBYaR Forum) for their constant monitoring and assistance rendered to the team in every possible way.

I am deeply thankful to my team (Child Friendly Dimapur) for facilitating the entire child led survey along with the Consultants, compiling the data collected from the field and refining it and special thanks to Mr. Gaisanglung Kamei for designing this book and making it more presentable.

Finally, we extend our sincere thanks to all the readers and supporters of this project. We hope this book bring to light the concerns of the children in our cities and enlighten us to work towards tackling the issues as stated in the findings and pave for ways to incorporate the suggestions into action towards creating child friendly cities.

With gratitude,

Ms.Garrol Lotha,
Project Coordinator, Child Friendly Dimapur
Don Bosco, Dimapur, Nagaland

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is a cornerstone for child rights legislation, emphasizing the principle of "the best interest of the child." This principle mandates that decisions concerning children should prioritize options promoting their optimal growth and development. It implies that children should have a say in decisions affecting them, highlighting the necessity of incorporating their viewpoints into the decision-making process. Additionally, creating a supportive and non-judgmental environment is crucial for facilitating their participation.

Regarding the initiative Child Friendly Dimapur, it embodies the UN's Child Friendly City Initiative (CFCI), launched in 1996. The primary goal of Child Friendly Dimapur is to foster and uphold children's rights within Dimapur and Chumoukedima districts, along with the census towns of Kuda, Purana Bazaar, Diphupar, and Rangapahar, by making these areas more inclusive and considerate of children's needs and rights.

METHODOLOGY

The main goal of the survey was to raise awareness and enhance the skills of children, concurrently aiding in the development of a comprehensive database on the state of child rights within the city. This study employed the Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology for its research design, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data gathering approaches. Qualitative information was collected using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, while quantitative data came from structured interviews. The study utilized purposive sampling to select participants, aiming for an equal distribution of responses from boys and girls. However, this balance was not achieved due to inavailability of children in the surveyed localities. In total, 203 children participated, including 89 boys and 114 girls. The methods for data collection included transect walks, social mapping, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), and the administration of structured interview schedules.

FINDINGS

Physical Vulnerabilities faced by the children in the surveyed localities

- Children across all 10 localities consistently expressed high levels of fear regarding exposed electrical wires, rating their concern at 10 out of 10. This universal fear underscores the widespread risk of electric shocks and the urgent need for safer electrical infrastructure.
- Potholes were a significant concern in areas such as Hangsing and Satemo. Children expressed that potholes often cause injuries and become dangerous especially during the rainy season when the localities are filled with water, making it difficult to navigate.
- The prevalence of conflicts and fights, particularly involving neighbours, creates a tense environment. A notable 71.11% of children identified neighbours as participants in these

disturbances, disrupting community harmony and instilling fear.

- The accumulation of waste and open drains were common concerns across the surveyed localities. Children reported health risks associated with piles of waste and the dangers of open drains, especially when they overflow during the rainy season, as noted in Satemo.
- Lack of adequate street lighting and the presence of dumping sites were identified as major factors contributing to unsafe environments. Areas lacking streetlights, like Ura Villa, become particularly hazardous at night, increasing the risk of accidents and encounters with harmful elements.
- The proximity of gambling dens to playgrounds and main roads, as observed in six localities, and the widespread availability of alcohol despite the prohibition, present significant safety and security risks for children. These activities not only expose children to inappropriate behaviors but also contribute to the overall sense of insecurity in their neighbourhoods.
- Busy road junctions in areas like Signal Angami are perceived as dangerous due to heavy traffic and high risk of accidents. Lack of speed bumps and proper pedestrian crossings increases the danger for children travelling these areas.
- The fear of drowning in unprotected water bodies, such as ponds in Ura Villa and the river in Hangsing Colony, highlights lack of safety measures and adult supervision, making these areas particularly unsafe for children.

Social, emotional and sexual vulnerability

- ***Gambling Dens:*** Gambling is a prevalent activity observed in six targeted localities during daylight hours. These activities are often situated near main roads and playgrounds, exposing children to illegal behaviors during their daily routines.
- ***Presence of Drunkards:*** More than half of the children (56%) can identify adults who are intoxicated within their community, indicating frequent exposure to such behavior. Drunkards are predominantly encountered in neighborhoods (27.14%) and on main roads (24.29%).
- ***Timing of Exposure to Drunkards:*** A significant majority of children (57.97%) reported witnessing intoxicated individuals primarily at night, which heightens their vulnerability due to reduced visibility. Additionally, 23.19% reported daytime encounters, underscoring the pervasive nature of this issue.
- ***Variability of Safety:*** Children's perception of safety varies significantly with time, with evening and night hours being particularly concerning due to the presence of drunkards, gambling, and confrontational behaviors.
- **Fighting**

The child-led survey reveals a concerning prevalence of fighting within communities, with

53.13% of incidents occurring in children's own neighborhoods, disrupting the sense of safety and security in what should be safe havens. A significant 69% of children can identify the individuals involved in these conflicts, often neighbors, adding emotional distress as familiar spaces become zones of uncertainty and potential harm. Notably, areas like Hangsing (Kuki Basti) and Signal Angami are highlighted for frequent disputes, undermining communal harmony essential for children's well-being. Moreover, the presence of violence in public spaces, such as main roads where 9.38% of fights are observed, exposes children to additional risks outside their homes. This continuous exposure not only poses an immediate danger but also has potential long-term effects on their emotional and psychological development, increasing worry and stress levels among the young residents.

- **Sexual Abuse**

The survey on safe and unsafe places in Dimapur and surrounding areas has brought to light significant concerns regarding sexual abuse experienced by children. It was found that inappropriate gestures (26.36%), unwanted touch (20.91%), exposure to inappropriate images or movies (10%), and physical contact with intimate body parts (9.09%) are the primary forms of sexual abuse recorded, indicating a distressing range of harmful behaviors. Alarmingly, about 72% of these abuses are committed by individuals known to the children, deeply undermining their sense of safety in supposed safe spaces such as homes, schools, and neighborhoods. Schools, in particular, are identified as the most common site for such incidents, constituting 25.69% of all recorded instances, thereby underscoring the need for stringent safety measures in educational settings. Moreover, the impact of these abuses is profound, causing significant distress and negatively affecting the well-being and safety perceptions of children, especially in areas like United North Block, Patla Colony, and Hangsing. The data also hints at a potential gender disparity in the perception of safety within schools, with female students possibly feeling less secure, although this observation did not reach statistical significance. This situation calls for immediate actions to address and prevent sexual abuse, ensuring a safer environment for all children.

- **Time Dimension**

The examination of how time affects children's perception of safety in Dimapur and its surrounding areas reveals a significant disparity in how safe these spaces feel at different times of the day. Areas typically considered safe during daylight hours, such as homes, neighborhoods, playgrounds, and school grounds, are perceived as less secure in the evening and at night. This change in perception is attributed to an increase in gambling, the presence of intoxicated individuals, and outbreaks of fights in these commonly safe zones. Playgrounds, for instance, transform from being havens of play and socialization to spaces of anxiety as visibility decreases. Moreover, locations like auto stands, shops, and busy road junctions,

which are bustling with activity during the day, do not escape the encroachment of unsafe behaviors, highlighting a broadened exposure to risks for children throughout the day. Specifically, areas like Ura Villa, Hangsing Colony, and Satemo experience notable fluctuations in safety due to issues such as open drainage, inadequate street lighting, and dangerous road intersections, underscoring the complex challenges in ensuring children's safety across different times and localities.



Kuda - C



United North Block

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Our comprehension and interpretation of children have undergone significant changes over the past. In Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries, the concept of childhood began to get significant attention and recognition mostly from the wealthy, educated, and privileged social strata. This era represented the initiation of a fresh outlook on children, who were regarded as individuals of purity deserving of attention and support. This shift in attitude was largely influenced by literature that focused on children and appealed to the educated upper class. The Industrial Revolution accelerated the dissemination of this idea to destitute families who migrated to industrial areas in search of employment, resulting in the emergence of slums and the pervasive adoption of child labor. During the initial phases of the Industrial Revolution, it was customary for children to participate in labor in order to provide financial assistance to their families, frequently in dangerous circumstances and for long periods of time.

As the understanding of the negative psychological and physical effects of long periods of industrial employment on children increased, rules were progressively introduced to control their working conditions and hours. During the mid-19th century, the implementation of these rules resulted in a decrease in child work within enterprises, hence granting children additional free time. Significantly, these initial legislations prioritized labor regulations while neglecting the necessity for education. The existence of illiterate children in impoverished urban areas, frequently wandering and engaging in street activities, has caused worry among the privileged class. This disparity underscored the necessity for programs aimed at addressing the educational and social requirements of these children.

The two World Wars have served as catalysts, stimulating a worldwide preoccupation with the well-being of young people. The founding of "Save the Children" by Ms. Eglantyne Jebb in 1919 and the creation of the initial Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which was accepted by the League of Nations in 1924, marked important achievements. The establishment of the United Nations, the introduction of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the creation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959, the designation of 1979 as the International Year of the Child and the acceptance of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 further strengthened the world wide dedication to protecting the rights of children.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child functions as a key basis for the creation of legislation concerning the rights of children. The convention places great importance on the idea of the "best interest of the child," which emphasizes that decisions concerning children should prioritize choices that promote their optimal growth and development. Active involvement of children is

crucial in making optimal decisions for their well-being. This necessitates creating a nurturing and unbiased atmosphere where children can freely articulate their worries and preferences.

Child Friendly Dimapur is based on the United Nations' Child Friendly City Initiatives (CFCI), which began in 1996 to address the difficulties of protecting children's rights in metropolitan areas. A child-friendly city, as defined by UNICEF and UN Habitat, is a governance system that is dedicated to upholding the rights outlined in the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child. This includes prioritizing non-discrimination, acting in the best interest of the child, recognizing their inherent right to life, survival, and development, and valuing their perspectives designed to be suitable for children. Child Friendly Dimapur's objective is to advocate and safeguard the rights of children in two districts (Dimapur & Chümoukedima) and 4 census towns (Kuda, Purana Bazaar, Diphupar, Rangapahar), with the goal of creating a city where every children has access to safe surroundings and the chance to achieve their maximum capabilities. The project utilizes the abilities of children to have an impact on change and work together with the civil society organization and city administrations towards creating child friendly cities and promoting the rights of the children.

Child Friendly Dimapur's objectives are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, and 16. The primary aim is to create cities that are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. In the year 2023, Child Friendly Dimapur conducted a child led survey titled "Safe and Unsafe places – 2023" in different areas of Dimapur and Chümoukedima, such as East Block, Hangsing, Kuda C, Patla Colony, Sangtamtila, Satemo, Singrijan, Thahekhu, United North Block and Ura Villa, in collaboration with members of the Child Rights Club. This survey has involved 203 children (85 males and 118 females), with intent to create awareness, enhance their abilities and add to the database on the rights of children in the cities.



CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the research methodology adopted for the child led survey, aiming to:

- *Identify localities within Dimapur and Chimumkedima considering safe or unsafe by children*
- *Examine the key challenges that children face in their localities*

Research Design:

Child Led Survey is initiated by Child Friendly Dimapur with the children in the targeted localities in view to enhance the capacities of the children as well as to increase awareness on the rights of the children in the cities by adding a database through the survey findings. Therefore, the outcomes of this study are crucial for formulating future intervention strategies.

Child Friendly Dimapur's objectives and its participatory nature, Participatory Action Research (PAR) was selected as the research strategy. PAR is characterized by its flexible approach, involving the anticipated beneficiaries in the research process to identify their issues and collaboratively seek solutions.

Types of Data:

The children have collected both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative information was gathered through various Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, while quantitative data came from structured interviews.

Sample:

During the child led survey, purposive sampling was used to select participants, aiming for a balanced representation of boys and girls. Despite efforts, this balance was not achieved. Interviews were conducted with 203 children, comprising 89 boys and 104 girls. The participants were selected based on the following criteria:

- *(S)he should be from a selected locality.*
- *(S)he should be in the age group of 12 to 18 years.*

Tools for Data Collection:

Several qualitative tools were utilized to gather data from the target age group (12-18 years), under the assumption that participants would be actively engaged in group activities. These tools included:

a). Transect Walks: In each location, the facilitators conducted a transect walk with the children from the respective locality to in order to build a better rapport with the children and get a better understanding of the locality from the children's perspective. Through this transect walk, the facilitator also intended to observe and make a note on the crucial aspects of the locality so that it can be brought into discussion with the children during Focused Group Discussion (FGD).

During the transect walk, the facilitators focused on the following:

- *Streetlights –available or not. If available are they functioning or not?*

- *Is there any deserted area along the roadside that the children have to walkthrough even in the evening?*
- *Is there any illegal liquor shop in the locality or not?*
- *Is there any gambling den in the locality?*
- *Are the electrical wires hanging from the electric post or any other place?*
- *The kind of resources available in the locality-school, health centre, locality toilet, etc*
- *The road condition within the locality*
- *Drainage condition–whether covered or not? Is it enough to drain water during the rainy season?*

b). Social Mapping: This activity aimed to identify and document the locations considered safe and unsafe by the children. During the social mapping, the children were facilitated by the facilitators to identify the places which they think are safe and unsafe for them.

c). Focused Group Discussions (FGD): During the FGD, the facilitators focused on the following theme/ subjects:

- Whether they observed the following and where
 - *Drunkard people*
 - *Individual injecting drugs*
 - *Gambling den*
 - *Fighting among people*
 - *Individuals using foul language on one another*
- Do they face the following in the places they frequently visit?
 - *Physical assault*
 - *Verbal abuse/humiliation*
 - *Criticism of physical attributes (height, weight, body shape, appearance, etc)*
 - *Bad touch/touch that makes them uncomfortable.*
 - *Intentional touching of private body parts.*
 - *Asked to touch others private body parts.*
 - *Forceful exposure to adult magazines.*
 - *Forceful exposure to videos with adult content.*

d). Structured Interviews: A structured interview format was used to collect detailed responses from 6 to 8 children in each locality during the child led survey in view to have more value to the data collected for the survey.

Operation Definitions

- **Physical Assault:** Includes actions such as slapping, punching, kicking and other forms of physical aggression intended to cause harm.

- **Verbal Abuse:** Encompasses behaviors or language meant to intimidate, control, or demean another person, including insults that degrade the individual's dignity.
- **Neighbourhood:** Refers to the immediate vicinity within a 100 – meter radius of the children's residences.

For data analysis, various bar and pie charts were used, along with the chi-square test to determine if there were any associations between gender and perceptions of safe and unsafe places.

BRIEF PROFILE OF THE SURVEYED LOCALITIES

United North Block:

United North Block colony (A) is established on 2008, it has 100 households out of which 40 houses belong to local people and 60 houses belong to non-local. The community has Aganwadi centre and 1 School (Little Flower School).

Patla colony:

Patla colony is located under Purana Bazaar in Dimapur circle of Nagaland's Dimapur district. It is located 5 kilometers away from the Dimapur District headquarter. According to 2011 census, it has a total population of 528 individuals approximately, with 272 male and 256 female. Patla colony contains approximately 8 local homes and 80 non-local homes. Dimapur, about 5 km distant, is the closest town to Patla colony for all important economic activities.

Singrijan:

Singrijan is situated in Chümoukedima Nagaland, according to 2011 Census. It is located 8 kilometers away from Chümoukedima and 15 kilometers away from Dimapur. Singrijan has a total population of 1,905 individuals, of which 956 are male and 949 are female. The literacy rate in Singrijan is 67.77%, with 73.22% male and 62.28% female. Singrijan contains approximately 378 homes. Dimapur, about 15 km distant, is the closest town to Singrijan for all important economic activities.

Thahekhu:

Thahekhu was officially recognized on 15th March 1951. Since then March 15 has been marked as the foundation day of Thahekhu. Thahekhu is situated in Dimapur Sadar circle of Dimapur district, Nagaland, It is situated 5km away from sub-district headquarter Dimapur Sadar (Tehsildar office) and 3km away from district headquarter Dimapur. According to Census 2011 information, Thahekhu has a total population of 7,033 people, out of which male population is 3,596 while female population is 3,437. Literacy rate of Thahekhu village is 60.76% out of which 63.13% males and 58.28% females are literate.

East Block:

The locality East Block is part of Burma Camp colony in Dimapur. The year 2012 was the establishment of this block. Majority of the people residing in this area are immigrants from Assam.

According to 2011 census, there are 550 households in this locality, housing 1200 people with 800 male and 400 female.

Kuda – C:

Kuda - C is part of Kuda village, an Angami village located in Dimapur. The majority of the residents of Kuda - C Lane 3 are immigrants from Assam and Bihar. Locals own the area, and in order to live there, residents pay taxes as part of the rent. There are 69 households in lane 3, housing 280 people (170 male and 110 female).

Sangtamilla:

Sangtamilla is located in Dimapur Sadar Circle of Dimapur District in Nagaland, India. It is situated 9 km away from sub-district headquarter Dimapur Sadar (teshildar office) and 9 km away from district headquarter Dimapur. According to 2011 census, Sangtamilla has a total population of 1335 people out of which male population is 673 while female population is 662. There are about 268 houses in Sangtamilla village.

Ura Villa:

Ura Villa colony is located near Rajabari, Supermarket area, Dimapur, Nagaland 797112, India. It is about 1.8 km away from Dimapur railway station. Ura Villa was recognized as a colony under Dimapur District (Ward 20) in the year 2001 and has a population of approximately 2000 (including both locals and non-locals) with 330 households.

Hangsing:

Signal Angami is a village located in the Dimapur district, Nagaland. During the pre-Indian Independence period under British Empire, a British Signal Company was stationed in this village; this is how the name of the place came about. Later it was rechristened as Signal Mikhir and thereafter Signal Angami on February 17, 1968. Signal Angami has a total population of 4,634 peoples, out of which male population is 2,223 while female population is 2,411. Literacy rate of Signal Angami village is 81.03% out of which 82.46% male and 79.72% female are literate. There are about 975 houses in Signal Angami village. Hangsing Colony also known as Kuki Basti is a colony under Signal Angami with a mixture of both local and non-local and is estimated to be above more than 40 years with more than 50 household with approximately 250 populations.

Satemo:

Satemo is a community situated within the jurisdiction of Signal Angami, primarily inhabited by non-local residents. Established over 50 years ago, it currently comprises 80 households with an approximate population of 400 individuals. The majority of its inhabitants are non-locals, with Muslims constituting the largest demographic followed by Bengalis.



CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The objective of this chapter is to clearly define the areas in the targeted localities that children consider to be safe and unsafe. This will be achieved by doing a thorough analysis that combines both qualitative and quantitative data. Our goal is to explore the viewpoints of children in order to identify the characteristics that determine safety and danger in their surroundings. Beginning with an analysis of the characteristics that make places dangerous, the chapter then identifies specific sites that are considered unsafe by children, providing a detailed account of their experiences in these settings. Subsequently, the narrative shifts towards elucidating spaces considered secure by the young participants.

The methodology includes a dual approach, combining thematic analysis of qualitative responses with statistical evaluation of quantitative data, including chi-square tests to establish significant associations. Through the comparison of children's personal experiences with scientific data, our objective is to develop a detailed understanding of how environmental elements impact the way safety is perceived. The conclusion of this survey provides practical suggestions to improve the safety and well-being of children in certain areas. These recommendations are based on a combination of in-depth qualitative analysis and quantitative verification.

UNSAFE PLACES

The information collected from the children during the focus group discussions provided detailed information that clearly depicts their interactions with an impression of the environments they live in. These narratives offer a contextual framework for the figures, intensely illustrating the concerns that children faces in their day to day life.



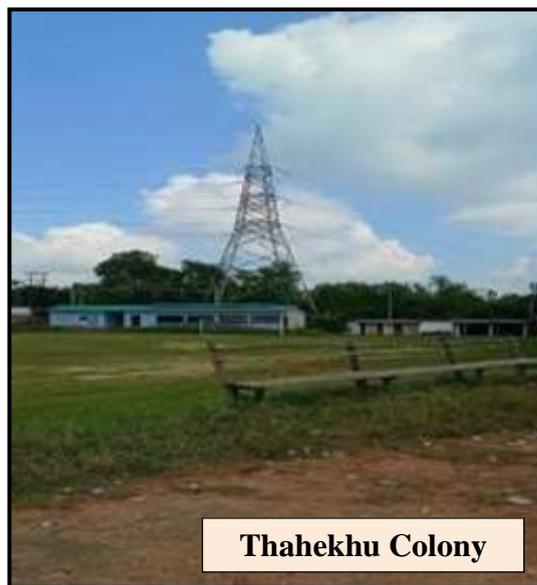
In the combined narrative of the children from the surveyed areas, the image of unsafe places was vivid and multifaceted, highlighting the overlap of infrastructural negligence with direct hazards to their well-being. The issue of garbage was the major problem, as children

shared their grievances over the piles of waste in their play areas and paths. The sight and smell of overflowing waste not only contaminated their environment but also threatened their health, with children recounting instances of skin and stomach problems directly linked to the pollution. Open drainage was acknowledged dangerous, particularly for the children, who recounted their fear of these dangers during rainy season, threatening their safety and that of their belongings.

Children talked about the dumping ground littered with garbage, sharp and rusted objects, posing

risks of injury and infection. Lack of street lights creating fear that constrained the children's movement post-dusk, as these dark stretches became obvious for potential mischief and illegal activities, deterring their passage and increase their vulnerability. Bamboo bridges were also crucial for daily travel for the children as well as the fear of bamboo bridges collapsing.

Flooded areas transformed familiar streets into water ways of hazard, amplifying the children's fear of being swept away from the safety of their homes, turning their routine walks to school into act of endurance. Gambling



Thahekhu Colony

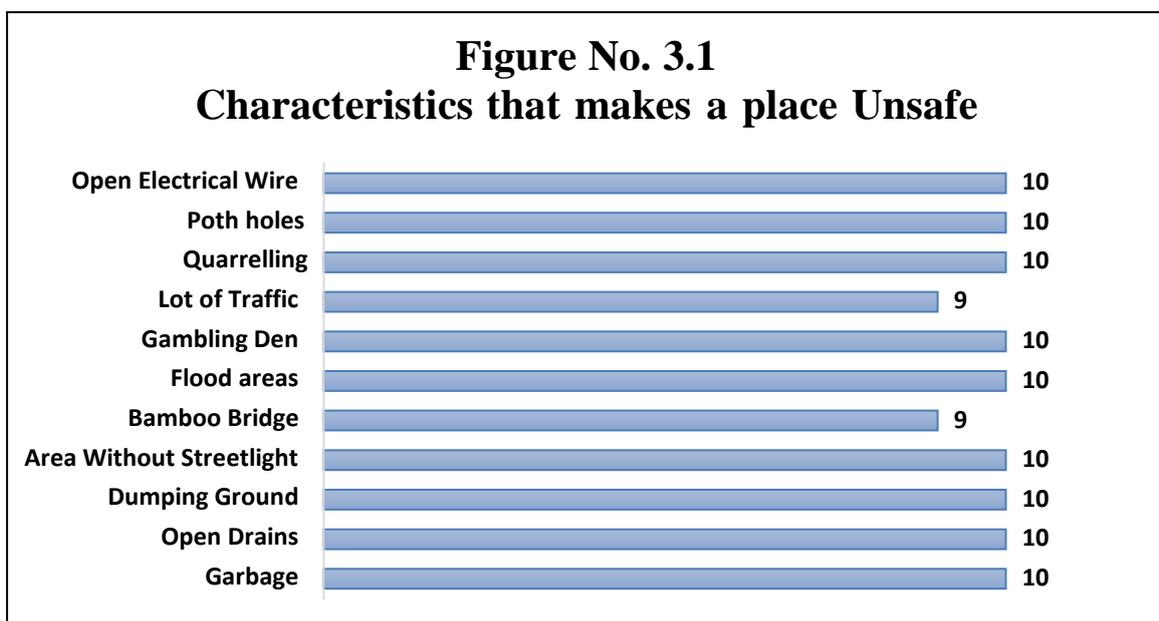
dens were depicted as domains of adult vice and volatility, places that show as a place of danger and unfriendliness, leaving the children feeling unwelcome and unsafe amidst the loud disputes and occasional eruptions of violence. Quarreling, whether in neighborhoods or homes, deeply unsettled the children, with domestic disturbances leading to a heightened sense of insecurity, transforming their supposed places of comfort into arenas of unpredictability and fear. Potholes, often overlooked by adults as mere inconveniences, were for children pits of potential disaster, especially when cloaked by rain water, leading to accidents and injuries. Lastly, exposed electrical wires were a constant overhead threat, sparking fear of electrocution among the children, who were all too aware of the danger posed by these neglected vestiges of infrastructure.

In essence, the children's accounts paint a picture of communities where the intersection of environmental neglect and inadequate infrastructure forms a mosaic of hazards, severely impacting their sense of security and their everyday experiences of childhood.

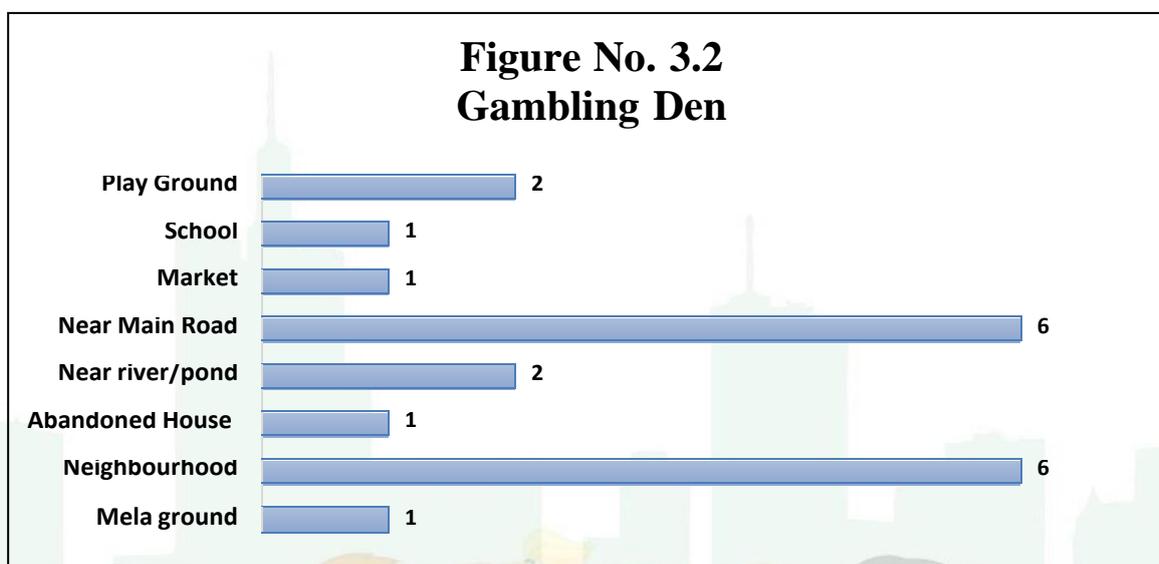
The objective of this chapter is to clearly define the regions that children consider to be safe and unsafe. This will be achieved by doing a thorough analysis that combines both qualitative and quantitative data. Our goal is to explore the viewpoints of youngsters in order to identify the characteristics that determine safety and danger in their surroundings. Beginning with an analysis of the characteristics that make places dangerous, the chapter then identifies specific sites that are considered unsafe by children, providing a detailed account of their experiences in these settings. Subsequently, the narrative shifts towards elucidating spaces considered secure by the young participants.

The methodology encompasses a dual approach, blending thematic analysis of qualitative responses with statistical evaluation of quantitative data, including chi-square tests to establish significant associations. Through the comparison of children's personal accounts with scientific data, our

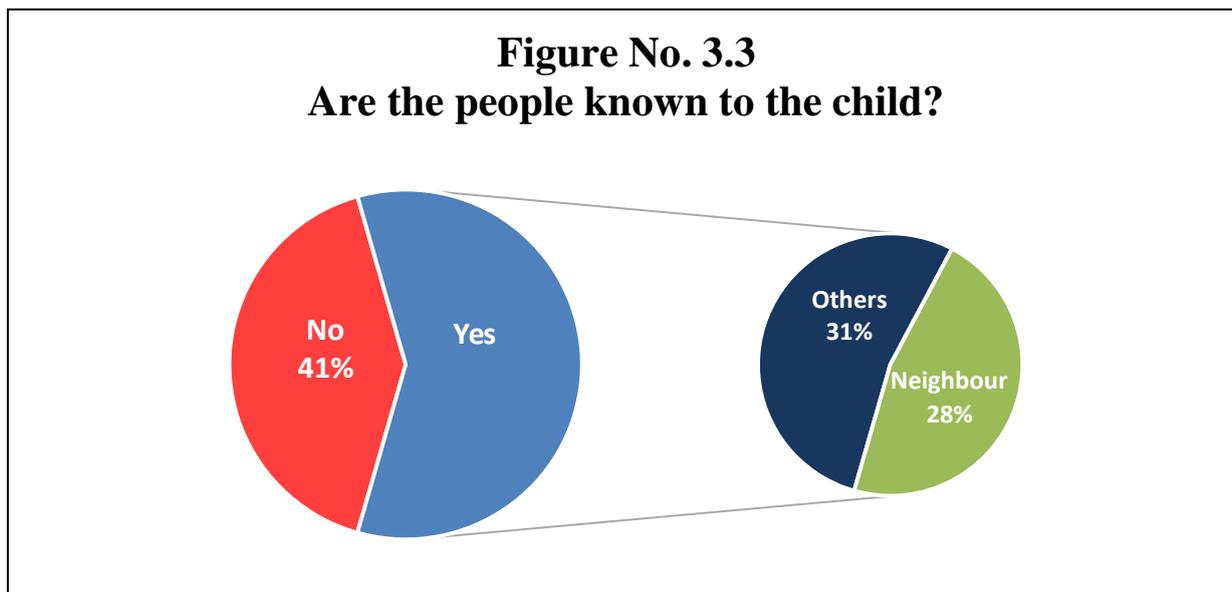
objective is to develop a detailed comprehension of how environmental elements impact the way safety is perceived. The conclusion of this inquiry provides practical suggestions to improve the safety and well-being of children in certain areas. These recommendations are based on a combination of in-depth qualitative analysis and quantitative verification.



According to the bar chart in **Figure 3.1**, the study conducted in 10 localities to assess the unsafe places in each locality based on children's views reveal that there is a consistent rating of 10 for the majority of locations, indicating a collective feeling of uneasiness among the communities over exposed electrical wires, potholes, conflicts, waste, uncovered drains, dumping sites, and localities without streetlights—all of which are unanimously regarded as hazardous. Bamboo bridges, which received a score of 9, and places with high traffic, also scoring 9, demonstrate a little lower but still noteworthy level of worry. Both gambling establishments and flood-prone regions are universally regarded as hazardous in all localities.



The presence of gambling dens across various localities depicted in **Figure 3.2** remains a concerning issue. The quantitative data indicates that neighborhoods and areas near main roads are significant hotspots for such activity, each reported by six localities out of ten surveyed localities. Playgrounds and areas near rivers or ponds are also identified by two localities as locations for gambling dens. Other areas like markets, schools, and mela grounds are less commonly associated with gambling but are still note worthy with one locality each reporting their presence. These spaces often overlap with areas where children play and learn which increases the risk of exposure to unsafe behaviors.



This is further compounded by insights from **Figure 3.3**, indicating that a significant number of individuals involved in gambling are known to the children, which could be neighbors or other familiar faces in the community. Such familiarity may not mitigate the risks but rather normalize the presence of gambling, making it a less noticeable but no less dangerous element of the local social landscape.

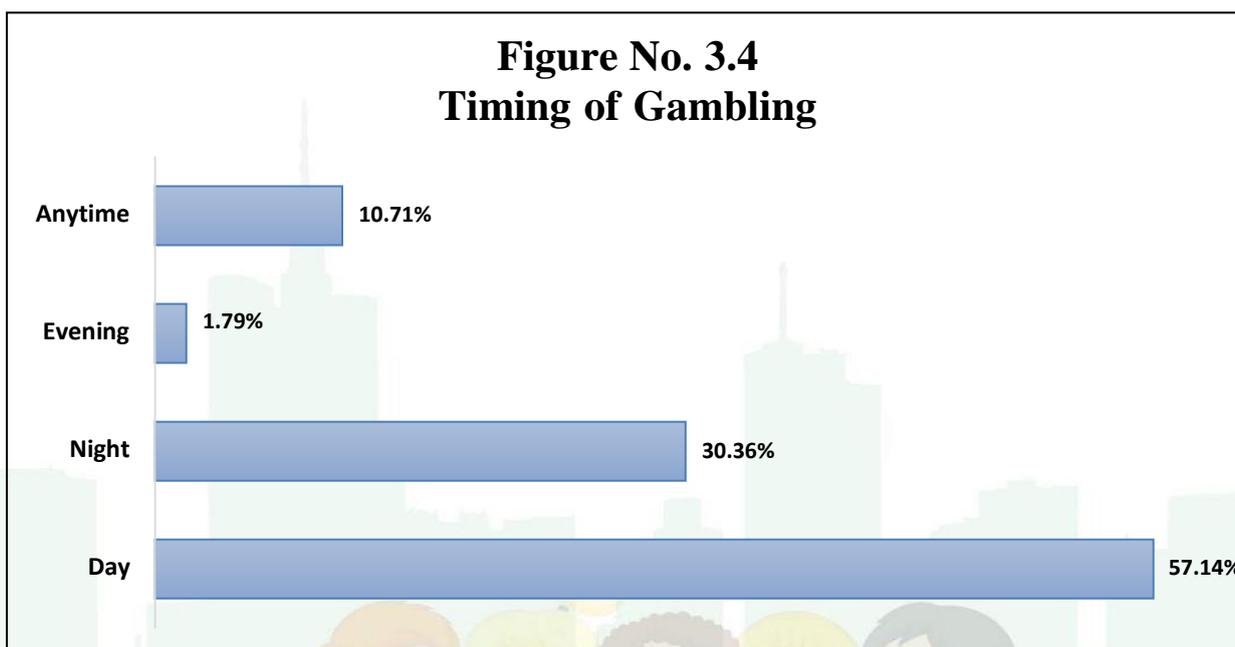
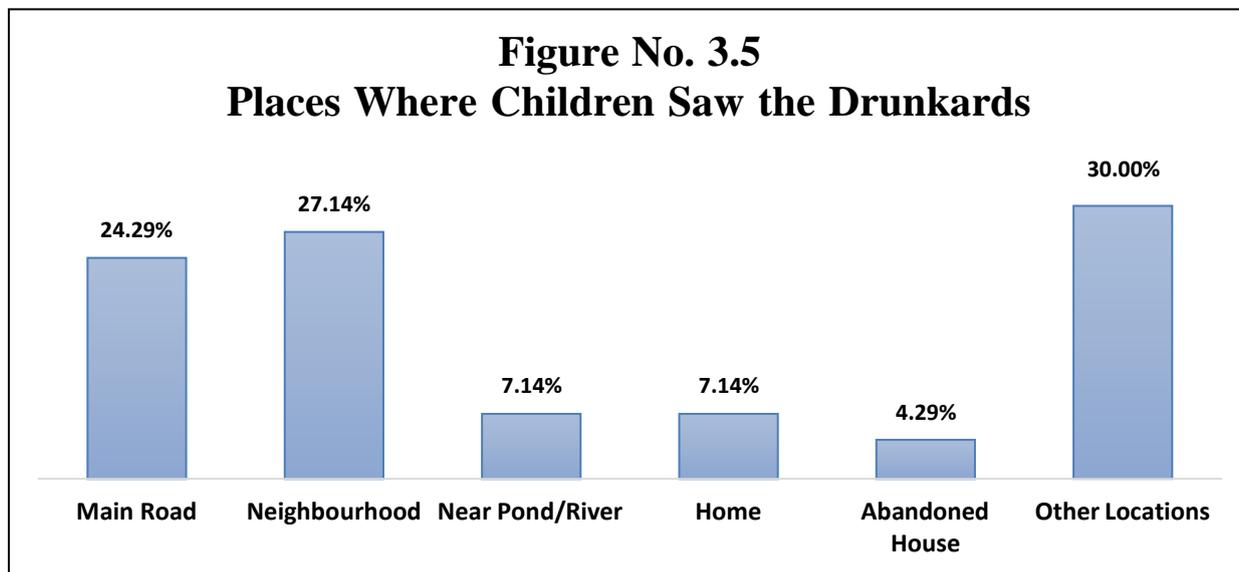


Figure 3.4 sheds light on the timing of gambling activities, indicating that majority of the adults are engaged in gambling during the daytime. This suggests that children are exposed to these activities not just in the dawn but openly, during hours typically associated with school and outdoor play. The daytime prevalence of gambling means that interventions must be proactive and consistent throughout the day to shield children from the risks associated with these activities.



Presence of Drunkards

This survey reveals a consistent concern among children regarding the presence of drunkards in their localities. As depicted in **Figure 3.5**, a significant proportion of children, amounting to 30%, reported seeing drunkards in various unspecified locations, indicating a widespread issue that extends beyond specific areas. Notably, the neighborhood and main road are also common places where children encounter drunkards, with 27.14% and 24.29% of children witnessing such behavior, respectively.

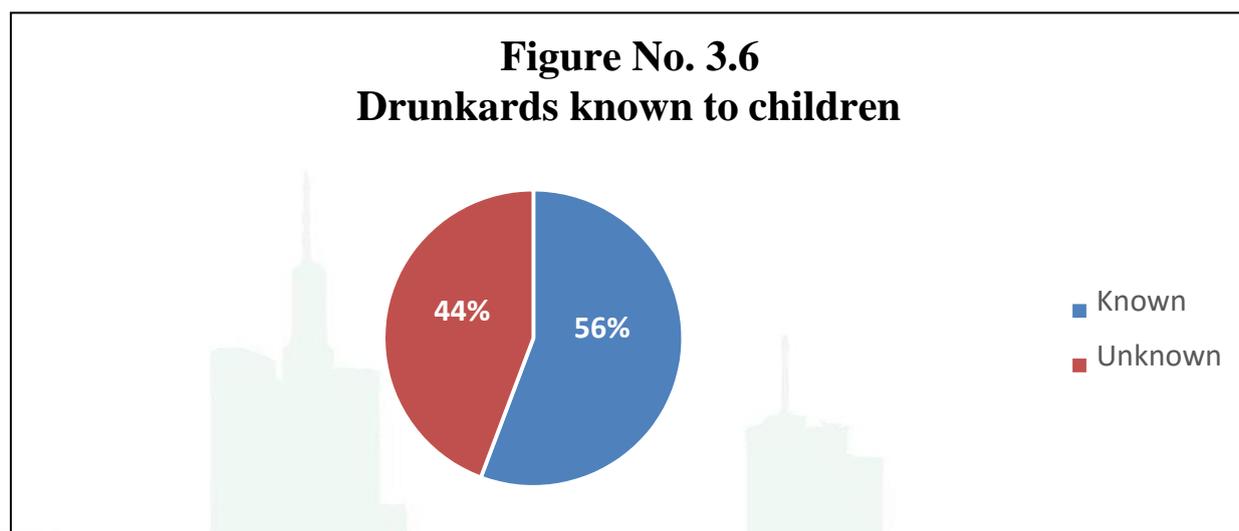
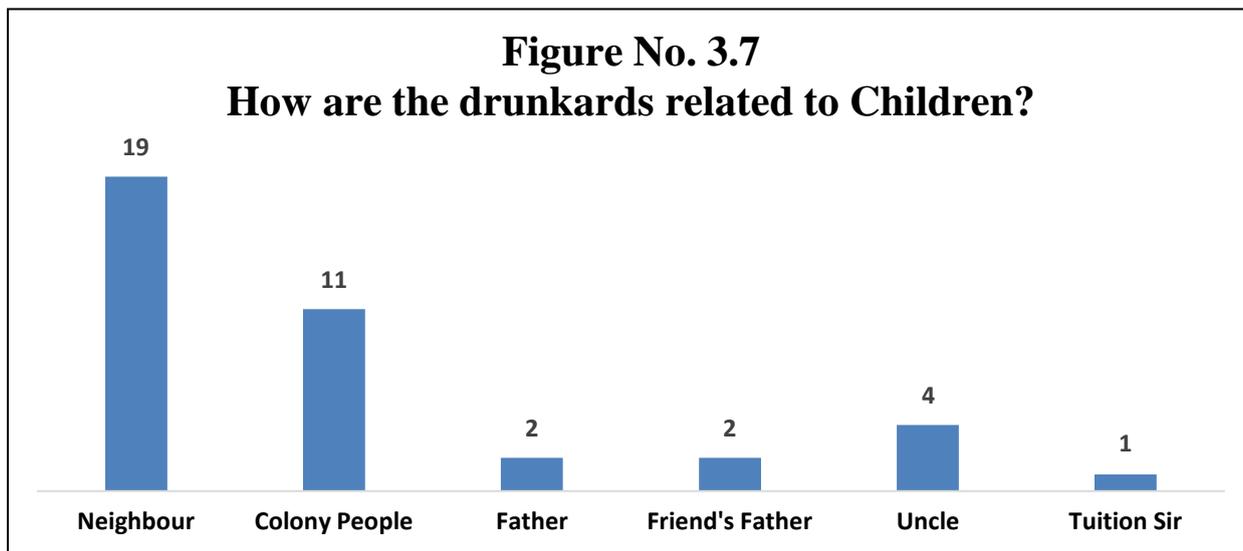
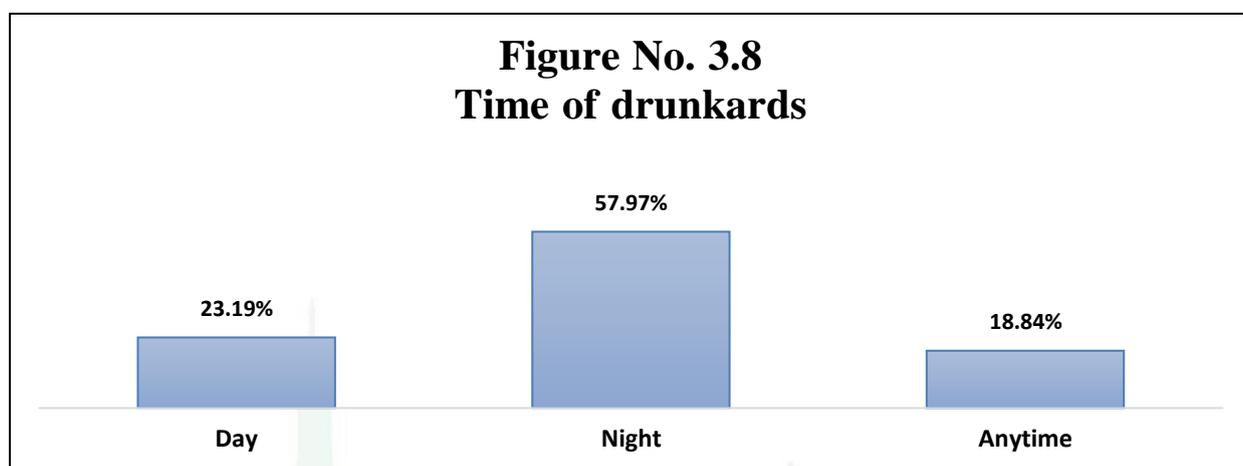


Figure 3.6 further highlights that 56% of the children, recognize the drunkards, which suggests that these are not isolated incidents involving strangers but are often occurrences involving known individuals within the localities. This familiarity could add to the children's sense of feeling insecure or unsafe, as the presence of drunkards is not just a community issue but a personal one.



Furthermore, **Figure 3.7** details the relationships between the children and the drunkards, where neighbors account for the highest proportion, with 19 instances. This again underscores the proximity of these risks to the children's everyday environments, where such disturbances are not from distant or unfamiliar sources but rather from within their own circles of community and daily interaction.

The data reflects a troubling scenario where children in the community are regularly exposed to drunkards, predominantly in their neighborhoods and on main roads. The fact that these individuals are known to the children and are frequently relatives highlights the personal nature of the issue and the potential impact on children's sense of security and well-being.



Based on the data presented in **Figure 3.8**, 57.97% of the children have reported observing drunkards predominantly at night. This observation aligns with the concerns expressed during the focus group discussions, where children described feeling unsafe due to the presence of drunkards and the associated disruptive behaviors. The night time, typically associated with reduced visibility and fewer people around to help, increases the children's sense of vulnerability. Additionally, 23.19% of the children have encountered drunkards during the day, which indicates that the issue is not confined to nighttime and is a broader concern. A smaller percentage, 18.84%, reported that

drunkards are present at any time, suggesting that the risk of encountering such individuals is unpredictable, further contributing to the children's insecurity in their local environment. These quantitative insights underscore the need for community-led interventions aimed at increasing supervision and improving safety in the children's immediate surroundings throughout the day and especially at night.

During the focus group discussions conducted in the targeted areas, children have expressed their discomfort about encountering drunkards in their neighborhoods. A common theme is the fear and insecurity that the children encounters, particularly when the drunkards are involved in fights or disruptive behavior. The children's observations highlight areas such as auto stands and deserted spaces where such individuals tend to gather, leading to argument and quarrels that can escalate into violence. These occurrences not only provide a direct physical danger to the children, but also create a sense of discomfort for them to pass through or engage in recreational activities in these locations. The absence of street lights or adult care intensifies the perception of danger, emphasizing the necessity of community intervention to ensure the safety and welfare of children in their own neighborhoods.

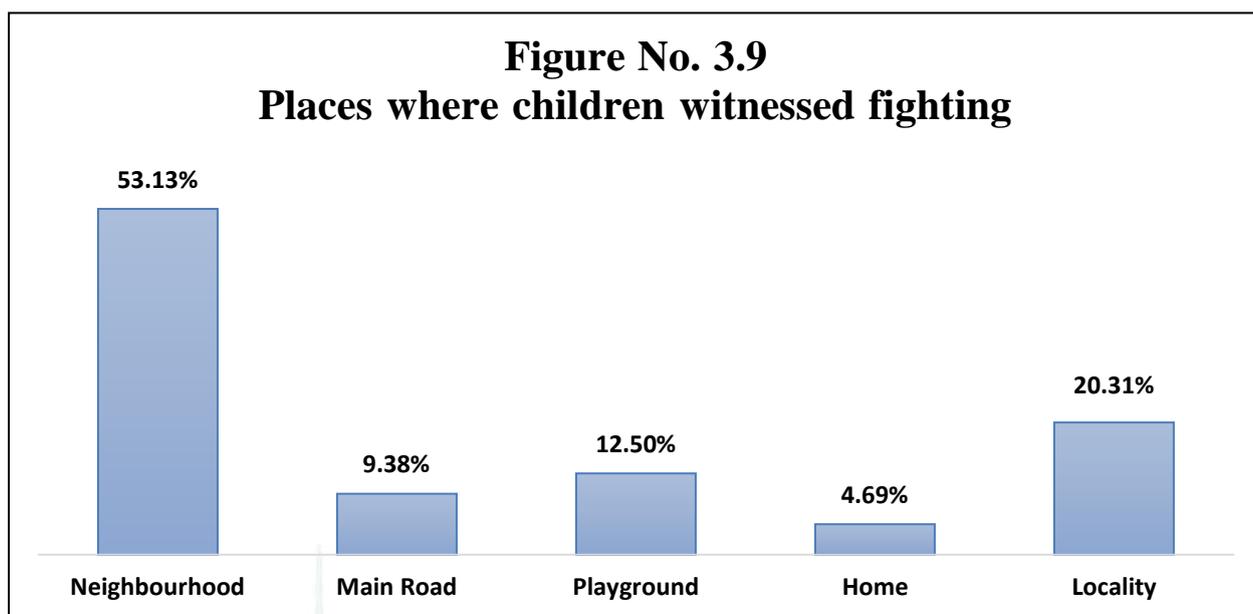


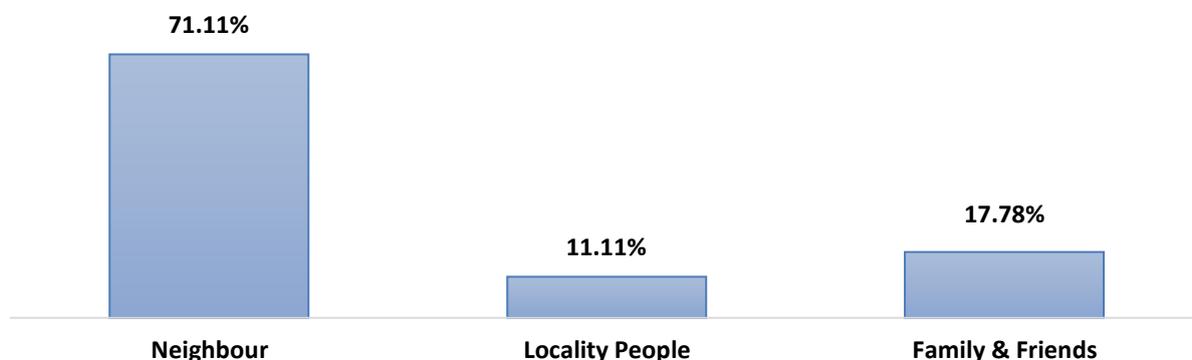
Figure 3.9 illustrates that a substantial 53.13% of children have witnessed fighting predominantly within their own neighborhoods. This is a significant concern as it suggests that areas which should be safe havens for children are instead associated with conflict. The next most common locations for observed altercations are in the locality at 20.31% and main roads at 9.38%, indicating that these areas are also perceived as unsafe. Playgrounds and homes are less frequently mentioned, with 12.50% and 4.69% respectively, but the occurrence of any fighting in these spaces is worrying, considering they are places where children should feel most at ease and secure.

Figure No. 3.10
Are people involved in fighting known to the Children?



Figure 3.10 shows that 69% of children recognize individuals involved in fights, which can be deeply troubling as it disturbs the children's sense of security. Fighting of adults turns familiar spaces into areas of unpredictability and potential danger which may eventually lead to an increased fear and psychological stress among children.

Figure No. 3.11
How are the People involved in fighting related to the children?



As shown in the **Figure 3.11**, 71.11% of the children identified their neighbors as the primary participants in these fights, suggesting a close proximity to the conflict. When children witness such fights among neighbors, it disrupts the communal harmony and may lead to an environment of fear and mistrust. While significant percentage of the altercations involve locality people, family & friends (11.11% and 17.78%, respectively), which further increase the distress as these are individuals within the children's immediate social circle.

Open Drainage and Overflowing of Drains

Open drainage systems are a vital part of urban infrastructure designed to divert water from residential areas in order to avoid flooding. Nevertheless, the accounts of the children from various areas emphasize substantial fear regarding these drainage systems. Open drains in Ura Villa were not

only frequently observed but also regarded as a significant cause of threat. They were described as unclean, releasing unpleasant smells and presenting health hazards. The children voiced concern about the possibility of mosquito breeding, which could result in a rise in diseases such as dengue.

Hangsing, also known as Kuki Basti, located in Signal Angami, has raised concerns regarding the presence of open drains. The emphasis was placed on the depth of the drains, which can turn into hazardous hollow, posing a risk for children to unintentionally fall into. This risk is intensified during the rainy season, since flooding can hide the boundaries of the drains, making them difficult to recognize and making it more dangerous. Satemo also experienced the problem of drains overflowing during the rainy season, which posed a double danger. Initially, the buildup of waste in these drainage systems hinders the movement of water, resulting in the drains becoming submerged nearby residences. This not only causes destruction to property, but also results in the relocation of families as they search for safer areas.

The issue of open and overflowing drains intersects with several socio economic concerns across the regions. Areas without streetlights increase the danger of open drains as young people navigate these areas with a higher risk of harm due to poor visibility. Furthermore, the discussions on these drainage problems indicate a more extensive concern about the lack of attention from local authorities and the necessity for enhancing infrastructure. The condition of the drains serves as an indicator for children to evaluate the safety of their community, highlighting the need for inclusive solutions that tackle issues related to waste management and urban design shortcomings.

To summarize, the Focus group discussion revealed a common concern among children from many places like Ura Villa, Hangsing, and Satemo. This highlights the urgent requirement for community-wide actions aimed at enhancing open drainage systems and mitigating the risks of overflowing drainage in the localities as these issues are currently threatening the safety and well-being of children.

Naked Electrical Wires and Potholes

Naked electrical wires present a significant safety concern for children in various localities, including Satemo, Kuda-C, and Hangsing. These exposed wires are a common sight, often left unattended, creating a sense of danger within these localities. The children's unease is well-founded, as they associate these wires with the threat of electric shocks and fires, both of which can have devastating consequences. Their anxiety is heightened during the rainy season when the risks increase due to water-induced short circuits. The mere presence of these wires can inhibit free movement of children, restricting their play and social interactions to spaces they consider safe. Addressing this issue is crucial not only to alleviate the children's fears but also to prevent potential accidents that can arise from such hazardous conditions.

Potholes, a continual issue in localities like Hangsing and Satemo, are more than mere

inconveniences; they symbolize neglect and pose a daily challenge to the safety and mobility of children. These irregular and often water-filled holes in the pathways can cause injuries from falls and make travel, especially to school, unsafe. During the rains, potholes become even more dangerous, as they fill with water and cover their depth, making it difficult for children to find the way safely. The physical risks are compounded by the potential for these potholes to collect garbage and stagnant water, leading to health concerns like mosquito-borne diseases. Children's testimonies suggest that the presence of potholes not only affects their physical well-being but also imposes an emotional charge, engendering an environment of insecurity that shadows their everyday lives. The need for infrastructural repair in these areas is urgent to ensure the well-being and safety of the young residents who feel its impacts most acutely.

Deserted Places

In the community-driven surveys across different localities, a continual theme of concern among children is the presence of deserted areas within their localities. Notably, in localities such as Thahekhu, Patla, and Satemo, these deserted places have been highlighted as areas where children feel distinctly unsafe. The children's discomfort towards these locations is attributed to a combination of factors including poor lighting, isolation, and the association with negative activities such as gambling and intoxication by adults.

These barren areas can be particularly terrifying in the evening when the lack of streetlights creates a sense of vulnerability in the area. In Patla colony, the small unpaved roads and lack of streetlight cause physical danger, as they increase the risk of accidents, and a psychological danger, as the darkness is viewed as hiding possible hazards. Moreover, in Satemo, the concerns are worsened by the fact that these spaces act as centers for adults involved in disputes and other activities that have the potential to escalate into violence or create an uneasy environment, so intensifying the children's perception of risk. The discussion reveals that these abandoned locations are not merely empty spaces in the physical environment of the communities, but are seen as lacking in safety and security. The children's reactions emphasize the necessity for community and administrative intervention in order to convert these locations into well-illuminated and often visited spaces, thereby eliminating the atmosphere of fear and potential danger that currently envelops them.

Absence of Street Lights

Lack of street lights has constantly been identified as a major issue in different localities during the child led survey undertaken by Child Rights Club members facilitated by AIDA-Child Friendly Dimapur team. Children have identified areas like Hangsing and Satemo as places where insufficient



Thahekhu

light after sunset generates a pervasive darkness that is both terrifying and hazardous for the children. Feedbacks from the children during the focus group discussions highlight noticeable feeling of vulnerability when walking on these dimly lit paths. Many of them expressed fear of accidents caused by potholes, the possibility of encountering drunkards, and a general fear of the unknown that exists in the darkness.

Children in Ura Villa experience increased fear and anxiety in poorly lighted places due to their close closeness to the river. They are concerned about their personal safety and the potential danger of being kidnapped. In East Block, and the surrounding places of the surveyed localities, lack of functioning streetlights intensifies the children's dread. This is compounded by the presence of ghostly figures and the increased danger of falling into open drains. This widespread problem not only represents the potential physical hazards, but also deeply affects the mental well-being of children, who view these dark spaces as an obstacle to their ability to move and play without fear.

Busy Road Junctions

Children in many places worry about busy road junctions, which they find dangerous due to heavy traffic and the risk of accidents. In Ura Villa, children view their neighborhood because of busy traffic and frequent accidents caused by overloaded trucks transporting sand in the locality which has led to harm children.

Similarly, in Satemo and Hangsing, children are also anxious about intersections due to high-speed traffic, making their journeys to school or casual walks unsafe. Lack of speed breakers makes the situation worse.

The recurring concerns from children in various areas highlight the widespread problem and the need for better road safety measures, stricter traffic control, and the creation of child-friendly zones to ensure their safety in the respective localities.

The repeated naming of these areas by children from various groups emphasizes the widespread nature of the problem. The consistent recognition of hazardous road intersections by children in different regions emphasizes the need for specific interventions, such as enhanced road safety measures, stricter traffic control, and potentially the implementation of child-friendly areas to reduce the dangers encountered by these young inhabitants on a daily basis.

Unprotected Water Bodies

The discussion highlighted a significant issue among children regarding the lack of protection for water bodies. Uncovered drainage systems, waterways, and small water bodies are often identified as hazardous areas for children, posing various dangers that are often worsened by other environmental factors.

In Ura Villa, the proximity to the river and ponds, especially during the dry season, causes fear and

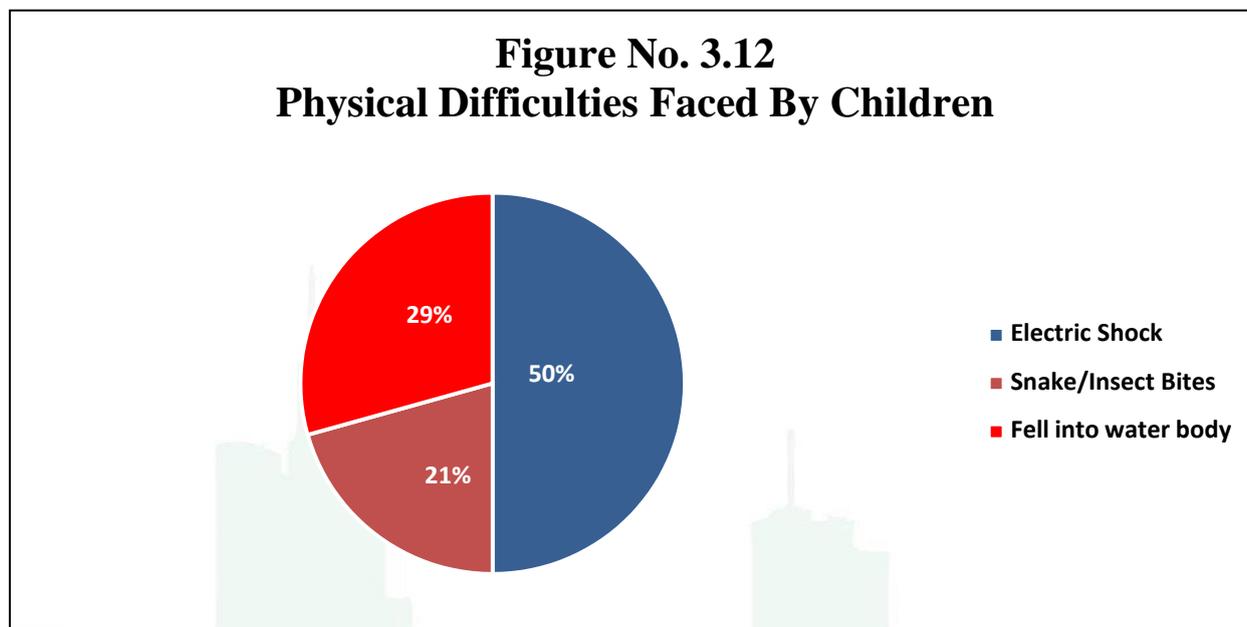
anxiety among children. Children experience a real sense of fright about drowning, particularly when there are no protective barriers or adult supervision. In Hangsing Colony, also known as Kuki Basti, children are worried about uncovered drains that not only emit unpleasant smells but also pose dangers, especially during the rainy season when the risk of slipping and falling increases. Similarly, in Satemo, children describe the difficulties caused by flooded areas during the monsoon season, which disrupt their daily routines and force families to seek temporary shelter elsewhere.

In Kuda-C, exposed electrical wires near water bodies are a significant concern. Previous fires caused by short circuits near these water sources have made children anxious. In Ura Villa, bamboo bridges spanning these waters are also a hazard, as children worry about their potential failure. In Sangtamtilla, extensive garbage dumping near the river raises concerns among children about the immediate dangers of living in a dirty, polluted environment and the potential long-term health effects on the inhabitants. The combination of garbage and water increases their sense of insecurity and poses health risks. Across various villages, the absence of street lighting adds to the fear and anxiety, as water bodies are shrouded in darkness at night.

SOME OTHER FEATURES OF UNSAFE PLACES

Other Physical Vulnerabilities

The pie chart depicted in **Figure No. 3.12** provides evidence of wider safety concerns that have been previously emphasized, specifically regarding unprotected water bodies and exposed electric lines. Electric shocks, which constitute a substantial 29% of the reported cases, correspond to concerns regarding exposed electrical lines.

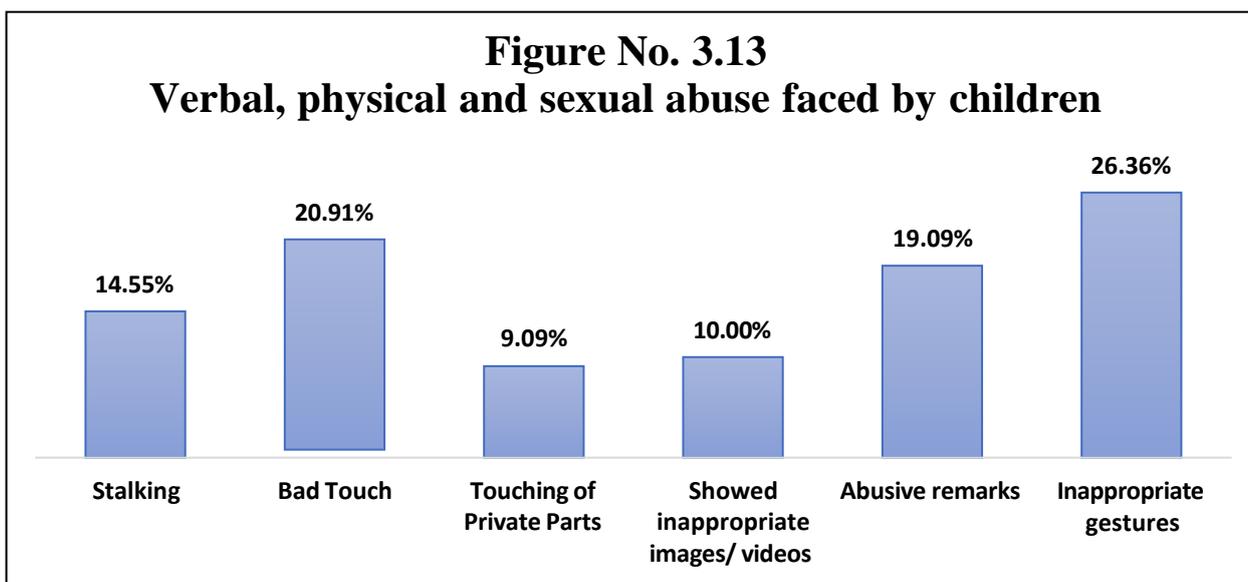


This situation highlights the urgent need to improve electrical safety regulations within the community. Enhancing the security of electrical infrastructure, insulating wires, and ensuring that power sources are inaccessible to children could significantly reduce accidents. Additionally, the statistic that 21% of incidents involving children include falls into the water bodies which

underscores the dangers of unprotected water areas. These areas pose significant hazards, especially if they are easily accessible, poorly labeled, and lack protective barriers or sufficient monitoring. Community interventions are necessary to ensure the safety of these sites, which could include installing fences, providing safety signage, and educating children on water safety.

On the other hand, the fact that snake and insect bites are the most frequent problem, accounting to 50% of cases, which indicates that children are often exposed to natural environments or neglected areas where these animals thrive. Poor trash management. Implementing pest control measures and improving waste management could help reduce these risks.

ABUSES FACED BY CHILDREN



According to **Figure 3.13**, the most prevalent form of abuse is inappropriate gestures, accounting 26.36% of the cases. This is followed by verbal abuse through harsh statements at 19.09%, and unpleasant touch at 20.91%. In addition, stalking constituted 14.55% of the incidents, while the display of inappropriate images or videos was reported at 10 %, and physical contact with intimate body parts accounted for 9.09%.

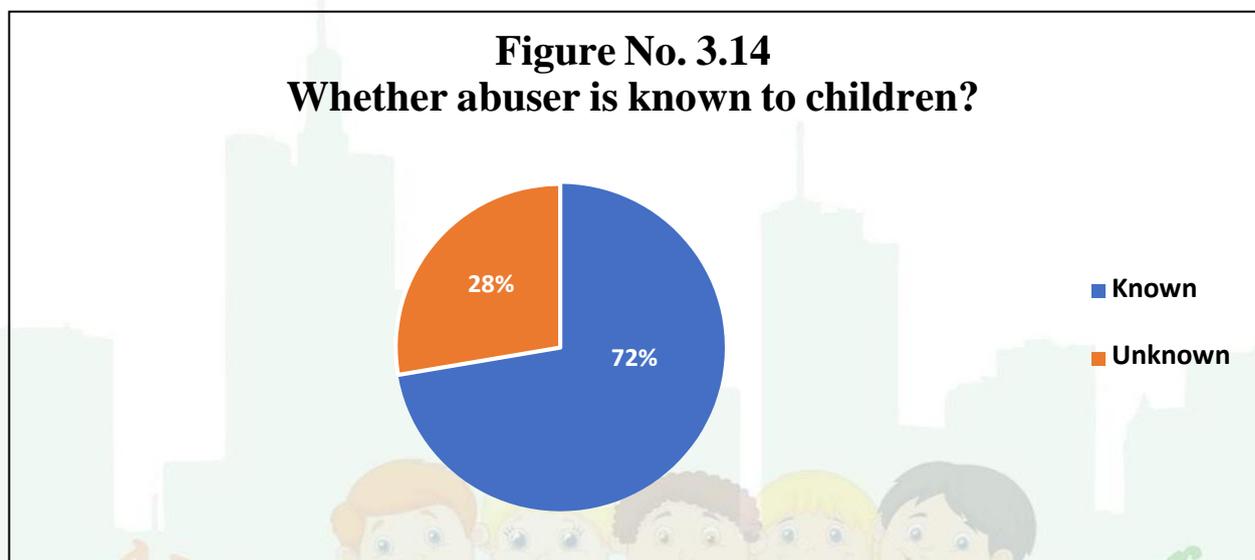


Figure 3.14 provides valuable information regarding the connection between the abusers and the victims, revealing a disturbing fact: a significant majority of 72% of the abusers is acquainted with the children's. This figure underscores a violation of trust and safety within the child's familiar surroundings, which are typically seen as areas of protection and solace.

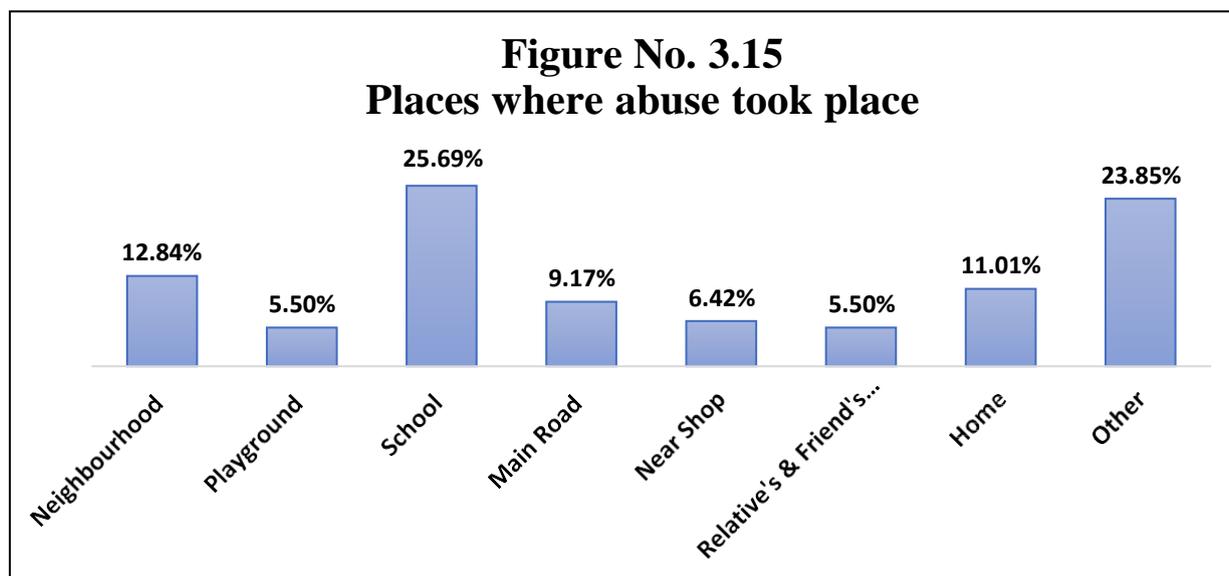
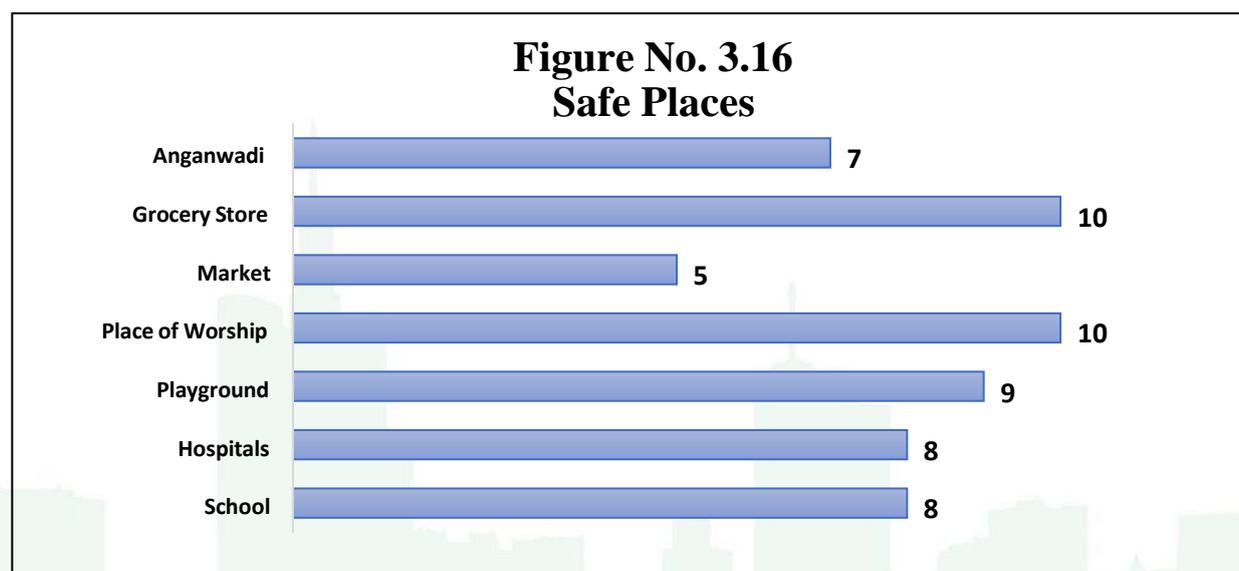


Figure 3.15 specifically examines the geographical areas where these abuses took place. According to the data, schools are the primary location where abuse occurs, representing 25.69% of all instances. This highlights the necessity for heightened awareness and protective measures in educational settings. Another significant area of worry is the 'other' category, which accounts for 23.85% of the cases. This indicates that there are several unlisted areas where abuse is equally frequent. Neighborhoods and homes, which are supposed to be the safest places for children, were responsible for 12.84% and 11.01% of occurrences, respectively, highlighting the high occurrence of abuse in familiar environments.



Anganwadi

Anganwadi is considered to have a moderate level of safety, with 7 localities considering it safe. In India, there are government-run child care and mother care centres that provide a safe and caring

environment for young children.

Grocery stores and Places of worship

Grocery stores and places of worship are considered to be safe by the children in 10 localities. These findings indicate that children perceive these locations as highly safe, maybe because they are frequently surrounded by familiar individuals and monitored by the community.

Playground

The playground is deemed to be relatively secure location, since children from 9 localities acknowledged playground safe. Playgrounds are specifically designated spaces for play and recreation. They are considered safe in the open and public spaces, making it easier for caregivers and the community to monitor them.

Hospitals and schools

Hospitals and schools both have a safety rating of 8 out of 10 localities, suggesting that the structured care and monitoring they offer may contribute to a sense of security in these establishments.

Market

However, the market is considered safe by 5 localities, which is relatively low. This suggests that although the place is accessible to the public, the high level of activity and congestion may cause children to feel less safe in comparison to more regulated environments.

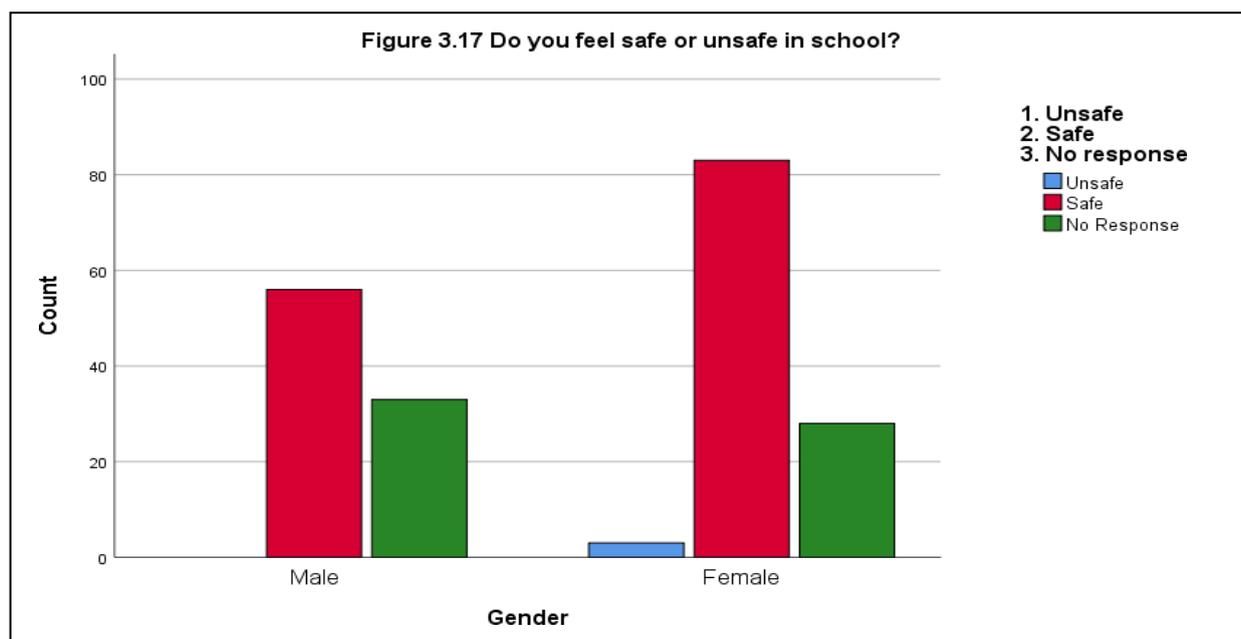
These observations indicate that children typically feel secure in settings where they get consistent monitoring, attention, and a feeling of belonging. However, markets pose a unique challenge and may require additional measures to enhance children's sense of safety, such as designated child-friendly zones or increased community vigilance. Each of these secure locations aligns with the qualitative findings indicating that children feel safe in familiar, organized, and closely monitored settings. One could gain a deeper understanding of the perceived safety of these locations by examining the details of community organization, degrees of supervision, and the implementation of protective measures in each environment.

Analyzing Gender Perspectives on Perceived Safety in Community Spaces

Sl. No	Variables	Safe Places	Test Statistic	df	Significance (p-value)
1	Gender	School	5.661488	2	.059
2		Playground	0.480470	2	.786
3		Place of worship	1.923026	2	.382
4		Hospital/Pharmacy	2.935686	2	.230
5		Market	2.351403	2	.309
6		Grocery store	0.130553	2	.937
7		Anganwadi Centre	3.169249	2	.205

Table 3.17 Chi-Square Analysis on Gender Perspectives on Perceived Safety in Community Spaces

Table 3.17 investigates the impact of gender on children's perceptions of safety in several community settings, including playgrounds, places of worship, hospitals, pharmacies, markets, grocery stores, and Anganwadi centres. The result simply states that there are no substantial gender-based disparities in the perception of these settings. This implies that both boys and girls have similar feelings about their safety in these places. Children seem to agree that they generally feel safe in these community contexts.



This search reveals a subtle and detailed finding for schools, with a chi-square value of 5.661488 and a p-value of .059. The p-value is somewhat higher than the conventional threshold for statistical significance, indicating a potential but not statistically verified difference in safety perception between boys and girls in educational environments. The majority of responses suggest that children consider schools to be secure; however, **Figure 3.17** reveals that a small portion, notably among female students, view schools as insecure. Although this detail does not have a substantial effect on the overall chi-square score, it may suggest the presence of underlying difficulties that are specific to female students.

Female students may have worries over the documented incidents of mistreatment experienced in educational institutions, which account for a substantial proportion (25.69%) of all reported cases of abuse, as illustrated in **Figure 3.15**. The significance of a small proportion of female students feeling unsafe is crucial, as it highlights specific areas within the school environment that require closer examination and enhancement. It emphasizes the significance of tackling these particular concerns to guarantee a really secure and supportive environment for every student at school.

Combining both interpretations, the chi-square analysis primarily shows that gender does not significantly affect children's sense of safety in the majority of public areas. However, the little

difference in the setting of schools, although not statistically significant, indicates the need for a more thorough examination of the specific dynamics within educational environments that could impact the feeling of safety among various genders. This highlights the need for proactive and subtle actions that create an atmosphere where all children feel equally secure and encouraged, especially in schools where the risks are inherently greater because of the occurrence of abuse incidents.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Broad Findings of the Study

This survey examines the vulnerable balance between actual and perceived safety risks as experienced by children in different communities. Utilizing Participatory Action Research, this study reveals a harsh truth: every area, ranging from the busy urban hub of Dimapur to smaller census towns in Nagaland, is exposed to the dangers that threaten the security and welfare of the children. Although there are structured and supervised spaces considered safe, such as schools and places of worship, children's stories indicate a disturbingly high occurrence of physical and social dangers. These include gambling establishments, the presence of intoxicated individuals, and infrastructure problems like exposed electrical wires and unprotected bodies of water. The survey highlights the urgent necessity for a collective dedication within the community to establish safer surroundings, utilizing knowledge gained from children's experiences to develop improved safety protocols and foster a greater feeling of protection in their everyday surroundings.

Factors that make the places physically vulnerable

- Across 10 out of 10 localities, children consistently rated their fear of exposed electrical wires, emphasizing high risk of electric shocks.
- Children in areas like Hangsing and Satemo are concerned about potholes, which often cause injuries and are hazardous during the rainy season when the localities are filled with water.
- Reported in all surveyed areas that conflicts and fights, especially among neighbors (71.11% of children identified neighbors as participants), create a sense of danger and disrupt community harmony.
- Piles of waste and open drains present health risks, such as mosquito-borne diseases, and physical danger to children, particularly when they overflow as noted in Satemo during the rainy season.
- Dumping sites, along with regions lacking streetlights, create zones of fear, especially in localities like Ura Villa, where the absence of lights near water bodies heightens the risk of accidents.
- Gambling dens near playgrounds and main roads, as observed in six localities, pose a risk to children's safety. Busy road junctions, like those in Signal Angami, are risky due to fast-moving traffic and a lack of speed bumps.
- Children expressed a substantial fear of drowning in unprotected water bodies, such as river in Ura Villa and pond in United North Block, which lack safety barriers and adult supervision.

Social, emotional and sexual vulnerability

- ***Gamblers and Drunkards***

- Based on the opinion of the majority of children in six different localities, gambling is a prevalent activity during daylight hours. This presents a potential hazard to children who may come upon this conduct while engaging in play or attending school. These dens are usually situated near main roads and recreational areas that are often visited by children, increasing their vulnerability to witnessing illegal activities.
- More than half of the children (56%) have expressed that children identify adults who are intoxicated, suggesting that these are not infrequent encounters with strangers, but rather frequent episodes involving familiar members within their own localities. This level of familiarity can intensify the experience, as the presence of intoxicated individuals is not just a matter of the locality, but also has a profound impact on an individual's personal life. According to reports, 27.14% of children have encountered intoxicated persons in their neighborhoods, while 24.29% have encountered them on main roads.
- A substantial majority of children (57.97%) have witnessed intoxicated persons primarily during the late evenings. This emphasizes the heightened susceptibility that children experience at night as a result of diminished visibility and the chaotic conduct of intoxicated persons. Furthermore, a significant proportion of 23.19% have reported encountering individuals under the influence of alcohol during daylight hours, indicating the widespread prevalence of this problem.
- Children also noticed fights involving individuals under the influence of alcohol, which commonly take place in residential neighborhoods. These conflicts have the potential to escalate into acts of violence, which directly endanger children and create a widespread feeling of uneasiness that limits their freedom to move around or participate in activities in these places.
- The presence of gamblers and drunkards has a significant emotional influence on children, creating an environment that undermines their mental well-being. It hinders their typical social growth and feeling of safety within their localities.

- ***Fighting***

- The prevalence of fighting, as shown by the children's observation checklist, is 53.13%, with the majority of incidents occurring in their own neighborhoods. These instances of violence contribute to a hostile atmosphere, disturbing the perceived sense of safety in locations that are supposed to be secure for children.
- 69% of the respondents stated that they are able to identify individuals engaged in fights, with neighbors being recognized in 71.11% of the cases. The acknowledgment of individuals involved in conflicts, especially when they are residents living nearby, introduces an additional level

of emotional distress, as it transforms familiar areas into zones of uncertainty and possible harm.

- Hangsing (Kuki Basti) and Satemo are areas where fighting is common. These disagreements not only cause fear and insecurity, but also disturb the important communal harmony that is necessary for the well-being of children.
- Violence in public spaces is a concern, as fights are not just limited to private locations but also occur in public areas such as main roads. Approximately 9.38% of fights take place in public spaces, indicating that children may be exposed to violence even in places where they should feel secure when traveling or playing.
- The ongoing exposure to fights in surveyed localities not only presents an immediate danger to the safety of the children but also carries possible long-term consequences for their emotional and psychological growth, resulting in heightened levels of worry and stress.
- **Sexual Abuse**
 - The primary kinds of sexual abuse recorded among children are inappropriate gestures, accounting for 26.36% of instances, followed by unpleasant touch at 20.91%, and the showing of improper images or movies at 10%. 9.09% of the incidents involved physical contact with intimate body parts, indicating a variety of harmful behaviors that children experience.
 - Disturbingly, a substantial majority of the individuals who commit abuse, roughly 72%, are acquainted with the children. This can significantly undermine confidence within their immediate surroundings, as locations and individuals that are supposed to represent safety become sources of damage.
 - The primary location for incidences of abuse was identified as schools, where 25.69% of all recorded incidents took place. This discovery necessitates a thorough assessment of safety protocols at educational establishments.
 - Abuse was reported to have occurred in 'other' locations (23.85%), neighborhoods (12.84%), and households (11.01%), indicating that abuse can happen in different environments everyday making it unsafe for children.
 - The qualitative data indicates that in specific areas such as United North Block, Patla Colony, and Hangsing, cases of sexual abuse have a significant impact on children, causing them great grief and negatively affecting their feelings of safety and overall welfare.
 - The analysis suggests that there may be a difference in how males and females perceive safety in schools. Female students, in particular, may feel less secure due to occurrences of abuse, but this difference was not statistically be significant.
- **Time Dimension**

- An examination of the influence of time on safety uncovers a noticeable disparity in the experiences of children in various locations. The variability of safety indifferent locales is apparent, since spaces that are perceived as safe during the day can become potentially dangerous as nightfall approaches.
- In the evening and nighttime, the perceived level of safety in places that are personally connected to children, such as houses, neighborhoods, playgrounds, and school grounds, decreases. These locations, commonly considered as safe zones where children should feel comfortable, have experienced a rise in gambling, due to the presence of intoxicated adults, and outbreaks of fights.
- Playgrounds, which provide a safe space for play and socializing during the day, may have disturbing behaviors as visibility decreases, leading to a sense of unease and anxiety.
- The belief of daytime safety is unexpectedly undermined by the occurrence of gambling, intoxicated individuals loitering, conflicts, and exposure to unacceptable conduct in specific public spaces. These locations consist of auto stands, where the daily hustle and bustle does not discourage disturbing activities; shops, which, despite being centers of the locality interaction, experience undesirable incidents; and deserted areas and busy road junctions, which are recognized as areas of high risk for such vulnerabilities even during daylight hours.
- Auto stands are identified as specific locations where children experience disruptive behaviors throughout the day, despite the presence of bystanders and the overall bustle of these areas, which is meant to ensure safety.
- The study highlights specific areas, namely Ura Villa, Hangsing and Satemo, that undergo variations in safety levels throughout time. Ura Villa is known for its issues of open drainage, while Hangsing Colony is struggling with inadequate street lighting in the evening, which worsens the anxiety of moving through the region. Satemo is confronted with daily perils associated with its bustling road intersections, where the continuous flow of vehicles poses an ongoing threat to children.

Discussion

Slum

After analyzing the environmental surroundings of the surveyed localities in this study, it becomes apparent that many had traits often associated with slums as defined by UN-Habitat. These features encompass limited availability of upgraded water sources, inadequate sanitary facilities, insufficient living space, concerns regarding the durability of housing, and challenges relating to the security of tenure. The results of the survey uncover an intricate combination of these difficulties, made worse by other elements that directly affect the physical and mental well-being of children.

The locations that were surveyed during this child led survey included both urban and semi-urban regions of Dimapur and Chümoukedima, demonstrating different levels of neglect in terms of infrastructure and exposure to environmental risks. The presence of naked electrical wires, open and overflowing sewers, and unsafe road crossings in this context closely resemble the common infrastructural deficiencies observed in different localities. Nevertheless, the complexity of these areas goes beyond the traditional boundaries of small localities, interconnecting concerns like security, social unity, and the administration of public and private spaces by the community. The surveyed localities consistently suffer from a lack of upgraded water supplies and sanitation services, which leads to unsafe living circumstances that align with the slum features identified by UN-Habitat. Nevertheless, the narratives of the children reveal a more intricate portrayal of vulnerability, in which the condition of the physical surroundings greatly impacts their impression of safety and overall welfare.

The challenges of housing durability and security of tenure are of utmost importance, but they are encountered in a different setting than conventional localities. This child led survey has examined the emotional and social factors associated with living in locations where there is a significant concern about accidents caused by insufficient infrastructure, such as potholes and exposed water bodies. The descriptions provided by the children have emphasized the need for interventions that not only addresses the physical aspects, but also the emotional aspects of their communities. Although the surveyed localities cannot be easily classified as either officially recognized or unrecognized localities, it is evident that they exist in formal settlements or places with circumstances similar to localities. These locations have a combination of temporary and semi-permanent structures, which represent a range of housing security rather than a distinct division. The difference resides in the type of land ownership and the informal agreements made between landowners and inhabitants. These agreements, although giving the appearance of stability in terms of tenure, actually maintain a condition of uncertainty and vulnerability.

The children's experiences in these localities indicate a delicate social fabric, indicating a widespread presence of social and emotional risks, such as exposure to substance misuse, gambling, and other forms of conflict and abuse. The interaction between the physical surroundings and the social context gives rise to an intricate network of secure and insecure areas, influenced by both tangible and intangible elements.

The evaluated areas thus display various characteristics that are similar to slum conditions, especially in terms of lacking infrastructure and being exposed to environmental risks. Nevertheless, the distinctive characteristics of land ownership, the combination of various building styles, and the complex social dynamics contribute to the complex nature of enhancing children safety. This highlights the necessity of comprehensively understanding the specific conditions of the area and implementing a diverse range of treatments that tackle both the physical and emotional aspects of

residing in these localities.

Population, Dynamics and Parental attitude

The surveyed localities, encompassing a diverse range of urban and semi-urban areas within Dimapur and Chümoukedima, Nagaland, present a complex socio-demographic tapestry characterized by a blend of local and non-local populations. These areas, such as United North Block, Patla Colony, Satemo including Hangsing Colony, Kuda-C, Satemo, and Ura Villa, demonstrate significant population dynamics where the intermingling of indigenous communities within migrants from Assam, Bihar and other parts of India is common. Established over varying periods with some localities dating back over 50 years and others recognized more recently, these localities built house anywhere from a few dozen to several hundred households. The demographic composition in these localities shows a mixture of local and non-local residents often constituting a significant portion of the population, as seen in Patla Colony and Satemo, amongst others. This diversity contributes to the unique social, cultural, and economic structure of each locality, influencing the perception and utilization of communal spaces by children, as reflected in their identification of safe and unsafe areas in the surveyed localities.

Based on 2011 census data, Muslims make up 11.21% and Hindus make up 41.11% of Dimapur's total population. It is still difficult to differentiate between the individuals who migrated to Dimapur, including those from Assam, Bihar, and West Bengal, prior to the foundation of Nagaland as a state. The term "non-local" is used to categorize those who are not originally from the Naga region, regardless of how long they have been living there or how many generations their family have been settled in Dimapur. This suggests that the process of integrating these people into the local community has been delayed across numerous generations. In addition, Bengali- speaking Muslims are often regarded as Illegal Bangladeshi Immigrants (IBI) by local people, irrespective of their genuine legal standing, despite the fact that individuals from this community hold important positions in several district-level committees. The disparity between local and non- local people might discourage non-Naga inhabitants from reporting crimes due to the belief that the local law enforcement, which is mainly comprised of local Nagas, may not act against local criminals. This phenomenon illustrates a wider social division that affects the unity of the society and the equitable treatment of all individuals residing in Dimapur.

Alcohol and Gambling

The Nagaland Liquor Total Prohibition Act of 1989 clearly prohibits the possession, sale, consumption, manufacture, and import-export of alcohol in Nagaland. However, alcohol remains readily available in Dimapur, which serves as the commercial hub of Nagaland. Multiple establishments, such as hotels, teashops, bottled water stores, and even pan shops, openly and unlawfully participate in the sale of alcoholic beverages. Children often visit these places to buy various products, including cigarettes and chewing tobacco for their parents, adults and youth in their

locality, as well as candies and pencils for themselves.

Nevertheless, the problem of ban without efficient enforcement is not exclusive to Nagaland. Despite the imposition of legislative bans, other states such as Gujarat, Bihar, and Mizoram also encounter a significant prevalence of alcohol. This scenario highlights two crucial aspects. Merely implementing an alcohol ban is insufficient to effectively reduce its consumption; it is necessary to supplement such measures with public education on the subject. Furthermore, the continuous accessibility of alcohol implies a secret agreement among law enforcement, municipal authorities, and illicit traders, which allows even small-scale, frequently non-local, retailers to sell alcohol without suspicion. It is worth mentioning that the foreign alcoholic beverages found in Nagaland mainly come from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

When it comes to gambling, it is commonly seen as a fast way to achieve financial profit. Commonly prevalent among individuals with lower socio economic status, gambling activities are frequently noticed in areas such as auto-stands, parks, school campuses, and in close proximity to alcohol vendors. It is worth mentioning that individuals from the communities also take part in gaming activities.

Suggestions for Intervention:

1. Individual level: Target group-children

Strengthening Child Rights Club Members: By allocating distinct roles and titles, such as Secretary for Education, Culture, Information, etc., to existing Child Rights Club members, their involvement and sense of ownership can be greatly improved. This strategy cultivates democratic values in children and enhances their capacity to express and champion their needs and concerns with effectiveness. By electing or selecting children for these positions for duration of one to two years, they are exposed to leadership roles and democratic procedures at a young age. This helps provide a basis for their future engagement in civic activities.

- a) **Efficient Capacity Building for Achieving Results:** In order to enhance the efficacy of Child Rights Clubs, it is crucial to implement focused and outcome-driven capacity- building initiatives. These programs should encompass essential subjects such as civic responsibilities, the rights of minors, and the responsibilities and operations of different government offices, local councils, and municipalities. To achieve success, it is crucial to explicitly define the intended results, indicators, and ways of verification for capacity- building initiatives. This will ensure that these efforts result in tangible changes in the children's comprehension and advocacy abilities.
- b) **The Community Newspaper Initiative** can aims to involve children in creating a monthly or quarterly community newspaper, providing them with a significant platform to express their accomplishments, viewpoints on child rights matters, and the difficulties they encounter. This initiative not only fosters reading and journalistic proficiency among young participants but

also acts as a crucial connection between children and important community stakeholders. Disseminating this newspaper among the community and key individuals such as local authorities, the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), members of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), and the local police station, has the potential to enhance awareness and prompt action regarding child rights matters.

- c) Arranging annual exposure trips for children to institutions such as the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), and local police stations offers them direct exposure to the operations of these organizations and their responsibilities in safeguarding the rights of children. This kind of exposure can extremely be useful in removing the mystery around these organizations for children and promoting a cooperative rather than confrontational connection with them. Additionally, it can enable children to take a more proactive approach in seeking help and arguing for their rights.
- d) Implementing peer education initiatives inside Child Rights Clubs helps cultivate a nurturing educational setting where children engage in reciprocal teaching and learning. The topics covered can encompass personal safety, computer literacy, environmental responsibility, and mutual respect. This approach can be very potent in strengthening comprehension and utilization of acquired principles in everyday situations.
- e) Conduct skill development courses that specifically target the enhancement of practical abilities, like public speaking, critical thinking, conflict resolution, and computer literacy. Developing these abilities can enable children to proficiently express their thoughts, peacefully settle conflicts, safely pass through the online realm, and critically analyze the material they come across.

2. Family level: Target group - Parents

- a) Due to the widespread occurrence of gambling, alcoholism, and domestic disputes within families, it is crucial to establish and execute programs to raise awareness and sensitivity among parents. These programs should strive to augment parents' consciousness of how their actions and disagreements influence their children's emotional and psychological well-being. During these programs, parents will gain knowledge about the detrimental consequences of exposing children to such circumstances and the significance of establishing a secure and supportive atmosphere inside their own homes.
- b) It is essential to organize workshops and training programs on positive parenting. The workshops should encompass techniques and methodologies that foster transparent communication, comprehension, and assistance between parents and children. Through the utilization of positive reinforcement, empathy, and constructive punishment, these programs aim to provide parents with the necessary tools to effectively address their children's needs and promote their overall well-being.

- c) **Support Groups for Struggling Parents:** Creating support groups for parents fighting with problems such as gambling and alcohol addiction can offer a discussion for exchanging experiences, difficulties, and tactics for surmounting these challenges. By providing peer support and expert advice, these groups can facilitate the process of rehabilitation and improve family interactions.

3. Locality level: Target Population – Elders in the community

Targeting initiatives towards the elderly population at the local level can greatly enhance child safety and well-being. According to the report, there are numerous recommendations for interventions:

- a) The implementation of Government Locality Interface meetings on a quarterly basis would enable direct and effective communication between the community and government authorities. These conversations would enable community members to express their issues and seek assistance in resolving them. Partnerships among Child Friendly Dimapur, ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), and the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) have the potential to improve the efficiency of these meetings, guaranteeing that the concerns affecting children are dealt promptly and earnestly.
- b) **Collaboration with Dimapur Municipal Council (DMC):** The participation of Child Rights Club members with DMC, DCPU, and CWC in officially recognized residential areas can have a significant impact. By conducting regular meetings, they may draw attention to the issues and needs of the community, thereby creating an environment that is attentive and supportive towards children. To address unrecognized colonies, a cautious approach is necessary. One potential solution could involve creating a community fund or obtaining corporate sponsorships to finance crucial infrastructure enhancements, such as streetlights and drain covers. Obtaining the consent of the landowners and the headman of the area is crucial in order to avoid any relocation or instability among the residents.

4. Awareness Campaigns: By utilizing awareness campaigns in newspapers, the prevalence of alcoholism and gambling can be effectively addressed, thereby informing and educating the community about the negative consequences associated with these practices. By bringing attention to these issues in a public setting, it emphasizes the significant effect they have on children and puts pressure on accountable government entities to address them.

5. Establishing a Community-based Child Protection Committee involves creating a committee that includes parents of Child Rights Club members, a local school teacher, the village headman, a social worker from DCPU, and other relevant individuals. This group would provide a systematic way to monitoring and safeguarding child rights within the community. The committee meets every three months to not only observe the factors impacting children but also to execute tactics to tackle any issues, guaranteeing a safer and more supportive setting.

CONCLUSION

In analyzing the findings of the Child Led Survey on Safe and Unsafe Places in Dimapur and Chümoukedima areas, it is clear that children's feeling of safety is significantly affected in different contexts they encounter on a daily basis. Although children consider their homes and schools to be safe places, the high occurrence of drinking, gambling, and confrontational behaviors, mainly displayed by adults in these environments, greatly affects children's perception of safety.

The urban and semi-urban areas of Dimapur and Chümoukedima areas have a mixture of local and non-local residents, creating a complicated set of difficulties. The presence of poor roadways, open drainages, unprotected water bodies, and exposed electrical wires in the physical infrastructure presents significant hazards to the well-being of children. Moreover, the conversion of school grounds into gathering places for drug use and alcohol consumption by residents during the evening hours not only limits children's ability to use these suggested safe spaces, but also intensifies their vulnerability to harm.

The report highlights the urgent requirement for a comprehensive and collaborative approach including multiple stakeholders to ensure child safety. Parents, educators, community and religious leaders, along with civil society organizations, should form partnerships with local government and district administration to tackle the numerous challenges that have been brought to attention. Establishing a collaborative framework is crucial for launching effective interventions that will transform Dimapur and its surrounds into secure and dignified places where children can thrive.

Ultimately, achieving the goal of transforming Dimapur and Chumoukedima into a really child-friendly city is filled with obstacles that require united and focused actions from all segments of society. By placing a high importance on the rights, safety, and well-being of children, and actively discussing and taking steps to reduce the identified dangers, the community can aim to establish a caring atmosphere that protects the overall growth and development of children. This undertaking not only confirms to the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child but also demonstrates a community's dedication to nurturing a future that cherishes and safeguards its children.

- f) Abandoned house
- g) Area without street light
- h) Quarrelling area
- i) Huge construction
- j) Railway track
- k) Deserted area
- l) Grave yard
- m) Bamboo bridge
- n) Playground
- o) Market
- p) Grocery store
- q) Any other.....

3. In which places people love and care for you and you feel safe?

- a) Home
- b) School
- c) Hospital/Pharmacy
- d) Playground
- e) Place of worship
- f) Market
- g) Grocery store
- h) Neighborhood
- i) Any other.....



4. In which places people physically abused you and you feel unsafe?

- a) Home
- b) Auto stand
- c) School
- d) Playground



- e) Neighborhood
- f) Any other.....

5. **Is there any scary places in your locality (If yes please specify)**

Yes/No

6. **Do you have proper play ground in your locality?**

Yes/No

7. **Are the adults ok and cooperate with the children using these areas for play? If no please elaborate why adults are not comfortable?**

Yes/No

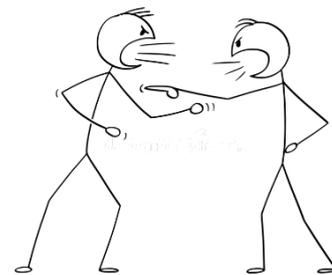
8. **Did you see any of these around you?**



A. Gambling



B. Drunkard people



C. Fighting

Place:	Place:	Place:
Person known to you: Yes/No	Person known to you: Yes/No	Person known to you: Yes/No
If yes, who?	If yes, who?	If yes, who?
Time: Day/ Night	Time: Day/ Night	Time: Day/ Night
Did that scare you? Yes/ No	Did that scare you? Yes/ No	Did that scare you? Yes/ No
Any other details	Any other details	Any other details

9. **Did any of these happen to you?**



10. Have you come across any of the following?

Sl. No	Kind of sexual harassment/ abuse	Responses		Person is known to you		Place
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Stalking					
2	Touching that makes you uncomfortable					
3	Touching your private parts					
4	Showed inappropriate images/ videos					
5	Abusive remarks					
6	Inappropriate gestures					
7	Any other of similar nature					
8	Any other of similar nature					
9	Any other of similar nature					

11. Have you encountered the following ?

Sl. No	Kind of sexual harassment/ abuse	Responses		Person is known to you		Place
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Stalking					
2	Touching that makes you uncomfortable					
3	Touching your private parts					
4	Showed inappropriate images/ videos					
5	Abusive remarks					
6	Inappropriate gestures					

12. **Have you ever experience/encountered fire break out?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

13. **Choose the reasons for fire-break out**

Bidi/Cigarette	Open Wires	Puja Incense	Fuel used for cooking	Mosquito Coil	Heater	Others

14. **Garbage Disposal**

a) **Do you have a proper drainage system in your locality?**

Yes/No

- a) Where is garbage disposed?
- b) Who comes to collect garbage?

15. **Where will you go in case of calamity or natural disaster (flood/fire/earthquake etc).**

On the Street	Open Area Nearby	On the road	In someone else's house

16. **Do you have any health issues?**

- a) Yes
- b) No

17. **Do you feel like you can trust the following people to keep you safe**

- a) Doctor (Hospital)
- b) Pharmacy/Clinic
- c) Police
- d) Teacher
- e) Adult in community
- f) Mother/ Father
- g) Relatives
- h) Uncle / Aunty
- i) Sibling
- j) Friends

18. Do you feel safe doing the following activities?

- a) Visiting park or Garden
- b) Playing in the playground
- c) Going to School
- d) Spending time with family
- e) Spending time with friends
- f) Watching Television
- g) Browsing Online
- h) Attending religious activities
- i) Extracurricular activities in the school (Singing/dancing/drama)

19. Have you ever been treated badly or judge based on any of the following things?

- a) Age
- b) Disability
- c) Gender
- d) Race
- e) Culture
- f) Family background
- g) Religion or belief
- h) Physical appearance

20. Are you scared to walk around your neighborhood during day/ night? (if yes please specify)

- a) Yes
- b) No

21. Have you been chased by anybody in your locality? (if yes, please specify)

- a) Yes
- b) No

22. Is there anything else you would like to share

.....

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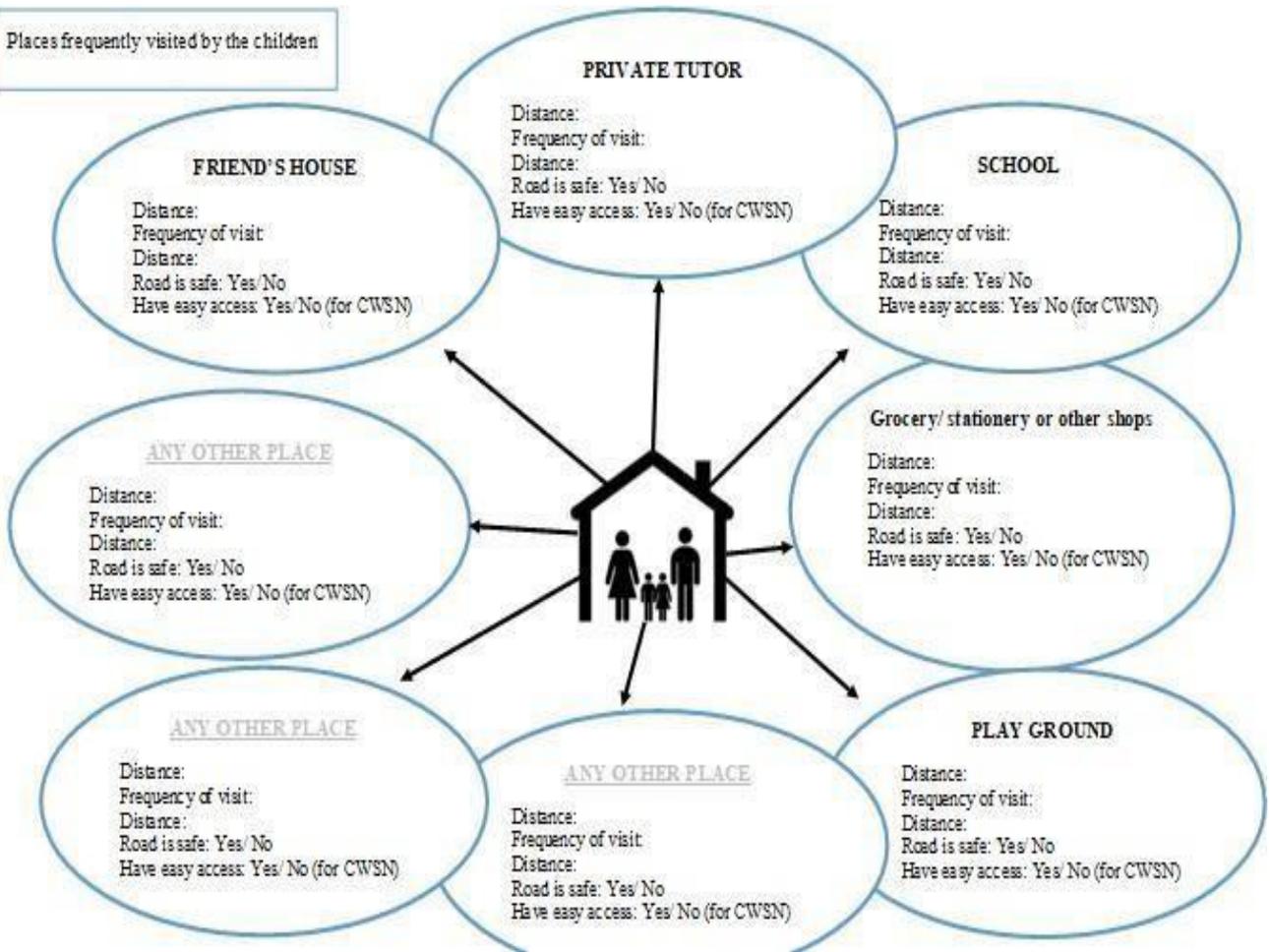
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Places frequently visited by the children



ANNEXURE - II

Observation Checklist Observation Checklist for Safe and Unsafe Spaces

Name:

Location:

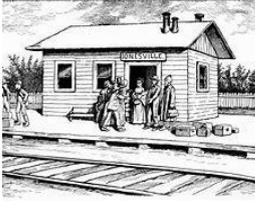
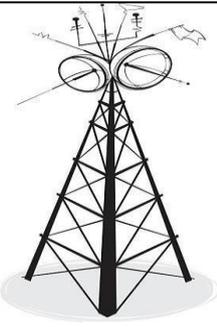
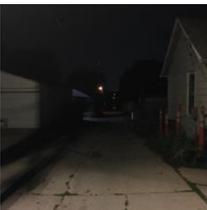
Age:

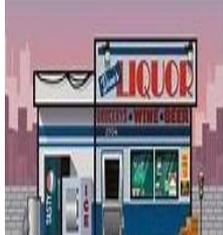
Gender:

Date:

In your locality: Do you notice any of the following?

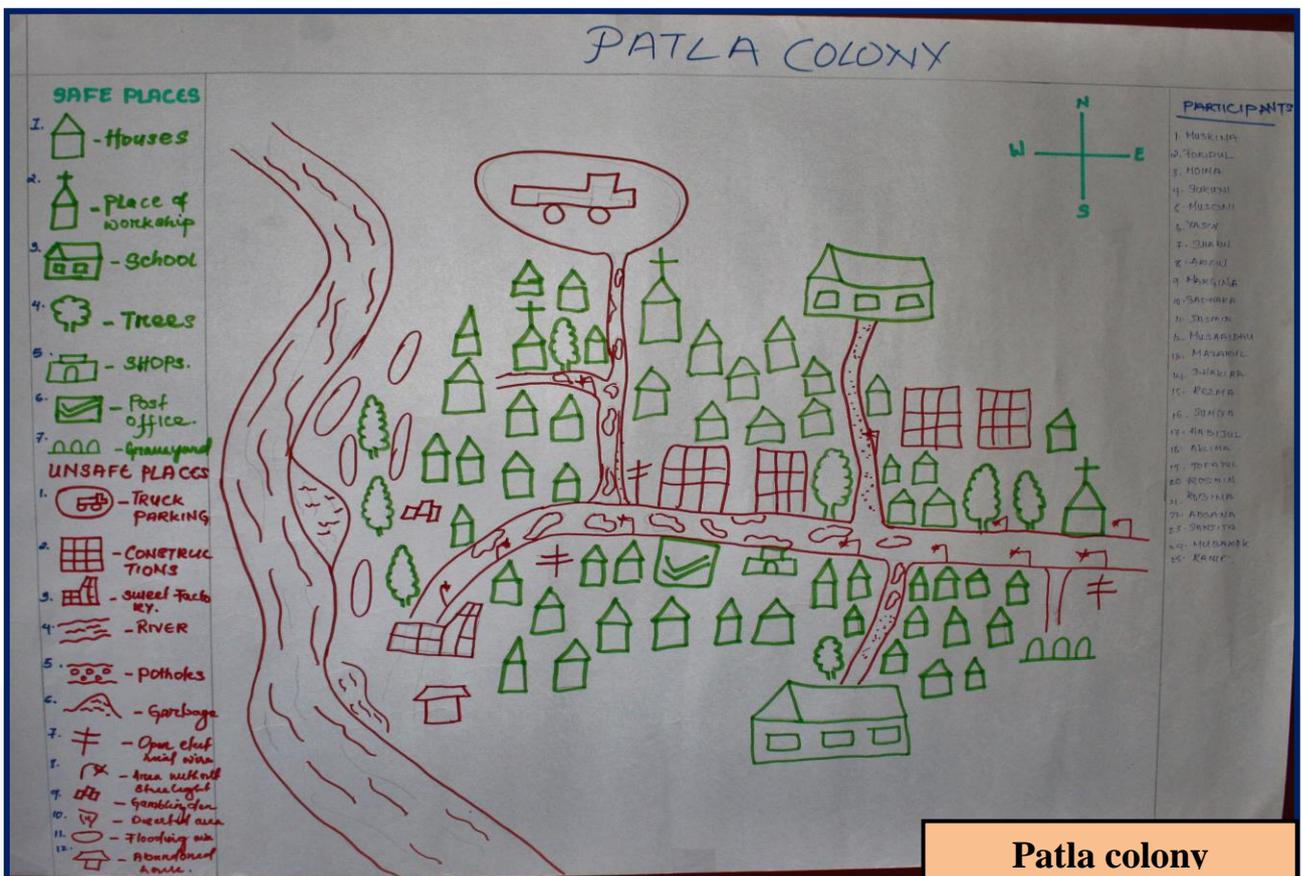
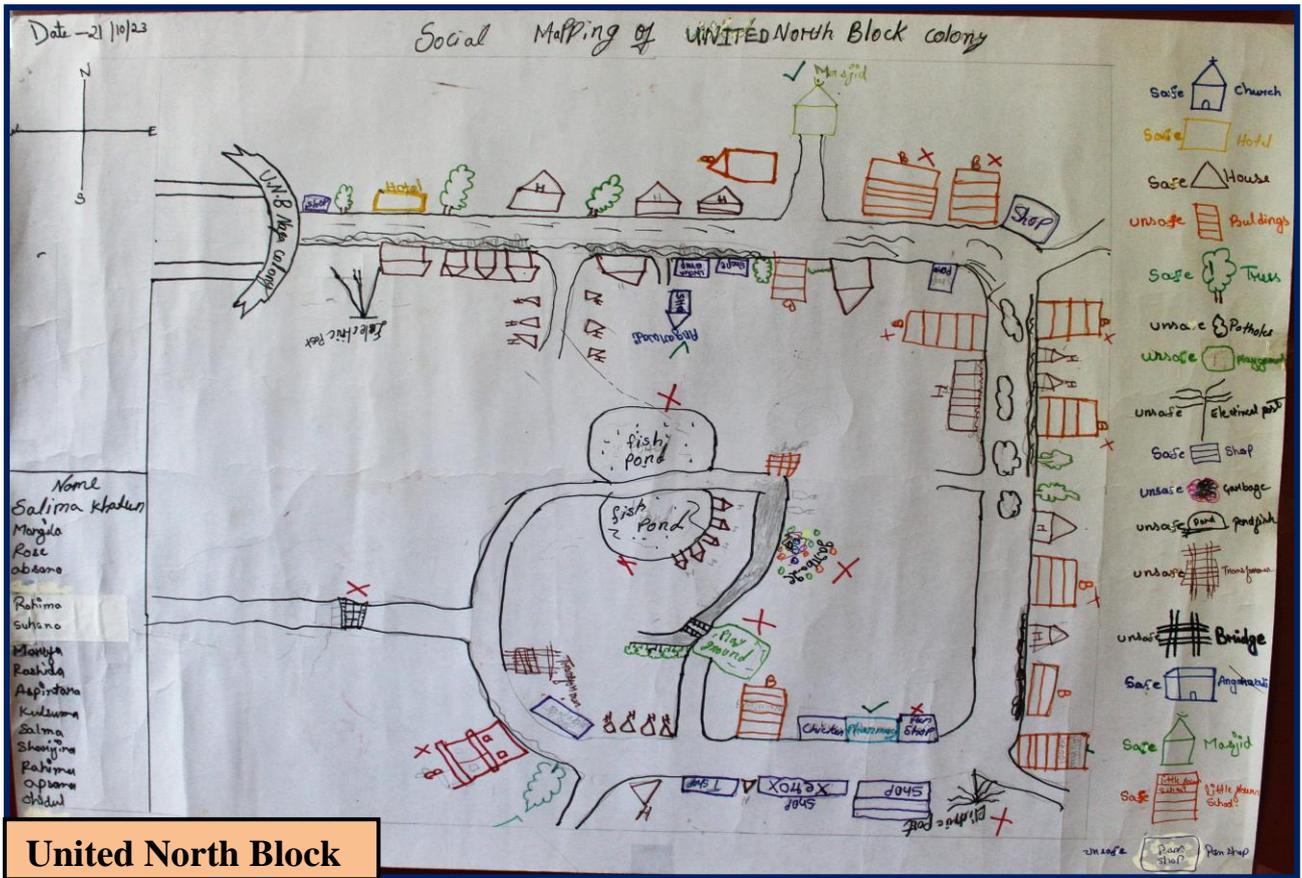
Do you feel safe or unsafe in these areas?

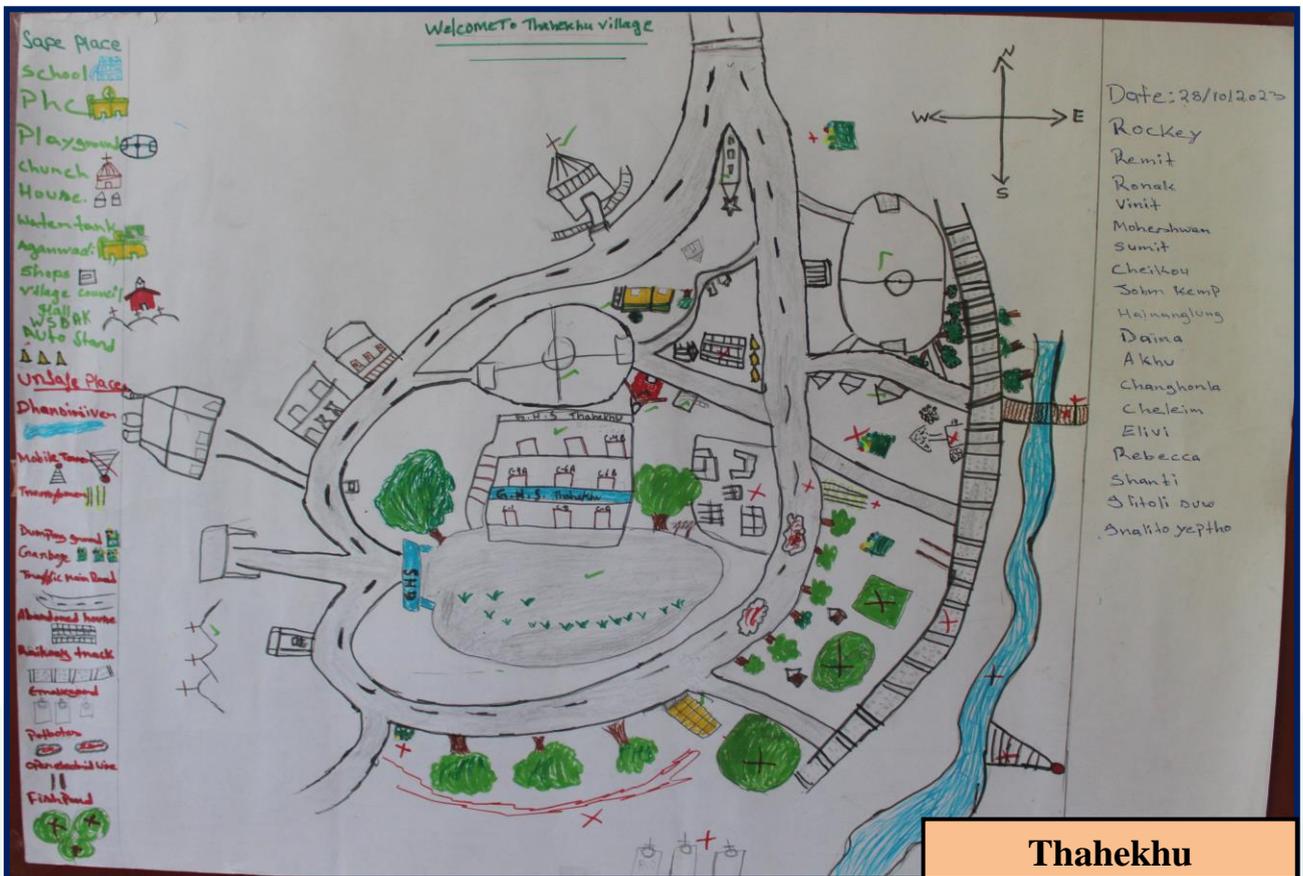
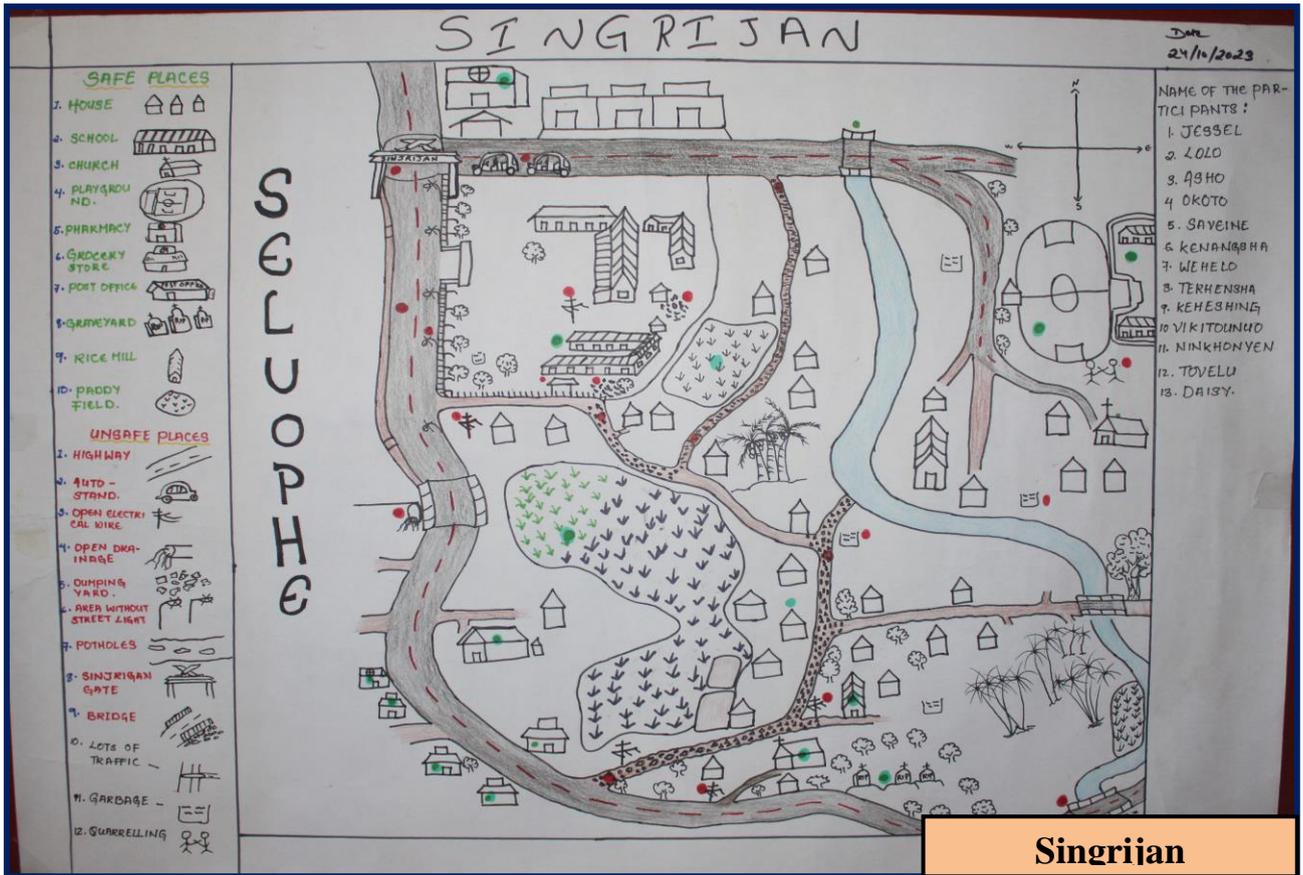
				
Lots of traffic Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Huge construction Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Garbage Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Open drains Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Railway track Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
				
Abandoned house Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Mobile Towers Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Dumping Ground Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Area without street light Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Quarrelling Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
				
Deserted area Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Potholes Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Bamboo bridge Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Open electrical wire Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Auto stand Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

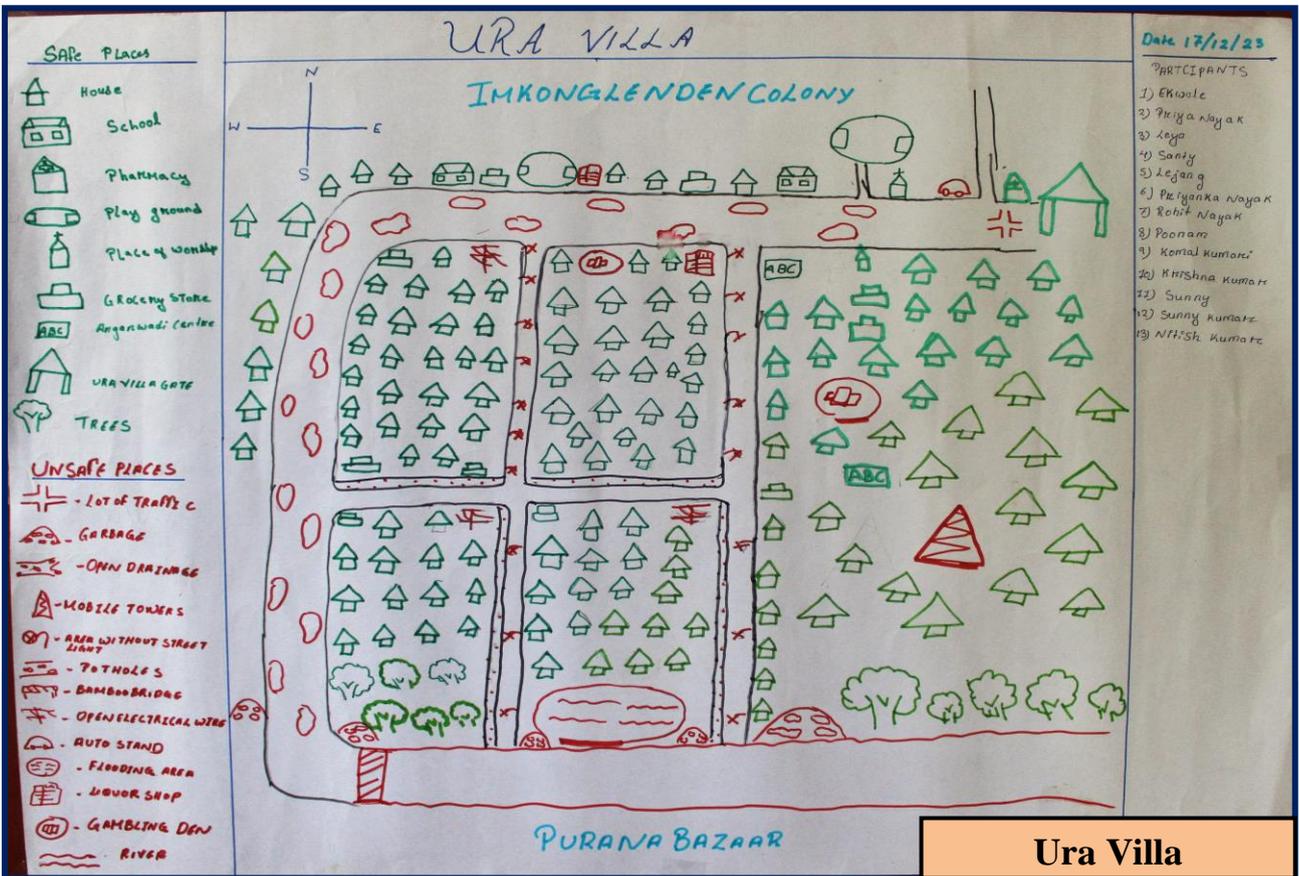
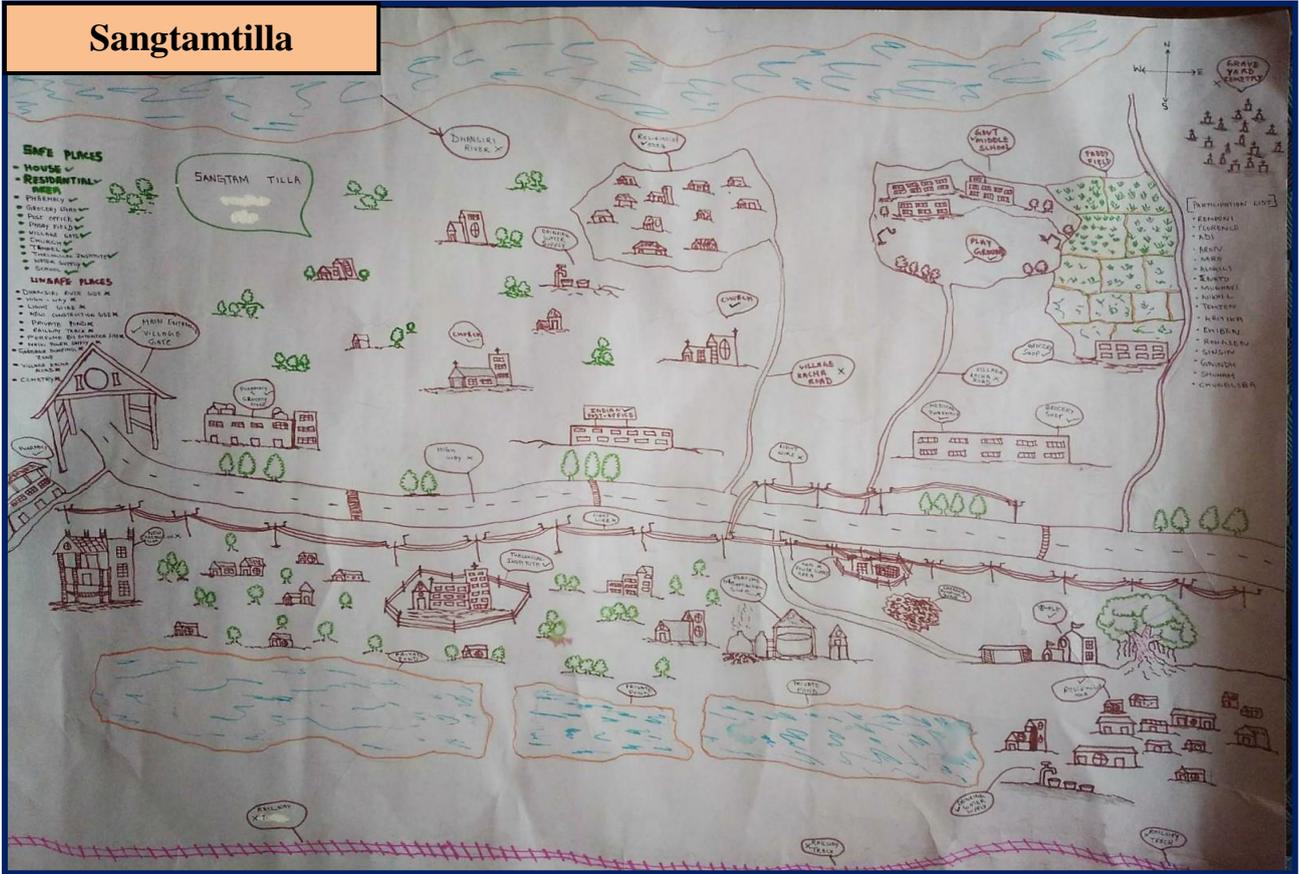
				
<p>School Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Hospital/pharmacy Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Flooding area Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Playground Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Place of worship Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
				
<p>Graveyard Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Liquor shop Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Gambling den Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Market Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Grocery store Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>Anganwadi</p> 				
<p>Anganwadi centre Location: <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Any other..... Location.....</p>			
<p>Details about the dangers in this/these areas</p>				

ANNEXURE - III

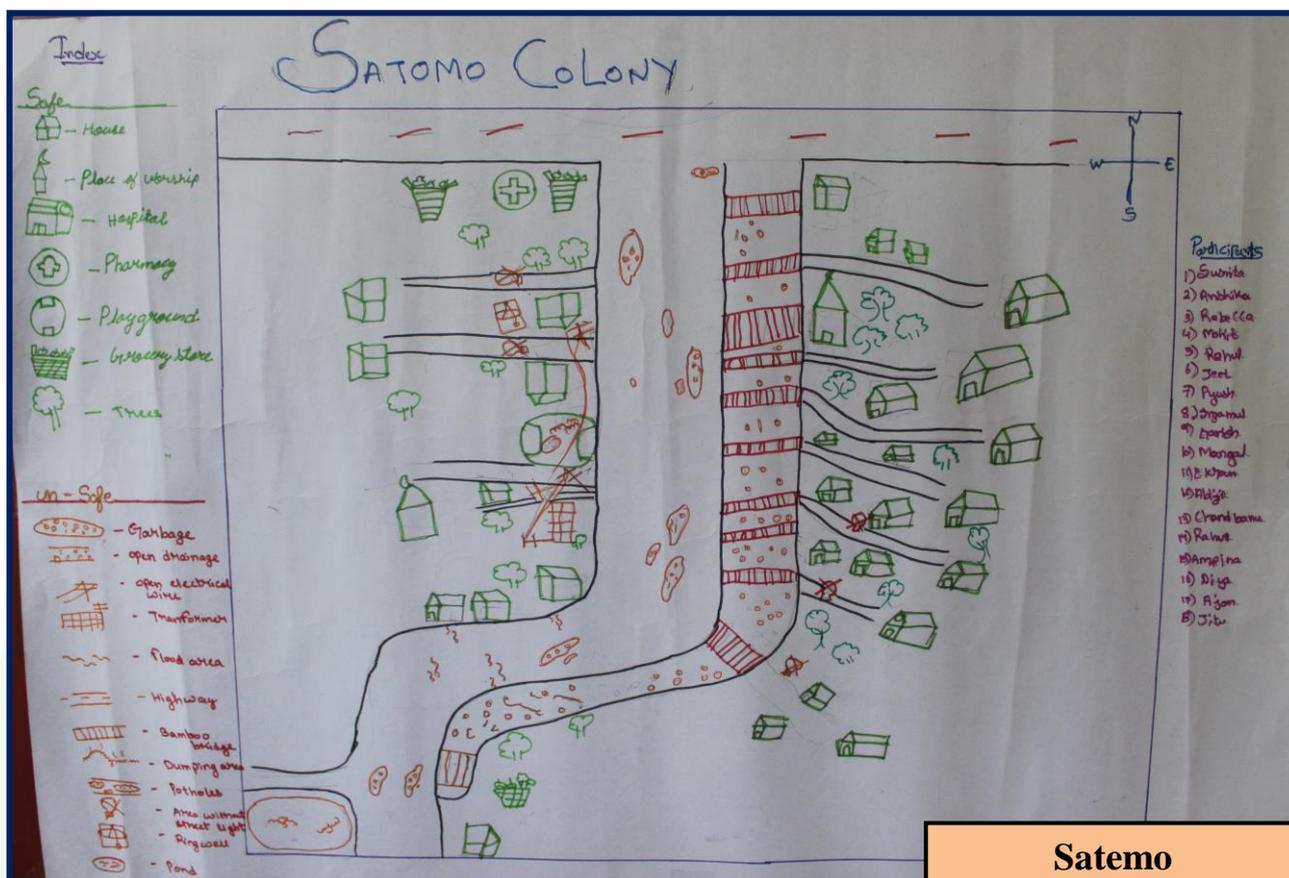
Maps of Surveyed Colonies







Ura Villa



Message from the Children

I'm Daisy Kesen from Singrijan, Rainbow Child Rights Club. During the interview session, I had great experience sharing my personal problems with our mentor. It has helped me relieve my stress, friendlier, regain trust in people, and realize the importance of confiding in others and elders.

DAISY KESEN
SINGRIJAN CHILD RIGHTS CLUB

SUSHMITA
SATEMO CHILD RIGHTS CLUB

Child Rights members of Satemo conducted a survey to identify safe and unsafe spaces in our locality. This helped us identify what is safe and unsafe. The Child Friendly Dimapur team, talked with us patiently during individual interviews, and motivated us on how to tackle these situations.

I'm Imsutemgen Pongen from Sangtamilla Child Rights Club. Child Rights Club along with the Child Rights Facilitator made a transect walk in our locality along with CFD team members, identifying unsafe places like bent light posts, open drainage, broken bridges, fisheries, potholes, and construction sites. Safe places included the church, temple, council hall, school, and homes.

IMSUTEMGEN PONGEN
SANGTAMILLA CHILD RIGHTS CLUB

RASHIDA KHATUN
EAST BLOCK CHILD RIGHTS CLUB

I'm Rashida Khatun from East Block Child Rights Club. Through the survey, I learned about who and what are safe for us. This child-led survey helped me share things privately that I couldn't share before. I even talked about things I had never shared with anyone.



ANMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (AIDA)

Reg. No. Rs-951, Don Bosco Campus, P.B.-2, N.N. Gaon, River Belt Colony, Dimapur Nagaland - 797113

ANMA Integrated Development Association (AIDA) is the development wing of the Salesians of Don Bosco, Dimapur Province, Northeast India. It collaborates with the SDB institutions to articulate interpret and realize the development dimensions of fidelity to the vision of Don Bosco in the dynamic socio-economic and cultural realities of the North Eastern states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Assam.



CHILD FRIENDLY DIMAPUR (CFD)

Child Friendly Dimapur (CFD) is an initiative of AIDA. It is based on Child Friendly Cities Initiative (CFCI) of the United Nations, founded in 1996, to respond to the challenges of realizing the rights of children in an increasingly urbanized and decentralized world.

OBJECTIVE

To contribute to the promotion and enforcement of children's rights in two statutory towns (Dimapur & Chumoukedima) and 4 census towns (Kuda, Purana Bazaar, Diphupar & Rangapahar).

VISION

To create a city where all children, without discrimination of any kind, have access to their rights to live in secure, enabling environments and develop to their full potentials.

Thank You !

Contact us:

-  childfriendlydimapur.aidasdb.org
-  childfriendlydimapur@aidasdb.org
-  [Child Friendly Dimapur](#)
-  [childfriendlydimapur](#)