



**ANNUAL REPORT**



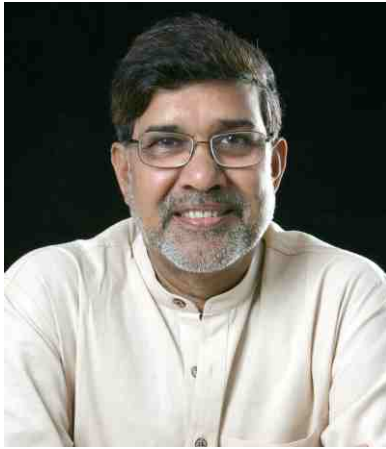
**Bachpan  
Bachao  
Andolan**

**APRIL 2010 - MARCH 2011**

[www.bba.org.in](http://www.bba.org.in)



# FOUNDER'S NOTE



Bachpan Bacaho Andolan has consistently addressed the issue of child labour in a holistic perspective. We have always advocated that most of the development goals, including poverty alleviation and education for all, would never be attained without tackling child labour with utmost priority. On the other hand, child labour can not be eradicated completely without making sincere efforts on education and poverty. That is why BBA has two major components in its work, campaign on Right to Education and creation of Child Friendly Villages to address the twin challenges on education and poverty.

It is a matter of pride that our Child Friendly Village programme has been awarded as one of the most innovative development models. The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project (2010) was awarded to BBA by the Global Development Network after a thorough research on various initiatives. Each time when we receive such awards - national or international recognition - we accept them with a deep a sense of humility and commit ourselves for bigger challenges. The sustainability of Child Friendly Villages is paramount for BBA because it is a part of our movement and not just a project. This programme not only involves sensitisation and involvement of villagers, but also involves orientation, training and behaviour of staff in central office and activists in the field.

BBA has experimented with an innovative method of spreading awareness, increasing community participation and ownership, holding the authorities accountable and above all involving children in order to attain Right to Education. This method was public hearings on education. BBA staff and members convened 125 public hearings in 9 states last year. It was a shocking revelation that only one in six people present in these public hearings were aware that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act exists and that education is still not hundred percent free. This shows that implementation of the RTE requires greater political will than perhaps currently exists.

BBA sent the report on public hearing on RTE to the Prime minister of India and other concerned authorities, along with a memorandum of demands to act immediately. The report was also sent to Members of Parliament from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. We can sincerely hope the government will act on our findings.

But one thing that has become clear is the unparalleled dedication, energy and activism of BBA team. This is also an indication that core competence of the organisation lies in grass root activism and campaigns of political nature.

There are variety of things for which to applaude colleagues in BBA. I choose to mention these two only. BBA can be proud of its achievements in rescue of child labourers from servitude which attracts attention and commendation from civil society organisations as well as the law enforcement agencies. Our work on either changing the legal framework on child labour or its implementation has achieved desired results.

But let me say that any figure or data is not a mere number, but has a face and an evidence of our determination, struggle, sacrifice, joy and fun we live with.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kailash". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a blue line.

Kailash Satyarthi  
Founder, Bachpan Bachao Andolan

# REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT



In a year, in which we were brutally attacked a number of times, activists hospitalised, rescued children snatched away from us in attacks by organised gangs of child traffickers and employers, our office broken in to, vandalised and thousands of documents stolen; in such a year of desperation I am proud to share with you our annual report. The report showcases once again our work that exemplifies the dedication, courage and commitment of each one of BBA staff and thousands of activists across the country.

Gandhi had said, "First they ignore you, then they ridicule you, then they fight you, then you win." ". And though the number of victims of child trafficking and child labour victims rescued by BBA, employers prosecuted and arrested and factory licenses suspended or establishments sealed may be very small in comparison to the large number of children being trafficked, it nevertheless shows that the end of child trafficking and child labour is near. We have finally been able to criminalise the exploitation of children for economic gains. The

beginning of the end of child trafficking and child labour in India is here, and I am extremely happy to be leading the movement at this crucial juncture and witness the change from perhaps the best seat.

Despite our success of last year, we must be cautious against complacency and must continue with this hard work for protecting our children with the same sense of accountability and zeal. We have once again shown the leadership in raising the voice to protect hundreds of thousands of missing children in the country. I hope that in the years to come we will also be able put an end to this menace, this crime.

I would like to thank all our supporters, colleagues, staff, activists and above all our children for their innovation, hard work, action and leadership and our funding partners for making a lot of our work possible, once again.

Thank you all, Good luck and God bless!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ramesh Gupta'.

Ramesh Gupta  
President, Bachpan Bachao Andolan



# CHAIRPERSON'S REMARK



Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) has always dreamt of eliminating child labour in a holistic manner from our country. While in this journey BBA faced threats and challenges from trafficking syndicates, BBA has remained determined to go ahead with its mission to make India child labour free. This year the outreach of BBA increased to several new geographical and sectoral areas of intervention.

I am proud to acknowledge the achievements of BBA during the last year. Order of Delhi High Court to the Delhi Government to uphold the Rule of Law and rescue all child labourers and put them in school is a victory of BBA's efforts. More children are now in schools and less are engaged in child labour. It is the first time under the direction of High Court of Delhi, back wages of rescued child labourers are being released putting pressure on employers to abstain from employing child labourers

The Delhi High Court's order for preparation of Standard Operation Procedure on missing children and development of All India Legal Aid Cell on Child Rights are other significant milestones of BBA's effort in this year.

BBA is also getting worldwide recognition for its innovative idea of outreach support for the victims and their family. The Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project, 2010 for the innovative idea of *Bal Mitra Gram* (BMG) or Child Friendly Villages suitably exemplify it.

We consider it a matter of challenge that exploitation of children is not only spread throughout India but is also taking on newer forms and is posing newer challenges each day. It is imperative that BBA works relentlessly with law enforcement agencies, the local administration and other like-minded organisations to uncover and disrupt these emerging challenges.

I hope that BBA will continue to change the lives of children and I wish to thank our staff, activists, colleagues, supporters and well wishers for continuing with us in the fight against all forms of child exploitation and abuse.

I wish the BBA team and all those who put their sincere effort to end child labour. All the best in their endeavour to ensure bright and fearless future for our children.

R.S. Chaurasia  
Chairperson, Bachpan Bachao Andolan

# INTRODUCTION

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) was started in 1980 by Kailash Satyarthi and a few like-minded colleagues as the first civil society initiative in India against child labour and bonded labour.

BBA dreams of building not only a child labour free world but a child friendly world. Towards this end, BBA works for providing a holistic solution to end child labour. BBA is actively involved at many levels – from working with community at the grassroots, to advocacy for policy change with policy makers and through legal action, rescue of child labourers and their rehabilitation and sensitising communities and others through campaigns to prevent child labour.

Since its inception in 1980, BBA has rescued more than 80,000 child/bonded labourers, generated global awareness on child labour through its physical marches at the national, regional and international level, transformed 317 villages into *Bal Mitra Grams* (BMGs), rehabilitated over 5000 rescued child/bonded labourers in its three rehabilitation centres since 2005 and affected major policy changes through campaigns and judicial interventions. BBA is known for its innovation, bravery and multi-faceted approaches to the child labour problem. The movement addresses both the root-causes and the horrific symptoms of child labour and trafficking. BBA has traced and shaped the history of child labour movement not just in India but also across the world.

## Vision

To create a child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education.

## Mission

To identify, release, rehabilitate and educate children in servitude through prevention, direct intervention, coalition building, mass mobilization, legal action and for the creation of a child friendly society where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education..



# ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

S No:	Activities	Achievements
<b>1.</b>	<b>VICTIMS ASSISTANCE</b>	
	Number of Raids	65
	Number of child labourers rescued	1,103
	Employers prosecuted 60Release Certificates issued	781
	Recovery of fine from employers	Rs. 720,000/- (USD 12,897)
	Back wages collected from employers	Rs. 232800.00 (USD 4,169.59)
	Children received transit care in <i>Mukti Ashram</i>	803
	Children rehabilitated in <i>Bal Ashram</i>	129
	Children in Girl's vocational training centre	210
	Children in Girl's residential centre	30
<b>2.</b>	<b>CAMPAIGNS</b>	
	Missing Children Campaign	~ 350 parents and ~ 5000 people
	Legal Awareness Campaign	~ 2000 labourers
	Anti-trafficking Campaign	~ 100000 people
	Education Campaign	~ 30000 people
	Children enrolled in school	5368 children
	Estimated population reached through different campaigns	~ more than 300000 people
<b>3.</b>	<b>People reached through <i>Bal Mitra Gram</i></b>	<b>~200000 people</b>
	Supreme Court of India	Government asked to constitute JJ Board, CWC and Children's Home in every districts
	Delhi High Court	Land mark direction on regulation of placement agencies including payment to domestic workers as per Minimum Wages Act.

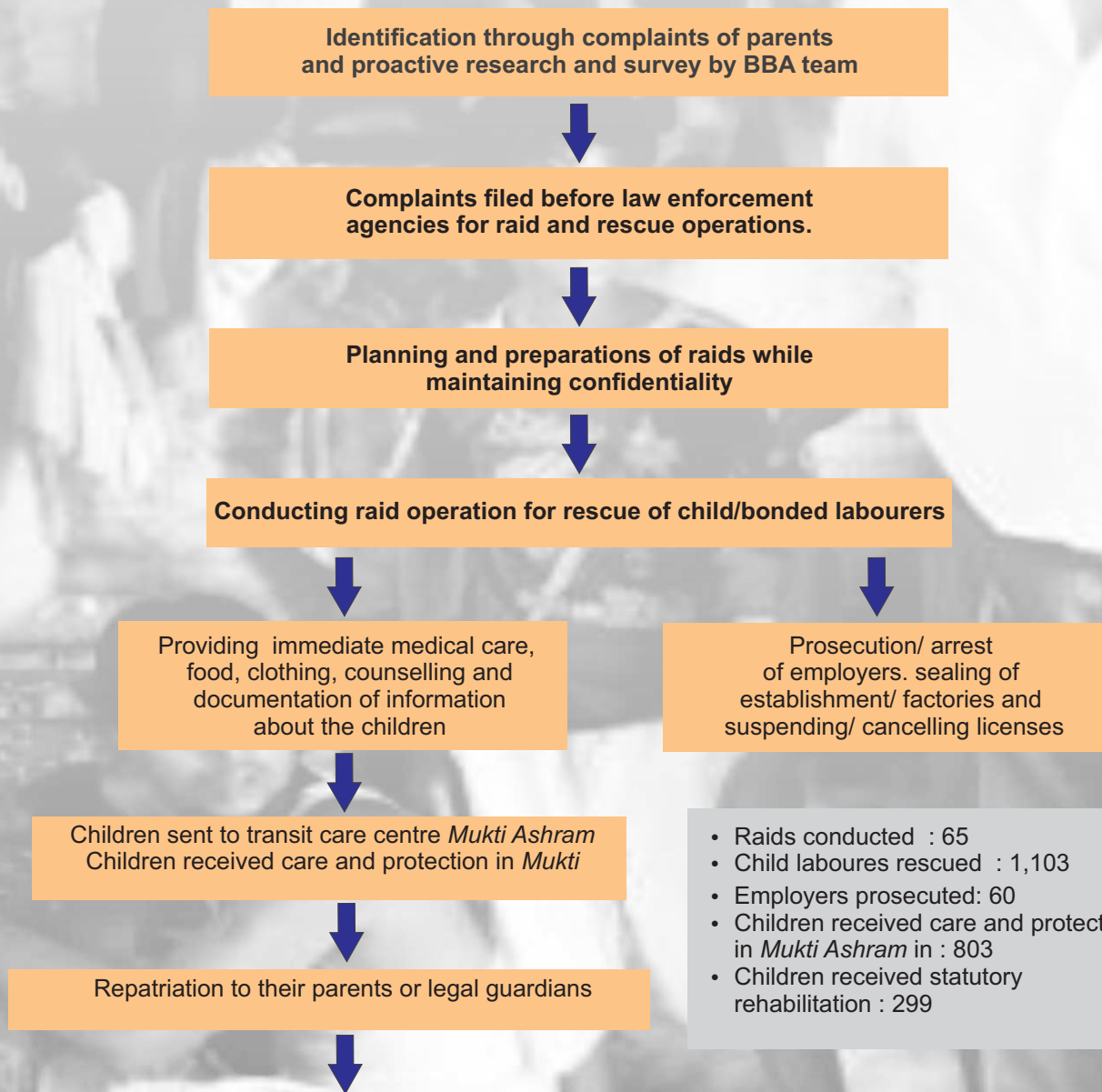
<b>3. People reached through <i>Bal Mitra Gram</i></b>		<b>~200000 people</b>
	Delhi High Court	<p>Delhi Police to develop a Standard Operating Procedure for investigation of mission children cases.</p> <p>Land mark direction on Rule of Law and responsibility of law enforcement agencies on child labour</p>
	Patna High Court	Government directed by High Court to identify and rescue the child labourers as per State Action Plan, BBA to provide training to labour department and Dhawa Dhal as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed by State Government and BBA.
	Punjab High Court	The Court directed the Government to prepare a Plan of Action and Standard Operating Procedure on trafficking and child labour resulting in rescue of more than 1980 child labourers till 2011.
	All India Legal Aid Cell on child's right	Delhi Legal Services Authority appointed lawyers in BBA central office Delhi to work for the All India Legal Aid Cell in October 2010.
<b>4. Research</b>		
	Missing Children	Data collection and compilation by BBA from 392 districts in India
	Right to Education	Survey focused on the status of implementation of Right to Education in 9 states.



# VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE

BBA's Victims' Assistance team works tirelessly to rescue children in exploitative conditions.. Rescue of child labourers consists of specific steps starting from identification of child labourers by proactive investigation by BBA's team as well as based on individual complaints by parents, information collected through campaigns, etc. The team then files complaints and liaises with law enforcement agencies in mounting raid operations. Rescued children are then repatriated to their parents. After repatriation, BBA continues to remain in touch with rescued children to ensure their rehabilitation.

The Victims' Assistance programme may be depicted as follows::



- Raids conducted : 65
- Child labourers rescued : 1,103
- Employers prosecuted: 60
- Children received care and protection in *Mukti Ashram* in : 803
- Children received statutory rehabilitation : 299

Post rescue, children are immediately provided with medical care, food, clothing and counselling . During counselling, children are helped to overcome mental trauma and are explained what has happened to them. Documentation of information regarding rescued children is the next step that is required to complete the process of repatriation.



child labour working in a garment unit in Delhi

## Rehabilitation and Follow up

Each rescued child labour is entitled for statutory compensation and rehabilitation package from the government. The rehabilitation package includes Rs 2,0000/- from the Government, as well as preference in government sponsored social security schemes. In the year 2010-11, BBA ensured that 299 rescued child labourers have received their rehabilitation package.

## 16 child labourers rescued under Bonded Labour Act in Andhra Pradesh

4/9/2010: Raid in Bahadurpura, Hyderabad. BBA, on the basis of complaint by parents, identified 16 children between the age group of 8-14 years working in a Zari unit. The employer had forcefully brought these children to the factory from their villages and had kept parents and children silent by threatening them with dire consequences if they filed complaints against him. A raid was conducted along with the state Labour Department and all rescued children were repatriated through their parents/guardians. These rescued children also received Release Certificate making them eligible to receive a compensation amount of Rs 20000/- per rescued child from the government.



child working in zari unit in Delhi

## India Action Week : 7 Days, 7 States

India action week is BBA initiative to mobilise the district administration to rescue child labourers on a large scale through simultaneous operations in several states of the country within a week.

India Action week 2010 was organised from 6 June to 12 June in seven states.

State	No. of Children Identified	No. of Children Rescued	Industry
Bihar	150	6	Hospitality
Delhi	1000	241	Embroidery, Hospitality, Shoe making
*Madhya Pradesh	200	34	Hospitality
Punjab	150	39	Embroidery
*Rajasthan	200	9	Hospitality
*Uttar Pradesh	300	11	Hospitality
*Uttarakhand	150	85	Chemical Industry

\*Rescue operations were organised by concerned state authorities on complaint filed by BBA.

## Challenges

However, not all cases of raid and rescue operations are as straight forward. In some instances, BBA has had to face physical violence reminding the organisation as well as agencies working in this area the organised nature of child labour and child trafficking.

- In November 2010, in Jamia Nagar (Delhi), BBA team was attacked, and 42 rescued children snatched. On 17/18 November 2010, BBA office was ransacked and documents stolen.
- On 8 January 2011, in a raid in Jamia Nagar, organised after the Delhi High Court order, 22 children were rescued.
- On 8 March 2011, BBA team was again attacked in the North West Delhi, 25 rescued children were snatched.
- On 17 March 2011, BBA team attacked, 22 rescued children were snatched away by employers and their supporters after attacking BBA's activists. Four BBA activists were severely injured and hospitalised. The team somehow managed to escape the organised mob that had gathered around. BBA approached the High Court of Delhi to seek punishment for the miscreants. The Delhi High Court, in its hearing, summoned the presence of the Police Commissioner of Delhi, the Labour Commissioner (Delhi) and the Divisional Commissioner and sought explanation on the events of the raid. In its order, the High Court ordered Government agencies to uphold the rule of law and provide security in such operations.



activists attacked by the traffickers and the supporting mob



# REHABILITATION

## Short Term Rehabilitation *Mukti Ashram*

*Mukti Ashram* is a safe haven for rescued child/bonded labourers till they are repatriated to their parents/guardians. Repatriation may take 6 to 8 weeks till the legal procedures are completed.

In the year April 2010 to March 2011, 803 children rescued in Delhi received care and shelter at *Mukti Ashram*. A non-formal education curriculum has been developed for children who had never been in school to teach them simple mathematics, alphabets (Hindi & English) to write their name. In addition, children are encouraged to take up formal education once they are repatriated. In addition to non-formal learning, other activities and visits take place in *Mukti Ashram*

**Ramesh (name changed) says “This is the first time I have held a pencil between my fingers and I filled the slate with enthusiasm. Once I return to my partents, I will get admission in school, and continue the study.**

### Statutory compensation and Rehabilitation Package

Chief Justice of Delhi High Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, addressed the rescued children in *Mukti Ashram* and handed release certificates to them on 15 May 2010. He assured children that their rehabilitation would be ensured by legal procedures. He said that the Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA) would be mobilised in case of any problem of obtaining rehabilitation. He also promised free legal aid for children



Justic M.B Lokur gives away the statutory compensation to the rescued child labourers

### One Goal Against Child Labour

Global Campaign for Education organised football matches in more than 100 countries. One such match was organised by BBA in *Mukti Ashram* on 11 June on the occasion of Anti-Child labour day in which freed child labourers took part.

### Visits in *Mukti Asharm*

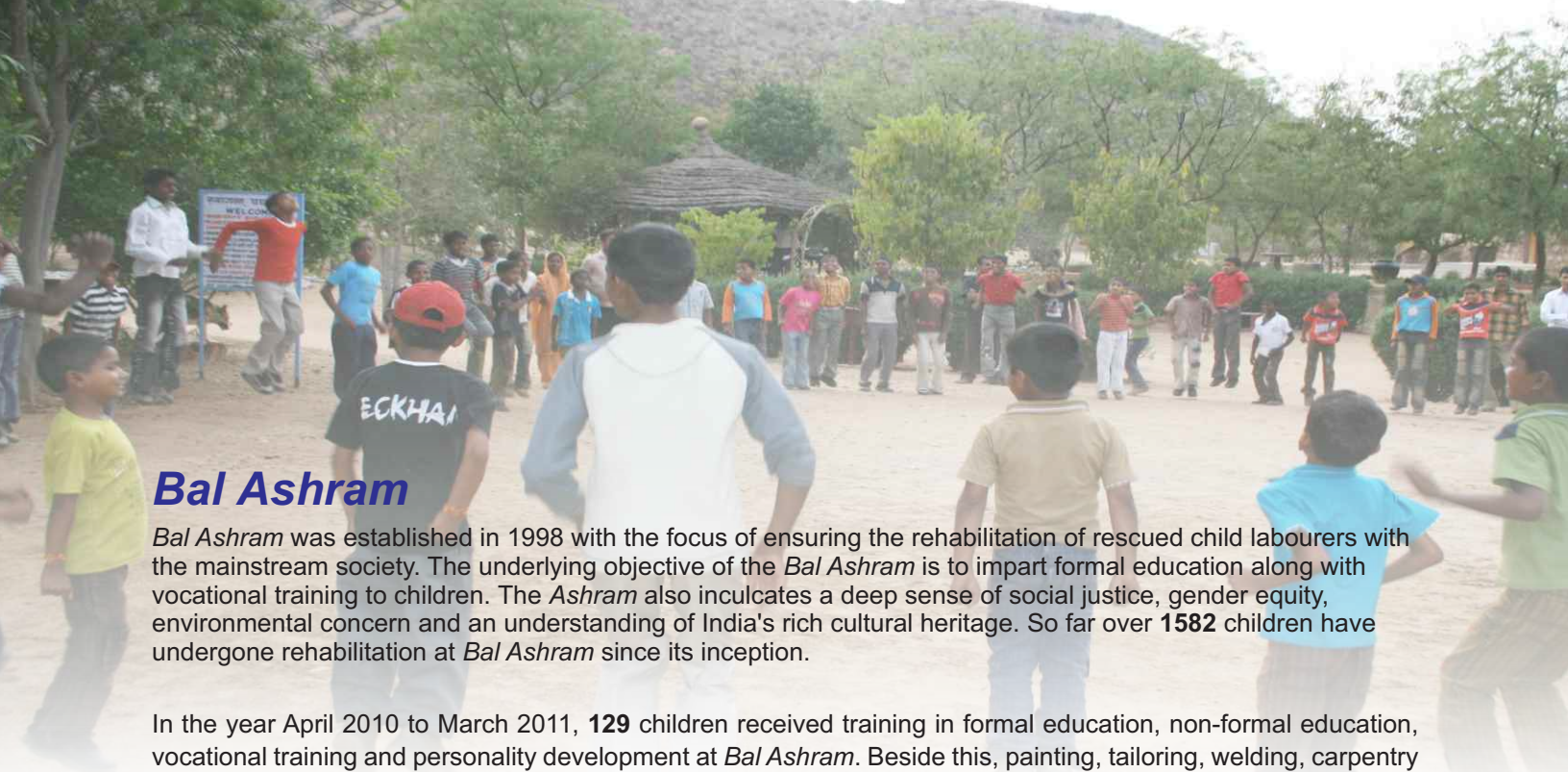
- Shri Jai Prakash Jaiswal, Member of Legislative Assembaly (MLA) Delhi, visited the *Mukti Ashram* and talked to the children. This is one way to encourage policy makers to engage with issues that BBA deals with on a daily basis.
- Ms Ursula Moll, from Bread for the World, visited *Mukti Ashram* in Delhi in March 2011 and interacted with children.

### Long Term Rehabilitation

Long term rehabilitation is a crucial step in the process of rehabilitating rescued child labourers to ensure that a child is mainstreamed in society and is not re-trafficked. BBA regularly follows up children rescued in raids conducted by BBA to ensure that children receive various benefits they are entitled to as well as are in education.

In addition, BBA operates a long term rehabilitation facility to ensure rehabilitation of rescued children especially those at risk of re-trafficking or those children who could not be reunited with their parents/guardians for various reasons through centre-based rehabilitation in Rajasthan called *Bal Ashram*.





## Bal Ashram

*Bal Ashram* was established in 1998 with the focus of ensuring the rehabilitation of rescued child labourers with the mainstream society. The underlying objective of the *Bal Ashram* is to impart formal education along with vocational training to children. The *Ashram* also inculcates a deep sense of social justice, gender equity, environmental concern and an understanding of India's rich cultural heritage. So far over **1582** children have undergone rehabilitation at *Bal Ashram* since its inception.

In the year April 2010 to March 2011, **129** children received training in formal education, non-formal education, vocational training and personality development at *Bal Ashram*. Beside this, painting, tailoring, welding, carpentry and electrician's work are the other trades taught at the centre. Cultural programmes, celebration of festivals, art and craft classes, excursions, educational visits form a part and parcel of life at *Bal Ashram*.

Details of the training received by children are as follows:

Children in Non-formal Education	56
School going children	31
Painting trade	2
Electrician Trade	13
Tailoring Trade	11
Carpentry Trade	10
Welding Trade	6
<b>Total Children</b>	<b>129</b>



Vocational Training In Bal Ashram

### Academic Result 2010-2011

S No:	Name	Class	Grade	Percentage
1	Suman Kumar	12	3	51
2	Om Prakash	12	2	53
3	Pooran kumar	12	1	62
4	Dhara singh	10	1	60

*Vishal, 9 year old child labourer rescued from Jodhpur Railway station, was brought to Bal Ashram. During counselling sessions and interactions it appeared that Vishal was working as a drug-peddler for local criminals and also had the habit of drug abuse. During his early days in Bal Ashram, Vishal expressed withdrawal symptoms and was not cooperative with the staff and other children. He could not even remember the name of his parents and village. After relentless and continuous counselling and efforts of teachers, Vishal started to pick up Hindi language. Eventually he started to express his talent and got admission in class IV in a government school. After four years of stay in Bal Ashram, Vishal recollected the name of his parents and village. Bal Ashram staffs located the village with the help of police and reunited him with the family.*



**Bal Ashram** received an award from the District Collector of Jaipur for its contribution in the field of child right and child labour in 2010.

## Other Activities

In April 2010, Adam Gilchrist, former Australian wicket keeper and Non Executive Director TFS launched Natural Origin Recognition Protocol (NORP), the Child-Friendly Village model project in Mangala Village in the region of Mysore, Karnataka. Mr. Peter Varghese Australian High Commissioner in India, Frank Wilson Executive Chairman, TFS, Chris Ellison Advisory Director, TFS and Justice Anshuman Singh Former Governor, Rajasthan, also attended the programme in Bal Ashram. Children were enthusiastic to see their cricket idol and played the game of cricket with him.

## Visits in Bal Ashram

- Board members of Kids Rights visited Bal Ashram on 10 April 2010 and Child Friendly Villages on 11 April 2010.
- On 12 April, 2010 Lord Amir Bhatia visited Bal Ashram. Many children shared their experiences as a bonded/child labourer with him and performed various cultural activities during his visit.



elected child representatives in Bal Mahapanchayat



Adam Gilchrist plays cricket with children in Balashram



# TRAINING CENTRE

Empowerment and economic independence of adolescent girls and women is core commitment of bba. To this end, bba opened its vocational training centre in december 2009 in jaipur (rajasthan), with focus on providing vocational training and social education to adolescent girls and women from child friendly villages near *bal ashram* .

During april 2010 to march 2011, 210 girls attended various vocational trainings, including tailoring, embroidery and beautician course. They also received training in computer applications from the computer lab in *bal ashram*.

Thirteen girls who received training in tailoring in the centre had started taking orders from their neighbours and friends. Four of the girls who took computer training also benefited in securing local jobs in virat nagar.



***Lali saini earlier worked as a cattle herder for a small payment. When she came to know about the training centre, she got herself enrolled for a tailoring course and completed three month training on tailoring. Now lali saini receives orders from jaipur and earns around rs. 3000/- per month.***

## Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

A residential centre for girls is established in ambedkar nagar, uttar pradesh (u.p). At this centre 30 girls received primary education since april 2010. Along with formal education, these girls received training on personality development, social and moral values as well as training to be ambassadors of social changes in their own locality.



training on tailoring in vocational training



# BALMITRA GRAM

*Bal Mitra Gram* (BMG) or child friendly village is an innovative idea of BBA to create model villages in India, which are free from all types of child exploitation and promote child rights issues.

*Bal Mitra Gram* (BMG) or child friendly village is an innovative idea of BBA to create model villages in India, which are free from all types of child exploitation and promote child rights issues.

## A BMG is a village, where :

1. All children are enrolled and retained in school
2. Children form a *Bal Panchayat* ( Children's Assembly)
3. Children's Assembly gets recognition of *Gram Panchayat* and they work together on all issues related to children
4. Empowered and developed village community
5. All children are withdrawn from work



Bicycle distribution to girl students in BMG, Jharkhand

Since its inception in 2001, this model has been implemented in 317 villages in 12 states. i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Delhi. Between April 2010- March 2011, the programmes ran in 152 villages and reached around

## BMG Achievements

People reached	200,000
Enrollment	5368
Application submitted for school and village development	150
<b>Schemes</b>	
Widow pension	89 people +6 BMG villages
Dhan laxshmi	70 girls
MGNREGA (job cards)	8 BMG villages
BPL cards	217 people
Old age pension	3 BMG villages
Handicapped Pension	4 BMG villages
<b>School infrastructure</b>	
School constructed	02 BMG villages
Class rooms	06 schools
Appointment of teachers	14 schools
Toilets construction	10 schools
Kitchen for mid day meal	15 schools
Mid-day meal started	25 schools
<b>Village infrastructure</b>	
Road constructed	10 BMG villages
Hand-pump repaired	15 BMG villages
PHC opened in	03 BMG villages
Sewer constructed	04 BMG villages
Ponds constructed	02 BMG villages



## Global Development Network Award

Global Development Network invited entries from across the world to compete for “Japanese Award for Most Innovative Development Project”. Out of 300 odd entries, BBA's Bal Mitra Gram model of development was awarded the second prize in 2010 in a conference that took place in Bogota, Colombia. The prize money received was used to develop two villages in Rajasthan as Bal Mitra Gram.



### Other Activities

## Natural Origin Resource Protocol project (NORP), Karnataka

BBA launched Natural Origin Resource Protocol project in Mangla village along with TFS Cooperation as the Corporate Social Responsibility programme of TFS. The Mangla village is located in the region of Mysore, Karnataka, and is home to famous Mysore Sandalwood (*Santalum Album*). The Mangla village has been selected as a pilot village for the first NORP project with an aim to promote education and economic development through the Child Friendly Village model in rural areas where sandalwood once grew. Adam Gilchrist, Non Executive Director TFS, along with the Australian High Commissioner in India, Mr. Peter Varghese inaugurated Natural Origin Resource Protocol on 17 April 2010.

## BBA chala BMG ki Or (BBA Goes To BMG)

Almost 50 senior BBA activists visited BMGs in the states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan with the objective to motivate activists to think creatively, enhancing their understanding of the movement and projects within the movement. It was also an opportunity for the senior officials to understand the problem in grass root level and developed a bottom up direction for work and activities



Children Painting During Bal Mahapanchayat

## Right to Education Celebrations

Between 29 and 31 December 2010, celebrations were organised in *Mukti Ashram* along with child representatives of BMGs from Delhi and U.P on achievement of an important milestone in a long struggle with the implementation of the Right to Education Act in April 2010.

*Manoj, 14 year old, belongs to a poor family from a village in Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh, dropped out from school after class V. Eventually, BBA selected his village for Bal Mitra Gram programme, for the empowering the village community.*

*Manoj confronted the contractor who comes in his village to take the children to work in the Potato and Peas farms for Rs. 10 per day. He also took support from the village council (an elected body known as Gram Panchayat) in getting rid of other 'contractors' and farmers who were employing children in their farms. Manoj came to know about the evils of child labour and the importance of education, and resumed his study.*

*Manoj started working towards empowering the village community through generating awareness regarding child labour, child rights, government welfare schemes and also elected head of children council in village.*

## **Bal Mahapanchayat 2010**

BBA's *Bal Mahapanchayat* is the common platform for child representatives from different BMGs to come together and share their experiences. The child participants also select their national level leaders in *Bal Mahapanchayat*.

The *Bal Mahapanchayat 2010* was organised in May where 140 children from 65 BMGs took part. This three days event was held in *Bal Ashram* (Rajasthan) where 160 representatives from village *panchayats* were also present. The participants shared their stories and achievements as members of *Bal Panchayats* in their respective villages. A snapshot of their successful work is as follows:

<b>S. No:</b>	<b>Activities led by children</b>	<b>Number of children involved</b>
1	Re-enrollment of drop out children in schools	66
2	Initiative for toilet facilities in schools	15
3	Initiative for Drinking water facilities in schools	18
4	Construction and repairing of class rooms	15
5	Initiative for teachers' appointment in schools	02
6	Stop illegal fee collection in schools	02
7	Stop child marriage	01

## **Visit in BMGs**

- Mr. David Hircock, from Aveda, a United States based company, and his son Mr. Thomas visited BMGs in Koderma in Jahrkahand and distributed bicycles to girls from poor background to help them in continuing education in schools located at some distance from their villages.
- Board members of Kids Rights visited one of the Child Friendly Village in Mankot Village, Rajasthan on 11 April 2010. The purpose of the visit was to get to know about the concept of BMG and the intervention of BBA to eradicate the situation of child labour I from the villages through education and community participation.

## **Delhi Child Friendly Ward**

Similar to the structure and objective of BMGs, one Child Friendly Ward was established in R.K Puram New Delhi. Major activities during April 2010 -March 2011 were:

- a) Home Contact Programme: This programme aims to address the problems of families and provide information on how to address the problems.
- b) Workshop on HIV/AIDS, Right to Information (RTI), Right to Education (RTE) and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. In addition, workshops were organised with the youth and a safety awareness workshop was organised with women.
- c) Public hearing on education and admission of children in school.
- d) Bal Panchayat election.

# CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns are the core strategy BBA employs for preventing children from exploitation, generate public awareness about child labour, trafficking, education and engage with policy-makers to bring the issue of child labour and child trafficking to the top of their agenda for policy changes.

Campaigns during the period between April 2010- March 2011 are:

## Public Hearing on Education

BBA organised public hearings on education in September 2010 at 125 identified places in nine states across India. Around 30,000 people including, children, teachers, *panchayat* members participated in the events.

Major findings were:

1. Only one in six people present were aware that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act exists.
2. Less than 3% people were aware of the existence of National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) or State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), as the authorities whom they could approach in case of any complaint regarding access to education.



public hearing on education

## Let's Go to School

Education is the fundamental right of every child. BBA organised a campaign to admit children in schools in July 2010 in U.P, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkahnd. Approximately 1221 children from 30 villages in U.P., 941 children from 20 villages in Rajasthan, 1406 children in Jharkhand and 1800 children in Bihar were admitted in different schools.

## Missing Children

*Mukti Caravan (Liberation Caravan)* organised an awareness campaign in Delhi in April 2010, the first ever campaign on this issue in the capital of India by any social organisation. In a period of one week, around 5000 people signed a petition for the cause of missing children.

BBA also organised parents whose children were missing and organised a sit in in front of the Police Headquarters in Delhi in January 2011. In the sit in, parents of missing children handed the Commissioner of Police a petition on non-registration of First Information Reports (FIRs). The sit in was widely publicised in the media. The campaign also gained attention of the government and in February 2011, the government announced in the Parliament the setting up of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) in all districts of the country to tackle this problem.



## Anti-Trafficking Campaign

Mukti Caravan is a mobile campaign group of former child labourers that aims to take the message to end child labour and child trafficking to the remotest corners of the country which are the source centres for child labour. Since they were once victims, their message is very powerful and villagers are able to relate to their stories. Last year, Mukti Caravan reached approximately 100,000 people in 603 villages in 52 districts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. Wall writing, street plays, pamphlets distribution were the means to disseminate information on children's exploitation especially child trafficking, child labour and need for education.

## Legal Awareness Campaign

On the eve of Commonwealth Games BBA, along with the Labour Department and Delhi Legal Service Authority, organised a legal awareness campaign from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010 to 7<sup>th</sup> May 2010. The objectives of the campaign were to protect the rights of unorganised workers, stop trafficking of labourers and protection of children of migrant family from the exploitation of middle men and contractors. BBA organised campaign in different parts of Delhi and started the registration of workers and also informed them about their legal rights.

## Child labour Free India Campaign (Crying Carpet)

The consumer campaign against child labour, that BBA conducted with McCann Erickson to make consumers aware of child labour in handicrafts industry, won the Gold Award in the London Advertising Festival in November 2010. McCann Worldwide had submitted this campaign (under the name of The Crying Carpet) for the London International Advertising Awards in the Point of Sale-Design category award.





# LEGAL INTERVENTIONS

Legal intervention is one of the foremost strategies adopted by BBA for both policy change and ensuring justice to children . Filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs) before Supreme Court of India and various High Courts in India and seeking directions from the National Human Rights Commissions are some of the steps taken by BBA under this strategy.

In the last one year major impacts of BBA's legal interventions are:

## Supreme court of India

Supreme Court of India gave elaborate direction for implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 in letter and spirit and formation of Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees and Children's Homes in all district. The court also directed the National Commission for Protection of child Rights to oversee the formation of Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees and Children home

## High Courts in India

### a) Delhi High court:

- **Land mark direction on trafficking of girls for domestic labour and Placement Agency:.**
- The Delhi High Court directed the inspectors appointed under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to ensure that children below 14 years are not employed as domestic help. The court also direct the department to regulate the conditions of employment of children in the age group of 14-18 years.
- The Delhi High Court ordered registration of placement agencies under Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1954 and the registration of employees under Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. The licensing authorities under this act should grant licenses to placement agencies as “**contractors**” for a specific period of time and make them furnish records as per the requirements under the Act. The Court also directed the placement agencies to pay domestic workers as per Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- **Standard Operating Procedure:** On a petition filed by BBA on the issue of missing children in Delhi, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi directed the Delhi Police :
  - (a) register of all complaints of missing children as First information Report (FIR) without any delay.
  - (b) upload information regarding missing children on Delhi Police's web based Zip-net programme.
  - (c) forward both by email and by post a copy of each FIR registered with regard to missing children to Delhi Legal Services Authority along with contact details of the parents of the missing children.
- Based on the court's direction, the Delhi Police developed the Standard Operating Procedure for the investigation of missing children cases in consultation with BBA.
- **Rescue of Child Labourers:** On a petition filed by BBA after the incident when BBA team was attacked and children snatched away in a raid in Geeta Colony, Delhi High Court issued a land mark direction on Rule of Law and responsibility of law enforcement agencies on child labour. Hon'ble High Court directed, the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Labour Officers and Police Officials to uphold the rule of in all future raid operations. The Court also directed the police to rescue all child labourers identified by BBA and take legal action against their employers.

### b) Patna High court:

In Bihar, BBA approached the Patna High Court on two matters, rescue of child labourers and their proper and timely rehabilitation. The High Court directed the Government to identify child labourers and rescue them as per the State Action Plan (SAP) on child labour. Post this judgment, Bihar State Government signed a Memorandum

of Understanding (MoU) with BBA to implement a part of the Bihar SAP, with BBA providing trainings on rescue operations to the *Dhawa Dal* (raid team) on child labour in the state.

### c) Punjab High Court:

In Punjab, BBA filed two PILs- one against trafficking of children to seek prosecution of employers/traffickers and rehabilitate children engaged in various forms of child labour. During the hearings of the case, it came to light that during 2006-2010, there was not even a single case of child labour booked under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 or the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. As a direct impact of this PIL, 1980 children were rescued by the Punjab police from different cases of child labour till 2011.

## All India Legal Aid Cell on Child's Right

All India Legal Aid Cell on Child's Right in new dawn in the history of legal aid in India. Delhi Legal Services Authority appointed lawyers in BBA Central Office in New Delhi, and also at *Mukti Ashram*, (Ibrahimpur, Delhi) in consultation with National Legal Services Authority in October 2010. Since then, they have undertaken number of cases related to child rights and child protections and provided legal support and assistances to a large number of parents and children.

A group of 12 girls and women from Assam were trafficked by placement agencies to work for 2-3 years in various households in Delhi. The families of these girls approached BBA through a local NGO to help rescue these girls and women. The rescue operations were carried out in phases and trafficked victims were recovered. Out of these rescued girls three girls were minor.

These girls had sad tales to recount. They worked for long hours in a state of bondage. Once their contract was over, the girls expressed interest in returning homes. However, the placement agency initially tried to deceive them by saying that their family had renewed their contracts. When the victims tried to protest, they were threatened and forced to accept an extension of their contracts. Left with no option and having no money to leave for their home, the girls had to work further.

After six weeks of thorough follow-up from rescue of the girls entire back wages of Rs 312,800 (USD 5,641) were also recovered from the employers. Cases against the placement agencies for promise of low wages, withholding of wages were also been registered.



# RESEARCH

## Missing children

BBA carried out research on missing children, reason behind children going missing and facts about missing children. The major findings were:

- According to the Institute of Social Science, Delhi is in the top position in missing children
- Most of the missing children fall between the age group of 12-19 (especially girls) and 0-9 year for both boys and girls. 90% of the missing children are slum dwellers and North East Delhi is in the top position in reporting missing children in Delhi in comparison with other districts.
- 70% children are missing from eastern U.P, Bihar and Jharkhand. In Delhi 80% of missing children are from migrant families, 50% from the Muslim community, 80% belong to Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 90% are the children of workers of unorganised sector.

## One year of Right To Education (RTE) 2010

BBA conducted a survey to find out the status of RTE in India on the eve of first anniversary of the Right to Education Act, 2009 (implemented on 1 April 2010). The survey was conducted in 33 districts of 9 selected states which covered 251 schools in 33 villages.

Major findings were:

- Education is still not 100% free
- 20% schools are demanding admission fees.
- 42% schools are demanding money for study material.
- 30% schools are not open for admission throughout the academic the year.

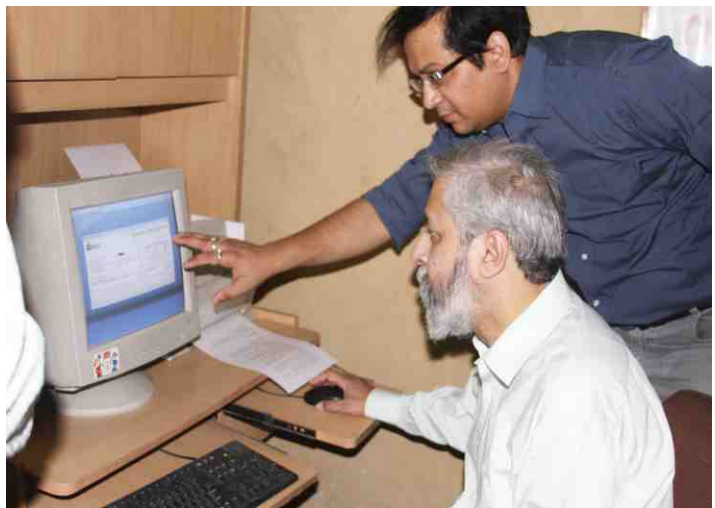
## DATABASE

The database to track children rescued by BBA, or who are undergoing rehabilitation in Mukti Ashram and Bal Ashram and children withdrawn from work in BMGs was started in 2008.

The module on Victim's Assistance – which includes the rescue process, stay in Mukti Ashram and follow-up of repatriated children – is in full swing. Details of child labourers rescued since 2002 have been compiled in this tracking system, so far.

Some of the noted updates to the victim assistance database were: More integrated design

- Regular queries at button click
- Scanning of documents, implementation



Justice M B Lokur Inaugrating the Data Base Of BBA

In the area of Missing Children, the database team developed its work with an intention to integrate all fragmented efforts of different agencies like Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), government departments, etc., working on missing children to help locate missing and exploited children. This work also aims to provide guidance and legal direction to parents of missing children.



# TRAININGS

BBA conducted several training and sensitisation workshop on child labour and other child related issues with district and higher judiciary, law enforcement authorities like Central Bureau of Investigation, state police departments, Labour Departments, *Dhawa Dhal* (Raid Team) several social organisations and NGOs.

BBA has also received several honours from various State Police Department on training, workshops and other contribution during the period April 2010 to March 2011.

## National Convention

A three day National Convention on 'Education For All' was organised from 14-16 June 2010 at *Mukti Ashram* in New Delhi. Over 300 activists from 9 states- Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra – participated in the convention. They took part in discussions on various aspects of child labour, right to education and came up with a Plan of Action for the year ahead. A full discussion on the RTE Act and the necessary steps for its implementation was also held. The need for conducting a campaign focusing on implementation of the RTE Act emerged from this convention.





# CONSULTATION AND WORKSHOP

## South Asian Regional Consultation on Child Labour in Agriculture



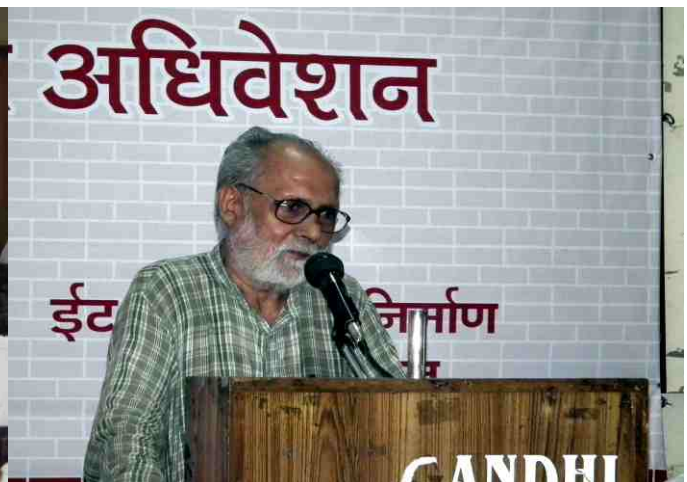
A South Asian Regional Consultation on Child Labour in Agriculture and Allied Activities was organised on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2010 in New Delhi. The main objective of this conference was to understand the extent and nature of child labour and trafficking in agriculture and allied activities in different countries of the South Asian sub-region and to develop a common policy to curb the problem.

Non-government Organisations (NGOs) and civil society partners from India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, International NGOs, UN agencies including International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNICEF, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO,) trade

unions including farmers' unions and teachers unions participated in the consultation.

## Consultation with Bricks Kiln and Construction Workers Union

A National Convention for the Rights of Brick Kiln Workers was organised in July 2010 at Gandhi Peace Foundation in New Delhi. There are 30 lakh child labourers working in brick kilns across the country. The objective of the convention was registration and coordination of workers in brick kilns and development of a network of NGOs and trade unions to advocate on behalf of brick kiln workers at the national level. NGOs and trade unions from Bihar, U.P, Punjab, Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan participated in the convention.



# BBA IN MEDIA

During April 2010 – March 2011 BBA attracted significant media attention and several reports were published regarding raid and rescue of child labourers, missing children and legal intervention in both print and electronic media.











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