



**Bachpan
Bachao
Andolan**

ANNUAL REPORT

2014 - 2015



2014 NOBEL
PEACE PRIZE

**Kailash
Satyarthi**



THE ORGANISATION

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) founded under the leadership of, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate 2014, Kailash Satyarthi in 1980, The BBA, is a movement of people at the grass-roots level with the vision to create a 'child friendly society,' providing children access to basic rights for their development. The movement has a network of members from 750 organizations who work towards the protection of child rights. Over the intervention of 34 years, the BBA was successful in creating a model approach for protection of child rights. Since its inception, BBA has ensured freedom for 8,4674 children and bonded labourers from exploitation, transformed more than 400 villages in rural India as model child friendly villages and affected major policy changes through legal intervention, sensitisation and campaign.

BBA has presence in 9 states across the country (Delhi, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh). It has also partnered with organisations in other Indian states to address the issues of child rights violation.

BBA envisions to create a child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education through its mission of identify, release, rehabilitate and educate children in servitude through prevention, direct intervention, coalition building, mass mobilization, and legal action. BBA's core activities are run and managed through the registered entity called Association for Voluntary Action (AVA).

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.

BBA's Endeavour

- **Victims' Assistance and legal Aid:** Direct assistance to the victims of trafficking and forced labour for their protection, rehabilitation and enforcement of laws and policies.
- **Bal Mitra Gram (Child Friendly Village):** The preventive programme to decrease the child rights violation at grass-roots level through child centred intervention.
- **Campaigns:** To sensitise and generate awareness on child rights violation at source and destination areas.
- **Research and Policy Work:** To develop knowledge on various aspects of child rights violation and exploitation as well as to affect policy changes.
- **Legal Intervention:** Approaches courts of laws on matters related to child rights violation to seek its intervention for enforcement of existing laws or develop new policies.
- **Sensitisation and Training** of judiciary, law enforcement officials and other stake holders to build knowledge and capacity towards increased protection of child rights.



Den i Norske i Nobelkomite
har overrensstammede med
reglerne i det av
ALFRED NOBEL
den 27 november 1895
opprettede testamente tildele
Kailash Satyarthi
Nobels Fredspris
för 2014
den 10 desember 2014

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, 2014: GLOBAL RECOGNITION TO BBA



The year 2014 was the ever memorable year for BBA as its more than three decades long endeavours to establish the issue exploitation of children is a crime against humanity and hurdle to its development had been recognised and accepted globally. Its founder, Kailash Satyarthi honoured with the Nobel Peace Prize for his unassailable zeal to protect the children from exploitation. He began his crusade to change the situation of the exploitation of children, when the issue of child labour was not considered as human right violation. Under his leadership, the grass-roots movement called Bachpan Bachao Andolan formed to fight against the violation of human rights through bonded labour and child labour. Satyarthi had received various accolades and awards for his efforts in past. The Nobel Peace Prize was the recognition to BBA for its efforts to create a sustainable model for child protection with far reaching impact.

The award was celebrated at the head office, state offices and the rehabilitation centres and with community people.



Our Reach

- **Protection:** Total **809 children** (Male: 679 Female: 130) rescued from trafficking and forced labour. Girls rescued from domestic labour: **103**
- **Prosecution:** more than **111 employers/traffickers** arrested and more than **73 First Information Report** Registered.
- **Rehabilitation:** **361 children** received short term transit care and protection. Long term rehabilitation care and support provided to **116 children** at Bal Ashram. **INR 41, 58,394 (\$ 69307)** recovered as back wages for 150 children. Statutory rehabilitation package availed to **75** rescued child bonded labourers.
- **Prevention:** **111 children** enrolled and retained into school.
- **Campaign:** Launched first ever anthem against child labour.
- **Policy Work: Executive Order on Regulation of Placement Agencies in Delhi** contains all the suggestions of BBA for the regulation of the agencies as well as protection of the rights of the workers. Similarly suggestion for changes into the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000 was accepted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- **Research:** Researches on (1) Child Marriage, (2) Relation between Out of School Children and Child Labourers.
- **Legal Intervention:** The Supreme Court of India constituted “**Social Justice Bench**” to deliver speedy access to constitutional rights. The High Court of Delhi gave its land mark judgement regarding roles and responsibilities of Law Enforcement Agencies in eliminating child labour from Delhi as well as defined the term “**child labour**”.
- **Sensitisation & Training:** Sensitisation and capacity building training imparted to members of judicial colloquium, Civil Judge, Judicial Magistrates, officers from Central Bureau of Investigation, Public Prosecutors, police officials, members of judicial and quazi judicial bodies etc. More than 700 officials received training on issues like child labour, trafficking, missing children and the laws and policies of the country to tackle them and its implementation.

THE PROGRAMMES

Victim's Assistance

One of the flagship programmes of BBA, which addresses the exploitation of children and violation of their rights through direct interventions and legal support. Under this programme, BBA engaged with officials from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to ensure protection of the victims from exploitation. Children who are engaged in forced labour and exploitation are identified, rescued and are provided with legal aid for their rehabilitation as well as the prosecution of the employers/traffickers.



In the previous year, BBA had special focus on protection of girls trafficked for domestic labour. These girls were lured by the traffickers with promise of better job and comfortable life in cities like Delhi. Once they reached in Delhi, they were sold off to placement agencies involved in placing trafficked girls as domestic labourers. More often than not, these girls were subjected to physical and sexual abuse both by traffickers as well as by employers. Most of the girls who were rescued in the previous year were trafficked from Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

BBA also provides centre based rehabilitation facilities for the survivors of forced labour and exploitation.

2014 – 2015 review

- **2137 children were identified** as engaged in forced labour. Out of these identification, **809 children (Male: 679 Female: 130) were rescued** from various industries through **103 rescue operations**. Out of the 130 female reused, 103 were rescued from forced domestic labour. These rescue operations were took place in Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Punjab.
- **First Information Reports (FIRs)** registered against more than errant **73 employers/traffickers** and ensured **arrest of more than 111 employers/traffickers**. **Sealing of 94 establishments/factories** were carried out through labour departments from where child labourers were rescued.

- Ensured access to **statutory rehabilitation for 271 rescued children through issuance of release certificates which accrued INR 54,200,00 (\$ 90333) as the rehabilitation amount.** The access of the certificate enabled the children and their families on the priority list for various socio-economic security schemes sponsored by the central as well as state governments. **INR 41,58,394 (\$ 69307)** recovered from the employers as back-wages for **150 children.** These back-wages were calculated as the amount approved by the State Government as the wages for an adult unskilled labourer.

Ratan' Story

Ratan (name changed) had never worn shoes on his legs, but at the age of 8 years came to know how to stitch the shoes. The penurious condition of his family did not allow him to go to the school.

Ratan was trafficked from Sitamarhi district of Bihar one of the source areas of trafficking in India.

He was trafficked on the pretext of an opportunity for education in Delhi. In Ratan' own words ***“One of my uncle came to pay a visit one day and convinced my parents to take me along with him so thatn he could send me to school. But, after reached Delhi I had not seen any school instead I ended up workin for long hours under extreme unhygienic condition. My parents thought that all our problems will be solved so they sent me along with him.”***

Ratan was one of the 11 trafficked children who rescued from a shoe making factory in Delhi. The youngest among the rescued was 7 years old and the eldest was 12 years.

“I used to work in the shoe-stitching factory for more than 12 hour without any proper food and money. I was exposed to extreme heat and harmful chemicals caused breathing difficulties to me. Our employer did not allow us to go outside,” said Ratan

The Law Enforcement Agencies acted on the complaint filed by BBA, rescued the children and the offenders were prosecuted. The **Child Welfare Committee handed over the custody of these children to Mukti Ashram of BBA till their repatriation.**

Follow Up

After repatriation of the children to their native villages, the BBA ensures the rehabilitation of these children through education as well as socio-economic support to their families. The follow-up of the children were carried out through home visit and seeking information under Right to Information Act. These follow-up activities collected status of their rehabilitation repatriation especially on access to statutory rehabilitation, security schemes and education.

In the year 2014-2015, follow-up conducted for 105 repatriated children

S. No.	Social Security Schemes	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Annapurna Yojna	33
2.	Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme	2
3.	National Health Insurance Scheme	20
4.	Statutory rehabilitation under bonded labour rehabilitation scheme	75



REHABILITATION

BBA runs two rehabilitation centres for survivors of trafficking and forced labour with the aim of supporting their social main-streaming through care and protection and education.

Mukti Ashram

Established in 1991, the Ashram is the only transit home in Delhi for care and protection of rescued child labourers. After the rescue BBA receives custody of the children on order of Child Welfare Committee¹ (CWC) for their care and protection in Mukti Ashram until their repatriation with parents or legal guardian. During their stay in Mukti Ashram, these children are provided with boarding and lodging facilities, medical, psychological and emotional support, food, learning facilities, recreational facilities and legal aid assistance. The duration of their stay depends on the completion of the legal formalities, range from 2-6 weeks.

In the year 2014-15, **380 children** rescued from Delhi and neighbouring areas were provided with care and protection in this centre. In total **361 children** were also repatriated from the ashram. The ashram ensured a child friendly environment to support the children to overcome the trauma they had undergone during child labour days.

Academic & Co Curricular Activities

The Ashram supports the children to learn Hindi, Mathematics etc. during their stay. A non-formal curriculum is developed for the children in the ashram as most of the children either had not attended the school or dropped out before completion of elementary education. The classes were an opportunity for the children to learn to write their name, learn counting numbers etc. Most of the children had their first taste of education in the ashram. . The children were also encouraged to continue education after repatriation.

National Days and religious festivals were celebrated in the ashram and children were taught about its significance. During celebrations, children performed various cultural activities.

Visitors and volunteers from various parts of the world came to the ashram frequently. These visits gave opportunities to the children to interact with people from different backgrounds and learn about other countries.

Members of CWC, Kingsway Camp, New Delhi also visited the ashram frequently to monitor its functioning.

1. The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is the statutory body for ensuring the rights and addressing the needs of the children in need of care and protection under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2007.

Mukti Ashram damaged in the thunderstorm

The incidence of thunder storm on 30th May 2014 in Delhi National Capital Region caused havoc on human life and the city's infrastructure.

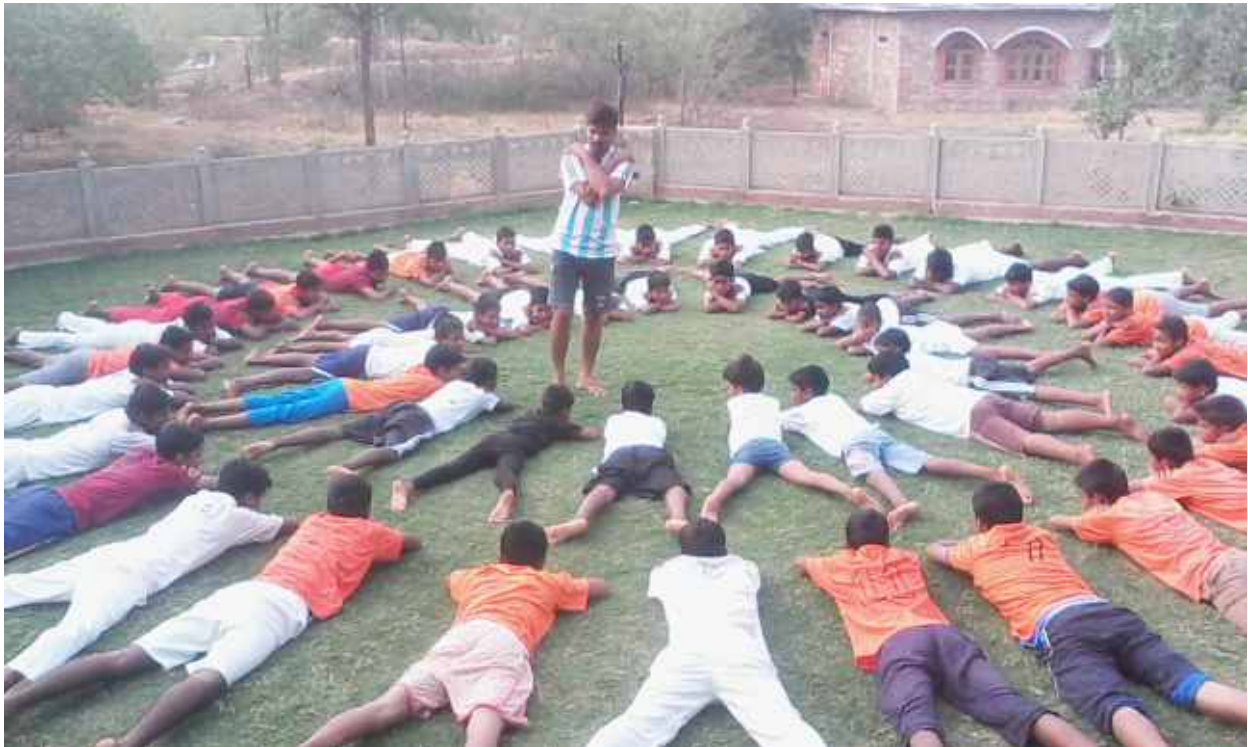
The storm took its toll on *Mukti Ashram*, caused substantial damages to buildings which brought the Ashram's routine functions to a halt. The four staff quarter and one main gate of the *Ashram* got completely damaged and required reconstruction. Other buildings such as, roofs of the community room, office rooms, documentation room and the store room were also badly damaged in the storm.

However, there was not any casualty to the 99 children who were staying at *Mukti Ashram* as the dormitory was not affected by the storm. All children were transferred to other children's homes in Delhi on order of CWC. Immediately after the storm, CWC members from North Delhi visited and inspected the degree of destruction in the *Ashram* and ordered to transfer children to other homes in Delhi. On the order of the CWC, the ashram was closed for three months to carry out repairing works. During these months, the ashram did not take custody of the children. The CWC members regularly visited the ashram to monitor the repairing work while it was going on.

The damages were partially repaired by August and CWC gave permission to start *Ashram* with a limited capacity of 30 children.



Bal Ashram



The long term rehabilitation centre of the BBA called Bal Ashram was established in 1998. The underlying objective of the Bal Ashram is to ensure rehabilitation and mainstreaming of the survivors of exploitation to the society through formal and non-formal education along with training on various vocational trades. It also tries to inculcate deep sense of child rights, social justice, gender equity, environmental concern and an understanding of India's rich cultural heritage among the children. Since its inception , Bal Ashram has ensured rehabilitation of more than 2200 rescued child labourers.

The Bal Ashram is also involved in the prevention of child rights violation in the nearby villages through the development of the village communities. It is closely engaged with the community people in the villages spread across Virat Nagar and Thanagazi blocks of Jaipur and Alwar districts of Rajasthan to protect the rights of the children. The ashram had created 150 model child friendly villages in these blocks through the Bal Mitra Gram (BMG) programme. The vocational training centre of the Bal Ashram, provides opportunities for skill development training to the girls and women from the BMGs.

The ashram also runs school for children from the Banjara Community in Nimdi and Bhangdoli village.

In the reporting period, the ashram had following achievements in its efforts to protect the children from exploitation.

1. Rehabilitation of Boys

The boys in the ashram received education, skill development training, social education, recreation, medical etc, as part of the rehabilitation assistance.

Education

Formal Education: The Ashram facilitated children to attend formal education in the Government school. These are the children, who had either attended the school before trafficked for child labour or have received non-formal education at the ashram during the initial period of their stay. The ashram enrolled children to the age appropriate learning and supported to excel in education. Most of the students who gave outstanding performance in academic and co-curricular activities in Government School, Virat Nagar were the children from the ashram.

Non Formal Education was provided to the children who had never been into school or dropped out before completion of the elementary education. The NFE was designed as a preparatory method for developing interest for education in the children and to mainstream them to the age appropriate formal education system. The curriculum also helped the older children (children above 14 years & receiving vocational training) to learn how to read and write. This was needed to educate these children to know and protect their rights and not to be exploited in the endeavors, which they would begin in the future.

Vocational Training was imparted to develop skill of the children in various trades to ensure employment opportunities after their repatriation. Under this programme, the centre provided training on various vocational trades for boys above the age of 14 years including Tailoring, Electric and Culinary. The vocational trainings were imparted in the selected area, which proved to be beneficial for the children, as they can find employment or can start own entrepreneurship in future.

Along with education, children were also provided with the classes on social, moral education and on becoming agents of change in their own villages after the repatriation.



2014 2015 Review:

Children received care and protection in the Bal Ashram	116
Children attended formal education	27
Non formal education	69
Children in vocational training	20

Other Activities

- **Sports competitions and training** on games like football were organised in the ashram.
- **Training on art and craft** and developing various items from used materials were also provided to the children.
- **National and religious festivals** were celebrated in the ashram and were taught about the significance of each days/festivals.
- **Visitors and Volunteers:** The Bal Ashram welcomed people from different parts of the world to stay there and interact with the children. These included visitors and volunteers who provided their services to support the growth and development of these children. These visits were a learning experience to the children as they got opportunities to know about different countries.
- **Training and Capacity building workshop:** Ms. Fiona McInnes Craig, Managing Director, Thresholds, Provides motivational training for success in career) United Kingdom, trained the children and the staff of the Bal Ashram. She guided the children on how to choose their education goal and how to achieve their aim. Ms. Fiona trained the staff to make long term vision on life, also took a session on building self-confidence.
- **Dental health camp** was organised to check the dental problems of the children and provided treatment.



2. Vocational Training for Girls

The Bal Ashram operates a vocational training centre for girls and women from neighbouring villages to ensure empowerment and economic independence. This centre provides vocational training, social and health education to the trainees. The vocational centre also act as social platform to raise voice against discriminatory practices like non-accessibility to education, child marriage and exploitation of girl children, child labour, child trafficking and gender discrimination.

The training was provided on stitching and tailoring and beautician course. In the previous year 84 girls received training in stitching and 50 girls in Beautician trade.



Mamta Bunkar, a 19 year old girl hails from Tevdi village in Viratnagar. Her father Rameshvar Verma is engaged in agricultural work while her mother Nathi Devi is a daily wages laborer. After completion of class XIIth, Mamta joined the training centre of the ashram. Mamta had learned basics of tailoring before she came to the centre. Hence, the three months training she received at the centre sharpened her skill in stitching and tailoring. Now, Mamta had begun tailoring work at home. In addition to this, she is also attending the computer classes and has learnt Ms Word, surfing net and Hindi-typing.

“I am earning INR 2000 to 3000 (\$ 33.33 -50) per month from the stitching work. I will continue with my education with this money and also help my mother in buying groceries and fruits. I never was able to earn this amount and now I can earn my living with my hard-work. I am grateful to Bal Ashram for conducting this training classes” - Mamta



THE ALPHABET

A APPLE अप्पल (अपल)	B BALL बॉल (बाल)	C CAT कैट (काल)	D DOG डॉग (दाल)
E EGG एग (अल)	F FISH फिश (फाल)	G GRAPE ग्राप (गाल)	H HORSE हॉर्स (हॉल)
I ICE आइस (अल)	J JEWEL ज्वेल (जाल)	K KITE काइट (काल)	L LION लॉयन (लॉल)
M MONEY मॉनी (माल)	N NAIL नाइल (नाल)	O ORANGE ऑरेंज (अल)	P PEACOCK पीकोक (पाल)
Q QUEEN क्वीन (काल)	R ROSE रॉस (राल)	S SHIP शीप (शल)	T TIGER टाइगर (तॉल)
U UMBRELLA अम्ब्रेला (अल)	V VAN वान (वाल)	W WATCH वाच (वाल)	X XMAS अक्स (अल)
Y YAK याक (याक)	Z ZEBRA ज़ेब्रा (ज़ेब्रा)		

3. Education for Banjara Community Children

True to its commitment for the education of all children, the Bal Ashram took initiatives to expand its reach to children from under privileged community. It runs three schools for the children belong to the Banjara Community. Banjaras are the nomadic tribal community, engaged in door to door selling of goods and articles. These people live in make shift tents in where they sell goods. The occupation and living condition made them to be remain illiterate throughout the life.



In recent years, groups of people from this community began to continue their stay in three villages near to the ashram. The findings on the illiteracy amongst these people led the ashram to open one school in Nimdi Village in 2012. The children who are attending this school are first generation learners. Moved on by the enthusiasm of the children and the parents, the ashram later opened schools in Bhangdoli and Bilwadi villages to accommodate more children to education.

The schools provided Non Formal education as the preparatory method. And the children who had shown improvement in learnings were enrolled into age appropriate education in a formal school. The ashram staff also engaged with the Government officials to facilitate a permanent settlement for the people. This would enable the children to continue the education.

Year 2014 2015

- In total, **109 children received education at these schools (Nimdi: 34, Bhangdoli: 44, Bilwadi: 31)**. Children also received lessons on health, hygiene, paintings, drawings, social education environment conservation etc.,.
- A “sapling palpitation” drive was also done in the villages under the leadership of the children.
- BBA installed a hand pump near to the Nimdi village school to solve the issue of drinking water in the village.

Celebration of Nobel Peace Prize 2014

The children in the Mukti Ashram and the Bal Ashram celebrated the Nobel Peace Prize to its funder joyously.

In Mukti Ashram, the children along with staff in the ashram celebrated the years' Nobel Peace Prize to Mr. Kailash Satyarthi. The celebration held soon after the announcement of the award as well as on the day of conferring the award.

Apart from the celebration, the ashram visited by national and international media personnel, representatives of UN agencies, NGOs, well-wishers, government officials and interacted with the children. Some of the significant visitors were Director, United Nation's Education, Science and Cultural Organisation, Ambassadors of various Embassies, and members of Nobel Committee etc.,.

In Bal Ashram children and staff celebrated the greatest acknowledgement to its founder with heartfelt enthusiasm and proud. The Member of Lower Assembly (MLA) Mr. Phoolchand Bhinda and Tehsildar and Nayab Tehsildar and the community people also participated in the celebration along with the children and Mr. Satyarthi.

In December the ashram children were invited by officials from the Norwegian Embassy to attend the function organized by them on the day Mr Kailash Satyarthi was receiving the Nobel Peace Prize.. The 22 children, who attended the function performed cultural activities and received gift from the Norwegian Ambassador.

On the day of return of Mr. Satyarthi (13th December), children received him at Delhi airport with garlands and tilaks (The red powder used in *tika* during a holy ceremony). On 14th December the children accompanied Mr. Satyarthi to the Rajghat (memorial to Mahatma Gandhi), where Mr. Satyarthi paid tribute to the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

Similarly the celebrations were held in the three schools for the Banjara community and Bal Mitra Grams.



Bal Mitra Gram (Child Friendly Village)

The Bal Mitra Gram (BMG) is the unique intervention model to create model child friendly villages. The BMG programme aims at addressing the pressing issues of child rights violation at village level which is also a source of child labour and trafficking. This is a child centred development model to ensure the protection of child rights and holistic development of the village communities. Through this programme, children were supported to develop the leadership skill to act as



the agent of change in their village. It also ensures to enhance the knowledge of the people on child rights, change their attitude towards violation of child rights and develop new sets of practices to address them.

A village became a model child friendly village when:

- All children are withdrawn from work
- All children are admitted into and retained in school
- *Bal Panchayat* (Children's council) formed and is recognised by the village *panchayat*
- Group of village stakeholders (women group, youth group, and BMG advisory committee) formed and strengthened.

2014-2015 Review

- BBA worked in **74 villages from Jharkhand (42) Rajasthan (12) and Karnataka (10) in 2014-2015.**
- **Education support to children:**
 - 10 children withdrawn from work
 - 111 children enrolled and retained into age appropriate education
 - 38 children received scholarship
 - Increased retention rate: In the years between 2012-2014, total 2183 children were enrolled into school in Jharkhand and Karnataka. The BMG team along with the village stakeholders (*Bal Panchayat* and other group members) followed up with these children and their families to

ensure their retention in education. The 24 children (out of the 2183) who were found to be irregular were also supported to continue the education. Now these children are also attending the school regularly.

- In Karnataka, the *Bal Panchayat's* intervention addressed absenteeism of school teachers.
- **Village/ School Infrastructure developed**
 - 10 Hand Pumps Installed (3 in schools and 7 in Village) and 17 repaired in village.
 - 1 well repaired in villages
 - 11 toilets constructed in schools (1) and villages (10)
 - 1 water tank repaired
- **Access to Social Security Schemes:**
 - 10 people received Job cards under National Employment Security Schemes.
 - 13 households were registered under national health insurance scheme
 - 25 people supported to open bank accounts.
 - Voter's identity card for 13 people.

Bal Panchayat (Children's Council)

The most essential part of the BMG programme is the grass-roots level democratic body of the children called the *Bal Panchayat* (Children's Council). The *Bal Panchayat* members are the key torch bears of the actions towards child rights protection and the village development. Its intervention had led to retention of children in school, improvement in the quality of education and village infrastructure. The group was also able to promote gender equality and education of girl children in the villages.



Children Called For Their Rights: Quality Education

In September 2014, on the occasion of the Teacher Day, the Prime Minister of India exhorted for improving the quality of education and school infrastructures. He emphasised the need of quality education and qualified teachers along with other facilities in schools.

Taking cue from his speech, on the event of International Literacy Day on 8th September, the members of the *Bal Panchayat* organised an education awareness campaign across the mica belts of Koderma and Girdhi districts of Jharkhand.

The campaign aimed at generating awareness on the situation education at schools in these districts. The campaigners highlighted the need of trained teachers in the Government Schools. BBA's experience and the published reports demonstrate that there is an acute shortage of more than 25000 trained school teachers in Jharkhand.



The Right to Education Act commits the teacher to pupil ratio in schools as 35:1 at the primary level and 30:1 at the upper primary level. However, as per the District Information on School Education (DISE) report, the status of Jharkhand is rather dismal. The teacher pupil ratio in schools here at the primary level and upper primary level is 43:1. Furthermore, only 36.09% teachers in schools are trained.

A memorandum, signed by over 3500 children and parents was handed over to the District Collector (DC) which demanded for:

- (a) improving teachers - student ratio
- (b) ensuring teachers' regular attendance in the schools
- (c) ensuring sanitation facilities, toilets and clean drinking water
- (d) access to education for all

In addition to the memorandum, the BBA had also written to the Jharkhand State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to ensure educational improvement across the state. The campaign and the demand of the children were gained momentum as it was widely covered by the media.

The outcome of the campaign was far reaching. The District Collector (DC) called for an immediate meeting of District Education Officers (DEO) and ordered to address all the issues. The order included construction of toilets and drinking water facilities under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. Appointment of teachers, quality of Mid Day Meals etc, was also asked to be addressed soon.

The tenacious BMG stakeholders did not give up the effort with the campaign and the following order by DC. The team continued the follow-up to ensure action on its demand. And the results were:

- In February 2015, Ms. Rita Yadav, the Minister of Human Resource Development met the members of the *Bal Panchayat*. The minister promised to complete the appointment by August 2015. The process of the recruitment had started from April 2015.
- The minister also assured to improve the quality of the Mid Day Meal in schools. As part of providing protein supplements to the children, the schools had started to serve egg as part of Mid Day Meal once in a week.
- Toilets were constructed in the schools in the villages near to the child friendly villages.
- Initiatives began to improve the drinking water facilities in the schools.

Mahila Mandal and Yuva Mandal (Women Group and Youths Group)

The BMG programme focuses on development of the villages and the empowerment of its people. Hence the programme had established and strengthened youth and women group as grass-roots level governing bodies. The members of these groups engaged with the Village Panchayat, Block and District authorities to solve the issues



related to the villages' development and child rights protection. It also involved in sensitisation of the community members on child rights, gender equality, socio-economic schemes for the village and individual development etc.

From Home makers to Change makers

The women power in the Sirsiyatand was the crucial element in addressing the drinking water issue in their village. The village has four hand pumps out of which only two were functional. One of the functional hand-pumps was installed by BBA. The two functional hand pumps were not enough to meet the need of 86 households with a population of 650 people. And the women were worst affected by the problem.

In October, the group members called for meeting with the other women from the village. As the meeting decided, the group members approached the Village Panchayat raised their concern. The panchayat members assured to solve the issue soon. However, nothing happened even after two months.

Agitated by the false promise of the Panchayat members who are responsible for the village development, they decided to take the action further. They called for a joint meeting of men and women from the village. The participants gave written complaint to the Panchayat and demanded for a swift action up on the issue.

Moved by the reactions of the villagers, the panchayat acted immediately and forwarded the application to the Public Health Engineering Department. In the first week of January 2015, a hand-pump was installed in the village by the Public Health Engineering Department.

This was the remarkable example of the changes in the role of women from homemakers to leaders. In the rural village of India, women are widely considered only responsible for performing house chores and up-bringing of the children.

When BBA began its intervention in the village, women were the passive participants. However, regular awareness generation and capacity building programmes helped the villagers to understand their rights and appropriate process to access them. In this context, the fact was, the women of this village took the initiative and inspired the men in the village to join them to address the issue together.

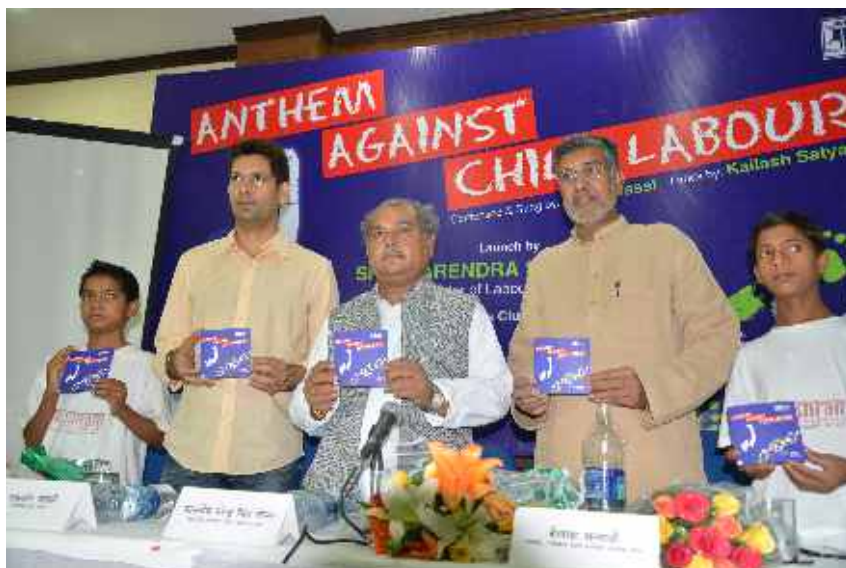


CAMPAIGNS

Between April 2014 and March 2015, large campaigns were not organised. The campaign activities were planned for intervention towards the end of the year; however, it could not take place due to the engagement of the staff after the announcement the Nobel Peace Prize 2014 to Kailash Satyarthi. BBA launched the first ever Anthem against Child Labour in June 2014 on the eve of World Day against Child Labour. BBA also supported the End Child Slavery Week campaign in India. Its efforts for protection of child rights appeared in several national and international dailies between April 2014 and March 2015.

(a) Launch of First Ever Anthem Against Child Labour

Commemorating the World Day Against Child Labour, the first ever 'Anthem Against Child Labour'² was launched on 12th June by the then Union Minister of Labour & Employment, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar in an event hosted by BBA at the Press Club of India, New Delhi.



Speaking on the occasion, Narendra Singh Tomar said, "This government is totally committed for the total

elimination of child labour from India, and it is going to do everything that is possible whether it is through making new laws or enforcing the existing laws, or changing the perceptions of the society, This government which has been elected with a clear mandate has already shown tremendous commitment to the elimination of poverty and this elimination of poverty is going to contribute to elimination of child labour. However, those exploiting these children must also be punished, and they must be punished with a legal deterrent. History has witnessed that former child labourers who have been rescued have gone on to do tremendous things for society. In India if we have to create a better future for our children, we have to protect all children".

The lyrics of the anthem were written by Mr. Satyarthi during the historic Global March in 1998. It has been composed and sung by celebrated singer Jasbir Jassi who shares a close association with BBA.

Children from *Bal Ashram* also took part in the event of launch of the anthem. The Minister interacted with the children and celebrated his birthday with them.

². <http://www.bba.org.in/?q=content/first-ever-anthem-against-child-labour-launched>

(b) End Child Slavery Week

The End Child Slavery Week (ECSW) was organised as response to the failure of the international community to reduce the instances of child slavery in the world since 2005. The ECSW, 2014 campaign's overarching goal was to appeal to the UN Secretary General through a public petition aimed towards inclusion of abolition of child slavery in the UN post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. In India, BBA supported the ECSW through Candle Light Vigil and signature campaign in November. The campaign activities were organised in Delhi as well as in Child Friendly Villages in Jharkhand, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The campaign launched in Delhi on 22nd November with a candle light vigil which witnessed schools and college students, children from various schools in Delhi, former child labourers, NGOs, officials from labour department, teachers, BBA activists, volunteers and well-wishers of BBA. Simultaneously child friendly villages organised candle light vigil in, Jaipur in Rajasthan, Koderma and Tisri in Jharkhand and Chamraj Nagar in Karnataka.

More than 16000 people including children took part in the event and demanded for amendment into the UN Sustainable Development Goals, for inclusion of “abolition of child slavery”.



PUBLICATIONS

(a) The Boy Who Marched Against All Odds: Former Child Labourer Turned Author

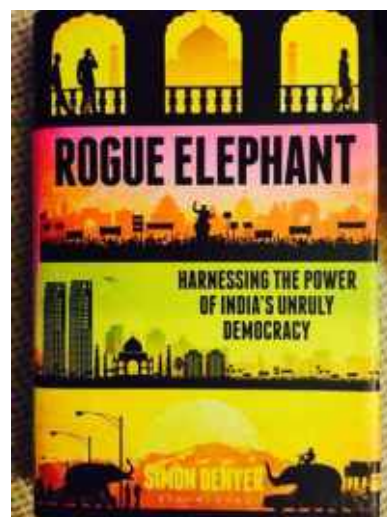
From the street of Kathmandu,³ is the autobiography of a former child labourer, Basu Rai who has been closely associated with BBA since its Global March in 1998. Being an orphan, Basu engaged in child labour during his early years of life and was rescued by an NGO working in Nepal. When the BBA organised its historic Global March in 1998, Basu was amongst the other children who were selected to take part in the March. Since then he had continued his association with the BBA



and became an integral part of its activities. This book has been published by Vitasta Publishing Pvt Ltd. The veteran social activist and former Director General of Police Dr. Kiran Bedi launched the book. There was a panel discussion on 'Child Protection in India – The Way Ahead', followed the book launch.

(b) Hell is for Children

Mr. Simon Denyer's (the Bureau Chief of the Washington Post in Beijing) book, *Rogue Elephant* drew pictures of the country's most worrisome issues (gender based violence, education, corruption, etc.) and the emerging figures and activist with a deep desire for change from the existing systems of exploitation and violence. The last chapter of the book "Hell is for Children" is about BBA's intervention towards eliminating child labour and trafficking through interventions like raid and rescue operations, legal interventions, and policy advocacy. The chapter has also highlighted some of BBA's accomplishments, leading to policy changes and enforcement of laws towards the protection of women and children. The book had covered well known political leaders of the country like Manmohan Singh (former Prime Minister of the country) Mr. Narendra Modi (Prime Minister of India) Mr. Ashok Khemka (A senior Indian Administrative Service Official in Haryana, well known for his fight against corruption) etc.



3. "<http://bba.org.in/?q=content/%E2%80%98-boy-who-marched-against-all-odds%E2%80%99>

RESEARCH AND POLICY WORK

Research

(a) Relation between Child Labour And Out of School Children In India

The study aimed at establishing relationship between child labour and out of school children with help of statistical analysis of information available with District Information on School Education (DISE) and the Census of India 2011. The study brought out the number of children not enrolled into school by comparing the information available with the Census record on total number of children between the age of 6-14 years with the data from DISE on children in primary and upper primary education.



Children not in School

= (Total number of child population 6-14 years– Total Number of children enrolled in schools in primary and upper-primary schools)

= (233,583,108⁴ – 199,710,349⁵)

= 33,872,759

Similarly, the numbers of child labourers in the country, derived from the data provided by the Census 2011 were:

Total child labourers in India (as per Census 2011)

Main workers: 4,353,247 ... (a)

Marginal workers: 5,775,416 ... (b)

Seeking work: 1,592,061 ... (c)

Adding (a) (b) and (c) we get total number of children who are economically active

= 11,720,724

With this new figure of child labourers the proportion of out of school children and child labour would be:

Proportion of Out of school children and total child labourers in India

Total number of child labourers = 11.7⁶ and

Total number of Out of School Children = 33.9 million⁷

One third of out of school children are employed as child labourers.

A detailed report on the study is published in the BBA website

(http://bba.org.in/sites/default/files/In_School_and_working_children.pdf).

4. Census of India (2011), Office of Registrar General India

5. Flash Statistics (2012-13), Elementary Education In India A Progress towards UEE, DISE, NUEPA

6. Census of India (2011): Table B (1) Economic Table, Main and Marginal workers

7. Ministry of Human Resource And Development (2011) Unstarred question no 1498, Rajya Sabha.

(b) Young Brides: Study of Women in Child Marriage in Delhi And Assessment of Government Initiative

During the course of developing "Child Labour Free Hub" in Khanpur locality of South Delhi, BBA came across instances of child marriage. In order to investigate the gravity of this issue, BBA commissioned a study on child marriages in Delhi. The research is carried out in three districts of Delhi with the focus on exploring the causes and consequences of child marriage, extent of legal awareness amongst the women in child marriage, efficacy of existing laws and awareness of government programmes as preventive tool.

The research was carried out through preparing case studies of **29** women who had child marriage. These women were selected from Khanpur in South district, Fatehpur Beri in South West district and New Usmanpur in North East district where BBA was working with the local communities.

Apart from the case studies, the research also tried to explore awareness among government officials on child marriage and initiatives undertaken by the government to eliminate child marriages under The Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006. This was done through Right To Information (RTI) application with District Magistrates (DM) of 9 districts of Delhi. The reply to the application revealed that, only one case of child marriage was registered in three years (2011, 2012 and 2013) in Delhi.

The study also covered information collected from the teachers and principle from one government school each from Usmanpur and Khanpur and the Head nurse of gynaecology (Obstetrics) department in the government hospital in Usmanpur and in the private hospital in Khanpur.

Major Findings of the interview with women in child marriage were

- 83% were married by between the age of 14-17 years
- 23% became mother when they reach the range of 14-17 age group
- 34% did not attend school and 28% studied only up-to elementary level
- In 66% of child marriage cases parents are contracting parties
- 45% experienced violence at home by their in-laws, husbands or both
- 90% knew about their child marriage beforehand
- 31% were not asked about their opinion on getting married
- 34% found poverty being major reason for their marriage followed by common cultural practice (21%)
- 72% did not know any law prohibiting child marriage
- 68% did not know about any government initiative for the welfare of victims of child marriage
- 31% aspire to give quality education to their children.

(c) Assessing Sustainability and Effectiveness of Government's Rehabilitation Initiatives for Trafficked Child Labourers in Bihar

BBA attempted to draw the picture of the rehabilitation of the rescued bonded child labourers through the Government's support.

BBA commissioned another research on “Assessing Sustainability and Effectiveness of Government's Rehabilitation Initiatives for Trafficked Child Labourers in Bihar”. This study sought to bring fore the behaviour of State mechanism in the rehabilitation process of rescued children from bonded labour. The research was devised on the realization of, the importance of welfare mechanisms for survivors after the rescue from exploitation, and to which, the government is solely responsible. The research was carried out through Delhi School of Social Work, University of Delhi. The target group of the study was the rescued survivors of child trafficking and bonded labour. The children to be interviewed for the study were selected on the basis of :

- Who have received rehabilitation benefits as a result of receiving release certificates,
- Who have only received release certificates,
- Who have not benefited from the statutory rehabilitation programme after their rescue

The assessment was carried out through multiple methods including case study method, semi structured interviews of children, their parents, relevant government departments and other stakeholders, observations and review of secondary data in the form of replies of Right To Information application filed by BBA. Apart from these, all the relevant schemes available to rescued bonded labour was compiled and assessed in terms of their suitability and implementation level amongst the beneficiaries.

The research was conducted in Sitamarhi and Kishanganj districts of Bihar. The research team interviewed 94 rescued child labourers from these two districts. The major findings of the research on the rehabilitation of the children were:

- It was informed by 53.20% children that they received release certificate. However, 35.10% children have not received release certificate and they do not know reason for the same.
- Compensation money/rehabilitation package has not received by 50% of the rescued children.
- 50% children did not have bank accounts in their name. It was informed that most of the accounts were opened in past three years. The money was transferred to their accounts during 2010 to 2013 only, largely in 2013.
- 66.67% children reported delay in getting money. The rehabilitation money was used for different purposes like buying animal, construction/repair of house, daughter's marriage and also giving back to contractor/ who provided them employment.
- In 23.81% cases cut/convenience money was paid to officials authorized to release money. Time taken in disbursement of compensation/rehabilitation money varied from 6 months to 36 months.
- In 21.28% cases rescued children did not joined school after rehabilitation due to poor economic condition of their families. 60.29% of those children who joined school have already dropped out.

Policy Work

(a) Amendment into Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000

BBA received invitation from the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) for suggestions on the proposal for revisions to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. BBA conducted a detailed review of the Act and the suggested changes with rationale were submitted to the MWCD in August 2014. All these suggestions were incorporated into the amended Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014.

Some of the major suggestions submitted by BBA were:

- Expand definition of “child in need of care and protection” to include *children vulnerable to child marriage, child trafficking, missing child and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or drug trafficking.*
- Enhancement of punishments and fines for offences against a child
- Ensuring availability of legal support through free legal aid.
- Detailing of functionality and accountability of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs).
- Time bound enquiry and summary procedure
- Children's Court will ensure an individual care plan for rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with Law.
- Child Adoption Agencies both at Centre as well as State level has been transformed into a legal body and proposed to make an authority.
- Convergence of all institutions in the Act with Track Child
- Court procedure: including time-bound trial and protection of witness
- District Magistrate (DM) not to chair Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and as he is already the head of District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) so this might be a conflict of interest.
- Specific provisions for monitoring the Act –1) District Magistrate to oversee the functioning of CWC, and 2) National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to oversee the implementation of this Act.
- Provision for alternative means of protection and punishment like creation of 'Open Shelter'.

(b) Bill on Placement Agency Regulation in Delhi

The Government of Delhi developed The Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2014' as per Delhi High Court Judgement in 2011 in a BBA case. BBA gave its suggestions for changes into the bill to the office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi. In September, the Lieutenant Governor had passed an Executive Order on Regulation of Placement Agencies in Delhi.

(c) Position Paper on Urban Deprived Children and their access to education

BBA developed a position paper on 'Access to Education for Urban Deprived Children'. The paper was shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development as a response to their consultation on 'Urban Deprived Children' in June.

LEGAL INTERVENTION

BBA seeks intervention of court of law on several matters related to protection of child rights and enforcement of laws towards protection of child rights. Some of the significant legal intervention and its outcomes are:

The Supreme Court of India

On Missing Children: BBA's Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court of India (SCI) on missing children had been heard regularly. The court has asked the Chief Secretaries from every state of the country to file a status report on implementation of the court's order in May 2013. The Court in its order in May 2013, directed the State Governments to mandatory recording of First Information Reports (FIRs) with regards to missing children and investigate them and directed formation of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) in the different States in a BBA case. The court was regularly examining the status report filed by the states on the actions taken up on its order. As its response to the significant issues of human rights violation, the Court in December constituted a “**Social Justice Bench**” to deliver speedy access to constitutional rights particularly relating to women and children. The bench will also deal exclusively with social matters relating to food and medical assistance. It will take up both pending matters as well as new issues in order to secure social justice and the ideals of the Indian Constitution.

The High Court of Delhi

On Child Labour: BBA's PIL with the High Court of Delhi on Child Labour had been disposed of with final order from the court. The PIL was filed in 2005 (W.P (CRL) No. 2069/2005). The case was on regular hearing, since it was filed. On the order of the court; Delhi Action Plan for Total Abolition of Child Labour” came to exist in 2009.

In 2013, BBA approached the court on implementation of the action plan and the court asked the Delhi Government to file the status report. According to the status report between July 2009 and June 2013;

- There were 1450 rescue operations in Delhi.
- In these operations, 3734 children were rescued (3429 children were rescued on BBA's complaints).
- In total, the Government recovered INR. 11,799,360 (USD 181,529)) as fine from employers for 590 children.
- In addition, again on the Hon'ble Court's directions, INR 3,513,715 (USD 54,056) as back-wages were realised from employers.
- The Government launched prosecutions in 1450 cases.

On the basis of this status report, it became clear that out of the total of 3734 children rescued in Delhi between 16th July 2009 and June 2013, 3429 children or almost 92% of the children were rescued on complaints filed by BBA.

In 2014, the court directed the BBA to develop a constructive proposal to overcome the hurdles in implementation of the action plan. In December, the court accepted the suggestion given by BBA. In the comprehensive and final judgement, the court came up with following directions;

All enforcement agencies should understand Child Labour as meaning ;

“The system of employing or engaging a child to provide labour or service to any person, for any payment or benefit, paid to the child or to any other person exercising control over the said child”.

Constitution of a Steering Committee on Child Labour at the State level headed by the Divisional Commissioner, to ensure compliance of all laws and Court directions;

action on complaints of a child labour within 24 hours of the receipt of the complaint and latest within three days if number of child labour are above 100;

conducting at least 20 large scale child rescue operations per month and laying down a target of rescuing at least 500 children in a month;

the police, while registering FIR in a case of child labour should also invoke Sections 370, 370A of the IPC, Sections 23 and 26 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Sections 3 and 14 of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Section 16 of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and on rescue of girl children, if any sexual exploitation is found, appropriate provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

laying down a target of completing investigation within 45 days The Investigation Officer should forward the cases of child labour to the appropriate authorities / department for recovery of due back wages, compensation for victims and if applicable, compensation under section 357A Cr.P.C.

On Placement Agency

BBA approached the Delhi High Court through Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in 2011 seeking its intervention to regulate the placement agencies in Delhi which are involved in trafficking of girls and women from various parts of the country. In 2012 the Delhi Government drafted Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012 on the direction from the court to tackle issues of trafficking and exploitation through the placement agencies. BBA submitted its suggestions on the proposed bill to the court and followed up the case regularly. In 2013, the court directed Government to issue an executive order on regulation of placement agencies in the absence of a comprehensive bill. BBA gave its suggestions for changes into the proposed bill to the office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi. In September 2014, the Lieutenant Governor had passed an Executive Order on Regulation of Placement Agencies in Delhi.

Lower Courts in Delhi

BBA assisted survivors of trafficking and child labour in **90** cases in lower courts in Delhi for their rehabilitation, recovery of back wages and prosecution of traffickers/employers through providing legal representation in various lower courts in Delhi.

SENSITISATION, TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

BBA's expertise and knowledge in the protection of child rights had been widely accepted and acknowledged over the years. Therefore, it has gained the recognition as a subject matter expert on

BBA was the regular subject expert for sensitisation sessions for judicial colloquium and training and capacity building workshops for LEAs, NGOs and representatives of civil society organisations. These sessions were focused to enhance awareness and sensitivity towards child labour and trafficking as well as its prevention through enforcement of laws.

In the previous year, more than 1200 judges, public prosecutors, police officers, labour inspectors, Welfare officers of Police stations officials from education department were sensitised through 15 training and capacity building session.



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)
BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st March ,2015

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT(Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Capital Fund (As Per Annexure-A)	346,29,310.84	Fixed Assets (As Per Annexure-E)	300,72,641.21
Award Fund & Prizes	1,00,000.00	Loans & Advances (As Per Annexure-F)	2,36,826.00
Programme Balances (As Per Annexure-C)	339,14,253.58	Tax Deducted at Sources (As Per Annexure-G)	4,72,021.00
		Security Deposits (As Per Annexure-H)	1,81,482.00
Current Liabilities (As Per Annexure-D)	3,60,107.00	Cash & Bank Balances (As Per Annexure-I)	378,32,715.21
		Investments (As Per Annexure-J)	2,07,986.00
Total	690,03,671.42	Total	690,03,671.42

For Association for Voluntary Action

In terms of our separate Audit report of even date

Ramesh Gupta
President

R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08-09-2015



ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT(Rs.)	INCOME	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Grant recurring Expenditure-Foreign (As Per Annexure-C)	319,54,576.58	Grant Received -Foreign (As Per Annexure-C)	384,52,601.45
Recurring Expenditure-Local (As Per Annexure-C)	1,75,618.35	Interest Income-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	13,62,849.00
Depreciation	18,34,253.23	Interest on Award Money-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	1,75,928.00
Loss on Sale of Assets	24,797.12	Donation Received- Local (As Per Annexure-C)	139,16,408.50
Excess of Income Over Expenditure (As Per Annexure-B)	202,57,960.67	Interest Income-LC	2,66,497.00
		Misc Receipts-FC	44,608.00
		Misc Receipts-LC	28,314.00
Total	542,47,205.95	Total	542,47,205.95

For Association for Voluntary Action

In terms of our separate Audit report of even da


Ramesh Gupta
President


R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08-09-2015



For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants


Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)

ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
L-6 KALKAJI NEW DELHI
(Consolidated)
RECEIPT & PAYMENT A/C FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2015

Receipts	AMOUNT(Rs.)	Payments	AMOUNT(Rs.)
Opening balance			
Cash	78,975.35	Grant Recurring Expenditure	319,54,576.58
Bank balances	160,09,063.84	Purchase of Fixed Assets- Foreign	6,70,252.00
Grant received (As Per Annexure-C)	384,52,601.45	Recurring exp.- Local	1,75,618.35
Donation Recd- Local (As Per Annexure-C)	139,16,408.50	Investments-Local	16,796.00
Interest Income-FC (As Per Annexure-C)	13,62,849.00	Tax Deducted at Source-FC	1,34,088.00
Interest Income-LC (As Per Annexure-C)	2,66,497.00	Tax Deducted at Source-LC	21,791.00
Security Deposits Recovered	1,90,700.00	Security Deposits-FC	40,000.00
Misc Receipts-FC	44,608.00		
Misc. Receipts-LC	28,314.00		
Interest on Award Money (As Per Annexure-C)	1,75,928.00	Closing balance	
Loans & Advance Recovered-FC	13,331.00	Cash in hand	1,01,520.35
Current Liabilities	561.00	Bank balances (As per annexure-l)	377,31,194.86
Sale of Assets	3,06,000.00		
Total	708,45,837.14	Total	708,45,837.14

For Association for Voluntary Action

Ramesh Gupta
President

R.S. Chaurasia
General Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08-09-2015

In terms of our separate Audit report of even date

For Anil S. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Anil Kumar Gupta
FCA (Prop.)









**Bachpan
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