



**Bachpan  
Bachao \*  
Andolan**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**APRIL 2012- MARCH 2013**

An Initiative of Association for Voluntary Action (AVA)

# INTRODUCTION

*Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA)* is India's pioneering child rights organisation working towards the elimination of all forms of exploitation against children and for free and compulsory education of all children. Formed in 1980, BBA envisions an empowered child friendly society, where children are protected, treated with dignity and advocate for their rights. Towards this end BBA has developed an exhaustive approaches for the rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked children and access of legal aid to survivors, promoting child rights in villages prone to child labour and trafficking, campaigns on child rights for awareness generation and for policy change through legal intervention and advocacy. Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) is the legal entity managing the core activities of BBA.

Since its inception in 1980, BBA has rescued up to 81545 child/bonded labourers, generated global awareness on child labour through its physical marches at the international, national and regional level. It also transformed 356 villages into *Bal Mitra Grams* (BMGs), rehabilitated over 6000 rescued child/bonded labourers in its three rehabilitation centres since 2005 and affected major policy changes through campaigns, advocacy and judicial interventions. BBA has traced and shaped the history of child labour movement not just in India but also across the world.

BBA could be credited for its accomplishment in bringing about changes in the concept of child labour and trafficking. BBA has been pioneer in initiating and spreading movement against child labour and trafficking for forced labour across the country. Recently the proposed amendments to child labour law and incorporation of trafficking to Indian Penal Code (IPC) for the first time, are outcomes of tireless efforts of BBA toward its commitment for eliminating child labour and trafficking for forced labour from the country.

## **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>  |   |
|           | Child labourers Identified   | 4936  |
|           | Complaints filed   | 72  |
|           | Total number of raids  | 72  |
|           | Child labourers rescued  | 976   |
|           | Prosecution of employers   | 63 First Information Reports (FIRs) were registered |
|           | Traffickers/Employers arrested   | 109   |
|           | Establishments sealed  | 71  |
|           | Release Certificates issued  | 343   |
|           | Release Certificates in process  | 361   |
|           | Rehabilitation amount due  | INR 6,860,000 (EUR96,262)                           |
|           | Child labour fine collected  | INR 1,320,000 (EUR 18,883)                          |
|           | Back wages collected from employers  | INR1,825,928 (EUR 26,123)                           |
|           | Number of children withdrawn and enrolled in school ( <i>School Bharo Abhiyaan</i> [Lets Go to School campaign]) | 561   |
|           | Children received care and protection in <i>Mukti Ashram</i>   | 504   |
|           | Children repatriated from <i>Mukti Ashram</i>  | 523   |
|           | Number of children in <i>Bal Ashram</i>  | 80  |
|           | Girls/ women rescued from placement agencies   | 8 (1 above 18 years)                                |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>CAMPAIGNS</b>   |   |
|           | <b>Child Labour Free India Campaign</b>  |   |
|           | <b>MCD Election Campaign</b>   |   |
|           | Participation of children in drafting a petition against trafficking and child labour                            | 55 children   |
|           | election candidates signed petition to make Delhi child labour free  | 103 candidates                                      |
|           | Direct reach through sensitisation activities  | approx. 4000 people                                 |

| S No: | Activities  | Achievements  |
|-------|---|---|
|       | <b>Reaching out to Policy Makers, Stakeholders and General Public</b><br>Letters campaign | Letters sent to 700 Members of Parliament demanding a complete ban on child labour below the age of 14 years; letters written to the Prime Minister of India, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leaders of major political parties |
|       | Pledge against child labour and child trafficking   | 65 Members of Parliament signed a pledge to make India child labour free  |
|       | Indirect reach through sensitisation activities   | more than 1 million people reached through electronic media and other communication means   |
|       | <b>National Consultation</b>  | Brought together more than 100 participants from civil society organisations and other stakeholders   |
|       | Bangalore March for the Right to Education  | Directly reached approximately 25,000 people  |
|       | Campaign Against Child Labour and Trafficking in Assam                                    | Reached (directly and indirectly) approximately 500,000 people  |
|       | Anti-trafficking/Child Labour Campaign (Mukti Caravan)                                    | Approximately 131,719 people reached through 396 performances   |
|       | Anti-Child Labour Campaign in Jharkhand   | Directly reached approximately 1,200 people   |
|       | Delhi March Against Child Labour  | Approximately 10,000 pamphlets distributed  |

| S No:                  | Activities            | Achievements  |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <b>3. Legal Action</b> |                       |   |
|                        | Government of India   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government of India announced its intention to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and ensure total ban on child labour, following BBA's Campaign. Amended law was introduced in the Parliament in December 2012.</li> <li>2. Parliament of India passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2013 in March 2013.</li> </ol>  |
|                        | Delhi Government      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delhi Government submitted a draft of Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012 before the High Court of Delhi to regulate placement agencies and prevent trafficking of minor girls and women in the garb of domestic work. BBA filed its comments on the bill in Delhi High Court, in October 2012.</li> </ol>   |
|                        | Supreme Court         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, in April 2012</li> <li>2. The Supreme Court directed the State Governments for mandatory recording of First Information Report (FIR) with regard to missing children and investigate them and directed formation of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) in the different States in January 2013.</li> </ol> |
|                        | Delhi High Court      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delhi High Court directed the Labour Department to recover back-wages, based on minimum wages, from employers employing children, timely repatriation of children and seal establishments in May 2012.</li> <li>2. Delhi High Court directed the Delhi government to formulate a law to regulate and register placement agencies to prevent trafficking of girls for domestic labour in May 2012.</li> </ol>                                    |
|                        | Lower courts in Delhi | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BBA appeared in several cases pertaining to prosecution of employers/traffickers arrested after a raid or to ensure rehabilitation of rescued child labourers</li> </ol>  |

| S No:                                 | Activities  | Achievements  |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 4.                                    | <b>Research and Knowledge Management</b>                                |   |
|                                       | <b>Research</b>   |   |
|                                       | Research on the garment sector in India                                 | Assessment of impact of BBA's Victims' Assistance programme on garment manufacturing units employing child labour in their supply chain in three districts of Delhi   |
|                                       | Research on Knowledge-Attitude-Practice on child labour in rural Bihar. | The study wants to explore how and what people in selected villages think about child labour and what do they do about it? The research was carried out in two phases in 10 districts of Bihar.   |
|                                       | Dipstick Random Survey of implementation of RTE Act                     | A survey was carried out in villages from Araria and Katihar districts of Bihar to know the current status of the implementation of the Right To Education Act (RTE), <i>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</i> (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes.  |
| <b>Database: Knowledge Management</b> |   |   |
|                                       | Victims' Assistance   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Database software is upgraded to Access Version 2010.</li> <li>2.Incorporated facility to transport data stored in database to excel sheet saving quality time of query and preparation of reports. This helps to generate various reports from same output in excel sheet</li> <li>3. Follow up has now been clearly defined as a three step activity with its associated forms. Database was updated to capture the most recent information on children followed up. This facilitates time saving in answering the information on particular follow-up.</li> </ol> |
|                                       | Missing children  | 1.INCMEC website primary design made and floated. The website includes a database on missing children.  |
|                                       | Child Friendly Villages   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.A database for capturing data from Child Friendly Villages was implemented after field testing</li> <li>2. Household module was conceptualised, designed and implemented. Almost 7000 household members, from 1300 households in Jharkhand, have been entered to the database till now.</li> </ol>   |

| S No: | Activities                                     | Achievements   |
|-------|--|--|
| 5.    | <b>Training and Capacity Building Research</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regular training of Central Bureau of Investigation officers</li> <li>2. Training of police officers in eight states of India</li> <li>3. Sensitisation workshop for judicial colloquium across India</li> <li>4. Training for the heads of Anti-Human Trafficking Units of India and Nepal</li> <li>5. One training session for police officials from African countries on investigations of human trafficking cases and investigations of economic offences and their relationship with human trafficking</li> <li>6. One training session on Combating Human Trafficking in SAARC Training of Trainers (TOTs) programme for Inspector General and above officials</li> <li>7. One Training session for members of Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board, officials of labour and revenue department, and Child Welfare Officers</li> </ol> |
| 5.    | <b>Organisation Development</b>                | 3 days team building exercise  |

# VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE

BBA's intervention strategy on Victims' Assistance is a rigorous exercise ranging from identification of children to rescuing child labourers to repatriating and rehabilitating them at their native villages. BBA's committed team works along with law enforcement officials in rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of children identified in situation of exploitation.

The victim assistance programme consists of following steps:

- Identify children by proactive investigation as well as based on individual complaints by parents, information collected through campaigns, etc.
- File complaint and liaison with law enforcement agencies in mounting raid operation
- Plan and prepare raid operation while maintaining confidentiality
- Conduct raid and rescue child/bonded labourers
- Prosecution/ arrest of employers, sealing of establishment/ factories and suspending/ cancelling licenses
- Providing immediate medical care, food, clothing, counselling to children and ensure their documentation
- Children send to a transit care centre, including Mukti Ashram after receiving their custody through a Child Welfare Committee
- Repatriation of children to their parents or legal guardian
- Follow-up of repatriated children to ensure children and their families are rehabilitated



*BBA team along with law enforcement officials rescuing child labourers in New Delhi*

Between April 2012 and March 2013, BBA identified 4936 children in situation of exploitation or trafficked for forced labour. Subsequent complaints and 72 raid operations led to the rescue of 976 children. In addition, 63 First Information Reports (FIRs) were filed and 109 employers/traffickers arrested. BBA's intervention also led to the sealing of 71 factories/ establishments.

BBA ensured recovery of INR 1,320,000 (USD 24,317) as child labour fine and recovery of INR1,825,928 (USD 33640) as back-wages from employers.

One of the significant raid operation took place during last year was the rescue of children being trafficked to Delhi at Katihar railway station in Bihar and at Anand Vihar railway station in Delhi, along with arrest of traffickers.



# Raid at Katihar railway station in Bihar and at Anand Vihar railway station in Delhi

A BBA staff working in Bihar received information on trafficking of a group of children to Delhi from Jogbani in Bihar late at night in mid July 2012. The informant had seen children being taken to Delhi on a train and he passed on information including name of the train, time and its route to the BBA staff in Katihar, along with another colleague, on an entirely different matter.



Soon after receiving this information, BBA staff members in Katihar reached the railway station. Since the train was scheduled to stop in Katihar, the staff decided to intervene in the matter to rescue children. For this purpose, they spoke with the Railway Police officials but the police did not respond positively.

The train reached the station at around 11.30 pm when the BBA staff boarded the train. They found several unaccompanied children in unreserved coach. However, as the train stopped only for ten minutes in Katihar, they could only manage to rescue 10 children. These children were then brought to the Railway Police station on Katihar station itself where children were provided with some refreshment. However, the police refused to take custody of the children as they did not know what to do with the children after taking custody. They said that they had no knowledge of child labour or child trafficking and therefore had no understanding under which law they had to deal with the rescued children. BBA staff insisted on recording the statements of the children. After recording their statements, BBA team hired rooms in a nearby hotel and accommodated children in the hotel at night. These children were then handed over to the police in the morning and who then handed them over to their parents.

In the meanwhile, BBA staff in Katihar passed on information about the trafficking of children to BBA's Victims' Assistance team in Delhi and a complaint was filed with the crime branch of Delhi Police soon.

The next morning, BBA staff in Katihar brought children back to the police station. However, the police refused to register a complaint and to take any action for the repatriation of these children. BBA team then approached the Superintendent of Police (SP) and narrated the entire incident to him. As the media had already come to know about the incident, the SP himself took the responsibility of carrying out investigation and repatriation of the rescued children. By the end of the day, all children had been handed over to their parents. BBA team's interaction with the parents revealed that most parents were not aware of the trafficking of their children. The SP also ordered to form a task force of police officials to intervene in any such incidents in future.

While the incident unfolded in Katihar, the team in Delhi started its preparations soon after

receiving information from Katihar. A complaint was filed with the crime branch of Delhi Police. A team was set up by BBA at Anand Vihar railway station for raid operation along with the police as well as the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit.

Simultaneously, people were mobilised in Mughal Sarai, a large railway junction in Uttar Pradesh, and Ghaziabad (a station before Anand Vihar) where information about trafficked children was verified again.

Once the train arrived at Anand Vihar station in Delhi, the police, BBA raid team as well as the personnel from Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, acted swiftly and rescued children and apprehended the traffickers. In all, 41 children were rescued while 20 traffickers were arrested.

This raid in Anand Vihar was one of the largest raids of its kind where trafficked children were rescued during their transit and several traffickers were arrested. The raid operation also threw light on the *modus operandi* of traffickers where it was noted that each trafficker was accompanying only two children. This demonstrates that there are huge profits associated with human trafficking, especially trafficking of children for forced labour.

## Follow up

BBA regularly follows up children rescued on BBA's complaints to ensure that children receive various benefits they are entitled to as well as are in education. Last year, BBA refined the process of follow up of children rescued by BBA. This refined system now includes three different follow up forms for three different stages of follow up for each child. Between April 2012 and March 2013, BBA carried out follow up of 741 children. The follow up information received by us shows that out of the 741 children, 673 children had gained access to various socio-economic security schemes. Further follow up work is continuing to ensure access to schemes to remaining children.

Information gathered through follow up on the rehabilitation of rescued children is as follows:

| S. No. | Social Security Schemes  | Number of beneficiaries |
|--------|--|-------------------------|
| 1      | Annapurna Yojna <sup>1</sup>   | 229                     |
| 2      | National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme <sup>2</sup>              | 194                     |
| 3      | Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) <sup>3</sup> | 11                      |
| 4      | National Health Insurance Policy <sup>4</sup>                        | 107                     |
| 5      | Indira Awas Yojna <sup>5</sup>                                       | 122                     |
| 6      | Self Help Groups   | 4                       |
| 7      | Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) <sup>6</sup>             | 3                       |
| 8      | Mukhya Mantri Balika Poshak Yojna <sup>7</sup>                       | 3                       |

1. Scheme provides 10 kilogram food grains to a house hold free of cost every month

2. Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household belong to Below Poverty Line

3. Scheme provides monthly financial support for person above 60 years old

4. A government run health insurance scheme for the Indian poor for cashless insurance for hospitalisation in public as well as private hospitals.

5. Scheme provides financial support for house construction for the rural poor in India

6. Scheme to provide sustainable income to poor people living in rural areas

7. Scheme sponsored by the Government of Bihar to encourage parents to send girl child to school. Under this scheme, monetary support is provided to purchase uniform and supplementary study materials or stationary items necessary for studies

## (a) Short Stay 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.

Last year, 504 children rescued in Delhi and neighbouring areas received care and protection at *Mukti Ashram*. In *Mukti Ashram* children are given medical care and ensure that all children are in good health during their stay in the *Ashram*. This is followed with counselling where children's fears are allayed and they are prepared to face their future with the hope of a better life with their self-esteem and self-worth intact.

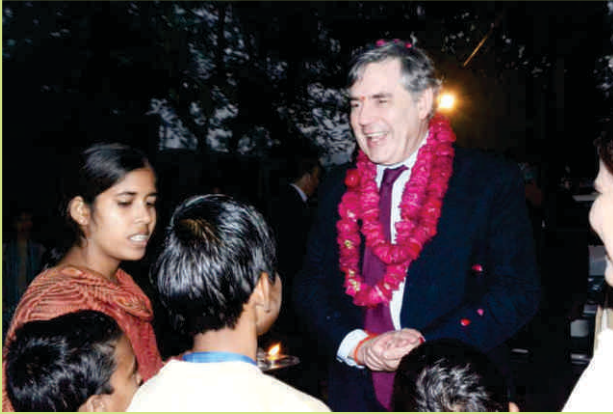


*Children attending Non Formal Education class at Mukti Ashram*

A Non-Formal education curriculum has been developed for children who had never been in school to teach them simple mathematics and alphabets (Hindi & English). In addition, children are encouraged to take up formal education once they are repatriated.

## Significant Visits in Mukti Ashram

### Mr. Gordon Brown visits *Mukti Ashram*



*Gordon Brown welcomed by children in Mukti Ashram*

*Diwali* (the festival of lights in India) became brighter for the children of *Mukti Ashram* when Mr. Gordon Brown, United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education and former Prime Minister of United Kingdom (UK), visited *Mukti Ashram* in November 2012. Mr. Brown interacted with children at *Mukti Ashram* who shared their past experiences as child labourers. The children

also demanded Mr. Brown to take their message for complete abolition of child labour and guarantee of education to all children to the United Nations. Lighting the lamp, Mr. Brown declared to the audience that he would continue to support the global movement against child labour and would make sure that children globally have access to education.

### Mr. Danny Boyle visits *Mukti Ashram*

Mr. Danny Boyle, Academy Award Winner film director, visited *Mukti Ashram* in March 2013. He interacted with children and learnt about their experiences as child labourers. Children shared with him their horrifying experiences. While interacting with the children and observing the activities in *Mukti Ashram*, he said, "*Mukti Ashram* is a wonderful place. All children should be free to live their lives peacefully and with benefit of a full, compassionate education"



*Mr. Danny Boyle with children in Mukti Ashram*



## (b) 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.

Acting up on this view 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 of the society. Besides imparting formal education and vocational training, 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 1,765 children have undergone rehabilitation at *Bal Ashram* since its inception.

In the year April 2012 to March 2013, 80 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*.



# Girl's Rehabilitation

## ***Girl's Vocational 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 Virat Nagar (Rajasthan), with focus on providing vocational training and social education to adolescent girls and women from villages near *Bal Ashram*.

Between April 2012 and March 2013, 151 girls received vocational training. In addition, they also received training in computer applications from the computer lab in *Bal Ashram*. Of the girls who have received training from this centre, three have gone on to start small businesses in their villages.

## ***Residential centre in Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh***

A residential centre for girls called *Balika Ashram* is established in Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh (U.P). Till March 2013, 30 girls received primary education at this centre. Along with formal education, these girls are also taught life skills including personality development, social and moral values as well as training to be ambassadors of social changes in their own locality.

# BAL MITRA 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.

ABMG is a village, where :

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

Since its inception in 2001, this model has been implemented in 356 villages in 11 states. i.e., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra and Delhi.

Currently, BBA has 112 active BMGs in five states, ie, Delhi, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Utter Pradesh, and Karnataka. Last year the programme directly reached approximately 200,000 people.

## Cycle Distribution to children from Jharkhand Child Friendly Villages in Jharkhand

### Cycle distribution for girls from BMG in Jharkhand

In view of lack of safe public transport and inaccessible terrain, BBA organised two cycle distribution events in Jharkhand as a small contribution to facilitate education for girls. These events were organised in April and October 2012. Mr. David Hircok, from a US based company Aveda, visited child friendly villages in Jharkhand and sponsored distribution of bicycles to girls from poorer families from BMG villages. In total, 46 bicycles were distributed.



Some of the significant achievements of BMGs from April 2012 to March 2013 are listed below:

| Activities (2012-2013)                            |                      | Achievements                       |           |                 |           |
|---|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
|   |                      | Rajasthan                          | Jharkhand | Uttar Pradesh   | Karnataka |
| Number of children withdrawn from work            |                      | 140                                | 1275      | 4               | 16        |
| Number of children enrolled in school             |                      | 138                                | 1280      | 241             | 18        |
| Child marriage stopped                            |                      | 4                                  | 01        | -               | 02        |
| Hand pumps  | installed            | 4                                  | 14        |                 | 01        |
|   | repaired             | 20                                 | 155       | 21              | 04        |
|   | Construction of well |                                    |           |                 | 01        |
| Toilets   | constructed          | 5                                  | 1         |                 | 1         |
|   | cleaned in schools   | 3                                  | 6         | 27              | 04        |
| Class Rooms                                       | constructed          | 13                                 | 20        |                 |           |
|   | repaired             |                                    | 6         |                 | 1         |
|   | cleaned              |                                    |           | 2               |           |
| Play ground repaired                              |                      | 8                                  | 30        | 4               | 1         |
| Boundary wall                                     | constructed          | 7                                  | 1         |                 |           |
|   | constructed          | 1                                  |           |                 |           |
| Appointments                                      | Teacher              | (teachers: 5 and Shiksha Mitra: 8) | 2         |                 | 4         |
|   | Cleaner/ Sweeper     |                                    |           | 1               |           |
| Ponds constructed/cleaned                         |                      | 9                                  | 0         | 2               | 01        |
| Sewer-line construction                           |                      |                                    |           | 6 villages      |           |
| <i>Mahila Mandal</i> formed                       |                      | 19                                 | 36        | -               | 05        |
| Youth groups formed                               |                      | 21                                 | 34        | -               | 06        |
| <i>Bal Panchayat</i> (Children's Councils formed) |                      | 19                                 | 30        | 30              | 07        |
| Other stakeholders group formed                   |                      | 19                                 | -         | BBA committee:1 | -         |



| Activities<br>(2012-2013)   | Achievements  |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|   | Rajasthan   | Jharkhand  | Uttar Pradesh   | Karnataka   |
| Social security schemes (Specify name of each schemes)                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Age Pension: 38 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Widow Pension: 15 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Physically Handicapped Pension: 23 beneficiaries</li> <li>• <i>Palanhar Yojana</i>: 18 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Linking with BPL: 33 family</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Age Pension: 6 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Health Card: 356 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Indira Awas Yojna : 12 beneficiaries</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Kanyadan Yojana</i>: 1 beneficiary</li> <li>• Widow pension: 2 beneficiaries</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old Age Pension: 04 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Health Card: 02 beneficiaries</li> <li>• Widow Pension: 01 beneficiary</li> </ul> |
| Right to Information applications   | 9 (Regarding repair of hand pumps, requirement of teachers in schools, classroom construction, road repair, requirement of sport equipments in school)  | 1 (Regarding Education)  | 2 (Regarding the status of complaint on child labour)   | 2 (Regarding drop out children and out of school children)  |
| Other applications and complaints (please specify the matter of application and complaints) | 15 (regarding hand pump repairing, teachers requirement, classroom construction, road reparation, requirement of sport equipments in school etc by different villages)  | 46 (regarding hand pump repairing, teachers requirement, classroom construction, road reparation, requirement of sport equipments in school etc by different villages)         | 7 (regarding construction of boundary wall, appointment of teachers, hand-pump construction, repairing of road, recreation facilitates, water clogging and construction of kitchen in school) | 3 complaints: ( regarding missing children, water sample test and repairing of <i>Anganwadi</i> building)   |

| Activities<br>(2012-2013)                   | Achievements  |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
|   | Rajasthan   | Jharkhand   | Uttar Pradesh   | Karnataka  |
| Any other Specific Achievements/ activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth Certificate: 20</li> <li>• Electricity Connection to BPL:18</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Up-gradation : 5</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School uniform:3 children</li> <li>• Cleaning of villages: 5 villages</li> <li>• Eye checkup: 2beneficiaries</li> <li>• Medical camp and cleaning:1 village</li> <li>• Anti-Fire crackers rally:30 BMG and 40 non BMG</li> <li>• Electricity connection:1 village</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State bus service for school in five routes</li> <li>• liaison with bank for financial support for women group</li> <li>• opening of five child rights libraries Task Force Committee formation at <i>Tahzil</i> level</li> </ul> |

# CAMPAIGNS

Campaigns are the core strategies BBA employs for preventing exploitation of children by generate public awareness about child labour and trafficking, BBA also organises awareness generation campaigns on availability of universal education and engages with policy makers on matters of policy and law to improve legislative protection for children vulnerable to trafficking or create deterrence against traffickers.

Campaigns that were organised between April 2012- March 2013 were:

## 1) Child Labour Free India Campaign

### (1.1) MCD Election campaign

Child Friendly Delhi campaign was an initiative of BBA with an aim to bring issues of child rights and child protection to the forefront with the candidates in the Municipal Cooperation of Delhi (MCD) elections in April 2012. Around 100 children who had been in various exploitative situations, drafted a manifesto of their demands regarding the child friendly leader in a workshop conducted on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012. This manifesto was presented to the candidates in election to be signed as an approval of its inclusion in their election manifesto. The campaign was led by the children themselves who raised voices against their exploitation and demanded eradication of child abuse of all forms including child labour, also demanded the law making bodies to ensure access to education and other basic rights for every child.



*Children drafted a charter of demand in Bal Bhawan, New Delhi*

The **Child Friendly Delhi Campaign** included a series of events including:

- **Bal Mitra Caravan** (Child Friendly Caravan) – A mobile theater group of former child labourers travelled across the 272 MCD wards of Delhi and performed street plays, distributed pamphlets and organised public meetings. The caravan was flagged off by Ms. Mahima Chaudhary (popular actress of Hindi Film Industry) and Mr. Jasbir Jassi (popular Punjabi singer).
- **Bal Mitra Chaupal** (Child Friendly Convention) – Specific areas of Delhi with problems of child rights violations high number of missing children and rag pickers, resettlement colonies with no MCD schools, areas with high rate of forced beggary and high school dropouts rate amongst girls were identified and meetings organised with candidates of different political parties.
- **Signature Pledge** – Children participating in the campaign also developed a pledge that included issues related to child exploitation, need of children for care and protection and education. This pledge was then presented to the candidates who were asked to accept demands of children by signing the pledge.

A press conference was held in April 2012 on the eve of the elections. Besides children who were rescued by BBA from servitude, some parents whose children were missing were also present in the press conference. Children and parents shared their experiences with the media and other guests. Out of 101 candidates who were approached to sign the pledge, 78 candidates signed the pledge. These candidates were declared as Child Friendly candidates and 23 candidates who did not sign the pledge were declared as Non-Child Friendly candidates, in the press conference.

## (1.2) Reaching out to Policy Makers, Stakeholders and General Public

The Child Labour Free India Campaign was an initiative to bring to the attention of policy makers issues of child rights violation in India and child protection with an intention to bring about policy changes. This campaign was led by children who knocked the doors of the parliamentarians and sought their commitment on bringing amendments in the existing laws for complete abolition of child labour in India. During the campaign, Members of Parliament were approached to sign the letter to support BBA's demand to the government for a total ban on Child Labour in the country.



*Children drafting of charter of demand in Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi*

The campaign was also a concerted effort by BBA to reach out to a large section of the population in Delhi and across the country. For this purpose, BBA developed strategies in partnership with McCann Erickson, a leading international advertising company. The strategies included:

- sending text messages on mobile phones to support the campaign to 700,000 people in Delhi
- nine radio spots of 30 seconds each for one and a half month on a popular FM channel in Delhi called Radio *Mirchi*
- McCann developed posters against child labour which became part of the campaign.
- The campaign also reached local communities through social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter
- Several prominent Bollywood celebrities, including Salman Khan, Boman Irani, Sonam Kapoor, Nandita Das and Dipti Naval supported the campaign and their support videos were uploaded on BBA website.

### (1.3) National Consultation

To build support amongst different all stakeholders involved in the struggle against child labour and for accelerated action by the Government of India for a complete ban on child labour, BBA and its partner Global March Against Child Labour organised a two days National Consultation on Child Labour on 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

Objectives of the Consultation were:

- Broadening understanding and increased ownership amongst various stakeholders for ending child labour.
- An assessment of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 for improved convergence between different legislations.
- Fostering efforts in efficient policy coherence and programme convergence.

Hon'ble Union Minister for Labour and Employment, Mr. Mallikarjun Kharge, inaugurated the consultation. While addressing the consultation, Hon'ble Minister assured that India would eradicate child labour completely. The only way forward, according to him, was a complete ban on child labour by taking regulatory measures and making law for the abolition of child labour. He said, **“We are going to completely ban child labour till the age of 14 years and for hazardous occupation till 18 years. The offences covered in the child labour abolition act would be made cognizable, but the nature, type of punishment etc., are still to be finalised. Once the law come to existence, it will instill fear amongst the offenders.”**



*Hon'ble Union Minister of Labour and Employment, Mr. Mallikarjun Kharge Inaugurating the consultation*

In continuation to the National Consultation, in September, BBA organised a round-table with its partner Global March Against Child Labour for the key and strategic stakeholders from the civil society to provide concrete suggestions to the Ministry of Labour and Employment and other relevant ministries for a comprehensive and convergent policy on rehabilitation of children rescued from labour and their education.

The round-table brought together stakeholders including representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Legal Services Authority, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Council of Indian Employers, representatives from the Labour Department of Delhi, representatives from International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations International Children Education Fund, (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), representatives from grassroots child rights organisations in India and eminent social scientists

Currently, BBA is engaged with policy makers to sensitise them on legislative changes on child labour and trafficking for forced labour. BBA conducted various meetings with parliamentarians and inform them of BBA's position on this important legislation. In addition to this activity, relevant policy briefs on proposed amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 have been submitted to the Standing Committee on Labour.

## 2. Education Campaign

### **Bangaluru March for Right to Education**

On 7 June 2012, BBA and partner organisations in Karnataka launched a state level campaign under the banner 'Bangalore March for Right to Education'. This campaign was the first phase of Child Labour Free India campaign in Karnataka to raise awareness of people on right to education of all children as well as elimination of child labour.



*Inauguration of the Bangalore March for Right to Education*

Some of the most significant outcomes of the march were:

- Reaching more than 20000 people in major slums of Bangalore
- Reaching more than 3000 children in visits to schools
- Chief Minister, Labour minister, 3 MLAs and 6 corporate members were directly approached for their support
- Letter to 27 Bangalore MLAs seeking support for Bangalore March and Child Labour Free India campaign
- Mr. Nela Narendra Babu, Member of Legislative Assembly, in a public meeting announced that he would make his constituency child labour free and committed for proper implementation of the Right to Education Act in schools in his constituency
- Enrollment of 29 out of school children in Gundlupet *taluk* by BBA. Enrollment of 25 children in Anekal and 20 children in Bangalore Urban by Sparsha Trust, a BBA partner
- Identification of out of school children concentrated areas in Bangalore

### 3. Campaign Against Child Labour and Trafficking in Assam

In order to sensitise general public and to strengthen the comprehensive effort to combat child labour and trafficking in the North East region of India, BBA, along with its partner organisation Global March Against Child Labour, organised a *March Against Child Labour and Trafficking*.

To organise this March, BBA also worked with the Assam State Legal Services Authority, the Government of Assam and state legal services authorities of the other six North Eastern states including Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

This March was the first ever in its kind against child labour and trafficking in North Eastern region of India. This was the first time when the entire legal fraternity of the North East joined hands with the campaigners and gave a call for total elimination of child labour and trafficking. The March was flagged off by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India. The March was also graced by the participation of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court. In addition, law enforcement officials, Government representatives from various departments, representatives of various national and international Non Government Organisations (NGO) and media took part.



The Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Altamas Kabir, flagging off the March Against Child Labour and Trafficking

The four days long physical March, from 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> December 2012, was the first phase of a month long awareness campaign which was later led by the *Mukti Caravan*. The March traversed 300 kilometers through the length and breadth of five districts of Assam including Guahati, Nalbari, Barpetta, Bongaigaon, and Dhubri. Directly and indirectly, the March reached more than five lakh people.

## 4. Anti Trafficking Campaign by *Mukti* (Liberation) Caravan

*Mukti Caravan*, the mobile troupe, is a group of survivors of child trafficking and child labour. BBA organises campaigns in the source and destination area of child trafficking and child labour through *Mukti Caravan*. Between April 2012 and March 2013, *Mukti Caravan* organised campaigns across four states of India i.e. Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam on child labour, trafficking, missing children and education. The Caravan reached up to around 132,000 people through 396 performance.



*Anti-trafficking campaign run through Mukti Caravan*

During this period, *Mukti Caravan's* intervention stopped an attempt of trafficking in the name of marriage as well intervened in a child rights violation in a school.

### Case of Bobby Kumari and Tunni Kumari

As a continuation prevailing system of child trafficking in the garb of marriage, Bobby and Tunni from Harda village, Purnia district of Bihar, were married off to Uttar Pradesh, when they were 13 and 10 years old respectively. After a year long suffering of brutality, these sisters managed to run away from the clutches of their 'husbands' and returned to their mother. Tunni Kumari had a five months old child, whom she had to leave in her 'husband's' house during the flight to her mother.

During its awareness generation activities in Purnia district, *Mukti Caravan* received information of traffickers, who came to Harda to take their wives back to home. The team then met with the traffickers in the pretense of representative sent by village president and gathered information about their visit to Harda. The traffickers told that they are married to these girls and paid to their grandmother for the same, one year back. Now they came to take their wives back to home who ran away from their husband' home.



This also came in to light after the conversation with the girls and their mother, Uma Devi that, this marriage took place without the consent and in the absence of Uma Devi. According to Uma Devi, they were forcefully sold off to these traffickers in the name of marriage by their grandmother. After a thorough integration of everyone involved in the case, *Mukti Caravan* submitted a complaint on behalf of Uma Devi to the nearby Police Station.

Though, the station head was not ready to accept the complaint at first place, BBA central Office intervened and convinced him to accept the complaint. First Information Report (FIR) registered immediately after recording the statements of the two sisters, their mother, husbands and grandmother. Police arrested both Jiwan Lal and Jiwan Kumar along with the grandmother Ramwati. The arrested persons were put behind bars.

## Mukti Caravan intervenes in child rights violation

*Mukti Caravan* team came to know about the brutality of kitchen staff of a Government Middle School in Madhepura against the school children. The children were not served the mid day meals in schools and were routinely beaten up severely if they asked for food. Children' parent who filed complaint to the school Principal were also beaten up and threatened by the kitchen staff. *Mukti Caravan* attracted media's attention to the matter and filed a complaint with the Block President, Block Development Officer and Block Education Officer. On BBA's complaints, the officials visited the school and an inquiry was constituted. The officials warned the school to ensure that such a situation would not occur ever again in future.



## 5. Campaign/policy work for amendments in Country's Criminal Law

On 23 December 2012, the Government of India constituted a committee to recommend possible amendments of the country's Criminal Law to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminal committing crime of extreme nature against women. The Committee was headed by Former Chief Justice of India, Late Justice J. S. Verma.

On invitation by the committee for providing suggestion on possible amendments, BBA submitted forty-six suggestions along with supporting documents to the Committee in the following areas:

- (a) On specific changes required in the Criminal Law
- (b) Suggestions on enforcement of the Juvenile Justice Act
- (c) Other suggestions such as time bound trials, rehabilitation of victims of sexual abuse, prevention of re-trafficking, to increase the police-public rapport as well as the confidence of women in reporting the crime against them, and strict enforcement of law on child marriage.

Out of forty six suggestions made by BBA, thirty five suggestions on the issue of missing children and the heinous crimes of trafficking that lead to various crimes of exploitation including sexual assault, were accepted by the Justice Verma Committee in its report.

Soon after the Justice Verma Committee report was made public in January 2013, BBA led a campaign demanding inclusion of trafficking for all forms of exploitation in law and criminalising trafficking, slavery, forced labour and other forms of sexual exploitation. The campaign included meeting with over 50 Members of Parliament as well as suggestions were provided in writing to the Chairperson and members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, as well as to the leader of Opposition in *Lok Sabha* (lower house of the Parliament of India).

In addition, BBA along with its partner organisation Global March Against Child Labour and Apne Aap Women Worldwide, organised a press conference in February 2013. The press conference demanded that the provisions of defining and criminalising trafficking, slavery, forced labour and other forms of sexual exploitation as included in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 must be retained in totality in the proposed changes in law for protection of women.

As an outcome of tireless efforts of BBA, along with other stakeholders, the President of India promulgated the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013, in February, which was later passed by Parliament of India in March as Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. The new act introduces changes to the Indian Penal Code prohibiting all forms of trafficking and prescribes stringent punishment. The provisions in the act target the entire process of trafficking.

## 6. Campaign in Tirupur: From Work to School

In March 2013 BBA team in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu launched a three months long campaign called “**From Work to School**” to sensitise people against child rights violation. The campaign included a signature campaign and a mobile theater which travelled across Tirupur and neighbouring districts. Mr. Amit Kumar Singh, Superintendent of police (SP), Tirupur flagged off the campaign.

The campaign was designed to reach a large number of people through signature campaign as well as mobile theater. Till the end of March the signature campaign had reached up to 1120 people.



*Children pledging to continue their schooling and education*

The mobile troupe organised public meeting and performed street plays on child labour, child trafficking and importance of education. In March 2013, the campaign interacted with almost 6500 people, received 15 complaints on child labour over telephone also identified 22 child labourers. The campaign also resulted in the rescue of 2 child labourers from Big Bazar (a retail establishment which specialises in wide range of consumer requirements).

## 7. Other Significant Events

### Delhi March Against Child Labour



*Delhi March Against Child Labour*

The three District Task Forces in Delhi (Central, East and South) including various government agencies organised a march against child labour in three districts in June. BBA had an active role in planning and organisation of these marches. BBA also took part in these marches and distributed IEC material against child labour and child trafficking. The march in North-East district took place on 14 June where some 6000 pamphlets were distributed. The march in Central and South District was organised on 15 June.

## 8. Sensitisation through Media

### Highlighting domestic labour and placement agencies in media

Crime Patrol, a leading Indian crime television series which airs on Sony Entertainment Television, showcases criminal cases while profiling organisations and individuals who raise their voice against it. Two episodes of *Crime Patrol* in August 2012 telecast a heart wrenching story of domestic servitude and child trafficking of a girl who was rescued by Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA). As an outcome of the television show, BBA received massive support from the public in its work against exploitation of children.

Stories of raid and rescue operations were also regularly published in the newspapers during the period between April 2012 and March 2013. Articles on BBA's effort to protect child rights also found place in international and national media.



### 13-year-old rescued from traffickers

**OUR CORRESPONDENT**  
MINOR DEEPA, A 13-year-old girl, was rescued by the police during a raid on a garment agency in the Assam India's border. The agency was alleged to be involved in trafficking children. The girl was rescued by the police and taken to the police station.



Indian, Assam's 13-year-old girl, Deepa, rescued from traffickers.

## अवाम-ए-हिन्द

पांच बंधुआ मस्जद मुक्त, दो फुटरी मालिक मिरपुरवार  
श्रीमती रीति रीति...  
श्रीमती रीति रीति...  
श्रीमती रीति रीति...

# DECCAN HERALD

**Possible link**  
**Minor's rescue gives missing girl lead**  
A minor was rescued from a garment agency in Assam India's border. The girl was rescued by the police and taken to the police station. The girl's rescue gives a lead to the missing girl.

## Assam towards curbing child labour and trafficking

Assam is moving towards curbing child labour and trafficking. The government has taken several steps to address the issue. The police have been instructed to be vigilant in identifying and rescuing children from such situations. The government is also working on awareness campaigns to educate parents and children about the dangers of child labour and trafficking.



# hindustantime

**BIG B AT 70**  
I like the idea of growing old  
**20 Delhi kids go missing daily, half are trafficked**  
SPECIAL  
DELHI  
DELHI  
DELHI

# The Telegraph

## Chief Justice Kabir flags off march against child trafficking in Guwahati

**Commitment call against social evil**  
Guwahati: Chief Justice of India, Justice Dipak Kumar, today flagged off a march against child trafficking in Guwahati. He called for a commitment to combat this social evil. The march was led by a group of children and was supported by various organizations. The Chief Justice emphasized the need for a concerted effort to rescue and rehabilitate trafficked children.



# The Telegraph

## Watch it! Hiring kids can land you in jail

**Cabinet approves blanket ban on employing children under 14**  
The Cabinet has approved a blanket ban on employing children under 14 years of age. This move is a significant step towards eradicating child labour. The ban will apply to all sectors of the economy. The government is also working on measures to identify and rescue children who are currently employed in such situations.

**NATION** **REGION 1** **SPORT 14-16**  
Continued on page 14

# LEGAL INTERVENTIONS

BBA approached the courts of law on several matters – for court hearings on pending matters and Public interest Litigations (PILs), as well as for legal matters that arose during rescue operations, especially to ensure prosecution of employers. Some of the significant legal interventions were:

## Supreme Court of India

### 1. On Right to Education

The Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, popularly known as the Right to Education Act. The Court made this judgment on 12 April 2012 in a case where the constitutional validity of the RTE Act was challenged by a host of associations representing private schools of India. Bachpan Bachao Andolan had intervened in this matter on behalf of the government. The Hon'ble Court said in its order that the law would apply to all categories of public and private schools with immediate effect. This means that all schools, whether supported by the Government or not, will have to implement the provision of the RTE Act, especially reserving 25% of seats for children of families from economically weaker sections of the society.

### 2. On Missing Children

On 16 March 2012, the Supreme Court of India issued a notice and asked the Central Government as well as all States and Union Territories in India to file status report on the issue of missing children. The Court was hearing a petition filed by Bachpan Bachao Andolan demanding a comprehensive national action plan and compulsory registration of all cases of missing children, amongst other things. Status reports were submitted by some State Governments and Central Government on the direction of Supreme Court. On 17<sup>th</sup> January 2013 Supreme Court gave following directions:

- (1) Mandatory recording of First Information Report (FIR) for missing children
- (2) Formation of Special Juvenile Police Units in States, in accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2006 within two months of the order, if not set up already.

The court also directed that the State should ensure that there is one officer of the said Special Juvenile Police Unit stationed at every police station, in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007.

On 10<sup>th</sup> May, the Supreme Court gave detailed order on its 13<sup>th</sup> January 2013 order and directed the State Government to register FIRs for yet untraced children.

## Delhi High Court

### 1. On Child Labour, Recovery of Back Wages and Sealing of Establishments

On 28 May 2012, the Delhi High Court issued elaborate directions for the protection of child labourers, their rehabilitation and education through stringent action against employers employing children in Delhi. The order was given on an application filed by Bachpan Bachao Andolan. In the order, the Court directed that all establishments found employing children may be sealed and their licenses suspended/cancelled till such time that the fine and other dues are recovered from the employer. The Court also directed that all rescued children should be repatriated by Child Welfare Committees within 30 days. In cases where this was not possible, then they should be repatriated through the Resident Commissioners within 15 days thereafter.

### 2. On Placement Agencies and Trafficking

On 28 May, the Delhi Government submitted a draft of Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012 before the High Court of Delhi. This is an outcome of sustained efforts made by BBA to curb exploitation of domestic workers through judicial action. The bill proposes to help maintain a record of placement agencies mushrooming in the city at a fast pace. BBA had filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court on which the Delhi Government indicated to the Court for developing a new legislation on this issue.

## Lower Courts in Delhi

BBA is continuing to follow up in various lower courts in Delhi to ensure prosecution of traffickers/employers arrested after rescue operations. In 2012, BBA appeared in 20 cases related to rescued child labourers, their rehabilitation and prosecution of traffickers/employers.


## Amendment in law against Child Labour and Criminal Law

### Amendment in law against Child Labour

On August 28, the Union Cabinet of India approved the amendments of existing Child Labour Act, to form new Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition Act) to eliminate employment of children 14 years and to ban employment of adolescent (15-18 years) in hazardous occupations.

On December 5 2012, the Union Labour Minister introduced the bill in *Rajya Sabha* (the Upper House of Indian Parliament) where the matter is still pending.

The bill seeks to amend Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, to double the punishment from the existing up to one year imprisonment to two years and from maximum fine of INR 20,000 (Euro 278) to INR50,000 (Euro 696). The proposed amendment bans any employment of children till the age of 14 years and also envisages



regulating the conditions of service of adolescents to work in non-hazardous occupations and processes.

The ban of any employment of children below 14 years old is in consonance with the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

The amendment is the direct outcome and impact of BBA's **Child Labour Free India Campaign** in 2012 where BBA approached policy makers, Members of Parliament, Prime Minister of India and the Supreme Court.

## **Amendment in Country's Criminal Law**


On 3 February 2013, the President of India promulgates the Criminal Law(Amendment) Ordinance 2013 which introduces two sections in the Indian Penal Code, namely 370 and 370A, providing stringent and wide ranging measures to protect women and children against trafficking, sexual exploitation.

Since Indian Parliament was not in session in February and increased demand for new law to protect women and children from exploitation from public and various women and child rights organisations, the ordinance was passed.

On 19 March 2013 when Parliament of India was in session it passed the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2013 making trafficking a specific criminal offence in the country. This is a landmark step towards protection of victims of trafficking and slavery, especially women and children. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2013 recognises trafficking as an offence in the Section 370. This is on the similar lines as the Palermo Protocol, also ratified by India in May 2011, following a Supreme Court judgment defining trafficking in a public interest litigation (PIL) filed by BBA in 2011. The bill targets the entire process that leads to trafficking of a person and also makes the employment of a trafficked person and subsequent sexual exploitation a specific offence under Section 370 A.

The President of India has accorded his assent to the Bill on April 2 and it will now be called the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. This is a landmark step towards protection of victims of trafficking and slavery, especially women and children.

BBA campaigned tirelessly for this progressive legislation. Recommendations and suggestion made by BBA on issue of trafficking, sexual exploitation were accepted in this act. Trafficking of a minor for sexual exploitation has been incorporated to Indian Penal Code (IPC) as an offence.





## **Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi: Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012**

The Delhi government is working on a new legislation to rein in trafficking of minors, especially girls, and women. The bill seeks the renewal of placement agencies' licenses at regular intervals. Since at present, registration of placement agencies is voluntary, only 364 out of the almost 2300 agencies in Delhi are registered. This bill is the direct outcome of BBA's application in the Delhi High Court on regulation of placement agencies involved in trafficking of minor girls and women.

Delhi Government has drafted the proposed legislation as the labour ministry refuse to incorporate the provisions for trafficking under the Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012. This bill is yet to place before the Delhi state assembly.



# RESEARCH

The research activities that BBA was involved in the last year were designed to understand impact of BBA's activities, especially Victim's Assistance and Campaigns.

## **Impact Assessment On Garment Industry In Delhi:**

The objective of this research was to find the impact of BBA's raids and rescues operations on the employment of child labour in the garment sector in Delhi. For several years, BBA has focussed on elimination of child labour in the garment sector through its raid and rescue operations in addition to other strategies. Report of research finding, titled "Children in Garment Supply-Chain: Impact Assessment of BBA's Intervention" is prepared.

## **Study of Knowledge-Attitude-Practice on child labour in rural Bihar**

The genesis of this study is linked to the increased incidences of child labourers from Bihar. Most of the child labourers from Bihar come from families who are poor. Keeping this background in mind, the study wants to explore how and what people in selected villages think about child labour and what do that do about it?

Survey under this research was carried out in 46 villages in 10 districts of Bihar in two phase. The report of research findings will be publish soon.

## **Dipstick Random Survey of Implementation of RTE Act**

In September 2012, BBA organised a dipstick random survey in villages from Araria and Katihar districts of Bihar to know the current status of the implementation of the Right To Education Act (RTE), *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes in these villages.

As a part of the study, schools in these districts were surveyed and information on the enrollment and attendance was collected for 73 children who were found working in Delhi between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011 and subsequently rescued by BBA.


One of the major findings of the study is out of the 73 children for whom information was collected, 20 were marked enrolled and present in the schools while they were working as child labourers in Delhi. This account to 28 percent of the children who were working but were still marked enrolled and present in the schools.



# KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: DATABASE

BBA's data base as the knowledge management in the organisation in full swing. Details of more than 10,000 children rescued since 2002 have been compiled in this tracking system so far. Despite the volume of data, the database team has made efforts to restrict the size of the data base to 25MB to ensure the efficiency of the database in the context of available hardware.

Some of the noted achievement of data base are:

1. Database software is upgraded to Access Version 2010.
  2. Information available in a comprehensive table format.
  3. Database on missing children developed.
  4. Comprehensive system of follow up to capture the most recent information on children
  5. Database on Child Friendly Villages operationalised.
- 

# ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BBA was regular subject expert for training and sensitisation workshops for law enforcement officials, including members of judiciary, labour inspectors, police officials, NGOs and other representatives of civil society organisations to raise awareness and sensitivity towards child labour and trafficking as well as prevention of trafficking of children and child labour and prosecution of traffickers/ employers.

Some significant sensitisation and training session in which BBA was the trainer and subject expert were:

1. Sensitisation of judicial colloquium on human trafficking in Haryana, Shimla and Mumbai
2. Training session of the senior officers of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) officers, including, Additional Director General, Inspector General of Police on Laws, Investigation and procedures for forced labour including child labour in Central Bureau of Investigation Academy, New Delhi.
3. Training sessions for senior most police officials in states across the country
4. Training session for Public Prosecutors, in Kerala,
5. Training session for Indian Police Service (IPS) probationary officers of 2011 batch in Andhra Pradesh
6. Training session for police officials, state government officials from Department of Revenue, Labour, Women and Child Development, Health, Juvenile Welfare Officers and Child Welfare Officers (CWO) in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Utterakhand.
7. Training session for Anti-human Trafficking Unit officers, Non-government Organisations, Prosecutors and Labour Department Officials in Punjab on behalf of the Punjab Government on investigation of child trafficking for forced labour
8. Training session for the heads of Anti Human Trafficking Unit India and Nepal in a training organised by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Ministry of Home Affairs on investigation of trafficking for forced labour, Kathmandu (Nepal)
9. Training session for police officials from African countries on investigations of human trafficking cases and investigations of economic offences and their relationship with human trafficking
10. Training session on Combating Human Trafficking in SAARC Training of Trainers (TOTs) programme for Inspector General and above officials in New Delhi. This training was organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India. Approximately 40 officials attended the training.

Apart from these training workshops, BBA engaged with the higher judiciary, bureaucracy and law enforcement officials on matters pertaining to child trafficking and rehabilitation of victims of child labour and trafficking. During the period between January and December BBA attended the following meetings:

1. In October, a meeting was held with Mr. Brishan Patel (Cabinet Minister for Transport, Information & Public Relations), Ms. Nisha Jha (Chairperson) and other members of the Bihar State Commission for Protection of Child Right, and Mr. Ramdev Prasad (Chairperson), Child labour Commission, Bihar on convergence of various government initiative to curb child labour in the state.
2. A meeting with Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India on a submission made on trafficking of girls.

# ORGANISATION BUILDING

## Team building Exercise



BBA team participating in sports activities

In May 2012, BBA staff went out for three days team building exercise at Jim Corbett National Park and Tiger Reserve, Ram Nagar, Uttarakhand. After a month long and intensive *Child Labour Free India campaign*, that was an opportunity for the staff team to feel rejuvenate. Moreover, as several new members had joined the organisation early this year, this was also an opportunity to develop team spirit by spending time together and by participating in various activities.

# OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY

## Child Labour Free Hub

BBA is developing a Child Labour Free Hub in the Khanpur area of Delhi. For this purpose BBA carried out survey of the households in the area, identifying 40 out of school children or children that have dropped out of school. BBA staff also initiated admission of these children in schools. In addition, BBA enrolled 29 women to provide them with training through the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). The project is also designed to increase awareness of the local community on their rights and rights of children and a women's group was formed.

## Mr. Guy Ryder visits Bachpan Bachao Andolan

In April, Mr. Guy Ryder (former Deputy Director General and current Director General, International Labour Organisation) visited BBA central office in New Delhi. During his visit, Mr. Ryder also interacted with two child labourers rescued from construction industry in Uttarakhand and their parents.



*Mr. Guy Ryder, Deputy Director General ILO along with Mr. Ramesh Gupta, President BBA, Mr. Virender Kasana, Board Member BBA and Mr. Kailash Satyarthi, founder BBA*



**Bachpan  
Bachao  
Andolan**

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