

MILESTONES TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR FREE INDIA



bachpan
bachao
andolan



“ There is no place for child labour, trafficking and slavery in any civilised society. Their existence is a testimony to our collective failure, apathy and insensitivity. Over the past three decades, BBA has proven, through its actions, that child labour is an evil that must end, and will end soon with a little more effort. Won't you be a partner in making child labour history? ”

- Kailash Satyarthi

About Us

Started in 1980, Bachpan Bachao Andolan is India's largest movement for the protection of child rights. It was founded by Nobel Peace Laureate Kailash Satyarthi to end trafficking, slavery and violence against children. Since its inception, the organisation has been instrumental in rescuing over 87,000 victims from situations of modern day slavery and trafficking for forced labour.

It envisions a 'child friendly society' where children have access to rights and opportunities for development. BBA has established itself as a knowledge center and torchbearer for its stakeholders who work for the protection of child rights.

BBA is currently a Pan-India movement with presence in 20 states across the country. Its core activities are run and managed through the registered entity called Association for Voluntary Action (AVA).

Vision

To create a child-friendly world where all children are free from exploitation and abuse.





1980

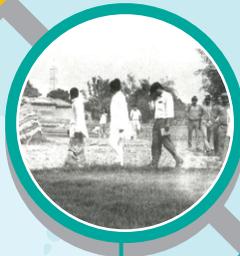
Founded by Mr. Kailash Satyarthi as the first movement against bonded labour and child labour in India

The first ever rescue of 15 year old Sabo and 34 bonded labourers



1981

Started unionising stone quarry workers and brick kiln workers.



1982

Rescue operations conducted in 10 states of India in the following occupations:

- Stone quarries
- Brick Kilns
- Carpet Industry
- Glass and bangles factories



1983

As a result of PIL filed by BBA, historic judgement received from Supreme Court of India, thousands of bonded labourers released in one go.



1984

BBA activist Dhoom Das martyred

Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and three activists brutally attacked in Ramganj Mandi while raising the issue of mass sexual exploitation of enslaved tribal girls and women
BBA activists Adarsh Kishore martyred.



1985



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Enactment of Child Labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act, 1986 by Parliament of India. Due to the demands made by BBA in early 1980's. Networking and awareness building on child labour initiated in South Asian countries like Nepal

1986



1987



Expanded reach to other South Asian countries like Pakistan for networking and awareness building. Hundreds of children liberated from the slate pencil Industry in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh. Nearly 2000 bonded families rescued from stone quarries with the help of Supreme Court of Haryana.

1988



Historic Nathdwara temple entry march where Dalits (untouchables non-Hindus) were strictly prohibited for 400 years. Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and 5 Dalit bonded labourers were brutally beaten up by orthodox priests.

1989

South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude (SACCS) established a network of more than 750 CSOs through the active participation of child labourers of India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh, assembled in New Delhi.



1990

Launch of carpet consumer campaign in Germany and other countries



1991

India's first transit rehabilitation centre for rescued bonded child labourers – Mukti Ashram.

Initiated "Anti- Firecracker campaign" to highlight the plight of young children involved in manufacturing of fire crackers; 10,000 schools and 6-7 million children were sensitized during the campaign.





1992

South Asian Regional meet in Pakistan and Nepal to expand the campaign on child labour in carpet industry.



1993

First ever interfaith parliament of religion in which prominent Hindu, Jain, Muslim, Buddhist, Sikh, Bahai leaders participated



1994

2000 kms Nagar Uttari, Bihar-Delhi march against child labour for increasing public awareness, the first such campaign/march in India.

Intensified consumer campaign in Europe and USA on carpets made by children.

Introduction of first ever social labelling on child labour-Rugmark; replicated in many countries as a new corporate social responsibility and ethical trade tactic.

Bharat Yatra- A 5000 km march from Kanyakumari to Delhi against child labour.

First social label on child labour free carpet "Rugmark launched".



1995

South Asian March against child labour and trafficking from Kolkata to Kathmandu



1996

Launch of fairplay campaign focusing on child labour in manufacturing sports goods in Jalandhar and Meerut.

First ever national Bal Sansad (children's parliament) and Bal Adalat in India in which over 10,000 children and approximately 5000 parents participated

Mukti Caravan, an instrument of mass mobilization and awareness initiated to end crime against children. 10,000 villages covered in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh where approximately 1 million people were reached out to by travelling 2.5 lakh kilometres.



1997

Start of the world wide global action week on education.
Formation of Parliamentary forum on education.
Hosted first ever international round table on child labour and education : participation of UN organisations amongst others.

World wide global campaign for education launched in which Global March and other international agencies and teachers participated.

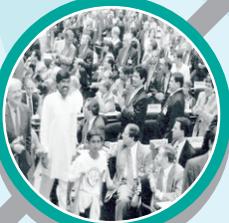
Campaign against child domestic labour resulted in banning of employment of children by government employees.

On BBA's demand during Global March, International labour organisation (ILO) convention 182 on elimination of worst forms of child labour adopted by international community.

Global March against child labour across 103 countries covering 80,000 kms in which 7.2 million children, women and men participated demanding international ban on worst forms of child labour. March culminated at ILO office Geneva, Switzerland on 12 June which resulted in them declaring it as "World Day Against Child labour."

Establishment of Bal Ashram, a long-term rehabilitation - cum-education center for rescued boys in Rajasthan.

Establishment of a transit-cum-rehabilitation centre for girls- Balika Ashram in Delhi.



1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

India marches for Education nation wide Shiksha Yatra (Education March) demanding education to be made a fundamental right leading to constitutional amendment.

Beginning of Bal Mitra Gram (Child Friendly Village) model in Rajasthan as a preventive programme to tackle child labour and child trafficking and ensuring participation of children in education.

World Cup Campaign, targeting child labour in soccer industry.

Enhancement in budgetary allocation of education through advocacy and lobbying.

Launch of research and a campaign on child labour and child trafficking in circuses in India which resulted in a landmark judgement of Supreme Court in 2011- prohibiting employment of children in the circus industry.

All India Circus conference resulted in an MOU between BBA and Indian circus industry to stop employment and exploitation of children.

Formation of the first national children's Assembly (Panchayat).



South Asian march against child trafficking for forced labour- a 5000 km march joined by 1 million people (Kolkata-Kathmandu- Delhi).
Standard operating procedure (SOP) on investigation on trafficking for forced labour prepared by BBA for Govt. of India.
Exposed slavery in the world's largest garment company GAP Inc. resulted in a new chapter in the industry for ethical trade and supply chain management.

2004



2005

Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and BBA activists brutally attacked by circus mafia during a raid in Karnailganj, Gonda district, Uttar Pradesh.

Movement against trafficking for forced labour launched.

First ever children's world congress on child labour in Florence, Italy

Hosted second children's world congress on child labour and education in New Delhi.

First research on child labour and trafficking in garment sector. Resulted in regulation of supply chain in garment sector.

2006



President of India administers oath against child labour to legal and judicial fraternity at BBA Silver Jubilee(25years)function.

On 10 October 2006, domestic child labour banned sustained campaign by BBA for 10 years.

2007

South Asian Congress on Child labour and education held.
Indian action week constituted- more than 1000 child labourers rescued from various parts of India within one week.
BBA assisted the government of India in formulating the standard operating Procedure (SOP) for investigating the crime of human trafficking for forced labour (2008).

2008

Landmark judgement by Hon'ble High court of Delhi in Save the Childhood Vs. Union of India Case: laid down roles and responsibilities of govt. depts like police, labour etc. for comprehensive legal action against child labour.

Nepal March demanding fundamental right to education.

The Supreme Court of India formed the ALL India legal Aid cell on child rights under the aegis of NALSA at BBA Central office.



2009



BBA activist Kalu Kumar martyred.

BBA was called by Supreme Court to defend implementations of the provisions regarding 25% reservation of EWS in private schools at elementary level. Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the constitutional amendment that resulted in formulation of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

North-East march against child labour and trafficking from Guwahati to Dhubri with Hon'ble Chief Justice of India Mr. Altmas Kabir.

First ever comprehensive research on Missing Children in India. After BBA's first ever public interest litigation, the Supreme Court prohibited employment of children in the circus industry and the same was included in the Schedule to child labour (prohibition) Act 1986. BBA was also instrumental in the prohibition.

Based on the research by BBA, landmark judgement of Delhi high court specifying standard operating procedure on the issue of missing children.

Landmark judgement of Hon'ble Delhi High court in Save the Childhood vs. Union of India case recommended states to register and regulate placement agencies.

125 public hearings in 9 states organised on enforcement of right to education found dismal enforcement of the law and highlighted the gaps in implementation.

2010



On the basis of PIL filed by BBA, Supreme Court Judgement on missing children-Mandatory registration of FIR and investigation of cases of missing children.

Public hearing on child labour and education at Koderma, Jharkhand.

Human trafficking defined and further included as an offence under section 370 and 370A of the Indian Penal Code in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 based on the Justice Verma Committee report and the supreme court judgement in BBA Vs. Union of India.

2011



2012



2014



BBA's first online social media campaign – Full Stop – against child sexual abuse. Resulted in NCPDR including guidelines for protection of children in creches.

Slavery included in the 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals- after a successful international campaign led by Global March against Child Labour and supported in India by BBA.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, passed fully including the recommendation from BBA.

CM Tarun Gogoi, on behalf of Assam Government contributed to a fund for rehabilitation and welfare of trafficked children.

2013

Nobel Peace Prize conferred on Mr. Kailash Satyarthi for his struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for providing access to education to all children.

First ever Anthem against child labour written by Nobel peace laureate Mr. Kailash Satyarthi and sung by singer Jasbir Jassi launched by Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, union minister of employment and labour on the world day against child labour.

Formulated the Delhi Private Placement Agencies(Regulation) Bill, 2012 in response to BBA's petition in 2009 in the High Court of Delhi.

2015





2016

Child labour banned for children under 14 years with the passing of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016 after BBA long struggle.

Rule 10 of Juvenile Justice Act passed after incorporating information received from BBA.

Bal Samwad (Children Dialogue) held in Koderma Jharkhand as a result of which NCPDR took an initiative to monitor attendance in two schools in Jharkhand as a pilot programme.

The first meeting of the parliamentarians for children was held at the Constitution Club with 18 members of parliament.

In partnership with KSCF, first ever Laureates and Leaders for children summit, 2016 held at Rashtrapati Bhavan hosted by Hon'ble President of India, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

100 million for 100 million campaign flagged off by Hon'ble President of India, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee at the conclusion of the Laureates and Leaders summit for children, 2016.

Expansion of BBA's presence to 20 states across the country.
Restructuring of organisations: Satyarthi Movement heads all organisation as an umbrella body.
BBA changed programme intervention: building accountability and strengthening child protection mechanism new focus area.
BMG and campaign moved under KSCF India.
Institution based support under BAT.
One department to govern crosscutting services across the organisation.

2017



Bharat Yatra:

- In partnership with KSCF, a mass awareness movement aiming at CSA and trafficking organised from September 11 to October 16 2017. It witnesses participation of multi stakeholders such as local leaders, law enforcement personnel, media, businesses and most importantly children of that city, town or village.

FACT SHEET

- DURATION: 35 days
- Distance: over 11000 kms.
- No. of core marchers: over 8,00,000
- No. of pledges (physical and digital): over 14 lakhs.
- Faith leaders: over 60
- Political leaders: over 500
- Government bodies: over 600
- Members of Judiciary: over 300
- Number of educational institutions: 2.5 lakhs
- Number of civil society organisations: Over 5000.
- One Satyarthi Master class: 4 crore students
- Print Media Outreach: 53 crores
- Online Imprints: 100 crores





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To Complaint about a child abuse, please call 1098 or Bachpan Bachao Andolan Helpline 1800 102 7222