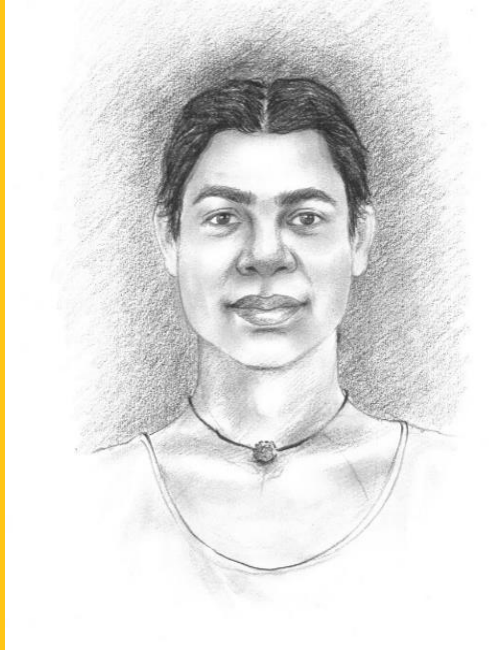


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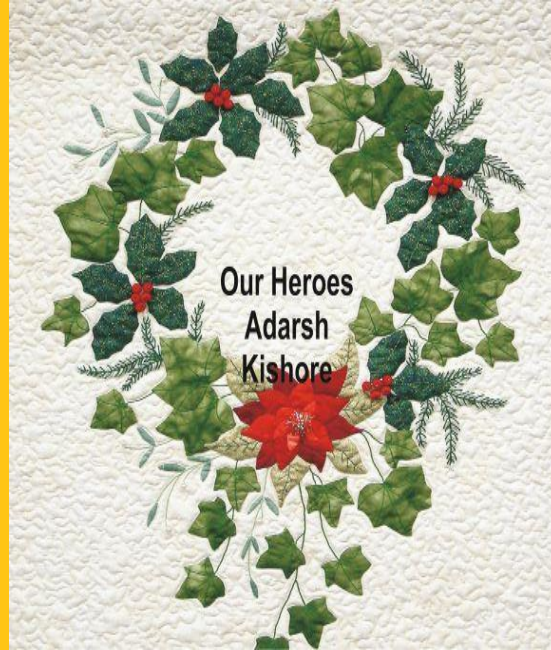


THE VICTIM'S ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

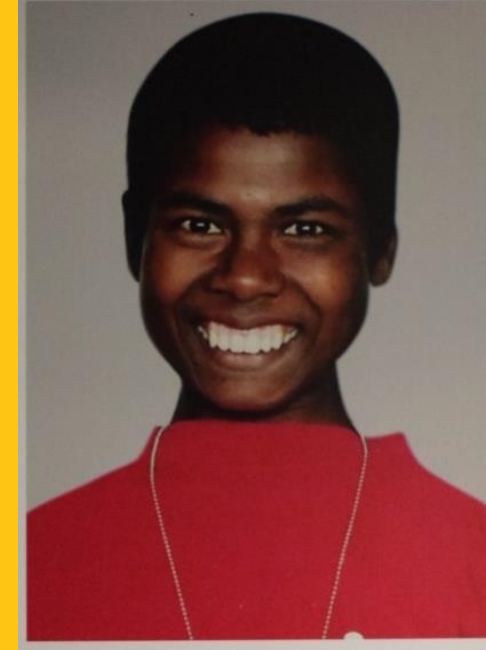
OUR WORK AND THIS PRESENTATION IS DEDICATED TO THE MARTYRS OF OUR MOVEMENT AND THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE TO PAVE THE PATH FOR ENDING TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY.



Dhoomdas



Adarsh Kishore



Kalu Kumar

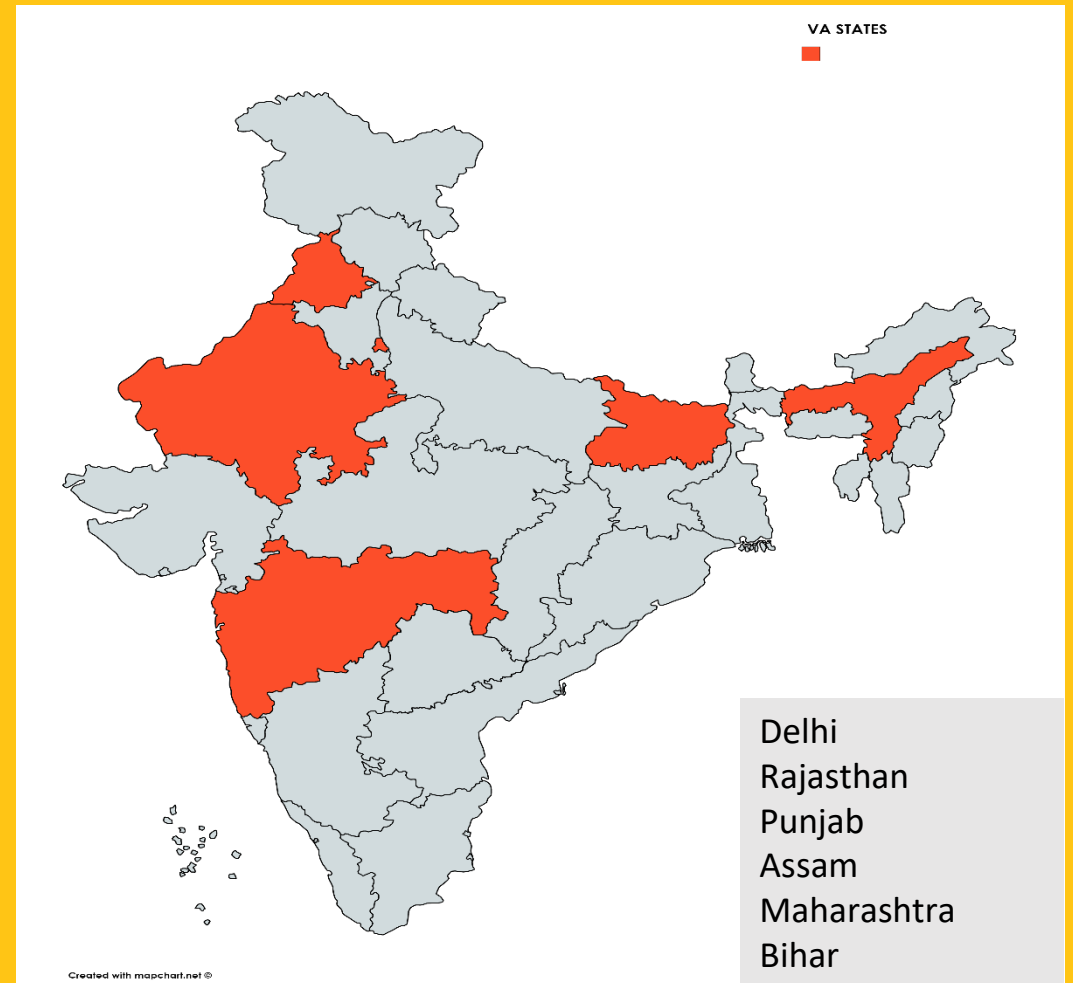
THE VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

The Victims' Assistance programme aims to identify, rescue and rehabilitate the victims of Child Labour, Trafficking and Exploitation through direct interventions.

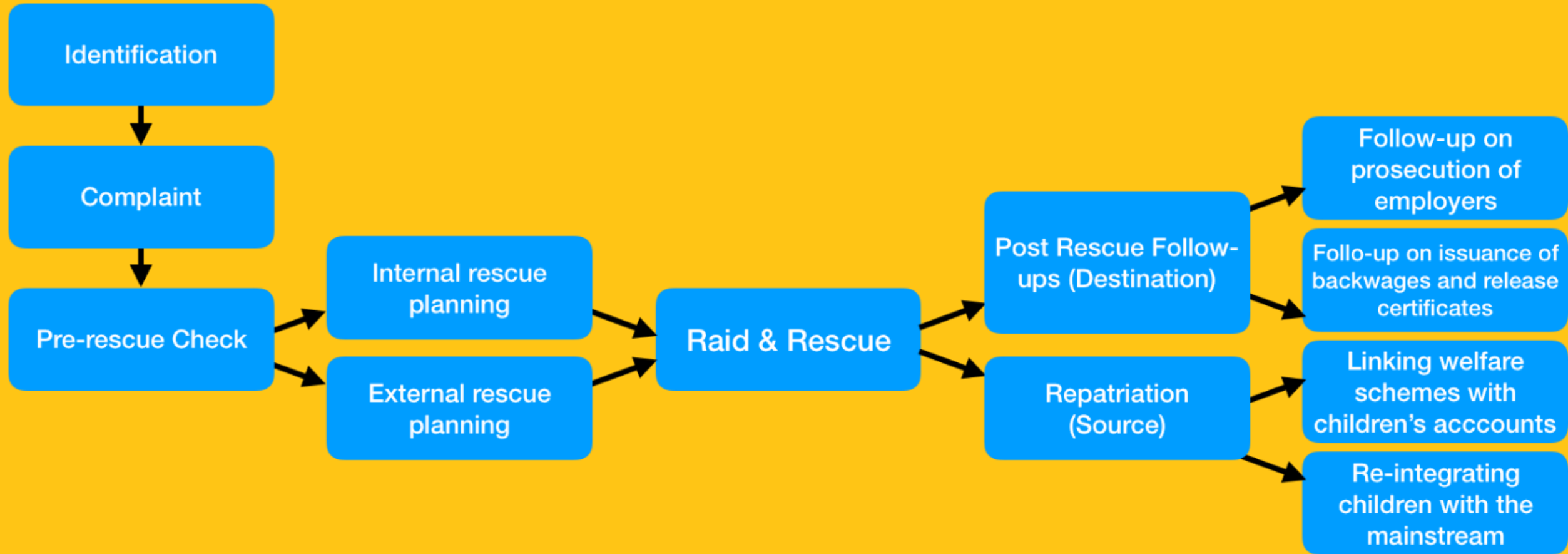
Our journey of VA started with the rescue of a 14 year old Sabo in 1980 from a brick kiln in Punjab.

We have rescued children from brick kilns, circuses, homes, restaurants and factories that make garments, zari, firecrackers, etc.

Over the years, the Victim's Assistance Programme has been pivotal in the facilitation of issuance of accrued wages and benefits of welfare schemes to the rescued child labourers.



DIRECT INTERVENTIONS : VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE PROCESS



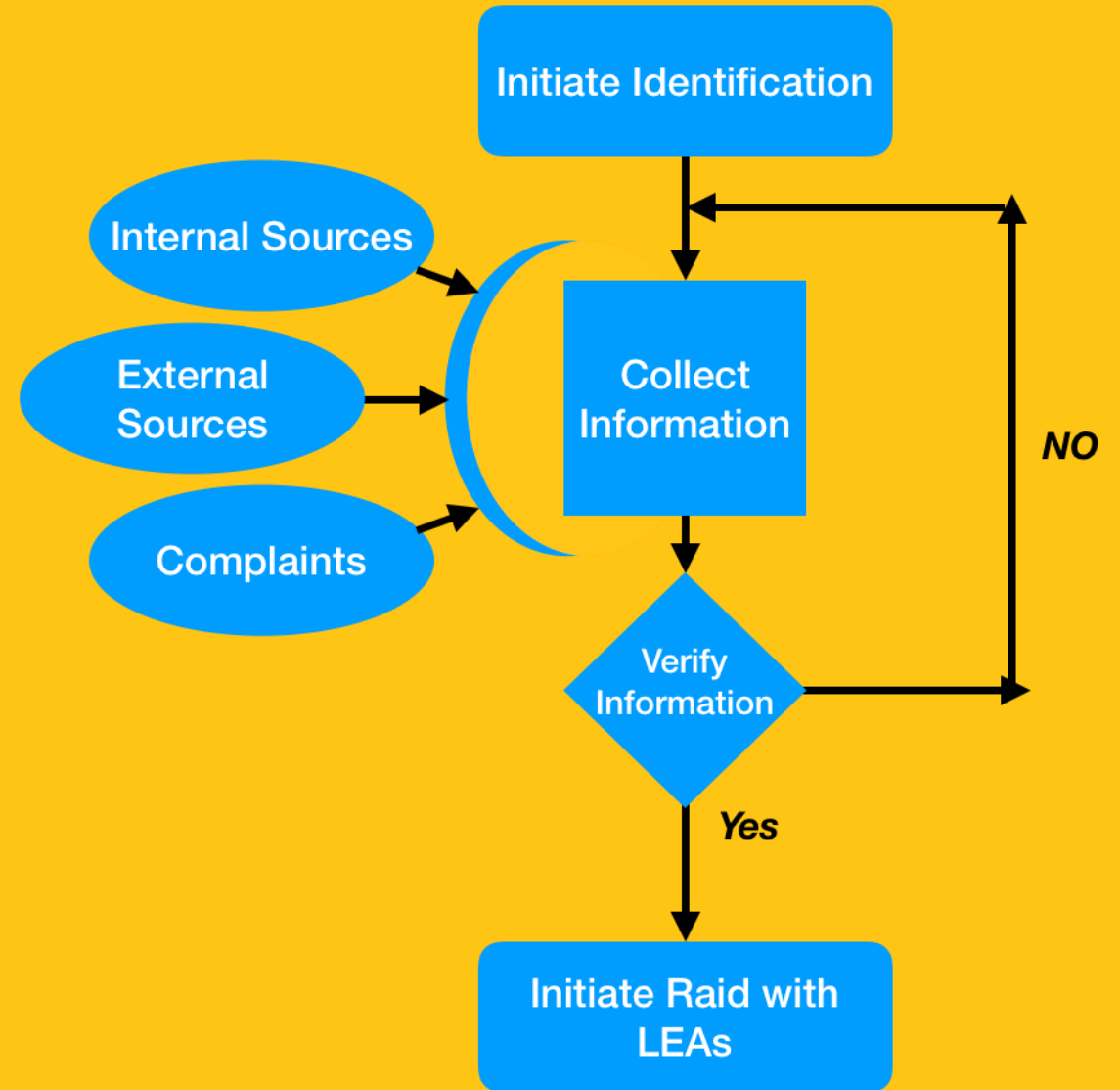
IDENTIFICATION

First, the trafficked children, employed as child labourers are identified.

Identifications are done based on information from the local intelligence network or complaints received.

BBA activists verify the complaints, by visiting the locations and posing as decoy customer.

The complaints are verified and the identification process is completed.



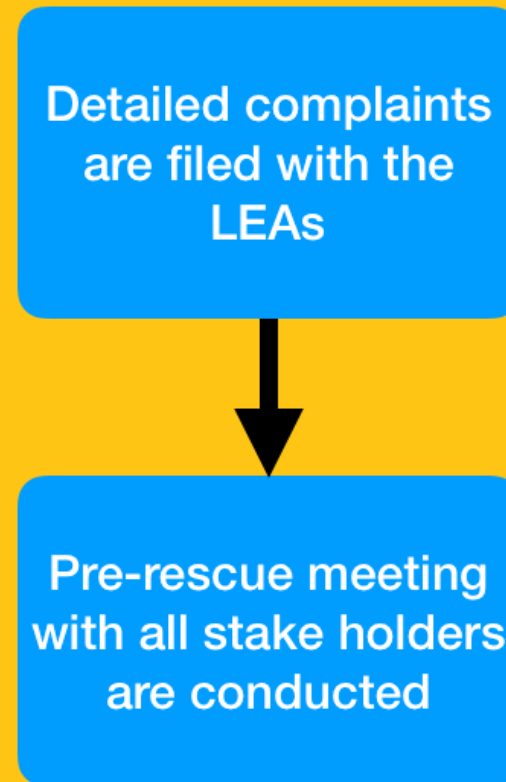
PRE RESCUE PROCESS

Post identification, a complaint is filed with concerned LEA.

A pre rescue meeting with stakeholders including CWC, Labour Department, Police to plan the rescue operation is conducted.

Physical re-verification of the complaint before the actual rescue operation is done.

Secrecy of the rescue operation is maintained for effectivity of the rescue operation.



- Finalising date of rescue
- Place of meeting
- Clarifying Roles and Responsibilities
- Planning of Rescue Operation
- Logistical Arrangements
- Medical support
- Immediate Care and Protection arrangements
- Videographers/ Photographers for collecting evidences

THE RESCUE OPERATION

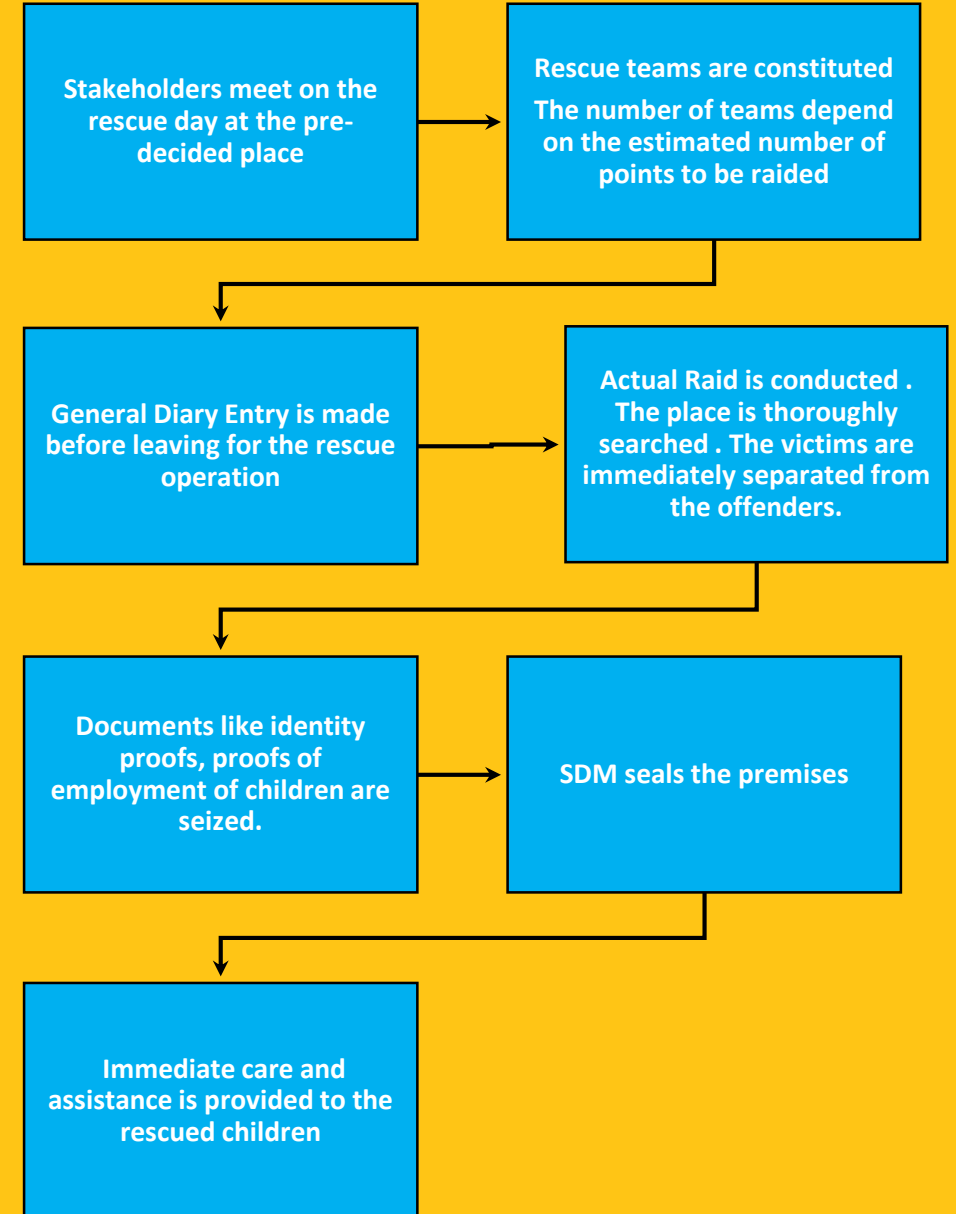
The rescue operations are essentially in the form of raids done in both domestic and commercial setups.

Domestic raids are carried out with Police or Child-line while the Industrial raids are headed by the DM.

The rescue team comprises of –

DM ,SDM ,Labour Inspector, CWC , DCPO,NGO, Women Police Officer, Counsellors, Translators etc.

It is ensured that after the rescue the FIR is lodged under all relevant laws and the statements of the children are recorded.



LEGAL ASSISTANCE

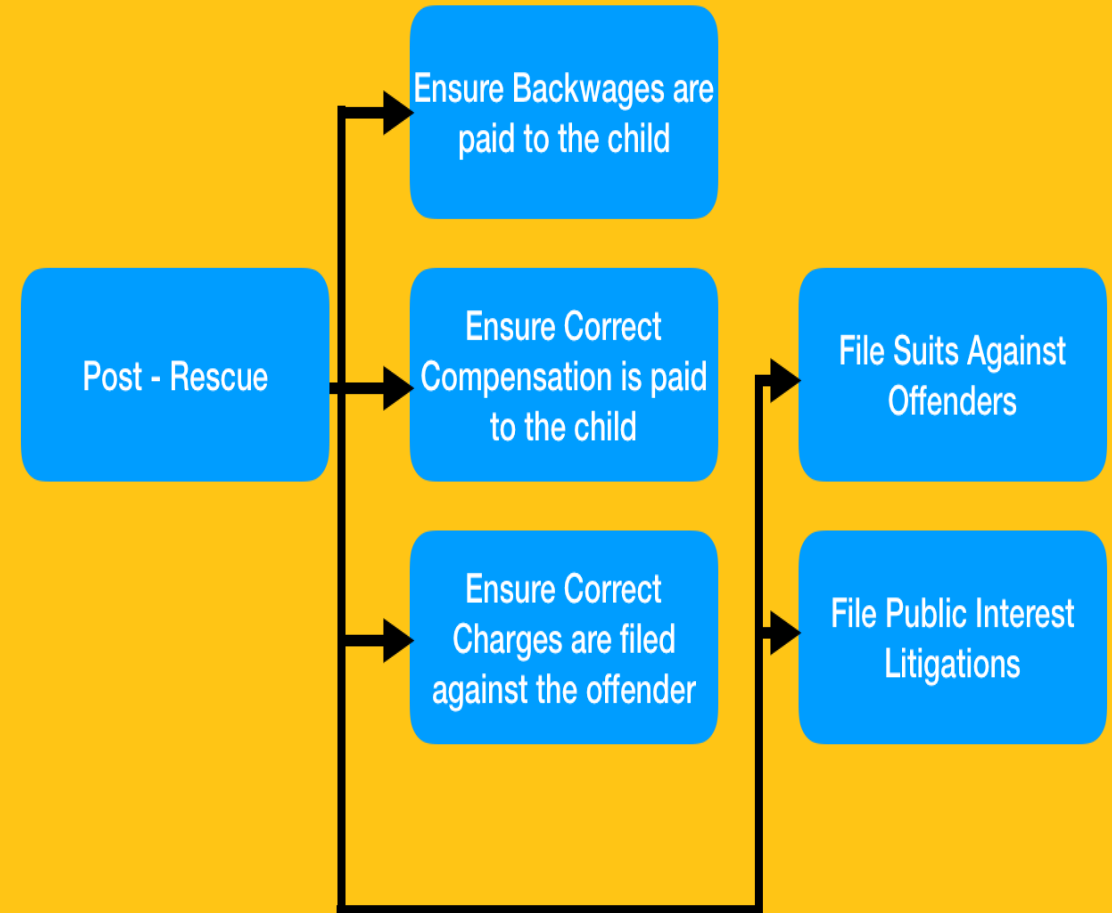
Legal assistance is provided to the victims to ensure –

Backwages are paid to the victim, fines and compensations are accrued from the traffickers

Release Certificates are issued and summary trials are conducted to access compensation under BLSA,1976

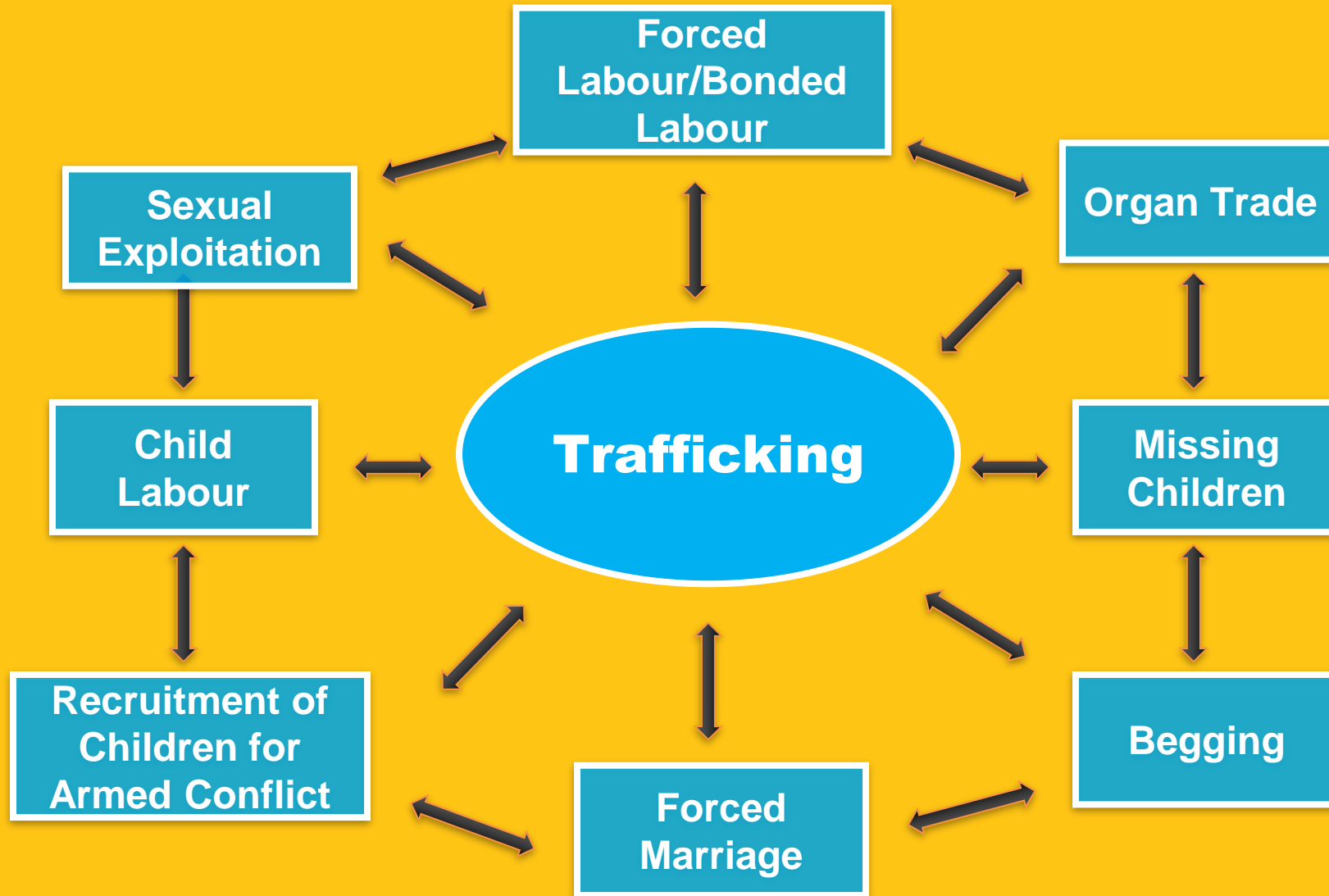
The child receives benefits of the rehabilitation schemes

Each child is entitled to upto INR 3,35,000 under various provisions of the law



LAWS AND REGULATIONS

MOTIVES OF TRAFFICKING



WHAT IS TRAFFICKING?

According to Indian Penal Code, Section 370:

Trafficking is

Through Act of

- Recruitment
- Transportation
- Transfer
- Harboring or
- Receipt of a person

By means (process) of

- Threat
- Force or Coercion,
- Abduction,
- Fraud or Deception,
- Of the abuse of power (or position of vulnerability)
- Inducement including giving or receiving money or benefit

For purpose of

Exploitation

Including, at a minimum :

- Physical Exploitation
- Sexual Exploitation
- Slavery or practice similar to slavery (like Forced Labour)
- Servitude
- Forced Removal of organs

THE CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2016

Section 3:

(1) No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply where the child,—

- helps his family or family enterprise, which is other than any hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule, after his school hours or during vacations;
- works as an artist in an audio-visual entertainment industry, including advertisement, films, television serials or any such other entertainment or sports activities except the circus, subject to such conditions and safety measures, as may be prescribed:

Section 3A: No adolescent shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the hazardous occupations or processes set forth in the Schedule.

Section 14:

(1) Punishment (under sec 3 and 3 A) – 6 months to 2 years and Fine – Rs 20,000- Rs 50000

(2) Repeated offence Punishment (under sec 3 and 3 A) – 1 to 3 years.

(3) Repeated offence by parents and Guardian (under sec 3 and 3 A) – Punishable with fine which may extend to Rs 10,000.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

Section 75: Punishment for cruelty to child

- Whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a child, assaults, abandons, abuses, exposes or willfully neglects the child or causes or procures the child to be assaulted, abandoned, abused, exposed or neglected in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental or physical suffering. Punishment - 1 to 3 years and Fine – Rs 1 Lakh.
- Offence committed by any person employed by or managing an organization, which is entrusted with the care and protection of the child. Punishment – May extend to 5 years and Fine – Rs 5 Lakhs.
- On account of the aforesaid cruelty, if the child is physically incapacitated or develops a mental illness or is rendered mentally unfit to perform regular tasks or has risk to life or limb. Punishment – 3 to 10 years and Fine – Rs 5 Lakhs.

Section-79 : Exploitation of a child employee

Whoever ostensibly engages a child and keeps him in bondage for the purpose of employment or withholds his earnings or uses such earning for his own purposes. Punishment – It may extend to 5 years and Fine –Rs 1 Lakh

THE BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976

Sec 16 : Punishment for enforcement of bonded labour : Whoever compels any person to render any bonded labour. Imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years and fine of up to Rs. 2000.

Sec 17: Punishment for advancement of bonded debt : Whoever advances, any bonded debt. Imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years and fine of up to Rs. 2000.

Sec 18 : Punishment for extracting bonded labour under the bonded labour system.: Whoever enforces, after the commencement of this Act, any custom, tradition, contract, agreement or other instrument, by virtue of which any person or any member of the family of such person or any dependant of such person is required to render any service under the bonded labour system. Imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years and fine of up to Rs. 2000.

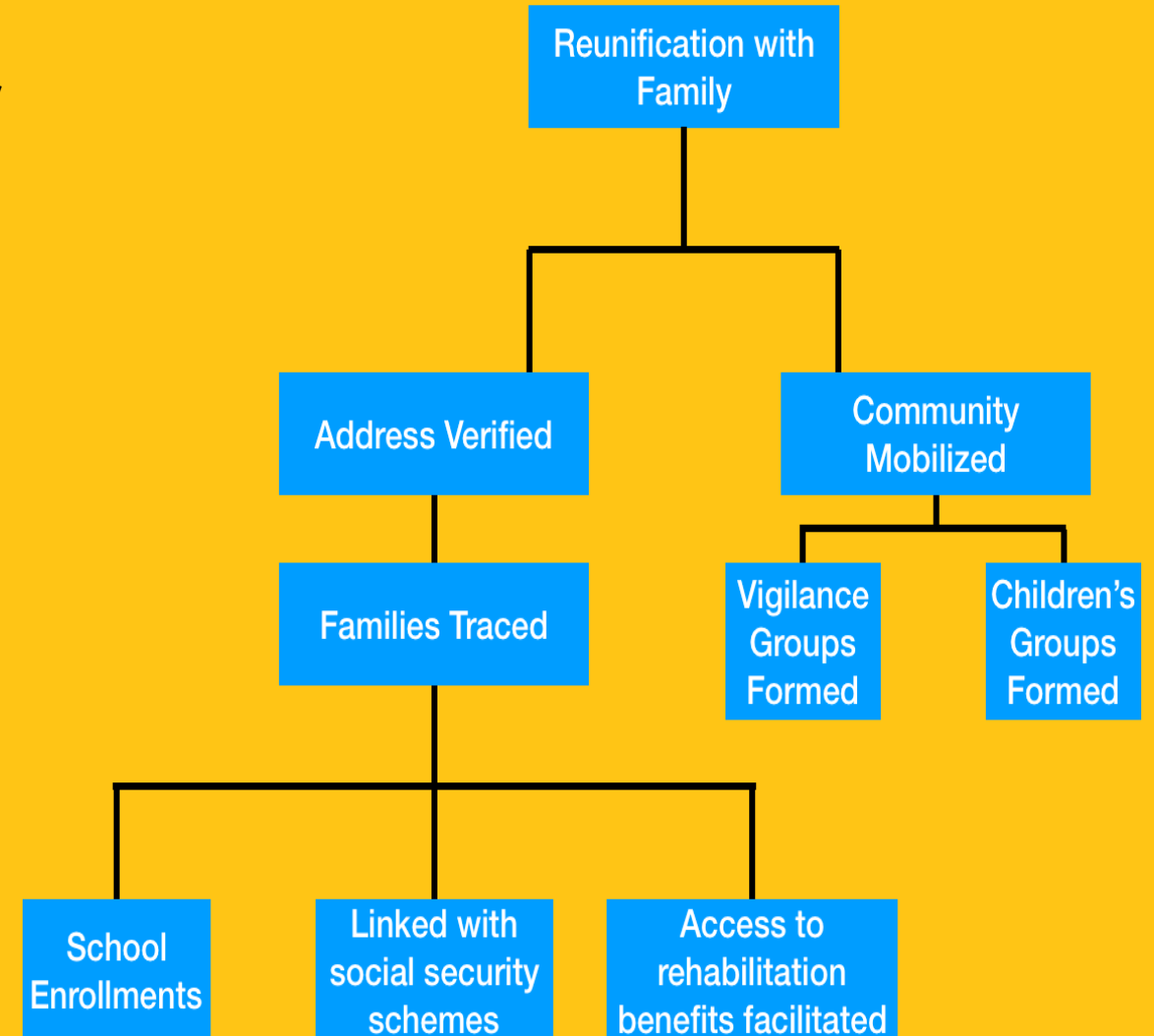
Sec 20: Abetment to be an offence.- Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act shall, whether or not the offence abetted is committed, be punishable with the same punishment as is provided for the offence, which has been abetted.

REHABILITATION

BBA, works at the source areas to create community based rehabilitation mechanism through child participatory processes.

To ensure protection of children at source Village Child Protection Committees and Children's Groups are formed

Home Visits of children and their families are conducted, to assist them in accessing the welfare benefits and enrolling them in schools post repatriation.



BBA has rescued over 88400 children in the last four decades and has helped them rebuild their lives through its direct interventions. This has been possible only because of efforts of people like you, who've fought for the rights of the children.

However, it's still work in progress. We need your support, to make India a child-friendly place. We expect your kind cooperation.

THANK YOU!