

VIKAS SANSTHAN

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(2015 - 2016)



Vikas Sansthan ,Firozabad, U.P. India

CONTENTS

.No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	The Executive Director shares his views	03-04
2	Why does Vikas Sansthan exist?	05
3	Vision, Mission and Objectives of Vikas Sansthan	05
4	Our Community	06
5	Our Processes of Development	06-08
	PART 1	09
	Engagement with Child Labour in Glass & Carpet Industries	
1	List of Activities	10-11
2	Activities Details 2.1 to 2.22	12-22
3	Achievements and Impact	23-26
4	Case Studies	27-30
5	Annexure	31-33
	Part 2	34
	Engagement with Child Labour in Brick Kilns	
1	List of Activities	35
2	Activity Details 2.1 to 2.7.	36-39
3.	Achievements and Impact	39
4	Case Studies	40-43
6	Our Donors and Supporters	44
7	Our Network	44

From the Executive Director's Desk

Dear Friends,

. As we present the Annual Progress Report of the year 2015-2016, we are in the throes of a critical change in child labour related laws. The parliament passes Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016. It seeks to amend the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to widen the scope of the law against child labour and stricter punishments for violations. Although the Bill calls for complete ban on employment of children below 14 in all occupations and enterprises, except those run by his or her own family, it leaves the door wide open to slavery imposed by the family on them. It's a harsh reality that due to extreme poverty and ignorance the families residing around Firozabad glass bangles and carpet industry belt used to send their young children to these industries and deprive them of education. Nexus between the industry and ignorant parents had already started converting the outdoor child labour into indoor child labour, where instead of the so-called brazen yoke the mantle falls on the family elders. The net result is the same-i.e. deprivation from primary education.

We at Vikas Sansthan strongly object to clause that allows children to work in family enterprises in the name of not skilling, which, in point of fact is akin to slavery. Till now we used to convince the parents that it is illegal to deprive children's primary education because the Right to Education law which makes it compulsory is violated. Now they will compromise illegality of child labour with the needs of family enterprise to the neglect of education. Parent will now enjoy psychological immunity and a guilt free mind-set to promote child labour making the task of social activists more challenging. Thus the Bill is regressive and needs appropriate amendments. Unless the government ensures that children below 14 are not allowed to work, it should do away with its slogan of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and be ready to act against its own RTE Act.

I thank our donors, friends, government departments and the community in offering their valued support for the cause of realizing child rights, and seek their views and suggestions for improving our efforts towards realization of child rights.

Vikas Sansthan has been working in two domains- 1. elimination of Child Labour in glass and bangle industries and second elimination and rehabilitation of Child Labour in Brick Kiln Industry. Part 1 and Part 2 of the report separately cover these two domains. We have dealt with them separately in our engagement with child labour., because the problems of the two sets of children, their vulnerabilities are different. Children engaged as child labour in brick kilns are sons and daughters of migrant labourers hailing mainly from Bihar. Our approach and methodology of handling their problems are is different as may be seen through our programmes meant and carried out for them consequently the perceptible changes in their life and our learning are also different.

I thank our donors, friends, team members, government departments and the community in offering their valued support for the cause of realizing child rights, and seek their views and suggestions for improving our efforts towards realization of child rights.

(Dilip Sevarthi)
Executive Director
Vikas Sansthan, Firozabad ,
U.P. India

Why Does Vikas Sansthan Exist?

Pained at the plight of children working in inhuman conditions in glass factories of Ferozabad, Dilip Sewarshi decided to do his bit to change their lot. Starting as a lone fighter in 1991 against child servitude in its various forms, he initiated a campaign that snow balled into a movement. Many like- minded joined him. The efforts had to go on and therefore, a formal organization Vikas Sansthan was formed. Man is not exploited in childhood only, the onslaught continues throughout life. Women who are half of mankind are exploited all through life. Amongst women it is Dalit, especially Maha Dalit women, who are exploited most firstly by their own male relatives because they are women and secondly by the existing social system, since they are Maha Dalits. Beginning with attempting to overthrow child servitude the issues spread out to removal of extreme kinds of exploitation of women and men in the patriarchal and caste discriminatory social system of our country. Thus with a firm determination to bring about inclusive development by means of including the socially excluded (i.e. Maha Dalit women) and freeing the bonded (i.e. child labour), Vikas Sansthan was rooted and nourished by Dilip Sevarshi since 1994.

Our Vision Mission and Objectives

Vision: A society free from exploitation, where the people especially children, women and socially excluded are not discriminated on the basis of their sex, caste, creed and religion.

Mission

The strive for a society where the poor are marginalized and disadvantaged sections can progress towards socio-economic development by reducing poverty through eradication and rehabilitation of child labour, empowerment of women and providing better access to health care and educational opportunities for the community.

Objectives

- To liberate and rehabilitate child labour /bonded labour from any industry in india
- To empower the weak and vulnerable human beings, be they children, Maha Dalit women, the physically and mentally challenged persons and the poor without any distinction of caste, creed and sex;
- To work for the uplift of socio economic status of women;
- To ensure and protect the rights of children and women;
- To work towards promotions of gender equality in society;

- The empower women through their self- help, promoting income generation activities through SHGs,
- To provide elementary education and vocational training to women for their self-reliance,
- To organize community measures like workshops, seminars, street plays and other participatory ways.

Our Community

Target community and groups

Vikas Sansthan works with the most vulnerable sections of society, namely, children and women of the poorest families and the society excluded women including those as manual scavengers.

Vikas Sansthan works with child labourers working in glass and bangles and carpet industries as also children of migrant bricks kiln workers and physically disabled children.

Area of Operation

Vikas Sansthan has been working in the rural and urban localities of Firozabad and Agra districts of Uttar Pradesh. But targeted all over the country .

Our Processes of Development

For us development is a process of realization of human rights. Instead of service delivery, our commitment is to follow a rights based mode which tries to empower people to manage their development themselves. Therefore, a strong belief in the essential dignity of the people and in their ability to tackle the forces that can crush or exploit them is the value statement which is reflected through the interventions of Vikas Sansthan.

Although we started with organizing rallies, staging large scale gatherings and demonstrations, campaigning for raising awareness and highlighting the issue at the higher levels and continued it for a few years after registration, during 10 to 12 years, we have started striking a balance between "activism" and "development", and are pursuing inclusive development through people's participation.

Processes of Community Organization

Vikas Sansthan has well thoughtout processes of community organization Key Themes of Vikas Sansthan

- Community based rehabilitation for child labour,
- Empowering the socially excluded women through self-help,
- Strengthening community based organizations,
- Promotion of livelihood,
- Entitlement realization and access to essential services. at work. Basically a grass root organization, Vikas Sansthan acts as a catalytic agent in the process of forming and strengthening community based organization. With a view to instilling sense of ownership, regulatory and monitoring functions are vested with a higher level CBO structure.

Child Rights Protection and Promotion Process

I. The Role of CWCR

The campaign for women and child rights (CWCR) is a voluntary social movement of people, being spearheaded by Dilip Sevarthi since 1991. The campaign identifies children in the age group 6 to 14 years working as child labour through surveys and door to door contact. These are the children who have never gone to school or have dropped out to work as child labour. For such children the campaign establishes non formal child education centres, where they are imparted joyful education up to standard five in three years. They are then enrolled with a school, where also their progress is followed up. The weak students are given tuition/NFEs support up to five years.

II. The Role of Bal Panchayat

With a view to instilling the "we" feeling among the children, Vikas Sansthan forms



their Bal Panchayats. A Bal Panchayat is an organization of children, demanding the right to education from the parents and the government. Bal Panchayat plays a critical role in weaning away children from child servitude by means of peer group pressure that their own organization builds on them. The Bal

Panchayat comprises of child labour working in villages and urban localities. It has a president and a secretary elected by members, who collectively discuss the cases of atrocity and exploitation and make written complaint for their resolution to the Gram Pradhan or Nagar Palika president. Apart from seeking justice for cases of

exploitation, other typical demands of a Bal Panchayat are for provision of quality education and facilities like playground and park.



III. The Role of Kishori Balika Manch Adolescent Girls Forum

Vikas Sansthan works with adolescent girls through forming an adolescent Girls Forum or Kishori Balika Manch. Just as a bulk of child labour being hired by glass industry are boys, girls are engaged as child

labour in carpet industry. The agenda before the forum centres round weaning away girl child labour, mainstreaming their education, helping to avoid child marriage and removing gender discriminatory practices.

Adolescent girls' forums work shoulder to shoulder with Bal Panchayat leaders and the CRPC. The trio seeks to ensure that the children liberated from child labour status do not lapse into the same trap for want of quality education and discouraging atmosphere in government schools. Similarly, all-out and holistic attempts are made to let girl children under 18 remain unmarried for making the most of the formative age. These Community Based Organizations are the pivots on which the life-work of Vikas Sansthan rests.

Part 1- Engagement with Child Labour in Glass & Carpet Industries

Preface

Vikas Sansthan has implemented the the project titled “Comprehensive Integrated Rehabilitation programme for Child Labour through Socio-Economic development of families in Bangle & Glass Industry of Firozabad Dt. and carpet industry of Agra Dt. of Uttar Pradesh in India”from April 2015 to continue in 2016 .

The present project Long Term Goal is to eradicate child labour from child labour prone areas of carpet and glass & bangle industry of Agra & Firozabad district”. The Specific Objectives of the project are

- To eliminate child labour from carpet and glass and bangle industry,
- To ensure access over right to education for liberated children especially of girls’ children from child labour .
- To enhance social and economic status of mother & families of liberated child labour,
- To enhance the capacities of women and their institutions to enhance their say and stake in development process and strengthen self governance system,
- Institutionalize women participation in development process through strategies to self help groups and their Federation association,
- To promote collectivization process for community actions and convergence with block and district level departments and various service providers for developing institutional linkages
- To enhance income level of mothers of liberated child labour through livelihood promotional intervention & income generating activities through enhancing their productive skills and access to market by establishing an effective, alternative credit delivery system for SHGs and Seed Federation.The approach taken in the project hinges on the two-pronged strategy of demand of good governance and supply of good governance. The idea is to generate a strong demand for a good schooling, better services, effective implementation of government programmes such as MGNREGA /NRHM and other social security schemes in the villages through awareness building and organization of local communities i.e. SHG / CRPC / Bal Panchayat and Kishori Balika Manch- a forum of adolescent girls.

The project team members have worked for attainment of the desired outcomes of the project. The present progress is the comprehensive and compiled report prepared for the full project period of one year and six months i.e. January 2015 – June 2016. In this reporting period, the organization has intensively worked towards elimination of child labour.

The organization has been focusing on ensuring sustainability by transferring the roles & responsibility in the shoulder of representatives of community based organizations. In this reporting period, the organization has focused more on awareness generation among community members on entitlements and education are key to the empowerment process.

The project has also focused on strengthening of Bal Panchayat, Child Rights Protection Committee and Adolescent groups. Bal Panchayat started placing their demand to concern authorities. The project has engaged the Panchayats, local institutions of governance in elimination of child labour.

The project team members encouraged parents for ensuring education of their children as well as mobilized them for making government school functional. CRPC played important roles in increasing pace of entitlements over government schemes and programmes in favour of the eligible targeted families. The mothers of freed child labour have also taken the more loan from micro finance institution and have been engaged in income generation activities .

The project has also effectively strengthened the SHGs and linked mothers of freed child labour with self employment initiatives. Mothers of freed Child Labour has taken loan from Seed Federation and started income generating income, which not only enhanced the income level of the families but also contributed in promotion of gender equity and fighting against domestic violence in the project areas.

A new development during this period of six months is the emergence of two institutions-1, Jeevandhara Microfinance Foundation and 2. Jeevandhara Mutual Benefits Nidhi Ltd, both of which have been established as financial institutions aimed at financial inclusion of the disadvantaged community founded by Vikas Sansthan. In this programme Vikas Sansthan organised different activities to achieve the respected the target and goal.

6. List of Activities

S.No.	Activity	Dates	Participants	Venue
1.	Refresher Training to members of Bal Panchayat	23 to 24 April 2015	38	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur
2.	SHG Management & Record Keeping Advance Training for SHG members	29 to 30 May 2015	30	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur
3.	Refresher Training for Adolescents Groups	1 to 2 June 2015	25	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur
4.	Training to Community mobilizer on teaching to children	1 to 6 June 2015	12	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur
5.	Refresher Training for members of CRPC	9 - 10 June 2015	61	S.S.K.D Public School Nagla Sikander

6.	District Level Children Mela	19 June 2015	175	R.P.S. Inter College, Bhaudela (Firozabad)
7	Exposure visit cum orientation for project Staff Members	22 to 29 June 2015	16	RLHP, Mysore , Karnataka
8	Collective decision making (Strengthening Meeting) of Grass Root Level Institution (CRPC, Bal Panchayat & Adolescence Groups) of all 12 localities of the project	30 June 2015	41	S.S.K.D. Public School Nagla Sikander
9	CRPC strengthening training programme	14 August-15	50	Ambedkar Park Sailai, Firozabad
10	Health Check up Camps for Child labour 15 to 21 August-15	15 to 21 August-15	342	all the 12 localities of the project areas in Carpet & Glass Belt
11	Adolescent Groups Strengthening Training	26 to 27 August-2015	47	S.S.K.D.Public School Nagala Sikandar, FZD
12	SHG Federation Management Training	26 to 27 September-15	43	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad, Firozabad
13	Baal Panchayat Leaders Strengthening Training	28 to 29 September-15	35	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur
14	Refresher Training for the members of CRPC	13 to 14 October-15	29	Rana Pratap Sisodiya Inter College Bhaudela
15	Capacity Building Training of Livelihood Development for Community members under CWCR	16 October-2015	16	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad Firozabad
16	Training to Community mobilizer on teaching to children	22 to 27 October-15	13	at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad , Firozabad
17	Capacity Building for Community Members on Livelihood Development	21 to 27 November-15	182	all 12 localities in Carpet & project Glass Belt Agra & forozabad

18	Capacity building training of members/ leaders of CWCR, Bal Panchayat /CRPC	28 to 29 November-15	47	Vikas Ashram,Rupaspur, Shikohabad Firozabad
19	Comprehensive Campaign for Livelihood Development Training under CWCR	27 December-2015	48	S.S.K.D.Public School Nagala Sikandar,Firozabad
20	Interface Meeting with Service Providers & PRIs members and parents of child labour.	29 December15	95	K.P.Singh Marriage Home,Sikrari Tundla Firozabad
21	Training for Empowerment of Office Bearers of Bal Panchayats, Kishori Balika Manch and Bal Adhikar Sanrakshan Samits(CRPC)	17 February, 2016	40	Govt. Primary School, Nagla Sikandar, Tundla, Firozabad
22	Health Camp for freed Child Labour of Carpet and Glass Industries	10th March to 16th March 2016	320	10 villages of the project area and 2 slums of Firozabad city

2 . Activities Details

2.1. Training for Leaders of Bal Panchayats

A two days -training was conducted for leaders of Bal Panchayats on 23-24 April 2015 at Vikas



Ashram, Rupasnagar, Shikohabad. 38 participants attended the programme. Shri Sevarthi and Mr Dev provided participatory and



training Dilip Premvir

interactive training to participants. The purpose of the training was to enhance leadership action towards elimination of Child Labour from carpet and glass and bangle industry. The other purpose was to develop them for spreading the messages related to importance of education for the freed child labour.

The training was effective in developing functioning of the Baal Panchayat and members / leaders. Training inputs also understanding about importance of nutrition & hygiene measures, gender of child labour among participants. The



clarity about expected roles of helped in developing education, health, equity and elimination training inputs finally

contributed in sustaining the project agenda through emerging leadership among children in the project areas under the strong leadership of Baal Panchayat.

2.2. Training of Members of SHG on SHGs Management and Record Keeping



A two-day training programme was organized at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad on 29-30 May 2015. 30 participants from the project area villages and slums attended the training programme. Shri Dilip Sevarthi and Smt Roma, Programme Manager, Seed Federation provided training.

The training was effective in developing technical understanding about management of SHGs and record keeping of the SHGs.

Participants also became aware about roles of SHGs in ensuring gender equity and promoting education, livelihood, etc of targeted families in the project areas. It also helped in making SHGs self-functional and operational in the targeted areas. Participants also became aware about grading system of the SHGs and processes of credit distribution to members



2.3 Refresher Training for the members of Adolescent Girls Forums



A Refresher Training was organized for 25 participants on 01-02 June 2015 at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur. Shri Dilip Sevarthi and Mr. Premvir Dev facilitated the session. The purpose of the training was to create awareness among adolescents about health and hygiene, food intake, other



education, gender equality, domestic violence, self-mainstream society and development agenda. The purpose was to develop their leadership & assertion skill among adolescent groups. The training programme is also aiming to prepare them towards job & self-employable training programme. The Resource person followed participatory methodology including group discussion, presentation, and case study (newspaper reference), etc.

The training was effective in developing awareness on gender equity and equality, domestic violence, child labour, early child marriage, social taboos & stigma, personal health, hygiene & physical growth of body, menstrual hygiene and importance of education. It also contributed in enhancing leadership skill and vision for growth of their life by means of undertaking self / job employable training and livelihood promotional activities. They learned about human rights. Because even now women and girls are being treated as a second citizens in our society.

2.4. Training on Teaching Methodology for NFE Centre Instructors

A six-day training programme on teaching methodology from 1 – 6 June 2015 was conducted for 12 NFE community workers at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad. Mr. Raj Kumar and Mr. Balram Nene, Eklavya, Madhya Pradesh provided training to participants. The purpose of the training was to simplify the learning methodology among instructors so that freed child labour will take interest in studying as well as continued their teaching. The other purpose of the training was to develop understanding about joyful teaching methodology by using locally available material. The Resource Person followed participatory training methodology during the training programme.



The training was effective in enhancing teaching skills and methodology among NFE Centre instructors. The training inputs also helped in spreading messaging about importance of education among children in particular as well as specifically for the freed labour through teaching into Non Formal School and further mainstreaming them into formal school. The training was also useful in linking children of non-formal education with formal school. The NFEC instructors



child



started using joyful teaching methodology during teaching to Non-formal school attending children. The training was also enhanced skills of community workers about community mobilization, which helped in motivating parents on education and development agenda of their respective villages. During the training programme a detail action plan was prepared collectively for teaching as per prescribed course curriculum.

2.5. Refresher Training programme for leaders of Child Rights Protection Committee

A two-day Refresher Training programme for 61 leaders of Child Rights Protection Committee of the project areas was held at S.S.K.D. Public School, Nagla Sikander, Tundla, Firozabad on 9-10 June 2015. Shri Dilip Sevarthi, Project Director and Smt Archana provided training to participants and followed participatory methodology during the training session. The purpose of training was to enhance skills and understanding of leaders towards elimination of Child Labour from carpet and Glass



Yadav

the

and

other
was



Bangle industry. The purpose of the training to develop

understanding about provisions and norms of different schemes / programme related to child labour, education and other developmental agenda. Group discussion was held for developing understanding about how to save childhood, roles and responsibilities of government, parents, importance of pre primary education for children and provisions of different government schemes.

Training was effective in enhancing skills and understanding among participants about processes and approach for elimination of child labour. It emerged out clearly that community members should come forward and demand for their due entitlements. It also realized by participants that they would track the education entitlement (Scholarship) and food and nutrition specific schemes (Mid Day Meal, ICDS, etc) for children in their respective areas.

2.6. Bal Mela (children fair) for freed child Labour

Bal Mela was held on 19 June 2015 at R.P.S. Inter Collage, Bhaundela, Firozabad, Formal Gram Pradhan, Shri Raghu Raj Singh Sisodia inaugurated the Baal Mela and addressed to present children.



Shri Dilip Sevarthi moderated the programme and encouraged children for their growth. The purpose of the Bal Mela was to encourage children to participate and perform. It helps children to show and demonstrate their inner strength, confidence & skills by participating in the programme. Children attended the Bal Mela from the project areas. 175 children were participated child fair.



Bal Mela helped in generating child friendly environment in project areas as it focused mainly on engagement of children during the events.



Mela was helped in generating confidence level freed child labour. Freed Labour also performed at Physical and Mental growth of the children happened through Bal Mela.



freed inthe the Bal among Child stage.

2.7. Exposure Visit of the Project Team Members

16 project team members visited, Mysore from 22-29 June 2015, in Karnataka state and exposed



with the work of Rural Literacy and Health Programme Sansthan. Shri Joy Malikaal, Founder Director, R.L.H.P., Smt Saraswati, Director, R.L.H.P., Shri Narendra, Programme Coordinator and Smt Premlala and Smt Sheela provided inputs and exposed participants on rural literacy programme of the organization. And the team members of Vikas Sansthan visited and meeting organized



many stakeholders of the community in different locality of The purpose of the exposure visit was to enhance skills and competencies of the project team members about project agenda of education, livelihood and elimination of child labour. The other purpose was to develop understanding about strategies and processes of the organization for replicating it in the project.

were with RLHP.

2.8. Collective Decision Making Meeting of the Representatives of Bal Panchayat, Child Right Protection Committee and Kishori Manch

A day long collective decision making meeting was held at S.S.K.D. Public School on 30 June 2015 for



representatives of Baal Panchayat, Child Right Protection Committee and Adolescent Groups. In all 41 participants attended the programme. Mr. Dilip Sevarthi done facilitation of the meeting and encouraged them towards collectivization and decision-making processes towards betterment of the



families. A collective decision was taken during meeting elimination of child rights, promotion of education among child labour, promotion of gender equality and equity and assertion over due entitlements as well as development

towards targeted for freed agenda.

Daylong meeting helped in developing clarity among participants about processes of making complaints to Gram Pradhan, Block and District officials. Child related issues started getting resolved immediately. Desired roles & responsibilities among leaders and members of Baal Panchayat, Child Rights Protection Committee and Adolescents groups become clear and they started contributing effectively towards elimination of child labour and promotion of education.

2.9 . CRPC Strengthening Training Programme

A day long Training programme was organised for members / leaders of CRPC on 14 August 2015 at



Ambedkar Park, Sailai, Firozabad. Total of 50 participants of Narayan Nagar & Pratap Nagar attended the programme. Mr. Dilip Sevarthi, a director of the organization and Mr. Prembir Dev oriented participants about the roles of CRPC towards elimination of child labour, importance of education and child rights. The purpose of the training was to revitalize the roles & responsibilities of members / leaders of CRPC with an aim to making CRPC self-functional & operational in the areas.

Day long orientation cum training was effective more functional and accountable towards members. Understanding level about child enhanced among representatives of CRPC. A strategy was emerged during meetings. motivational initiatives by representatives of into adequate understanding on child rights protection.



in making CRPC community rights has been commonly Facilitation and CRPC resulted promotion and

2.10. Health Check- Up Camps



Health Camps was organised in 2 project slum locations of Firozabad district from 15-21 August 2015. Total of 342 people

including children and women directly benefited through health check up camps. Dr. G.S. Lahri, B.A.M.S. provided health check up to patients and provided medicine too as per related ailments. Blood Pressure and tuberculosis, weight is very less, fever cases were also taken during camps. Dr. Lahri also provided information to present parents / children about health hazardous perspective of child labour working in bangle, glass & carpet industry. As immediate results, patterns of different types ailments among child labour and freed child labour like T.B., jaundice, Stomach pain, eye problems, blood scarcity, body pain, etc emerged during health camps.



they any kind of creating labour and parents.

During the camps, Dr Lahri also informed to parent that should approach for District Government hospital for serious illness immediately. Health Camps helped in awareness about negative health impacts of child practices of health preventive measures among Larger participants realized that child labour is key factors for ailments of their children from their early childhood. Parents also become more sensitive towards check up and immediate treatment for any kind of ailments at their nearby Primary Health Centre as well as District Hospital. Health Camps played striking roles in enhancing health status of freed child labour due to their health check up camps.

2.11. Training on Strengthening of Adolescent Girls' Forums

Two days long adolescent girls' forums strengthening training programme was organised at S.S.K.D.



public school on 26-27 August 2015. Total of 47 participants from the project area including attended the training programme. Dr. Krishna Yadav, B.A. M.S. was the child Guest and provided inputs during the training programme. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the functioning of adolescents groups and create awareness about adolescents' health, physical growth, gender equity and



health done

& hygiene issues among participants. Dr. Krishna also physical health check up of adolescents during the training.

Two days training helped in making Adolescents groups comparatively more functional and operational in the project areas. Women and adolescent girls started asserting for gender equity within households and society level collectively. They started attending higher classes and completed vocational skill training. They also started contributing in elimination of child labour mainly of girls' child labour.

2.12. SHGs Federation Management Training

Two days long SHGs Federation Management Training was imparted for 43 participants from the project areas at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad, Firozabad on 26-27 September 2015.



The purpose of the training was to strengthen the functioning of SHGs



Federation towards its larger goals of empowerment of mother of child labour freed children. Mr. Dilip Sevarthi, Ms. Sarita Sevarthi and Ms. Roma facilitated the training programme and provided inputs to participants.

Training was effective in generating awareness about social and economic empowerment among members / leaders of SHGs / Federation. It also helped in injecting the importance of saving and micro credit for their social and economic enhancement. Mothers of freed Child Labour become aware about importance of association with SHGs, Seed Federation and Jeevan Dhara Micro Finance Foundation. Participants also became aware about gender equity. They became aware and informed about different schemes of banks and Micro Finance Institutions.

2.13. Bal Panchayat Leaders Training

Two days long Bal Panchayat Leaders Training was organised for leaders / members of Baal Panchayat at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad on 28-29 September 2015. Total of 35



participants from the project areas participated. Mr. Dilip Sevarthi and Mr. Premvir Dev facilitated the training programme and provided inputs to participants in participatory mode. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the leadership of Baal Panchayat and making it more functional & accountable towards

elimination of child labour and promotion of education among freed child labour.



other purpose of the training was to equip participants about child rights and importance of education. The Resource Person has used documentary and newspaper clipping as tools for orienting participants on child rights and gender discrimination agenda.

The

Training was effective not only in strengthening of Baal Panchayat towards protection & safeguarding of child rights but also helped in elimination of child labour and promotion of education among freed child labour in the project areas of 12 localities. They also started asserting at their own household level for their rights and entitlements.

2.14. Refresher Training for members / leaders of CRPC



Two days long Refresher Training was organised at Ranapratap Singh

Sisodiya Inter Collage, Bhaudela, Firozabad on 13-14 October 2015. Total of 29 participants attended the programme. Mr. Prembir Dev and Mr. Maharaja Singh facilitated the training programmes and provided inputs during training programmes. The purpose of the training was to orient participants about roles and responsibilities of members and leaders of CRPC. The



other purpose was to strengthen the functioning of CRPC towards child labour elimination and promotion of education among children mainly among girl children and freed child labour in the project area. It is also expected that trained members and leaders will contribute in promotion of gender equity in the areas.

It was observed that members / leaders of CRPC started contributing in promotion of education among freed child labour. They also started taking up developmental agenda in their respective areas. They also started supporting freed child labour families in asserting their due entitlements.

2.15: Capacity Building Training of Livelihood Development for Community workers/members under CWCR

Day long capacity building programme on Livelihood Development for community workers / members under the leadership of CWCR was held at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad on 16th October 2015. Total of 16 participants attended the training programme. The purpose of the training programme was to develop understanding about livelihood programme among community workers and community members. The other purpose was to provide information about scope of low investment cost of livelihood programme for community members. Dr. Vijay Kumar, Social Scientist,



Central Goat Research Sansthan, Mathura provided

technical input to participants during training programme.



type

Training programme on Livelihood Development helped in enhancing understanding about Goat Rearing livelihood promotional activity such as fodder management, different of health problems and related health measures, immunization, grazing of goat nearer to water available locations, etc. Participants realized that if they will do proper homework and start livelihood promotional activity with business investment plan than they will be able to succeed livelihood development programme by their own.

2.16: Training to Community Workers / NFEs Instructor on Teaching Methodology.

Six days long residential training programme for 13 Community Workers and NFE Instructors was organised at Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur, Shikohabad, Firozabad on 22-27 October 2015. Mr. B.M.



Pandey, Faculty Member, RUDSETI Sansthan, Etmadpur, Agra, Mr. Dilip Sevarthi and Ms Sarita Sevarthi conducted the training programme for the teachers of NFE Centre and Community Workers. The purpose of the training was to improve the teaching methods in the NFE centers of the project areas. The emphasis was given during the training about how to use of locally educational materials available through which could learn easily. The teachers have learnt not only about how to improve the

quality of the education but they also got acquainted with the rights of the children and how to protect these rights. The main focus of the training was to equip participants with how to make education method more friendly and joyful.

This six Days long training helped in developing understanding and enhancing knowledge and skills among participants about teaching methodology, financial inclusion and financial literacy, SHGs / JLG, Jeevan Dhara Finance Foundation and Jeevan Dhara Mutual Benefit Nidhi vocational skill training, health & hygiene measures and



Micro Ltd,

importance of Bal Panchayat / CRPC towards elimination of child labour from carpet, glass and bangle industry. The participants also understood about importance of record keeping, MIS and documentation of NFEs / SHGs, etc. The participants also became aware on gender equity. The participants became aware about different product of Jeevan Dhara Mutual Benefit Nidhi Ltd and Jeevan Dhara Micro Finance Foundation. It was also emerged during training that proper counseling to potential youth (above 16 years) will ensure in linking them with vocational skill training programme.

2.17. Capacity Building Training on Livelihood Development for Community Workers / Members of CWCR



A seven- day intensive capacity building training programme was conducted for parents of child labour and leaders AND members of CRPC and CWCR in the project areason 21-27 November 2015. The purpose of the training was to orient and create awareness among parents of child labour about importance of Livelihood Development programme with an aim to enhance their social & economic conditions. The other purpose was to encourage them for initiation of livelihood opportunity, income generation activity and business promotional activity. The focus was also given on encouraging potential youth for participating in vocational skill training programme. A total of 182 participants directly benefited from these training programme in the project areas.



Training cum orientation programme helped in injecting businesses and livelihood development programme among the parents of child labour and freed child labour families. Participants also became aware about business plan and of credit / loan through SHGs / JLG / Seed Federation. they became aware about business management.



among source also

2.18. Capacity Building Training for members, leaders of CWCR, Bal Panchayat and CRPC etc.

A two days long capacity members, leaders of CRPC, Bal conducted at Vikas Ashram Firozabad on 28-29 November participants attended the their understanding about roles of child labour from the project Development Consultant programme and provided inputs to participants about expected roles and responsibilities of members. leaders of CRPC.



building training for Panchayat , CWCR was Rupaspur, Shikohabad, 2015. A total of 47 programme and developed of CBOs towards elimination areas. Mr. Karan Bhagat, facilitated the training

Bal Panchayat and CWCR. Information was also provided about collective action for assertion of



community mainly families of child labour for accessing their rights & due to entitlements. Training was effective in enhancing understanding about child rights, approaches and strategies for elimination of child rights and organizing community members including children and women in the processes for social and economic

empowerment of the families of Child Labour in the project areas. Group Exercise was resulted into developing clarity about different issues - to Birth, Immunization, Breast Feeding, Better Nurturing, Right to Education, Right to Play, Economic development, Awareness Generation, Social, economic and political empowerment, Equity, Right to Health and Treatment, Citizen Rights, Hygeine, Right to independent, Economic Security, Gender Equity, Right to access of safe drinking water, Right to participation, Right to Livelihood, Saving and Credit, Environment issues, Access to rights and entitlements, girls' security, right to shelter, registration of birth, Right to access to skill training etc. Training helped in enhancing understanding about child rights, education rights and gender equity among members, leaders of Bal Panchayat, CRPC and CWCR in the project area.



Right

and

2.19. Comprehensive Campaign for Livelihood Development under CWCR

A one- day Comprehensive Campaign for Livelihood Development under CWCR was organised at S.S.K.D. Public School, Nagla Sikander village, Tundla, Firozabad on 27 December 2015. Total of 48 participants attended the training programme and developed their understanding about Livelihood Development activities. Mr. Dilip Sevarthi, Mr. Premvir Dev and Mr. Maharaj Singh facilitated training programme. The purpose of the training was create awareness and bring



momentum for initiation of livelihood development programme as an strategy towards elimination of child labour from glass, bangle & carpet industry from the project



the

to

areas.

areas.

2.20. Interface Meeting with Service

Providers and PRIs Members and parents of Child Labour

Interface meeting with service providers and PRIs members in presence of parents of child labour



was organised at K.P. Singh Marriage Hall, Sikrari, Tundla, Firozabad on 29 December,2015. Total of 95 participants attended the programme and discussed in details about elimination of child labour and enhancement of social and economic status of freed child labour families in the project areas. Mr. Rajesh Mishra, Assistant Labour Commissioner, Firozabad and Deerendra Kumar, Gram

Mr.



21

Pradhan, Ramgarh, Tundla, Firozabad were present during the interface camp.

Mr. Dilip Sevarthi facilitated the interface programme and encouraged parents for presenting their concerns during the interface camps. The purpose of the interface meeting was to sensitive and create awareness among parents of child labour towards elimination of child labour and seek support and solidarity from Service Providers and representatives of PRIs bodies in this endeavor. The purpose was to sensitive representatives of PRIs bodies service providers towards elimination of child labour from their respective areas.



other
and

2.21. Training for Empowerment of Office Bearers of Bal Panchayats, Kishori Balika Manch and CRPS.

A one-day training for empowerment of the office bearers of Bal Panchayats, Kishori Balika Manch and Child Rights Protection Committees was held on 17th February, 2016 in Primary School Nagla, Sikandar, Tundla, Firozabad in which 40 persons took active part. Shri Dilip Sevarthi and Shri Premvir Dev were the resource persons.



The was aimed at building a sense of clarity on the office berers of the three organizations on their role and how to conduct the meetings of the organizations in the best manner so as to achieve the goals set by them.

They have the role to mobilize the community by organizing rallies and apprise the parents o the importance of removing geneder discrimination practiced them as also in denying rights to their own children.



by
and
made

The objective of these organization that is to add more more members to their fold has to be and can be achieved only by an empowered lot of office berers. The participants internalized this important message and the training succeed in its aim.

2.22. Health Camp for Freed Child Labour of Carpet and Glass Industries

A Week-long Health Check up camps were organized from 10-16 March 2016 and benefited 320 children and their parents. Freed children in the age group 6-14 years, their young siblings and their parents from project areas (2 slum areas from glass industry of Firozabad i.e. Narayan Nagar & Pratap Nagar and 10 villages of carpet areas.) attended the health check up camps. Dr Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A.M.S. checked up and informed them about preventive health care agenda as well.



Health checkup camps helped in creating awareness on health and hygiene aspects and preventive curative health measures among freed child labour in the target



and
areas.

Participants became aware of various serious ailments during health checkup camps. Parents were motivated during Health Camp for ensuring regular Health Checks and participating during Health Check-up Camps of the organization. Participating parents also became aware of the importance of checking of expiry date during purchasing of medicine as well as demanding for bills of purchasing medicine.

In general, Health checkup camps helped in creating awareness about health and hygiene aspects and preventive and curative health measures among freed child labour in the target areas. It also



helped in making government facilities functional in favour of community members as community members will have access to hospital and assert their health entitlements.

Dr Gupta explained to the children and parents the very harmful diseases that they are most likely to contract. They were advised to get treated at the government hospitals instead of by fake doctors locally available. Diseases like breathing troubles, typhoid, burning sensation in eyes, anemia, jaundice, worms in stomach etc were treated. Free medicines were given by the doctor in the camp itself.

3. Achievements and Impact

3.1 Mainstreaming Education through NFEs

The project is running 12 NFE Centers – 10 in rural locations and 2 in slum location in the project areas. The center is running for 4 hours every day, in which children are studying in the age groups



of 06-14 years. NFE attending children are liberated from carpet and glass and bangle industry of the project areas. Students are studying Hindi, maths, science, language, general knowledge and art subject as per course curriculum. These children are further mainstreamed with formal school for continuing their education. Total of 157 freed child labour students are studying in project run 12 NFE Centers.

- 157 children studied earlier through NFE Centres but they will mainstream in July 2016.
- Total number of freed children 286 in which mainstreamed children – 96 and drop out children – 33. Apart from this 80 girls and women have been made literate.

3.2. Strengthening of Women SHGs and Promotion of Livelihood

- Total 20 SHGs became functional with 261 members.
- Total saving of SHGs is Rs **4,05,100** , in which Rs. **16,90,337** distributed as credit and Rs. **1256956** have been repaid **and** Rs **4,33,381** is outstanding. Total interest amount is RS. **1,35,573** till this one and half year period in 12 localities.
- 214 SHG women /mother of child labour received Rs. 800,000/- by way of loan from Jeevandhara Micro finance foundation and seed Federation.

- 103 SHG members got associated with Jeevandhara Mutual Benefit Nidhi and deposited Rs.47808. Women obtain loans also from the Nidhi as and when they need. As a result of all this, women have been empowered and they take their own decisions in the family.

3.3. Strengthening of Bal Panchayats

A total of 12 Bal Panchayat with 402 members are functional in the project areas. Respective Bal Panchayat regularly conducted their monthly meeting.

- Facilitation by the representatives of Bal Panchayat contributed in linking 3 children with NFEs and 10 children with mainstream formal school.
- 96 children started regularly attending class due to active facilitation and follow up by the representatives of Bal Panchayats.
- Regularly monthly meeting helped in generating awareness about ill effects of child labour in Bangle and carpet industry – children became aware about negative impact on health due to engagement of children into glass and bangle and carpet industry.
- Children became aware about early child marriage, social stigma and gender inequity.
- Representatives of Bal Panchayat started participating actively in child centric programme such as drawing competition, sports, cultural activities, etc.
 - Bal Panchayat members take out rallies for removal of children from child labour bondage.
 - Bal Panchayat members resolved never to work as child labour because this practice is very harmful for their health and growth as also keeps them near illiterate.
 - They spread the message that there should be 100 % admission of all eligible children into the school. Every child should raise his/her voice as and when their rights are violated by their family and others
 - Kiran Bal Panchayat Narain Nagar advocated to the City Magistrate who ordered for the construction of a community hall in Narain Nagar.

• 3.4. Strengthening of Child Rights Protection Committees

- CRPC has emerged as a sustainable community based organization for taking forward the project agenda especially of elimination of child labour and promotion of education, health and hygiene and village development issues on their own.
- Out of a total 318 members, a majority are female members. The project team members in support with leaders of CRPC have regularly facilitated in the conduct of monthly meetings of CRPC in their respective villages. The leaders and members of CRPC discussed about local issues and child labour related agenda during their meeting. CRPC meeting contributed in raising local issues and preparing action plan for its redressal. The project team members shared issues specific information's such as health, nutrition and hygiene, education rights, women rights & gender equity, livelihood issues during the meeting.
- The members of CRPC started coming forward collectively for asserting their rights & entitlements during the reporting period. The CRPC members has closely assessed the progress of NFE. They contributed in making government school functional through regular

visit into school and building pressure through periodic education campaign in the project areas. Child rights protection Committee (CRPC) has played a pivotal role in the project area in respect of protection and safeguarding of children, women and adolescent girls' rights.

- CRPC regularly conducted their monthly meetings and discussed problems, grievances and developed action plan and strategies for redressal of the same through collectivization.
- CRPCs regularly contributed to the elimination of Child Labour, promotion of education for free children from child labour through sending them in NFE centers as well as mainstreaming them into formal school, promotion of gender equity at society and household level, encouraging potential candidates towards self and job employable skill training programme, generating awareness about preventive health measures, etc. in their respective areas.
- Representatives of CRPC contributed in implementation of project planned activities as well as driving campaign such as School Chalo Abhiyaan, Health Check-up camps, etc.
- Representatives of CRPC also started asserting rights and entitlements
- Members of CRPC decided that they would request the parents to send their children in the age group up to 5 years to Anganvadi centres to let them have nutritious supplements to their home food.
- They have decided to get children admitted to government or even private schools in July 2016. For this they would take out rallies and approach each household, go requesting from door to door.
- They decided to eliminate the evil practice of child marriage and gender discrimination between girls and boys.
- They decided to talk to school authorities for improving the quality of education in government primary schools. In this effort they would even take the help of the Pradhan.
- CRPC has emerged as a sustainable community based organization for taking forward the project agenda especially of elimination of child labour, education, health & hygiene and village developmental issues by their own. During the reporting period, representatives of CRPC conducted their monthly meeting by own.
- The project team members in support with leaders of CRPC have regularly facilitated in the conduct of monthly meetings of CRPC in their respective villages. The leaders and members of CRPC discussed about local issues and child labour related agenda during their meeting. CRPC meeting contributed in raising local issues and preparing action plan for its redressal.
- The project team members shared issues specific information's such as health, nutrition and hygiene, education rights, women rights & gender equity, livelihood issues during the meeting. The members of CRPC started coming forward collectively for asserting their rights and entitlements during the reporting period. The CRPC members closely assessed the progress of NFE.
 - Representatives of CRPC contributed in implementation of project planned activities as well as driving campaign such as School Chalo Abhiyaan, Health Check up camps, etc.

3.5. Strengthening Adolescent Girls' Forums

- A total of 12 Adolescent Girls' Forums with 336 members became functional and started regularly conducting their monthly meeting.
- Active facilitation and motivation by the members of groups in their respective areas helped in ensuring education of 6 girl children into NFECs and formal schools.
- Active facilitation helped in elimination of child labour in the project areas.
- Regularly monthly meeting helped in creating awareness among members of adolescent groups about importance of education, negative impact of child labour in glass & bangle and carpet industries.
- Members of groups became aware about health & hygiene behavior, food intake, physical growth of the body, population control, etc,
- Members of groups started practicing sustained hygiene behavior.
- Project inputs on gender equity, social stigma, early child marriage, domestic violence issues, etc helped in empowering them to raise voices against discrimination, exploitation and abuse and asserting their rights.
- As a result of the deliberations of adolescent girls they started using sanitary napkins during menses to avert any disease due to lack of sanitation and personal hygiene.
- 61 adolescent girls raised their voice against the elders in families. As a result, they could be linked with schools.
- 65 girls could develop understanding on domestic violence and came to know what requires to be done if adverse situation of domestic violence erupts.
- 40 girls came to know that giving birth in tender age leads to severe damage to the health and life of both the mother and child.
- 45 adolescent girls started taking food at home nutritiously equal to their brothers like taking milk and green vegetables etc. to express better concern towards their own health.
- 50 girls could have proper understanding on the detrimental impact of early marriage. They are fully aware that for girls the right age of marriage is 18 years or more.
- 55 adolescent girls came to appreciate that only they are prohibited from going out, attending school.
- 70 girls grasped deeply the importance of education and went out to propagate amongst the villagers the importance of education.
- 55 adolescent girls realized the sinister practice of female feticide and are readily convincing the community on this issue.
- That the veil system prevalent among married women has to be discarded was the considered view of 65 adolescent girls.
- 65 adolescent girls got themselves against anemia in a Kishori Balika Manch meeting, thereby spreading the message of preventive health care.
- Members of groups started practicing sustained hygiene behavior
- Project inputs on gender equity, social stigma, early child marriage, domestic violence issues, etc helped in empowering them to raise voices against discrimination, exploitation & abuse and asserting for their due entitlements
- Members started pressuring their parents to say no to use of alcohol, Pan Masala and tobacco.
- Members of groups contributed in reducing incidences of domestic violence at household level.

- Members become aware about grievance redressal mechanism and help line number 1090 and 100.

4. Case Studies:

Case study: 1

The story of an Empowered Bal Panchayat

Large numbers of Child labour were engaged in glass & bangle industry in Narayan Nagar



Slum area of Firozabad district. Maximum of children were engaged in work only. Children were not taking any kind of interest in education. Parent also engaged them in work only. Parents & Children were not aware about child rights and other entitlements.

Since 2012, Vikas Sansthan has been started working in the Narayan Nagar towards elimination of child labour and promotion of education among freed child labour.

The organization has mobilized the community members and motivated them towards education agenda. The organization has started running NFE center in the areas and enrolled the freed child labour student in the center. Further these children mainstreamed with Formal School. The organization has also mobilized children of NFE center and formed Kiran Baal Panchayat. Kiran Bal Panchayat regularly conduct monthly meeting and discussed about child rights and development agenda of the particular areas. Children become aware about Child Right i.e. right to Live, Right to Development, Right of participation, Right to Security. Continuous efforts of representatives of Baal Panchayat helped in mainstreaming Prashant, Renu, Anita, Mamta, Kishan into formal school. Now many children left work and continuing their education.

Kiran Baal Panchayat of Narayan Nagar became functional and started contributing to protection and safeguarding of child rights in their respective areas. Empowered representatives of Kiran Baal Panchayat placed the demand in June 2015 for construction of a Community Hall in Narayan Nagar Slum area to the City Magistrate, Firozabad, who gave an assurance for immediate construction of a community hall through Municipal Corporation, Firozabad.

This is a positive sign of change in the area, whose young children's group or Bal Panchayat took a wise decision and pressed their demand successfully.

Case Study: 2

SHG Movement for Rooting Out Child Labour

Manju Devi, wife of Prem Pal is a 32 years old Dheemar- scheduled caste woman from Nagla Dheemar village of Firozabad district. She has one room Kachha house. She has 6 children but none of them attends school. She is not educated, so she does house chore activities.



She also engaged her children in house chore activities. Her husband is also not literate and earns livelihood through agriculture wage work. Somehow, they were managing their household. Due to poor income of the household, she approached the local businessman and started carpet work by engaging her two daughters along with her. Both daughters were not attending school; even whatever they earn that was used in repayment of interest to the businessman. Manju and her family were living in very pathetic conditions.

In the meanwhile, Vikas Sansthan started working in the village towards elimination of child labour and ensuring children's education in the age group of 6-14 years. Representatives of Vikas Sansthan approached Manju and her husband and explained to them about importance of education and Self Help Groups. Inspired by the concept of Self Help Group, Manju joined a SHG. She started sending her daughter to Vikas Sansthan run NFE center. Manju joined Sharda SHG on 3 April 2015 and started monthly saving of Rs 100. Manju took loan after five months and purchased a goat. The goat has given two baby goats. She sold out all goats and purchased buffaloes. She started doing buffalo rearing, which increased the income level of the household. Now all children started attending school. Family level infighting also reduced and they all started happily living with increased income.

Case Study :3

Economic Empowerment through Self-Help

Reshma Begam, wife of Sabhudin, lives in Nagla Sikander village in Frozabad district. She is 30 years old but her marriage was solemnized at the age of 16 years only. She somehow manages her livelihood. She belongs to poor families. Her husband started taking wine as wine shop was available in the village. Reshma has interest to work but she was not allowed to work. Increasing level of poverty compelled her to take loan from a local money lender. She has two children but she was not able to do proper nurturing due to poverty. She did have trust in herself and was also not aware about her rights.



Representatives of CWCR approached her and she became member of Usmani SHG on 26 December 2014. She started saving. She started attending regular meetings and became aware about livelihood development. She took a loan of Rs 2000 on 26 May 2015 for preparation of chowmin from her house only. She started earning Rs 80 to Rs 100 per day. Further she took loan of Rs 6000 on 26 October 2015 for increasing her business. She engaged her husband in business and open vendor shop of selling egg and chowmin. Now together they started saving Rs 100 to 200 per day. Her economic condition improved. She is now happily living with her children and taking proper care. She cites her own example for motivating others for starting of business activities in the area. She respects the efforts of CWCR and advocates for women empowerment and gender equity.

Case Study :4

Story of a Child Labour Non-Formal Education Centre

Our NFE Centre has its own story. Prior to its emergence we conducted a survey through which we identified children working as child labour. After this we contacted their parents



to convince them to disengage their children from the illegal child labour work, which spoils the future of both the children and the family also. Some would say provide ration to us, others would give free house to enable us to send children to school. Some even chased us away calling names. We were taken as enemies. They were simply not prepared to listen to any talk about any financial risk caused by removing children from paid work, least about gender equity or child rights.

From January 1, 2012, Vikas Sansthan started running a Non Formal Education Centre in the 10 villages and two slums under the instant project. We made it a point to associate maximum number of children freed from the bondage of child labour and bring them back by rehabilitation and mainstreaming their education. The first necessity became to convince the parents to take children out of the hell like situation. It was a huge effort made by us to convert the poor parents into responsible parents by willingly undertake more work on their own shoulders to take care of the deficit caused by no earning by children.

The children joined the NFE Centres. Here they would receive education in a very interesting and friendly manner. In and through games children are taught addition, subtraction, counting number and reading simple sentences, etc. Within a period of six months the children were taught to be able to come up to the next class level. And within 3 years they would be equal to class 5 level. The children receive free stationery here. To develop them as good persons, different games, sports, painting and dance activities are carried out. This boosted their sense of self-esteem and personal qualities and character as well as personality.

We then saw them as Bal Panchayat or Kishori Balika Manch members. There is a perceptible change in the manner of social behaviour and way of thinking in the children. At the NFE Centres now the freed children on every Saturday play and sing and dance and through this feel at home in their surroundings and also become aware of their rights. Some children are able to join English medium schools on completion of their study with the NFE Centres. These children now are acutely aware of the diseases usually contracted by child labour, problems arising from gender discrimination leading to child marriage etc.

Case Study: 5

From Bangle to Self-employment Angle

I am Seema., aged 30 years. My husband's name is Randheer. We are Jatav by caste and reside in Mohalla Pratap Nagar in Firozabad. I have 3 sons and one daughter. Without any land in possession, my husband had to look for new pastures for livelihood.



Therefore, we shifted from our native village in Mainpuri district. In Pratap Nagar Slum we got a job – working for glass bangles industry by welding bangles. But we both would get a measly sum of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per day. The income was too meagre to make both ends meet. To add to our misery at times the factory would close without a prior notice. This would lead us to borrow money from the contractor. The financial condition was so weak that for many days we would just have single meal. As we had to repay the advance money from the contractor I had to keep my children engaged in bangles work. As a result, they could not go to school. Bein an illiterate I hadno awareness about such concepts as education, gender discrimination and rights and development. But I wanted to do some work which could improve my financial status.

Once when Vikas Sansthan people came to our slum and talked about the ways and means of elevating economic as well as social status of people like us. I could not muster courage to come out from my situation. But persistent persuasion on the part of Vikas Snsthan infused confidence and I took part in the Sansthan’s vocational training programmes. Vocational training programmes included such trades as making Bhelpuri, sweetmeats, vegetable vending, poultry and goat rearing, small dairy farming etc.

After the training I was linked with a SHG and, subsequently. with the Seed Federation that helped me get a credit of Rs. 10,000. My husband was also financed in a similar way. I started selling Bhelpuri on a moving stall. And now I could save per day Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. My husband also started selling different kinds of snacks on the same stall and could save from RS. 200 to Rs. 400 per day.

At the advice of Vikas Sansthan workers, I disengaged my children from the bangles work and started attending classes of the Non-Formal Education Centre run by the Sansthan in the area. Both Seema and her husband now earn enough to afford the expenses on children’s education even though the children no longer help the bread winners of the family. Seema and her husband are members of Child Rights Protection Committee. They treat their children equally gender-wise and the family seems to have entered a happy zone of life.

Annexure:1 Freed Children Details

From April 2015 to March 2016																
S. No.	Village Slum	Previous Studding Children			New Admission			Mainstreamed Children			Dropout Children			Presently Studying Children		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	Narayan Nagar, Firozabad	3	28	31	8	18	26	3	13	16	2	15	17	6	18	24

2	Pratap Nagar, Firozabad	11	29	40	5	27	32	7	10	17	3	6	9	6	40	46
3	Babhain		13	13	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	14	14
4	Nagla Dhimar	2	17	19	----	----	----	2	2	4	----	----	----	----	15	15
5	Chilasani	3	18	21	----	----	----		3	3	----	----	----	3	15	18
6	Nagla Karn Singh	----	9	9	----	----	----		1	1	----	----	----	----	8	8
7	Ramgarh	1	19	20	----	1	1		3	3	----	----	----	1	17	18
8	Rajmal	----	13	13	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	12	12
9	Daya Ki Gari	----	15	15	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	13	13
10	Nagla Siknder	3	15	18	----	----	----	----	3	3	----	----	----	3	12	15
11	Pipariya	----	20	20	----	----	----	----	8	8	----	----	----	----	12	12
12	Lal Gari	----	7	7	----	----	----	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	5	5
	Total -	23	203	226	13	47	60	12	48	60	5	21	26	19	181	200

Annexure:2

Financial Details of SHGs of project area Till March - 2016

S. N.	Name of SHGs	Total Members of SHG	Total savings of SHG in INR	Total loan issued Through savings in INR	Total loan recovered in INR	Balance Loan due to recovered in INR	Total Interest in INR	Balance Amount in SHG/ Bank in INR
1.	Asha SHG, Rajmal Firozabad	12	25400	227289	201889	25400	22600	25400
2.	Laxmi Mata SHG, Babhain, Agra	10	7500	13000	11000	2000	1072	7500
3.	Kuran SHG, Nagla Sikander, Firozabad	11	47500	208809	166733	42076	22300	47500
4.	Khairani Mata SHG Pipriya Agra	10	13000	40200	28300	11900	2472	13000

5.	Sardha SHG Nagla Dhimar, Firozabad	13	50300	356666	273716	82950	28335	45985
6.	Jay Bhole Pipariya Agra	10	14100	48100	31200	16900	2131	13431
7.	Vidhya SHG Narayan Nager Firozabad.	12	14900	50000	37950	12050	3037	14900
8.	Shri Sain Baba SHG, Pipariya	10	15500	57250	38500	18750	1915	14165
9.	Anmol SHG, Daya Ki Gari	15	20700	60293	38211	22082	3007	20700
10.	Roshni SHG Nagla Deemar, Firozabad	14	29400	143383	98383	45000	8176	21976
11.	Kali Mata SHG, Pipariya	10	11000	20550	10200	10350	2130	11000
12.	Krashna SHG, Nagla Dheemar	20	20000	78974	56882	22092	2847	20000
13.	Paras SHG, Rajmal	15	16100	30100	18200	11900	1905	16100
14.	Radha SHG Daya ki Garhi	20	11700	19698	12800	6898	2850	11700
15.	Balaji SHG Pipariya	10	6700	9200	5300	3900	504	6700
16.	Durga SHG Bhamain	8	6600	9200	3900	5300	208	6600
17.	Khwaja SHG Nagla Shikandar	12	44200	161900	115900	46000	18664	44200
18.	Tiranga SHG Daya ki garhi	18	1800	1800	---	1800	---	--

19	Manavta SHG Nagla Sikandar	15	1500	-----	-----	----	---	1500
20	Usman gani SHG Nagla Shikander	16	47200	153925	107892	46033	11420	47200
	Total -	261	405100	1690337	1256956	433381	135573	391357

PART 2 – Engagement with Child Labour in Brick Kilns

1. Background of the Project

Vikas Sansthan has been working since 2007 with migrated child labour or bonded labour engaged with brick kilns in Pinahat Block of Agra District with the support of Aid Club, Austria. Our intervention there was centred on running Non-Formal Education Centres there with a view to preparing the children who seldom visited any school to be ultimately mainstreamed with Primary education system of the state.

With the gracious support of Aid Club, Austria the Sansthan conducted 5 NFE Centres in which 213 children received non-formal education in the year 2015-2016, The programme started in November, 2015.

All the bonded children worked on making bricks from clay. Of these children a few had been registered as students in primary schools of home state, Bihar, while some children has not been admitted to any school.

All the children are in the age group 6-14 years belong to the families who migrated from Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. The elder male members of these families received advance money from the contractor to come and work at the brick kilns. In response to this the families attach their children also to the kilns along with them. Our project team made persistent efforts to persuade parents to send these children to Non-Formal education Centres run by us. The task was not easy. We made small groups to talk to them, meet them in the midst of the family and counsel them, after which only they agreed to send the children to the NFE Centres. As a result, the families agreed to send these children to the centres for four hours per day. After this time slot, the children make bricks from clay,

As the contractors have advanced money on the condition that they will place the children at work in the kilns these children are compelled work for 12 to 15 hours a day. As matter of practice the contractor acts as intermediary who pays to the workers are their children directly on behalf of the brick kiln. The contractor makes a discount of about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per 1000 bricks laid and thus the child labour gets reduced payment for its work. This is a further reason for preference of child labour by the contractor, making it all the more tedious for our project team to send children to NFE Centres even for four hours.

2. Project Objectives

- To spread awareness amongst the migrant brick kiln workers on the issue of bonded child labour/ child labour
- To educate their children through Non-Formal Education Centres with a view to mainstreaming their education.

1. List of Activities

With a view to achieving the above-mentioned the following programme activities were conducted.

- 2.1 Exposure visit of brick kiln child labour
- 2.2 Establishment and Management of NFSCs
- 2.3 Formation of Bal Panchayats of Child Labour
- 2.4 Formation of Child Rights Protection Committees
- 2.5. Organizing Health Check Camp
- 2.6. Holding Monthly Staff Meetings
- 2.7. Mid-Day Meal/ Refreshment

We give below a chart showing the brick kiln-wise, gender and caste-wise distribution of bonded child labour covered by the project.

Brick Kiln- wise as also Gender and Caste- wise spread of Children

Children Studying in NFSC

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Non Formal Education								Total
		M				F				
		SC	OBC	Gn	Mu	SC	OBC	Gen	Mu	
1.	Jay Shankar Brick Kiln Industry	22	--	--	--	22	--	--	2	46
2.	Ma Bhawani Brick Kiln Industry	14	3	--	8	5	6	--	6	42
3.	Syamla Ji Brick Kiln Industry	28	--	--	2	22	--	--	4	56
4.	Ramvir Baba Brick Kiln Industry	22	2	--	--	14	4	--	--	42
5.	Shri Ram Brick Kiln Industry	8	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	27
	Total -	94	5		10	82	10		12	213

2.1. Exposure Visit of the children for new learning and exchange of experiences

Exposure visit for the Non-formal school-attending children was organized on 07



May 2015. Children were visited at Spring Field Public School, Kundaul, Agra. A total of 73 children and 05 parents participated during exposure visit. Shri P. C. Sharma, Principal, Spring Field Public School addressed to

children.

The purpose of the visit was to increase inner strength and skills of the children and exposed them with life



style of other school-attending children. The other purpose was to generate interest about importance of education as well as linked education with career among children.

Discussion agenda of the Exposure Visit was on - Future career after education - Importance of education in life. Importance of discipline in life and - Experiences of family



Outcomes of the Exposure Visits. Children were exposed with importance of education. Children as well as parents exposed were with role of parents towards education of the children after listening to experiences of the children of Public School. Children started thinking for their future career on the basis of

education. Children also accepted about importance of discipline in shaping life as well as career.

2.2. Establishment and Management of NFE Centres

At the sites of 5 brick kilns Vikas Sansthan has opened its NFE Centres. At these Centres children study mathematics, science, English, Hindi and General Knowledge and arts.



During the last nine months, children at the NFEs have made very good progress. Children now have fair



understanding of Hindi and Mathematics. They can count, add and subtract numbers, and have reached the level of forming words from letters and even sentences from words. But its bad luck that they have to leave the brick kilns no sooner the rainy season comes, when they have to move to their native village, which will definitely obstruct their learning. Since the work at the brick kilns gets stopped during the rainy season, the period of this project started with November till July.

Needless to say that if the parents of these children were fortunate enough to find means of livelihood in the vicinity of their homes they would not have to migrate and therefore cause a sudden disruption in the education of their children. It is the establishment of the NFEs that has been adopted by us as a tentative solution for protecting the children's right to education. But this we know is not the complete answer. Nothing short of a regular hostel harbouring these children will do, where the children will stay and helped to continue their study up to class 10.

2.3. Formation of Bal Panchayats of Child Labour

Despite the fact that the children stay for a span of 8-9 months Vikas Sansthan formed Bal Panchayats out of the bonded child labour with a view to making them aware of their child



rights. And in due course advocate for their cause with the government authorities and persuade their also to not deny their rights to education. Vikas Sansthan sincerely wishes to apply the norms of the United Nations Organization has prescribed for the entire world.

Every child born in poverty is unlucky for no fault of his or her. This is the responsibility of the government to provide all human rights to children, especially child rights. Vikas Sansthan

holds that that all the four rights of children like right on development, right to security, right to be born and the right to participate., With the provision of these four rights the inhuman practice of bonded child labour prevalent so brazenly at the brick kilns come to an end. And the goal of the UNO for 2030 will be grounded on the earth. Bal Panchayats, therefore, is a step in the right direction. The main purpose of all these Bal Panchayats is to to make the children intensely aware on their rights and get motivated enough to protect them. At each of the Bal Panchayats, both the President and the Secretary were elected.



2.4. Formation and Management of Child Rights Protection Committees



Similarly, Vikas Sansthan organized and formed 5 Child Rights Protection Committees to create a continuous and intensive stir in the area of operation about awareness-building and promotion of child rights.

In what follows we first give a brick kiln wise number of Bal Panchayat Members in Table 1. followed by the brick kiln centre wise number of CRPC Members in Table 2.

2.5. Organizing Health Check-up Camp



A Health Check-up Camp was organized for the child labour of 5 brick kilns and their parents. The camp was held for 3 days- from the 4th to 6th March, 2016. The following 5 brick kilns workers were covered.

1. Jai Shankar Brick Field Manikpura, Pinahat Block, District Agra.
2. Ram Veer Baba Brick Field Manikpura, Pinahat Block,

District Agra.

3. Shyamala ji Brick Field, Hussain pura, Pinahat Block, District Agra.

4. Shri Ram Brick Field, No. Bari, Pinahat Block, District Agra.

5. Ma Bhavani Brick Field, No. Bhari, Pinahat Block, District Agra.



Dr. G Ghanshyam Lahari BAMS, Firozabad was the medical Officer available as resource person in the camp.

In this camp in all 131 children, 42 women and men took part. Diagnosis for anaemia, breathing troubles, white discharge, pain in the waist, mild wounds, fits, worms in stomach, etc., was done and medicines for treatment were distributed free of cost.

2.6. Holding Monthly Staff Meeting



As we are aware the programme covers 5 brick kilns workers' children, where Bal Mitras work with them. Who are dedicated to the task of teaching the children. There is the Programme Coordinator. There is also an accountant who keeps and controls financial transactions. Every month a staff meeting is held to review the progress made in the previous month as also to plan a set of activities for the future or at least the next month.

2.7. Mid-Day Meal/Refreshment

At all 5 brick kilns where NFE are established. Mid- Day Meal is being served with the following menu.

S.No.	Day	Menu Items	Quantity per Child
1	Monday	Dal, rice	146 Gm
2	Tuesday	Sweet porridge	145 Gm

3	Wednesday	Poha with groundnuts	125 Gm
4	Thursday	Khichadi –rice and moong dal	160 Gm
5	Friday	Sweet porridge	145 Gm
6	Saturday	Dal , Rice	146 Gm

Note-

- 1.LaiChana (puffed rice and roasted gram) daily for 26 days in packs of 92 grams each is provided to the children.
2. Twice in a week seasonal fruits are distributed. This helps reduction of malnutrition in children and intake of the usual Mid- Day meal has helped keep the children in sound health. Under this programme in all 123 children have been receiving the Mid- Day Meals.



Table 1.

Details on Bal Panchayats

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Number of Bal Panchayat Members
1	Jay Shankar	37
2	Ma Bhawani	33
3	Syamlaji	35
4	Ramvir Baba	20
5	Shri Ram	18
Total		143

Table 2

Details on CRPC

S.No.	Name of Centre	No. of CRPC Members
1	Jay Shanker	12
2	Ma Bhawani	11
3	Syamla ji	15
4	Rmvir Baba	10
5	Shri Ram	11
Total		59

3. Achievement and Impact

Our achievement in the sphere of liberating and mainstreaming the education of bonded child labour can be seen in the acute awareness generated in the children and their parents as is evidenced by the three case studies that follow. By and large social activists at the destination level of migration find it extremely difficult, unviable and unsustainable to engage with the education of migrant labourers children. The children do not have any option as they have to return back to their villages after 9 months. The irony of such families is that they do not have ideas for their next destination as next destination is solely dependent on the interest of their local contractor.

Vikas Santhan has been effectively contributing towards ensuring education of child labour children during their stay in the brick kiln industry areas. The organization has been providing vocational skill training for such children so that they become self - employed or get job after their vocational training course. The organization is also working towards ensuring Right to Education of the child labour and other vulnerable children. Vikas Sansthan Health Check-up Camps organized for the child labour of 5 brick kilns and their parents have certainly made the children conscious about the health problems and many children are far more healthy and nutritious than before.

At all 5 brick kilns where NFE are established. Mid- Day Meal is being served; this has led to improvement in the health of children.

4- Case Studies

Case Study-1 Cutting the Huge Mountain

Karma Majhi had 4 daughters and 2 sons. They are residents of the village Gudihari District



Navada, Bihar. One of the daughters died for want of money for medical treatment. Three daughters have been married off. Karma works at Shyamala ji Brick Fields. Presently one son and one daughter live with Karma and work in shaping clay into bricks. Raju, his son is 12 and Gagiya, his daughter is 10.

As a result of persistent persuasion by the project team members Karma agreed to send his children to the Non-Formal Education Centre. Today they have fair knowledge of the Hindi alphabet and numbers; they can count and have learnt many useful skills to lead an informed life even as a child.

Karma Majhi has been working almost like slave in brick fields, making bricks, for past 25 years. He has studied up to Class iii. He wanted to continue studies further. But due to paucity of money his father could not allow him to study further. And instead engaged him as a child worker in paddy harvesting.

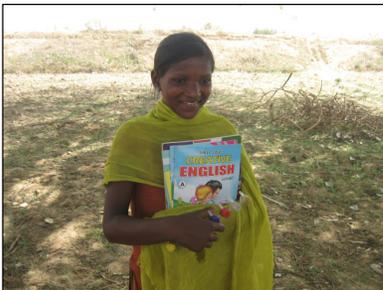
He fondly remembers that he used to pass each class with very good marks. As he is class III pass he is comfortable with calculations of daily wages payable to brick kiln workers. Many times the accountant intentionally makes mistakes. Karma says helpless workers are illiterate and hence unable to calculate how much is due to them and their innocence is being exploited to their huge disadvantage. Instead of 2400 units of bricks that they have made the accountant enters 2400. Mother of Raju and Gangiya is quite illiterate Karma has been obtaining advance from the contractor for 25 years, ever since he started to work in brick kilns. Despite this, his financial condition has never improved because of very poor wages, most which goes to service the debt. His family could not be properly looked after by him. In the hovel provided by the kiln owner the family makes a living. There is no facility of water, health care, education and alternative livelihood. It is therefore quite obvious that Karma Majhi could not make any improvement in alleviating his poverty or mainstream his children's education.

Both Raju and Gangia are intelligent students. Gangiya says she would be a Bank Manager. I wish to earn enough so that I don't have to make bricks any more. Probably the problem of child bonded labour can be solved by adopting the Hostel Method Education. This means when little citizens like Raju and Gangiya can be taught at one place by accommodating them in a hostel, where migration of their parent will not stand in the way of exercising their child rights, especially the right to development.

This is the story of Karma Majhi. Whose name is similar to another Majhi of Jharkhand state, who could succeed in cutting the hill to create a passage to enable his wife to have access to water on the other side of the hill. This Karma Majhi alone cannot create the passage for children to their education. But it has suggested to us that a regular hostel method education system for children of Karma Majhi and several others may pave the way for cutting the huge mountain like hurdle.

Case Study: 2

I am Kajal aged 15 years. My father is Madhusudan Majhi and mother is Aruniya, both residents of village Phulama, district Navada, Bihar. I have 3 brothers and 3 sisters. Two elder brothers and one elder sister are married. For past 6 years my parents have been working with brick kilns in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, that is anywhere the contractor arranges to send them for brick kiln work. This makes

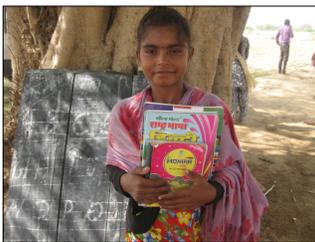


us visit ever new places. Every year my father is paid money in advance to travel and settle at the place of work- which is a brick kiln site. The contractor is a middleman between my father and the brick kiln owner. It is he who receives the money from the owner and pays my father after adjusting the amount of advance earlier paid by him to my father.

When the rainy season sets in we go back to Bihar as the work at the brick kiln comes to a halt. The contractor AGAIN loans out funds to us so that we can make both ends meet in our native home in Bihar. Presently we are working at Jai Shankar brick field, Manikpura. Here Vikas Sansthan has been helping children regain the lost years and teaching them. We learn at the place where we live at the brick fiels. They give us all the necessary stationery and books to learn and read and practice. During the noon they give us good meal containing dal-rice, daliya, khichdi, etc. Vikas Sansthan has taught us counting and alphabet. I wish to learn sewing and stitching as a grown up and be able stand on my own feet to get rid of this plight thrust upon me. I cherish the meaningful support from Vikas Sansthan.

Case Study :3

My name Lalmi. I am aged 13 years. My father Neeraj Majhi and mother Saroj Manjhi are residents of village Phulua, Post Narvdiganj, district Navada , Bihar.



I have two brothers and three sisters. My elder sister is married off. Two younger brothers and a sister are 8. 6 and 4 years old. My parents are working at Shankar Brick field Manikpura, Block Pinahat. I have never been to a school earlier. Besides this each student used to get a school bag and stationery items like exercise

books and books to read.

At this brick kiln Vikas Sansthan opened a Non-Formal Education Centre, where apart from teaching children, nutritious meal like porridge cooked with milk, rice and pulses, snacks made of puffed rice were being served.



But when a educator from Vikas Sansthan approached my father to let me study at the NFE Centre, my father declined

the request. But upon repeated requests with proper reasoning – giving a picture how the entire family will stand to gain my father yielded and I started going to the NFE Centre.

I am now enjoying my association with the Centre in the company of my younger siblings have also joined and we are enjoying our togetherness among other students and learning a lot each single day.

AT the NFE Centre we are taught how to recognize and write letters of the alphabet. I am now capable of reading out all the letters of the Hindi alphabet. Besides this I know a bit of arithmetic too, I can count up to 100 and tell tables up to 10. I sincerely wish to continue my studies so that at no time I am not forced to go back to the work of laying bricks, which I very much dislike now, I see myself developing as a person standing on my own feet without having to depend on others. I would learn the job of running a beauty parlor, stitching and sewing. I thank the workers of Vikas Sansthan who have brought my future on the right track and guided me and my family.

Case Study : 4

I am Neelam. My father is Upendra Majhi and my mother is Rekha Majhi. I



have five sisters and six brothers. The eldest brother is 28 years old and the youngest brother is six years old. I am 14 and all my other sisters age ranges from 28 to 6 years. My parents belong to village Phalua, district Navada, Bihar. Married sisters live with their husbands. I live with my three sisters and two brothers. My father is not educated at all. This is why my brothers and sisters

remained uneducated too. While staying in Bihar we never went to a school.

My father works at Shankar Brick field Manikpura,, He was brought there by a contractor in September last year.



At this brick kiln, workers of Vikas Sansthan frequently visit the labourers to convince them to send their children to their educational centres. One Sajjan Singh, a educator of Vikas Sansthan once came and talked to my father for sending me

to the NFE Centre. My father did not agree because my mother stays in the native village in Bihar and I have to look after the younger siblings here. My father and two elder brothers brought me here for this look after job. I cook for all the family and time permitting work at the brick kiln, laying bricks to supplement family income.

Although my father initially declined the request of Sajjan Singh ji, but repeated efforts made him give in, Now, I go to the Centre regularly. I love the place as I enjoy the company of my friends with who I learn Hindi, English, science, general knowledge. Vikas Sansthan provides mid-day meal. They serve, porridge, khichdi, puffed rice etc. Apart from this a beautiful schoolbag is also given to me. In a short span of eight months I have learnt how to count, I have to work hard and make good progress. After three months we will again go back to Bihar and alas my studies will be snapped. I am very sorry for this. I have decided to become a dignified and educated person and not waste away my life laying placed bricks at the cost of my life.

Our Donors and Supporters

- Misereor, Germany
- Entwicklungshilfeclub , Austria

Our Network

- Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Action Network (UPVAN), Lucknow
- Campaign for women and child rights, Firozabad
- ACDSSS, Agra
- Voluntary Action Network India (VANI), New Delhi
- Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA), New Delhi
- SSK, Lucknow.