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Annual Report

2016-17

Executive summary

Origin of the organization & background of its founder

Vikas Sansthan is a voluntary organization registered under Society Registration Act, XXI of 1860 and it has also certificate for the income tax exemption under the 80G. Vikas Sansthan has also registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976; the FCRA no. is 136430029 issued by the Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India, New Delhi. The objective of the society is to work for the deprived children, child labourers and the poorest section of the people who have been denied of their human rights and justice as citizens of the society. The focus has been mainly child labourers and their parents in the Firozabad and Agra Districts and U.P. state as a whole.

Being the voluntary organization, Vikas Sansthan has been working on child's right, liberation of the child labourers who were in bondage/slavery in various industries such as glass, bangles, agriculture and carpet industry of Firozabad and Agra districts. The main aim of the organization has been prevention and protection of the children and rural people against injustice, exploitation, corruption and creating better society in the area. In the district like Agra hundreds of people are exploited due to illiteracy, unemployment and poverty. The people, who have been suffering from decades and leading miserable life. The founder chairperson of the Vikas Sansthan Mr. Dilip Sevarthi was appointed National Convener of Campaign for Women and Child Rights in 1995. He started working independently for protection of **Child Rights**. **The general and legal information of the organization is given in the annexure-1 at the end.**

Awards, appreciation & recognition

1. • Red and White Bravery Award in 1996 by Modi Group, Bombay
2. • Best Citizen of India Awarded in 1999 by International Publishing House, New Delhi
3. • Prembhai Purashkar by Uttar Pradesh Voluntary Action Network (UPVAN), Lucknow 2000
4. • C. Subramaniam Award by National Foundation for India, New Delhi 2013

Vision & mission



<p>VISION</p> <p>We envision “a society free from exploitation, where the people, especially women and children are not discriminated on the basis of their sex, caste, creed and religion.”</p>
<p>MISSION</p> <p>“to strive for a society where the poor and marginalized, disadvantaged sections can progress towards socio-economic development by reducing poverty through eradication and rehabilitation of child labour, empowerment of women, and empowerment of health care and educational opportunities of the community.”</p>

Objectives of the organization

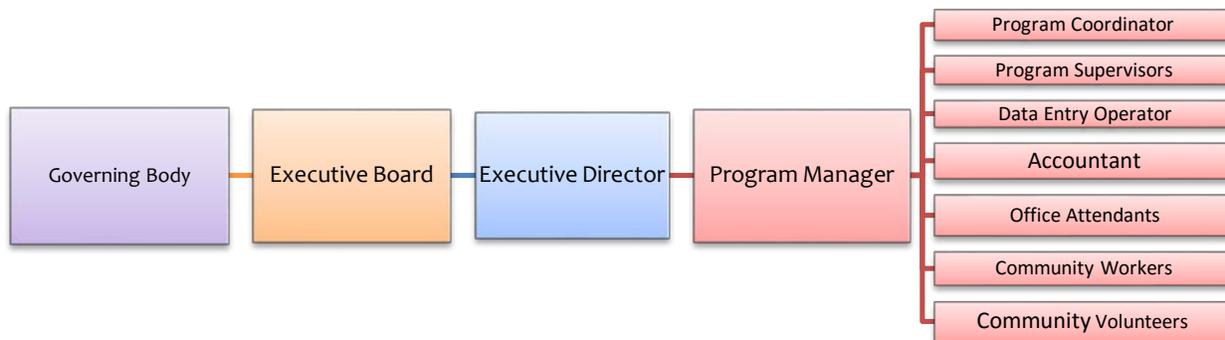
1. To work towards the upliftment of socio-economic Status of woman.
2. To ensure and protect the right of children and women.
3. To liberate the children from servitude and bondage.
4. To rehabilitate the liberate children from servitude and bondage.
5. To work towards promotion of gender equality in the society.
6. To conduct seminars, workshops to educate community for environment protection.
7. To ensure elementary education for women & providing them required skill training for self –sustenance.

Our Values

We strive for healthy and beautiful world, meaning that rights of all creations of nature – humans, animals, birds and living beings – are protected. Humans should exploit water, forest, land and air minimally as per requirement and protect them from getting polluted. Entire world and society should be conducted as per law. This means that laws made according to democratic norms should be obeyed and no law should be enacted threatening any human, animal, bird, living beings and environment. They should not be nagged, or oppressed, or their rights should not be violated. Any human in the world should not violate rights of other so there is no disorder and disquiet in the society.

Human relations in the world should be strong. No discrimination should be done among humans on the basis of sex, age, colour, ethnicity, caste, religion, village, region, country, society, poverty and affluence, meaning that all rights of each human be equal and all humans should get these rights. All humans have right to participate in and take benefit of development in the scientific era and each human should get this right. Every human has to play role of child to old in his life. Therefore, no stage of human life should be deprived of development. We all are part of human community in this world. Therefore, we think and do if justice is not met to all in the world, it may happen with us and if we commit injustice with others while realizing our fights or if we do not stop injustice, we shall also not get justice at all levels. That is why we want to make this world exploitation free, pro-justice and environment friendly.

Organ structure



Human resource

Designation/Position	No. of persons	Salaried	Non-salaried
Executive Director	01	Yes	No
Program Manager	01	Yes	No
Program Coordinators	02	Yes	No
Program Supervisors	03	Yes	No
Gender Coordinators	02	Yes	No
Data Entry Operators	01	Yes	No
Accountant	01	Yes	No
Warden	01	Yes	No
Cook	01	Yes	No
Driver	01	Yes	No
Attendants	03	Yes	No
Animators/Community Workers	25	Yes	No
Community Volunteers	10	No	Yes
Total	49	39	10

Though the organization is just 22 years old but the social workers/development practitioners who are working in it have 25 years' experience in diversified fields of development sector in general and of the research & development particularly. Organization does have the strength of 49 workers out of which 39 are paid for their services while 10 people render their services voluntarily.

Infrastructure of Vikas Sansthan

Vikas Sansthan has developed a sister organization named of Vikas Trust. Vikas Trust established a Vikas Ashram where is the Vikas Sansthan's office located. Vikas Ashram is a unique initiative of the Vikas Sansthan /Vikas Trust. Vikas Ashram is located at Rupaspur village which is on the national highway-2 and at a distance of 5 kilometers from Shikohabad and 20 kilometers from the district. Vikas Ashram is geographically spread in 5-6 Bigha land with ample greenery all round. Ashram is filled with natural beauty with lot more trees and less buildings. But even then, we have trainings, meetings, seminars and workshops round the year. In addition to it, there is a vocational training center operational in the Ashram in which stitching and computer are some of the trades for women and girls.

Vikas Sansthan has 11 motorcycle, one four-wheeler, generator, computers, table chairs and others required equipment etc.

Achievements of Vikas Sansthan

Child labourers' liberty and their development

1. 30,868 child labourers liberated, educated & mainstreamed in formal schools ensuring the access to their right to education.
2. 36,354 child labourers have accessed to health benefits through 146 health camps organized
3. 245 child labourers were liberated, trained in vocations of their choices, provided vocational kits and settled in the market for ensured livelihood.
4. The Vikas Sansthan has linked 8,678 children in children's parliaments.
5. 505 young labourers' groups were formed.

Mothers of child labourers

1. 31 SHGs of dalits, poorest artisans, and mothers of child labourers, exploited & distressed were provided revolving funds.
2. 673 dalits, poorest artisans, mothers of child labourers, exploited and distressed were mainstreamed in federations made for the empowerment of self-help groups.
3. 800 parents of child labourers got employment by support of Vikas Sansthan.
4. 4,210 child labourers' mothers were linked to the self-help groups in order to have the socio-economic development through 300 programs.
5. Rs. 65, 00,675/- has been saved by the mothers of child labourers in the common saving pool of self-help groups.
6. Through its 74 agitations, demonstrations, rallies, Gherao, Campaign for Women & Child Rights (CWCR) has reached up to 1,48,000 people i.e. men, women & children.
7. 2, 88,000 people became aware on various development issues through 144 awareness camps
8. 1,143 parents, community peoples, local leaders & other people were streamlined to the Child Rights Protection Committees (CRPCs).

9. 10,449 dalits, poorest artisans, mothers of child labourers, exploited and distressed were trained in income generation programs, gender and panchayati raj institution.
10. 240 unorganized handicraft artisans were organized and linked with the group/cooperative for their inclusive development.
11. 92 children living with disability were identified, medically, socially, educationally and vocationally rehabilitated.

Recent operations of Vikas Sansthan

1. Research and development

Vikas Sansthan has its core competency in research and development and this is the reason it believes in it and keeps research and development as one significant component in all its interventions. Vikas Sansthan conducts the research and development with national and international agencies. Handling so many research works, the team of the organization has become competent enough that it conducts the research and development even in difficult situations prudently. The team carries value to work honestly and effectively. Moreover, the organization is rich enough to have such a great team with dedication, sincerity, honesty and committed to social work.

2. Community based rehabilitation of disabled children

With one of its mandate, Vikas Sansthan sincerely and with commitment works for 50 disabled children. This intervention started with the survey and assessment of the disabled children followed by preparing their “Individual Rehabilitation Plan (IRP)” and its execution in community based and institutional situation. Firstly, disabled children are brought to the “Day Care Centre (DCC)” in the organizational office where they are trained in “Daily Living Activities (DLA)” together with education and physiotherapy to improvise their mobility in order to make world more accessible.

Secondly, Vikas Sansthan deals with those disabled children who are accessed in their home settings with educational support such as school fees, books, uniform, medical assistance. Earlier, 25 disabled children were imparted the vocational training who are now economically self-reliant and leading their families. The disabled children who are under various interventions suffer from muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, multiple disability, poliomyelitis and deaf & dumb.

3. Elimination of child labour engaged in glass and carpet industries

Vikas Sansthan is tirelessly working for the elimination of child labour engaged in glass and bangles industries and carpet industries in 41 villages of Agra and Firozabad district and slum areas of Firozabad City. Thousands of children are forced to work in the hazardous manufacturing process of carpet, glass and bangles work. Engaging the children by pull or

push factories not only deprive them from education and development but also they fall prey of various diseases and got spoiled. These tender children have lost their innocent childhood just to feed their families. It is found that the working children are basically hail from the poorest background, marginalized communities and surprisingly most of them are girl children who are easily forced to work in home situations.

Vikas Sansthan as per the commitment for the children is working for the liberation, rescue, reintegration and rehabilitation. Though it is challenging, difficult and dangerous but over the years, Vikas Sansthan has evolved so many indigenous approaches working with the same community. Organization started its process child labour elimination from the liberation of child labourers from the hazardous work and linked them to the non-formal education centers to let them access to the education. Simultaneously, mothers of child labourers are being mainstreamed in self-help groups. Mothers then are linked to the local area banks and other micro financial institutions to access the loan for livelihood purposes. Vikas Sansthan is supporting many women for the income generation programs to improvise their poverty situations so that children can be made a part of the mainstreamed development and lead a respectful life. Vikas Sansthan under various interventions has liberated thousands of child labourers from the hazardous work and mainstreamed them in to the education.

4. Self-help group and women's empowerment program

Vikas Sansthan has been sensitively working to end the gender-based violence and inequality and women empowerment. Organization believes that if the inequality between men and women continues persisting we cannot root out the poverty situations and all kinds of developments will be baseless without gender equality. Today we have patriarchal society dominated over female in every sphere of their life. Out of both in the society, female are being made disabled due to which neither they have access to education nor they are provided the opportunity to get rid of their social blocks which stop them to move in life ahead. Not only this, women are deprived off from all powers including property rights and its possession. It is known to everyone that a woman is the mother of the entire world, if inequality, inhumanity, cruelty, violation of rights etc. are continued in the mother's development then how can we imagine the development of mother's children. Hence, keeping in mind the gender discrimination it is important to stop the inequality. With this philosophy, Vikas Sansthan has initiated a program with integrated approach in more villages of Firozabad with the untouchable community with an objective to empower the women. Under this intervention, organization has targeted the women and adolescent girls of untouchable community and support is being given to them in literacy, health, entrepreneurship and livelihoods areas. Vikas Sansthan has formed the SHG federation its name is Seed Federation. Seed Federation is running by 125 SHGs in which 1800 women are joined from the most vulnerable community like scheduled cast / other backward class or Muslim women of measurable community. Seed federation is also working for empowerment of women and their children.

Financial turnover/performance

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Income	35,56,520	37,40,976.64	37,32,469.37
Expenditure	35,56,520	37,40,976.64	37,32,469.37

Partners in development

Current donor agencies

S. No.	Project Name	Project Area	Funding Agency
1.	Programmed Equity Interventions for Child labour community (economically disadvantaged & socially excluded) of Glass and Bangle industry through Promotion of Citizenship and Rights Based Equity and Inclusion measures.	08 Slum cluster areas in Firozabad Uttar Pradesh	MISEREOR, GERMANY
2.	Programmed equity interventions for child labour community through community action, programmed behavioral changes in families and advocating inclusion in education in 6 slum clusters in Firozabad UP India	06 Slum cluster areas in Firozabad Uttar Pradesh	Kindermissionswerk, Germany
3.	Child labour elimination program in the brick kiln industry for 5 locations (i.e. 5 brick kiln sites) of Pinahat block of Agra district of Uttar Pradesh India.	05 locations of Brick Kiln Industry of Pinahat block of Agra district of Uttar Pradesh	Entwicklungshilfeclub, Austria
4.	Vocational Training Centre for Freed Child Labour (4 Trades - Carpentry / Furniture Making, Mobile repairing, Tailoring, Beautician)	Vikas Ashram, Shikohabad Firozabad Uttar Pradesh	Red Charity & Entwicklungshilfeclub, Austria

2016-17



Elimination of Child Labour through socio-economic and political empowerment of their families in Carpet and Bangle & Glass Industry of Agra and Firozabad District of Uttar Pradesh in India

Introduction & background of the project

Vikas Sansthan has implemented the project titled “Elimination of Child Labour through socio-economic and political empowerment of their families in Carpet and Bangle & Glass Industry of Agra and Firozabad District of Uttar Pradesh in India” from July 2016 to September, 2016. In this project period of Bridge Phase, the organization will also come out with future action and plan for next phase of project intervention in the region. The organization representatives and representative of MISEREOR will jointly decide about next phase of planning and future direction as per the needs of the target community members especially of Child labour & their family members of marginalized groups in the areas.

Title of the project

“Elimination of Child Labour through socio-economic and political empowerment of their families in Carpet and Bangle & Glass Industry of Agra and Firozabad District of Uttar Pradesh in India”

Operational areas of the Bridge Project

The project was implemented in 2 villages of Agra District, 8 villages in Firozabad districts and 2 slum locations of Firozabad district in carpet and glass & bangle industry.

Long term goal

To eradicate child labour from child labour prone areas of carpet and glass & bangle industry of Agra & Firozabad district”

Specific objectives

1. To eliminate child labour from carpet and glass & bangle industry
2. To ensure access over right to education for liberated children especially of girls’ children
3. To enhance social and economic status of mother & families of liberated child labour
4. To enhance the capacities of women and their institutions to enhance their say & stake in development process and strengthen self-governance system
5. Institutionalize women participation in development process through strategies to self-help groups and their Federation association
6. To promote collectivization process for community actions and convergence with block & district level departments and various service providers for developing institutional linkages
7. To enhance income level of mother of liberated child 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

Project duration

03 months, it was commenced on 1st July 2016 and came to an end on 30th September 2016

Project beneficiaries

Child labourers of carpet weaving, glass & bangles industries

Achievements of the project

1. Vikas workers succeeded in letting 110 children freed from glass factories -25 and carpet factories - 85 join mainstream of school education.
1. 12 CRPC have been formed/strengthened with the inclusion of 207 members who are now meeting themselves and managing their affairs and contributing in the release of the child labourers, safeguarding the children’s rights

2. 12 Adolescent Girls' Forums with 336 members became functional and started regularly conducting their monthly meeting. They have started raising voices and demanding rights from their parents. Like their brothers, they are going to school & enjoying their educational & play rights in the schools. They have also become vocationally trained which made them enabled to earn their livelihoods.
3. 19 Self Help Groups with the inclusion of 230 women/mothers have been strengthened who are now managing their own meetings
4. During this reporting period, Rs. 1,05,678 for different purposes like making cosmetics, vegetable and grocery shop, etc.
5. They have started opposing superstitious practices such as gambling, child marriage, child labour and reluctance in educating the girl child.
6. By June 2016, Vikas Sansthan succeeded in getting 157 children studying at the NFE Centers admitted to government or private primary schools.
7. Bal Panchayats working in two slums and 10 villages in our operational area are effectively monitored by children in the age group of 6-14 years in collaboration with the development workers of Vikas Sansthan.
8. They have worked for the cause of liberating child labour from the oppressive practice of child labour
9. 12 child rights protection committees with the inclusion of 207 members have been formed/strengthened. They are now working for the cause of the children's rights
10. On 14th September 2016, Dr. Joseph from MISEREOR visited India

Vocational Training changed Ratnesh's Life...



Ratnesh, 18, is daughter of Kailash Chandra who belongs to scheduled caste – Jatav- caste. She has four sisters and two brothers and stays with her family in Narain Nagar, a slum of Firozabad in a rented room. Entire family used to work in bangles making factory. Ratnesh never went to school. The rented room so small that no separate charpoys can be placed inside, and as such food is cooked in the same room. Ratnesh's mother keeps ill. She has no understanding about education and development.

Workers of Vikas Sansthan once visited the slum area and apprised Ratnesh's parents of the NFE Centre operating in the area as also about availability of vocational training. They requested the parents that Ratnesh and her sister Varsha to join Child Labour Nonformal Education Centre. They were also briefed on the occupational hazards, i.e. diseases that are associated with bangle making. The two sisters started going to the Centre for four hourly studies offered by it.

In the meantime, Ratnesh continued to do sewing and stitching work alongside attending the Centre. As a result, she could earn at the rate of Rs. 50- per month. Gradually she got more and more work and now she is able to earn up to Rs.200 per day. Having studied up to

class 5 at the Child Labour Non-formal Education Centre, Ratnesh now works whole day sewing and tailoring and has become self-dependent. She has become an example for other girls in the community.

Namrata accessed her right to education...



Namrata, 10, is daughter of Shri Mukesh and Srimati Sunita Devi lives with her parents in Kaurara village of Block Jasrana, district Firozabad. Both would work at other's farms in the village, but could not get enough income to make both end meet. Whenever they would go and meet high caste farmers for work they used to be exploited and not treated well. Therefore, they migrated to Firozabad and started living in a rented room in Pratap Nagar slum.



Here they both started the work of bangle making. They induced Namrata also in bangle making work. At that time Namrata was just 7. She could not be sent to a school. She joined the work which for years has been spoiling human lives mainly due to working at very high temperature and having to blow air into glass tubes, which caused several respiratory and lungs related diseases. Smoke arising from kerosene would fill the closed room where Namrata used to work. It was highly suffocating. Yet she had to work for 6 to 8 hours under these dismal conditions. She would leave her work place at 12 noon and then only got food. She developed pain in her waist.

It was at that time that Vikas Sansthan workers working for 'Save Women and Children Campaign, approached Namrata's parents to persuade them to disengage Namrata as child labour and instead send her to the school. But they strongly refused. Then the workers told them that it was illegal to send children in the age group 6 years to 14 years to earn as child labour. The right place for the children in this age group was a school which alone is the right way to go ahead in life. The parents were advised to supplement their income through other means and not depend on children's income.



Child Labour Elimination Programme in Brick Kiln Industry of Pinahat block of Agra Dist of U.P. India

Project background

The project titled “Child Labour Elimination Program in Brick Kiln Industry of Pinahat block of Agra Dist of U.P. India” was started on 15th September 2016.

Operational areas of the project

S. N.	Location are of operation	Villages/district
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1.	Gurudev Brick Kiln Industry	Gurjafu, Agra
2.	R.B.S. Brick Kiln Industry	Nayapura, Agra
3.	P.M. Brick Kiln Industry	Gari Gusain, Agra
4.	Syamla Ji Brick Kiln Industry	Husainpura
5.	Nagaji Brick Kiln Industry	Nagla Bhari, Agra

This project has been implemented in 05 locations i.e. 05 brick kilns of Agra district of Uttar Pradesh INDIA.

Objectives of the project

1. To organize the children and their parents engaged in brick kiln work through sensitization.
2. To provide the education and health care to the children to make their life better and to reduce the incidences of child labour practices.
3. To make their parents aware at large on significant rights of the children so as to enable them to support their children's education.
4. To eradicate the practices of child labour in 5 brick kilns of Pinahat block of Agra district.

Activities during this year

Activities	Date/duration	Participants	Venue	Resource persons
Establishment & management of the non-formal education centres	---			
Formation & strengthening of bal panchayats (BP)	---			
Formation & strengthening of child rights protection committees (CRPC)	---			
Organizing health check up camps	13-15 June 2016	150	06 project areas	Dr. Ghanshyam Lahiri
Holding monthly staff meeting	---	Project staff	---	Project director
Exposure visit	22 nd April 2016	55	---	---

Midday meal	---	---	---	---
One Day Parents Meeting/Workshop on the Issue of the Education of Child Labour	28 th May 2016	50	Vikas Ashram, Shikohabad	Dilip Sevarthi
Awareness meetings of freed Child labour on health and hygiene –	2 nd – 6 th May 2016	---	---	Dilip Sevarthi, Premvir & Maharaj Singh
Educators Residential Training on Teaching Methodology	21 st – 26 th May 2016	05	Vikas Ashram, Shikohabad	Mr. Raj Kumar & Mr. Lakhn Lal, Eklavya, Madhya Pradesh

Achievements

1. 05 non-formal education centres have been formed and 213 freed child labourers were enrolled
2. 05 bal panchayats (children's parliaments) with the inclusion of 143 persons have been formed and strengthened.
3. 05 child rights protection committees (CRPC) with the inclusion of 59 have been formed and strengthened
4. 150 children and their parents were treated during this period of time
5. Monthly review meetings were conducted to bring the projects on track
6. 55 children were exposed to different external situations and world for wide learning and replicating the best practices
7. 213 children were provided the midday meal to maintain their nutritional status
8. 50 children developed their understanding on children's education
9. Freed child labourers developed their understanding on health & hygiene
10. 05 educators developed their understanding on teaching methodology

Life changes manifold...



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.

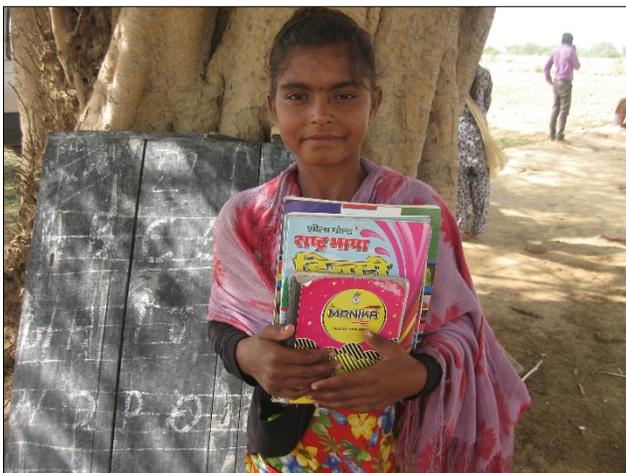
He fondly remembers that he used to pass each class with very good marks. As he is class III pass he is comfortable with calculations of daily wages payable to brick kiln workers. Many times the accountant intentionally makes mistakes. Karma says helpless workers are illiterate and hence unable to calculate 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 Gangiya 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.

She regained her lost childhood...



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 an 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.



Comprehensive Integrated Rehabilitation Programme for Child Labour through Socio – Economic Development of families in Glass and Bangles Industry of Firozabad distt. Of Uttar Pradesh

Title of the project

Comprehensive Integrated Rehabilitation program 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

Operational areas of the project

Project was implemented in 10 slum areas of Firozabad district especially in glass & bangles work areas

Overall goal of the project

Promoting right to education among children in child labour conditions and other marginalized children to access and participate equitably and fully enjoy their rights to education in schools that promote non-discrimination and social inclusion.

Specific objectives of the project

1. Intense work in the district of Firozabad with 60 most marginalized and most vulnerable children being rehabilitated through special bridge education intervention requiring focused and emergency attention to link them to the best of education model of Mother Teresa's Academy. This would be an intense engagement as provisioned in the RTE Act & the Child Labour Act for a Bridge Course intervention after which the CL victim child can get integrated to the age appropriate mainstream education. The other part of the same intervention would be the engagement with the family wherein behavioral change intervention would be taken up for the required change in attitude towards education. The family would also be linked to other economic activities so that they don't fall back on their commitment to education. To engage with these families Youth from the community would be engaged for a consistent and continuous engagement on specially designed BI behavior change program. Further support would be provided to form Groups of support within the community.
2. At least 500 children in Child Labour (CL) condition living in the project areas access, participate and learn in the selected schools of 10 clusters to the best of their abilities, regularly supported by Bal Mitras post school for school work, building up their self-confidence and leadership capacities too. They form their Bal Sansad and participate in reporting.
3. Identified schools improve in their RtE/RMSA compliance in providing entitlements to children in Child Labour (CL) conditions and in creating Learning without fear, non-discriminatory practices, Child Friendly measures and inclusion environment.
4. All CL families, other dalit children and youth in the project area come together on child protection and child rights issues in various groups to build a common platform for advocacy with state and other development organizations.
5. The communities and families to form support groups and SHGs at least 50 such groups would be formed with at least 10 members each in the group and at least 5 in one habitation to overcome economic challenges. These YCLs would further engage with the family members of the affected child labour families and support them in linking them to new age capacities and skills to enhance their linkage to employability and employment into better paying jobs. These YCLs would also help in creating community level cooperatives for better business atmosphere and opportunities for the affected families.
6. Promote mentorship and support program for YCL fellows towards facilitating them to grow within and outside with a view to emerge as "role models" for younger generations and take up education advocacy in intervening clusters.

7. Capacity building of YCLs & other staff members to promote better learning outcomes and child friendly non-discrimination, and social inclusion in schools, families and communities in keeping with RtE norms and advocate for the same with the government and other authorities.
8. Pedagogic intervention in schools and community learning centers with specific aims to evolve modules/paper/practice based on curriculum to address issues related to socially inclusive quality education, exclusion and discrimination perpetuated through teaching learning process within classrooms. (includes wide frame –Citizenship, art, Human Rights Education).
9. Advocate inclusion modules and materials with the state and education institutions. Including publishing of children’s newspaper – Adhura Bachpan with voice of CL children and widely circulated among all stakeholders

Project duration

This project was commenced on October 2016 – September 2019 and will come to an end

Project beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries of the project area child labourers engaged in glass & bangles industries

Activities of the project during this year

Activities	Date/duration	Participants	Venue	Resource persons
Training for empowerment of child rights protection committee leaders	26-28 April, 2016	57	SSKD Public School, Nagla Sikandar, Firozabad	Dilip Sevarthi
Community workers residential training on teaching methodology	21-26 May, 2016	14	21-26 May, 2016	Dilip Sevarthi & Maharaj Singh
Refresher course for Adolescent Girls	27 th May, 2016	33	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur	Dilip Sevarthi
Withdrawal Phase Meeting of local institution for Child	4-5 June, 2016	55	Vikas Ashram, Rupaspur	Dilip Sevarthi

Labour Elimination Project

Refresher course for 27th May, 2016 33
Adolescent Girls

Vikas Ashram, Dilip Sevarthi
Rupaspur

Achievements of the project

1. 56 bal panchayat leaders developed their understanding on functions & management of the bal panchayats and 57 leaders of the child rights protection committees (CRPCs) developed their understanding on the management & functions of CRPC and their roles & responsibilities
2. 33 adolescent girls developed their understanding on health & hygiene, adolescence age, menstrual hygiene management etc.
3. 55 persons including the bal panchayat, CRPC & SHGs developed their understanding on the education, elimination of child labour, bal panchayats & child rights protection committees
4. 36 child labourers were freed from child labour and mainstreamed with education
5. 157 children freed from child labour are studying in NFEs
6. Family members of 15 freed child labourers received the benefit of Samajvadi Pension Scheme
7. Adhaar ID Cards have been issued to the families of 6 child labourers recently freed.
8. Individual Bank Accounts of 16 family members were opened with banks.
9. 25 families received the benefits of Janani Suraksha Yojna running by the government.
10. 3 Job cards under MNREGA were prepared for freed child labour families.
11. Housing including toilets facilities were provided to 9 families of recently freed child labour.
12. Ration Cards for 26 families of freed child labour were prepared.
13. Women and girls aged over 18 years belonging to 18 families were made literate
14. Pregnant women belonging to 30 families were vaccinated in government hospitals.
15. Mothers and new born of 10 families received vaccination.
16. Family members of 3 freed children received vocational training.
17. Younger siblings of 3 freed children were registered with the Anganwadis.
18. 15 SHG women –mother members received Rs. 1,50,000 by way of loan from Micro finance Foundation.
19. 103 members from the families of the freed children were linked with Jeevandhara Mutual Benefit Nidhi Ltd. For the saving deposit and loan taking.
20. 30 mothers of freed child labour were mobilized to form two SHGs
21. SHG members obtained Rs. 3,45,434 by way of loan from SHGs.
22. 56 freed child labour were mobilized to be part of Bal Panchayats.

23. 9 persons became members of the Child Rights Protection Committees.
24. Bank Accounts of 5 SHGs were opened.
25. 103 new adolescent girls joined Kishori Balika Manch.
26. In all 103 persons received benefits under government schemes during the six- month period.
27. In all, 1553 persons of the project area have become beneficiaries of various government schemes.

Life change stories

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. Being an illiterate, I had no 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 Sansthan infused confidence and I took part in the Sansthan's vocational training programmes. Vocational training programmes included such trades as making Bhelpuri, sweetmeats, vegetable and egg vending, poultry and goat rearing, small dairy farming etc.

After the training I was linked with a SHG and consequently 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 egg 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. 300 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 they 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.

Story of an Adolescent Girl of Piparia Village of Etmadpur town...



My name is Rachna. I'm 15 and study in class 8. My father, Virendra drives an auto scooter and mother Rajkumari is a home maker. I have two brothers and two sisters. We live in village piparia of Aitmadpur block, district Agra. Earlier on I used to go to school, but it was stopped.

When I learnt how to weave carpets, I was just 8 and till then I had studied up to class 3 in a government school. After school hours I used to be sent for carpet work. Gradually like other girls I started doing carpet work. Like them I also didn't like studying in school. My father would tell that education is of no significance for girls, it's boys' affair. What will be the advantage of education when girls have to tend the home and look after children, cook food, he would say. I started following his dictates. In matters of food, dress and other expenses, I used to be discriminated against. There was total prohibition on going out. In the absence of adequate knowledge about rights, I felt all is OK.

It was in 2015 when at a nearby house I was working on a carpet loom that a Didi came calling me who invited me to a meeting of adolescent girls taking place in neighborhood. I joined the meeting and saw that a good number of girls of my age were huddled there. A Didi was addressing the gathering of girls seated in a

circle, about how adolescent girls should take care of their health, what they should eat and how best they can protect themselves against anemia. Green vegetables provide strength and fight against loss of blood during menses and protect from anemia.

Besides, Didi highlighted the importance of education. For only education can bring a see change in a girl's life. She told about the discrimination against girls as a way of life in homes. That we should

protect our rights. That you should talk to your parent not to treat you in a discriminatory way, by telling them that we both son and daughter are yours equally.

It was an eye opener for me to have listened to all that the Didi said. I talked to Papa for letting me continue studies. To this he said, who would weave carpets? I got myself admitted to class 8. Ultimately Papa yielded. Now I regularly go to the school I have started loving education. I wish to become teacher in a government school. All this was the result of my attending the meeting of the Kishori Balika Manch, which brought a turning point in my life, which would have ended in weaving carpets and being exploited by others.