CHAPTER – 7

ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION IN ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR
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7.1 Introduction:

There are 42,651 registered NGOs working throughout India in which 23,004 are solely dedicated to the noble cause of child protection and development.¹ These NGOs work hand in hand with the government in pursuit of a better world for the society. Out of all these NGOs, 1937 work in Karnataka alone i.e. 8.42% are solely dedicated to the state.

The problem of child labour continues to pose a challenge before the nation though the Government has enacted various legislations and commissions to eliminate the child labour. But, these legislation and commission have miserably failed. The Government has been taking various pro – active measures to tackle this problem. However, considering the magnitude and extent of the issue, it has become a socioeconomic problem inextricably linked to poverty and illiteracy; it requires concerted efforts from all sections of the society to make a dent in the problem.

As a solution to the above problem the public private partnership has become the buzzword in policy discourse today. Their partnership is defined as those between the State (public) and private (Corporate) Sector. By a curious twist, ‘private’ in the definition also includes non – profit, non – government organizations as NGOs do not fall in the private domain. They fall in the space between the private and the public. The point is that, in the present discourse on Present Private Public Sector, the State Government actually seeks and enlists the support of NGOs in the sphere of elimination of child labour.²

Karnataka enjoys the distinction of fostering a healthy relationship between the government and NGOs. Such partnerships are established in the hope of greater synergy and even though they may bring conflicts in their wake, Karnataka has chosen to manage this tension rather than abandoning NGO partnership altogether.

¹ http://ngo.india.gov.in/ngo_sector.ngo.php
² Economic of political weekly January 15, 2011 VOL XLVI NO 3
The NGOs all over India and the world have immensely contributed in eradication of child labour. It holds good with Karnataka and Bangalore.

Several survey reports have enshrined that, majority of the Government Policies, legislation and Government Officials have failed to eliminate child labour. So the International Community depends on the NGOs to collect the information of the ground reality about child labour. This clearly shows that the NGOs have played and playing action role towards eliminating child labour. To support this, every year the budgetary allocation has been increased year by year. There are several NGOs like Child Rights Trust (CRT), CRY, PRERANA and so on in Karnataka which are notable NGOs working towards elimination of child labour.

7.1.1 About NGO in general

‗NGO‘ stands for Non – Governmental Organization. It is also called as Non – profit organization. They are mainly established for a cause and combat primarily social issues any organization working for betterment of society or social welfare can be said as an NGO. NGOs may be in the kind of association society, trust or a community. There is no hard and fast yard stick to determine the NGO. But, to attain the status of NGO certain characteristic features have to be imbibed.

7.1.2 Essential characteristic features of an NGO:

- Not officially registered as part of the Government.
- Doesn’t work for profit.
- Works within the legal framework, either locally, nationally or internationally.
- If the definition of NGOs is expended to that of a civil society organization, NGOs can be considered part of the sphere of social interaction between the household and the state characterized by:
  a. Community co-operation
  b. Structures of Voluntary association
  c. Networks of public communication
7.1.3 Need for NGOs

To solve problem and address issues not being covered / inadequately covered by governments.

Types of NGOs: -

- Social (Humanitarian)
- Political (Peace keeping)
- Economic (Micro finance)
- Cultural (Cultural Groups)
- Environment (Reforestation)

7.1.4 Functional Agenda of NGOs: -

The functions of an NGO may be based on:

1. Needs of the people it is working with
2. Personal Interest of its members
3. Interest of its funding agents is (and related conditionality).

These agents it can be:

- National Government
- Foreign Government
- National Agency
- International Agency
- Corporate Organization
- Private Donation
- Self funded from previous projects
4. According to its function the relation of an NGO with the State may be:

- Complementary
- Supplementary
- Antagonistic

7.1.5. Recognized NGOs and brief description on NGOs working towards elimination of child labour

NGO functioning for welfare of children and eradication of child labour engages:

- Making Surveys
- Raids
- Rescue operations
- Operations with the Government
- Rehabilitation of children
- Awareness program

Out of the above mentioned functions, rescuing and rehabilitating child labourers attempt to mainstream them, that is to admit them to regular government schools. The mainstreaming becomes the ultimate goal of the entire attempt to eradicate child labour.

Karnataka enjoys the distinction of fostering a healthy relationship between the government and NGOs. Such partnerships are established in the hope of greater synergy, and even though they may bring conflicts in their wake, Karnataka has chosen to manage these tensions rather than abandoning NGO partnerships altogether.\(^3\)

The State Child Labour Eradication Programme (SCLP) is an ambitious project of the government which had aimed at abolishing child labour all over Karnataka by 2007 with the help of the NGOs. The partnership between NGOs and the government is

\(^3\)Karnataka Human Development Report of 2005
the fulcrum of the programme and is envisaged in three stages: the **identification and rescue of child labourers, their rehabilitation and their mainstreaming**. The programme is run through the department of labour and envisages enlisting of local NGOs all over the state. The department issues a public notice to enlist NGOs with at least two years of experience in child labour-related work. These NGOs are supposed to be situated at the district or sub-district (taluk) level. Once they are selected all the line departments of the government are supposed to assist them in identifying, rescuing, rehabilitating and admitting the child workers in the schools. These are four tiers of implementation involved in this.

While selecting NGOs the department of labour also selects a project director in each district from outside its bureaucracy. Usually these project directors are selected from either a social work or legal background. Once the project director is selected she/he in collaboration with NGOs is supposed to conduct a comprehensive survey in his/her town/district to be followed up by the rescue effort. The rescue is supposed to be done with the help of all the line departments such as labour, police, health, education, social welfare, etc.

There are many problems in the identification and rescue of child labourers; the employers are antagonistic; the line departments lack coordination; some of the line departments do not participate at all: e.g., the health department; finally parents of the children too are unwilling. The identification and rescue is the basis on which child labourers are brought in by NGOs for rehabilitation. The NGOs take up rescue work nonetheless because they are committed and need the project money to work and survive.

Despite these hurdles the NGOs with the collaboration of departments do succeed in rescuing child labourers. They rehabilitate child labourers in special rehabilitation centres. Each NGO is allowed and funded to rehabilitate up to 50 child labourers. In the process of identification some NGOs choose to concentrate on localities where the child labour is likely to be concentrated or where the communities in which child labour is concentrated. The government gives sufficient freedom to the NGOs to choose their strategies and the ideology and vision of the NGOs matter to some extent. Some of them concentrate on dalit children, some from the minority
communities, and some exclusively on girl children. Some NGOs told us that work related to women’s self-help groups led them to identifying the child labourers.

Rehabilitation of child labourers is done through temporary hostels and bridge schools.

Acquainting them with the fun of growing up, equipping them with emotional and practical skills to face the big bad world and providing them precious shelter from the vicissitudes of life are numerous NGOs in the country, working for children.

Major NGOs and their contribution:

1. Concerned for Working Children (CWC), Karnataka

Child labour is a bane that has afflicted the society for ages and Concerned for Working Children (CWC) strives towards total eradication of child labour in all sectors. This private development organization also works to arrest migration from rural to urban areas by reviving traditional occupations and enhancing earning opportunities for people in the villages. The organisation’s current projects include, Gramashrama—a micro rural-development project—and Ankur, an effort that tries to mitigate child labour in urban areas.

At the grassroots level, CWC has two programmes:

a. Ankur - Urban Programme

CWC started its urban programme, Ankur in 1985. The urban programme covers 24 field areas of Bangalore and Kundapur town in Karnataka, India. CWC’s activists work towards the empowerment of working children, their families and communities in the urban areas.

It was launched, in order to directly work with working children in the city in the hotel industry. It aims to strengthen Bhima Sangha and to empower children to realize their rights. It has facilitated outreach among working children through setting up of voluntary centres and contact point and by facilitating the emergence of the Bhima Sangha (children’s union). CWC has extended a broad-based understanding of education by addressing issues of literacy and health education among children, giving information on tapping available local resources and infrastructure (banks, post-office,
hospitals etc.), and awareness of basic legal rights and responsibilities. Over the years CWC has adopted a two-fold approach to tackle the issue of child labour in urban areas. The first is the sectoral approach in order to highlight certain industries in which children are concentrated and are particularly vulnerable to exploitation for example the hotel industry, agarbatti (incense sticks used in prayer) factories and rag picking. Working in tandem with the sectoral focus is the geographical approach (inspired by their rural experiences) whereby children in certain slum developments across the city (e.g. Vandimode, Harinagar, Banashankari) were targeted so as to enable CWC to work with the children’s families, the larger community and the municipal corporation. The focus was on issues of child labour and social transformation.

b. Gramashrama - Rural Programme

Gramashrama, CWC's Rural project was started in 1989 in order to address the issue of child labour comprehensively by stemming the trend of migration of rural children to urban centres in search of work. Gramashrama presently works in 80 villages located in four districts of Karnataka in order to evolve a child centred, comprehensive development for its villages in order to make villages child labour free. The task that CWC laid out for itself was to initiate a process to understand reasons why children migrate and explore possible strategies to stem the trend of migration of rural children to urban centres in search of work. The rural programme covers 9 Panchayats, in 4 districts. In addition to the 9 Panchayats they are working in four other Panchayats, including Hathiangadi Panchayat will join the Too fan programme soon. CWC’s field programmes include both entry and exit strategies for each Panchayat.

Gramashrama has two specific strategies to strengthen the role of civil society. One is the mobilization and empowerment of children and all other marginalized groups. The second is to create/re-design/re-vitalize the mainstream decision making structures so that the most marginalized groups have a say in decision-making processes. Gramashrama facilitates the formation of Bhima Sanghas, School Children’s Organisations, Namma Sabhas, NammaGumpu (A collective of artisans working in similar occupations) and Mahila Sanghas (Women’s groups) in all Panchayats. It also facilitates the setting up of Makkala Panchayats and Task Forces (at the Village and the Taluk levels) for effective interfacing between children and adult members of the community and with government officials and elected representatives.
CWC already has phased out of several Panchayats. The organizations and structures that were set up continue to function with minimal support from CWC, that is, primarily in the form of capacity building and technical inputs on specific issues.

**Supporting Programmes**

a) **Samvada**

Samvada has two broad areas of work, communications and Advocacy. In both the areas, we are engaged in enhancing the capacities of children to be effective communicators and advocates in order to influence practice and policy. We facilitate children to create and develop a range of communication tools and also to use the existing mainstream media to gain public support to their concerns. In advocacy, main emphasis is on meaningful participation of children’s organizations and adult organizations in decision-making forums - from the local to the international level. This includes processes such as district level planning, the State Plan of Action and the hearings of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

b) ‘Appropriate Education Pedagogy’ (AEP), is child-centered, participatory and activity based, and is being implemented in 54 rural government schools and 8 urban government schools in Karnataka. It is an effort by CWC to revitalize the existing education system and make education both more meaningful and joyful.

1. **Child labourers participate in the Geneva meet**

The Asian Age, in its Bangalore edition datelined June 2, 1999, reported on another first for India. The government arranged for three working children to be invited to the Geneva meet to participate in the hearing by a committee of the UN Commission on the Rights of Children. With this, the paper reported, India becomes the first country in the world to have children invited to defend their report on their rights. The report itself is an unprecedented exercise where children themselves prepared and submitted it before the world body.

2. **Bonded Labour Liberation Front (BMM)-Bandhua Mukti Morcha, New Delhi**

The main aim is to identify adult bonded labour, child bonded labour/child labour, in the various sectors of the economy, liberate them from slavery and follow up
their rehabilitation by the government under the laws of the country, lobby governments and the United Nations, undertake legal casework on behalf of children, work with media and press, children working and living on the street, individual cases of violations, sexual exploitation of children.

3. **Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), New Delhi**

   It is not a conventional NGO or a typical institution; it is the ray of hope in millions of hearts, the first dream in their eyes, and the first smile on their faces. It is the sky and wings together for innumerable children, excluded from human identity and dignity, with a desire to fly in freedom. It is the tears of joy of a mother who finds her rescued child back in her lap after years of helplessness and hopelessness. It is a battle to open the doors of opportunities, a fire for freedom and education in the hearts and souls of thousands of youth committed to wipe out the scourge of slavery and ignorance from the face of mankind. **Its vision is to create a child friendly society, where all children are free from exploitation and receive free and quality education.**

   Bachpan Bachao Andolan on 12th September 2011, with the help of Delhi Police rescued 9 children from Model Town Area of North Delhi District. The operation is a part of a nation wide campaign against child labour and trafficking called the India Action Week (organized by BBA from 12 to 18 September 2011). 8 boys and 1 girl were rescued who have all been trafficked from Badayun district in Uttar Pradesh.

   The children were working as a wire cutter in a switch wire manufacturing unit in Mahendra Enclave. These children were forced to work for 12-14 hrs in a day and paid merely Rs. 1500. Police has arrested the employer and has prosecuted him for offence of child labour and cruelty to children.

4. **M. Venkataramaiya Foundation, Andhra Pradesh**

   MV Foundation’s approach is based on a firm conviction that no child works and that all children in the 5-14 years age group must be in school. In other words it recognizes the inextricable link between the program for universalisation of education and abolition of all forms of child labour.

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4 [http://www.childlabournews.org/](http://www.childlabournews.org/) last visited 18/01/2012 at 2:56 p.m
· It follows an ‘area-based approach’ as against a target based approach. It seeks to address the rights of the entire universe of children- both in school and out of school- in the 5-14 years age group in its area of operation.

5. Campaign Against Child Labour (CAACL), Orissa

CAACL consists of a network of over 5400 anti-child labour groups spread over 12 States in India. CACL is committed to the eradication of child labour through building public opinion, investigation of abuse/exploitation, advocacy, lobbying and monitoring of national and international developments. It aims to lobby governments and the United Nations, provide training or education on child rights, research child rights, undertake legal casework on behalf of children, work in partnership with organisations, work with media and press.

6. Bangalore OniyavaraSevaCoota (BOSCO), Karnataka

Bangalore Oniyavara Seva Coota (BOSCO), more commonly known as BOSCO is a project of the Salesians of Don BOSCO (SDB). BOSCO is a registered Non Profitable Charitable Organization under the Society's registration Act of 1960 (No.184/86-87). Constituted in 1980. It offer service to the Young at Risk like - children living on the streets, child labourers, abandoned / orphaned children, victims of drug abuse, victims of child abuse, begging children, rag pickers etc. Now, BOSCO has spread its wings across the city of Bangalore through 7 rehabilitation centers & 6 street presence locations.

Their mission is to encourage the young at risk to join the mainstream of society as educated and productive citizens by partnering with the children in their daily struggle to grow off the street.

BOSCO through its Child Labor project aims at the termination of child labor gradually and to ensure the change in mindset of these innocent kids to get in to normal and dignified life. Child labor project envisages creating awareness among the general public related to this social issue so as to get their support to eliminate child labor in the city of Bangalore. And thereby to bring down the number of child labor cases in the city of Bangalore.

\footnote{http://www.boscoban.org, last visited on 18/01/2012, 2:10 p.m}
Success story of BOSCO

Malhari, 14 year old from Tasgaonin, a small village in Sangali District of Maharashtra at the age of 8-9, Malhari was doing odd jobs like selling newspapers, working in a bakery or in fields to earn money for the family. Malhari’s father was an alcoholic. He would often beat his mother and sisters when drunk. This was a painful sight for the little boy Malhari. It was on one occasion, that Malhari left home. At the Chennai railway station, he was approached by a man named Sangappa. This man offered Malhari the work of taking care of 10 buffaloes in exchange for food and a place to stay. Malhari’s stay there lasted only a month. The verbal abuse from Sangappa’s wife was unbearable. He was not given regular meals and whatever he got was stale, leftover food. He was later convinced by a staff of BOSCO to go with him to BOSCO Mane in Chamrajpet, Bangalore. Malhari chose to get trained in welding among the other skill-training programmes offered. He successfully completed the basic training in a year and a half after which he was sent to Summanahalli for one year of practical experience in welding. With the support of BOSCO, he was reunited with his family. Malhari’s ability to help his family, in addition to his new job and life in the village, gave him an enthusiastic and positive outlook towards life. His father has strengthened his will to completely leave alcohol. The change in his family gave Malhari tremendous hope. He was now able to live happily with his family without feeling the need to run away.

7. Child Rights Trust (CRT), Karnataka

CRT aims to protect and promote all the inherent and individual rights of children through the training of various target groups, the preparation of action plans, filing complaints and networking with other NGOs in the region.

CRT spreads its wings across issues like child labour and working children, children and education, children and health, Children and participation, Children and the media, children in conflict with the law, children living with HIV/AIDS, children with disabilities, children without parental care, children working and living on the street, environment and habitat, gender and girls, individual cases of violations, reporting to and monitoring the CRC, rights based programming, sexual exploitation of children
Functions of the CRT:

Lobby governments and the United Nations, provide training or education on child rights, research on child rights, work in partnership with organisations, work with media and press.

8. CHOLAI - Action for Child Labour, Tamil Nadu

CHOLAI was initiated to eliminate child labour from hazardous industries, via recreational learning centres, mobile education programmes, alternative skill training, women's development programmes, health education, research and documentation, advocacy and campaign work, and a Primary school enrolment campaign.

Other NGOs contributing to the rights of the child and working towards eradication of child labour are:

i. Free The Children - India ( FTC – India ), West Bengal

ii. Child In Domestic Work, Maharashtra

iii. Butterflies - Programme for Street and Working Children, New Delhi

7.2 Strategies, Policies and programmes adopted by NGOs in eliminating child labour.

In most societies where child labour has been eradicated or eliminated, multi pronged strategies were used. Stringent laws were passed which made child labour illegal. In addition the educational system was strengthened so that children removed from work could go to school. It is widely recognized that any strategy for the elimination of child labour must have two critical components: Stringent laws and a strengthened school system where children removed from work can be sent.6

Most initiatives regarding child labour are focused on eradication; organization striving for regulation and rights of children as workers are neither widespread nor common. It is important to stress however, that the clear distinction made between the two legal and ideological constructs (regulation and abolition) is less defined at the level of practice. There are many forms of child labour that are deemed to be intolerable

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even by those pleading for regulation and some organization that uncompromisingly argue the case for abolition, like the ILO and UNICEF, actually run and support measures at the grassroots levels that are aimed at phasing out work gradually, recognizing that immediate withdrawal could have sever and unwanted consequences. At grass root levels, organizations adopt a pragmatic approach with a certain amount of flexibility. 7

The strategy adopted by the Andhra Pradesh State Government was:

a. To make every citizen aware of the problem of child labour.

b. To adopt a multi – pronged approach by involving all the stakeholders at various level (in process of elimination of child labour)

c. To strengthen enforcement machinery for implementation of all the laws relating to elimination of child labour.

d. To provide institutional support by involving government, NGOs social partners and community.

e. To provide adequate resources to fund the programme of action. 8

Some of the existing policies for elimination of child labour by Government: -

a. Rajiv Vidya mission has targeted residential bridge course programme for rehabilitation of child labour.

b. NCLP targets child labour in Hazardous and Non – hazardous sectors.

c. Joint inspections by multi disciplinary teams formed by collector.

d. Minimum wages court conducted by labour officers notified under minimum wages act 1948.

e. Regular inspections by law enforcements officials in labour, factories revenue and police departments.

f. Man’s streaming programme through schools with boarding facilities in social welfare / Backward classes welfare/ tribal welfare Hostels, Kasturba and Indira Kranthi Pathakam schools.

g. Rehabilitation of child labour families through economic support programmes of SC / ST /BC minorities communities.

7 Working children organization in India. By Heike Roschanski – Studying child labour policy implications of child centers research presentation the hague.

8 Action plan for the elimination of child labour by state resource centre (SRC) 2008.
h. National rural employment guarantee programme with a guarantee of 100 days employment to parents / Job seekers.

i. Anganwadi in for early childhood development

j. Rajiv udyogsrri for skill development.

All there above programmes are aimed at achievement of developmental objectives.

Some of the specific strategies adopted by NGOs in Andhra Pradesh which is similar in Karnataka

Data Management

- Input the details of the rescued children into the child tracking system
- Input the ward wise list of the mainstreamed children with details of the children, name, age, sex, clan and address of the school and hostel into which the child in mainstreamed.
- All reports are in line with fields of child labour tracking system.

Village level – Rural Area

To form a committee at village level called ‘Village Implementation Committee’. Its various function and activities are detailed below:

- Hold meeting of VIC every month.
- Build linkage between VIC through joint training and inspection programmes.
- Facilitate discussion in the VIC meetings involving all the members for effective monitoring of the potential dropouts and withdrawing the working children.

Enrolment Drives

- Participate in enrolment drives and indentify new child labour / children out of schools if any. Entry the details into child labour tracking system
- Review the data on out of school children / child labour identified during the joint inspections.

Community mobilization: -

- Use the data as the starting point for the community mobilization activities and counseling of the parents of working and out of school children.
• Enrollment of children in the age group of 9-14
• Identifying and enrolling girl child labourers into rehabilitation centers.
• Monitoring the children mainstreamed into schools.
• Identification of one teacher from the school who could focus on prevention of dropouts and provide her/him training
• Participation in the village level awareness programme

**Awareness Programmes: -**

➢ **Awareness Meetings**

Conducting awareness generation programmes on elimination of child labour for political representatives, municipal corporators, women groups, youth groups, school going children and teachers in all the programmes of creating awareness.

Involving CSO’s network, Trade Union and Employers Association in the awareness generation programmes wherever essential.

Holding awareness meetings with Residents Welfare Associations, Religious Association and other association who can work for the elimination of child labour with collaborative NGOs.

Holding meetings to sensitize and plan for the activities to be conducted in the automobile workshop, hotel industry construction industry, factories, shops and establishments.

Address the audience on issues relating to child labour, talking to them on the different aspects of the problems and their solution including girl child labour.

**Audio Visual**

**Films**

Making short film of 60 seconds duration and 35 seconds duration on child labour for their screening in cinema theatres, local city cable network, railway stations, bus stands and through video on wheels.
Establishing links with Railway authorities / State Road Transport Corporation authorities and arrange for playing the film through the internal circuit televisions at railway stations and bus stands in the State.

**Print Based Communication.**

Reviewing the materials already available and make revisions to them wherever necessary to suit the local needs and printing them in form of posters stickers, pamphlets etc., and distribution of the printed materials to all the mandals.

**Wall Painting**

- Identifying areas for wall painting of 10’ X 6’ size in commutations with the local level authorities and NGOs
- Designing messages along with pictures and organizing paintings of 10’ X 6’ size on the roads sides in small roads/ town, vantage points and in the child labour endemic villages of districts.

**Hoardings:** -

Getting the art work painted on 25 hoardings at major road junctions railway stations, bus stands and other vantage points across the locality.

**Bus shelters & Pillar boards:** -

Getting the art work painted on bus shelters and on the pillar boards in all the major towns of the state.

**Folk Arts:** -

Choose the art form and adopt the scripts with special focus on girl child labour issues.

**Stage Shows:** -

- Organizing events and stage shows in all the schools with the help of schools management.
- Organizing child clubs in model cluster schools
7.3 A Comprehensive note on contribution of NGOs eradication of child labour: -

This sub chapter consists of the overall contribution of NGOs in general which include measures and modus operandi of NGOs with respect to eradication of child labour at large.

Some of the paramount contributions are

1. **Survey of the ground reality:** -

   Various NGOs are involved in the task of collecting the data base with respect to the facts and figures of the menace of child labour. Based upon the survey reports on child labour, policies are implemented. Certain NGOs are exclusively dedicated in a survey of the ground reality about child labour. BOSCH and CHILD RIGHTS TRUST (CRT) have immensely contributed in eradication of child labour through survey.

2. **Raid and Rescue operation:** -

   Child rights trust is a nodal authority for child helpline where a complaint received from people in regards to employment of child in a organization. Based on this NGOs plan for raid on that organization and rescue the child labourers.

3. **Protest against harmful polices which gives rise to child labour:** -

   State is invested with the duty to implement the polices in eradication of child labour. But some of the State Governments are lethargic in implementing strict actions against child labour. West Bengal State Government went on to bring a law which mandates wages for child labour. This indicates legalizing child labour. Hence the NGOs organize protest against these policies and address the issue.

4. **Working towards improving the working conditions of child labour:** -

   Some NGOs are of the belief that absolute eradications of child labour is myth and thus resorted to work towards improving the working conditions of child labour. NGOs like Prenana and others regularly visit the sectors where child labourers are
employed and check the working conditions prevailing and strive to improve those conditions.

5. **Proposing Policies to the Government: -**

Several NGOs are involved in proposing the policies to the concerned State and National governments based upon their survey and other reports. Various rules and regulations have been brought by government based upon the proposed policy of the NGOs.

6. **Analysis of Govt. Annual report sent to UNICEF: -**

As India being signatory to the Child Rights Convention it is bound to submit annual report to UNICEF. Every time there reports are far away from reality and includes only polices but not the implementation report. Several NGOs like child rights trust analyze their report and submit the lacunas in Government Annual Report to UNICEF which is called as shadow report.

7. **Preparation of annual report on child and development: -**

Several NGOs also prepare annual report on child development. These reports are submitted to various National, International and funding organizations. The status of child labour can be identified through these reports.

8. **Establishment and maintaining child homes and shelter homes: -**

Failure on the part of State Government in establishing sufficient child and shelter homes for rescued child labourers has resulted in establishment of private child homes and shelter homes, which are established and maintained by NGOs.

9. **Advocacy lobbying and Networking at National and International levels: -**

Defining Advocacy lobbying & networking.\(^9\)

Individual & groups have always tried to influence power centers and the people who have the power to make decisions that affect their private as well as public lives through advocacy.

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\(^9\) Extracted from - Self Instructional material for paper IV of Post Graduate Diploma in child rights law national law school of India University (NLSIU) Bangalore.
Traditionally advocacy is understood as:

- A process to bring about change in the policies laws and practices of influential individuals, groups and institutions.

- An ongoing process aiming at change of attitudes, actions policies and laws by influencing people and organization with power systems and structures at different levels for the betterment of people affected by the issue.

- An action directed at changing the policies, position and programme of any type of institution.

- Pleading for defending or recommending an idea before the other people.\(^\text{10}\)

However, advocacy within a right frame, take on an additional obligation; that of accountability to and participation of the constituency on whose behalf one is advocating for. In this context Advocacy can be understood as the act of pleading or arguing in forever of something such as a cause, idea or policy; to garner active support with minimal conflict of interest on behalf of the real (Sincerely perceived interest of a disadvantaged person or group by speaking acting and writing to promote protect and defined their welfare and justice by:

- being on their side and no-one else’s

- Being primarily concerned with their fundamental needs and

- Remaining loyal and accountable to them in a way which is emphatic.

**Lobbing**

In the practice of influence decisions made by person in power such as Government for the benefit of its citizens (in groups or individually), it includes all attempts to influence legislators and officials either by other legislators constituencies or organized groups. A Lobbyist is a person who tries to influence legislation on behalf of a special interest or as a member of a lobby.

Thus, these are the contributions and strategies adopted by the NGOs.

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\(^{10}\) An introduction to advocacy training SARA Project
8. Creating awareness to all sections of society about to evils of child labour.

This can be said as one of the major contributions of NGOs in regard to eradication of child labour. The NGOs have been constantly engaged in creating awareness about the ill officials of child labour at both micro and macro level. Child Rights Trust (CRT) regularly conducts awareness programme to college student, primary & high school students, Government Officials of various departments, concerned police officers and public at large. Even these days, the corporate organizations positively welcomes NGOs in conducting seminars and programmes. Awareness is the only powerful tool in eradication of child labour.

7.4 Case Studies

Many big NGOs have rescued so many children from the vicious clutches of misery and evil. As on 29th February 2012, 42 children were rescued from an orphanage, Church of Christ home, with due initiatives from the department of women and child welfare and an NGO, Bosco Mane 11.

Another initiative from an NGO, HRNL by filing a writ petition drew Delhi High Court’s attention towards the hundreds of children lodged in tihar jail.

The high court was shocked to see these massive numbers of probable juveniles in Tihar jail. Delhi High Court issues notice to Delhi Police Commissioner, Central Jail and Delhi Government for lodging children into jails.

Taking note of the systemic failure of police officers and Magistrates, High Court issued some immediate directions that (1) Arrest Memo shall also reflect the age of offenders, (2) That Police will introduce “Age Memo”. (3) It shall be mandatory for Magistrates to cause an inquiry into the age of all the offenders stated by police to be upto 21 years of age. (4) Deputy Commissioner of Police shall initiate inquiry against police officers who cause a child to be treated as adult.(5) Inquiry on age shall form part of police investigation and shall be documented.

11 http://indiatoday.intoday.in
7.5 Conclusion

The NGOs have not only aided government to fight against the cruelty and exploitation against the children but has also played a vital role in spreading awareness and conducting development programme. These NGOs if given proper support and funds may run in efficient manner.

As the NGOs share the same vision towards the safety and development of healthy society, both should work hand in hand. As the NGO can never substitute but be a aid while establishing a healthy and safe environment for the children to grow and live peacefully.