CHAPTER – 9

THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR: AN ANALYSIS

“Life doesn’t count for much unless you’re willing to do your small part to leave our children- all of our children- a better world. Even if it’s difficult. Even if the work seems great. Even if we don’t get very far in our lifetime”.

- Barack Obama,
- President of the United States

9.1 Role of NGOs in Rehabilitation of Child Labour

NGOs, some time called as a fifth unofficial organ of the Government, may play a very vital and significant role in the task of elimination of child labour. NGOs may initiate certain measures of creating awareness among the employers and parents regarding the evils of child labour. The existing penal provisions of child labour laws may be highlighted among the erring employers. NGOs may add to the efforts of the Government in elimination of child labour. The enforcement staff must seek the involvement of NGOs at all stages. Thus NGOs must be encouraged to become partners in elimination of child labour along with Government.¹

The intervention of NGOs are in the areas of counseling awareness, creating social mobilization, encouraging community participation, rescuing children from work, providing vocational training, enrolling children in schools and ensuring their retention by minimizing dropouts, monitoring the functioning of schools, bringing

¹ Study material on successful prosecution of child labour cases, Department of Labour, Govt. of Karnataka, 2011 pp.18-19
children from informal rehabilitation schooling system into the formal main streaming schooling system, preparing educational kits and facilitating interaction between the various stake holders, like Government Officials, Teachers, Employers etc.;².

NGOs have been working to find a solution to the problem of child labour. Many NGOs have grown in size and capabilities conducting research and training while developing effective and innovative programmes to shift children from work to school. The work of NGOs in the field of primary education, micro financing and alternative income generation programmes have also made an important contribution in the effort to eradicate child labour in both urban and rural India. NGOs make significant improvement in their performance in promoting sustainable development and livelihood for the poor.³

The NGOs constitute important social capital for activating at the gross root level, the policy of preventing and eradicating the child labour practice and rehabilitating and main streaming the released child workers in to the learning system.⁴

The importance of NGOs lies in the fact of their vital and effective role played by them in the social spectrum at the gross root level. The effectiveness of the NGOs is attributed to two major factors (1) NGOs are relatively acceptable to the people due to their aversion towards government officials in some areas, (2) since NGOs work at

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³ Dr. Nanjunda D.C., Child Labour and Human Rights – A Prospective, Delhi: Kalpaz Publications, 2008, pp 82-83.
gross root level, they will have an intense knowledge and experience about day to day problem and cultural resistance for the change of concerned people. Apart from this, they also have the experience in running special schools with certain advantages over government agencies.

The NGO’s are believed to be better motivators than the government machinery with respect to any problem concerning child labour and child abuse. The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights while submitting the strategy paper for elimination of child labour to the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan suggested the revamping of the National Child Labour Programme 1988, so that child labour can be identified and working children can be successfully rehabilitated and mainstreamed. In order to achieve this, NCPCR recommended that an army of social mobilisers be trained, who can conduct successful ‘rescue’ operations and enrol the children in Transitional Education Centers. The NCPCR envisaged these to be both residential and non-residential and as stepping stones towards full and successful rehabilitation and absorption of erstwhile working children in to the formal education processes of the country.5

Karnataka had evolved its own legal mechanism to rescue and rehabilitate children and penalize their employers. As far as children employed in domestic work are concerned, the Labour Department, child line or NGOs have ‘suo motu’ taken up cases under the Minimum Wages Act and Juvenile Justice Acts, ever since the Minimum Wages notification for domestic workers came in to effect in April 2004.

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5 Centre for Legislative Research and Advocacy “Abolition of Child Labour” New Delhi
Violators were hauled up before child welfare committees, with the Labour Department mobilizing the relief packages for the wronged child.⁶

Thus, NGOs served as active and enthusiastic partners in the way of elimination of child labour through their various approaches. The NGOs may move ahead with one or more of the objectives:

(1) Society centered objectives;
(2) Family centered objectives;
(3) Child oriented objectives; and
(4) Government oriented objectives.

Today in India there are several NGOs working relentlessly for the prevention and elimination of child labour. Some of them are as follows.⁷

1) Action Aid India

One area of focus of Action Aid India is education and ‘left out’ children (including street and working children). It reaches more than 5 million of the most poor and marginalized people, supporting them overcome their poverty and marginalization by accessing their right to food, shelter, work, education, healthcare, human security and a voice in the development decisions affecting their lives and livelihood.

2) CARE India

CARE works hand-in-hand with vulnerable families, especially women and girls, to help them access their rights. Care India is associated with the issue of gender and sexuality and empowering communities to fight HIV/AIDS. One of the main areas of activity of CARE in India is girls’ education. The NGO works in 11 Indian states.

3) Child Relief and You (CRY)

CRY believes that permanent change in the lives of children is only possible when we tackle the root causes that continue to keep the children uneducated, hungry and vulnerable. All children are equal, with equal rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution of India. CRY targets underprivileged Indian children, including child workers. The NGO carries out child development initiatives all over India. It is based in Maharashtra.

4) Global March against Child Labour

The Global March against Child Labour is a global movement against child labour. It is a movement to mobilize worldwide efforts to protect and promote the rights of all children, especially the right to receive a free, meaningful education and to be free from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be harmful to the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. It has partners in over 150 countries and is based in New Delhi.
5) CINI ASHA

The NGO seeks to improve the quality of life of socially disadvantaged children living in urban areas through education, health and social mobilization. The Primary beneficiaries of CINI ASHA programmes are street children, children living in slums, squatter colonies and children of sex workers.

6) CREDA (Centre for Rural Education and Development Action)

CREDA is a non-government, grassroots organization working for rural development. Its activities focus on child development from a rights perspective; and women’s empowerment through economic development, an income generation programme, health and environment awareness and integrated rural development. The NGO’s works on the issue of child labour as a special focus of child related activities. It has undertaken projects for the elimination and rehabilitation of child labour around Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

7) Concerned for Working Children (CWC)

CWC is working towards total eradication of child labour in all sectors and seeks to empower children so that they can gain control over their lives and be self-reliant. The project targets children forced to work in unorganized and organized hazardous situations due to poverty, children from broken homes, neglected/forgotten children, orphans, etc. CWC is working at local, national and international levels through action, policy research, and lobbying and advocacy roles. CWC works in the field of child labour in Karnataka.
8) Salaam Baalak Trust

This NGO works with street and working children in and around New Delhi railway station. It provides basic services to the children, including formal and non-formal education. Its vision is to restore the childhood, learning and the joy of professional life.

9) Prayas

Prayas is an NGO working since 1988 for the welfare of street and neglected children, destitute and working children. It addresses issues related to lack of sensitivity and infrastructure for their rehabilitation, education and reintegration. Prayas covers Delhi, Bihar and the earthquake affected areas of Gujarat. It is working in the tribal population. Prayas is a ray of hope for the underprivileged of our society.

10) Save the Children (UK) in India

Save the Children works for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Currently, the international NGO runs three projects with working children in Rajasthan, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. Save the Children specifically focuses on health, education, poverty and exploitation, as well as the issue of equality and justice as its priorities for the disadvantaged section of the society.

11) M. Venkataramaiya Foundation (MVF)

One of the primary goals of the Foundation is to eliminate child labour by universalizing school education. The Foundation mainly works in Andhra Pradesh. MVF also focuses on bonded labour and education, and more recently child marriages and other problems faced by the girl child. Strengthening of middle and high schools,
training of all stakeholders and development of strong non-MVF groups are its major initiatives. MV Foundation has achieved remarkable success in the short period of time. In Andhra Pradesh, entire village communities are saying a firm “no” to child labour and opting to put their children in school.

12) World Vision India

World Vision works with poor children providing education, food and health care. It also conducts special initiative programmes, targeting in particular, the street children, bonded child labourers and child victims of sexual exploitation. World Vision is a Charistain humanitarian organization working to create lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities living in poverty and injustice.

13) Prathan

It focuses on universalization of pre-school education as an important strategy for achieving universalization of primary education. If every child can avail some kind of early childhood education, the chances are high that the child will go on to regular school. Moreover, the pre-school exposure will enhance and strengthen the child’s subsequent school performance, in terms of achievement and attendance. Its aim is to expose unreached children from low-income families to early childhood education.

14) Butterflies

Butterflies provide alternative education, as well as basic services to street and working children in the New Delhi area. It also provides emergency services like childline, night shelter, night reach or resilience centre, etc. Health care, advocacy and
research are other areas where the Butterflies works relentlessly. The organization is actively involved in fund raising, communication, alliance building and training.

Apart from the above, the NGOs like Bandhua Mukti Morcha, Centre for Concern for Child Labour, Bharat Siksha Sanstha, Campaign against Child Labour, Katha, Ankuran etc., are rendering yeomen service to the cause of child labour.

In Karnataka, NGOs like CRY, CWC, (Concern for Working Child) ROAD, CHIGURU, APSA, MAYA, CAACL and DON BASCO, CIF (Child India Foundation), Child Line etc., have been rendering valuable services to the community children.

9.1.1 Role of NGOs in Rehabilitation of Child Labour in Gulbarga City

There are 15 NGOs working/ functioning under the National Child Labour Elimination Project in Gulbarga city for rehabilitation of child labour during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. All these NGOs are day care centers.8

1. Vishwa Seva Mission, Gulbarga, Buland Parveg Colony Gulbarga
2. Gram Pragati Seva Society, Gulbarga, Biddapur Colony, Gulbarga
3. Nisarga Rural Development Society, Sanjeev Nagar near H.P.S. Gulbarga
5. Karnataka Multi-purpose Women’s Society, Sonia Gandhi, Ashraya Colony, Maalgatti Road Gulbarga.

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8 Sources Collected from “Elimination of Child Labour Project, Gulbarga” 2005-06.
7. Devajinayak Education Society, Sunil Nagar, Filters bed area, Gulbarga.
9. World Mission Society, Krishna Nagar, Gulbarga (Naveen)
11. Sahara Social Human Awareness Society, Mahaboob Nagar, Gulbarga.
15. Margadarshi Society, Hamaalgalli, Behind old City Bus Stand, Station Bazar Gulbarga.

Out of the above 15 NGOs, following 6 NGOs are closed from the year 2008-09.
1. Gram Pragati Seva Society, Gulbarga, Biddapur Colony, Gulbarga
2. Karnataka Multi-purpose Women’s Society, Sonia Gandhi, Ashraya Colony, Malgatti Road Gulbarga.
3. Hyderabad Karnataka Rural Development Society, C/o Mallikarjun, G.D.A. Colony, Shahabazar, Gulbarga
4. World Mission Society, Krishna Nagar, Gulbarga (Naveen)

6. Hyderabad Karnataka Centre, Ayarwadi, near Jagadamba Temple, Gulbarga.

Out of the 15 NGOs functioned as day care centers during 2005-06 to 2007-08, following 9 NGOs were converted into residential centers from the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. They are -

1. Vishwa Seva Mission, Gulbarga, Buland Parvej Colony Gulbarga

2. Nisarga Rural Development Society, Sanjeev Nagar near H.P.S. Gulbarga


5. Devajinayak Education Society, Sunil Nagar, Filters bed area, Gulbarga.


7. Al-Farah Mahila Mandala, Rangeen Masjid, Momeenpura Gulbarga.


9. Margadarshi Society, Hamaalgalli, Behind old City Bus Stand, Station Bazar Gulbarga.
During 2010-11 all NGOs (Residential) were closed according to the directions of the then Deputy Commissioner Gulbarga, Subsequently during 2011-2012 again 7 NGOs are working as day centre’s. They are as follows.\(^9\)

1. Vishwa Seva Mission Gulbarga
2. Al-Fatima Women’s organization Gulbarga
3. World Vision Society Gulbarga
4. SARDS
5. Vishwa Bharati
6. Marga Trust
7. Sahara.

50 children were admitted in all the 7 day centres all children are school enrolled children .Each NGOs (Day centre) is given a budget of Rs.21,200/- per month for 50 children by the Government. For Nutrition Rs.5/- per day per child is given by the Government i.e. 5x50x26 days = 6500. Two teachers can be appointed by the NGO by payment of salary of Rs.1500/- per month. One vocational teacher can also be appointed and there is a provision of payment of salary Rs.1500/- per month. One clerk can be appointed by payment of Salary Rs.1400/- per month. One helper / cook can be appointed and salary payable is Rs.800/- per month. Apart from this each NGO entitled to get building rent, electricity, water and other maintenance charges altogether at the rate of Rs.1000/- per month.

\(^9\) Supra, 2010-11.
Education and Vocation and material for child, each NGO will be paid Rs.850/- per month. If all the children are attended more than 20 days, then all the 50 children are given stipend of Rs.100/- each. This clearly shows Government is motivating and encouraging for children for attendance of the school.

For Residential hostel Rs.8/- per child extra will be given to NGO in addition to Rs.21,200/-

The year wise Rehabilitation of child labour chart is as shown below.\(^{10}\)

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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>1065</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>3347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NGO’s cannot be the vehicle for totally eliminating child labour as they cannot affect the crucial factors responsible for children working i.e., NGOs cannot ensure full employment, bring about a change in wages nor affect structural changes within a trade. At best, NGOs can initiate and support social mobilization and public education on the evils of child labour. Further, the NGOs cannot substitute the State. The basic function of NGOs is to empower community groups to raise their voices, initiate mobilization on social issues and make recommendations to the government policy makers. For playing an effective and useful role, the NGOs need to educate themselves on the various laws/legislations prevailing in the country especially those related to Child Rights and Human Rights. Whenever children are deliberately denied their fundamental rights to survival, growth and development, the NGOs must file

\(^{10}\) *Supra.*
cases and writ petitions and do investigative reports which can be verified, and publish them so that a public opinion is created. Indeed many of the Public Interest Litigation petitions emanated from them,\textsuperscript{11} as evidenced by the above study of a selected number of cases. NGOs may either move the judiciary directly or alert the NHRC to move the Supreme Court after due investigation.\textsuperscript{12}

\textbf{9.1.2 Profile of CHILDLINE in rehabilitation of children in general and child labour in particular}

CHILDLINE is a project supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (GOI) in partnership with State Governments, NGOs, International Organisations, the Corporate Sector, Concerned Individuals and Children.

CHILDLINE is a national, 24-hour; free emergency helpline and outreach service for children in need of care and protection. CHILDLINE number 1098 is a toll free number that is common in all the cities of India. Initially started in Mumbai in June 1996, CHILDLINE is currently operational in 122 cities.

CHILDLINE aims to reach out to the most marginalized children and provides interventions of shelter, medical, repatriation, rescue, death related, sponsorships, emotional support and guidance.

CHILDLINE India foundation is the National Nodal organization for CHILDLINE in India appointed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{11} Centre for Enquiry in to Health and Allied Themes (CEHAT) and others v. Union of India, AIR 2001 SC ; Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, 1984 SC ; Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India, AIR 1982 SC ; Vishal Jeet v. Union of India AIR, 1990 SC.
\end{flushright}
for the purpose of Facilitation, training, monitoring, advocacy and initiating CHILDLINE in India.

CHILDLINE is the crucial link between children in need of care and protection and the available services. For children with different needs, who call in anytime, anywhere, and for anything, we act as a one-point contact which facilitates instant access to support, advice, active intervention or just a listening ear.

CHILDLINE across the nation have played very crucial role in rescuing child labourers. CHILDLINE Tirunelveli\(^{13}\) rescues 3 young boys who where working in sweet bakery with the assistance of police department and department of labour and produced before Child Welfare Committee which directed children to temporary shelter home and after collecting details of their whereabouts, the children where repatriated with their parents and who were advised to enrol them in school. A criminal case was registered against the owner of the bakery under the Child Labour Act.

In other case\(^{14}\) a child which was working in restaurant in Kolkata ran away from the place and began picking rags at the Sealdah station platform. CHILDLINE Kolkata found the boy working in a such a pitiable condition and produced before the CWC with his employer. CWC issued an order to send the boy to a temporary shelter home and an FIR was lodged against his employer under section 16(1) and 14 of

\(^{13}\) Hello Childline, Issue 60, January 2011, CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai, p.4

\(^{14}\) Ibi, p.6
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 1986 along with under section 23 of Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2000.

A bonded child labour who worked for 10 years from Dawn to Dunk in order to pay back a loan of 3800 that his parents taken from their master was rescued from labourious job by CHILDLINE Kanchipuram.

Childline Gauwahati\(^{15}\) had rescued 11 children who were working in hotels and restaurants with the assistance of Police department and Labour department on the eve of launching an anti child labour campaign in November 2010. All children were produced before CWC and directed to put in residential bridge course school for rehabilitative training.

Childline Calicut\(^{16}\) rescued 282 children in one year it shows its prompt response to act in emergency situations and it had rightly made meticulous intervention helped to save the lives of 282 children from measurable circumstances.

**The activities of CHILDLINE across the country\(^{17}\)**

Calls made to CHILDLINE April - December 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Cities.</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>22</th>
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<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical Help</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>2,465</td>
<td>5,285</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
<td>2,899</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>1,554</td>
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<td>Repatriation</td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>6,840</td>
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<td>Rescue</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>3,882</td>
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\(^{15}\) *Ibid*, p.7
\(^{16}\) *Ibid*, p.11
\(^{17}\) *Ibid*, p.45
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<thead>
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<th>10</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>5</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Death Related</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Sponsorship</strong></td>
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<td>704</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>3,507</td>
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<tr>
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<td>597</td>
<td>2,305</td>
<td>6,380</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emotional Support and Guidance</strong></td>
<td>70,387</td>
<td>138,074</td>
<td>114,085</td>
<td>94,833</td>
<td>417,379</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Silent/Confidence Building</strong></td>
<td>83,418</td>
<td>39,913</td>
<td>64,600</td>
<td>56,675</td>
<td>244,606</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information/ Referral to Services</strong></td>
<td>103,766</td>
<td>31,920</td>
<td>36,296</td>
<td>69,413</td>
<td>241,395</td>
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<td><strong>Intervention Follow-up</strong></td>
<td>44,708</td>
<td>17,712</td>
<td>9,601</td>
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<td>98,595</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,373</td>
<td>3,555</td>
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<td><strong>Intervention Calls –I</strong></td>
<td>314,793</td>
<td>235,451</td>
<td>227,982</td>
<td>259,115</td>
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<td><strong>Awareness Building Calls</strong></td>
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<td>20,023</td>
<td>6,002</td>
<td>29,428</td>
<td>80,073</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Connectivity Problems</strong></td>
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<td>178,257</td>
<td>154,587</td>
<td>86,551</td>
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<td><strong>Any other</strong></td>
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<td>3,006</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>6,199</td>
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<td><strong>Unclassified</strong></td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td><strong>Non Intervention Calls-II</strong></td>
<td>148,620</td>
<td>201,357</td>
<td>162,313</td>
<td>116,431</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total I &amp; II</strong></td>
<td>463,413</td>
<td>436,808</td>
<td>390,295</td>
<td>375,546</td>
<td>1,666,062</td>
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**Partner organizations and their Roles,**

The district CHILDLINE model at Gulbarga comprises of 1 nodal organization, 1 Collaborative organization and 4 sub-centres. However, at present 1 sub-centre is in place. The partners are Nodal –SSL Law College, Gulbarga, Collab-Don Bosco Pyar, Gulbarga (Gulbarga, Aland & Afzalpur taluks), Sub Centre at Wadim Margadarsh Society, Gulbarga (covering Chittapur, Chincholi and Seam taluks). The roles of these organizations are as follows.

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18 A Brief Note on, CHILDLINE Gulbarga 1098, Progress Report by CHILDLINE India Foundation, March 2009 to March 2010, pp 14-15
(i) Nodal Organisation (S.S.L Law College, Gulbarga)

Anchors the CHILDLINE activities at the city district level. A team of two, one person who functions as a city coordinator, who is supervised by a nodal Director (honorary post), who is head of the organization / department that has taken up responsibility, Coordination between the CHILDLINE centers, the support organizations, the resource organizations/persons and the existing local networks.

Facilitating meetings with a CHILDLINE partner organizations once a month. Liaisoning between the district and state level mechanisms, where intervention of other agencies may be required Coordination and networking with various Government Departments on child protection issues. Creating awareness and advocacy Organizing meetings of the CHILDLINE Advisory Board (CAB) once every Quarter.

Orientation and sensitization of various Government Departments on child protection issues and coordination of the NICP training initiative.

Leading students to CHILDLINE as volunteers for creation of awareness Training of the CHILDLINE team, conducting sensitization training workshops with the systems Research and documentation. Monthly reporting to CIF about the functioning of CHILDLINE in the city.

(ii) Collaborative organization (Don Bosco Pyar, Gulbarga)

It houses and mans the CHILDLINE call centre on a 24 hour basis. Receive and respond to calls on the toll free number 1098 and will function 24 hours a day and convey the information to the relevant Sub-Centre.
Intervene in cases that require intervention. City mapping to identify high risk areas where vulnerable children are found. Intervention and case follow-up on a daily basis co-ordinate with resource organizations for services to be provided to children, for long term rehabilitation. Awareness and outreach in the community on a daily basis. Monthly open house with children who are users of the CHILDLINE service and to understand issues that concern them.

(iii) Sub-Centre (Margadarshi Society, Gulbarga)

Conduct outreach and awareness regarding the service. Intervene in cases referred to by the CHILDLINE Emergency Call Centre and by the volunteers selected at the local level. Maintain proper documentation of area covered during outreach and case interventions referred to the CHILDLINE Emergency Call Centre. Report to the CHILDLINE call centre regularly about the developments and follow up actions. Networking with the systems within the community such as Anganwadi, ICDS, Panchayat Union, Police, Schools, Labour officials etc. at the micro level.

Memorandum of Understanding was signed on December 2008 with regard to disbursement of the funds from Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga. H.K.E.Society’s S.S.L.Law College was appointed as Nodal Organization in May 2009. Partnership agreement was signed between Child India Foundation and Implementation partners and formal appointment letters from CIF to Nodal centre, Collab Centre, Sub-centre in December 2009.
March 2009 to September 2010 cases classification of Collab Center and Sub-center of Gulbarga.¹⁹

**TYPE OF CASES: (Collab Centre cases)**

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<th>Sl.No.</th>
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<td>Restoration cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shelter cases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Missing cases</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Death related cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Medical help cases</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Emotional support and Guidance</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sponsorship cases</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Cases</strong></td>
<td><strong>133</strong></td>
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</table>

**Sub Centre cases**

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<th>Type of cases</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
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<td>Shelter cases</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Missing cases</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medical help cases</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Emotional support and Guidance</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sponsorship cases</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Cases</strong></td>
<td><strong>117</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Call status from April 2010 to January 2011**²⁰

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Call types</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>City Gulbarga</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Medical Help</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Restoration ( within the country )</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Restoration ( outside the country )</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rescue from abuse</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Death Related</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sponsorship</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Referred by another CHILDLINE</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Missing Children</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹⁹ Data collected from CHILDLINE Nodal Centre S.S.L.Law College, Gulbarga.
²⁰ Ibid, p.15
1. Partner Budget for CHILDLINE Gulbarga.\(^{21}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Budget for existing partners for 12 months</th>
<th>No of Units</th>
<th>Non-recurring expenses</th>
<th>Total Non-recurring Budget</th>
<th>Recurring budget per month</th>
<th>Recurring expenses for 12 months</th>
<th>Total budget</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Nodal</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>24000</td>
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<td>Collab</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>75500</td>
<td>906000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Centre</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>288000</td>
<td>288000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Budget for CHILDLINE partners for 8 months</th>
<th>No of Units</th>
<th>Non-recurring expenses</th>
<th>Total Non-recurring Budget</th>
<th>Recurring budget per month</th>
<th>Recurring expenses for 12 months</th>
<th>Total budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Months</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub Centres</td>
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<td>44000</td>
<td>132000</td>
<td>24000</td>
<td>576000</td>
<td>708000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total partner budgets for 2010-11 (1A+1B)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2142000</td>
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</table>

9.2 Conclusion

Thus, the NGOs play a vital and significant role the task of elimination of child labour. The role of NGOs in rescuing, rehabilitation and mainstreaming the child labourers is highly commendable. Childline across the nation have paid very crucial role in protecting the rights of the children and rescuing child labourers.

\(^{21}\) Supra note 20, p.31