

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) Rajasthan State Consultation, Jaipur

20th August 2021



Organized by Rajasthan State Chapter of CACL
In Collaboration with CACL National Advocacy Unit

Report

**Child Labour Is Child Abuse
For Which You Have No Excuse**



**बाल श्रम ,बच्चों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार है,
यह बच्चों का शोषण है,
इस सच्चाई से आप मुँह नहीं मोड़ सकते**

National Campaign "#ShramNahiShiksha' #श्रमनहींशिक्षा ”
Campaign Against Child Labour – CACL
International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour – 2021

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Campaign against Child Labour (CACL) Rajasthan State Consultation

REPORT

Date : 20th August 2021

Venue: Hotel Vesta International, Gopalbari, Jaipur

Organised by: Rajasthan State Chapter of CACL, In Collaboration with CACL National Advocacy Unit

Panel Discussion

Theme for Panel Discussion: Child labour scenario in Rajasthan and strategy to ensure the basic rights of children for making the State Child Labour Free (especially in context with COVID19 pandemic)

Panelists:

Ms. Nusrat Naqvi (Member- RSCPCR) - Chair

Mr. Manna Biswa (Child Protection Officer – UNICEF, Rajasthan)

Ms. Sharda Singh (Program Advisor - Child Labour Free Jaipur)

Mr. Om Prakash Arya (Manager Advocacy - Save the Children, Rajasthan)

Mr. Paras Banjara (Social Activist – Safar & SR Abhiyan, Rajasthan)

Mr. Madan Viasnav (CLRA)

BACKGROUND

Child Labour is one of the persistent issues in Rajasthan, which curtails children's rights, hampers their growth and development and also put children into risk. To protect children from the harms of child labour and ensure justice and rehabilitation of such children, calls for the engagement and collaborative efforts of people and experts, the team or a group which would be responsible for planning and implementing of specialized services to children and their families at different stages—from the time a child comes under the purview of unjust environment or when any of his or her right is violated until justice is ensured and child is re-integrated /restored back to his/her social milieu.

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) is the national level civil society forum which is working for total eradication of child labour in all its forms up to the age of 18 years. CACL consists of a network of over 5400 Child Rights NGOs spread over 17 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.

In the context, a one day Rajasthan State Consultation of Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) was organised on 20th August 2021 at Hotel Vesta International, Gopal Bari- Jaipur. Consultation was organised by Rajasthan State Chapter of CACL, in Collaboration with National Advocacy Unit of CACL based on three perspectives epistemic, democratic and ethical. 27 people working on the child rights and child protection issues in the state of Rajasthan, representing various child rights organisations participated in this consultation.

Objective of the Consultation

Strengthening the Campaign in the Rajasthan state towards total eradication of Child Labour

Highlights of the Consultation

The consultation was designed in a way to make the participants comfortable and acquainted with the purpose of consultation. The focus of the consultation was to make the participants aware about the present status of campaign, priority for good policy-making with democratic perspectives emphasised the importance of making informed and balanced policy decisions based on a full range of stakeholder participation in CACL Rajasthan state.

- ❖ **CACL Song and Video Presentation** – Music and video are relatable and effective when used to convey messages and raised awareness. Songs and videos were played for participants to sensitize them about the struggle against child labour.

.....The Song & Video were Like.....

- “Do you know that, behind the shining colours of your car, behind your shiny cosmetics, and Children’s hard work is hidden, which they do inside the deadly mica minesThey do not want to work, in the mica mines; they want knowledge hidden in the books.” -

https://fb.watch/7FuSH_86X/

- “Children Are the Future of The Society – Help Them In a Better Way. Do you know when you pay child beggars; you might be worsening their conditions, than you help. Often they do not beg because of the difficult economic condition of the house. They are forced to beg. They are victim of child trafficking, maiming, they are sedated, and they are hurt.” -



<https://fb.watch/7FuYvxZbli/>

- “Children are not the future of the country, they are Present!!! They are not tomorrow, they are today!!! They need their rights today – today and today itself.... Tomorrow it will be too late.” -

<https://fb.watch/7Fyf2YpgHP/>

- ❖ **Welcome** - Mr. Mohd. Yakub – CACL (State Convener - Rajasthan) addressed and welcomed Ms. Nusrat Naqvi (RSCPCR), all the honourable panellists and participants and then, officially introduced the consultation agenda and its objective.

Mr. Mohd. Yakub spoke about the power of collaboration and said we are here as a group for sharing our ideas and opinions in order to achieve a common goal. Working collaboratively, instead of individually, will help us to improve our efforts and will give us a sense of purpose in the campaign. It will also become easier to brainstorm ideas to address the issues of child labour appropriately.

- ❖ **Round of Introduction** – it is an important part of any meeting to do the introduction round, it confirms who is there and it offers the opportunity to get to know each other better. All participants introduced themselves which included their name, position, organization and a brief about their work.



- ❖ **Context Setting** (Strengthening the Campaign in the state towards total eradication of Child Labour) was done by Mr. Ashok Kumar-Convener -National Advocacy Unit of CACL.

Mr. Ashok Kumar delivered welcome address to guest of honor, panelists and participants for becoming a crucial part of consultation. Brief presentations regarding Campaign against Child Labour (CACL) were given. He highlighted the need and importance of strengthening the campaign in the Rajasthan state towards total eradication of Child Labour.

Key points discussed during interaction are as follows: Understanding CACL - It is our joined campaigns to combat specific child rights violations and other areas lacking attention.

“Vision of CACL is Child Labour free India” and its Mission is eradication of Child Labour.

- The consultation aimed at gathering the learning and insights on advocacy initiatives done by various CSOs and activists for prevention of child labour and explore ways to work together to multiply the efforts at a larger level.
- Continuum Dialogue - Dialogue is at the root of all effective engagement and group action. We can't achieve our goal alone, and we shouldn't be setting strategy alone. We all need to brilliance of our teams to help refine our efforts and set strategies that will be successful even if it means making a pivot through an honest conversation and discussion.
- Engagement with concerned stakeholders - Effective engagement will help us to translate stakeholder needs into organisational goals and creates the basis of effective strategy development. Discovering the point of consensus or shared motivation helps a group of stakeholders to arrive at a decision and ensures an investment in a meaningful outcome.
- Local to global advocacy – Inclusion of various age groups is important such as children group, youth group, adult group and other stakeholders group which will include various dedicated champions.
- Vulnerability Mapping - Vulnerability mapping usually entails the mapping of exposure, sensitivity and coping capacity indicators. The Child Labour Vulnerability Map is a district-wise map that depicts problems faced by children across the country. The maps will highlights vulnerabilities like Child labour, child sexual abuse, dropouts etc. Mapping will help to keep track of states that are prone to particular vulnerabilities and tracking those states that have fared poorly in tackling other child issues.
- Revision of Labor laws - The earlier labour laws were archaic and in need of serious update that the new labour legislation for providing justice to child victims.
- Resource Mapping – Resource mapping is a strategy for identifying and analyzing the programs, people, services, and other resources that currently exist in the system. This information can help leaders better assess the needs of the issue and to make informed decisions about where to focus change efforts. There is need for proper resource mapping of Government, non government and at various levels.
- About child labour issue and its causes such as Absence of effective free, compulsory education in the country, Poverty, deprivations, ill health (pandemic) and vulnerability of children (coping mechanism), Unemployment, underemployment and low wages, Discrimination based on gender, caste and ethnicity, Declining agriculture, allied occupations and craft, Forced migration, displacement and evictions.

- Additional Points of thoughts under Causes - Coping mechanism, Unequal distribution of resources, Socio political inequality, Non implementation of social security schemes, Lack of political will, Lack of adequate legislation, Non implementation of existing laws.
- Efforts required for the eradication of Child Labour
 - Free and compulsory quality education for all children (18 years)
 - Enforcement of all existing legislations, schemes and enacting adequate laws prohibiting child labour.
 - Enhancing public awareness and actions against the practice of child labour.
 - Mapping and identifying all forms of child labour and creating alternatives for them.
 - Critically collaborating with governments at all levels for ending child labour and improving living standards of people.
 - Enabling children to resist being pushed to labour and claim their right to education and leisure.

Panel Discussion

In the consultation a panel discussion was held on the theme – “Child labour scenario in Rajasthan and strategy to ensure the basic rights of children for making the State Child Labour Free (especially in context with COVID19 pandemic)”.

Panelists for this session were: Mr Manna Biswa (Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Rajasthan), Ms. Sharda Singh (Program Advisor - Child Labour Free Jaipur), Mr. Om Ji Arya (Manager Advocacy - Save the Children, Rajasthan), Mr. Madan Viasnav (CLRA) and Mr. Paras Banjara (Social Activist - Safar & SR Abhiyan, Rajasthan). Panel discussion was chair by Ms. Nusrat Naqvi (Member - Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights - RSCPCR) and the Moderator was Mr. Sarfaraz.

Presentation by Mr. Madan Viasnav (CLRA)

Migration and Child Labour

- The condition of working children and children in forced and bonded labour in the country has always been concerning in India, but the pandemic has likely pushed more children into child labour, including its worst forms.
- For some children, migration may open horizons and is associated with expanding social and economic spheres, but for many others it brings serious risks, including abuse and exploitation.
- The most common reason children migrate is to move with their household, marriage is a significant driver of migration for adolescent girls.
- There is need for research on the situation of child migrants in India, including

statistics by state, trends across time, reasons for migration, and the influence migration has on their lives in relation to education, health and well-being.

- Challenges are particularly serious when children migrate without proper documents and/or without their families, and in states where legal protection is absent and where children are prevented from accessing basic services such as education and health care. In these situations, child migrants are at a high risk of exploitation and vulnerable to child labour. Many child migrants end up in agriculture or services such as domestic work.



- Child migrants often experience maltreatment – including suffering from isolation, violence, substandard working conditions, non-payment of wages, and the threat of being reported to the authorities.
- Despite the numbers of children involved, the needs and interests of migrant children are largely absent from mainstream debates on child protection, child labour and migration.
- Most governments have failed to develop effective policy responses to assist and protect migrant children.
- There is need to work on roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Governments should consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to, in particular the worst forms of child labour, in the context of migratory flows.
- To address the challenges we should start working for integrating a migrant child perspective in its actions against child labour as follows:
 - ✓ An increasing number of projects include a focus on migrant children;
 - ✓ Child labour research deals with migrant children;
 - ✓ Where possible, relevant advocacy tools, events and policy advise include attention to child migrants; and,

- ✓ Collaboration with organizations and NGOs in the recently created Working Group on Children on the Move for a set of joint initiatives focusing on child migrants.

Presentation by Ms. Sharda Singh (Program Advisor - Child Labour Free Jaipur)

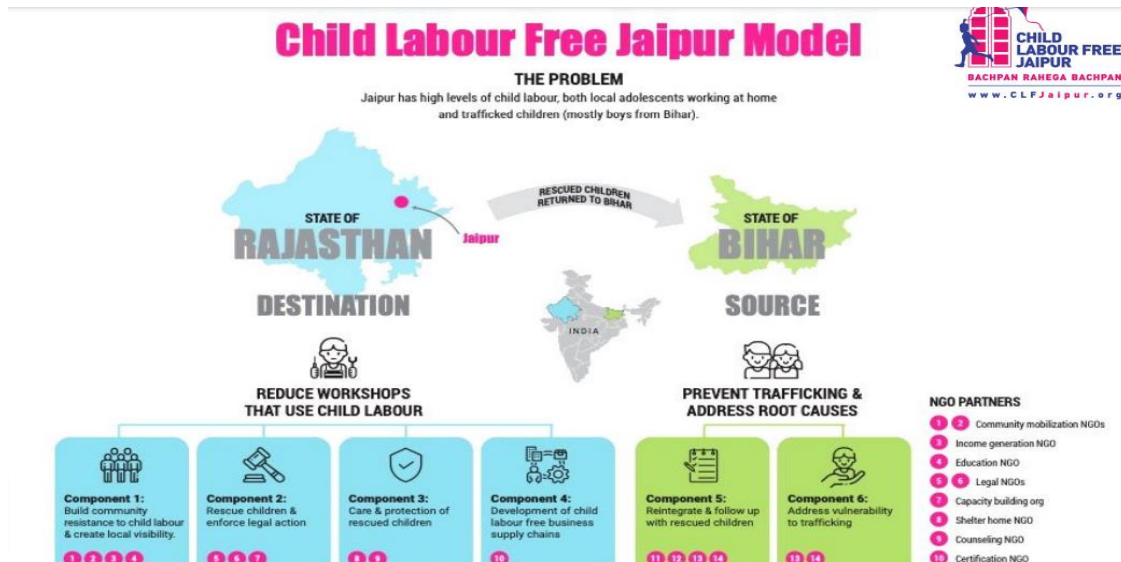
About- Child Labour Free Jaipur (CLFJ)

Since 2018, Child Labour Free Jaipur has been intervening at multiple points throughout the web of events that lead to child labour in workshops, including robust, on-the-ground work by a network of grassroots organizations in source districts in Bihar and destination neighborhoods in Jaipur. Since large numbers of exploited children are also from local families, CLFJ's neighborhoods-based strategies are vital to ending child labour.



Project Approach

- Executing capacity building program for stakeholders to ensure effective handling of cases of child labour/trafficking and child-friendly procedures
- Dept. of Labour will be provided support to raise awareness, act against employers and provide compensations & entitlements to rescued child laborers
- Enhanced trauma-informed counseling post-rescue and counseling for accurate legal testimony, in collaboration with DCR, police and judiciary
- Setting up and documenting model approaches for dealing with rescued children in child friendly environment
- Strong child labour/trafficking cases through strengthening legal processes and documentation of evidence, in collaboration with DCR, Dept. of Labour, police and judiciary



Presentation by Mr. Manna Biswa (Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Rajasthan)

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.



- Secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour: Proportion and number of children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.



Between Census 2001 and Census 2011, in rural areas total number of child workers **reduced** while the number of child workers in urban areas **increased**

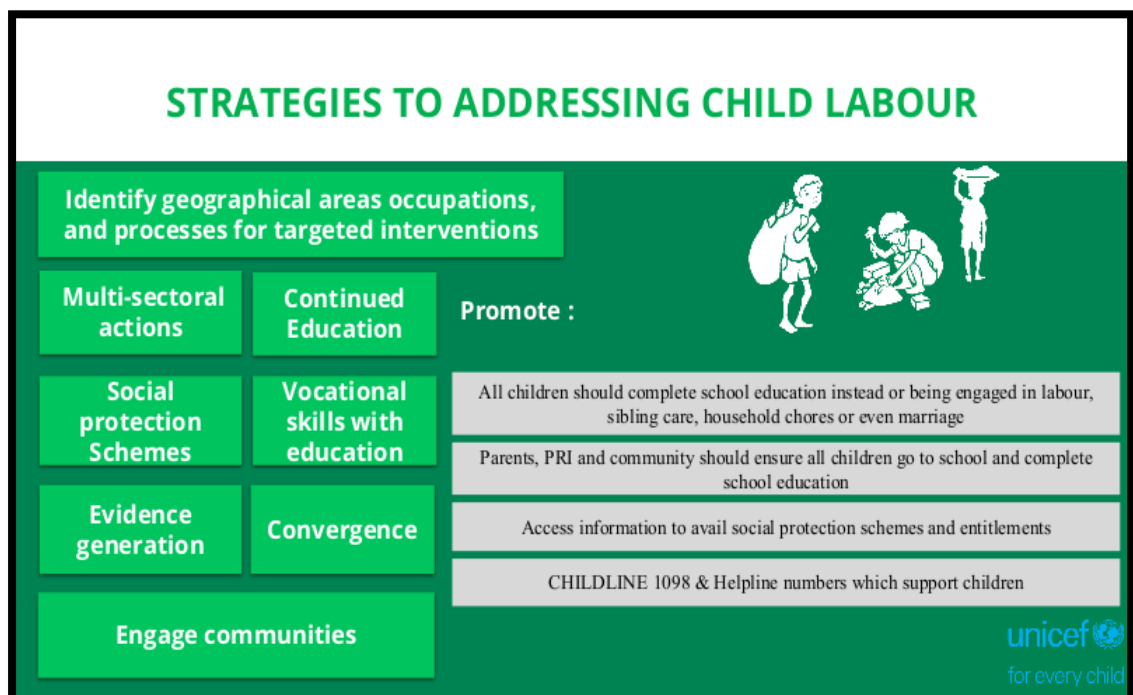
- Child Workers are becoming ‘invisible’ to the majority population - **Shifting towards :**
 - To informal sectors
 - To home-based manufacturing
 - To small family farms
 - To remote tribal areas (e.g. cottonseed production)
 - To small enterprises and subsidiary units as a part of family-based manufacturing
- The pandemic is predicted to have left **120 million** without employment in India.
- India will account for a bulk of the **deaths of children** aged five and under
- CHILDLINE witnessed 50% increase in calls of children in distress during first week of lockdown
- 320 million students in India are affected due to school closure; less than 30% had access to online learning
- **COVID-19 and impact on Child Labour –**
 - Greater risk for those already in child labour – children aged 15-18 years engaged in hazardous work account for 62.8% of India’s child labour workforce (Census 2011).
 - Labour law revisions - Extension of working hours at factories from a maximum of 8 hours to 12 hours a day with a limited workforce. Such a provision, seen in the context of adolescent child workers, will mean more work at lower wages, as children are the cheapest labour force.
 - Survey by Kailash Satyarthi Foundation – more than 89% CSO reported witnessing increased risk of child labour and trafficking
 - Save the Children study - June 2020 in 15 states more than 40% children did not receive compensation for mid-day meal; many from Scheduled Caste and

Tribe did not receive monthly stipends

- Lack of economic opportunities for poorest children and their families
- Social divisions perpetuate exclusion for example lack of access to social protection by Scheduled Caste and Tribe

• **Challenges –**

- While Census data captures a wide range of indicators for children, it is available once in a decade with no other sources of data capturing working children at a pan-India level regularly
- Migrant children, whether on their own or accompanied by parents or relatives, are all at risk of being trafficked.
- Girls and women face disproportionate disadvantage.
- There is limited availability of information on trafficking for labour and forced labour, both at the national and state level making it difficult to gauge and appropriately design interventions.
- Street children, many of them are working, largely not covered under any survey
- Unavailability of data of working children in the informal sector (E.G Domestic Help)
- Data on COVID-19’s impact on child labour remains limited despite few ongoing studies; affecting programming and care.



Presentation by Mr. Paras Banjara (Social Activist – Safar & SR Abhiyan, Rajasthan)

Child Labour and Caste in India



- The link between caste and occupation, which has been the case since time immemorial in the Indian society, finds its expression even among the child labourers.
- The studies find that the probability of SC/ST children engaged in illegal and hazardous work is higher compared to those from other castes.
- When pushed into working in these caste-based occupations, the discrimination faced by the marginalised children is of unimaginable proportion.
- Children of the Dom community, who traditionally cremate the dead, are not allowed to work in agriculture. As an unwritten rule, children of the Dom, Valmiki, and poorer Muslim communities are forced to work only as ragpickers.
- Children from the Musahar community, now recognised as Mahadalits, are never employed in houses as domestic helps. If they ever manage to work in roadside *dhabas* (food joints), they hide their caste.
- The stigma is due to the perceived belief of the non-SC employers that the presence of the marginalised could “contaminate” their surroundings.
- There is a large-scale migration of the children of Musahar, Pasi, Paswan, and Rajwar communities from Gaya to work in brick kilns in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The working conditions in brick kilns are miserable.
- Dalit children working in agriculture, manual scavenging and mining, garment, carpet weaving and construction industries. However, as long as ingrained discrimination and stigma continue to be the cause of extreme poverty and lack of opportunities for Dalit families, finding alternative routes for Dalit children to engage in such as education is

proving difficult to sustain.

- Even in terms of wages, Dalit children are underpaid.
- **Discrimination at School** - A majority of Dalit and Adivasi children in the state do not attend schools due to the extreme discrimination they face from teachers and fellow students. Although the Right to Education (RTE) Act mandates that every child below 14 years of age should be in school, the National Family Health Survey-4 reveals that as many as 55.7% of child labourers in the state stay away from education (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2017). A majority of these children are from Dalit and Adivasi communities. Although there are many reasons, the most common one cited by them is discrimination and a condescending attitude they face from both students and teachers in the government schools.
- **Caste as a Determinant** - In keeping with the international conventions and the constitutional provisions, the government has enacted several laws and launched many schemes to eradicate child labour, including the most potent Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 and the National Child Labour Project Scheme of 1987.
- However, these legislations and provisions could not wipe out child labour because of the failure on the part of successive governments to see the inextricable link between caste and the children who form the workforce.
- The need of the hour is to treat child labour as a caste issue, and work out specific plans to save SC and ST children from child labour. One needs to understand that the impoverishment inherited by these communities due to their socio-economic conditions forces their children to contribute to the family income, and therefore, a blanket approach to the issue would not provide envisaged results.
- The state-specific SC sub-plans are a useful starting point in order to rework targeted programmes to address the issue of the child labour among the SCs.
- A concerted and coordinated effort from all actors International, national, government, multilateral, industry and civil society must be made in order to curb caste-based child labour in India and elsewhere.

Presentation by Mr. Om Prakash Arya (Manager Advocacy - Save the Children, Rajasthan)

Role of Government V/s Role of NGOs to eradicate Child Labour

- Lakhs of children in India are working in professions like beedi - rolling, brick kilns, carpet weaving, commercial sexual exploitation, construction, fireworks and matches factories, hotels, hybrid cottonseed production, leather, mines, quarries, silk, synthetic gems, etc.
- This also leads to child trafficking; something which gets silent approval when there is demand from retail, hospitality, and menial work sectors.

- NGOs are constantly sensitising trade organisations to end this social evil, and locals have been made vigilant to report instances of child labour at businesses.
- The active involvement of civil society organizations - in particular of non-governmental and community-based organizations - is an essential element in the fight against child labour but in present situation NGOs & CBOs has taken up the entire burden on his shoulder.
- Government should take action actively but in reality or practically this is not happening. Civil society or NGOs work is to plan and propose the plan of action and strategies to sort out the issues.
- Role of civil societies is to support the government but if CBOs & NGOs will perform the role of government it is very unfortunate.
- Role of civil societies is to fixing of accountability of government not to take burden of its work.
- If lockdown can happen in one day in the whole country, then if will power is there with government child labour issue can be eradicated.
- CBOs & NGOs can influence family and community concerns and values that determine whether and where children work
- NGOs, particularly those implementing their activities at community level, are able to mobilize community awareness and action against child labour. Strong community participation can lead to prevention of the problem and long-term sustainability of action.
- For greater effect, NGOs also coordinate and network their activities with others, including government bodies, workers' and employers' organizations, media, universities, the judiciary system, parliamentarians, and so on.



Address by Ms. Nusrat Naqvi (Member - Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights - RSCPCR)

In her address, Ms. Nusrat Naqvi, Chair of panel discussion, applauded the CACL efforts in organizing this meaningful consultation on such a crucial issue and shared her wide spectrum of knowledge and experience with all the participants on child rights and child protection issues.

She highlighted the efforts of NGOs & CBOs and suggested to work collectively towards ensuring the best interest of the child. She said that, there is a need to develop a strong common platform for ensuring justice for every child as child is the present and the future of the nation.



Key points shared during her address

- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become increasingly influential in the past years. Awareness of human rights and social and environmental causes has increased, and NGOs have helped empower people. But there is credit taking fights among the NGOs and various other organizations.
- NGOs have been working at the grassroots as well as at the national level, and have been interacting with international funding agencies. In my opinion grassroots worker must have reorganization on bigger platform.
- A conflict of objectives between organisations has also resulted in internal tensions in the voluntary sector.
- Divergence of opinion is an inevitable part of the growth of the movement so there is need that government and non-government organization should work together against child labour issue.
- NGOS have played a role in opinion-making in state and there should be smooth sharing of resources, facts finding, data and documentation.

- Often small organisations with limited capabilities are performing good work and RSCPCR welcome you all for all your proposals, discussions and suggestions.

- There is need to focus on making connections, building relationships and reaching out to key person with ideal solutions.



- We all are trying to work with limited budget, limited resources and man power but RSCPCR ensure all its support to you all.

- RSCPCR works to recognize, promote and protect all rights of all children in the state of Rajasthan by reviewing and monitoring the implementation of laws and policies relating to children. RSCPCR also appreciate the work of NGOs & CBOs by giving the appreciation certificate all the fruitful effort these organizations are performing.

- We all need to do Brainstorming. Through creativity technique by which efforts are made to find a conclusion for a specific problem by gathering a list of ideas spontaneously contributed by all members. We will be able to think more freely and suggest as many spontaneous new ideas as possible in collective manner.

- When any victim child comes to our contact, our treatment or behaviour towards child must be positive and should give him/her VIP and child friendly environment.

- While generating ideas and sharing knowledge to solve a particular issue or problem we need to participate collectively and must encouraged others to think without interruption.



- Accelerating the pace of progress in child labour cases requires action to address the root causes of child labour and social protection is a key part of the response.
- By protecting children and their families, social protection helps to give all children an equal opportunity to fulfil their potential and live healthy, happy and productive lives.
- Designing social protection programmes that are child-sensitive, and in particular, child labour-sensitive, to maximise their impact on child labour.
- The social partners can assist the government in integrating child labour concerns into the design, implementation and monitoring of national policies and ensure that they address child labour more effectively.

OPEN HOUSE DISCUSSION

Open House Discussion started with the aim of initiating dialogue among the child rights practitioners present there on the issues and challenges of child labour eradication in the Rajasthan State.

Following were the topics on which discussion was held:



1. Police Training is needed with the coordination of police academy.

Responses:

- The police are the most visible manifestation of government authority responsible for public security and child protection with front-line, that's why they must be trained and sensitized.
- The skill with which they perform their duties will determine the public perception – positive or negative – of the national police service. Their on-the-job decision-making and actions should reflect sound judgment guided by the values and ethics.
- In fact, the history of exploitation, forced labour and slavery is also the history of trafficking. Preventing and combating this scourge calls upon the law to be strongly enforced such that it acts as a deterrent against the entire process of trafficking that leads to exploitation.
- As per Ms. Nusrat organizing training for police personnel became so challenging as police are already burdened up with so much duty charges, they don't attend the virtual trainings attentively. But we need to work on it ensure effective handling of child labour /trafficking cases and child-friendly procedure.
- Ms. Shahina also responded to this, she said we need to make our training innovative. The training programme must design in a way to make the participants comfortable and acquainted with the training sessions. The focus of the training programme should be to make the participants, adapt to the learning situation and gather knowledge on the critical understanding of the proper approach and way to perform their duties in a child friendly manner and with due regard to the child labour and juvenile justice law and practices.
- Mr. Fahim briefed about the training procedure conducted by Center for Child protection (CCP).
 - Modules of the training

The training was divided into three modules

 - ✓ Module 1 –Strengthening Documentation
 - ✓ Module 2 –Strengthening Investigation Process Documentation
 - ✓ Module 3 –Role of Police in prosecution and Rehabilitation
 - Need and Objectives of the Training
 - ✓ Addressing gaps in knowledge, skills and capacity of critical stakeholders involved in the rescue and care of children
 - ✓ Due to continuous shuffling of roles/responsibilities among police officers, judges, prosecutors, etc., there is a need to continually reach and maintain dialogue on child labour with various child rights stakeholders
 - ✓ Sensitive handling of CL cases complying legal procedures
- Mr. Manna also responded to this, he said policing has included an array of activities in different situations, but the predominant ones are concerned with the preservation of order. But police is not able to perform their actual work because of over burden, lack of personnel, engagement in other tasks such as security etc.

- For long term police reform is needed and advocacy is must for short term goal.
- Handholding support is needed for knowledge and skills enhancement.

2. Establishment of child friendly police station

Responses:

- Creating the Child Friendly Spaces where children will feel more at ease to express their problems openly to the concerned officers as often they have nobody else especially in cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation by persons the child trust most.
- Child Friendly Police Stations must emphasis to develop a pool of child-friendly police personnel and better compliance with various legal provisions and Acts relating to child rights and child protection.
- A separate space/room to interact with children.
- Facility for sitting, toilet and safe drinking water for children.
- Child friendly ambience is not only having attractive paintings or drawings. There must be recreational arrangements and attitude towards child must be child friendly.

3. Power of collectively working

Responses:

- The purpose of consultation was to give the complexity of group interaction, it's short-sighted to try to understand group communication without looking at notions of power. Power influences how we interpret the messages of others and determines the extent to which we feel we have the right to speak up and voice our concerns and opinions to others.
- Another crucial element is making sure to inform each member about the vision of the campaign, and the role they play in it. Each member must feel as if their presence and contributions matter and add up to something bigger, we should motivate to each other to give it their best at all times.

Establishing Online Resource Centre on Child Labour

A brief session on Establishing Online Resource Center on Child Labour was also organized which was facilitated by Mr. K. K.Tripathy - National Advocacy Coordinator – CACL.

Need for Establishing Online Resource Center on Child Labour

- As organizations strive to improve their performance and capacity for innovation, their attention is increasingly focused on how they manage Resources
- Knowledge tends to be Tacit/Informal/Not Recorded

- Short-term approaches to knowledge gaps may work sufficiently to make change appear unnecessary
- Know-how in an organization may easily be lost or fragmented when an event is over
- Enhance Understanding through better use and creation of individual and collective knowledge resources
- Promoting a common understanding of the Issue
- Value the emerging approaches and help organizations towards **successful implementation** of its Activities
- Empirical Research-based Framework and **practical experience in this field** from all over the country and from the rest of the world
- Aims to serve as **a point of inspiration** and as a reference basis for all types of organizations
- Aiming to improve the performance through dealing with knowledge in a better way

Framework for Resource Centre on Child Labour

- Expert opinion
- Skills & Experience, to result in a valuable asset which can be used to combat child Labour
- Aid Decision-making

Aims and Objective: To provide

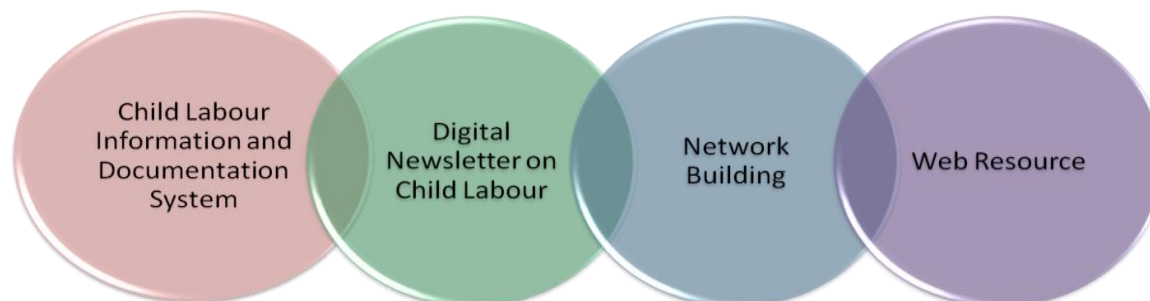
- Networking amongst Ministries, State Government



Departments/Agencies and other Stakeholders and Social Partners dealing with the issue of Child Labour

- Technical support on Child Labour Issues

Components for Resource Centre on Child Labour



Child Labour Information & Documentation System

- Assessing existing materials
- Locating Material and Resources on Child Labour by way of Contacting: Institutions/Organizations/Universities/ Libraries and other Repositories across the Geographical Regions
- Websites

Child Labour Information & Documentation System

- Referring to existing material on Child Labour
- Creation of Bibliography
- Procuring Articles, Journals, Books, Reports, Unpublished Research Studies and other Documents on Child Labour
- Case laws and Legislation
- Collecting Advocacy Material on Child Labour



Network Building

- Government Organizations
- UN and other International Organizations involved in extending Technical Cooperation for Combating Child Labour
- Research/Training/Academic Institutions
- Trade Unions
- Employers’/Exporters’/Manufacturers’ Associations
- Mass Media (Digital/Electronic/Print and others)

- CBOs/FBOs/PRI/SHGs/Cultural Groups
- Associations of Lawyers, Journalists and other professional bodies
- Child Rights Activists
- Social Work/Social Science Departments of various Universities
- Research Scholars /NSS/NYK/Teachers ‘ Associations

Web Resource

- Creating Web Resource in the form of a Child Labour Knowledge Bank
- Expanding existing Website/Webpage
- Provide Easy Access to Soft Copies
- Hosting Information/Resources on the issue of child labour including the Bibliographic information/ Abstracts/ Best Practices/Replicable Models/ Summaries/ Case Studies
- Digital information/content on Child Labour along with hyperlinks of other resources available on the internet
- Periodically Uploading Information on Books/Articles
- Scanned Images of Newspapers clippings on Child Labour and related Issues
- Designing Layout and Framework of the Web Resource components keeping in mind the needs of individuals who may not be proficient in IT/computers
- User friendly interface facilitating easy access to relevant information

Strengthening/Energizing Rajasthan State Chapter of CACL and developing Action Plan

Facilitators – Mr. Ashok Kumar and Mr. Mohd. Yakub

At the end of the consultation, there was a discussion on how to Strengthen/Energize the Rajasthan State chapter of CACL.

Points to Consider:

Strong in Networking and Advocacy
Transparency and decentralized & democratic functioning
Knowledge/Understanding/Expertise on child labour issues
Availability of committed in-house and external Resource persons
Critical engagements with Departments, Institutions and credibility with stake holders

The aim of campaign is to ensure the full spectrum of children’s rights is covered - by either us or others - by strong and ambitious advocacy campaign. We challenge assumptions and

existing thinking on children's rights with our advocacy and thematic policy work to push the international community and national governments to view and treat children as rights holders. We identify emerging issues/challenges through our monitoring of world news and developments from the UN and regional institutions, and then conduct thorough research to find out what's beyond the headlines. Then if there is a gap or an angle missing, we need to develop a strong campaign to address that.

After the discussion it was decided that Rajasthan State Convenor of CACL Mr. Mohd. Yakub will form a state level organizing committee of CACL Rajasthan and chalk out the plan for next three months at the earliest for strengthening the state unit. After three months next meeting (of Rajasthan CACL) would be called for reorganizing the Rajasthan state unit. In the next meeting, discussions can be held to elect one person as co-convenor too. Formation of district units can also be a point of discussion in the next meeting.

Concluding Remarks and Vote of Thanks

Concluding remarks were given by Mr. Mohd. Yakub (CACL - State Convenor, Rajasthan). As the children's rights situation in specific areas change or flare up, we will too. So we will continue to update and adapt this campaign to ensure we provide the most up to date information. In conclusion, if the government is indeed serious about eliminating child labour, then it has to be looked at and addressed through the caste lens. It is only when authorities acknowledge that the reality of Dalit and Adivasi working children is vastly different from that of others and then frame and implement specific targeted programmes, that a "Child-labour-free India" can be achieved.

Child labour is reportedly highest among Scheduled Tribes, Muslims, Schedule Castes and OBC children, despite aggressive reservation policies favouring this demographic. Well-designed social finance schemes, such as appropriate microcredit and micro insurance, including through



democratic credit unions, can also play an important complementary role in making sure that vulnerable families do not find that the financial services they need are closed to them. Children's right violations are rife around the world. Particular rights are broken persistently with devastating consequences, and these types of violations need specific attention.

We are stronger when we work together. Campaigns' greatest strength and effectiveness lie in its members and networking. Thus, teamwork is necessary for campaign in order to accomplish the overall objectives and goals of campaign. A teamwork environment allows innovative ideas to flourish and helps in conceiving and executing various problem-solving approaches. It creates a room for creativity, perspectives, opportunities and ideas of thoughts

Group Photo

Group photos of all the attendees were taken at the end of the workshop. Attendance was recorded to make sure that all participants have attended all sessions of consultation. In the end, Mr. Yakub and Mr. Ashok Kumar made the closing remarks thanking all the panellists, participants and all the helping hands for sharing their valuable time and knowledge. They appreciated the active participation of the participants.



Annexures

Annexure one:

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL) Rajasthan State Consultation

20th August 2021 –Hotel Vesta International, Gopal Bari- Jaipur

Organized by: Rajasthan State Chapter – CACL, In Collaboration With: National Advocacy Unit -CACL

Programme Schedule

Time	Session	Resource Person/ Facilitator/s
10.00 am -10.30 am	Registration & Refreshment	Rajasthan CACL Team
10.30 am-10.40 am	CACL Song and Video Spots Screening	NAU-CACL
10.40 am -10.50 am	Welcome and Introduction of the Participants	Mr. Mohd. Yakub- CACL State Convener -Rajasthan
10.50 am -11.00 am	Context Setting – Strengthening the Campaign In the state towards total eradication of Child Labour	Mr. Ashok Kumar, Convener, National Advocacy Unit-CACL
11.00 am -12.30 am	<p>Panel discussion :</p> <p>Theme: <i>Child labour scenario in Rajasthan and strategy to ensure the basic rights of children for making the State Child Labour Free (especially in context with COVID19 pandemic).</i></p>	<p>Chair:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms.Nusrat Naqvi-Member-RSCPCR <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Manna Biswa- Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Rajasthan • Mr. MadanViasnav- CLRA • Ms. Sharda Singh- Program Advisor, Child Labour Free Jaipur • Mr. Om Ji Arya- Manager Advocacy, Save The Children- Rajasthan • Mr. Paras Banjara-Social Activist, Safar & SR Abhiyan-Rajasthan <p>Moderator : Mr. Paras Banjara-Social Activist, Safar & SR Abhiyan-Rajasthan (7 minutes/panelists)</p>
12.30 pm -1.00 pm	Open House Discussion	<i>Moderator :</i> Mr. Paras Banjara
1.00 pm-1.15 pm	Tea Break	
1.15 pm -1.30 pm	Establishing Online Resource Centre on Child labour	Mr. K K Tripathy- National Advocacy Coordinator -CACL
1.30 pm- 3.00 pm	<p>-Strengthening /Energizing State chapter of CACL</p> <p>-Developing Action Plan/Road Map for Child labour free Rajasthan</p> <p>-Possible areas (sector & geography wise) of future collaboration & Possible partners</p>	Mr. Mohd. Yakub- CACL State Convener-Rajasthan
3.00 pm -3.15 pm	Concluding Remarks and Vote of Thanks	Mr. Mohd. Yakub- CACL State Convener -Rajasthan
3.15 pm	Lunch	

Annexure two:

Campaign Against Child Labour

Rajasthan Secretariat : Sahayogi Seva Sansthan, 250 North Ayad, Gundiwala Street,
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Date . 21 August 2021

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

बाल श्रम रोकने हेतु सबको मिलकर प्रयास करने की जरूरत : नुसरत नकवी,

कैम्पेन अगेन्स्ट चाइल्ड लेबर (सी ए सी एल) राजस्थान यूनिट, की ओर से सी ए सी एल की राज्य स्तरीय बैठक का आयोजन होटल वेस्टा इंटरनेशनल जयपुर में दिनांक 20 अगस्त को किया गया। बैठक में राज्य के अधिकांश जिलों से स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि व सी ए सी एल के सदस्यों ने भाग लिया। सी ए सी एल के राज्य समन्वयक, याकूब मोहम्मद ने सभी सहभागियों का स्वागत करते हुए सी ए सी एल की बैठक के मुख्य उद्देश्यों को बताते हुए CACL का परिचय दिया। उन्होंने राजस्थान सी ए सी एल द्वारा बाल श्रम रोकने हेतु किए गए प्रयासों की जानकारी देते हुए बताया की आज की कार्यशाला में कॉविड के बाद बाल श्रम की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने हेतु सी ए सी एल राजस्थान को मजबूती देने की महती आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। कार्यशाला में मुख्य पैनलिस्ट में अध्यक्षता मोहतरमा नुसरत नकवी, सदस्य,

राजस्थान राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग, जयपुर ने की। वहीं अन्य पैनलिस्ट में मन्ना विश्वास, चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर यूनिसेफ, ऋतु मिश्रा tdh दिल्ली, शारदा जी, प्रोग्राम एडवाइजर चाइल्ड लेबर फ्री जयपुर, ओम आर्य मेनेजर एडवोकेसी सेव द चिल्ड्रन, पारस वंजारा, एस आर अभियान, ने बच्चों की स्थिति पर चर्चा की। मदन वैष्णव ने वर्तमान में बाल श्रम में लिस बच्चों की स्थिति पर चर्चा करते हुए कहा की हमें बच्चों को रेस्क्यू करने के बाद फॉलोअप की जरूरत है।

शारदा जी ने बताया की कैसे बच्चों को रेस्क्यू करके उन्हें वोकेस्नल ट्रेनिंग से मुख्य धारा में लाया जा सकता है बच्चों के लिए स्वास्थ्यप्रद अनुकूल माहोल हम सबको मिलकर ही बनाना होगा। यूनिसेफ के मन्ना विश्वास ने कहा की हमें रणनीति बनाकर चरणबद्ध तरीके से बच्चों के लिए काम करने की जरूरत है। सेव द चिल्ड्रन के ओम आर्य ने सामूहिक प्रयासों पर जोर देने की बात कही, वहीं पारस जी ने घुमंतू जातियों के बच्चों की स्थिति पर बात रखी की, हम इन जातियों को और इनके बच्चों को बिलकुल अलग थलग कर रहे हैं, इन पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने कहा की हमें सरकार के साथ मिलकर काम करने की जरूरत है। सेशन को चेयर कर रही नुसरत जी ने कहा की आप लोग काम कीजिए आयोग आपके

साथ है लेकिन इसके लिए हमको सामूहिक प्रयास करने होंगे तभी बच्चों के जीवन को हम सहज बना पाएंगे उनके चहरे पर हसी ला पाएंगे। अशोक जी, राष्ट्रीय संयोजक, सी ए सी एल, ने बताया की सी ए सी एल, राजस्थान को जल्द ही एक बैठक आयोजित कर सदस्य को जिम्मेदारी देनी होगी ताकि सी ए सी एल राजस्थान फिर से सक्रिय होके काम कर सके। सी ए सी एल राजस्थान के सदस्य डॉक्टर शाहीन खान ने पुलिस ट्रेनिंग की बात कही, सुनीता सारद संस्थान ने सी ए सी एल के विस्तार हेतु सुझाव दिए । कार्यशाला में कमला, वीरेंद्र विद्रोही, असलम, पुष्पा सैनी अखिल चौधरी ने अपने सुझाव दिए । केके त्रिपाठी ने ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर अपनी बात रखी। कार्यशाला का संचालन सरफराज शेख, कोटड़ा आदिवासी संस्थान, ने किया ।

CACL के राज्य समन्वयक याकूब ने सभी को धन्यवाद दिया

याकूब मोहम्मद

राज्य समन्वयक,

CACL, RAJASTHAN

बाल श्रम रोकने के लिए सामूहिक प्रयास की जरूरत : नुसरत नकवी

जयपुर | कैम्पेन अगेन्स्ट चाइल्ड लेबर (सीएसीएल) राजस्थान यूनिट की ओर से सीएसीएल की राज्यस्तरीय बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। राजस्थान राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग, जयपुर की नुसरत नकवी ने बाल श्रम रोकने के लिए सबको मिलकर प्रयास करने की जरूरत बताई। मन्ना बिस्वा चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन ऑफिसर यूनिसेफ ऋतु मिश्रा टीडीएच दिल्ली, शारदा, प्रोग्राम एडवाइजर चाइल्ड लेबर फ्री जयपुर, ओम आर्य मैनेजर एडवोकेसी सेव द चिल्ड्रन, पारस वंजारा, एसआर अभियान ने भी विचार व्यक्त किए। सीएसीएल राजस्थान के सदस्य डॉक्टर शाहीन खान ने पुलिस ट्रेनिंग की बात कही। कमला, वीरेंद्र विद्रोही, असलम, पुष्पा सैनी, अखिल चौधरी ने अपने सुझाव दिए। केके त्रिपाठी ने ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पर अपनी बात रखी। कार्यशाला का संचालन सरफराज शेख, कोटड़ा आदिवासी संस्थान ने किया। सीएसीएल के राज्य समन्वयक याकूब मोहम्मद ने सीएसीएल का परिचय दिया।

Annexure Three:

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL)

Rajasthan State Consultation

20th August 2021 –Hotel Vesta International, Gopal Bari- Jaipur

Organized by: Rajasthan State Chapter – CACL, In Collaboration With: National Advocacy Unit -CACL

List of Participants

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