



# CACL - Bulletin

Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

Issues for

Jan - March 2022

Message from the CACL National Convener

Mr. Mathews Phillips  
National Convener - CACL

Dear friends,

Greetings from CACL Central Secretariat!

As the first quarter of 2022 finishes, I want to thank all our members for their constant support, and applaud them for their continued enthusiasm and motivation towards the eradication of child labour. I understand the tough situations that the members have had to navigate, which were only worsened by the ongoing pandemic. Nonetheless, everyone persevered!

In the past 3 months we have organised 2 regional Capacity Building workshops to orient and strengthen our 2nd line leadership. The Southern regional workshop was held in Bangalore, and the Northern regional workshop was held in New Delhi.

Our state conveners provided immense support during these workshops, and I thank them for making the trainings a success. I also congratulate all the participants for successfully completing the trainings, and look forward to the workshops and trainings organised by them.

For the second quarter of 2022, we want to focus upon ramping up the momentum that we have right now. The East & West regional capacity building workshop is scheduled for the month of April, followed by the national launch of the 44 day campaign against child-labour on the 30th of April, the National Anti Child Labour day. I appeal to all our CACL members and stakeholders to make this 44 day campaign a success. Our constant combined efforts are required for the fruition of our goal – 'A child-labour free India'.

Let us march on with renewed vigour for the children of India!

Regards,  
Mathews Philip-National Convener,CACL

Massege from National Advocacy Convener

Mr. Ashok Kumar  
National Advocacy Convener - CACL

Dear friends,

Greetings from National Advocacy Unit of CACL,

The Campaign Against Child Labour has been fighting against child labour and advocating for all rights for all children since 1992. Its' three decades now. The situation in context with eradication of child labour is worsening. The untiring efforts of CACL partners and supporters is unquestionable but we are yet to fulfil our dream of a Child Labour Free India.

The gaps in policy are visible. The gaps in execution are visible. The gap in the "We the People of India" is also visible. We are still tolerating child labour. Let us come together to make child labour intolerable for all. Let us reach to unreached child. No child left behind. Campaign is getting momentum and so the movement.

We appeal everyone to come forward with whatever support (Moral, technical, financial, innovative ideas and creative expression etc.) they have to make child labour in India a history.

In solidarity  
Ashok Kumar

National Advocacy Convener - CACL



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### Issues for

### - "NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON RECENT JUVENILE JUSTICE AMENDMENTS 2021 ON OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN: MEANING AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR CASES"

Jan - March 2022

Online meeting – Zoom  
Date - -1.02.2022  
Time – 11.00 am – 01.00pm

#### Agenda of the meeting:-

1. Brainstorming discussion on the “National Dialogue on Recent Juvenile Justice Amendments 2021 On Offences Against Children: Meaning And Implications For Child Labour Cases”.

2. Sharing of challenges at the ground with this Amended JJ Act 2021.

Child labor has been an issue of concern for decades. It is a vicious cycle of poverty leading to generations after generations working as exploited children. Thus, it leads to a burden in a child's education simply to increase the income generation of a household. Child labour deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity and is harmful to their physical and mental development.

Recently, the Lok Sabha passed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 that seeks to strengthen and streamline the provisions for the protection and adoption of children. It seeks to amend the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, which was passed in Rajya Sabha on July 28, 2021. The Bill was tabled in Lok Sabha during the budget session in March this year. Women and Child Development Minister Smriti Irani, who tabled the Bill in Rajya Sabha, said the changes.

To understand the act in depth the Campaign against Child Labour (CACL) Advocacy Unit has organized a session on the topic “NATIONAL DIALOGUE ON RECENT JUVENILE JUSTICE AMENDMENTS 2021 ON OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN: MEANING AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILD LABOUR CASES” where renowned personalities were invited. The guest speakers were Anurag Kunddu (Chairperson, DCPCR), Prof. Kumar Askand Pandey and Manohar National Law University), Mr. Anant Kumar Asthana (Child Rights Lawyer), and Sneha Singh (Advocate) along with them Mr. Ashok Kumar (National Advocacy Convener CACL) and Mr. Mathew Philips (National Convener CACL) were also present in the session by Mr. Mathew Philips as requested by Mr. Ashok Kumar.

#### Session I.

Mr. Ashok Kumar inaugurated the session by introducing Anurag Kunddu chairperson DCPCR to the people who were present in the session. He narrated about Mr. Kunddu by saying that he is a person whose life is dedicated to the betterment of the children, some years ago when he was fighting for the rights of those children who were economically disadvantaged and was successful to cover 12000 children under 25% reservation of 12 (1) (c) of RTE Act, 2009. And request him to share his thoughts regarding it.

Mr. Anurag Kunddu thanked Mr. Kumar and stated to discuss two important things such—

- The topic of Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2021 – what kind of amendment has been brought related to offenses against children.
- And the other one is not related to JJ Act 2021 but instead related to Child Labour – to understand the phenomenon and identify in the preventive or early stage so that it can be curbed.

While discussing the points he narrated about what is cognizable and non-cognizable and further stated their difference, his viewpoints on how the non-cognizable offense will hinder registering an FIR.

In the discussion, he highlighted the causes that are creating hindrances for getting permission from the magistrate which are as follows –

- The sign of inaccessibility: many people don't know where the relevant magistrate sits.
- Paper framework is more: In this case, there are lots of formats, language as well verbal communication is required which is not a possibility for a victim or a person to present in front of the Magistrate and to develop these formats without a lawyer.
- Time-consuming: the time is taken by the magistrate to adjudicate the case may or may not register or order after that FIR will be lodged.
- Financial investment expenses as well

He added that even considering so much hardship will still create a huge impact on those who are disadvantaged for their identity and society treats them weaker based on

caste, religion, color, sexuality, and gender. For example, Dalits, Muslims, transgender, homosexual, people having darker skin, etc. as well as showed the hidden danger of getting a huge evidence loss and the problem of evidence temper once the amendment came into force. some of the sections were also been mentioned by him which will be non-cognizable once the amendment will be in existence such as Section 75 - Section 76 - Section 77 - Section 78 - Section 79 - Section 81 - Section 83.

Mr. Kunddu made a statement where he compared the situation of child labor with cancer and showed the contrast between them on how one can help to eradicate child labour by detecting the early stage and also suggested by him which are the root cause for children not going to school which in return developed the situation of child labour, they are

- Child labour for adolescent
- Early marriage
- Parental influence
- Disability
- Severe sickness (mothers sickness is related to Child's attendance)
- Bullying at school
- Child has come in conflict with the law.

He further suggested attendance as an equivalent of uncontrollable growth of tissue pointing at a particular form of cancer so he requested to look into the system

to rectify it and build the system so that intervention can be taken to stop the child labour situation to get flourished which will lead to a crisis.

#### Session II

Mr. Ashok Kumar thanked Mr. Anurag Kunddu for the meaningful sights there were being shared by him and popped up with a thought of Mr. Kunddu which is the conspiracy of changing cognizable to non – cognizable offense. To discuss it further he invited Prof. Kumar Askand Pandey (Ram Manohar Law University) to enlighten the participant for it as well as to share his thoughts.

Mr. Kumar Askand Pandey shows his gratitude for calling him and lucidly and simply, he tried to discuss

- What is a cognizable and non-cognizable offense?
- What are the consequences of characterizing or classifying these offenses as cognizable?

Mr. Pandey also narrated that in 2013, criminal law amendment was introduced after mart of Nirbhaya gang-rapes case, the new provision in the IPC section 166 A where registrations of FIR in certain cases against women was made mandatory and added that In special legislation, we may find two broad approaches which are

1. The legislation either itself gets rise where offenses are cognizable or non-cognizable like JJ act 2015.
2. The legislation cannot get rise where the offense is cognizable or non-cognizable. Offenses have been defined, punishment has been prescribed but nowhere in the legislation, is the nature of the legislation mentioned in this scenario what is the rule then.

He further proclaimed that we are governed by the part 2 schedule which is the most rational and logical classification of offenses against children and offenses in general.

· If crime is very intense and in CRPC no strict action is mentioned even if the crime is very intense like JJ act work on the behalf of the children, if the crime is intense then even a stranger can lodge an FIR if the offense is cognizable.

In any discussions regarding the provision of the child marriage act, there was always a question that has been raised 'who shall lodge an FIR for child marriage'. In the act, it is mentioned that those crimes which are very intense than any person, rank stranger, public-spirited citizen, a good sanitarian would approach the police and they are under obligation to file an FIR post-Lalita kumari case that constitution decides in 2014 where supreme court advice the police if they came across any kind of information regarding it then they should lodge an FIR.

In the end, he strengthens the conversation with an opinion that the offenses in the JJ Act 2015 should be classified based on CRPC. According to him section 86 of the JJ ACT post and pre-amendment will always create difficulties so it will be better if we get rid of this section.



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#### Continue ....

Mr. Ashok Kumar thanked him for sharing his opinion with the participant. After that, he asked Advocate Sneha Singh to clarify the situation where there is an ongoing case in the court.

Especially reference to child labour case then what kind of difficulty they face and requested her to share her thought.

Advocate Sneha Singh started her discussion

· With the rights of F.I.R such as a copy of F.I.R is given to the complainant; a hired advocate can ask for an action status report from the magistrate but Zero F.I.R lacks rights, a person complaining against non-cognizable offense lacks these rights.

She feels that as a child rights lawyer the only sole responsibility of this amendment is to benefit children, as Juvenile Justice Act is a beneficiary and protection legislation for the interest of the children. She said that any offense against children is a heinous offense. She tried to explain this with an example that

· If a child is a victim of any offense comes to a police station to register an F.I.R, he/she has to register the complaint in non-cognizable offense and for this, the child has to take permission from the Magistrate and if there is some kind of racket going on then, the child may be blackmailed, tortured or tamper the evidence in between the process of registering an F.I.R.

· Adv. Sneha also added that investigation in non-cognizable offenses is not done until Magistrate does not give permission before investigation.

· To get the permission granted people must show some kind of evidence to the magistrate about the incident so that approval can be acquired but without any investigation order it is impossible to collect evidence.

Session IV

After that the next speaker who was called to share their thoughts of this day was Mr. Anant Kumar Asthana child rights lawyer, in the beginning, he criticized that Juvenile Justice Act is an orphan Act that has orphan sections. This is made an Act but not took a long time to be implemented on the ground and when the implementation was going well the amendment came and changed Section 86 subs section 2 of this Act.

He also added that since we have initiated today at this platform at this national level dialogues with the help of Campaign Against Child Labour and requested everyone to carry forward at the different level .

He said that on 24th March 2021 this bill was passed in Lok Sabha and in between the passing of the bill in Rajya Sabha, Odisha's Vice-Chancellor, Prof Vedkumari of National Law School arranged a discussion platform, and the VC wrote a letter to ministers regarding various issues of this act but there was no result or changes.

This amendment needs to understand from the broader perspective of the history of this very Act. Mr. Anant explained,

· In Section 79 the punishment of offense child employee harassment of Children's Act 1960 was compensation up to Rs 1000

· And in Juvenile Justice Act 1986 came the punishment of this offense was increased from compensation to 3 years imprisonment.

· Same in Juvenile Justice Act 2010, in Juvenile Justice Act 2015 imprisonment increased up to 5 years.

So, as you can see from 1960 to 2021 the level of punishment for the accused increased to 5 years from compensation only because the lawmakers understand that this offense is a serious offense.

He explained that the 2021 amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act is critical, section 86 says offenses as non-cognizable, and in the same section has also been prescribed for the trial of these offenses by children court. (The highest court in a district, a session judge court). Here you can notice that one subsection is giving more importance to children cases while the other is not allowing to register FIR without permission of a judicial magistrate. He added that Section 89 is an obstate clause.

He also added that children above 14years working in non-hazardous sectors have been de-criminalized. Now here you should notice that in section 79 of 2021, in Juvenile Justice 2000 it was section 26.

Child labour working according to Child Labour Act will be a CNCP, and Child Welfare Committee will rehabilitate. So, the question arises that a Section 79 child will be considered as CNCP and CWC can intervene but on the other hand section

79 offenses is a non-cognizable offense so how CWC can intervene if no FIR has been registered during that period the child is running with the NCR. Both section 79 and Section 86 are conflict with each other.

Questions asked by participants for open discussion session were held with the participants .

**National Dialogue on Recent Juvenile Justice Amendments 2021 on Offences Against Children: Meaning and Implications for Child Labour Cases**

**Our speakers**

**Mr. Anurag Kunddu,**  
Chairperson, DCPCR

**Mr. Anant Kumar Asthana**  
Child Rights Lawyer

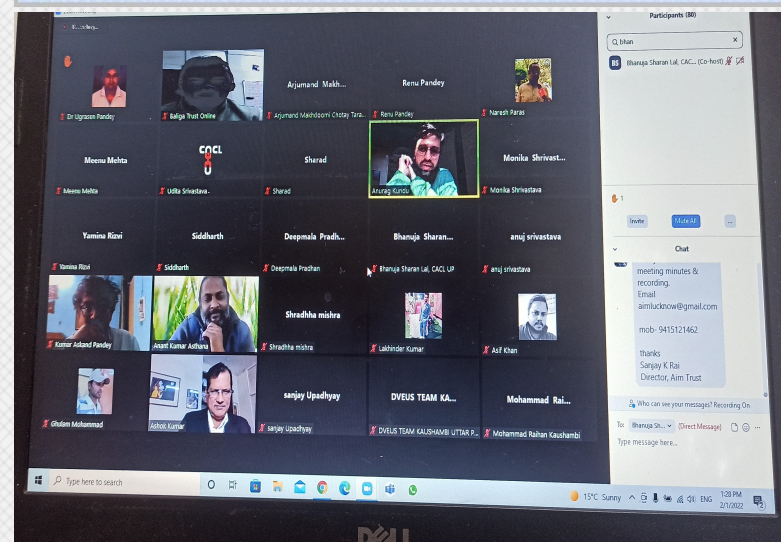
**Prof Kumar Askand Pandey**  
Ram Manohar National Law University.

**Advocate Sneha Singh**

**Mr. Ashok Kumar**  
National Advocacy Convener, CACL

**Mr. Mathew Philips**  
National Convener, CACL

Organized by - Campaign Against Child Labour  
Join Zoom Meeting :- 01.02.2022 at Time : 11.00am -01.00pm  
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88347782296?pwd=SUB3ZkMrWWJFNHlUGvcDJoc3dSQ0T0p>  
Meeting ID: 883 4778 2296  
Passcode: 183446





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### Issues for

### News from the states (TOTs of Bihar and Jharkhand CACLs members )

### Jan - March 2022

Campaign Against Child Labour (CACL), Jharkhand and Bihar organized a two-day training of trainers (ToT) on child labour in mining, under the "Pilot Project to End the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Mica Mining in Bihar and Jharkhand, India.

ToT aims that the participants should be trained with the skills and knowledge to conduct participatory processes with children in their regions, that will ensure the demands and issues of children are noted and are shared with the stakeholders in the upcoming regional consultations. The objective of the training is:

- To develop a common vision, knowledge and skills,
- To conduct participatory processes with children in their regions, that will ensure the demands and issues of children are noted and are shared with the stakeholders.

ToT had been based on the participatory methodologies of learning, total 13 participants have attended the training from 10 organizations in Ranchi for Jharkhand state and 26 CSOs in Patna for Bihar state .

Welcome and Introduction - ToT started with a warm welcome by Mr. Ramlal and Mr. Nawlesh , State Convener, CACL Jharkhand and Bihar , and at the same juncture, the objective of the ToT was shared by Rohit, TDH Germany and Javed Choudhary in both state respectively.

Before introduction session to create a training environ facilitator established that participatory training is a process of exchange of learning. And the schedule of two days ToT in both states is designed in such a way that participants could be able to develop an understanding of the planning of regional consultation on child labour with children and learn the participatory methodologies and tools to facilitate the sessions as well state consultations in both states . Further added in the discussion that to meet the objective of the ToT each session has two purposes first develop a common understanding on the subject and second is to learn the skill to facilitate the respective training methodology with appropriate tools.

For introduction participants shared their name in the larger group and then facilitated curtain activity. This was the new activity for the participants, they had good fun. Participants shared this will be helpful in consultation with children.

Expectation Mapping – To get the stock on the participant's expectations from the ToT on child labour discussion facilitated through play cards. Participants had to write the expectations and apprehension on the play cards. Instructed to write their expectation or apprehension on separate cards and use one card for one point, Post to it, all participants read out their expectations and apprehensions loudly and pasted them on the respective chart papers. The facilitator explained that few expectations are related to training issue and queries on child labour, which we can try address during the training but there are expectation which can only be address by Government, we can develop our clarity on those points and cannot address them.

Pre-Assessment Tool – To understand the participant's knowledge on ToT a pre-assessment tool was used, 10 minutes gave to participants to fill the prescribed pre-assessment format. After each session, what is the importance of the respective session in the context of regional consultation with children, and what could other simple methodology to conduct the same session has been explained in detail.

Ground Rules for Training – To develop the ground rules for the ToT and to provide them skill to facilitate large group discussion, discussion was facilitated in the larger group. Requested for the volunteer to write the suggestive points on the chart paper. Ground rules developed by the participants were:

- keep the cell phone on silent
- respectfully listen to all
- no discussion between two people
- ask the question directly to the resource person
- maintain time/discipline
- complete the training schedule
- at the end of the session, questions should be asked
- all participants should participate actively
- Respect people's thought
- Be mindful of language and body language

To maintain a learning environment in participatory training importance of positive discipline is explained to participants. Different methodologies to conduct the same session with children were shared with the participants so the voices of children could be ensured, and they could own it.

Child Labour Issues in the Jharkhand and impact on children - To map the region-wise child labor issues in mining and their impact on children, the session has been facilitated with a small group discussion. All participants had been divided into 3 groups, and after 20 minutes of discussion, they have to present the group discussion through chart papers.

Chart paper contains to be add here

Impact of Child Labour and Violation of Child Rights – To develop a common understanding of violation of child rights in the mining sector and an effective way to communicate with children, a small group discussion was facilitated with the participants. In the previous session, participants had to map the impact of child labour on children. Now the task was participants had to connect the impact of child labour on children with the violation of their rights. Again, they had been divided into three groups and their presentation is tabled below:

It has ben done the group activities to share the child labour issues in the states accordingly the district wise mapping were done in the entire states etc.

As reflected in the above table that participants linked the impact on children with four broad categories of rights as per UNCRC. They have been suggested that children don't know the UN definition of child rights, they will express themselves in their own language like I am not able to go to school, I need food, etc. It's important to prepare children's demands in their language, children will feel comfortable in the presentation before stakeholders.

Gaps in the Laws and in the System to deal with Child Labour Issues – To articulate the sharp demand from the stakeholders, it was important to identify the key gaps in the legal system and its implementation with children. To equip participants on how the session could be facilitated with the children role-play facilitated with them. Participants had to choose a real story and present the gaps in the implementation system and process. Formed two groups they had taken violation of child rights in legal and illegal mining. Both teams had taken the theme of a child's death during the process of mining. With the role play, participants demonstrated the corruption by the mining contractor, police, and management in the legal mining. Another group presented the fear of parents, the role of doctors, and civil society in illegal mining.

At the end explained to participants the gaps of the process need to discuss in detail with children and help them in developing their demands (practical and doable) from the stakeholders against these gaps of system.

At the end of the session, the facilitation skill of role-play has been discussed and shared that one of the important aspects that after the role-play, participants need to bring out from their role. For this trainer should announce that now the role play ended, no one is a contractor, no one is policy, no one is harassing, no one is a parent etc.

Effective communication and Support to a Child Needs Emotional Support – To share the skill of effective and how to identify that child is in need of emotional support. At first, participants had been encouraged to share their views on effective communication then the facilitator elaborated the tips of effective communication with the help of ppt. Second topic of the session facilitated in the question-answer mode, participants had been asked how they can identify that someone needs emotional support, what are symptoms reflected that the child is not in normal status and how they can support a child in such a situation. Information on how to identify children needs emotional support and how best they can support information shared with responses of the participants.

Preparation for Training and Development of Training Schedule for Regional Consultation - To refresh their information on the preparation of training, responsibilities in the preparation of training, during the training, and post to training discussed with the participants.



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Then participants were given the task to prepare a two-day schedule with children, along with the methodology, and post to it they had to facilitate their respective sessions as a trainer.

Apart from this facilitator also demonstrated how to keep track of time, manage time without affecting the quality of discussion among the participants, provide equal opportunity to participants and take care of the medical need of all team members.

**Presentation as Trainer** - All participants were divided into 6 groups of two team members. Each group was given 20 minutes time to facilitate their session. All participants conducted their respective sessions with different methodologies. To reflect their training skills participants video recording of their session shown to them in the larger group. This exercise helped participants in the self-evaluation and in the identification of their areas of improvement for the training with children.

Revisited the expectations – before closing the training, expectations were again discussed with the participants, and if has observed that maximum expectations related to child labour issue and training skills have been addressed.

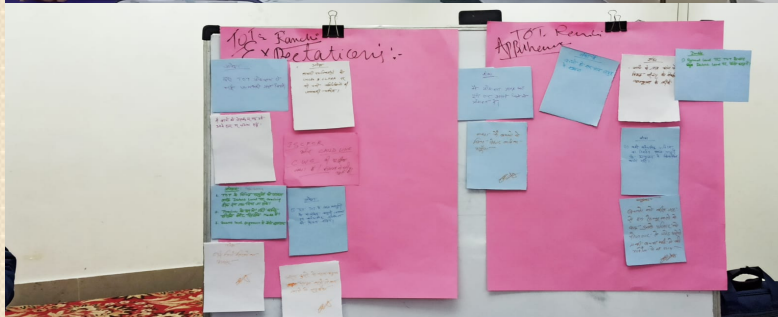
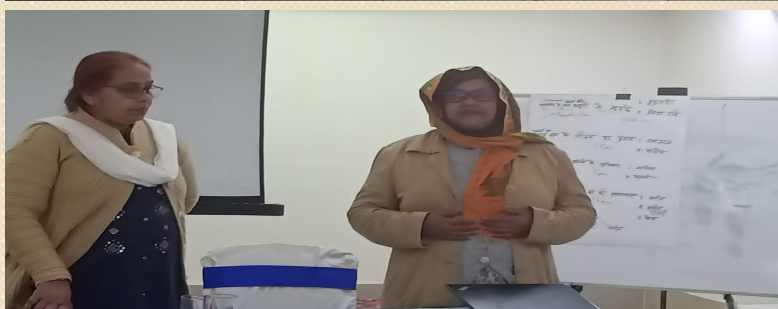
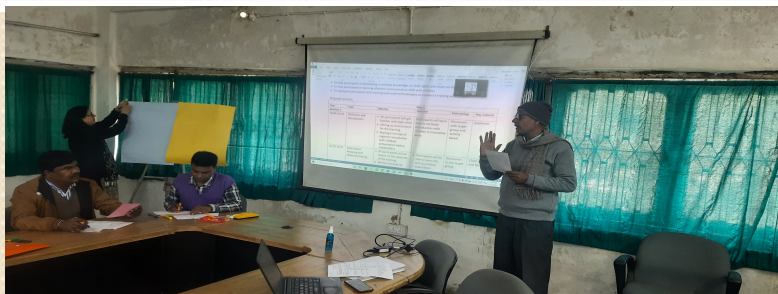
**Post assessment forms** – To map the participants learning from the training, a post-assessment google form was provided to participants.

**Feedback form and Take-Away of the ToT** – Feedback and take away taken with a google form. Summary of Feedback is regarding the overall experience of training, 62 % participants found its excellent ToT and the rest 37 percent rate in the very good category. Participants found all content was relevant. Regarding time management 37 percent rated excellent, 50 percent gave feedback it was good and 12 percent put in the average category. Feedback on methodologies used in training, 50 % marked excellent and 50 % rated as very good.

**Take-Aways of training shared by the participants are:**

- Group discussion
- Roleplay
- Weakness of the participants
- An understanding of the practical characteristics of the trainer and the general and precise policies to be followed
- Methodology of self-improvement through videos
- Role of the resource person with the children and child Labour's
- Understanding children's emotional needs and managing it
- All concern topics are very important for personal and institutions
- Learned training skills to train children
- Like the training and feel these processes will empower the children

**Vote of Thanks and Closing of ToT**- At the end of training Mr. Ramla facilitated the vote of thanks, trainer also expressed her thank you for all support by the participants and organizing group.





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### News from the states ( Regional consultation , Jharkhand )

### Jan - March 2022

Since the Jharkhand state has 24 districts and divided into five divisions Palamu, North Chotanagapur, and Santhal Pargana, South Chotanagar and Kolhan areas. However, we can divide these five divisions into three parts to cover entire Jharkhand in a shorter period of time since we have to conduct the state level consultation based on the above mentioned exercises and action plans.

Divisions of five regions of Jharkhand:-

1. South Chotanagpur and Kolhan region:- In this regional meet we have to cover the 8 districts to have a regional level meeting in which Lohardaga, Ranchi, Gumla , Khunti , Simdega , Pashchimi Singhbhum , Purbi Singhbhum , and Saraikela Kharsawan to make a child labour free regions.
2. North Chotanagpur regions and Palamu : - In these regions, we have to cover 10 districts of Jharkhand to achieve the regional level consultation for further process Ramgrah, Bokaro , Dhanbad, Hazaribag, Giridih, Koderma , Grahwa , Palamu , latehar.and Chatra.
3. Santhal Pargana region: - In this region the Deoghar , Jamatra , Dumka , Pakhur, Godda, Sahibganj.

Objective:-

- To generate awareness among children about their rights and child protection.
- To gather information on the issues of child labour and to acquaint them with laws.
- To enhanced skills, behaviors and attitudes of the participants and equip them with the necessary tools.

Since it has been planned for three regional consultation therefore the Santhal Pargana regional consultation was conducted on 14th and 15th February 2022 at Dumka district followed by NorthChota Nagpur and Palamu on 22st and 22nd March at Koderma district of Jharkhand state . The Santhal Pargana and North Chota Nagpur and Palamu of Jharkhand children, and individual participants were participated into such things for further process and successfully conducted in the respective regions where the 16 district have been covered in this regional consultations .

North Chota Nagpur and Palamu :

Two days Regional Consultation Cum District Level on Child Labour was organised on Vasundhara Garden, Koderma dated on 21 and 22 march. In which 42participants participated.

The day started with introduction. After that child were divided into 5 groups to know on which field child labour is still prevalent

- Mica mining
- Coal mining
- Stone mining
- Blue stone

Acquaintaing Children on the types of child abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect
- A child is abused or neglected when somebody inflicts harm or fails to act to prevent harm.
- Most abuse occurs within the family or by someone known to the child.
- Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.
- Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or caregiver fabricates or induces illness in a child whom they are looking after
- Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development.
- It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only in so far as they meet the needs of another person.
- It may involve causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, for example by witnessing domestic abuse within the home or being bullied, or the exploitation or corruption of children.
- It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on a child
- Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of treatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

· It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failure to protect a child from physical harm or danger, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

· It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

· Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse

· A video was shown to protect children from assault. The following things a child should do

· Contact1098

· Inform parents

· With this the workshop ended

· Mr. Choubey discussed on education in detail. After that he told the children to draw drawing the purpose was to Impart message among the children if they want to achieve something they need to cross the border line.

· Payal Sinha of Abhivyakti foundation cited on border line.

· This was followed by a game. After the game the children was divided into four groups

· KGF GROUP. Pusparaj group. Hindustan ki kasam. Bahubali group

· KGF GROUP: Issues that is prevailing in the village like lack of high school, playground shortage. Shortage of clean energy in anganwadi and school.

· Hindustan ki kasam: the school is at a distance of 4 to 5 km . Because of distance many become droupout of school. The teacher should also come to school. The school is lacking boundary wall the school should have boundary wall and provision of guard.

· Bahubali group cited on child rights and due to shortage of health centres and issues.

· Pusparaj group: Issues that is prevailing in the village like lack of high school and shortage of electricity and drinking water.

· This was followed by lunch break after that Ram Lal Prasad JSP cited about CACL in great detail. As the parents are not educated, they are not able to educate the children. Parents are not sensitive towards education. The children are impacted with mica. Constitution has given us the rights so everyone should be educated. He requested everyone should come forward to create children free environment

· Economic reason, High poverty levels of tribals,Exhaustion of savings

· Depletion of income. Exhaustion of other coping mechanisms, Families need support, High prices of commodities, High (youth) unemployment in the tribal belt, Lack of access to education, High transportation costs bad road communication ,Social tensions, Health situation, Illness of a family member

· Often times involvement of families pushing their children into hazardous labour is a major challenge, including due to families' lack of livelihoods.

· Has there been an effective monitoring system on CL identified to share.

· Language barriers a challenge for children to be able to integrate.

· Indramani Sahu cited a programme will be organised on 15 and 16 April . To address the children right we need to create awareness in ground level.0-18 years education is compulsory.

· Ranjit, DLSA secretary mentioned it is our responsibility we create child labour free state. Child labour is illegal solution to tackle it. DLSA is will provide help on creating an illegal environment.

· Archana Juwala of cwc Right to Development. Right to survival. Right to protection and right to participation. Contact1098 if children face difficulty.

· Narendra Singh of CWC spoke on if issues regarding children we deal with that in sensitive way. Children below 14 years should not be involved in child labour activity.

· DLSA president Abhishek prasad mentioned child labour cannot be eradicated but it can be lessened with the help of NGO and government agencies and then it can be eradicated. The dropout children can be sent back to school. DLSA to make proper arrangement is planning to deput plv in every thana. So that they can provide legal advice.



# CACL - Bulletin

Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

Issues for

News from the states  
(Regional consultation,  
Jharkhand)

Jan - March 2022

What are the laws for child protection?  
The core child protection legislation for children is enshrined in four main laws:

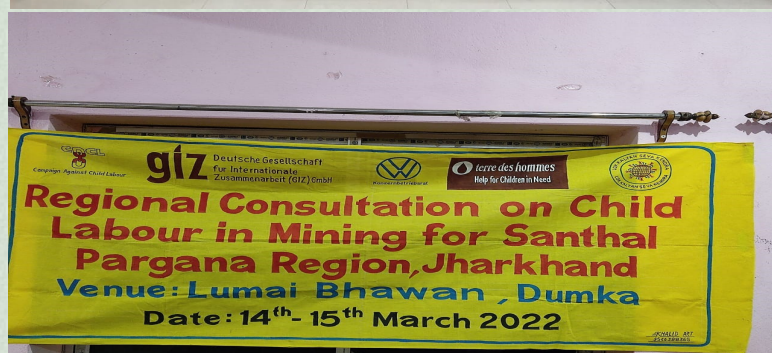
The Juvenile Justice Act/Care and Protection (2000, amended in 2021); The Child Marriage Prohibition Act (2006); The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (2012) and the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation (1986, amended in 2016).

Findings and suggestions:

The Child Protection Committees and Networks should mobilize all possible resources to support local communities and undertake a major advocacy role (within the community and with local counterparts) to ensure all cases of children at risk are addressed on all levels.

Conclusion

Two days consultation was quiet enriching in which the children participated and was given information on different children protection laws and what measure they can take to deal with the issues.



### बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन विषय पर संथाल परगना स्तरीय कार्यशाला संपन्न

राष्ट्रीय वाणी संवादक

बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन विषय पर संथाल परगना स्तरीय कार्यशाला संपन्न। इस कार्यक्रम में संथाल परगना क्षेत्र के विभिन्न जिलों के प्रतिनिधियों का सहभाग था। कार्यक्रम के अंत में बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

कार्यशाला में बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। कार्यक्रम के अंत में बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

## कोडरमा

### बच्चों के अधिकार व जिम्मेदारियों पर चर्चा साझा प्रयास से लगेगा बाल मजदूरी पर अंकुश



उत्तरी छोटानागपुर प्रमंडल स्तरीय दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला कोडरमा, कैपेन अगेंस्ट चाइल्ड लेबर की ओर से बाल संरक्षण के मुद्दे पर उत्तरी छोटानागपुर प्रमंडल स्तरीय दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन वसुंधरा गार्डन कोडरमा में किया गया। इस दौरान बच्चों के अधिकारों व जिम्मेदारियों पर चर्चा हुई। कार्यक्रम के मुख्य अतिथि जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकार के सचिव अभिषेक प्रसाद ने कहा कि बाल मजदूरी एक सामाजिक चुनौति है, इस पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए सरकार के साथ-साथ समाजसेवी संस्थाएँ एवं पंचायत जनप्रतिनिधियों को आगे आना होगा, उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार की ओर से कई कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिसका लाभ हम सभी को लेना चाहिए, इसके लिए जागरूक एवं शिक्षित होना जरूरी है, जिला बाल संरक्षण पदाधिकारी नरेंद्र कुमार सिंह ने कहा कि बच्चों के मुद्दों पर हमारी यूनिट, सीडब्ल्यूसी, चाइल्डलाइन यहाँ की संस्थाएँ काफी सक्रिय हैं, इसका टोल फ्री नंबर 1098 है, जहाँ कहीं भी बच्चों की सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता हो, तो इस नंबर का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, बाल संरक्षण पदाधिकारी अर्चना ज्वाला, रंजीत कुमार, राज्य कन्वेनर रामलाल प्रसाद ने भी कार्यशाला को संबोधित किया, संचालन समर्पण संस्था के सचिव इंद्रमणि साहू ने किया, कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में समर्पण के संकरलाल राणा, उमेश कुमार, आरती कुमारी, लीड्स के दीपक कुमार, दिलीप कुमार, अभिव्यक्ति फाउंडेशन के पायल, किशन, धनबाद के राम रहीम संस्था, सहयोगिनी, जन सेवा परिषद, आरजेएसएस आदि का विशेष योगदान रहा, धन्यवाद ज्ञापन संतोष कुमार ने किया।

Wed, 23 March 2022  
<https://epaper.prabhatkhabar.com/c/665>





# CACL - Bulletin

Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

Issues for

News from the regions -India CACL  
South and North regional workshops

Jan - March 2022

South Regional, India Programme - Capacity building for the staff team on Campaign, Advocacy and Networking - Southern Region

Dates - 1st and 2nd March, 2022

Participating States (4) - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry

Number of Participants (total) - 25 were participants in the south regional workshops to

North Regional, India Programme - Capacity building for the staff team on Campaign, Advocacy and Networking - Northern Region

Dates - 15th and 16th March, 2022

Participating States (6) - Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh

Number of Participants (total) - 37

Objective - the objective of the regional workshops to Orient the staff on the following in both regional workshops as conducted in Bangalore and Delhi :

1. Aligning with the perspectives of CACL
2. Child Labour in India (Causative factors, Size of the problems, Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic)
3. International Provisions on Child Labour (UNCRC, ILO Conventions, SDG 8.7)
4. National Provisions on Child Labour (National Policy on Child Labour, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, Other relevant Acts)
5. Leadership Skills
6. Strategic Planning Report, 2022
7. Programs and Activities for 2022
8. Important Skills (RTI filing, Working with police while ensuring children are safe)
9. Group Discussion and Panel on - What could be my contribution & involvement for the campaign?
10. Future 1 year plan of each state to combat Child Labour







# CACL - Bulletin

## Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

### Issues for

### News from states

### Jan - March 2022

#### Jharkhand state :

#### Visit of German Ambassador to India ( Koderma , Jharkhand state ) :

Visit of German Ambassador Mr. Walter J. Linder - The German Ambassador to India, Ms. Christiane Hieronymus – Head of Development, German Embassy, Miriam Stroebel (EMB) along with other TDH officials to Koderma on 25th March 2022 at Karhariya village of Koderma district.

§ Interaction with Children Group at Bridge Course Center.

o Children shared their issues in mica mining and also raised their demands

§ Meeting with Youth Group

o Youth group presented newsletter published by them to all dignitaries

§ Meeting with stakeholders; PRI Members, SHG group etc.

o SHG groups engaged in alternative livelihood shown their leaf plate.



DIGITAL EVENING DAILY

News Portal

## नमस्ते झारखंड

REG. NO. UAM JH140000042 FRIDAY 25.03.2022

### जर्मन एंबेसडर वाटर जे लिंडर पहुंचे कोडरमा

मेघातरी में युवाओं और महिलाओं से की मुलाकात, समस्याओं को देखा



Activities : LEADS - Jharkhand state , Koderma and Giridih Bridge Course

v Regular bridge classes for children

\* 15 centers are running successfully. 10 in Giridih (7 Tisri; 3 Gawan); 5 in Koderma.

\* In every center more than 30 children are studying.

\* Base line assessment was done to identify numbers of child labor involved in mica mining

\* Interactive learning, co-curricular activities, games, physical fitness, and holistic development of children is being ensured.

\* Bridge classes of 1st Phase was ran by teachers with the support of Youth.

Monthly Meetings were organized for Children Group, Youth Groups, Mothers group, SMC and VLPCP.

\* Children Group- Right of children, their issues, environmental protection etc. is being discussed

\* Youth Group – Environmental protection, ill-effects of mica mining,

\* Mother's Group – Children's nutrition and care, immunization,

\* VLPCP – Right of the children, Mitigating Child Labour, forms of exploitation

Workshop on Child Journalism at LRC, Khunti, from January 28 to 30, 2022

\* Orientation of Child rights and policies

· Harmful consequences on child laborer's especially in mining

· Aware of their role as child journalists for advocating on child related issues

· Inculcate the ability of news writing among children

Promotion of MGNREGA in 30 villages of Tisri, Koderma and Gawan block

· Benefits of MGNREGA, right to get work under MGNREGA

· Getting Job card, Unemployment wages

· Applied for new and renewal of 456 job card application

· From 20th Jan to 28th Jan 2022

Information workshop on child rights in 30 villages of Tisri, Koderma and Gawan block

· Orienting parents on Child Rights

· Consequences to children in school

· Discussion with parents on differentiation between children, about the rights be one who go to school and the other who goes for mica collection.

· Responsibilities of parents regarding child rights

· From 11th Feb 2022 to 18th Feb 2022

Study on feasibility study

· Meeting with different stake holders like VLPCP, VHSNCs, Children Group Youth Group, SHGs, District officials, Teacher

· In all three blocks i.e Koderma, Satgawan and Tisri of Koderma and Giridih from 10th to 13th January 2022.

v Celebrated VHND in all intervention villages of Koderma and Giridih in the month of march 2022.

v Republic Day celebrated in all Bridge Centers.

v Red Hand Day was observed in all bridge centers on 12th February 2022.

v Participated in Workshop for Child Safeguarding

v Participated in ToT on Children's participation

v Celebrated women's day on the theme of Gender Equality today for sustainable tomorrow on 8th March

v Organize regional consultation cum district level training on Child Labour at Koderma focusing North Chotanagpur and Palamu region on 21st and 22nd March 2022.

v Youth Dissemination Workshop and Participation at Burnwal Dharamsala, Koderma were youth make a short video on water scarcity.





# CACL - Bulletin

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Issues for

News from  
States

Jan - March 2022

Continue ....Snaps of LEADS activities , Jharkhand state



SARTHI - UP

बाल तथा युवा पत्रकारों का आकाशवाणी वाराणसी विजिट

सारथी डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन जागरूति परियोजना भदोही तथा T D H जर्मनी के सहयोग से बाल युवा पत्रकारों का आकाशवाणी वाराणसी ( आल इण्डिया रेडिओ स्टेसन ) का विजिट किया है जिसमें सभी 10 प्रोग्राम सेक्शन रिकॉर्डिंग रूम तथा कंट्रोल रूम का विजिट कर सभी बाल युवा पत्रकार को आकाशवाणी सिस्टम से अवगत करवाया गया है। बाल युवा पत्रकारों ने विजिट के दौरान संगीत रूम में संगीत गा कर, नाटक रूम में डायलॉग बोल कर, साक्षात्कार रूम में अंतर समझा की हर रूम में आवाज की गूंजना या आवाज का वापस आने में अंतर है जो रूम के लगे आवाज संतुलित रखने के लिए वैज्ञानिक तरीको को अपनाया गया है जिससे आवाज को प्रोग्राम के अनुसार संतुलित किया जाता है। बाल युवा पत्रकारों ने विजिट के दौरान संगीत रूम में संगीत गा कर अपनी आवाज को कंट्रोल रूम में सुना है, जिससे बाल युवा पत्रकारों के मन में अपनी बात रेडियो पर सुनाने के लिए प्रेरित हुए हैं। साथ ही प्रोग्राम मेनेजर ने बाल युवा पत्रकारों से बताया की किस प्रकार आप अपनी बात रेडियो के माध्यम से लोगों तक पहुंचा सकते हैं। अपनी कहानी का सीधा प्रसारण करा सकते हैं। विजिट के बाद सभी बाल युवा पत्रकार बहुत खुश थे बाल युवा पत्रकारों ने अपने द्वारा लिखी गयी कहानी रेडियो पर सुनाने के लिए उत्सुक हुए और अपनी कहानियों को रेडियो स्टेशन पर सुनाने के लिए प्रेरित हुए हैं। बाल युवा पत्रकारों को आकाशवाणी देखने को मिला इससे बाल युवा पत्रकार बहुत ही खुश हुए हैं, और अपनी द्वारा लिखी गयी कहानी का प्रसारण करने के लिए रिकॉर्डिंग तथा कहानी लिखने के लिए जागरूक हुए हैं।



युवा समूह का सदस्य मंजय

अहिमानपुर गांव में मंजय नाम का एक लड़का है जिसका नाम मंजय कुमार है। जो सारथी डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन जागरूति परियोजना में वर्ष 2019 से युवा समूह के सदस्य के रूप में जुड़ा था A उसके परिवार में माँ पिता और तीन भाई और एक बहन है। मंजय सभी भाई बहनों में बड़ा है। उनके घर की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। मंजय की माँ को की स्वस्थ खराब है उन्हें लकवा हो गया है, मंजय सभी भाई बहनों में बड़ा है इस लिए भाई बहनों का ध्यान उसे ही रखना पड़ता है, उसके छोटे भाई बहन समय से स्कूल जाएँ इसलिए वो घर का सारा काम जैसे खाना बनाना साफ सफाई सभी करता है। इसके पिता कालीन का काम करते हैं। इतनी तकलीफों के बाद भी मंजय ने अपना हिमत नहीं हरा और लगातार युवा समूह की बैठक में भाग लेता रहा मीटिंग के दौरान भी वो कई सरकारी योजन प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के बारे में अपने साथियों को बताता रहा है और ग्रुप में पड़ता रहा। इसने सेकेटरी सहायक की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण किया तथा लखनऊ जाकर ट्रेनिंग किया और अब यह अहिमानपुर पंचायत में सेकेटरी सहायक पद की पर कार्य कर रहा है।





# CACL - Bulletin

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Issues for

News from  
states

Jan - March 2022

Continue ...SARHI, UP

सोनम देवी की सफलता

(स्वयं सहायता समूह की महिला बनी बैंक सखी)

पूर्व में स्थिति - सारथी डेवलपमेंट फाउंडेशन लखनऊ जागरति परियोजना से वर्ष 2020 से जुड़ी हैं इनके पति विजय कुमार गौतम हैं। सोनम अभी स्नातक की पढाई कर रही है और घर के कामों को भी करती है। जागरति परियोजना के माध्यम से जुड़ कर इन्होंने अपने गांव में महिला समूह बनाया और नियमित बैठक कर उस समूह को संचालन भी किया है।

वर्तमान में स्थिति - महिला समूह का काम करते हुए बैंक सखी के लिए अपना आवेदन की और सोनम देवी बैंक सखी की परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की जिसके फलस्वरूप इन्हें नकटापुर ग्राम पंचायत में बैंक सखी का कार्यभार सौंपा गया है। सरकार द्वारा बैंक सखी के कार्य को सुगमता से पूरा करने के लिए गांव में मीनी बैंक बनाने के लिए 75000 रुपये की सहयोग राशी मिली है। तथा उन्हें 4000 रुपये की मासिक बेतन मिलना सुरु हो गया है।

मेरा सपना मेरा स्कूल

मेरा सपना मेरा स्कूल अभियान जागरति परियोजना के माध्यम से 10 गांव में चलाया गया है जिसके माध्यम से बच्चों को स्कूल / आंगनवाड़ी में नामांकन तथा बच्चों का नियमित स्कूल आंगनवाड़ी जाने पर जोर दिया गया है। पछले वर्ष स्कूल बंद होने से कई बच्चे के शिक्षा बाधित हो गये और वो बच्चे घर या घर के आसपास काम तथा खेल में लिप्त हो गये। जिसका असर अभी तक देखने को मिलता है जिसमें बच्चों के आदतों में बदलाव आया बच्चे स्कूल नियमित नहीं जाने लगे। इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरा सपना मेरा स्कूल का अभियान चलाया गया जिसके माध्यम से माह अप्रैल 17 बच्चों का नामांकन कराया गया है और 63 बच्चों को नियमित स्कूल भेजने हेतु उनके अभिभावक को प्रेरित किया गया है। यह अभियान अभी लगातार चलाया जायेगा जब तक की एक एक बच्चों का नामांकन तथा नियमित स्कूल जाना प्रारंभ नहीं हो जाता है। आज इनके माता पता खुश है की इनके बच्चों का नामांकन हो गया और बच्चे नियमित स्कूल जाने लगे। अभिभावकों ने बताया है की वो अपने बच्चे को नियमित स्कूल भेजने तथा समय समय पर स्कूल से बच्चे के शिक्षक से मिल कर बच्चों की शिक्षा की स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी लेंगे।

MSMEVS- UP

An initiative

(Making other children aware of child rights by child Forum)

There are 191 members in child rights groups in 10 stone mining-affected villages of Jamalpur block of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. There is also a federation of members of these groups, which consists of 24 members. These members hold their monthly meetings at the block level and make plans. Its members then plan and implement the activities by meeting with the groups at the village level. These members also organize their activities under the banner of Campaign against child labour.

Members of Child Forum are trained about child rights. Trained child forum members are making other children aware of child rights in their respective villages. In which the main 3 things are taken care of.

· Child rights.....

· How and where to get rights?

· Responsibility of children?

Along with telling about child rights, these members also inform them about toll free numbers, in which the main number is-

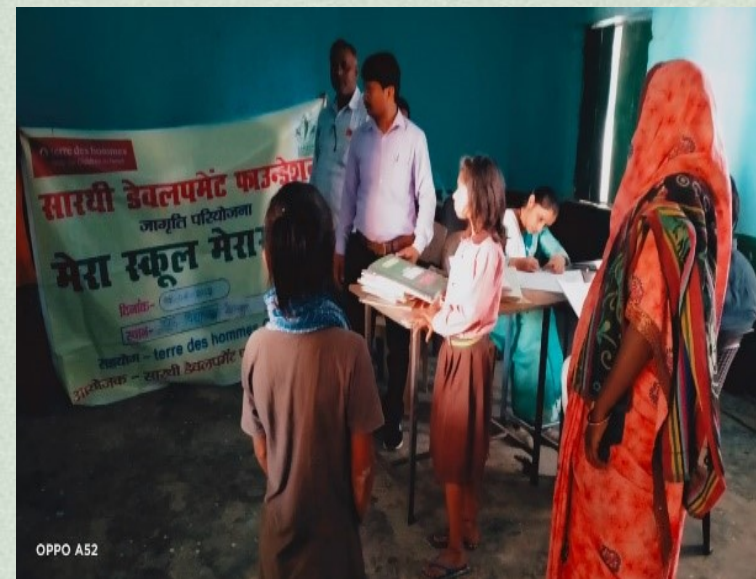
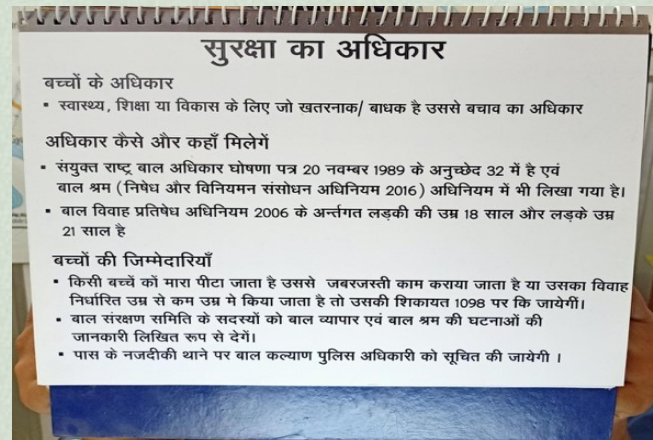
· To help children – 1098

· To police help- 112

· In case of fire – 101

· Ambulance- (Emergency medical service)-108

· Ambulance (For pregnant women and sick infant)- 102





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Samdaik Kalyan and Vikas Sansthan -Kushinagar - Uttar Pradesh state

हेल्थ कोआपरेटिव ग्रुप  
उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर जनपद - सामुदायिक कल्याण एवं विकास संस्थान के सहयोग से ब्लाक दूदही में 10 गाँव में बाल स्वास्थ्य सहकारी समितियाँ गठित की गई है जिसमें 6-15 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को समिति का सदस्य बनाया गया है और प्रत्येक गाँव के समूहों में 20-20 बच्चे Health Cooperative Groups के सदस्य हैं जिसमें एक निर्वाचित बाल स्वास्थ्य शिक्षक और एक सहायक बाल स्वास्थ्य शिक्षक का चयन समिति द्वारा लोकतान्त्रिक तरीके से किया गया है। जिसमें प्रत्येक बच्चा त्रैमासिक 15 रुपये सदस्यता शुल्क भी जमा करता है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य 'बच्चे अपने स्वास्थ्य के लिए बचत करने की आदत डाले एवं अपने प्राथमिक जरूरतों के लिए पैसे को प्राथमिकता दे' जिसमें पढ़ाई के सामग्री, खेल सामग्री, आपसी लेन-देन, और प्राथमिक उपचार आदि शामिल है और बचत के पैसे का उपयोग कहाँ और किस लिए करना है, बच्चों के ग्रुप में आपसी सहमति के निर्णय के आधार पर खर्च किया जाता है। इस प्रकार चुने गए बाल स्वास्थ्य समिति के बच्चों और पदाधिकारियों द्वारा मासिक स्वास्थ्य सत्र आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें परियोजना स्टाफ द्वारा स्वास्थ्य और पोषण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर सुविधा प्रदान किया जा रहा है। बच्चे अपने गाँव में स्वास्थ्य से सम्बंधित समस्याओं को मैपिंग के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य विभाग के साथ साझा कर रहे हैं जिसके तहत हेल्थ कैम्प एवं उपचार हेतु अपनी डिमांड स्वास्थ्य विभाग के साथ कर रहे हैं। हेल्थ कोआपरेटिव ग्रुप द्वारा फस्ट एड वाक्स के माध्यम से गाँव में प्राथमिक उपचार जैसे :- किसी बच्चे को चोट लग जाना, उल्टी, दस्त आदि के दौरान उपचार कर रहे हैं साथ ही साथ गाँव में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति समुदाय के लोगो को जागरूक भी कर रहे हैं। समुदाय में गंभीर बिमारी के दौरान 102,108 नंबर की आकस्मिक गाड़ी को बुलाने में समुदाय का सहयोग कर रहे हैं। गाँव के बड़े, प्रभुत्व ब्यक्तियों द्वारा इनके परयासों को सराहा जा रहा है।

Action Initiative for Development (AID)

Registered Office: Gowripura, Kyasenhalli (Post), Jagalur Taluk, Davangere District-577528,

Project Office: # 1318/6, Laxmi Nivasa, II floor, Near New RTO Office, Vijayanagara Badavne, Davangere-577006 Contact No: 08192- 295818

Mob: +91 9035247600, 9480309481 aidorg@yahoo.in

The Action Initiative for Development (AID) is working with TDH to educate children on manual scavengers and sweeper families. Mainly working for the youth of these families. Fee is helping young people get a higher education. Has organized various trainings for young empowerment.

We celebrate World Water Day on 22/03/2022. With the declaration that everyone has the right to clean drinking water, A request was made to the District Collector to set up a drinking water plant for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Tribes and other poor colonies in Davanagere City. Thirty youths and children participated in this event.

Babanna DS

AID, Davangere Karnataka.





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#### State consultation of Rajasthan state

Minutes of the Meeting

Date: - 25.02.2022

Place: Lal Bahadur Shastri Community Hall, Shastri Nagar, Ajmer – Rajasthan

A purposed state-level consultation meeting was conducted on 25th March 2022 in collaboration with CLRA org. at Lal Bahadur Shastri Community Hall, Ajmer Rajasthan as per the below-mentioned agenda.

Agenda of the state consultation of Rajasthan CACL:

1. Strategic planning of CACL along with the vision and mission.
2. Child labour issues and impact of COVID-19 possible ways for the total eradication of child labour in Rajasthan state: role of the government machinery and others to deal with the child labor cases, rehabilitation, schemes, key achievements, etc.
3. Educational status of vulnerable children in the context of the Rajasthan: schemes, guidelines of RTE Act 2009, etc.
4. Progress of Rajasthan CACL & Challenges faced.
5. Possible areas (sector & geography-wise) of future collaboration & Possible partners.
6. Discussion over the formation of a committee through the democratic way of CACL for collective responsibility.
7. Developing Action Plan.

Brief pointers as discussed:-

1. Strategic planning of CACL along with the vision and mission
- A brief introduction about the CACL along with the advocacy part of the CACL, the definition of a child based on the CACL perspectives, CACL position and perspectives about child labour.

a) Mission: Child Labour Free India

b) Vision: Total Eradication of Child Labour

c) Strategic planning of CACL was shared with the participants for the further future intervention of CACL with PPT :

d) Strategy: Multiple and coordinated engagements with all stakeholders (all those concerned) of child Labour.

e) A study on Child Labour in disguise - An exploratory study to assess the situation of children helping in family enterprises in collaboration with CRY and TISS Mumbai is in the final stage in 10 states.

f) We have also done the 38 online meetings and consultations in last year's to make more strengthened of CACL in the COVID-19 tenure as we were not able to meet in

g) And the democratic structure of the CACL was oriented.

i. National Coordination Committee (NCC) – National Convener (Every 5 years elected) and Convener, National Advocacy Unit, CACL (Elected Every 5 Years).

ii. State Conveners (Elected every 3 years), Regional and District Conveners – Grass rooted organizations.

iii. Networking with Networks: International Labour Organization, SDG 8.7 Alliance, UNICEF, Campaign Against Child Trafficking, National RTE Forum, etc.

iv. Current existence of CACL in 17 states actively with the proper democratic process.

Based on that the roadmap of Rajasthan needs to be prepared in the context of individual responsibility.

1. Child labour issues and impact of COVID-19 possible ways for the total eradication of child labour in Rajasthan state: role of the government machinery and others to deal with the child labour cases, rehabilitation, schemes, key achievements, etc.

Based on the agenda the panel was shared their views on the major pointers were discussed on that children are in distressed conditions:

· Each speaker has shared their thought and learnings happened as well as the process including the emergency response to deal with the children in the COVID-19 period for further support to be given to them.

a) Highlighted the COVID-19 tenure and new learnings since everyone has faced this pandemic first time in history.

b) New Guidelines and schemes were shared with the participants initiated by the government

· Participants shared their learnings and challenges faced by them during the intervention cases of the vulnerable cases.

Based on the sharing the Rajasthan CACL will develop a digital platform of entire CWCs of Rajasthan state for seeking support to the vulnerable children in their intervention cases to give them support .

1. Educational status of vulnerable children in the context of the Rajasthan: schemes, guidelines of RTE Act 2009, etc.

· As mentioned in the agenda that the educational perspective of children in Rajasthan state elaborated by the speakers in the panel.

a) Since the COVID1-19 has impacted each of us therefore the children have been fallen into the most vulnerable condition and dropped out from the schools.

b) Challenges were discussed by the participants during the intervention of admission of children into schools.

c) In this situation the educational departments are asking the multiple documentation for further admission of the children coming from the vulnerable community i.e. Adhar card, PAN Card etc

i. It has been communicated to participants that if a child comes for admission and does not carry any documents so no one is going to deny his / her admission as per the RTE Act 2009.

ii. Adhar and other details are just to add a child into the schemes for further benefits to be given to the children.

iii. It has also been observed that there is a need to build the capacity of the frontline workers who are implementing the RTE Act 2009 and other relevant schemes to make more strengthen of their capacity due to schemes for vulnerable children.

Progress of Rajasthan CACL & Challenges faced.

· PPT was presented about the Rajasthan CACL current status where the efforts have been done

a) Memorandum were given with the charter of demand for children to the district magistrate of Udaipur, Ajmer, Rajsamand, Jaipur, Duhgerpur, Deputy Labour Commissioner of Rajasthan State as well as to Sect. of Rajasthan state by CACL Rajasthan and Children who are engaged in Child Labour.

b) One to one interaction with CWC, community, Yatra, and participation were ensured in the child protection workshop as CACL Rajasthan.

c) Suggestions were given to the Rajasthan government for a pre-budget session of children's issues.

· Challenges were also presented of CACL Rajasthan in the past year i.e.

a) Lack of physical appearance of CACL Rajasthan due to COVID-19 has been impacted us vry badly

b) Major existence in the southern Rajasthan only.

Lack of proper implementation of government schemes and programs in the rural areas

· The democratic structure of CACL was oriented to the participants that an election process is to be organized to appoint the state convener in each state every third year.

a) Since the Rajasthan has also completed three years tenure with this current body of CACL and the restructuring committee will be formed once the regional distribution is done to expand the CACL structure the regional-wise in Rajasthan.

b) Election process will be finalized once the regional structure will be formed based on the seven regional divisions as proposed and finalized by the Rajasthan CACL in state consultation meeting i.e. Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Kota, etc.

c) The regional conveners will be elected by the Rajasthan CACL body as agreed in the meeting will be updated with these minutes based on the regional

1. Also added that the action plan of Rajasthan CACL needs to be prepared today for the coming six months at least which would be bifurcated month-wise where each CACL member will play a vital role to make more strengthened of Rajasthan CACL.

a) Monthly meeting is to be ensured by CACL Rajasthan with the support of the National Advocacy Unit.

b) Quarterly meetings are to be ensured every quarter and the first meeting has been proposed in Udaipur by Mr. Sarfaraz Ahmed.



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Photos - Rajasthan CACL state consultation



उत्तराखण्ड सी.ए.सी.एल कार्यशाला  
(विषय- बाल श्रम मुक्त उत्तराखण्ड )

दिनांक 21 मार्च 2022

स्थान- राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून  
प्रतिभागी संख्या- 52

दिनांक 21 मार्च 2022 को उत्तराखण्ड सी.ए.सी.एल द्वारा राज्य स्तरीय कार्यशाला " बाल श्रम मुक्त उत्तराखण्ड" विषय पर आयोजित की गयी। कार्यशाला को बाल श्रम मजदूरी के खिलाफ अभियान (सी.ए.सी.एल) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून के साथ मिलकर आयोजित किया गया। कार्यशाला में उत्तराखण्ड में बाल अधिकार के मुद्दों पर कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों, सी.ए.सी.एल उत्तराखण्ड से जुड़ी हुई संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों, राज्य बाल आयोग एवं बाल कल्याण समिति के प्रतिनिधियों ने भागीदारी की। कार्यशाला में कुल 57 प्रतिभागियों ने भाग लिया।

आयोजित कार्यशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य उत्तराखण्ड में बाल मजदूरी के उन्मूलन के लिए कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं/ संगठनों को एक मंच पर लाना तथा सी.ए.सी.एल के माध्यम से बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन पर पैरवी कर राज्य स्तर पर सी.ए.सी.एल को सांगठनिक विस्तार देना था। साथ ही सी.ए.सी.एल की रणनीति/कार्यनीति योजना पर समझ विकसित करना भी था। कार्यक्रम की शुरुवात सभी प्रतिभागियों के आपसी परिचय एवं स्वागत के साथ की गयी। कार्यक्रम के प्रथम सत्र का संचालन डा. डी.एस. पुंडीर जिला संयोजक चमोली सी.ए.सी.एल द्वारा किया गया। कार्यक्रम के प्रथम सत्र के संचालन के लिए अध्यक्ष मंडल बनाया गया जिसमें प्रो. पंकज राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून डा. एस.के.धर विभागाध्यक्ष मनोविज्ञान राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून, श्री रघु तिवारी सी.ए.सी.एल उत्तराखण्ड, श्री विनोद कपड़वाड़ सदस्य राज्य बाल संरक्षण आयोग उत्तराखण्ड, डा. रश्मि कुलश्रेष्ठ अध्यक्ष जिला बाल कल्याण समिति देहरादून शामिल रहे।

श्री. रघु तिवारी द्वारा आधार वक्तव्य रखते हुए बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ अभियान (सी.ए.सी.एल) की पुरासंगिकता एवं उसके ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य के बारे में बताया गया। श्री तिवारी ने वर्तमान में उत्तराखण्ड राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बाल मजदूरी की स्थिति को रखते हुए बताया कि कोविड महामारी के बाद से बाल मजदूरी बढ़ रही है। आई.एल.ओ. और यूनिसेफ द्वारा संयुक्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कहा गया है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में 2022 तक दुनिया भर में बाल मजदूरों की संख्या 20.6 करोड़ तक पहुँच जायेगी। जिसे हम उत्तराखण्ड के अंदर भी देखना चाहते हैं कि कोविड महामारी के दौरान विद्यालयों के बंद होने की स्थिति में शहरों और गाँवों में काम करते हुए बच्चे अचानक ज्यादा दिखाई दे रहे हैं। कुछ रिपोर्टों के आधार पर यह भी पाया गया है कि खेती के कार्य में सर्वाधिक बच्चे बाल श्रम कर रहे हैं। ऑन लाईन शिक्षा ने इस परिस्थिति को और अधिक गंभीर बना दिया है। क्योंकि गरीब बच्चों के पास ना तो स्मार्ट फोन है, ना ही इंटरनेट कनेक्शन है और ना ही मोबाइल रिचार्ज करवाने के लिए पैसे हैं। यह सब एक डिजिटल डिवाइड के रूप में दिखाई पड़ रहा है। दूसरी तरफ सी.एल.पी.आर.ए. के 2015-16 के संशोधन से बाल श्रम करने के कई रास्ते खुलते दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं खासतौर पर कानून में परिवार की परिभाषा, पारम्परिक कार्यों की छूट एवं परिवार आधारित कार्यों जैसे प्रावधान बाल श्रम को बढ़ाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

प्रो. पंकज राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून ने कहा कि बाल श्रम को रोकने के लिए सरकार के स्तर पर व्यापक प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जो कि सकारात्मक है लेकिन समाज को भी इस मुद्दे पर जागरूक करने की आवश्यकता है। जिसके लिए सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले लोगों और सरकार को संयुक्त रूप से मिलकर काम करके इस सामाजिक बुराई को समाज से हटाना होगा।

प्रो. एस.के.धर जो कि एक मनोवैज्ञानिक एवं परामर्शदाता भी हैं ने कहा कि कोविड काल में श्रमिकों के कार्य के घंटे 8 घंटे से बढ़ाकर 12 घंटे करने से भी बाल श्रम को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो जो बच्चों के अन्दर की उर्जा सकारात्मक से नकारात्मकता में कब बदल जाए यह भी एक बच्चे के मन को प्रभावित करती है। आज बाल श्रम एक विकृति के रूप में है। हम सबको इसके प्रति जागरूक होकर कार्य करने की जरूरत है। हमें मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से भी बच्चों को देखने की आवश्यकता है। बाल श्रम एक सामाजिक बुराई है जिसे सामाजिक रूप से दूर किया जा सकता है। हम आज समाज में देख रहे हैं कि युवाओं और बच्चों में नशे की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है जिससे बाल अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं क्योंकि उनके माता-पिता अपने कार्यों के चलते बच्चों की तरफ कम ध्यान दे पा रहे हैं। यह परिस्थिति बाल श्रम को भी बढ़ा रही है।

राज्य बाल संरक्षण आयोग उत्तराखण्ड के सदस्य श्री विनोद कपड़वाड़ द्वारा सी.ए.सी.एल द्वारा बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयासों की सराहना करते हुए कहा गया कि बाल मजदूरी के उन्मूलन के लिए सभी को एक साथ मिलकर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।



# CACL - Bulletin

Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

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Jan - March 2022

जनवरी 2022 में राज्य में बाल संरक्षण आयोग में अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों की नयी नियुक्ति की गयी है। आयोग बाल मजदूरी के मुद्दे पर सरकार के काम की निगरानी करने का कार्य करेगा। अभी आयोग के गठन के बाद हमने राज्य में बच्चों की शिक्षा की स्थितियों और सड़कों पर रहे बच्चों की सुरक्षा और शिक्षा के मुद्दे पर राज्य स्तरीय बैठक भी आयोजित की। भविष्य में हम लोग बाल मजदूरी के मुद्दे पर भी सभी जिलों के अधिकारियों के साथ चर्चा भी करेंगे। योग से इस परिस्थिति पर संज्ञान लेने व कार्य करने की आवश्यकता की बात कहीं।

जिला बाल कल्याण समिति देहरादून की अध्यक्ष डा. रश्मि कुलश्रेष्ठ द्वारा बताया गया कि बाल श्रम से मुक्त कराए गए बच्चों को बाल कल्याण समिति के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किए जाने के बाद बच्चों के पुनर्वास का कोई सही एवं परभावी कार्यक्रम नहीं होने के कारण कुछ समय के बाद बच्चे पुनः बाल श्रम में संलग्न दिखाई देते हैं क्योंकि उनके परिवार की आर्थिक परिस्थिति भी ऐसी नहीं होती है कि वे उन्हें पुनः शिक्षा एवं समाज की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ सकें। उन्होंने राज्य बाल आ

वक्ताओं के अभिभाषण के बाद खुला सत्र शुरू किया गया जिसमें श्री आशुतोष कंडवाल, डा. राकेश कुमार, डा. किरन नेगी, सुश्री रश्मि पैन्थूली, श्री नागेंद्र दत्त, श्री परेम पंचोली, श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद, श्री जे. पी. मैथानी, डा. परनब पाल, श्री बीजू नेगी, एवं सुश्री स्तुती पवार द्वारा कई बिंदुओं पर प्रश्नोत्तर व विचार किए गए। मुख्य रूप से की गयी चर्चायें निम्नवत् हैं।

परिभाषणों द्वारा बाल श्रमिक की परिभाषा पर चर्चा की गयी जिसमें यह बात निकल कर आयी कि उत्तराखंड राज्य जो कि मूल रूप से कृषि, पशुपालन, जंगल व कुटीर उद्योग पर निर्भर है और यहाँ पर बच्चों द्वारा कार्य किया जाना एक समाज का हिस्सा रहा है जिसमें बाल श्रम को किस तरह से देखा जायेगा इसे परिभाषित करने की आवश्यकता है। अक्सर देखा जा रहा है कि शिक्षा के साथ जुड़ने के बाद बच्चे परम्परागत कार्यों से दूर हो जाते हैं और उत्तराखंड के गाँव पलायन के बाद खाली भी हो रहे हैं। इस बिंदु पर गंभीर चर्चायें हुईं और चर्चा के बाद यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि बच्चों से बाल श्रम करवाना और बच्चों को खेती, पर्यावरण, कुटीर उद्योग आदि के प्रशिक्षण देना दोनों भिन्न हैं। प्रशिक्षण बच्चों को क्षमताओं को बढ़ाता है और शिक्षा उसके विकास को भी आगे बढ़ाता है। जबकि बाल श्रम बालकों के विकास को अवरुद्ध करता है। इसी बिंदु पर कामकाजी बच्चों पर चर्चायें हुईं और यह माना गया कि वो भी एक बाल श्रम का ही स्वरूप है।

परिभाषणों द्वारा इस पर भी चर्चा की गयी कि जिला स्तर पर टास्क फोर्स के सक्रिय नहीं होने के पीछे जहाँ एक ओर जागरूकता की कमी है वहीं दूसरी ओर श्रम विभाग में श्रम अधिकारियों की भी कमी है और दूसरी तरफ यह मुद्दा श्रम विभाग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं रहता है जिस कारण टास्क फोर्स कम सक्रिय रहती है। बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन के श्री सुरेश उनियाल द्वारा बताया गया कि वे लगातार उत्तराखंड में बाल श्रम में लिप्त बच्चों को बाल श्रम से मुक्त करवाने का कार्य कर रहे हैं जिसके लिए वे बाल कल्याण समिति, श्रम विभाग व अन्य विभागों के साथ तालमेल बैठाने तथा राज्य को बाल श्रम मुक्त करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। सी.ए.सी.एल के इन जागरूकता से जुड़े हुए कार्यक्रमों से बाल श्रम उन्मूलन में सहायता मिलेगी।

उक्त चर्चा के साथ प्रथम सत्र को समाप्त किया गया।

द्वितीय सत्र - सी.ए.सी.एल. रणनीति/कार्यनीति योजना

सत्र की शुरुवात उत्तराखंड सी.ए.सी.एल की राज्य संयोजक सुश्री नीलिमा भट्ट द्वारा की गयी। उनके द्वारा राष्ट्रीय अभियान सी.ए.सी.एल के बारे में बताते हुए सी.ए.सी.एल की कार्यनीति योजना 2021 पर प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया। कार्यनीति तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया का बताते हुए सी.ए.सी.एल के विजन, सी. ए.सी.एल के अनुसार बाल मजदूरी की परिभाषा, मिशन, कार्यनीति, बाल श्रम उन्मूलन की गारंटी के लिए आवश्यक शर्तें एवं बाल श्रम मुक्त भारत के लिए परिणाम श्रृंखला, आउटपुट एवं गतिविधियों पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी।

प्रस्तुतीकरण के दौरान उत्तराखंड राज्य में बाल श्रम के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जिसमें खेती, पर्यटन, ढाबा व घरेलू मजदूर, ऑटोमोबाइल्स व फैक्ट्री तथा भीख माँगने वाले क्षेत्रों की प्रमुख रूप से पहचान हुई, जिस पर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया। केन्द्रिय प्रतिनिधि सुश्री रितु मिश्रा ने सी.ए.सी.एल द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों तथा अन्य राज्य स्तरीय सी.ए.सी.एल इकाई द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों के बारे में बताया। उन्होंने उत्तराखंड में भी सी.ए.सी.एल के सांगठनिक ढांचे को विस्तार देने व मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता पर बात की।

सी.ए.सी.एल उत्तराखंड द्वारा अगले छह महिनो के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार की गयी जिसमें निम्न कार्यक्रम प्रस्तावित किए गए।

○ उत्तराखंड में सी.ए.सी.एल को विस्तार देने तथा सभी जिलों में उसकी पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए जिला संयोजकों का चुनाव किया गया जिसमें जिला उधमसिंह नगर में श्रीमती ज्योति अरोरा और श्रीमती पुष्पा पानु, जिला हरिद्वार में श्री राज बहादुर सैनी, चंपावत में श्री लोकमान सिंह और श्रीमती आनंदी अधिकारी, पौड़ी में डालियों के दगणिया के प्रतिनिधि, टेहरी में श्री जय शंकर नगवान, नैनीताल में श्री मुकुल, उत्तरकाशी में श्री नागेंद्र और श्री करन सिंह तथा देहरादून में सुश्री रश्मि पैन्थूली और सुश्री स्तुती के नाम का प्रस्ताव आया जिसे स्वीकार किया गया।

○ बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ अभियान पर जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए जिला बैठके करना तय किया गया और जिला स्तर पर बाल मजदूरी की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कार्ययोजना बनाना तय किया गया।

○ उत्तराखंड में पर्यटन सीजन मई से शुरू हो जाता है और पर्यटन स्थल पर कई बच्चे बाल श्रम करते हुए दिखाई पड़ते हैं। अतः यह तय किया गया कि पर्यटन स्थल को बाल श्रम मुक्त बनाने के लिए जिला अधिकारी को पत्र प्रेषित किए जाएं जिसे तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी श्री जे.पी. मैथानी द्वारा ली गयी और श्री रघु तिवारी द्वारा उक्त पत्र को अंतिम स्वरूप देना तय करने की जिम्मेदारी दी गयी। राज्य संयोजक उक्त पत्र को जिला संयोजकों को 31 मार्च 2022 तक भेजेंगे।

○ जिला संयोजक अपने-अपने जिलों में जिलाधिकारी व अन्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक करके पत्र प्रेषित करेंगे।

○ सी.ए.सी.एल के प्रतिनिधि जिला टास्क फोर्स में शामिल होने का प्रयास करेंगे।

○ जन जागरूकता के लिए पर्चे, पोस्टर, स्लोगन, नुक्कड़ नाटक व अन्य जन जागरूकता सामग्री तैयारी की जायेगी और प्रेस कांफ्रेंस आयोजित की जायेगी।

○ 30 अप्रैल को जिला स्तर पर जिला संयोजक एंटी चाइल्ड लेबर डे के उपलक्ष्य में जागरूकता कार्यक्रम बच्चों के साथ आयोजित करेंगे।

सरकारी संस्थाओं, राज्य बाल आयोग, जिला बाल कल्याण समिति, श्रम विभाग व शिक्षा विभाग के साथ बाल मजदूरी उन्मूलन के मुद्दे पर बैठक आयोजित करने का निर्णय लिया गया। बाल मजदूरी के संबंधित डाटा और केस स्टडी सी.ए.सी.एल के साथियों के साथ साझा की जायेगी।

कार्यक्रम का समापन प्रो. पंकज राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि दिव्यांगजन सशक्तिकरण संस्थान देहरादून द्वारा किया गया। डा. पंकज ने सभी का धन्यवाद करते हुए कहा कि उक्त संस्थान दिव्यांगजन बच्चों के लिए कार्य कर रहा है और इस तरह के संयुक्त कार्यक्रम समाज में बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ चेतना पैदा करने में सहायक होंगे।





# CACL - Bulletin

## Quarterly E-Newsletter of Campaign Against Child Labour

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### Jan - March 2022

Uttarakhand state consultation photos :-



DISHA Vihar - Bihar

The role of our bridge course tutors and youth in making the people of the village aware in the Covid 19 pandemic.

Bridge course center is being operated by tdh and giz in 15 villages of Chakai block of Jamui district of Bihar state .

In which the children of child labour in the mines of mica, who risk their lives and work in the mines of Mica.

The main objective of the project is that all those children should be connected to the Bridge Course Center and should be stopped from doing force labour, in this sequence, through the project, the Bridge Course Center is being operated in 7 villages in which the tutor of their community is being given to the children. We are doing reading work in which a total of 210 children are studying in 7 center

In this sequence, in the covid 19 epidemic, a total of 9325 people in Jamui district were hit by the Covid 19 epidemic, out of which 104 people died due to the Covid 19 epidemic, this figure was released by the government.

In which our young partner Prem Murmu did the work of making people aware of the Covid 19 epidemic in their villages as well as distributing masks and sanitizers, in which the distribution of 2500 masks and sanitizers in Dhamna Gram Panchayat was done through Panchayat and people In this sequence, our center's tutors Asha Marandi, Shobha, Surjamuni Murmu and Sabina Hasda, while discharging their responsibilities, distributed masks from house to house in the villages and made people aware about cleanliness Keep doing it and also advising people not to gather at one place.

An active youth group in the village made the community people aware of vaccination and got the community's people immunized through youth Sikander Chaudhary and Krishna Yadav in the health camp organized in the village.

In the Covid 19 epidemic, the field facilitator has also been advising people to wear masks and wash hands with soap to protect children and community people from Covid 19.

Due to the Covid 19 epidemic, a list was prepared for the distribution of dry ration through TDH, GIZ to the families of the children who are registered and poor at our center, which should be done in this month and drought to the needy families. ration will be distributed.







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states**

**Jan - March 2022**

The process of formation of a campaign to address child labour began in 1992, when like-minded groups including Mumbai-based YUVA, Pune-based terre des hommes Germany – India Programme (tdh) and Action for the Rights of the Child (ARC such as TDH (Germany), came together to launch a campaign for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the Government of India. They mobilized a group of about 40 NGOs from 12 states who were working to promote children's rights and specifically to address child labour to come to- gather in October 1992 with a view to collectivize and broaden the perspectives for combating child labour. They agreed to work together as a "campaign", developing common understanding and perspective and implementing the campaigns in their respective areas of operation. Under the initiative of, initial meetings were organized for brainstorming and debating on different aspects of child labour, its causes, its effects on children and society at large, the different approaches adopted so far against child labour, the legislative framework and the inter- national conventions.

CACL emerged as a self-association of different NGOs, and as this dossier on the journey of CACL will elucidate, the Campaign has been and remains dynamic and live in the way in which it has discussed and debated different perspectives, positions and contexts as they arose— from the initial debates and discussions on the reservation of Gol to Article 32 of the UNCRC, on the CLPRA and its various amendments until the most recent one in 2016, the bill and subsequent legislation on the right to free and compulsory education in India in 2009.

With an initial membership of 40 NGOs from 12 states, the Campaign expanded to include individuals, academicians, other institutions, trade unions, women's organisations and even students' and teachers' organizations to be part of it and also to cooperate and collaborate at different levels. In the 31st year of the UN CRC, and 28th year of its ratification by India and 28th year of CACL, it has a network in 17 states with 6123 members. \*\*\*

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