



THE CONCERNED FOR
Working Children



ANNUAL
REPORT

2013



Contents

[About Us](#)

[Founder's Note](#)

[Empowering Children](#)

[Enabling Adults](#)

[Financial Statement](#)

[Board Members](#)

[Donation Form](#)

About Us

A world where all children are respected citizens and able protagonists, who realise, experience and practice all their rights through their participation; where children and adults are in responsible partnerships to establish and maintain together a secular, equitable, just, non-exploitative world where there is no discrimination based on ethnicity, caste, religion, gender and language; and where all life coexists in harmony with nature and resources are used in a sustainable and need based manner.

The Concerned for Working Children (CWC) is a not-for-profit secular, democratic development agency based in Bengaluru, India which has been nominated thrice for the Nobel Prize. Active since the late 1970s, we were one of the first organisations in India to focus on working children and their needs. We have since been widely recognised as a world leader in children's rights, particularly children's right to self determination.

We work in partnership with children and their communities; local governments; and national and international agencies to implement viable, comprehensive and appropriate solutions to address the various problems that children and their communities face and we are committed to empowering children and ensuring their democratic participation in all matters that affect them.

Our field programmes in Karnataka cover rural and urban areas in Bangalore, Kundapur Taluk, Bellary district and elsewhere. Through our advocacy and research programmes, we have contributed extensively to policy debates around child labour and children's rights at national and international level.

CWC's work is grounded in the principles of children's rights. Too many organisations set out to 'help' or 'benefit' children without listening to children's views on what they want. We believe not just in listening to children, but in empowering children to identify their own problems and construct their own solutions. To that end, we have facilitated children to form their own unions, worked to increase children's participation in governance, and conducted pioneering work helping children carry out research and information management. In our more than thirty years of existence, we have touched the lives of more than 60,000 children. In recent years, we have also become heavily engaged with adults from marginalized communities, including rural artisans and craftpersons, street vendors and migrant citizens.

Founder's Note

How does a child express what she is feeling? How will she articulate her aspirations, her concerns, and her dreams? What means will she use for communication, what signals will she find that draw attention to her innermost fears?

In a world where the generation gap has widened into a chasm of ever expanding proportions with the hasty growth of technology hurtling at a speed that no other generation has experienced and where the individual has been isolated from the community, and the pen, the comfort of physical proximity – looking into the other's eyes – have been reduced to 'Whats App' and 'Facebook' and where the media decides what causes are worth fighting for; how does a child who has to share the grueling chores of a poverty stricken family, or work to go to school or apprentice to learn a trade for his survival as an adult, find expression?

We have reduced lifetimes of struggle, deep philosophies and complex analysis of causes of deprivation and marginalisation to mere symbols. Gandhi is now the 'broom', Nehru the symbol of some illusive caricatured childhood and Vallabhai Patil that of national unity.

With Malala, education has become the magic wand for solving all ailments, telling millions of girls like her that education is their ticket to freedom, diminishing their struggle against fatwas and fanaticism through the simplistic notion that 'one pill cures all'. We also forget that education, especially schools have become harrowing experiences for children, it is no more an arena for exploring knowledge, nor a space for experimentation or a search for answers, but the forcible thrusting of information into children's heads in abstraction, with no relevance to real life, and its transformation is also imperative before it can become one of the tools in a child's life that ensures a secure and productive adulthood.

While on the one hand all 'schooling' has become the universal palliative, all work, has been smeared with the black brush of intolerance and branded offensive for children to the extent that all forms of work – not only the harmful and insufferable forms of labour – have been criminalised.

Children below 14 who work are 'rescued' through traumatising raids and 'reunited' with their families or put into state homes. It is an open secret that in both cases, 90% of them find their way back into the labour market while new children join the workforce. We have 112 million working children in India today below the age of fourteen, and surely this cannot be a standard operating procedure for solving the child labour problem.

However, this attention good or bad, is paid to children only until the child's 14th birthday, after which the law is blind. Working children above the age of 14 have no laws to protect them at the workplace, no access to formal education such as night schools or vocational training and no schemes for the redressal of their concerns. Though they are technically children as per the UN

Convention on the Rights of the Child, they are left to their own devices.

These have been some of the concerns that we at The Concerned for Working Children have been engaged with over the past year. While we partner with working children, their communities, local governments and national and international agencies, we wonder how children, especially those who are marginalised can make their voices heard.

Our field programmes in Karnataka and our interactions with working and marginalised children and their communities show that we have made significant progress in this regard. Local Governments are listening to children in the Makkala Gram Sabhas, the only one of its kind globally. Adults in positions of power in rural administration are slowly beginning to respect and respond to children's concerns. But as you go higher up the power pyramid, children's voices are progressively ignored, until no one is listening.

In the past decade, the situation of working and marginalised children has never been more precarious than now and it is rapidly worsening. With obvious anti labour, anti poor and pro corporate policies being pronounced daily and the buying into 'quick fix' solutions for chronic maladies and the world being viewed by those in decision making positions through the media – our children have larger battles to fight while their own survival has become more perilous.

As partners of our children, our challenges are greater and our efforts have to impinge on the heart of malady. We have to sharpen our weapons of reasoning and analysis and prove through democratic real life working examples at the grassroots that viable and sustainable alternatives exist until there is an uprising from below to tip the pyramid on its head.

~ Nandana Reddy

Empowering Children

Introduction

The members of the children's sanghas from fifty six gram panchayats got together this year to provide their deliberated inputs to the National 12th Five Year Plan. They began the submission by stating that 'No decisions about us can be taken without us'. This was a path-breaking display of assertion of their right to self-determination and participation by the children who hail from villages and hamlets of Udupi district, inspiring children across the country to make their voices heard in matter of importance to them. This assertion lies at the heart of our partnership with children.

We have been working tirelessly through the past thirty three years with marginalised children across rural-urban and national-international boundaries, facing innumerable barriers, to build their unique abilities and voices so they may confidently participate in matters relating to them as a right. Simultaneously, we have engaged on policy debates and conversations which augment children's basic rights to protection, participation and provision. Along with the growing assertion of children in multiple spaces, this year saw an important national recognition for children's rights through the progressive scripting of The National Policy for Children, 2013 along the spirit of India's commitments to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. We hope that these positive signs collectively indicate a move towards the increasing realisation of child rights in the coming years.

This year, we were able to support the children's voices and agency through varying engagements across international, national, state and local levels. Through the continued support and participation of children's unions, we were able to conduct two Children's Model Gram Sabhas which not only displayed the efficacy of process based sabhas with children but will also become an important experience to quote for the cause of provisioning governance spaces exclusively for inclusion of children's voices. Unions also demonstrated how citizen's initiative and preparedness can ensure that devastating loss of lives be avoided by preempting trouble. Through the process of mapping, the children of Kundapur, highlighted the danger zones around public spots and were instrumental in ensuring that panchayats took action to ensure public safety. This year also saw us revisiting our urban work and redesigning it in order to reach out to the migrant children who are amongst the most marginalised in city spaces. Our education for democracy initiative, Namma Nālānda Vidyaapeeta (NNVP), made its way through a challenging third year full of new experiences, activities and learnings even as we continued to envisage and build the space to be increasingly child friendly.

These and the many more activities this year, continued to reaffirm our view that children, with appropriate support, can become effective decision-makers for their lives and can be agents of change within their communities.

A. International

We keep track of the international conversations on child rights and are part of networks which are actively formulating concepts and policies regarding related issues. While we continued being in touch with our networks and exchanging information and knowledge, we were also able to participate actively in some important initiatives which are listed below.

1. 'Step Change – Measuring Children’s Participation’ Resource Guide and Tool Kit

CWC has been a member of the International Steering Committee for the ‘Step Change – Measuring Children’s Participation’ Resource Guide and Tool Kit. The other four members are Save the Children Alliance, UNICEF, Plan International and World Vision. The creation of this Toolkit involved ten projects across nine countries in different regions of the world to test the Monitoring and Evaluation tools for efficiency and appropriateness. Children of three different panchayats from the CWC field programme areas have partnered in the piloting process in India. They have also contributed to the booklet that documents children’s advice and suggestions to adults who facilitate children’s participation. The workshop to consolidate the Monitoring and Evaluation tools and to finalise them was conducted at Ghana, Africa. The final version of the document, that will include children’s document, will be released in 2014.

2. Alternate Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child

An Alternate Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has been submitted by CWC – with a special focus on the ‘Complaints Mechanisms for Children and NGOs in case of Children’s Rights Violations’. This was undertaken as a response to the new Third Optional Protocol (OP3) to the CRC in conjunction with the UN Study on Violence Against Children.

CWC also facilitated representatives of Bhima Sangha and of School Children’s Organisations to submit their Alternate Submission to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The submission was a result of their collective endeavor, which has been formulated and revised over the past couple of years. Close to a thousand children of Karnataka, belonging to very vulnerable communities contributed to the text of the submission. The submission urges the Government of India to clearly demonstrate its commitment to children’s rights and its accountability to children. The children demanded that the government make an honest effort to create an enabling environment for children in which the rights of all children of India are upheld, by taking heed of their recommendations which covered the areas of participation, protection and provision.

3. Bhima Sangha's work to be reflected in the The State of the World’s Children (UNICEF)

The State of the World’s Children is an annual UNICEF flagship publication. The January edition will be shorter than the usual report and will appear primarily online. CWC's inputs relating to how collection and use of data help realise children’s rights, with a special focus on its impact on reaching the most excluded children has been included in the report that will be published in 2014. A quote from the report as it will appear in the UNICEF State of the World’s

Children Report:

“Children are the experts on their own lives. They can contribute valuable knowledge to validate and enrich the evidence base – if only they are asked.

Take the example of Kundapura Taluk, in India’s Karnataka state, where a dozen children drowned in unprotected irrigation areas during the 2012 monsoon. The Concerned for Working Children (CWC), a non-governmental child rights organization, reports that these deaths prompted children who survived the rains to map danger zones within the community. In the process, the children discovered that many ponds and ditches had been dug without the local government’s knowledge alongside paths frequented by children. Their findings led to the introduction of new mandatory guidelines on the use of safety enclosures, signboards and other low-cost ways to secure irrigation ponds. No further accidents were reported in 2012, and when the rains returned in 2013, not a single accident was reported in the community of more than 377,000 people.”

4. Children as Actors Transforming Society (CATS) conference

CWC has facilitated the participation of children at the CATS (CATS) conference, Switzerland. The conference was the first in a series of annual international conferences on children’s participation that are being organised by Initiatives of Change in partnership with the Child to Child Trust and UEA/ Learning for Wellbeing. The interactive 5 day conference brought together children and young people’s representatives and adult practitioners to learn, explore and share experiences in promoting children and young people’s participation.

B. National

As a lot of the children related policies and programmes get formulated at the national level, it is imperative for us to keep ourselves engaged with those spaces. Over the years, we have especially been trying to do this with regard to qualitative children's participation in policies relating to them.

1. Participation in Government of India's 12th Five Year Plan: Children from all the 56 gram panchayats of Kundapur taluk have provided their inputs to the (National) 12th Five Year Plan process. They began by stating 'No decisions about us can be taken without us'. The document then goes on to elaborate the issues that children have raised at their gram sabhas. CWC was a member of the Sub-group on Adolescent Education and Literacy and was also able to provision children's opinions and experiences into that space.

2. Engaging with South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC): CWC has taken part in the National Level discussions related to the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) and the National Action and Coordinating Group on Violence against Children (NACG), a follow-up to the efforts of the UN Study on Violence against Children (VAC). Its purpose is to promote synergistic action in strengthening child

protection systems that prevent and respond to violence in the region. Its agenda is guided by a five-year regional action plan, which focuses on: child marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation, corporal punishment, trafficking and child labour. In 2011, SAIEVAC acquired the status of an apex body of SAARC. In each SAARC Member State, there is a National Coordinator, who is the Government Representative that acts as a Member in the SAIEVACs Governing Board. In India, the National Coordinator - and Governing Board Member - is the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The National Coordinator collaborates with the National Action and Coordinating Group on Violence against Children (NACG). The NACG generally integrates civil society organizations, children, media, academia and other civil society actors on a voluntary basis to promote coordination, networking, joint advocacy, sharing of good practices and lessons learnt on VAC. The NACG supports national efforts to end violence against children through a synergistic approach and contributes to the implementation of the SAIEVACs action plan at the national level. CWC has provided inputs to the National Consultative Process 'Beyond MDG-2015' in which 30 senior representatives of the national government and national level NGOs working with children took part.

C. State and local

The State government still largely hold the actual charge of implementing the programmes for children and hence being in conversation with them is important for any large scale change. In Karnataka, our rural programme functions in Kundapur taluk (Udupi) and in some panchayats in Bellary. Our urban programme which works with migrant communities is based out of Kundapur town, Udupi town and Bangalore. Namma Bhoomi and Namma Nalanda Vidyapeetha, our two residential programmes relating to livelihood and education, also run out of Kundapur. Our work at this level is most important to us as this active relationship with children and adults allows us to understand the ground realities and support solutions which are relevant.

At the State level we participated in the following large events:

1. Public Hearing on the Right To Education (RTE) Act: The discussion was on the violations of children's rights in relation to the RTE and was organised by the Karnataka Commission on Protection of Children's Rights (KSCPCR). Initially, the National State Commission were considering holding consultations at the state level only but because of CWC's argument, later supported by others, to conduct a public hearing about Right to Education (RTE) at district levels so as to provide space to really needy children and parents to present their grievances, it considered changing its approach. KSCPCR has now agreed that it would be useful to organise district level public hearings next year.

2. 'We are citizen's today and we will claim our rights today' programme: CWC facilitated a collaborative State Level 'We are citizen's today and we will claim our rights today' programme in collaboration with Doordarshan Bangalore and Mahila Samakhya Karnataka. 60 children from different parts of the State took part in the programme and their presentations were made to senior Government officials, including the Chairperson of the Karnataka Children's Rights Commission, Members of the Karnataka Children's Rights Commission and State Director of

Women and Child Welfare. The State television channel aired the presentations by children and the responses by the government authorities as two full fledged episodes of half hour each on prime broadcast time. The organisation also made a submission regarding how children's rights required more time and depth in coverage by the media and suggested ways in which this could be achieved.

Following are the details from the ongoing programmes:

1. Makkala Toofan TV

16 Episodes of Toofan TV produced by CWC have been broadcast on the State television channel. These broadcasts highlight children's rights issues through innovative presentation formats and have generated good responses from children, going by their feedback. Children have been increasingly calling on the helpline announced during the programme to bring up issues relating to rights violations. The programmes are also uploaded on Youtube and narrow-cast through CD and DVDs for easy access and use by other NGOs and schools.

2. Gramashrama: Rural programme in Kundapur and Bellary

Two important State related engagements were:

a. Engagement with the local administration: The District Commissioner of Udupi, with CWC as one of the key collaborators, carried out a detailed consultation to develop a vision for the district. Several key issues were tabled for discussions: children's rights, children's education, rights of the migrant workers, protection of the environmental resources in Udupi, preservation of occupations such as agriculture and fishing etc. CWC presented the keynote address on the issue of children's rights and rights of the migrants. The key recommendations made in that address were endorsed by the district administration and follow up meetings to take them forward have been planned for early 2014.

b. Model Children's Gram Sabhas: As a result of CWC's sustained interaction and capacity building processes in the district of Udupi, the members of the 56 panchayats of Kundapur and the Chief Executive Officer joined hands with CWC to conduct 'Model Children's Gram Sabhas'. Two such model setting processes were carried out in two panchayats where representatives of children and adults from all other panchayats took part as a training exercise. The protocol for conducting Makkala Panchayats is being revised to include recommendations based on the new learnings and observations. Several other model children's gram sabhas are being planned for early 2014 and a state level event will be carried out in 2014 to include these new recommendations and the revised protocol as part of the advocacy for a state policy on children's gram sabhas.

Activities undertaken with the children:

a. Capacity building for sanghas: Five capacity building programmes for members of the

children's union were conducted in five places in Kundapur taluk. 267 members from 42 children's sangha unions from 32 panchayats participated in this programme. In all five places children's friend (makkala mitras) played a predominant role to conduct this programme and inputs regarding strengthening children's unions and managing the unions were given to the participants. Participants included members from the most marginalised communities such as schedule castes and tribes, girls, school drop outs, working children, and members from the migrant community.

b. Democratic selection of representatives: In 37 panchayats children's unions have selected 185 members of the unions to presents their issues in children's gram sabha. In all these unions CWC has facilitated the process and helped in the setting up of criteria to elect those representatives who are to present children's issues to the gram sabha. 37 members from 43 children's unions in 43 panchayats were also elected to represent these unions in different platforms from the taluk to the international level. CWC has helped the members setup the criteria for the selection of these 37 representatives. These representatives further met at the end of the year to select their representatives to the district level youth parliament and the 'We are Citizen Today and We have Rights Today' programme. 43 representatives also assembled to identify issues to put down in a memorandum to the then newly elected Chief Minister of Karnataka State. They discussed the larger issues which affect a child's daily life and CWC facilitated this process. Representatives of children's unions of Kundapur taluk also met to select their representatives for the district level youth parliament. They elected 5 members and one of them has been elected to represent the district at the state level youth parliament.

c. Danger zone mapping by sanghas: The monsoon of 2012 unleashed a series of tragedies in Kundapur Taluk of Udipi. 12 children lost their lives in different panchayats, all of them victims of drowning in unprotected ponds, wells or ditches. These accidents prompted members of the 108 children's organisations in the entire taluk to conduct a detailed mapping exercise of danger zones within their villages that needed immediate attention and protective measures such as safety enclosures and signboards. During their research, children learnt that many ditches and ponds had been created without the knowledge of the village government, by the state level departments – who had left without adequately securing them. Such ponds had sprung up in many unsuspecting places including those regularly frequented by children. Children presented their data and observations to the District Commissioner (DC) and to the representatives of their respective local governments and demanded that all the dangerous locations be immediately made safe and child friendly.

As a result of their advocacy, the DC issued a circular addressed to all the local governments to respond immediately. Many panchayats immediately initiated steps to secure the water bodies and other dangerous zones. 50 panchayats have put caution signboards at 183 dangerous places identified by members of children union in Kundapur Taluk. Children and CWC joined hands with them, providing both technical knowledge as well as physical assistance. No further accidents were reported in 2012. The youth of these villages, inspired by children, followed suit and began to pro-actively raise their issues in the formal platforms that are available to them within local governance structures.

In continuation, well before the onset of monsoons in 2013, children identified new danger zones that needed security and approached their local governments to review the status of all the danger zones in order to take adequate precautionary measures. The government carried out a public awareness programme which included protection guidelines that reached out to all children and community members, alerting them to potential risks. In 2013, not a single accident has been reported in the entire taluk that covers 377,420 people.

d. Participation in Special Gram Sabhas: In 2013, 6 panchayats situated around the national highway called for a special gram sabha to discuss the widening of the national highway and its effect on people in the panchayats. In these panchayats children sangha members were also invited. Children presented the problems they would face if the road was widened. Children's issues were also included in the resolution of these gram sabhas.

e. Participation in adult gram sabhas: In Jaddkak and Navunda, children's sanghas were invited for adult grama sabhas where they presented their issues. In Navunda, the panchayat invited children's sangha representatives for their monthly meeting to discuss, in particular, the issues of careless driving by truck drivers in the region. The gram panchayat immediately served notices to owners of the respective trucks to educate their drivers about safe driving which was immediately followed by the drivers in the panchayat. A total of 10 children union representatives took part in these gram sabhas and monthly meetings of the panchayat. Of the 822 issues raised, 103 issues have been satisfactorily resolved in 37 panchayats. Children intervened similarly in other villages. Kalavara, is a village in a forest region where tigers have been spotted. Panchayat members responded to the query on security brought up by children and have said they will bring it to the notice of the forest department. In Hattyyangady, children had put forth a request for drinking water in the previous gram sabha, the panchayat had made these arrangements and in this gram sabha they were thanked by the children for this effort. The panchayat members were delighted to be acknowledged and appreciated by the children. New issues relating to accommodation, electricity, etc were also raised by the children.

f. Migrant children's participation in Makkala Gram Sabha: In two panchayats 42 migrant children participated in Makkala Grama Sabhas. Continuous interaction with district administration has enabled them to take up the issues of migrant community in the development plans of the district. The district administration has also agreed to take up the issue of children's rights and to deliver quality child friendly education.

g. Advocacy for Anganwadi: Two children from migrant communities who were the representative of Bhima Sangha, participated in a meeting which was conducted at the Zilla Panchayat in which the Chief Secretary participated and raised the issue of a lack of anganwadi (day care centre) for them. The migrant community members had contributed Rs. 500 and physical labour to construct an anganwadi (150 families together). CWC had facilitated this process. The government then opened an anganwadi there but later abandoned it. The children brought up the issue before the Chief Secretary, demanding that it be re-started. The Chief Secretary has communicated with the Deputy Director of the Department of Women and Child

Development and asked them to re-commence the anganwadi. A follow up of this request is ongoing. At the same meeting 20 children highlighted the issues of illegal quarrying in the region.

h. Training for Kishori Sanghas: CWC has provided inputs to 1077 Kishori Sangha (union of highly vulnerable adolescent girls) members from 3 districts in Karnataka, in collaboration with Mahila Samakhya Karnataka. This strategy of collaborating with other organisations, such as MSK, in 15 districts is part of CWC's overall strategic planning for expanding the scope of the sanghas of the most marginalised children.

Awareness generation:

a. Health and education: Three health camps were organised to cover three of our working areas in Bangalore. Over 300 people including adults and children benefited from the health camp. 35 children were enrolled into different government and private schools as a result of our awareness campaign in Bangalore. 6 children from the migrant communities in Bangalore have been enrolled in government schools and 2 children have been enrolled into NNVP. In Udupi, 40 children who were not going to school were enrolled in NNVP and 24 children were re-enrolled in Government schools in Udupi and Hattayangady with CWC's active engagement. Due to an added awareness campaign on the issue in Udupi, 1000 children were enrolled to different government schools.

b. Child marriage: These were conducted by CWC. 200 children received inputs in 14 areas in Udupi district. In Bangalore, an awareness campaign was carried out with 100 children regarding the problems of child marriage in 14 areas in Bangalore.

c. Sex education sessions: Part of the capacity building programme carried out was work with adolescent girls to talk to them about protecting their bodies and resisting all kinds of abuses including sexual abuse, held for Mahila Samakhya Karnataka (MSK) areas.

d. Gender sensitivity workshops: This year we designed and conducted a two day gender sensitivity workshop for men from 20-60 years of age. This workshop was designed to create awareness among men about the role of men folk in preventing all abuses including sexual abuse of women in their respective area. We learnt from MSK that there was a demand in the district and villages they worked in for such workshops to be conducted. Also part of the capacity building programme carried out was work with adolescent girls to talk to them about protecting their bodies and resisting all kinds of abuses including sexual abuse, held for MSK areas.

3. Ankur: Urban Programme with Children from Migrant Communities

In order to reach the most marginalised children within urban spaces, those who are part of migrant groups, we undertook a mapping exercise of the city of Bangalore in order to locate the largest migrant populations and to then understand the nature of their situation. Through this process we have narrowed down our field areas and are looking forward to the formation of new

Bhima Sanghas. The mapping has enabled the organisation to gain a deeper understanding about the issues faced by children from the recently migrated communities. This is a critical input for CWC's future strategy-building and planning. Important knowledge has also been gained for inputs given to policies focusing on issues of street and migrant children. CWC hopes to take forward the initiative to hold further children's sabhas in Bangalore post its first one in 2012. Children's participation within urban governance spaces has been an important challenge for us.

As our work proceeds we find that it is extremely challenging for working children to get organised as unions though the number of working children are increasing. Working children in the migrant communities are rendered even more vulnerable due to this. As street and working children work on unscheduled times on various days, it is a challenge to get uninterrupted periods of time with them. Majority of the children work in far off places and come back to their homes late at night. This is a common challenge for organisations working with this group of children and we are negotiating with the challenge on a daily basis in a contextual manner. A significant number of children from the migrant communities live in temporary settlements and shift residence from time to time and it is difficult to keep in continuous contact with them. Through phone communication we were able to locate them in new areas and sustain the relationship in the case of some communities. Children in many of our working areas have faced either exploitation or negligence from people and institutions of authority including the police, NGOs and government officials. Approaching new communities also proves challenging and establishing relationships of trust even more so. With all the new communities, CWC is taking time to invest energy in this process and have currently initiated participatory mapping exercises based on the needs prioritisation of the children.

In the rural migrant communities, though there is lesser resistance, children from the most marginalised communities face several constraints to get organised. The numbers of organisations have not drastically varied over the years, however what is significant is the fact that they have continued to exist and grow and that there is a constant inflow of new members as older children grown into youth move on. In the recent past, following an internal review regarding the composition of the sanghas, their functioning and their capacity building needs, wherever it was noted that most backward groups were not well represented, focused action has been taken and as of now, there is a significant number of children from the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, indigenous communities etc who are active members of the sanghas. These sanghas have provided the forum for them from which they have been able to raise their issues to seek redressal as well as the space where they gain both respect and friendship. CWC has also provided inputs into the development of the Article 15 Handbook that aims to strengthen children's abilities to run and manage their own organisations based on its experiences. The collective strength of both the adults and children's unions have resulted in an increase in their bargaining power and in gaining positive outcomes from their local governments for the issues raised by them. Some examples are:

1. **Setting up tent schools:** In our work with children's collectives and migrants, Bhima Sangha has submitted applications for and advocated continuously with the concerned authorities for setting up of tent schools in their communities. So far one application has

been successful and a tent school has been established for the street and migrant children in one of CWC's working areas.

2. **Lobbying for and setting up an Anganwadi:** An Anganwadi (Day-Care Centre) was set up at the Bangalore CWC office premises to cater to children aged 0-6 years. Through this, several Bhima Sangha members were able to rejoin school since they did not have to look after their younger siblings. Due to advocacy with the government department, the day-care centre was officially taken over by the state and is now being run by them. CWC continues to provide capacity building and guidance for the running of the day care centre. It is to be a model Anganwadi to showcase the possibilities of the space.

4. Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta

The Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta (NNVP) project now supports 153 of the most marginalized and deprived street and working children (3-17 year olds) from the rural and urban areas of Karnataka State, of which 87 are girls. They are being given a high quality, integrated education that is recognized by and connected to the Government recognized Boards of Education of Karnataka State (SSLC) and the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS). It prepares children for adulthood (professional and vocational training coupled with empowerment and life-skills education), taking their backgrounds and early lives into account. The project is implemented in a rural location of the (Kundapur) state of Karnataka, India but has children from different parts of India. Alongside, the project works with educational establishments and other sectors (health, environment, livelihoods) in the State to improve educational practices and enhance the role of children in decision making. Working with children in remote underdeveloped rural areas, especially girls and migrant and working children, it places education in the larger social context and consciously works through a multidisciplinary framework. Essentially, CWC aims to advocate this to become a part of the State education system and influence other institutions to follow this educational model.

Some of the activities that took place at NNVP this year were:

1. **School education:** Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta has emerged as a school that is characterised by an emphasis on independence, freedom within limits, and respect for a child's natural psychological development. Students learn concepts from working with specialised educational materials rather than by direct instruction. They learn through experience and interactions with trained educators with a curriculum that covers not only the formal syllabus, but aspects of development, empowerment and a variety of vocations and the arts in order to present an integrated education system of high quality that is recognised by the formal system. This school also captures our rich cultural heritage and enables children to comprehend different forms of spirituality and relate to a wide range of cultural experiences and art forms such as Yakshagana, cinema, music, theatre and yoga. The classrooms are not confined by doors and windows, flowing lines evoking a sense of openness and exciting features provide children with a sense of adventure and exploration. Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta had a total of 3,471 visitors this year. This included school children from various schools of Udupi district, who learnt about

educational pedagogy, eco-friendly environment and children's panchayat.

CWC is using the curriculum prescribed by the Karnataka State Board but the pedagogy used to transact this curriculum is being constantly improved. We have two education experts as consultants who come on a regular basis to the school. The psycho-social requirements of first generation learners and the sustained support they required to engage with the learning environment of NNVP are taken on board during the design of the curriculum which enhances the ability of the organisation to reach out to an increasing number of children from communities with high degrees of vulnerability.

CWC's field workers and NNVP staff are in constant touch with the community in order to explain the philosophy of CWC and NNVP. Parent-Teacher meetings are another source of interaction with the community where we get the chance to not only explain the progress of the child but also make share the work we do in propagating child rights. NNVP staff also makes visits to student's homes which gives us a chance to interact with the community and explain the work that we do. NNVP also provides training to parents, government agencies and elected members of the panchayats at its Regional Resource Centre (RRC) which is located on the campus. NNVP also engages with government Block and Cluster Resource Persons (BRP, CRP) on issues related to teaching-learning processes in the government schools in the taluk.

A new team of five educationists who have graduated as Masters in Education have joined CWC in May 2013. They are guided by two highly qualified Education Consultants of national repute to oversee and implement the Namma Nālānda programme that includes the professional training programme. We have been hoping to extend our school to higher classes in order to cater to the children who are passing and growing within our system, yet this has been very difficult due to the prevailing governance circumstances where the State Government of Karnataka passed a government order imposing Kannada language as the medium of instruction in all primary schools of the state. This meant that requests by schools asking for recognition in any other medium are not being considered. The matter is currently under consideration of the Supreme Court, and a judgment is expected next year.

2. New batch for professional training: Admission for the new batch of professional training began from the month of June 2013. There are 53 trainees presently undergoing professional training in trades such as garment design and stitching, embroidery, wood-art, basic and advanced courses in computer education, electrical repair and maintenance, plumbing design and maintenance etc. An induction course has been conducted for the entrants of this year's professional education batch where they were introduced to principles, values and practices of our education programme as well as introduced to the basics of all the trainings provided at Namma Bhoomi.

3. Karnataka State Open University (KSOU) recognition: KSOU members have visited our campus and completed their inspection and is in the process of considering granting us recognition for the vocational training courses that we run. We are looking forward to this recognition as this will give NNVP the privilege of granting state recognized degrees/diplomas

which will enhance the standing of a graduate in the industry. Yet, due to KSOUs internal institutional arrangements and dilemmas with regard to its criteria setting, recognition is often a time consuming process with several layers of conversations and re-assessing. We provide vocational training to children in many eco-friendly vocations such as low cost and environment friendly construction technologies, organic farming, dairy farming. The goods produced which are then marketed through our retail shop located on campus. Namma Angadi uses environmentally friendly material for their products and non chemical dyes for garments. The organization is also providing finances and resources to students to start their own entrepreneurial activities, and percentage of profits is retained by the organization.

4. Supporting NNVP graduates: The former graduates of Namma Bhoomi, members of Namma Sabha, held a conference for the first time at Namma Bhoomi in 2013. Over 150 of them made use of the opportunity to share their experiences among each other, make presentations to the present trainees and outgoing graduates. They also developed an annual plan of action for their organisation. There has also been an increase in the number of children who have moved on to full time college education. There has also been an increase in the number of our former students who have taken part in skill up-gradation or new skill short term courses. Based on all these new requirements related to education that are emerging around us, CWC is currently re-designing its education programme with inputs from a wide range of experts including 280 former graduates, with a special focus on girls. A challenge is the feeling among both the parents as well as the students themselves that vocational education is not on par with academic education. Hence, there is a reluctance to join this stream. To address this, CWC is taking the support of the field base of CWC to emphasize the importance of vocations for local youth by sending our field personnel with pamphlets and presentations whenever they visit the local village panchayats. We hope that in the next academic year of NNVP we will have more students for the vocational training.

5. Awareness generation on alternative/appropriate education models: CWC's field workers and Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta (NNVP) staff members are in constant touch with the community in order to explain the philosophy of CWC and NNVP. Parent-Teacher meetings are another source of interaction with the community where we get the chance to not only explain the progress of the child but also make share the work we do it through the child rights approach. NNVP staff also makes visits to student's homes which gives us a chance to interact with the community and explain the work that we do. NNVP also provides training to parents, government agencies and elected members of the panchayats at its Regional Resource Centre (RRC) which is located on the campus and engages with government Block and Cluster Resource Persons (BRP, CRP) on issues related to teaching-learning processes in the government schools in the taluk. A new team of five educationists have joined CWC in May 2013. They are guided by two highly qualified Education Consultants of national repute to oversee and implement the Namma Nālānda programme that includes the professional training programme.

5. Building a sustainable child friendly campus

An important aspect of the work at Namma Bhoomi and NNVP, is to create a conducive learning

environment for the children who reside and study there. We endeavoured to do this through the following activities this year:

1. Capacity building of staff: The Child Protection Guidelines of CWC were reviewed with children on the campus as well as children in the field programmes and also with all staff members of CWC in the recent past. The Guidelines have been translated into Kannada. Capacity building programmes for staff to use child rights friendly reformative and affirmative actions as part of the education and care giving process will be on-going.

2. Creating a green campus: We have planted more than hundred plants in the year 2013 in our new campus. A rain water collection tank of around ½ acres area has been dug which collects rain water and the same is injected to the well which has been dug next to the tank. Namma Bhoomi and Namma Nālānda are both green campuses. Some of their unique features, many of which have been evolved and disseminated by the Namma Bhoomi team, are:

- a) **Building in sync with the natural site terrain:** Crafting a school on a naturally sloping site requires a comprehensive understanding of the site topography and local climate. The design lets the built spaces rise and fall along with the contour, exploring the full potential of the site. Every cluster of classrooms is formed at different levels, connected with a series of ramps making the entire school barrier free with indiscriminate access for every student.
- b) **Bio-climatic design:** Courtyards and verandahs, along with critically placed openings, direct wind through-out the classrooms and the school campus. Classrooms are designed with two sides open, overlooking the courts which allow a healthy circulation of air during both the humid monsoons and the hot summers. Every space is oriented such that it avoids the direct glare of the sun through-out the day.
- c) **Materials used:** A foundation of local stone boulders has been used with sand/quarry dust filling, thus avoiding cement mortar below ground level making it highly cost effective. External walls & courtyard walls are made of locally available laterite and as exposed masonry. These stone blocks are larger in size than regular clay bricks and are cost-effective solution as they require less cement mortar. Openings are strategically placed to maximize cross ventilation and natural lighting. For the roof filler materials used in reinforced concrete slabs like recycled coconut shells, recycled mangalore tiles reduce slab weight, minimize consumption of concrete and provide thermal insulation.
- d) **Harvesting rainwater:** A swale, which weaves through the school, becomes a design feature and a component of the water harvesting system. It collects the rainwater, prevents top soil erosion and directs the water into the open wells and the lake on the site.
- e) **Using natural energy source:** Talks have begun with an international company to provide solar energy to NNVP. Surveys have been done and the process of design has begun to make a 'fit for purpose' solar energy plant for NNVP. It is expected that this will

be ready in June 2014 which will add to the overall 'green campus' image.

6. Inputs to other organisations

As part of our initiative to engage and train as required on issues regarding child rights and citizenship, some of the inputs were able to provide were as follows:

1. **ActionAid 'National Programme and Policy Meet':** CWC has provided inputs to the 101 Programme Strategy Development Team of ActionAid India on the issue of children and citizenship. This is a part of their National Strategy Development programme. Discussions related to capacity building for action on children's rights, as well as, collaborative work related to children and governance, within Karnataka, as well as in other parts of India has been initiated with ActionAid.
2. **FrameWorks Institute, Jacksonville:** Inputs were provided to inform their research on how to communicate information on children's issues and child rights in particular. The FrameWorks Institute works to further public understanding of social problems by identifying, translating, and modeling scholarly research using a multi-method, iterative, and evidence-based approach to communications research.
3. **Contributed paper on children and participation:** In 2012, over 200 academics who are active in international childhood and youth research gathered together alongside young people for a unique ICYRNet conference where they debated and discussed participatory approaches. 'Participation, Citizenship and Intergenerational Relations in Children and Young People's Lives' continues the dialogue between young people and adults that was started then. This edited collection draws together work from six countries about participatory research and intergenerational relations. Adopting participatory techniques, the editors worked with children and young people to co-author three chapters that each reflect young people's interpretations of three chapters written by adults. This provides a unique insight into how children and young people view research which is about them as well as highlighting their perspectives on research which resonates with their own life experiences.
4. **South India Consultation on Enabling Safe and Healthy Environment for Children Living in Urban Poverty:** CWC provided inputs along with giving the keynote address at the programme. 60 senior representatives of different South Indian states took part in the programme that was hosted by the Hamara Bachpan Andolan, a national campaign working on children's rights in urban areas, supported by the Bernard Van Leer Foundation.
5. **National Resource Group on Education, Save the Children:** CWC provided inputs with a special focus on CWC's Appropriate Education Programme (AEP). 10 members of the resource group took part in the programme.

6. **Gender Review, Childhope:** CWC has provided inputs into discussions related to Gender Review of Child Hope. Child Hope works in 40 countries of the world and is one of the funding partners of CWC.
7. **KCRO Karnataka State Budget Watch:** Inputs we provided from the point of view of children and their rights. About 30 participants from key NGO groups of Karnataka took part in the programme.
8. **International Child Labour Advisory Committee on Child Labour, set up by Save the Children Canada:** CWC is an advisory member and part of this committee. It has provided inputs into the documents and process facilitated by Save Canada in the area of child labour since its formation and has supported its work to uphold the best interests of the child in the policy and programmatic responses to working children world wide.

Enabling Adults

Introduction

Working with adults is integral to CWC's work with children as children are embedded in a society where the situation of and decisions taken by adults, often plays an important part in determining the trajectories of their lives. Our approach to child labour, which has organically evolved through the years, has in very many ways begun to address the question of what role adults play in the realisation of child rights. Decentralisation of governance mechanisms became an important aspect of our work when we increasingly realised that the unique needs of children in difficult circumstances could not be resolved by a central government which was distanced and aloof. Yet local governments could only respond effectively if devolution of powers took place. Hence, was born the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana (GPHA; The Movement for the Self Determination of Rural Local Governments). Similarly, our work with organising adult migrant workers began once we recognised that the marginalisation of the child was of course in many ways the inherited marginalisation of their families and communities.

This year we continued with our work of supporting adults alongside children through various means. The GPHA, found cause for alarm in lieu of a regressive proposed amendment to the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act. Protests by the group ensured that this Bill was not passed and the underlying issues were acknowledged. The GPHA also undertook a State wide clean elections campaign during the State Elections 2013. We continued to work extensively with migrant populations through our urban and rural outreach programmes.

1. Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana (GPHA)

The Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana is a movement of representatives of the Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabhas of Karnataka, devoted to securing and safeguarding the principles of democratic decentralisation and devolution of power enshrined in the Constitution and to strengthen these institutions, especially at the grassroots level by empowering people's representatives to become effective instruments of development and social justice.

The Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana is a platform for members of Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas to come together to improve democratic decentralised governance at the village level; increase accountability of elected representatives to their constituencies; implement mechanisms for improved transparency; and free these structures of corruption and vested interests. The Secretariat of the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana is housed in The Concerned for Working Children.

Following were some of the important campaigns undertaken by the GPHA this year.

- a) **'Me & My VOTE are NOT for Sale' Campaign:** In the year 2013, CWC's honourable

voter campaign – 'Me and My VOTE are NOT for Sale' was scaled up at the state level with over 21 organisations taking part in the process. This clean elections campaign covered 46 taluks of 20 districts in Karnataka during State Election 2013. The campaign directly reached out to 5914 people who then shared it with their families and friends. 24 organisations joined hands with us in this campaign. Many women federations also took part in this campaign. In some areas, awareness campaigns were led by members of the andolana alongwith local volunteers. Besides educating and empowering voters, creating awareness about the rights of citizen and understanding the responsibility of the elected candidates was also a part of this campaign. The campaign was not linked to any political party or faction and was enthusiastically welcomed in the region. As a result, we have planned and extended this campaign all over the state. A very famous talk show host and actor Aamir Khan, has already shot this campaign in one of the GPs in Kundapur for his popular programme 'Satyameva Jayate'. It will be telecast on National TV Networks in 2014.

- b) **Struggle against regressive amendment:** CWC's Andolana protested against the Karnataka Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (LA Bill No. 03 of 2013) which sought to conduct an enquiry and initiate action against the President of the ward where they fail to convene the meeting of the gram sabha or the ward sabha. This is punitive action that does not take into consideration the constraints of the gram panchayat and is not balanced by any action to empower them. While endorsing the principal concern that prompted this Bill and the fact that meetings of gram sabhas and ward sabhas are imperative to the realisation of grassroots democracy and the direct participation of citizens in determining the path of development and ensuring that it is inclusive, the Andolana pointed out that implicit in the principle of a grassroots administration with(out) political authority require both a group of enlightened citizens with functioning structures (Meetings of the ward and gram sabhas) for their participation and an empowered grassroots local government (gram panchayats) enabled to meet the needs of its people and carry out the plans they design. One without the other would only render the principle ineffective in practice and reduce the gram sabhas to merely formulating list of beneficiaries for the state government and its departments to consider.

This we have clearly seen leads to frustration and disillusionment in the very concept of devolution and unfairly discredits the elected representatives of local governments. Andolana argued that the proposed amendment appeared to view the gram panchayat as a mere delivery agent for State and Central government schemes instead of as local self-governments vested with political and financial authority; disregarded the implicit and inherent link between a strong fully empowered local government and citizen's democratic participation for grassroots democracy to work; ignored the 'real' reasons for the reluctance to call meetings of the ward and gram sabhas; assumed the negligence of elected members; and violated the principles of equality and natural justice as enshrined in the Constitution of India. To discuss the above, Andolana held meetings with the Minister of Panchayat Raj (PR), Principle Secretary PR, Secretary PR. Similar meetings were also held with the Chairperson and the members of the Legislative Council

expressing strong opposition to the proposed amendment.

Simultaneously Andolana facilitated a State Wide Campaign against the proposed amendment. As part of the programme they organised an event that saw the participation of over 200 representatives of gram sabhas and gram panchayats, over 70 per cent of them women, to protest at a meeting held at the Legislative House. 3 members of the Legislative Council and several former ministers and Members of the Legislative Assembly took part in it and extended their support to the campaign. 220 members of the PR Andolana had a meeting with the State Minister of Panchayati Raj to present their case against the proposed Amendment, which had got the approval from the Legislative Assembly and was scheduled for a discussion at the Legislative Council. In the light of the points raised and due to this public opposition, the Minister withheld the tabling of the proposed amendment in the Legislative Council and has placed it for review before a Joint Legislative Committee.

- c) **Inputs to National Committee on PRI:** On the Invitation of the National Expert Committee on Panchayati Raj, deposited before the Committee to provide inputs to their 'Towards Holistic Panchayati Raj - Twentieth Anniversary Report'. This submission was made on behalf of the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana [Karnataka], a state wide network of elected representatives of gram panchayats, members of gram sabhas and individuals committed to decentralisation and devolution and the promotion of local self governments. This submission includes a critical review of the Panchayati Raj in India as well as provides detailed specific recommendations to strengthen the system to fulfill its mandate.
- d) **Provision for Special Gram Sabhas utilized:** CWC was able to facilitate the panchayats to call for these 'special gram sabhas' for the first time in their history, in the case of the death of the child in the quarry in Alur and also in relation to the crises due to flooding in 2012 during which 12 children lost their lives. It has now been established, through CWC's work, that special GS can be called during emergencies or if a particular issue needs to be discussed, or if a special constituency needs to be consulted – for example, a special gram sabha only of women or senior citizens. Now many other panchayats have begun to exercise this right to respond urgently to the needs of its constituency.

2. Capacity building of adults

- a) **Inputs to Nari Adalat:** CWC has provided inputs to 380 members of Nari Adalat which is composed of representatives of women's federations. Nari Adalats are community based justice providing structures facilitated by Mahila Samakhya in 15 districts of Karnataka. The CWC has provided inputs on the role of MSK to ensure that their platform also assists children to access justice, protection and care.
- b) **Training Mahila Samakhya staff:** CWC conducted a capacity building programme for the new staff members of Mahila Samakhya to orient them to the key issues related to

political decentralisation, with emphasis on participation of women and children in governance. Mahila Samakhya is planning to take up decentralisation and children's rights as one of the major focus issues in 2014.

3. Organising migrant communities

- a) **Accessing identity cards:** During 2013, 100 migrant families in Udupi submitted applications for receiving ration cards to the Food and Civil Supplies Department, and 30 applicants actually received the ration cards. 150 migrant workers applied for voter IDs of whom 40 applicants received their voter IDs in Udupi. 60 migrant workers applied for and have received labour cards in Udupi.
- b) **Participating and demanding rights:** During 2013, 30 adult members (20 women; 10 men) from Pragathi Nagar migrant union participated in a Jana Samparka (Conversation with the citizens) meeting held by the government at Alevoor for the first time. The meeting was attended by Mr. Vinay Soreke, the district minister; members of the zilla and taluk panchayat; president of the zilla and taluk panchayat; members of the panchayats. Several issues were put forth regarding basic amenities and facilities. In particular, the group highlighted the problems faced by the children to travel from their homes to their schools and back. The children who were enrolled in classes 1-4 had to travel more than 2 kms by foot each way and transport facility was requested for them. This was instituted by the local government within four days. The group also highlighted issues of drinking water (they were requested to access water from a nearby college but were also assured that facilities would be provided shortly); bathroom facilities (this request was added to the panchayat plan). Separate counters for the various submissions were provided at the meeting, the group submitted its demands there and separately to the minister too.

Financial Statement

**THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2013**

LIABILITIES	Amount (Rs.)	ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
CAPITAL FUND	50000.00	FIXED ASSETS	
		As per schedule V	27188287.18
GENERAL FUND		INVESTMENTS	
As per schedule I	26648234.51	As per schedule VI	555303.20
LOANS & DEPOSITS:		LOANS & ADVANCES	
As per schedule II	1176294.70	As per schedule VII	675346.76
SUNDRY CREDITORS		DEPOSITS	
As per schedule III	531476.00	As per schedule VIII	146279.00
OTHER LIABILITIES		OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	
As per schedule IV	1350990.00	As per schedule IX	18500.00
		CASH & BANK BALANCES	
		As per schedule X	1173279.07
	29756995.21		29756995.21

As per our Report of even date

For The Concerned for Working Children

For The Concerned for Working Children

For Panth & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 02564S


(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)

Partner
Membership No:18241



PRESIDENT

TREASURER

Place: Bangalore
Date: 20th March 2014

PANTH & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AUDIT REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of **THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN** as at 31st December, 2013 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2013 which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the above named Institution so far as appears from our examination of the books.

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to the explanation given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view:-

(i) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named Institution as at 31.12.2013.

and

(ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Income over Expenditure for the year 01.01.2013 to 31.12.2013.

Place : Bangalore
Date : 21.03.2014

For PANTH & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002564S


(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)
PARTNER
Membership No:18241



THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2013					
RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	Rs.
To OPENING BALANCE:					
<u>BANK BALANCES:</u>			By Payments [As per Annexure - B]		30,448,888.85
Bank of India SB A/c No. 840910100004524	1,961,755.76				
Indian Overseas Bank SB A/c No.8361	40,080.20		<u>By CLOSING BALANCE:</u>		
Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.0411/201/31029	93,996.78		<u>BANK BALANCES:</u>		
Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.133101010003665	41,412.00		Bank of India SB A/c No. 840910100004524	600,902.24	
Karnataka Bank SB A/c No.1402500101229501	11,430.15		Indian Overseas Bank SB A/c No.8361	5,994.20	
State Bank of Mysore SB A/c No. 54043561895	24,162.07		Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.201/31029	244,286.51	
Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.0119/220000/8771.	108,050.07		Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.3665	7,682.00	
Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.104801010013502	66,096.65				
Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.124301011000477	558.00		Karnataka Bank SB A/c No.12295	41,430.15	
ID B I Bank SB A/c 63061	124,560.00	2,472,101.68	SBM SB A/c No. 54043561895	10,462.07	
			Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.119/220/8771.	89,076.40	
<u>CASH ON HAND:</u>			Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.13502	66,510.65	
Bangalore	11,881.00		Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.0477	539.00	
Bellary	963.85		ID B I SB A/c 024104000029829/763061	45,897.00	
Kundapur	8,908.35		S B M Kundapur 64127387045	1,010.00	1,113,790.22
Namma Nalanda	1,035.00	22,788.20			
			<u>CASH ON HAND:</u>		
To Receipts [As per Annexure - A]		29,127,278.04	Bangalore	15,301.00	
			Bellary	1,970.85	
			Kundapur	40,998.00	
			Namma Nalanda	1,219.00	59,488.85
		31,622,167.92			31,622,167.92

As per our Report of even date

For The Concerned for Working Children

For The Concerned for Working Children

For Panth & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 0025645

(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)
Partner
Membership No:18241

Place: Bangalore
Date: 20th March 2014

PRESIDENT

TREASURER

THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.2013

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT(RS)	INCOME	AMOUNT(RS)
<u>Programmewise Expenditure (As per Annexure 5)-</u>		<u>Fundwise Receipts:</u>	
-Ankur	2132011.00	-FORUT	18081138.00
-Bellary Field	627797.00	-FORUT - Building Under Construction	441404.00
-Centre for Applied Research & Documentation (CARD)	1727899.00	- Spare Bank	236250.00
-Central Administration	1341504.89	-Child Hope	4837465.43
-Civil Society Participation	1898489.00	-Nammabhoomi Germany	118854.00
-Kundapur Field	3574306.50	-CORE - As per Annexure - 1	2293591.25
-Namma Nalanda	3781115.00	-Research Education & Development Foundation	269959.00
-Organisational Sustainability	42816.00	-Eva Trondheri Kornumung - Norway	572840.00
-Regional Resource Centre	7978206.50	-Save the Children UK(Oak Foundation)	174070.00
-Samvada	1905839.00	-U.K Doug Speingote	115949.08
-TV Toofan	998734.00	- Ganesh U B	197867.00
		<u>Programmewise Receipts:</u>	
Depreciation (As per Annexure 6)	1135152.00	-CSP	4665.00
Loss on Fixed Assets Written off	44823.03	-Samvada - As per Annexure -2	218736.47
		-Nammaalanda - As per Annexure -3	500975.00
		-CARD	1000.00
		-RRC	125000.00
		-Gramashrama - As per Annexure -4	1405918.00
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	2407119.96	Miscellaneous Credits Written off	130.65
	29595812.88		29595812.88

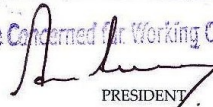
As per our Report of even date

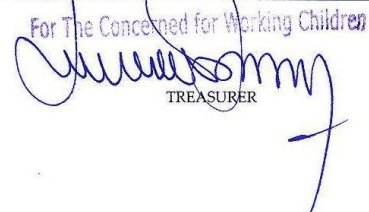
For Panth & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002564S


(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)
Partner
Membership No:18241

Place: Bangalore
Date: 20th March 2014



For The Concerned for Working Children

PRESIDENT

For The Concerned for Working Children

TREASURER

We wish to convey our sincere gratitude to our funding partners FORUT, ChildHope UK, Oak Foundation, IAF & Read and the many generous individual donors (international and national) for their solidarity, commitment, and engagement with our work.

Board Members

Sl. no.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Ajit Kumar Villa 225, Phase I, Palm Meadows, Ramagondanahalli, Airport Whitefield Road, Bangalore-66	President
2	Mr. Veeraraghavan Peninsula Electronics, 2, Kodihalli, Airport Road, Bangalore-8	Vice President
3	Mr. Damodar Acharya Ramachandra Temple, Moodkeri ,Basrur	Secretary
4	Mrs. Nandana Reddy 2724, New Thippasandra Main Road, HAL III Stage, Bangalore – 560 075	Member
5	Mr. Vinay Deshpande Encore, Leo Complex, IV Floor, Residency Road Cross, Near Shankarnag Theatre, Bangalore	Member
6	Dr. Ratna 660, Double Road, Saraswathipuram, Mysore 570009	Member
7	Mr. Lakshapathy 304/2, LB Shastry Nagar, Vimanapura Post, Bangalore – 560 017	Member
8	Mr. MM Ganapathy D. No.190(24), Namma Bhoomi, Hattiangadi Cross, Post & Village Kanyana, Kundapura - 576 230	Member
9	Prof. Vijay Chandru 591, 3 rd Main Road, Sadashivanagar, Bangalore – 560080	Member
10	Mrs. Kavita Ratna 101, Saffire Nest, Jagadishnagar, Bangalore-75	Member
11	Mr.Nagaraj Kolkeri Namma Bhoomi, Hattiangadi Cross, Kanyana, Kundapura	Member
12	Mr. Shivamurthy B. Jahnvi, Kundapura	Treasurer
13	Mr. V.K. Harindran New Thippasandra, Bangalore	Member

Donation Form

In India, out of every **100** children who join school, almost **50** of them drop out by class 7, **25** complete class 10 and **only 6** make it to higher education.

In order to make **Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta** a truly holistic and excellent centre of learning we would appreciate your support for the following schemes

Scheme	Cost in INR	Cost in US \$ (@ 55Rs to 1USD)
One fully equipped classroom	18 Lakhs	32500
1 year scholarship/child	15000	275
1 day's meal for all children	3500	60
Uniforms for each child/year (School, Sports, Yoga/Karate/Dance)	2000	40
Medical Support/child/year	1300	25
General Donation	any amount	

All monetary donations for the various schemes will be entitled to IT exemption under 80G.

Besides this, we are also looking for benefactors who can support us by donating books, toys, sports equipment, tools and other equipment, computers and peripherals, solar devices, etc.



I/We am/are willing to support the following schemes

- One fully equipped classroom
- 1 year scholarship/child
- 1 day's meal for all children
- Uniforms for each child/year
(School, Sports, Yoga/Karate/Dance)
- Medical Support/child/year
- General Donation

I am supporting the scheme by

- Paying cash
- Enclosing cheque, DD,
- Making bank to bank transfer

(Details overleaf)

For more details on how you can help, please contact the director of Namma Nālānda Vidyapeeta at the following address :
harin@concernedforworkingchildren.org

BANK DETAILS: Kindly remit all Foreign contributions to:

Account Name: The Concerned for Working Children.
Bank Name: Bank of India
Branch: Bangalore.
A/c Number: 840910100004524.
Swift Code: BKIDINBBBGL.
IFSC Code: BKID0008409.

Kindly remit all Indian contributions to:

Account Name: The Concerned for Working Children
Bank Name: Vijaya Bank
Branch: Kundapura
A/c Number: 104801010013502
IFSC Code: VUB0001048



I want more details. Please contact me

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Comments: _____





The Concerned for Working Children,
303/2, L B Shastri Nagar,
Vimanapura Post,
Bangalore 560 017,
Karnataka, India.
Tel: 0091-80-25234611
Fax: 0091-80-25235034