

Annual Report 2010

The Concerned for Working Children

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Published By:

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Annual Report 2010-11

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About Us

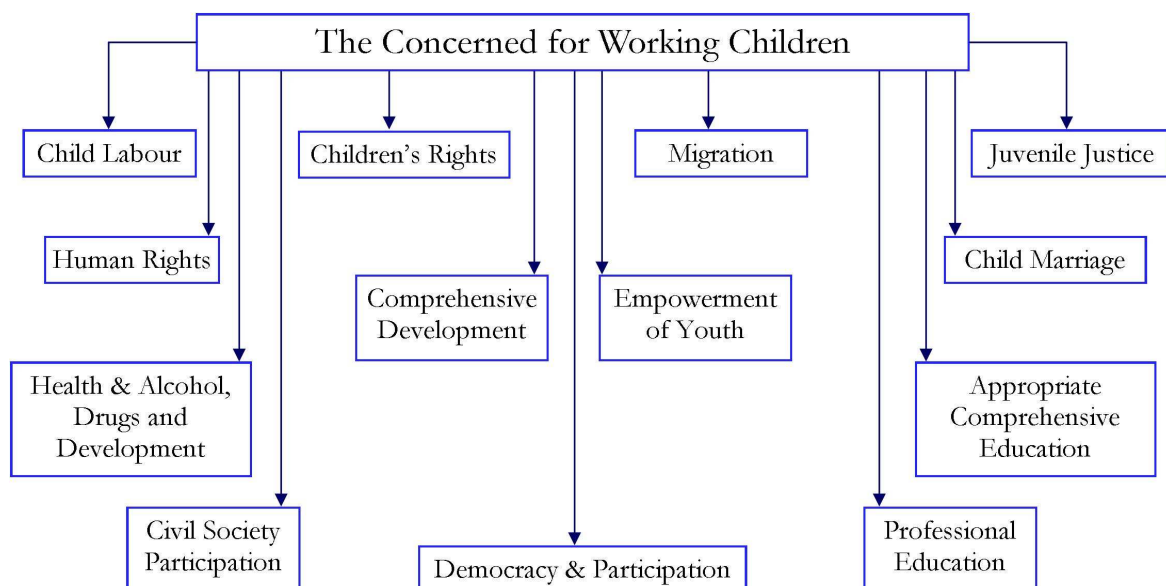
The Concerned for Working Children (CWC) is a secular and democratic development agency committed to the empowerment of children, especially working and other marginalised children and their communities through their participation in decision making and governance on all matters that concern them.

The CWC is proud to celebrate 30 meaningful years as a pioneering organisation in the field of children's rights and civil society participation with an emphasis on children's participation. As a secular democratic, national, private development agency, CWC is the first organisation in India to work exclusively on issues of child labour and children's rights. Over the years it formed very strong partnerships with children's own organisations, local governments, national and international agencies to create, nurture and sustain an environment where children are citizens of today.

Our Vision

'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 coexist in harmony with nature and resources are used in a sustainable and need based manner'.

Issues we are engaged with



Our Campaigns

Grama Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana - People's Movement against attempts to Subvert the Panchayat Raj Elections 2010

Notwithstanding Karnataka's strong record in empowerment of Panchayats, it has a terrible record of postponement of elections to Panchayats repeatedly. It is the only State in the country to have postponed elections to the Panchayats three times after the enactment of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution.

There had been an ominous silence from the State Election Commission regarding the Grama Panchayat (GP) elections that should have taken place no later than 1st week of April 2010, since the tenure of the majority of Panchayats expired in the end of March. Technically, the State Election Commission should have issued notice no later than the 31st of January to provide for the mandatory 60 day notice period. This is as per the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, 234E, 3) *An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed a) before the expiry of its duration specified in the clause 1 b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.*

The State Election Commissioner's intentions at postponement became very evident in the fact that in reply to an RTI filed by a GP member, he refused to reveal the date on which he intended to conduct the elections. As a response to this continuing silence, the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana, the State Campaign for which CWC is the convener began a process demanding that the **election process to Gram Panchayats should be commenced with immediate effect.**



In this connection, letters were sent to the SEC, strongly urging him to not succumb to any moves by the legislators to subvert the process of democratic decentralisation for short-term benefits or vested interests. In separate letters to the Chief Minister, the Ministers and legislators, the Andolana argued that despite a statement by the RDPR Minister to the contrary, the delay indicates yet another move curtail the powers devolved to GP. The lacuna created by the absence of duly elected GPs will hinder the utilisation of funds and the selection of beneficiaries for the innumerable government schemes. The Andolana feared that to ostensibly fill this gap, the Government would constitute "*any Committee or authority of the Government in this behalf*", handing these powers and rights of the Gram Panchayats to Legislators. The Andolana demanded that the Government ensure that elections will be held without further delay by providing all assistance and information required by the Election Commission to conduct this process.

Strengthening the demand to hold elections

Andolana members met with the SEC and with the Secretary to the SEC. The SEC assured us that he was doing everything in his powers to conduct elections to the Gram Panchayats in Karnataka and that planned to hold the elections between mid-March and mid-April.

On the 22nd of March, a directive was issued from the State Panchayat Raj Ministry to all the DCs in Karnataka to appoint Taluk-level officers for the post of Administrators under the Karnataka

Panchayat Raj Act 1993, Section 8 in the Gram Panchayats under their jurisdiction whose term would expire as of 31st March. In response, most of the DCs sent notifications to their respective Gram Panchayats indicating the appointment of the administrators by the 26th of March.

On the 23rd of March, the Andolana met in Kundapur to discuss the current situation in the State and develop a strategy. As a whole, the Andolana condemned the delay in the elections, and resolved to launch a campaign against these centralising tendencies called the 'My vote is not for sale' campaign. The Andolana decided to support candidates who adhered to principles of clean elections. The Andolana also decided to strengthen the fundamental pillars of democracy, the Gram Sabha and support candidates who are strong in their adherence to principles of clean elections.

The Andolana immediately condemned and countered this unconstitutional State order. There was a lot of support from other movements and organisations for the demand to remove the administrators and announce the elections. The Jana Arogya Andolana Karnataka, Action Aid, the Karnataka Grameena Mahila Maha Okkuta (KGMMO).

A press conference was held in Bangalore on 31st March where the Andolana **put the State Election Commission and the State Government on notice and launched an indefinite State Wide agitation demanding the immediate announcement of Grama Panchayat Elections.** Members resolved to not rest until duly constitutionally elected Governments are in place in all 5,628 Gram Panchayats of Karnataka.

The movement spreads

In Udupi, a strong gathering over 100 Andolana members articulated their demand to dismiss the unconstitutionally appointed administrators to the Gram Panchayats and hold elections to the Gram Panchayat bodies immediately. A memorandum to this effect was submitted to the DC. A similar public demand was made in Shimoga, and a memorandum submitted to the DC's office. In addition, the Andolana sent notices to the DCs of all the remaining districts submitting that they have violated the constitution of India by issuing orders appointing Administrators to the Gram Panchayat.



A detailed petition was submitted requesting the Governor of Karnataka's intervention to resolve the Constitutional crisis in the State due to the failure of the State Election Commission to hold Gram Panchayat Elections before the close of their mandated term.

The pressure built across the state finally resulted in the announcement of the Panchayat elections for the Grama Panchayats that have completed their term and the removal of administrators. While welcoming this announcement, the Andolana members recognised that by this delay, the SEC has violated the Constitution as well as the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993. Campaign has filed a case in the High Court of Karnataka for the impeachment of the Election Commissioner of Karnataka for violating the Constitution of India and the case is in progress.

The 'Honourable Voter' campaign

Immediately after the announcement of the elections, party politics began unfolding and the ruling party began preparing to drill deep down into the grassroots. As a response, the Andolana revised its campaign strategies and focused on the upcoming elections. The Andolana launched a strong 'Honourable Voter' campaign declaring that 'My Vote is Not for Sale' in Belur Panchayat, Kodagu District on 17th April.

The campaign highlighted the critical role for selecting the right candidates for good governance at local level and to counter the antidemocratic forces. Besides educating and empowering voters, this campaign also identified 'Consensus Candidates' (selected by voters) who stood for good governance, fulfilled a criteria set by the Andolana and adhered to the

Andolana Campaign manifesto. As voters, the Andolana asked everyone to pledge, 'WE ARE HONEST AND OUR VOTE IS NOT FOR SALE'. The Andolana further invited all citizens committed to democracy to publicise this campaign widely and to display 'OUR VOTE IS NOT FOR SALE' posters in public.

As the campaign was carried out by Andolana members throughout the State, the local press took it up in the big way. Coverage was impressive in Danvanagere, Udupi, Dharwad-Hubli, Madikeri, Hassan, Shimoga etc. On May 7th, the Andolana called for Convention in Bangalore city to celebrate the 40 day process of the 'HONOURABLE VOTER' campaign undertaken by the Grama Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana in **20 Districts of Karnataka**. The campaigners received a very exhilarating response as we have found, contrary to the general belief, that 90 per cent of voters were waiting for an alternative and opted for the 'My vote is not for sale' stand.



Sankar Patel



The unprecedented response to the cause of the Panchayat Raj Andolan has enabled CWC to have a strong State Wide presence with access to over 21 districts of the State. This also opens up tremendous opportunities that we need to build on. Our work resulted in the creation of a very strong and wide base group for our work related to democratic decentralisation. The campaign is now nationally recognised as unique in the history of democratic decentralisation. This is a very important

base for CWC to not only strengthen civil society participation and local governance – but also to take forward the Makkala Grama Sabha and Makkala Panchayat Concept to the entire State.

The Hindu 1-4-10 P 1

Delayed elections may cost gram panchayats dear

Finance Commission's grants to State may come down by at least Rs. 40 crore

B.S. Satish Kumar

BANGALORE: The dates for elections to gram panchayats in the State are yet to be announced by the State Election Commission though the term of almost 80 per cent of them has ended.

According to the former Joint Secretary to the Union Government, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, T.R. Raghunandan, the delay is bound to cost the panchayats dearly as it will reduce the allocation of Finance Commission's grants to the State by a minimum of Rs. 40 crore. The cut will be more if the elections are delayed further.

'Cut bound to happen'

Mr. Raghunandan, known

• **Central agencies will stop allocation of funds if there are no elected bodies**

• **Unavailability of funds is likely to affect the implementation of MGREGA schemes**

for his proactive role in the panchayati raj system, told *The Hindu* that such a cut in funds was bound to happen as several Central agencies would not recognise the administrators appointed to the gram panchayats by the Government on the expiry of the term of these bodies. These agencies would stop the allocation of funds when there were no elected bodies.

Two months required

Even if the State Election Commission announces elec-

tions to the panchayats now, it would require nearly two months to complete all the processes, such as election of members, holding the first meeting of the panchayat and election of the panchayat president.

'Grants will lapse'

The Finance Commission's grants would lapse for these two months leading to a cut of about Rs. 40 crore from the total of Rs. 250 crore that is allocated over a year to the panchayats in the State.

These "untied" funds are important for gram panchayats as they can be utilised for core works such as providing water supply, sanitation, drains and roads.

The reduction in the Finance Commission's funds is irrevocable as the amount cannot be recovered even after the next set of elected bodies are in place, he said and blamed the Election Commission for the panchayats missing out on the funds.

BRGF

Similarly suspend the Backward Fund, which Chitradurga, Bidar, and other districts, as representative. However, funds due after the el-

MGREG

Nevertheless, likely to affect the implementation of the MGREGA component scheme as the BRGF

'Impeach State Election Commissioner'

Special Correspondent

BANGALORE: Accusing State Election Commissioner C.R. Chikkamath of failing to perform his constitutionally mandated duty to hold elections to the gram panchayats without delay, the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana a

conference here, members of the andolana declared that they would launch an indefinite agitation till elections to all the 5,628 gram panchayats were announced.

They would also file a writ petition in court besides taking up the matter with Governor H.R. Bhardwai.

T.R. Raghunandan refuted the notion that there was a six-month "grace period" for holding these elections.

The forum demanded that the State Government withdraw its notification on appointment of administrators.

Some of these administrators who were

Hold elections to local bodies: Siddaramaiah

Special Correspondent

MYSORE: Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly Siddaramaiah has threatened to launch an agitation if administrators were appointed to local bodies whose terms have ended.

Mr. Siddaramaiah told presspersons here on Sunday that appointing administrators to local bodies amounts to violation of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 and the Congress party will protest against it.

Mr. Siddaramaiah said according to the constitutional guidelines, poll should be

• **'Don't appoint administrators to gram panchayats'**

• **He wants the State Government to announce election dates immediately**

conducted immediately after the expiry of the term of the local bodies but the Government was violating the law and urged the Election Commission to take note of the violations which were "anti-democratic". He said the BJP feared elections and hence was misusing the law to safeguard its interests.

Mr. Siddaramaiah de-

mandated that the dates for the elections to local bodies be announced immediately and pointed out that there were 6,500 gram panchayats in the State and development works would suffer if the elections were not held. He said only an elected body can receive Union Government funds and this lapses in the absence of an elected body.

THE HINDU 29.3.10 Page 7

Delay in GP poll schedule miffs citizens

BANGALORE: Citizen rights organisations have expressed their unhappiness over the delay by the State Election Commission in announcing election dates to the Gram Panchayat.

In a release, the Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana has said that the State Election Commission should have issued notice no later than January 31 to provide for the mandatory 60 day notice period as the elections should take place no later than the first

The tenure of the Gram Panchayats in Karnataka ends in about seven weeks.

The organisation says that the government in a bid to delay elections, is likely to file a petition for the delimitation of panchayats, a move that will affect the election process for some time to come.

"In the absence of elected Gram Panchayat, there will be a lacuna for the selection of beneficiaries for the innumerable government schemes and to fill this gap the Government will constitute any Committee

or authority of the Government in this behalf, handing these powers and rights of the Gram Panchayats to Legislators - a plan that has been afoot ever since these powers were devolved," said Kavita Ratna of Concerned for Working Children.

The organisations fear that postponing the elections would amount to subversion of the Panchayat Raj in the state and a fall back to the attempts to bring back devolved powers to the local MLAs and MLCs.

DH News Service

GP polls may be delayed, administrators appointed

Their tenure can be extended up to six months

Nandini Chandrashekar

BANGALORE: If the government's reluctance to conduct elections to the Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) is any indication, then the gram panchayats (GP) in the State will have a long wait to poll.

For, the Deputy Commissioners of all districts have started issuing orders for the appointment of administrators to the

bought itself to ber to conduct

Members of chayat Hakkottaya say that the o clauses in Sect nataka Pancha cannot be used ly all over the t the appointme

tor only in ex cumstances fo: Janardhan,

Times of India 1-4-10 P-06

Andolana wants announcement of GP polls, to launch agitation

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bangalore: The Gram Panchayat Hakkottaya Andolana on Wednesday threatened to launch an indefinite statewide agitation demanding immediate announcement of gram panchayat elections.

"On March 26, the state government of Karnataka staged a coup d'etat and effectively took control of the 5,628 local governments in the state

through the appointment of administrators in a devious machiavellian move to undermine democracy and our Constitution," said Nandana Reddy, convener of the Andolana.

Andolana members alleged the State Election Commission failed its constitutionally mandated functions by not announcing the dates for the gram panchayat elections though there was sufficient time and all the necessary

ground work such as seeking compliance of DCs and process of seat reservation had been completed across the state. Unlike in the BBMP elections, the entire responsibility of announcing the date for the elections rests with the SEC.

The Andolana members demanded that the state government immediately withdraw the order of appointment of administrators.

toibr.reporter@timesgroup.com

Marginalised Migrants - Making them counted as citizens

CWC works with 32 migrant communities in Bangalore city and Udupi district, focusing on empowering the migrants to realise their civil and socio-political rights. The migrant laborers are organised under Karnataka Valase Karmikara Sangha. The children of these communities have been mobilised and have formed local chapters of Bhima Sangha (working children's union) in their communities.

200 families now have access to 'Ration cards' that enables them to access good grains and fuel at subsidised rates. The 'Ration cards' are also required to apply for 'Voter's cards' that enables them to exercise their franchise as adult citizens. 1135 members have also applied for these cards and the follow up process is on. *During the year, the government had withdrawn Ration Cards/ Voter cards they had issued to 100 families without giving any reasons. The members of the union had protested against this tyranny and through advocacy and public action, regained their rightful cards.*

60 families living on the streets of Bangalore urban district were served eviction notices. Migrants Sangha could mobilise them and approach the right authorities and corporator and the eviction process was stopped. There are 560 sangha members in Bangalore.

The migrant workers' union has successfully accessed housing sites for 120 households, benefiting about 1000 members, through their collective bargaining with the District Administration in Udupi District. In addition, water facilities and toilet facilities have also been put in place by the Government. The migrants have built up temporary homes on their site at present. The organised members and others of the migrant community have succeeded in impacting on their local governance in a limited way. They have been able to exercise their agency and articulate opinion on matters of their living conditions and resist efforts by the government to evict them.

An extensive survey on Urban Homeless in Bangalore city was carried out by CWC along with other 29 organisation. As a result of the survey it was assured by the Government to include them also in the Census and thus enabling them to access their other entitlements.

CWC concentrated in 8 wards of the Bangalore City, focussing on laying a foundation for field work as well as for information generation for policy related advocacy. Now these new 8 wards have been included within the scope of CWC urban field programme.

Inputs to the Third Financial Commission of the State :

700 members of the migrant union took part in a direct interaction with the Chair person of the Third Financial Commission of the State and representatives of the District Administration. 14 of the migrant workers shared the main platform with the Commission and the administration and made a detailed presentation about their issues. Representatives of children presented their issues. The Commission have a very sincere hearing to all the issues and has come forward to highlight these issues in its formal submission to the State. The district administration has come forward to have more intense discussion regarding the district specific matters for follow up. The media too gave wide coverage to this interaction which has enhanced the recognition of the union among general public as well as decision makers at the District Level. In this and other processes of the Union, there is an increased participation of women during the year 2010 and they are being heard more often in both the internal and external discussions of the Migrant worker's union.

Beedhi Vyaaparigala Hakkotaya Andolana (The Street vender's Campaign)

Protest against the eviction of Street vendors : This campaign had begun to effectively mobilise street vendors in Bangalore City and to get the public to take note of them as citizens of the city. Evicted vendors from Shivajinagar, Gandhinagar, Jayanagar ; shopkeepers from Ulsoor whose shops had been illegally demolished , individuals and progressive organizations joined hands to launch a city wide campaign - Beedhi Vyaaprigala Hakkotaya Andolana. They came together at the BBMP (office of Bangalore Mayor , commissioner and councilors) premises to protest the illegal evictions of street vendors and the illegal demolitions of shops.



They opposed strongly against the moves of the local government in Bangalore to evacuate the street vendors in Bangalore thus denying their right to livelihood. The programme also advocated for implementing the National Policy for Street Vendors in the State Of Karnataka. The evicted vendors and their families were struggling to survive - being left with absolutely no alternate source of income. These actions of the government were not just illegal and unconstitutional but were also contrary to the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 issued by the Government of India, which had notified to provide for the protection of livelihood of urban street vendors. In August 2009, the Honourable Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh had also personally written to the Chief Ministers of all the states including Karnataka to enact a law based on this policy and protect the livelihood interests of street vendors. Since then, the Government of Karnataka had sat on this proposal without bothering to respond.

Makkala Mithra (Children's Friend) programme

A programme has launched as a protection mechanism for the marginalised children who fall in the hands of government as victims of 'raid and rescue' operations. In the name of care and protection, the rights of most children are violated. Working children and street children are forcefully taken away from the streets by the labour officials and are placed in government Homes set up for children under

The Street vender's campaign has been leading a city-wide campaign that demand that the evicted vendors should be allowed to return to their original place of vending with immediate effect and provided with a space of 1mtr x 1mtr on the extreme side of the pavement to carry out their business; the City Government must reframe its Street Hawking scheme in accordance with the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court judgments and the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009; The City Government must undertake not to carry out any evictions without following the due process of law. Atrocities against vendors should be stopped immediately. In the name of beautification, BBMP must not evict any vendors anywhere in Bangalore.

the 'Juvenile Justice' system. These institutions are extremely inadequate to meet the needs of children. They primarily isolate the children and treat them as criminals rather than as victims of a failed society.



CWC's Makkala Mithra (Children's Friend) programme carried out an extensive campaign opposing such moves by the Government labour Department in the city of Bangalore. The programme covered 63 public areas like the railway station, bus terminals, Markets etc. Through the campaign, the programme reached 13,500 marginalised children in Bangalore. The campaign used various tools like mobile announcement van, audio recorded messages in multiple languages, posters and ready reckonor cards (which carried the helpline phone number to call). A girl child was rehabilitated through this mechanism and 4 other boys who were working were able to return home, supported by the information given by the labour officer during the raid. The process is working well and continues to address the issue of holding the rights of the children in need of care and protection.

Children's have exercised their protagonism, towards ameliorating their problems. They have submitted memorandums to candidates and political parties during the parliamentary and state legislative assembly elections, ministers, bureaucrats and heads of local governments.

Sadbavana - Countering Communal Disharmony

Sadbavana, a programme launched to counter the communal disharmony is actively engaged in proactively promoting the harmony of the Udupi district. In this programme, 1170 people of 37 Panchayats have been directly involved. 128 of them are in the Coordination Committee at the Village Government levels. 73 members are active at the level of the Taluk (Block) Panchayat level. They are in alliance with a sister-programme that involves 700 members. In addition, 9500 members have been reached indirectly through awareness campaigns.

While the disturbing trend of increased communal violence and communal intolerance has been a risk to the harmony within the community and did begin to vitiate some neighbourhoods, our new programme **Sadbavana** has been a source of resistance. Its formation has vastly expanded the scope of the programme and enabled a wide support for the work related to good governance and children and citizenship.

ADD (Alcohol Drug and Development)

CWC has always integrated issues related to alcohol, drugs and other substance abuses as a part of its larger strategy of engagement with children and the communities. Last year, in three of the Panchayats children had carried out a study regarding alcohol abuse in their communities. During 2010, they made use of their study outcome to advocate for closure of illegal alcohol shops and also to spread awareness widely about the ill effects of it among children and youth. The Adult Grama Sabhas (Meetings with the Local Government's representatives), interactions with the media and children's meetings were some of the venues for their advocacy. They have also found different ways to disseminate their findings and their recommendations, including through plays. These have had a significant impact on how the community and decision makers view people in addictive behaviour.

CWC has published a manual 'Rights Based Research with children' that has been developed on the basis of research and advocacy conducted by children in Keradi Panchayat. Children, with the support of adult facilitators, took all the necessary steps to influence the policy of their local government (Grama Panchayat/ Grama sabha) and the social life of the village: they defined the problem they faced, found the best way to collect the appropriate information, collected, compiled and analysed the data and implemented an effective advocacy strategy to inform and influence the alcohol policy of their local government. This manual is being shared extensively – to highlight the citizenship of children and their abilities to advocate on their own behalf, armed with the right kind of information. Several organisations working with ADD too have responded very positively to this manual.

CWC is actively involved in the ADD international network to develop the policy document on ADD (work in progress). It also shared examples from its work at the IOGT international conference and contributed to highlighting that Children's rights frame should be taken into serious consideration in all engagements with ADD – so that no intervention or policy undermines the entitlements children have, including right to Self Determination.



“People who drink are people from our Panchayat or from our village. They can be our neighbours, friends our own family members, brothers, etc.. So while branding them as alcoholics we have to keep in mind that they can be people who can be our relatives or friend too.” Child Researcher

District level Campaign against the building of the Express National Highway

In Undup district, as a lead member, we facilitated , a District level Campaign against the building of the Express National Highway that blatantly violates environmental, social and political norms. As a result we have been successful in compelling the National Highway Authority of India (an autonomous body set up by Government of India) to consult the Local Municipality. The Authority is presently reconsidering the demand for a fly-over in Kundapur town which the Local government and community members are demanding for. Through various mediums such as visual media, handbills, and awareness campaigns, we have informed and gathered the local citizen for the district level campaign.

Children's Organisations

Children's organisations 56 Panchayats have elected 2/3 adults in every Panchayat as 'Makkala Mitras' (Children's friends) to assist children in crises situation and also to provide support to children to present their issues and opinions at relevant forums. CWC has conducted sensitisation workshops for 52 Makkala Mitras from 48 Panchayats during 2010 in order to equip them to perform their roles effectively and to also network among themselves. 45000 children directly benefit from the support of the Makkala Mitras.

Makkala Panchayats and Makkala Grama Sabha

CWC initiated the Makkala Panchayats (Children's Local Governments) through which children are actively involved in local governance. Now CWC works with elected members of the local governments in 21 Districts to further build on its field programmes.

In all the 56 Grama Panchayats (local governments) in Kundapur Taluk and 9 Panchayats in Bellary, children's Panchayats and/or other mechanisms for direct elected representation of children are functioning effectively. In 2010, 17 local governments have, through their own initiatives carried out the 'Children's Grama Sabhas' (Official interactions between the local governments and its young citizens). 7200 children from marginalised communities have represented 17,000 children in this process and have effectively presented their concerns and issues to the local government. This has already resulted in several problems being addressed in a child rights friendly manner and these have been well documented.

Bhima Sangha—Union of working children

CWC facilitated the formation of Bhima Sangha, the first ever working children's organisation in Asia in 1990. Bhima Sangha is one of CWC's key partners. Bhima Sangha was created to provide a platform for working children to engage in a dialogue with each other as well as society, and most importantly to assert a collective and visible identity. The Sangha has been central to CWC's strategy of reaching out to working children, talking to them, enabling them to articulate their fears, concerns and dreams. It has provided them with a congenial space to talk to each other about the circumstances that have forced them to become child workers, why they left school, and their aspirations for the future

Children's right to protection and participation has been facilitated through setting up rights-based children's organisation. There are 12 Bhima Sangha chapters with over 370 active members. These and other children discuss various issues of their rights and equip themselves with information on issues such as child marriage, violence, sexual abuse, communalism, democracy, decentralisation, begging, child labour, juvenile justice etc.



These have enabled children to strengthen their mechanisms to protect themselves.. On behalf of the Bhima Sangha members from members from four areas have met the candidates for the assemble election and submitted their manifesto.

In Bellary district, Bhima Sangha members from 33 villages have come together to celebrate **Child Labour Day** on April 30 , 2010.

They have invited the police and political leaders to the event and celebrated the day with them. It helped children in directly contacting the leaders whenever there are issues to be dealt with. In Bangalore 138 Bhima Sangha members have come together to celebrate the **Child Rights Week** in November this year.

Members of Bhima Sanga in L.B. Shastri Nagar, negotiated with the Local Councillor to install street lights in their areas and it was sanctioned and implemented within one month. The Government Engineers consulted children regarding the most suitable place to install the electric lamp based on their needs and went by the children's choice.

School Children's Organisation -A promise to empowered participation

School children's organizations were formed for facilitate the participation of most marginalised children who are either attending government schools or extensions schools. This year 92 school children's organisations have participated actively in the programmes that are directly concerned to their lives in the 56 panchayats of Kundapur. Representatives of 85 sanghas have met the candidates for the assembly and panchayat elections and submitted their manifesto.



Members of School children's organizations have participated in Adult's Grama Sabhas and raised several issues regarding lack of basic facilities like water, toilets, schoolrooms, alcoholism and the formation of Makkala Panchayats in their areas with facts and figures. They have also had regular interactions with the electoral candidates for higher levels of governance. These interventions have resulted in significant recognition for their organisations in the community and in the local government.

Regional Resource Centre

Namma Bhoomi - Important strides ahead

CWC Regional Resource Centre, Namma Bhoomi (Our Land) is located in the Udupi district at the foothills of the Western Ghats on the bank of the river Varahi. The 6.25-acre campus was designed to give working children a chance to continue their education and also relieve the immediate burden of survival. The campus has residential accommodation, educational and training facilities for over 100 youth (girls and boys).

The aim of the RRC is to be a community resource that...

- Develops self-reliance
- Qualities of leadership
- Enables access to appropriate technology
- Provides mechanisms for soc-cultural, political and economic change

The vocational courses conducted in Namma Bhoomi have received recognition for their content and the calibre of the graduates. The graduates are widely accepted for their apprenticeship programmes. This has generated increased interest in the local communities and a large number of youngsters now apply for the courses. Namma Bhoomi has received a wide recognition for the principles it promotes through practice. Its culture, ambience and vocational courses have caught the imagination of the general public.

The curriculum of the formal education system, inputs related to professional training, management, development and empowerment related issues collectively formed the syllabus. CWC's Appropriate Education Programme covers not only the formal syllabus, but the development syllabus, the empowerment syllabus, and the professional (vocational) syllabus. Since its inception, 100 children from marginalised communities and former working children have graduated each year with professional education. Here children are exposed to both theory and practical, traditional as well as modern practices.

Through our field programmes we have identified 62 marginalised children who wished to pursue academics. We have placed them in appropriate residential services linked to educational institutions to continue their education with due support from Namma Bhoomi. This has been a very important intervention in their lives and to impact on the school drop out rate as well as migration rates.

CWC's Regional Resource was recognised as one of the 10 programmes by the National Council of Rural Institutes and our case study was presented at its National Convention, 2010.

The Public School of Trondheim, Norway has established a partnership with Namma Bhoomi that includes student exchange programme, teacher supporting programme and communication between children of the two countries.

CWC's programme works closely with a range of institutions and organisations including the RUDSETHI, (the Manipal Institute of Communication) and the T.A Pai Institute of Management that input into the management curriculum of our professional education; the Gurukul (Art) School and the Local Artisans Groups that collaborate with Namma Bhoomi to provide creative and cultural inputs, the Manipal Institute of Communication, that provides media support; the Rotary and Lions Clubs that provide medical assistance and other support to name a few.



CWC's Regional Resource Center, Namma Bhoomi qualified for the recognition of the National Institute of Open School in 2010 for our vocational education programme. This is a Board set up by the National government to facilitate quality education for children who are unable to take part in the regular formal education programme. This affiliation will enable children at Namma Bhoomi to take qualifying exams organised by the National Board (for which Namma Bhoomi will be an examination centre, henceforth) and receive a nationally recognised certification.

38 young people who completed their professional education in carpentry, garments, computers and electrical repairs have further enhanced their training with a Management certificate course in self-employment. One of them with a special aptitude for design has been facilitate to gain higher training in manufacture of stone and wooden artefacts. (Girls empowerment)

The children who are enrolled in the State Education programme are provided adequate support to complete their education programme, and we now have a 100 per cent success in this area. 20 girls



who graduated during the year have been able to contribute to the economic stability of their families and are actively involved in decision making processes within their homes. Three girls have moved on to get higher education one on child has gone ahead for a Diploma. 51 children who are residents of Namma Bhoomi received 36 types of trainings. Out of the 34 students from the vocational education 32 children have received job placements.

A role model for resource management: Namma Bhoomi's water harvesting and

The Gender and Sexuality training modules that were piloted at our Regional Resource Center and subsequently in our rural and urban field programmes have now been considered a role-model for the entire state. CWC's lead trainer in this area has become a member of the State Resource Team and has played a key role in developing the Training Module on the subject for the entire State. The State has printed 35,000 numbers of the books for distribution in the entire state and our Resource person has trained 70 State Trainers from 28 Districts and 175 Taluks in an extensive Training of Trainers (TOT) programme. In each Taluk, 300 girls have received this training in each one of the Taluks, making a total of 52,500 girls.

conservation methods have ensured that 4.5 Lakh litres of water have been let into the open wells and as ground water. In this region where the soil typically allows water flow, we have been able to increase the ground water level with wide spread awareness and collective action using simple technologies. This model is being projected as a role model for the region. In the same lines, 25 per cent of our fuel requirements have been generated within the Namma Bhoomi campus.

The RRC has been identified by the State Government as one of the centres to be visited by children of the Government Schools as a role model. In that connection 399 children and teachers have received inputs regarding the good educational, environmental and empowerment related practices and processes at Namma Bhoomi and about how some of them can be replicated in their own areas.

There is a significant increase in the number of artisans who produce eco-friendly and traditional products and a proportionate increase in the sales, there by contributing to strengthen the economic fabric of those communities. This has a very positive impact on the status of children and their quality of life.

The local and tribal artisans have effectively used the Marketing Cooperative, Namma Angadi. The expanded scope of the collective is reflected in its sale figures and the media exposure it now enjoys in the district. A branch of the marketing Cooperative was opened in the centre of the Kundapur town to reach more customers.



Children as Research Protagonists

Children and Information management

Child representatives of 16 Panchayat have developed various research techniques to collect information on issues they had raised during the formulation of the Five Year Planning process. Children's findings substantiated both their problems and their recommendations for solutions. This capacity building has taken place under the 'children and information management' programme.



CWC has published a manual 'Rights Based Research with children' that has been developed on the basis of research and advocacy conducted by children in Keradi Panchayat. Children, with the support of adult facilitators, took all the necessary steps to influence the policy of their local government (Grama Panchayat/ Grama sabha) and the social life of the village: they defined the problem they faced, found the best way to collect the appropriate information, collected, compiled and analysed the data and implemented an effective advocacy strategy to inform and influence the alcohol policy of their local government. This manual is being shared extensively – to highlight the citizenship of children and their abilities to advocate on their own behalf, armed with the right kind of information. Several organisations working with ADD too have responded very positively to this manual.

Children had carried out an extensive Needs Assessment in 2004 as a part of their preparation for their involvement in the development of the Five Year Plans for their village. These plans were subsequently integrated into the National Five year plans. To date, their involvement in the planning process of the village continues. Children have demonstrated through earlier examples that they are capable of conducting research and managing information to impact on their own and the lives of their communities. Last year, their Needs Assessment clearly indicated the need for detailed and in-depth information on various issues that children wished to impact on. They recognise the importance of negotiation backed by the appropriate information to find solutions to their problems.

Children of 16 Panchayats (local government jurisdictions) in Kundapur Taluk decided to approach the Local Government through the lens of Right Based Information Management to address their issues. So children themselves identified research needs, set the research framework, designed the methodology, developed and administered the tools, consolidated and analysed the findings and used them for their advocacy and solution seeking.

Altogether, 1010 children from 15 Panchayats were directly involved in this process during the year 2010. With adult facilitation, children developed the research tools such as PRAs, mapping, surveys and focus group discussions to gather information on the issues they prioritized such as education, infrastructure, health issues, issues of women and of the disabled.

“I have a family member who drinks a lot and creates a lot of problems and we have even complained to the police about him.

But now I can think from his side and see that he is also a person and has got problems of his own”

**Prameela, Child Researcher,
Madamakki Panchayat**

Children have collected extensive information and have consolidated, tabulated and analysed the findings from the research. Children are using the information to advocate for and negotiate with various stakeholders including the local governments backed by additional information to find solutions to their issues. Plans are also on to set up a data base that can be accessed, used and updated on a continuous basis both manually as on the computer.

CWC’s ‘Children and information management’ has built the capacity of 1070 children from 16 Panchayats to identify issues for research, for conducting research and to analysis and use it for advocacy.

This process has created a workable model of rights based information management by children towards their participation in democratic process with the scope of replication in other Panchayats.

At the State level, CWC is one of the key resource teams for the Government of Karnataka to build the capacity of the State resource Team for 28 Districts. 90 specialised State trainers have undergone the TOI (Training of Trainers) programme and they in turn are responsible for supporting the effective implementation of the Children’s Grama Sabhas in the entire state to uphold the citizenship of children and to make the local governments responsive to them and be accountable.

Few more.....

What children have to say to GOI

“We would like to make it clear that that our recommendations not only cover the problems and issues of those who were part of the consultation. They are also based on the areas and sectors that each of them belong to. We do not claim to speak for all the children of India or even Karnataka. We sincerely hope that children in other situations and circumstances and in different parts of India are also consulted before the Government drafts this important policy. Only then can all children point out to their realities and give their suggestions about what they think needs to be done. We feel the Government of India should listen to children facing different problems – and this can be done with the help of organisations that work with children and with the help of local governments”.

State level children’s consultation for National Policy (in collaboration with Action Aid)

In order to inform and influence the national policy on children, that is in the process of being drafted, we initiated a multi-pronged strategy. To begin with we organised a State level children’s consultation to seek the views of those children experiencing a wide range of marginalisations, and the inputs garnered were sent to the National Commission for Protection of Rights of Children and the Planning Commission (who are the nodal agencies to the process).

CWC took part actively in the state conducted consultations, on the invitation of the National and State governments. Our group’s inputs in Karnataka have been shared by the National Government in other states as ‘guidelines’. We were a lead agency in the process initiated by the India Alliance for

Children’s Rights of which we are a member, to input into the National Policy on Children. We hope our key concerns will be reflected in the outcome. We have been assured that we will be involved in the review of the first draft process by the National Government.

Police training workshops : CWC

carried out workshops for Police on how to interact with women and children in a rights friendly manner. 15 police personnel and officials of the 25 police stations in the District have taken part in this training. Among other things, the police here make it a rule to give women



and children a glass of water and seat them comfortably before any discussion commences. The community members are highly appreciative of this welcoming gesture. The police have publicly commented that ‘We learnt how to talk with respect, especially to children and women, as a result of this training programme. Children who are taken care of at Namma Bhoomi are very fortunate. We tell them that even after they graduate from there, they can always go back to them when in need of help’.

Organisational Development and Change

Staff - Review and Capacity Building

A special mention should be made at the outset of the process initiated in 2010 to review CWC’s internal organisational structure to harmonise it further with the values of decentralisation and participatory decision making that we highly value and advocate for in all our engagements.

CWC carried out an extremely invigorating review of the organisational structure to build it, bottom up, where each team identified individuals to guide/lead them – so that the team led was primarily accountable to their own teams and to the entire organisation – instead of being accountable to only their ‘line-managers’. A ‘Tree model of management’ has been developed collectively and a new structure is being introduced. 2011 is our transition year for this model.

This process is underway and a detailed process document will capture the entire process.

CWC’s field programmes are designed keeping in mind a specific entry strategy and exit strategy. All the civil society organisations facilitated by CWC have their own management systems and structures. Initially CWC provides capacity building inputs to them and subsequently provides support and guidance on request.

All the civil society organisations facilitated by CWC function largely on the funding they generate locally. CWC presently supports them with costs towards capacity building. In the past two years, capacity building exercises have been carried out as a part of the Government’s training programmes wherever possible. All the staff members of CWC were actively involved in reviewing the Standing Orders of the organisation. The entire management team of CWC has been part of the amendment of the by-laws of the organisation.

CWC's financial statements are included in the annual report of the organisation and they are public documents, placed also on our website. This practise is in place since CWC's inception and it has been mentioned here for emphasis. CWC's programme expansion has been a good learning experience to gear up the organisation to meet the challenges of large numbers and extensive geographical reach. This has resulted in systems and methodologies that build on the multiplier effect. We have generated protocols and checklists that enable the effective replication as well as further evolution of the key principles of our programmes.

Process

CWC carried out internal programme reviews and staff reviews in 2010 which included self evaluations and team evaluations. These are documented and feedback is noted for follow up action. The programme reviews are the starting point for the strategic planning of the entire organisation. In addition to reflections about the key achievements and challenges of individual programmes, we have directly fed into the strategic planning sessions where the overview for the entire organisation is collectively outlined by all the members of the management team and further developed and fine-tuned with active collaboration from all team members of the programmes and representatives of the constituency.



Reflections

The existing mainstream strategies to address child labour or to implement the Juvenile Justice Act (JJA) are either totally ineffective or counter-effective for the children. Child labourers are becoming increasingly criminalized and JJA, with all its shortcomings is becoming the main 'instrument' to address child labour unfortunately. We have taken the decision to initiate a project related to advocating for representation for children within the Juvenile Justice System.

Increased vulnerabilities of children in protection have also prompted us to see 'child protection' as the central issue in our urban programme, with a multi-pronged strategy. This will be commenced in 2011. The organisation clearly sees the advantages of the renewed 'activist' and 'process oriented' approach practised during 2010 and wishes to pursue it strategically.

There are also reviews in relation to CWC's internal organisational structure to harmonise it further with the values of decentralisation and participatory decision making that we highly value and advocate for in all our engagements.

Networking and coordination

- CWC has proactively participated in the National and regional consultations on National Policy for Children 2010.
- CWC, in collaboration with Action Aid facilitated children from Karnataka to submit their recommendations on the National Policy for Children to the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights and the Planning Commission.
- CWC critiqued the Draft Report of the State Child Labour Action Plan (2010-2017). This critique is widely referred to by the state and non-state actors.
- CWC's comprehensive field model to address child marriages, covering 50,000 children and adults, that takes into account all forms of deprivations including the socio-political and economic has received the attention of the policy makers at the State. CWC is now a member of State Rules Drafting Committee on Child marriages.
- CWC has launched a project advocating for independent representation for children in the juvenile justice system. As a result of which the State Government has set up a sub-committee to look into the matter and CWC is one of the two members of this sub-committee.
- CWC is one of the lead agencies to be consulted to input into the Five Year State Plan of Action of the Department of Women and Child Welfare of Karnataka State.
- CWC effectively makes use of the National Right to Information Act as a part of its advocacy at all levels.
- Internationally, CWC is a member of the International Movement of Working Children to advocate for child right centered policies on child labour; with the Child Rights Information Network (CRIN) for children's rights advocacy; & the Alcohol Drugs and Development network coordinated by FORUT.
- CWC is a member of the expert group on Children's Participation set up by UN-UNICEF that has been involved in the creation of a handbook to inform all the member states of the UN (National Governments) about reporting on Children's Right to Participation. Six examples from CWC's work – ranging from field process to international advocacy - are featured among 'best practices' in the international handbook. CWC is also currently active as a planning team member of an international process to create and propagate best practices in monitoring and evaluating children's participation world wide.
- Nationally, CWC is a key member of the India Alliance of Children's Rights that is developing the new National Policy on Children; the Alternate Report to the CRC, the critique of the Mid Term Reviews of the National Five Year Plan and the MDG (Millennium Development Goals). We are also members of the National Working Group to develop Child Protection Protocol to the State Run Child Line programme.
- CWC is the Convener of the State Campaign of the Rural Local Governments, coordinating field work in 21 districts and advocacy in the entire state. This includes linkages with agencies such as the Mahila Samakhya, the Hunger Project. We are the Resource Team of State Training Centre (SIRD – State Institute of Rural Development) for Local Governments on children and governance.
- At the district level, CWC is in partnership with organisations of working, migrant and school going children; with adult migrants, with women's groups and work with the police and the media to further our cause. We are also resource persons for the Police on children's and women's rights, for the Education Department on the issue of adolescents, gender sensitivity and substance abuse.

A Rehash of a Failed Plan

Our stand on the New Draft Karnataka State Plan of Action for Child Labour 2010-2017 .

Excerpt from the critique of the Draft Child Labour Policy 2010

While all right thinking individuals would welcome an initiative to help children to avoid and escape oppressive economic and social exploitation, the 2010-2017 Karnataka State Plan of Action for Child Labour (MATCH) is a damp squid. It needs to be reviewed urgently, and the funds allocated to it by the latest State budget should be meaningfully spent – this is the bare minimum we owe to our children.

This Plan works on the simplistic equation that work can be simply replaced by school and the problem is solved. The policy fails to critique the present education system and its contribution to the creation and perpetuation of child labour. This plan also does not critique the move by the State Government to close down ‘non performing’ schools or the new Right to Education Act that unashamedly advocates for privatisation of education that will gravely affect the access of education to marginalised children.

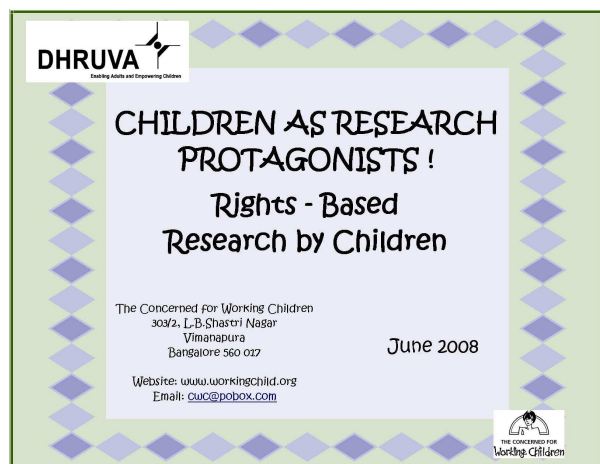
Many children combine work and schooling - this policy and action plan pays little heed to these children. The plight of children above 14 years of age, their need for protective legislation and enabling schemes to further their career, their health and education requirements are also totally absent from this policy and action plan.

The policy states that it will address the ‘supply side’ of child labour rather than the ‘demand side’. This would require a real convergence of interventions on a case to case basis that can only be effectively and practically addressed by local governments through a bottom up plan and can be achieved through both decentralisation of power and resources.

However, instead of strengthening the role of Local Governments, the policy seeks to bypass them, merely mentioning them as another body to work with. The role of the ‘Panchayat Raj’ institutions does not figure in developing, implementing or monitoring the programmes and no authority nor have funds been given to formulate their own plans. Another glaring omission in this strategy is that it does not envisage a mechanism for urban areas.

Another conspicuous omission is a critique of the impacts of Corporate Globalisation, the deliberate attempts to undermine decentralisation and participatory democracy in this state; and the encroachment on fundamental and civil rights by vested and political interests, all which impact directly on children of marginalised communities.

The only glimmer of hope is that the new guidelines will be developed for the revised ‘Rescue and Rehabilitation’ that will not contravene children’s rights – through how this will be achieved is not spelt out.



‘Rights Based Research with children’ that has been developed on the basis of research and advocacy conducted by children in Keradi Panchayat. They defined the problem they faced, found the best way to collect the appropriate information, collected, compiled and analysed the data and implemented an effective advocacy strategy to inform and influence the alcohol policy of their local government.

You can also read this at <http://www.add-resources.org/children-as-agents-of-change.4893466-76188.html>

Action Aid India and their partners, The Concerned for Working Children (CWC), Bridge Network along with the children’s organisations held a three day consultation to facilitate children to provide their views to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights with regard to the India’s National Policy on Children. After the initial consultations with children’s Sanghas and Unions, selected representatives from them attended consultations held at Vistaar, Bangalore and Namma Bhoomi Kundapur. These recommendations were considered while drafting the new policy.



The ‘Rescue’ of 15 Girls

As narrated and Analysed by Concerned For Working Children

The submission before the Child Welfare Committee regarding Rescue of 15 girls generated discussions about the present laws for children and how the privacy and freedom are violated. This says the story of a "raid and rescue" how it impacted the lives of 14 young woman from Orrisa. We analysed JJA Act, Child Labour Prohibition Act, The Indian Constitutional provisions , UNCRC, IPC, and CrPC etc to find out what are the provisions available for children.

Excerpt from the Handbook to General Comment No 12: The Right of the Child to be Heard

Children's Research in Local Communities

In Kundapura Taluk, Udupi District, children have been involved in research processes for many years. However, since 1998, children have been very actively involved in conducting research by themselves, both qualitative and quantitative on issues of their concern. The children of each Panchayat produce a five-year-plan based on this data. Consequently they are able to efficiently participate in meetings at the village, Gram Panchayat, Taluk, District and State level with reliable and relevant information substantiating and justifying their demands. As a result they have been able to make effective interventions in their Panchayats.

In 2002 a workshop was organised for members of Bhima Sangha and all the Makkala Panchayats, where they identified the key indicators they needed for regular updating of quantitative data. For this purpose children were facilitated to come up with a data collection/updating tool. Now these updates are carried out once a month and the information covered includes data about children out of school, disabled children, migrant children, children attending Extension School and children who regularly attend the Bhima Sangha/Makkala Panchayat meetings.

As a result, children have acquired the skill to update information on a regular basis and monitor the child labour status in the Toofan Panchayats. Due to the availability of accurate data regarding individual children, it has also been possible to monitor the impact of the programme on each child and address their individual needs, as the problems faced by children varies from case to case. Now, thanks to the Makkala Panchayats, there is an effective tracking system in place.

Some Lessons Learned:

Children have shown us that once they acquire the skills and tools of data collection and search they are able to apply these to a variety of contexts and situations and use it to negotiate solutions with adult organisations. For example, their use of data for negotiating the closure of unlicensed liquor shops in Keradi. The strategy was so simple and yet brilliant. First clear the area of liquor sachets and then begin counting each day, take an average and multiply. Add room for paydays and festivals and you have the yearly liquor consumption of the village!

Children can update information on certain indicators efficiently because they have good mechanisms/systems for accessing such information. For example, they closely interact with school going children and teachers and therefore they immediately come to know if any child is leaving school or if there are any potential dropouts.

Time and time again children have shown us that they act on information immediately. They do not wait for compilation, analysis or complicated procedures of decision-making, but feel an urgency to deal with issues at once. As soon as they have the information they ensure that the problems are dealt with speedily. Their reason for information gathering is action, lending a new meaning to the term 'Participatory Action Research'.

Financial information of the year 2010 –11

PANTH & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

AUDIT REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of **THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN** as at 31st December, 2010 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010 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 31.12.2010.
- and
- (ii) in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the excess of Expenditure over Income for the year 01.01.2010 to 31.12.2010.

Place : Bangalore
Date : 05.03.2011

For PANTH & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN 002564S


(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)
PARTNER
Membership No:18241



THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.2010

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT(RS)	INCOME	AMOUNT(RS)
<u>Programme-wise Expenditure</u>			
<u>(As per Annexure 7)-</u>			
Ankur	967326.00	FORUT Receipts	10901854.00
Bellary Field	302086.00	CIDA Receipts- As per Annexure - 1	1297264.00
Centre for Applied Research& Documentation(CARD)	1074478.00	Dhruva Receipts- SC Sri Lanka	630070.00
Central Administration	2027544.75	Indian American Foundation Receipts	229250.00
Civil Society Participation	1121037.00	Nammabhoomi Germany Receipts	114600.00
Dhruva	130168.00	SSA Asha Kiran Receipts	187494.00
Kundapur Field	3761567.25	SSA Adolescent Training Receipts	52500.00
Namma Nalanda	36205.00	Ankur Receipts	77446.00
Organisational Sustainability	497668.00	CARD Receipts	67665.00
Regional Resource Centre	4267454.00	CORE Receipts - As per Annexure - 2	699881.26
Samvada	2067652.00	Gramashrama Receipts - As per Annexure - 3	742693.00
Depreciation	1010849.00	Samvada Receipts - As per Annexure - 4	460197.00
Misc Dr/Cr Written Off	3999.00	Other Receipts - As per Annexure - 5	424000.00
		Excess of expenditure over Income for the year	1383119.74
	17268034.00		17268034.00

As per our Report of even date

For Panth & Co

Chartered Accountants

FRN 0025663

Arun Chintopanth
(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)

Partner

Membership No:18241



[Signature]
PRESIDENT

TREASURER

[Signature]
For The Concerned for Working Children

Place: Bangalore

Date:15.02.2011

THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2010

LIABILITIES	Amount (Rs.)	ASSETS	Amount (Rs.)
<i>CAPITAL FUND</i>	50000.00	<i>FIXED ASSETS</i>	
		As per schedule V	17628703.87
<i>GENERAL FUND</i>			
As per schedule I	16603502.90	<i>INVESTMENTS</i>	
		As per schedule VI	140578.36
<i>LOANS & DEPOSITS:</i>		<i>LOANS & ADVANCES</i>	
As per schedule II	2447484.61	As per schedule VII	107389.00
<i>SUNDRY CREDITORS</i>		<i>DEPOSITS</i>	
As per schedule III	100999.25	As per schedule VIII	152112.00
<i>OTHER LIABILITIES</i>		<i>OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</i>	
As per schedule IV	249505.00	As per schedule IX	17000.00
		<i>CASH & BANK BALANCES</i>	
		As per schedule X	1405708.53
	19451491.76		19451491.76

As per our Report of even date

For Panth & Co

Chartered Accountants

FR10025643


(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)

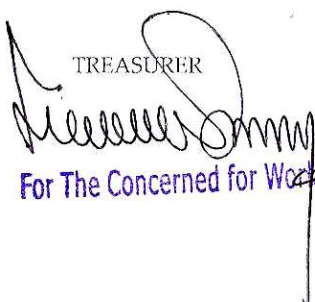
Partner

Membership No:18241


PRESIDENT



TREASURER


For The Concerned for Working Children

Place: Bangalore

Date:15.02.2011

THE CONCERNED FOR WORKING CHILDREN
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2010

RECEIPTS	Rs.	Rs.	PAYMENTS	Rs.	Rs.
To OPENING BALANCE:			By Payments [As per Annexure - B]		17,197,135.04
<u>BANK BALANCES:</u>					
Axis bank a/c.no.300010100026266	7,798.44				
Bank of India SB A/c No. 4524	1,547,674.83				
Indian Overseas Bank SB A/c No.8361	3,975.20				
Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.201/31029	15,723.20				
Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.3665	85,382.00				
Karnataka Bank SB A/c No.12295	17,576.15				
State Bank of Mysore SB A/c No. 54043561895	62,685.07				
Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.119/220/8771.	1,140,290.57				
Syndicate Bank SB A/c. No.03032200061730	3,251.60				
Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.13502	129,001.65	3,013,558.71			
<u>CASH ON HAND:</u>					
Bangalore	12,871.00				
Bellary	369.85				
Kundapur	32,348.35	45,589.20			
To Receipts [As per Annexure - A]		15,543,695.66			
		18,602,843.57			
			By CLOSING BALANCE:		
			<u>BANK BALANCES:</u>		
			Axis bank a/c.no.300010100026266		
			Bank of India SB A/c No. 4524	593,638.08	
			Indian Overseas Bank SB A/c No.8361	24,116.20	
			Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.201/31029	120,047.10	
			Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.3665	93,199.00	
			Karnataka Bank SB A/c No.12295	52,008.15	
			State Bank of Mysore SB A/c No. 54043561895	33,811.07	
			Syndicate Bank SB A/c No.119/220/8771.	326,448.08	
			Syndicate Bank SB A/c. No.03032200061730	-	
			Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.13502	130,450.65	
			Vijaya Bank SB A/c No.11000477	500.00	1,374,218.33
			<u>CASH ON HAND:</u>		
			Bangalore	1,089.00	
			Bellary	2,749.85	
			Kundapur	27,651.35	31,490.20
					18,602,843.57

As per our Report of even date

For Panth & Co
Chartered Accountants

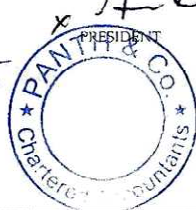
(ARUN CHINTOPANTH)

Partner

Membership No:18241

Place: Bangalore

Date:15.02.2011



TREASURER

[Signature]
For The Concerned for Working Children

children
are citizens
today

