# PROJECT PROPOSAL

**1. Title of the project** : Child labor Rehabilitation project through

Residential Training

**2. The Name and the address**

**Of the applicant** : Rev. Fr. Anthony Madhichetti

 Director

 Prakasam Social Service Society (PDSSS)

 PODILI-523240,

 Prakasam District,

 Andhra Pradesh,

 India.

 Email: pdsss\_podili@yahoo.co.in

 **3. The Legal Holder and**

 **The Registered owner :** Most Rt. Rev. Dr. Moses D. Prakasam,

 Bishop of Nellore,

 Santhapet, Nellore 524 001,

 Andhra Pradesh, India.

**4. Status of the society :** Registered under Charitable Societies

Registration Act 2001

Prakasam Development Social Service Society

Good Shepherd Campus

Podili – 523 240

Prakasam Dt

Andhra Pradesh, India

 **FCRA:** 010330191

 A/C No. 36502200011951

**Account Holder** :  **Prakasam Development Social Service**

**Society**

Name of the Bank: The Syndicate Bank

Address of the Bank: **Prakasam Development Social Service Society**

Syndicate Bank

Podili Branch

Prakasam– 523240,

Andhra Pradesh, India.

Swift Code: SYNBINBB122

**5. Background of the Organization:**

Empowering the defenseless, discriminated, de-rooted and dehumanized men, women and children in Prakasam District following the Gospel Values

Since 2008 PDSSS was observing this most sympathetic situation of our rural people and poverty stricken rural villages, with deep reflection and critical outlook. PDSSS sincere commitment didn’t allow being a passive out-looker of sufferings and hard life of our poor people. PDSSS took it as a challenge forced to change this situation and make our village’s best place to live.

PDSSS aims to lift the poor and marginalized rural people, from bondage, misery, helplessness, hopelessness, poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, communalism, unemployment and inequality. The regular interventions of PDSSS are emergency relief, awareness activities on community evils, health, animation and leadership, sustainable and empowerment plans, self help activities, skill training programmes, village organization, campaigns against child labor, girl child and female, gender discriminations, caste discrimination and social action activities

Conscientizing and mobilizing the poor and the marginalized men, women and children in order to empower them as free and dignified citizens with a motto of **“Total human liberation”**

Working for the welfare and integral development of the target communities who are poor and marginalized [in the socio-political, economic and religio-cultural aspects] through formal and non formal education, conscientizing and mobilizing programs, self employment schemes, medical and health oriented programs, community development programs, savings and cooperative programs, vocational trainings and any other such program aimed at the integral development of the individual, family of the community.

**Our Mission is :**

To promote sustainable community development process in Prakasam District, which leads to improved socio-economic, political and cultural standards of Dalits; Tribals and other marginalized rural communities**.**

**The Vision is :**

The Society in non-sectoral, non-political, secular body that commits to endeavor for the well being of the rural and urban population. The benefits of the Society shall be open to all irrespective of Caste, Creed and Religion, in the district of Prakasam. Serving the poorest of the poor is our goal and aim

**This organization serves the population of Prakasam District 3,397,448 people and the area is 17,626 Kilometers and the density is 192.8 inh/ Kilometer. There are 56 Mandalams and thirty five parishes**

#  6. Background of the project proposal

#  The Worsening of Child labor Scenario

One of the most heinous crimes that the humanity is responsible to have committed to God and his nature is making the child as slave human selfishness, by sending them to work as child laborers. It is Unforgivable sin than no one can forgive as the act incidentally kills the entire person’s future. Child laborers are exposed to dangers and hazardous working conditions exploited to the core of starting from family to all the establishments. And they are paid very minimum for long and extensive working conditions. They are deprived of education, forced to shoulder the family responsibilities and burden in many cases far beyond their experience and age. They get subjected to physical, psychological and sexual abuse by everybody; they are not even spared by the family and kith and kin. Become prey to worldly vices where their peers are still protected by their parents. These children were never knew what the childhood is.

The constitution enshrines that no child should be employed to work in any factor or in any hazardous employment according to article 24.

Childhood and youth are to be protected against exploitation and against material abandonment according to article 39. The state shall endeavors to provide within period of 10 years from the commencement of the condition free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Legislation is recently passed on for full and compulsory education till the age of 14 making it a law to be abided by every citizen and the nation to make it a reality. If this has to be made compulsory then there shouldn’t be any child working at any establishment and even at home.

And yet the scenario is different today in Andhra Pradesh and in Prakasam District in particular. Then what prevents to take up action against all the perpetrators in our country is still a mystery that every NGO has to ponder and work for its fulfillment. It is at this level to make as many as child laborers to stop from the work , I am proposing this proposal to get these children make it to the compulsory education with basic minimum facilities , that one needs to go through regular education. If left for themselves their parents and the state even would not be able to get them in the main line to get them educated.

# 7. The Indian Scenario

 Though most of the children have homes; they compelled to earn their livelihood on the streets, living n slums, out of whom, about half the number are female children. India has more than one-third (37 per cent) as child population. Poverty levels, both at rural and urban areas, though falling, are still staggering with high percentage of 36 percentages of the population remaining below the official poverty line, which is based on a minimum, level of daily calorie intake. Population Census conducted by the Registrar General of India, the Department of Statistics, Government of India, and the estimates based on population census placed the magnitude of child labor at 13.6 million. The Hyderabad city alone has nearly one million child laborers and street children. There is a strong ‘push’ induced by the lack of adequate and remunerative employment opportunities and poverty in the rural areas and the powerful pull’ of promise of the possibility of finding alternative work and employment in the urban areas, lure the rural people to migrate to the urban areas. Such rural-urban migration has been resulted high concentration of child labor in the cities mostly indulging in participation of children in street-based anti-social activities.

Despite laws prohibiting it, child labor is rampant in South Asia's handmade rug industry. Children ages 4 to 14 are kidnapped or sold and forced to work as many as 18 hours a day to weave rugs destined for export markets such as the US and Europe. They are subject to malnutrition, impaired vision, deformities from sitting long hours in cramped loom sheds, respiratory diseases from inhaling wool fibers and wounds from using sharp tools. Those working as bonded laborers have no chance to earn their freedom and frequently earn little or no money. This exploitation is a form of modern slavery.

Literacy levels are still low and facilities for education and other social infrastructure rather poor. Dropout from the educational system, particularly among the girl students, continues to be substantial with about a third and a sixth of the ever enrolled children in the rural and the urban areas respectively being dropouts from the class level they last attended. All these factors combine to create an environment in which the phenomenon of child labor and street children spreads rapidly.

The conditions of poverty and squalor prevalent in the urban slums and the plethora of informal sector activities of low status and incomes abounding in urban areas are grounds on which the evils of the child neglect and child abuse breed and spread, leading to the phenomenon of street children. The Census data on the number of child workers by states shows that about 15 per cent of them were in Andhra Pradesh. In all probability, the volume of child labor now would be not much less than 14.5 million.

#  8. Understanding Child labor as potential street phenomenon

UNICEF states that a work for the child is considered as exploitative work that involves fulltime at too early an age, work, that involves too many working hours a day, and that exerts undue physical, social and psychological pressure. It is also work that undermines children’s dignity and self esteem, such as slavery or bonded labor or sexual exploitation or rag picking on the streets in filthy conditions. Estimates based on population Censuses places the magnitude of child labor at 13.06 million. According to the Census by far the most common occupation engaged in by the child workers nearly 43 per cent of all child workers were engaged in agricultural related occupations. Over a third, 36 per cent of children engaged in cultivation most probably working in the family and in the household operations on their own farms. Around 6 per cent worked in livestock, forestry and fishing elated occupations and 11 per cent worked in the manufacturing or in trade and commerce. Children working as cultivators in their own family farms or as agriculture important from the point of view of child labor as whole. Such other children working in non-household manufacturing industries, trade, business, profession or service, particularly in the urban areas, would be of greater interest from the point of view of the phenomenon of street children specifically.

 **9. Importance of understanding the grievous situation of child labor**

Hazardous Occupations and the extent of Child Labor that exist in Andhra Pradesh are explained in the following and most particularly in relation to Prakasam Districts of our diocese. All these aspects discussed below are truly a reality at our area.

1. **Stone Quarries**

Nearly 20,000 children work in the stone quarries in Prakasam District and many more in the slate industry in Markapur, Andhra Pradesh Working quarries doesn’t have any limitation and time frame and the children are prone to injuries. Actually the salary they receive is not enough even to spend for their first aid. Most of them generally get into the trap of bonded laborer system. Most of the areas where children labor exists on record also are concentrated ironically in Prakasam Districts.

1. **Fishing**

 There are considerable numbers of children of fishermen who are engaged in child labor activities and their life is pathetic. It becomes very essential to get these children away from such exploitative conditions. In fisheries, children work mostly as family labor, with boys in loading and unloading and girls in peeling and selling the fish. Children are paid on the piece rate basis. Since the peeling starts only after fish is landed, a child has to work from 4 p.m. till 7 a.m. the following morning.

1. **Handloom industry**

Child workers in the handloom industry are below 15 years of age considerable numbers of children at Chirala of Prakasam District are engaged in the handloom industry, where they help the weavers in winding of the spindles and sometimes do the actual weaving. They work for 9-10 hours in crowded and ill-ventilated places, damaging their eye-sight. Here the entire family fails to survive with this trade as result children are sent to earn money to earn extra income.

# Machine Industry

Children work on the hand presses, polishing the buffing machines, electro-plating, spray, painting, filling components of various machinery works, children are made to work 12-14 hours a day. More than 60 per cent of the workers in polishing units are less than 14 years of age. The remuneration is very meager that they can’t even sustain themselves. Then he earn between Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 for a 9-hour work a day. Breathlessness, fever, tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma and pneumoconiosis are some of the symptoms and diseases that affect the children of the lock industry. Most number of children in this category is concentrated with the two-wheeler mechanism, and is exploited to the core.

# Construction and other Occupations

Countless number of children are working in the unorganized and self-employed sectors in towns and rural villages as domestics, workers in hotels restaurants, canteens, wayside tea stalls, shops and establishments, helpers in service stations and repair shops , construction workers, vendors, hawkers, news paper sellers , shoe-shiners, rag-pickers, coolies (Daily Wage work) and casual laborer, etc. Children in construction work are often hired along with their parents. By and large, even basic minimum welfare amenities are not available to workers engaged in building and construction. A child of a construction worker digs the earth, carries head loads of mud and mortar, removes debris, prepares mortar, breaks stones, straightens bends and shoulders heavy iron rods. As the construction sites change, the families of construction workers have always to be contented with makeshift housing structures. The work demands the hardest of physical labor, which stunts the growth of the child and holds no promise or prospects for him.

# Tea Stalls

The conditions of the children working in tea stalls and wayside restaurants are equally harrowing. Most of these are small, improvised structures and are unhealthy in conditions and are unsuitable to the hot summer and rainy seasons. The child employees have to work from early hours in the morning to late hours in the night with or without intermittent rest pauses for a meager wage. The child has most of the time to work and' rest in the open, exposed to the vagaries of weather. He looks unclean, ill clad and barefooted, a sad picture of sordid exploitation.

1. **Domestic Work**

The condition of the domestic worker depends on the Socio-economic status of the family employing him. However, his life is usually one of monotonous routine. He has to often work right through the month and through the year. India has not touched, as compared with advanced countries, even the fringe of rights and status, which domestic servants should enjoy, even though their number is large. It is alarmingly fast growing phenomenon in towns.

# Rag Picking

Perhaps the most dangerous, demeaning and destructive of self worth is the job of scrap collectors or rag pickers. The nature of their work, and work environment is most unhygienic. These children hail from poverty stricken scheduled caste families residing in slums. Even a casual look at their physique and clothing reveals the extent of their poverty and deprivation. They scrounge in dustbins and garbage dumping grounds for waste materials like paper rags, coconut shell, tin, iron, plastic, glass pieces and even leftover food. These children develop several kinds of skin disease. While collecting rusted iron pieces, they may receive cuts on their hands and become susceptible to tetanus. The sharp glass pieces lying hidden in the garbage may injure their bare feet and injury may develop into fostering wounds. However, what they do has a bearing on the urban economy. Many a production enterprise is based on the recycling of these wastes and would grind to a halt if their supply were totally stopped. Middlemen exploit a large majority of rag pickers. They are not provided with adequate price for their rags.

1. **Children on polishing units**

One of the main jobs the children do in polishing units is acid washing of goods before they are polished on buffing machines. One cannot enter the room where this is done and can actually see the green and blue vaporous rising from the acid tubs. The stench is tremendous and the eyes bum. With polishing the person gets chest diseases and suffocates to death.

# Children in unusual Jobs

lt is a common sight that children to look after their small siblings while their mothers goes for work, which is a common factor. They think that taking care of the small ones is the job of children and not of mothers! It is very common to see a six-year old looking after a two-year-old brother or sister. It is not only own brothers or sisters that they are required to look after. Quite often young children are engaged by other households to take care of their babies.

# Selling of Children as Products

Due to poverty and starvation, families in the villages sell their children for a small price. lt is a flourishing business in a number of places. The children are bought from the villages and sold to rich estate owners or even to brothels in bigger cities. Girls usually fetch a higher price than the boys do. This business is more common in the tribal families. Due to extreme poverty their parents fall prey to the middlemen who come to buy children. Some children who were rescued later revealed that their employers treated them like animals. They had to eat the leftovers and were beaten regularly with belts. As they slept totally exhausted from the day's toil, boiling water was poured over them to wake them up. There were considerable cases pending in these districts such selling cases. It is appalling when female children are sold and resold.

# Children as Beggars

Begging has become a full-fledged source of employment and income for certain categories of people. Those who are established, employ young children for the work. Some children operate as beggars on their own. In case senior beggars employ them, they are provided with a fixed amount of money in the evening and the employer-beggar takes the rest of the child’s daily income away. Migrant families living on the pavements in the metropolitan cities often provide the breeding ground for begging. Mothers in such families take to begging and then train their children, even toddlers at the age of two or three years, to follow suit. As the children see their elders going round begging everyday and have no alternative role model, they do not feel that there is any stigma attached to begging.

# Children as Criminals

A number of street children are born in criminal environment that encourages them to grow as criminals. For instance, children whose slum dwellings are rented to customers of sex workers start taking interest in flesh trade at a very tender age. The children are first used as service boys/girls to fetch things like cigarettes, liquor, etc. for the customers and the sex workers. In that environment crime tends to breed rapidly and the children soon take to the crimes. Pick pocketing is another petty crime the children are usually engaged in. Criminality thus becomes a part of their social orientation and development.

Considering the grievous situation of children and the plight where these children are in PDSSS society had very seriously been reflecting on the child issues past couple of years. It thought very seriously and had taken various measures to check it through its child welfare activities it has taken up basically through its extensive priest’s network to get away the child laborers and to introduce into school.

So great it becomes very important to address it with concrete rehabilitation processes. The awareness however is very much an essential and along with it, it becomes a need to find a resistance processes for those families who fail to take care of their children due to inability of various factors. We in the project committee had seriously thought various other possibilities to check considerable numbers of children who are at risk of falling prey to the above-analyzed dangers. As a result, we are proposing this well planned child labor project for your kind assistance.

# 10. PDSSS and its Generic Developmental interventions:

Since 2008 PDSSS was observing this most sympathetic situation of our rural people and poverty stricken rural villages, with deep reflection and critical outlook. PDSSS sincere commitment didn’t allow being a passive out-looker of sufferings and hard life of our poor people. PDSSS took it as a challenge forced to change this situation and make our village’s best place to live.

PDSSS aims to lift the poor and marginalized rural people, from bondage, misery, helplessness, hopelessness, poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, communalism, unemployment and inequality. The regular interventions of PDSSS are emergency relief, awareness activities on community evils, health, animation and leadership, sustainable and empowerment plans, self help activities, skill training programmes, village organization, campaigns against child labor, girl child and female, gender discriminations, caste discrimination and social action activities along with Andhra Pradesh Social Service Society (APSSS). They actually attempt to promote welfare and empowerment of the most vulnerable and weaker sections. In all its programmes child and women’s organization and development attains most important. Education is considered as the key to development. It also aims at creating various networks to deal with the problems at larger level. PDSSS also takes up the welfare activities to deal with the needs of orphan care, child discrimination, women, widows, Dalits, and the old, infirm, and the sick. In this line the AlDS awareness, AIDS children’s care attains a very important place in our priorities. The regular natural havoc caused are the two extremes such as cyclone and the drought both of which are a reality we need to deal with and they are common occurrences. The state government is inadequate to deal with such kinds of extremities even though occur every year is our common experience. This also highlights the role of NGO’s in dealing with such victims’ care. Awareness education plays the pivot role in all our activities and programmes, for steady and gradual growth and it aim an intensive participatory and integrated rural development process as our strategy.

**11. Basic aims and Objectives of PDSSS:**

* The aim of the project is to comprehensively protect 450 children per year against child labour by: helping children enroll, stay and succeed in schools
* Lobby and advocacy work for policy making of children’s rights
* Promoting social responsibilities of school betterment committees
* Relief, welfare, animation, leadership and empowerment activities.
* To promote active participation of the alienated rural people for the empowering development.
* To care the children through systemic and integrated plans of growth and specifically to gear everybody towards education and fight for the rights of children as enshrined in the constitution. It takes every effort to fight against all the evils that act against them such as child labor, street children, orphan care, and child torture.
* To promote integrated human development for the rural alienated, particularly of the socially, and economically weaker sections, Dalits, most vulnerable, and delineate its services to the most deserving without distinction of caste, creed or color, through the best methods available and acceptable by legal means.
* To combat effectively human misery, unjust exploitation and mass poverty and strive to establish a just, human, responsible, participatory, peaceful and prosperous social order.
* To promote freedom of the oppressed and poverty stricken groups of children, women, Dalits and tribal and others from Socio, economic and moral bondage and to assist them to regain their human dignity.
1. Pay special attention to the needs and aspirations of the socially and economically marginalized, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker segments of society, physically and mentally handicapped persons, orphans and destitute with due focus on women and children.
2. Organize poor rural, tribal and urban under-privileged women into groups and set up Self-Help Groups for their socio-economic development and empowerment.
3. Improve the Health & Nutritional status of women and children by conducting awareness and service programmes in the areas of health, hygiene, HIV/AIDS control & prevention, nutrition, small family norms, sanitation, etc.
4. Evolve programmes for education at primary levels and Non-formal Education for school dropouts, out of school children, working children, adolescent girls and adults.
5. Eliminate Child Labour and Rehabilitate the affected children.
6. Provide Vocational Training to increase employment opportunities for the youth, adolescent girls and women and promote Income Generating Programmes (IGP).

**12. The major activities are:**

1. Rescuing the child laborers
2. Income generating programmes like goat rearing and Buffalo rearing
3. Women empowerment through Tailoring and Embroidering for school dropouts
4. Computer education for the youth and school drop outs
5. . Relief to the victims of cyclone, fire and other natural calamities
6. Farm Development Project for the poor farmers.
7. Horticulture program.
8. Drinking water programs for the rural villages.
9. It also plans ahead various activities for re-structuring of the rural villages for the most backward, marginalized Dalits through establishment of self-help and Income generating programmes.
10. Awareness programmes. Conducting awareness and motivation programmes in all the target villages.
11. Support given to the people who are constructing houses.
12. Welfare of the vulnerable such as orphan, aged, disabled, widow women and AIDS care.

# Location of the proposed project proposal:

Country:India

State: Andhra Pradesh

District: Prakasam District

 Eight Mandals (Counties) such as Ongole, Komarole, Chirala, Markapur, Podili, Donakonda, Giddalore and C.S.Puram Mandals

The proposed project proposal for the rehabilitation of child laborers from the rural areas and slums of Praksam District, coordinated by Prakasam Development Social Service Society (PDSSS) a wing of the Diocesan Social Service Society. PDSSS is located in a Mandal head quarter, PODILI, which is the centre of the District. It has very easily accessible road links specifically for the rural and urban target communities. It has extensive links with the important service sectors and sections of Government agencies so that every programme it organizes it gets the full cooperation and assistance from various quarters. It actually researches through its effective network with various resource personnel, organizations of similar networks. PDSSS also can make arrangements for the remote rural areas for the most deserving communities at the rural areas during the entire training period. Our approach to every development initiative is very systemic, involving the peoples’ confidence and direct participation and very holistic, sustainable, integrated and comprehensive.

These are the most concentrated areas of the concentration and exploitation of child labor that need at a crisis level rehabilitation programmes to be initiated.

**14 .THE PROJECT PROPOSAL AT A GLANCE:**

1. **The Need:**

There are thousands of children who are neglected and are sent to work as child laborers in Prakasam District. Added to that quite a number of are roaming around on the streets as street children without any aim and go back to home at nights. But still worse is that there are number of children left under the care of aged grandparents due to the migration of parents either to various towns for jobs or working on the fields as agri-laourers, due to which most to their children do not go to school. They go along with them to fields but either they work along with their parents as unpaid for their work is not recognized and others while away their time in hot son. It is a grim fact that many young children are affected to the disease of AIDS for no fault of their own. They were abandoned on the streets. All of these cases are common in our project area both at Nellore and Prakasam districts, but these children never see a school and think of getting educated. Neither their parents are not motivated to educate them nor do they have inclination to do so. To add fuel to the fire, those children who are enrolled to schools get out of schools as dropouts. Nearly 26% of children dropout and they invariably end up as child laborers. Among these dropouts, almost all of them are from the most backward areas and from the marginalized sections of Daliit communities.

# b. Specific aims of the project proposal:

# To get away the child laborers from the regular child labor activities.

* To prevent the child laborers from disintegrating from their families and falling prey to street life, crime, prostitution, and other anti social elements.
* To orient these children to education and thus to change their lives in to a better life opportunities toward life.
* To educate the parents on the evil of the child labor phenomena.
* To provide play, leisure, guidance, educational basics, and the residential facilities.
* To provide food, books, uniform and other necessary basic facilities to get them to schools.
* To provide sound schooling facilities and personal care with sound counseling and follow up.
* To take care of health needs, along with reasonably good food.
* To equip teaching aids necessary for the students at each centre.
* To provide adequate awareness on the state’s policy of education for all.
* To take up elimination process of child labor in these areas.

Through these, there will be regular awareness and activities on eliminating and contacting target families to give up child labor. There will also be considerable research will be undertaken to enhance the families of these child laborers.

# c. The actual proposal

Considering these aspects made a study in different villages and we could see that there had been a considerable growth in various mandals and people realize the need to get their children to educate than to send them to labor.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Area | Number of Child laborers |
| 1 | Ongole  | 150 |
| 2 | Donakonda | 150 |
| 3 | Chirala | 100 |
| 4 | Markapur  | 100 |
| 5 | Podili | 100 |
| 6 | C.S.Puram | 100 |
| 7 | Giddalore | 100 |
| 8 | Komorole | 100 |
| Total |  | 900 |

Ongole, Komarole, Chirala, Markapur, Podili, Donakonda, Giddalore and C.S.Puram Mandals

But there are a few mandals and areas where the concentration of child labor is very high. Awareness alone does not help to solve these problems. It needs initial assistance to get their parents know that education is better alternative. And it is the only alternative for attaining rather reasonable standards of life. The most backward areas, due to their landlessness, poverty, ignorance, first generation and a helpless position that they are to sent to work otherwise no body to care for them. Such children and families are highly concentrated in our target areas. We propose the present project proposal to help such poor people.

The mandals we had identified and chosen are Ongole, Gudur, Chirala, Markapur, Podili, Nellore, Giddaluru, and Kavali. Among these Mandals, there are high concentrations of such children ranging from 2, 000 to 3, 000 child laborers only in our target areas. This is to this effect an urgent and emergency need to implement this proposal to help these children. According to the 2013 survey the child laborers.

In each Mandal we want to start a child labor Residential school, initially tries to retained them at the residence and provide basic education and then we want to precede it by sending these children to regular schools by keeping them at these centers. Once they are regularized to schools, they will be sent back to their homes. From there the community-based rehabilitation programme will be carried out to ensure that these children are enrolled and sent to schools. Accordingly each center is to host ranging 100-150 students

**Hence we would like to rehabilitate per year 900 students**. After getting these child laborers we would provide adequate orientation to both the parents and the family. We then provide thorough these residential centers a comprehensive retaliation programme to meet the needs of child laborers to get away from these child labor atrocities and to provide amicable, friendly and a good environment situation to get them oriented to regular education. From them on the PDSSS will work their families to enhance their social and economic status or else will provide necessary care to get these children educated. At the residential centers they will be provided with play, leisure, personality development, education and specialized counseling and follow up.

We acquire a rented concrete building and get these child laborers in these Centers and later they will be followed up with various residential programmes. These children will be provided with good and reasonable food, play material, learning material, and education material and will be sent to nearby schools and will be taken care of with meticulous care. Each center will have a caretaker, cook helper and so on. These children will be providing clothes, books, toilet ware and medicine.

We not only shelter for victims, but also include a focus on education and on generating income for parents to ensure that their children are able to go to school. By doing so, we not only help those affected to work through the trauma they have experienced, but also offer them the opportunity to find employment by learning a trade, making it possible for them to earn their own living.

**d. Justifications for the project component**s

Child Labour rehabilitation cum training centre: As the child labour rehabilitation cum training centre is important component of the farm based project intervention where the centre directly provide shelter and training to the working children who will be brought from different sectors; agriculture, hotel, garage, construction units, brick making industries; besides project intends to cover skills training to the youths and child labours on various job orientated skills.

In these aspects this project component would play vital role and contribution to make this project intervention most effective and success

15. THE BUDGET PROPOSAL AT A GLANCE:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Item | Year I | Year II |
| Programme Costs |
| 1 | Construction of Rehabilitation centers 43,86,196 x 2 | Rs. 87,72,392 |  - |
| 2 | Educational infrastructure First yearPer centre = Rs. 10,00,000 x 2 | Rs. 20,00,000 | Rs. 4,00,000 |
| 3 | Child’s basic necessities per child :Food = Rs. 1000 a monthTotal Children = 900 | Rs. 9,00,000 | Rs. 9,00,000 |
| 4 | Clothing and BooksPer year = 600 + 1000 900 x 1600 | Rs. 14,40, 000 |  Rs. 14,40, 000 |
| 5 | Travel and organizational costs Electricity, Phone  | Rs. 40,000 | Rs. 40,000 |
| 6 | Administrate & Postage costs | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 20,000 |
| 7 | Training programmes4 in a year x 10,000 | Rs. 40,000 | Rs. 40,000 |
| The Salaries |
| 8 | Teachers salary :5 Teachers per centreMonthly salary Rs. 10,000 X 10 x12 | Rs. 12,00,000 | Rs. 12,00,000 |
| 9 | Warden’s salary :Rs. 5,000 x 2 x12 | Rs. 1,20,000 | Rs. 1,92,000 |
| 10 | 2 cook salary per center:Rs. 6000 x 4 x 12 | Rs. 2,88,000 | Rs. 2,88,000 |
| 11 | Helper & WatchmanRs. 4,000 Per month x 2 x 12 | Rs. 96,000 | Rs. 96,000 |
| 12 | Skill training programmes in Computer, Electrical, carpenter | Rs. 5,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| 13 | Kitchen utensils per centerRs. 1,50.000 x 2 | Rs. 3,00,000. |  - |
| Total Costs of The project | Rs. 157,16,392 | Rs. 511,6,000 |
| Cost Item | First year | Second year |
| Total cost of the project | Rs. 157,16,392 | Rs. 51, 16,000 |
| Local Contribution  | Rs. 1, 00,000 | Rs.1,00,000 |
| Amount requested | Rs. 156,16,392 | Rs. 50,16,000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year 1** |  **Rs. 156,16,392 In Euros 211,032** **for one year** |
| **Year 2** | **Rs. 50,16,000 in Euros 67,783** |
| **Total for two years**  | **Euros 278,815** |

 Amount requested from Donor for two year:

# A. Justification of the project

The proposed project is an important one for the up-liftmen of child laborers from misery. It is the need of hour for the target areas, as the child laborer phenomenon spreads like wild fire. If it is administered it can assist 450 child laborers from work to school a year per year. Maximum possible we try to leave them back in the communities after adequate education, but with regular weekly follow up at home. But they are always welcome for any kind of assistance to be received from the centre. The target communities’ areas are most deserving. The problem children made marginalized exploited and subjected to inhuman and horrible realities in this part of the world age-old practice. To change it is a must for the diocese to implement it. The very existences of such residential schools are actually symbols of anti child labor movement. The teachers, wardens, coordinators of this programme will be looking out the supportive anti child labor activities. Through this programme we like to transform the entire personality of the child labor to make the plight realized and with the continuous guidance, interventions, care and concern we aim individual concept formation, awareness and realization of education as the only empowerment aspect for life.

# B. Supervision of the project

Director will directly be responsible to supervise and implement the project with the able support of the project team, which trains everybody through its health worker, community organizer, child activists and other zonal coordinators, Mandal animators team. Every village has got trained animators for our purposes. They will be the key to success. The director will take all these persons services to implement the project. The working of the project is so designed that staffs involved are trained adequately. This will be initiated at the earliest. The programme is already drafted. His Lordship Rt. Rev. Moses D. Prakasam, the Bishop of Nellore has accepted the need of the proposal as an immediate necessity and has recommended.

# C. Monitoring & reporting

PDSSS will monitor and maintains a separate account for the proposed project along with the necessary documents and the Bills and voucher receipts. The statement of Accounts with the completion reports and photos will be submitted to the funding agency. And when the funding agency requires the executive director will provide the necessary particulars related to the project.

**16. Conclusion**

With sincere heart I the director of the Prakasam Development Social Service Society kindly request you to grant **Rs. 1, 56,16,392** In Euros **211,032** for one year and for the second year **Rs. 50,16,000 in Euros 67,783** . This is to save the street children and to give bright future. If not us who will uplift them. As Jesus said that He came to give life and full life, please save the children through your generous heart.

Director - PDSSS