



PDEA's Anantrao Pawar College, Pirangut

Value Education: Needs and Challenges





प्रेरणा स्थान
मुझा उसाय

मा. अजित पवार

अध्यक्ष, पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळ, पुणे
माजी उपमुख्यमंत्री, महाराष्ट्र राज्य

तरूणांची प्रगती म्हणजेच राष्ट्राची प्रगती,
कारण तरूण हेच राष्ट्राचे पंचप्राण आहेत...

अजित पवार

Prepace

Value education is a need of today's education and it become challenge for the society .It is the responsibility of every stakeholder to inculcate values among the new generation. It is the umbrella of concept that includes moral citizenship education, character building, religious education, spiritual development and cultural development. During college education youth need to gain these values like Anti ragging, social awareness, gender equality, cyber crime etc.

I feel all these values play very important role in human life. The college youth need to value, values of life for tomorrow's better society. Purpose of this book is to inculcate value among the youth. I hope it will useful for college students to become as good citizen of country.

What is Value Education?

Value Education is an umbrella of concepts that includes moral education, citizenship education, character, religious education, spiritual development, personal development, social development and cultural development.



Importance of Value Education

- » Value-based education is needed for developing moral qualities such as humility, truthfulness, honesty, courtesy, tolerance, sacrifice etc. among the youth.
- » It will help in developing positive social attitudes in new generation which prompt them to raise their voice against social evils.
- » Value education is essential for developing democratic qualities such as dignity of the individual, social justice, liberty, equality, fraternity etc.
- » Value-based education inculcates sense of cooperation and fellow-feeling among people.
- » Value education can strengthen students' self esteem, optimism and commitment to personal fulfillment, and help students exercise ethical judgment and social responsibility.
- » Value oriented education is needed to promote individual and social welfare, love, peace, goodwill and understanding.
- » Value education is needed to strengthen social harmony, to encourage cultural development, to instill democratic qualities and to combat injustice.



- Dr. Sharmila Ram Chaudhari

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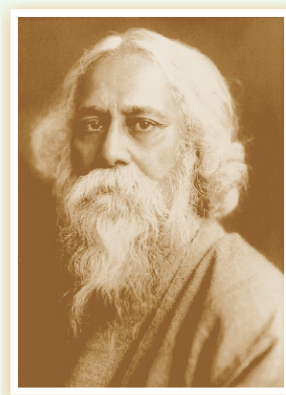
1. Patriotism

National Anthem

- The song Jana-gana-mana, composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24th January 1950.
- It was first sung on 27th December 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.
- The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza contains the full version of the National Anthem.
- Rabindranath also wrote the National anthem of Bangladesh i.e. 'Amar Sonar Bangla'

राष्ट्रगीत

जन-गण-मन अधिनायक जय हे
भारत भाग्य विधाता
पंजाब-सिंधु-गुजरात-मराठा
द्राविड-उत्कल-बंग
विंध्य-हिमाचल-यमुना-गंगा
उच्छल-जलधि-तरंग
तव शुभ नामे जागे,
तव शुभ आशिष मागे
गाहे तव जय गाथा ।
जन-गण-मंगल दायक जय हे,
भारत भाग्य विधाता ।
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे
जय, जय, जय, जय हे ।



Rabindranath Tagore

English rendering of the Anthem by Tagore

"Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sindh,
Gujarat and Maratha,
Of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganges and is
Chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise.
The saving of all people waits in thy hand,
Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
Victory, victory, victory to thee."

National Anthem

Jana Gana Mana Adhinayak Jaya Hey
Bharat Bhagya Vidhata
Punjab-Sindhu-Gujrat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Ucchala-Jaladhi-Taranga
Tava Shubha nam Jage,
Tava Shubha Ashish Maage
Gahe Tava Jayagatha
Jana-Gana-Mangal Dayaka Jaya Hey,
Bharat Bhagya Vidhata.
Jaya Hey, Jaya Hey, Jaya Hey
Jaya, Jaya, Jaya, Jaya Hey !

वंदे मातरम् । वंदे मातरम् ॥
सुजलां सुफलां मलयज-शीतलाम् ।
शस्य-शामलां मातरम् ॥ वंदे मातरम् ॥
शुभ-ज्योत्सनां-पुलकित यामिनीम् ।
फुल्लकुसुमित-द्रु रत्न शोभिनीम् ॥
सुहासिनीं सुमधुर भाषणीम् ।
सुखदां वरदां मातरम् ॥ वंदे मातरम् ॥

वन्दे
मातरम्

Vande Mataram

Vande Mataram, Vande Mataram
Sujalam, Suphalam,
Malayaj Shitalam.
Sashya Shyamalam Mataram,
Vande Mataram.
Shubhrajyotsnam, Pulakityaminim,
Phullakusumita Drumadala Shobinim,
Suhasinim, Sumadhura, Bhashinim,
Sukhadam, Varadam, Mataram !
Vande Mataram ! Vande Mataram !



Vande
Mataram

Composed by Bankim Chandra,
this song appears in the Bengali novel Anand Math.
The English translation of Vande Mataram rendered by Shree Aurobindo,
is considered to be the "official" and best. The first stanza of this song has been
given the status of our national song.



Bankim Chandra Chatarjee

2. Constitution of India

भारतीय राज्यघटना व भारतीय लोकशाही

जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून भारतीय लोकशाहीचा उल्लेख केला जातो. कारण लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने चीन हा पहिला देश आहे. परंतु चीनमध्ये साम्यवादी व्यवस्था आहे. आणि लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने दुसरा असलेला भारत ह्या भारतात लोकशाही आहे. आणि गेल्या ६५ वर्षांत ही लोकशाही यशस्वी झालेली आहे.

भारतीय लोकशाही : संसदीय लोकशाही

भारताच्या ह्या संसदीय लोकशाहीची रचना तिचे वर्णन, पद्धती भारतीय राज्यघटनेत सविस्तर वर्णन केलेली आहे.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेची अंमलबजावणी २६ जानेवारी १९५० पासून झाली म्हणून हा दिवस आपण **प्रजासत्ताक दिन** म्हणून साजरा करतो.

प्रजेचे राज्य, प्रजेची सत्ता म्हणजेच Republic Democracy.

भारतीय राज्यघटना घटना परिषदेने (घटना समिती) तयार केलेली आहे. घटना समितीची पहिली बैठक ९ डिसेंबर १९४६ रोजी झाली.



घटना समितीच्या एकूण ११ बैठका झाल्या. त्यापैकी पहिल्या बैठकीला २७० सभासद होते. त्यापैकी ९ महिला होत्या.

घटना समितीस घटना तयार करण्यास २ वर्षे ११ महिने १७ दिवस इतका कालावधी लागला.

घटना समितीने २२ समित्या स्थापन केल्या. त्यापैकी १० समित्या कार्यपद्धतीतील व्यवहार हाताळण्यासाठी, १२ समित्या विशिष्ट व्यवहारांची जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यासाठी होत्या.

3. Human Rights

भारतीय राज्यघटना व भारतीय लोकशाही

यामध्ये सर्वात महत्वाच्या मसूदा समिती चे अध्यक्ष डॉ. बी.आर. आंबेडकर होते. याशिवाय संघराज्यघटना समिती, प्रांतीय राज्यघटना समिती, राष्ट्रध्वजावरील तदर्थ समिती आणि मूलभूत हक्क समिती या समित्यांचा समावेश होता.

घटना समितीचे कायमस्वरूपी अध्यक्ष डॉ.राजेंद्र प्रसाद होते.

घटनेचा पहिला मसूदा फेब्रुवारी १९४८ ला प्रसिद्ध झाला. जनतेच्या प्रतिक्रिया, तज्ञांची मते विचारात घेवून दुसरा मसुदा ऑक्टोबर १९४८ ला प्रसिद्ध झाला. अंतिम मसुदा ४ नोव्हेंबर १९४९ ला सादर झाला. एकुण ७६५३ दुरुस्त्या करण्यात आल्या. राज्यघटना समितीचा ठराव २६ नोव्हेंबर १९४९ रोजी करण्यात आला. संविधान दिन म्हणून २६ नोव्हेंबर साजरा केला जातो.

संविधानात ३९५ कलमे, ८ परिशिष्टे व २ भाग होते.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये सध्या ४५० पेक्षा अधिक कलमे १२ परिशिष्टे व २२ विभाग आहेत.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेने भारतीयांना मूलभूत हक्क दिलेले आहेत आणि या हक्कांना न्यायालयीन संरक्षण आहे.

यामध्ये समतेचा हक्क, स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, भाषण व अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य संस्था व संघ निर्माण करणे, भारतभर मूळ संचाराचे स्वातंत्र्य, भारतात कोठेही राहणे व वास्तव्य करणे, कोणताही व्यवसाय रोजगार व्यापार व धंदा करणे, पिळवणूकी विरुद्धचा अधिकार, धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य, सांस्कृतिक व शैक्षणिक हक्क, संपत्तीचा हक्क यांचा समावेश आहे.

मूलभूत कर्तव्ये :

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या ५१ व्या कलमात कर्तव्यांची नोंद आहे. ४२ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने १० मूलभूत कर्तव्ये दिलेली आहेत. संविधानाचे पालन करणे, राष्ट्रध्वजाचा मान राखणे, देशाचे सार्वभौमत्व एकता जोपासणे, पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण करणे विज्ञाननिष्ठ दृष्टीकोन व मानवतावाद यांचा विकास करणे अशा कर्तव्यांचा यात समावेश आहे.

आपल्या लोकशाहीपुढे आजही जातीयवाद, जमातवाद, भाषिक दंगली, प्रादेशिकता वाद, लिंगभाव, दहशतवाद अशी अनेक आव्हाने आहेत. भारताचा एक सजग नागरिक म्हणून आपली भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Union List

Total 97 subjects like

Defence

Foreign Affairs

War & Peace

Foreign Trade

Currency & Coinage

Post & Telegraph

Railways

Ports

Airways

(Only the Union Legislature
can make laws on these subjects.)

State List

Total 66 subjects like

Police

Prison

Local Govt.

Agriculture

Land

Livestock & Animal

Husbandry

Public Health & Sanitation

State Public Service Commission

(Normally only the state
Legislature can make laws on
these subjects)

Concurrent List

Total 47 subjects like

Marriage, Divorce,

Adoption and succession

Forests

Electricity

Education

Stamp Duties

Newspapers

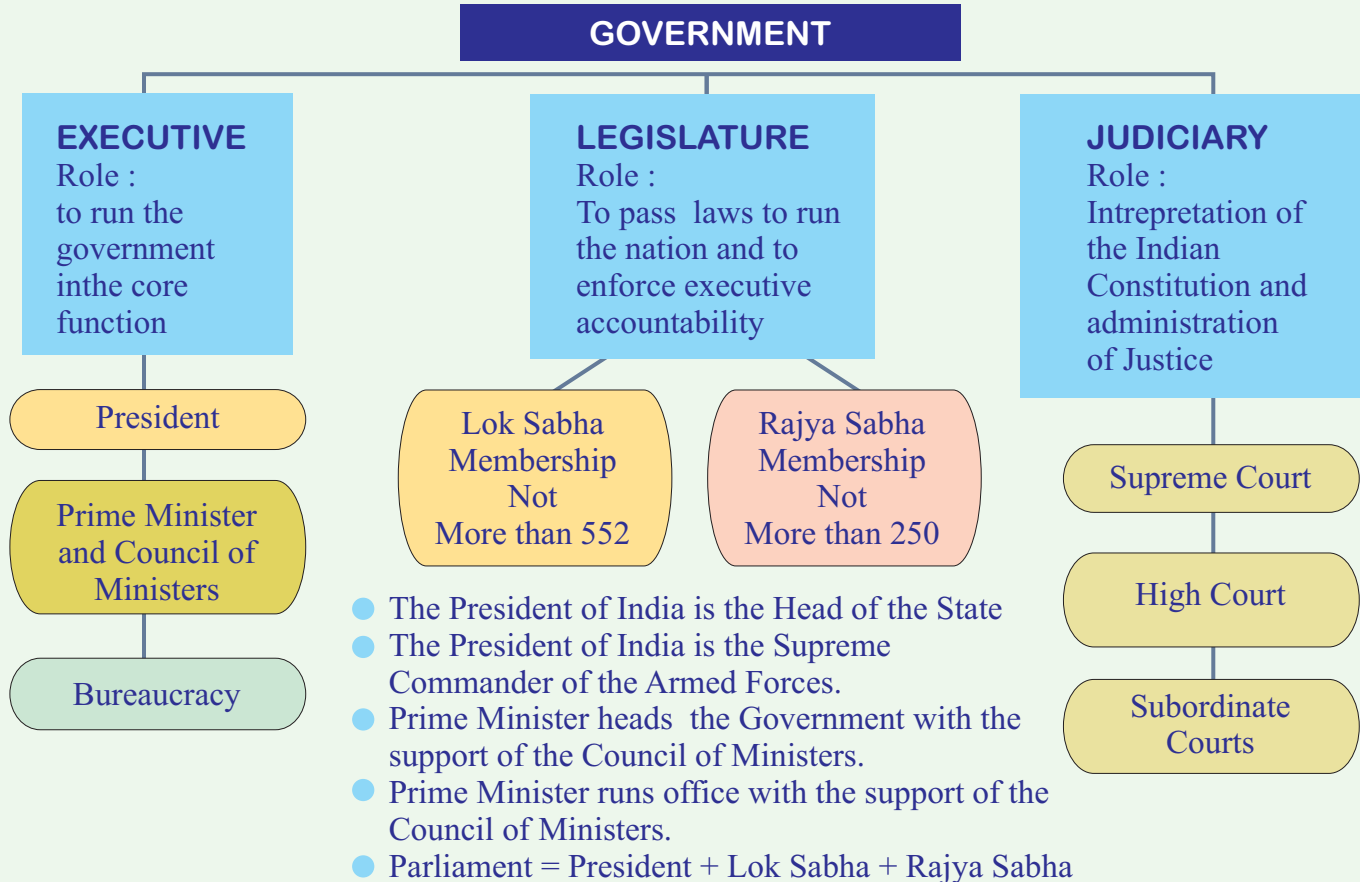
(Both the Union & State

Legislature can make

laws on these subjects.)

Residuary powers :

- 1) Includes all the subjects that are not mentioned in any of the lists
- 2) Only the Union Legislature can make laws on these subjects.



Evaluation of National Flag

The story relating to the different stages and landmarks in the evolution of our national flag is indeed inspiring. The historic landmarks are:

1907 : Smt. Bhikaji Cama designed first Indian Flag with the Guidance of Veer Savarkar and displayed it in Stuttgart (Germany) in 1907

1916 : Two colours: Red and green, with five red and four green stripes. Emblem of Great Bear. Union Jack at top left. In vogue during 'Home rule days'.

1921 : Three colours: White, green and red, with Charkha across 1 all colours. Sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi at the Vijaywada I Session of the Indian National Congress (this flag was informally used at all sessions of the Congress till 1931, though not officially accepted/adopted by the Congress).

March, 1931 : One colour: Saffron with Charkha at top left. This flag was proposed by a committee appointed by Working Committee after Karachi Congress. This flag was not approved by Working Committee.

August, 1931 : Form of Flag suggested by Mahatma Gandhi retained with slight changes in order of colours and position of Chakra. Accepted by AICC officially in Bombay in August 1931.

August, 1945 : At the same time a variant of the flag was being used by the Indian National Army that included the words "Azad Hind" with a springing tiger in lieu of the "Charkha" signifying Subhash Chandra Bose's armed struggle. This tricolour was hoisted for the first time on Indian soil in Manipur by Subhash Chandra Bose

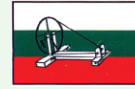
August 15, 1947 : The present tricolour National Flag was adopted. It was designed by Pingali Venkayya.



1907



1916



1921



March 1931



August 1931



August 1945



August 15th 1947

RIGHT TO INFORMATION



“The real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by all to resist authority when abused.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

What does Right to Information mean?

It includes the right to inspect works, take notes and certified samples of material/documents in any format like print and cd.

What does information mean?

Information means any material in any form including records, documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force.

Who is covered?

The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Who are Public Information Officers (PIOs)?

PIOs are officers designated by the public authorities in all administrative units to provide information to the citizens.

What is the time limit to get the information?

1. 30 days from the date of application.
2. 48 hours for information concerning the life and liberty of a person.

What are the penalty provisions?

Every PIO will be liable for fine of Rs.250 per day, up to a maximum of Rs.25,000/-, for not doing duty properly.



OFFICIAL HONOURS OF INDIA

- National**
- ❖ Gandhi Peace Prize
 - ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru Award
 - ❖ Indira Gandhi Award

Civilian National

1. Bharat Ratna
2. Padma Vibhushan
3. Padma Bhushan
4. Padma Shree

By Field

- ❖ Sahitya Akademi Fellowship (literature)
- ❖ Sahitva Akademi Award (literature)
- ❖ Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship (performing arts)
- ❖ Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (performing arts)
- ❖ Lalit Kala Akademi Fellowship (fine arts)
- ❖ Dadasaheb Phalke Award (cinema)
- ❖ National Film Awards (cinema)
- ❖ Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (sports)
- ❖ Arjuna Award (sports)
- ❖ Dronacharya Award (sports coaching)

Military

War Time

- ❖ Param Vir Chakra
- ❖ Maha Vir Chakra
- ❖ Vir Chakra

Peace Time

- ❖ Ashoka Chakra
- ❖ Kirti Chakra
- ❖ Shaurya Chakra

Distinguished

- ❖ Sena Medal (Army)

Service

- ❖ Naosena Medal (Navy)
- ❖ Vayusena Medal (Air Force)
- ❖ Vishisht Seva Medal
- ❖ Param Vishishr Seva Medal
- ❖ Ati Vishisht Seva Medal

4. Basic Value - Anti Ragging

ANTI-RAGGING

- ❖ Ragging can result physical injury due to beating.
- ❖ It is an abuse of rights.
- ❖ Sometimes students are so affected by ragging that they drop out of college.
- ❖ Can also result in death.

Consequences of Ragging :

- ❖ Serious psychological trauma.
- ❖ It leads to mob mentality and violent mindset.
- ❖ Forceful initiation to alcoholism, drugs.
- ❖ Running away from college & hostel.
- ❖ Fear, anxiety, depression.
- ❖ Group violence.
- ❖ Can also result in death.



ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

AT COLLEGE LEVEL

Sensitization programs for both the fresher and the seniors.

Promoting cultural events for fresher-senior interaction.

Pro-active checking in the hostels and anonymous surveys of the entire fresher batch.

AT GOVT LEVEL

Firstly to implement anti-ragging guidelines.

Task force to monitor the activities.

National level awareness campaigns , promotion of social science research on ragging.

CONCLUSION

- In our country ragging has been banned, but still we hear many incidents every year.
- Let us join hands.
- Let us make a difference.
- Let us put a stop.
- Don't raginteract
.....and behave.



4. Basic Value - Cyber Crime



Online Safety Tips :

- ♦ What you put online will be there forever.
- ♦ Use a strong password (a combination of upper and lower case letters, symbols and numbers).
- ♦ Don't post inappropriate or illegal content anywhere on the internet.
- ♦ Don't open e-mail attachments or instant-message attachments unless you are completely sure they do not contain viruses.
- ♦ Don't click on links inside e-mails or instant messages.

- ♦ Never give out personal information about yourself, your family, or your friends (such as your last name, address, phone numbers, city, the name of your school, photos of yourself or your family, PIN numbers for your bank, etc.).

Wi-Fi Security Tips :

- ♦ Change Default Administrator Passwords (and Usernames) of the WiFi Router.
- ♦ Change Password after regular interval.
- ♦ Position the Router or Access Point Safely.
- ♦ Turn Off the Network / WiFi routers if it is not in use.

Online Banking Tips :

- ♦ Never use unprotected PCs at cyber cafes for internet banking.
- ♦ Never keep your pin and cards together.
- ♦ Never leave the PC unattended when using internet banking in a public place.
- ♦ Register for Mobile SMS , Email Transaction Alerts.
- ♦ Never reply to emails asking for your password or pin.
- Visit banks website by typing the URL in the address bar.

- ♦ Log off and close your browser when you have finished using internet banking.
- ♦ Memorize your PIN. Never carry your PIN.
- ♦ Report lost or stolen card immediately.

10 Steps that can protect you from loss :

- ☞ Register for transaction alerts via SMS and E-Mail.
- ☞ If you change your mobile number, update with the bank.
- ☞ Reduce the limit on your credit card if you use it sparingly.
- ☞ Use virtual cards for online shopping.
- ☞ Make use of the virtual keyboard wherever possible.
- ☞ Instead of going to the bank's website using the link in E-Mail, type the web address directly.
- ☞ Memorise 3 digits CVV number at the back of the card and scratch it out.
- ☞ Do not leave unwanted photocopies of essential documents at the photocopier.
- ☞ If you lose your phone, deactivate all banking services linked to that number.

Pune Police cyber crime helpline numbers :

- 1) **Cyber Crime Cell** -
For any Cyber Crime Query.
Contact Ph. No. 020 26123346
- 2) **Women Grievance Redressal Cell** - For any query.
Contact Ph. No. : 020 - 26208341
- 3) **Control Room C.R.O** : 020 - 26126296,
Police Exchange : 020 - 26208100, 26208181,
26208111,
Shivaji Nagar Exchange : 020 - 26208585,
Pimpri Exchange : 020 - 26209100.

4. Basic Value - Traffic Rules

TRAFFIC MANNERS & RULES :

Precautions to be taken while Walking on the Road

- Walk on the footpath.
- Always use Zebra crossing, even if you have to walk a little extra.
- Walk only when traffic signal is green.
- Wait for traffic to clear and do not run in a hurry.
- Look left, look right then again left.
- Do not cross between the parked cars or other vehicles.
- If there are no crossings or traffic signals: find safe place to cross then,



Cautions :

- Do not drink and drive.
- Avoid road rage or aggressive attitude.
- Do not use horn unnecessarily.
- Do not weave on lanes.
- Do not talk on phone while riding.
- Watch for children and animals, they may suddenly rush on road.
- Do not stop abruptly and park on road. This lead to accidents, slow traffic and fuel wastage also.
- Never play loud music or wear headphones.
- Avoid unnecessary weights on roof or trunk line.
- Pillion and rider both should wear helmet.
- Do not overload your bike with extra stuff.

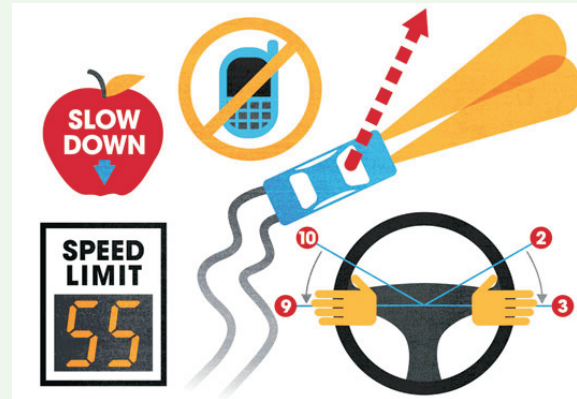
Precautions to be taken while driving Two Wheeler

- Always ride within speed limit. It is much harder to control and stop at higher speed.
- Always ensure there is sufficient space around you to move. In case someone brakes suddenly.
- Use engine braking when possible and brake well in advance.
- Watch for spilled oil, water, gravel, sand and other unexpected material to avoid skidding and panic braking.
- Use hand signals also in tightly packed traffic or in bright day light.
- Slow down at crossings, schools and turns.
- Always give way to speeding cars.
- Always overtake from the right side, after ensuring that the vehicle is not intending to turn right or overtake other vehicles.
- Always use indicators and mirrors when changing lanes, overtaking etc.

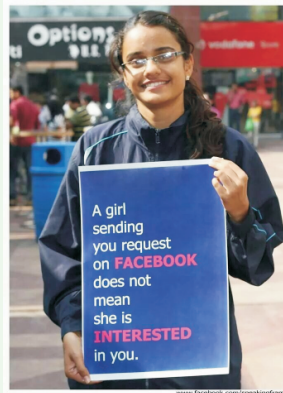


Precautions to be taken while driving Four Wheeler

- Driver and passengers should always wear seat belt in proper manner.
- Always keep left.
- Adjust the rear and side view mirrors properly to get a clear view of tailing vehicles.
- Reduce speed near schools, crossings, residential areas, and market.
- Always try to drive within speed limit.
- Follow lane driving, change lane only after giving signal.
- Drive within the lane markers not over them.
- Maintain safe distance between vehicles.
- Use gear's smoothly and vehicles momentum to reduce fuel consumption.
- Always overtake from right.



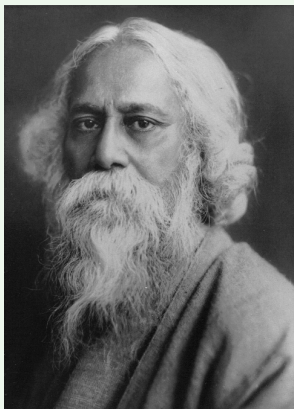
4. Basic Value - Social Awareness



5. Social Awareness - Noble Laureates of India

Rabindranath Tagore

Noble Prize for Literature (1913)



Rabindranath Tagore was born and lived in Calcutta for most of his life, was one of modern India's greater poets and the composer of independent India's national anthem. He was awarded the 1913 Nobel prize in Literature for his work 'Gitanjali' for the English version published in 1912.

Sir C. V. Raman

Nobel Prize for Physics (1930)



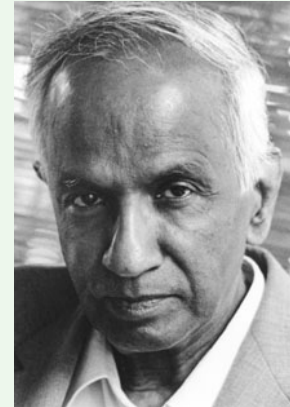
Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman was born on 7th Nov. 1888 in Thiruvanaikkaval, in the Trichy district of Tamil Nadu. Sir C. V. Raman made enormous contributions to vibration, sound, musical instruments, ultrasonic, photo electricity, colloidal particles, X-ray diffraction, magnetron, dielectric, and the celebrated RAMAN effect, which fetched him the Noble Prize in 1930. The Raman effect is useful in the study of molecular energy levels, structure development, and multicomponent qualitative analysis. He was the first Asian scientist to win the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Hargobind Khorana
Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology



Dr. Hargobind Khorana was born on 9th January 1922 at Raipur, Punjab. He was responsible for producing the first manmade gene in his laboratory in the early seventies. This historic invention won him the Nobel prize for medicine in 1968 sharing it with Marshall Nuremberg and Robert Holley for interpreting the genetic code and analyzing its function in protein synthesis.

Dr. Subramaniam Chandrasekar
Nobel Prize for Physics (1983)



Dr. Subramaniam Chandrashekhar was born on October 19, 1910 in Lahore, India. He is the nephew of the famous Sir C. V. Raman. He worked enormously over the understanding of the rotation of planets, stars, white dwarfs, neutron stars, black holes, galaxies, and clusters of galaxies. He won the Nobel Prize in 1983 for his theoretical work on stars and their evolution.

Mother Teresa Nobel Prize for Peace (1979)



Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in Skopje, Yugoslavia (then Turkey) and originally named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Mother Teresa dedicated her life serving the poor, the sick, and the dying people around the world, particularly those in India, working through the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta.

Dr. Amartya Sen



Dr. Amartya Sen was born at Bolapur, West Bengal in 1933. He was honoured with the Nobel Prize for his work in Welfare economics in 1998. When Thailand's Baht plummeted, markets from Bombay to New York were in turmoil and there was talk of worldwide depression. Sen's argument that growth should be accompanied by democratic decision-making seemed only too correct.

Dr. Rajendra Kumar Pachauri
Nobel Prize for Peace (2007)
on behalf of the IPCC



Mr. Rajendra Kumar Pachauri was born on 20th August 1940 in Nainital. He is an economist and environmental scientist. He has served as the chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) since 2002. Dr. Pachauri accepted the Nobel Peace Prize 2007 on behalf of the IPCC, along with co-recipient Al Gore.

Kailash Satyarthi



Kailash Satyarthi (born on January 11, 1954) is a human rights activist from India who has been at the forefront of the global movement to end child slavery and exploitative child labor since 1980 when he gave up a lucrative career as an Electrical Engineer for initiating a crusade against Child Servitude. As a grassroots activist, he has led the rescue of over 80,000 child slaves and developed a successful model for their education and rehabilitation. As a worldwide campaigner, he has been the architect of the single largest civil society network for the most exploited children, the Global March Against Child Labor, which is a worldwide coalition of NGOs, Teachers' Union and Trade Unions.



