

Developing a new perspective on Child Labour

Exploring the aftermath of Mumbai raids conducted from 2008 onwards

Chapters 1-6 with Annexures



By



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FOREWORD

India has 12.6 million child labourers in the age group of 5 to 14 years as per the National Census 2001. Our country is yet to commit itself towards elimination of child labour. Despite the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992, and having legislations such as Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, child labour still widely exists all over the country. It is unfortunate that children in India comprise a large part of the entire labour market.

The issue of child labour can never be seen in isolation. It occurs due to a web of issues such as lack of food security, scarce livelihoods and inaccessibility to essential socio economic security provisions. These underlying issues require to be constantly taken up by direct engagement with parents, community leaders and children's collectives where they are repeatedly made aware about exercising rights of children. Along with working on the various 'push factors', it is equally important to work on the 'pull factors' i.e. Child's Right to Education and Participation. Continuous work at community level with schools, school management committees and other related agencies ensure children's regularity and retention in school is one of the key strategies which keeps children away from labour. Over 30 years of CRY's experience in working with children it has been proven that children's collectives have tremendous potential and strength in influencing out of the school children to get to school and thus shift from labour to education. Children's collectives are also extremely instrumental in voicing their opinion to decision makers on issues related to child labour and child rights in general.

Child labour, is a multifold issue which is integral to concerns of child protection, right to education and social security. It calls for convergence from all stakeholders the state, industry and community while taking up the issue. Whilst each government ministry has its own mandate; it is imperative that all ministries institutionalize mechanisms of working together to address multiple issues that result in child labour. It is crucial for the various arms of the state and government

departments viz police, judiciary, education, child welfare committees to come together and address the issue of rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation in a sustainable manner so as to ensure that the child does not return to the same vulnerabilities.

Today there is an immediate need to ensure that a robust child protection structure and mechanism is in place. It is important for legislations such as Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 and schemes such as Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to be effectively implemented at the ground level. Child Labour and Child Rights violation should become a matter of concern for everyone and as a society. It is high time we develop zero tolerance towards the same. It is therefore critical to time and again look at how child protection schemes work on ground and give policy level recommendations to the government in order to bring about change in addressing the elimination of child labour. With this as an aim in mind Child Rights and You (CRY) supported the study 'Exploring the aftermath of Mumbai Raids from 2008 onwards' to gain deeper insight into understanding what happens to children once they are rescued from labour situation. This study attempts to understand the child's world before the rescue phase, what happens during rescue and their lives post rescue from child labour. CRY's implementing partner research organization - Committed Action for Relief and Education (CARE) has done seminal work by studying the situation of children rescued in child labour raids carried by the government from 2008 onwards. CRY sincerely thanks Mr. Vikas Sawant and Dr. Yamini Suvarna for their exceptional efforts for putting this research piece together.

This study very well narrates children's situation and also points to existing gaps in the process of rescue and rehabilitation. I am certain this study will create new insights and contribute immensely to the discourse on rescue and rehabilitation of child labour and at the same time will be instrumental for advocacy with the state.

Komal Ganatra

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The successful completion of this research project does much credit to Committed Action for Relief and Education (CARE) and is indeed a matter of pride for CARE and the CARE team. However, like all successful projects, this one too could not have been accomplished with the committed efforts and support of a number of individuals in their varied capacities. We would like to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to each of them.

First and foremost, our thanks to all the trustees of CARE for their faith, understanding and full support during the period of this project

We are grateful to Ms. Vijayalakshmi Arora and Ms. Anuja Shah of CRY for being active sources of support and encouragement. We also appreciate their suggestions feedback and advice throughout the project.

We would like to express our gratitude to Ms. Neeta Goel for her role in preparing the tools for data collection. Mr. Pankaj Sharma and Mr. Navnath Kamble deserve a special mention for their efficient coordination of the

data collection processes. But for their dedicated efforts and the commitment of their team, it would not have been possible to collect such rich data.

We also thank Ms. Surkhekha Surve for her efforts in the collection of the qualitative data. We are grateful to Ms. Kimya Mhatre for her assistance in completing the data entry.

A special work of thanks to Mr T.T. Surenkumar for editing the research document.

Last but not the least, a heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude to all our respondents, especially those little souls who work tirelessly in their thankless jobs. We hope that this report succeeds in drawing attention to their plight and leads to ushering in the much needed change with respect to child labour.

Dr. Yamini Suvarna

Research Consultant and Trustee, CARE



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Executive Summary

Developing a New Perspective on Child Labour – Exploring the aftermath of Mumbai raids conducted from 2008 onwards

June 2014

Recent estimates reveal that world over, 218 million children are involved in child labour, of which about 126 million children are engaged in hazardous situations such as working in mines, working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery. Newspaper reports reveal that government statistics on the child labour population show that India has over 20 million child labourers. NGO estimates are higher and these suggest that this number is as high as 60 million and can extend upto a 100 million if all out of school children are part of the labour force.

Poverty, low levels of literacy, debts incurred by parents are some of the causes of child labour. Also the absence of social security systems in India also contributes to child labour as does the indifferent and difficult to access educational system. There are a plethora of laws to stop child labour and raids are carried out to rescue the children. Yet, children continue to be employed and little is known about what happens to the children post the rescue and rehabilitation process.

With the aim of exploring what happens to children after the rescue and rehabilitation process, CRY commissioned a Study along with research partner Committed Action for Relief and Education (CARE), Mumbai. The study sought to find out what happened to selected children who were rescued during the raids conducted in 2008.

The study was an exploratory study which used a mixed methodology of quantitative and qualitative methods. Four police zones in Mumbai Dharavi, Byculla, Chembur and Antop Hill (Sion) were selected where maximum raids were conducted. The primary data was collected using survey questionnaire with 85 rescued child workers, drawings from 45 rescued child workers, focus group discussions with members of four communities where the raids were conducted and unstructured interviews using a guideline with four employers/owners of commercial units where raids were conducted. Additionally data from 77 First Information Reports (FIRs) from 38 police stations were analyzed for the purpose of this study.

Key study findings:

Status of children at the time of the study (October – December 2013)

In the study the total number of children covered was 85 (Boys:78, Girls:7). Out of this, 45 children were also invited to express their experiences through drawings. Findings of the study revealed that nearly all the children continue to work with most continuing to work in the same sector for the same owner.

More than half of the children belonged to the 11- 13 age group and most of the children hailed from UP, Bihar and Rajasthan. Hotels, leather factories and zari workshops were the three sectors of work where most of the children worked full time leaving them no time for education or other recreation.

Less than a fifth combined work with education, most of whom attended Hindi medium municipal schools. There was only one child who was found studying and not working while three other children were currently at home; neither working nor studying. Interestingly most of the children expressed an interest in pursuing their education.

Status of Children prior Rescue (prior 2008 raids)

A large majority of the children worked more than 10 hours a day, 6 days a week and earned between 501and Rs 2000 per month. Most children were either not provided access or had limited access to basic amenities. None of the children were studying. Very few had their health check up done. One third of the children didn't get two proper meals in a day and did not get any clothes from the owner. Drinking water facility was available in most of the cases. What is most disturbing is children were subjected to physical and verbal abuse. Two of the children were also subjected to sexual abuse at the work place.

Status of Children during Rescue and Post Rescue Processes

Most children revealed that the rescue operation was confusing and scary. Adult co-workers or employers accompanied most of the children to the police station and were able to threaten the children with dire consequences if they spoke to the police. Some children had been so influenced by the owners /adult co-workers that they were more afraid of the policemen than their employer. Around a quarter of the children were released by the police to the owners or parents from the police station itself. No FIRs were filed for these children who never came into the system post the rescue.

Moreover, these children were never presented before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

Many children indicated that they were not happy with their interactions with the CWC members. The facilities offered at the Children's Homes were not good as was indicated by the children's negative opinions of these.

There were no systems set up to help reintegrate or rehabilitate the children once they were released from the Children's Homes. No monitoring systems are in place. No jobs were offered to their parents post the repatriation of the children.

perceived holistically. Police and public partnerships should be encouraged so that members of the communities in which the commercial establishments function can establish a 'neighborhood watch' to track and report child workers.

Findings from interaction with community members and owners

Community members: All the communities had workshops and factory units in their locality where children continued to be employed in some of the industries.

Many of the industries in all four communities were located in rented premises and very few industries across the four communities had licenses.

Owners: All four owners were arrested and their case is still pending in the criminal court. The owners insisted that they had employed children between the ages of 14 and 16 when they were raided due to which the labour court had dismissed the cases against them. None of the four employers employ any children currently. Three of the owners stated that they did not have a license to ply their trade.

Findings from the FIRs (First Information Reports) from police stations

Only 77 FIRs were registered covering a total of 366 industrial units, implying that multiple units were covered in each of the FIRs which were registered across 38 police stations in Mumbai. A large majority of employers against whom FIRs were registered have stopped employing children. Many cases have not come up for hearing at the courts and Judgments have been announced in extremely few cases. None of the FIRs provided any information related to the different forms of abuse faced by the children at their workplace.

Concluding Remarks

A variety of interventions need to be developed and existing systems either modified or changed if we are to stop children from working; including long term interventions, interim interventions and immediate interventions. Training of the different personnel who come in contact with the rescue child workers should be taken up on a war footing. State needs to ensure convergence between the different government departments and committees related to children so that children's issues can be

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Glossary

Madarsas

are educational institutes that are associated with mosques. These usually impart education in Urdu or Arabic and tend to cater mainly to those from the Islamic faith.

Pani-puri

is also known as golgappas, gupchup or phuchka in other parts of India. It is a popular street savory snack with a round crisp hollow puri which is filled with water, masala, boiled potatoes and sprouts or chick peas. The puris are pre-made and sold in packets. The child workers in this study are involved in the processes of making the puris (kneading the dough, rolling the puris, frying and packing the puris).

Tiffin dabbas

is the local (Mumbai) term for packed lunch services which include delivery to customers. Child workers are involved in assisting with making the items for the tiffin dabba as well as in the packing and the delivery of these.

Zari

refers to fine thread work made of gold or silver thread. Pieces made from zari are used to add beauty and grandeur to traditional Indian garments like sarees, salwar kamees, kurtas and dhotis. Child workers are preferred for such work as it is believed that they have deft fingers and clear sight most suited for this delicate and fine work.



CHAPTER 1

Introduction and Methodology

Recent estimates reveal that world over, 218 million children (5-17 years, excluding child domestic labour) are involved in child labour, of which about 126 million children are engaged in hazardous situations such as working in mines, working with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery⁴. In Asia, one out of every five children between 5 and 14 years of age is involved in child labour. That amounts to a staggering 150 million child labourers between the ages of 5 and 14 in Asia region alone⁵. Newspaper reports reveal that government statistics on the child labour population show that India has over 20 million child labourers. NGO estimates are higher and these suggest that this number is as high as 60 million and can extend upto a 100 million if all out of school children are part of the labour force⁶.

The UNICEF definition for child labour is drawn from Article 32 of the Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC), which states that child labour is any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, spiritual, moral or social development⁷.

The causes and consequences of child labour are well known and documented. Poverty, low levels of illiteracy, debts incurred by parents are some of the causes of child labour⁸. The absence of social security systems in India also contributes to child labour as does the indifferent and difficult to access educational system⁹. Child labourers are often made to work for long hours and poor pay. Although information on the repercussions of child labour is difficult to find, it is well known that that child workers are more vulnerable to abuse. Migrant child workers do not have family support and are isolated; enhancing their vulnerability and emphasizing their helplessness. Moreover, children who live away from their families in the commercial units where they work are more vulnerable to abuse in all its forms- verbal, physical, emotional and

sexual. Thus, ensuring that children do not work in exploitative conditions is essential to safe guard their rights and assure them of a secure childhood. Although there are a number of laws that relate to the prevention of child labour in India, children labour continues to thrive. The Commission on Child Labour states:

"No economic or social issue has been of such compelling concern to the Commission as the persistence, fifty years after Independence, of widespread child labour in our country. It prevails, despite articles 23, 24, 39(e) & (f), 41, 45 and 47 of the Constitution and despite the passing of various legislations on the subject between 1948 and 1986. It has defied the terms of six Conventions of the International Labour Organization to which India is a party and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in addition. Despite the announcement of a National Child Labour Policy in 1987, the subsequent constitution of a National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) and the undertaking of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) in an increasing number of areas of our country, the goal of ending child labour remains elusive, even in respect of the estimated two million children working in hazardous industries who were to be freed from such tyranny by the year 2000"¹⁰.

In addition to Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution which safeguard a child below the age of 14 from being in factories, mines¹¹ and any other hazardous employment and give the child a right not to be used in "forced" or "bonded" labour¹², a number of laws have been enacted to curtail the spread of child labour, the most important of these being 'The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986'. Section 3 of this Act focuses on the prohibition of employment of children in certain occupations and processes. Other laws that relate to the prevention of child labour include:

⁴UNICEF (2006) 'Child Protection Information Sheet: Child Labour' taken from http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Child_Labour.pdf and http://www.unicef.org/protection/index_childlabour.html

⁵Plan (2005) 'Growing up in Asia: Plan's Strategic framework for fighting child poverty in Asia 2005-2015' Plan Ltd: Thailand p. 42

⁶Over 60 million child labourers in India! taken from http://www.indiatribune.com/index.php?option=com_content&id=2884:over-60-million-child-laborers-in-india&Itemid=400

⁷Khanna, P. (n.d) Combating Child Labour in India taken from http://www.unicef.org/india/child_protection_1726.htm

⁸Breaking free from child labour taken from http://www.unicef.org/india/child_protection_274.htm

⁹Child Labour in India taken from <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/child-labour-india.htm>

¹⁰National Initiative for Child Protection, 2000 taken from <http://nhrc.nic.in/hrissues.htm#no8>

¹¹http://www.indiana.edu/~aid/files/child_labour.html

¹²http://www.indiana.edu/~aid/files/child_labour.html

- Amendment to the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1964 and the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968 in 2007
- Amendment to The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in Oct 2006
- Bonded Labour System Act, 1976
- Bidi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966
- Labour Law Apprentice Act, 1961
- Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
- Amendment to the Mines Act 1952
- Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- Factories Act, 1948
- Indian Ports Act, 1908
- Employment of young persons on dangerous machines
- Prohibition of employment of women and children near cotton-openers
- Mumbai shops and establishment act 1948
- Juvenile justice Act 2000
- Indian Penal Code (IPC) Act 1860

Despite such laws, child labour continues to loom large in Indian society. Raids are conducted regularly in Mumbai, the commercial capital of India. The first round of the Mumbai raids was conducted in 2008 where over 400 children were rescued in a single raid. The sample for this study has been taken from the children rescued during those raids. Since then, raids have been conducted in almost every year in different geographic area of Mumbai. In June 2012, raids were conducted in several small-scale units at Dagar Chawl in the Madanpura area of Nagpada, Mumbai. Over a hundred children were rescued from twenty units that included zari, bag manufacturing, jewellery and shoe making units. Senior inspector Vinayak Sawade of the Nagpada police was quoted in newspapers stating that most of the rescued children were aged between eight and fourteen years of age and were not native to Maharashtra or Mumbai, hailing from Bihar, Orissa and other states¹³. More recently, in March 2014, raids were conducted yet again in Byculla and Madanpura areas of Mumbai. Around 125 children were rescued from leather goods factories and jewelry shops. Around the same time, Nagpada police rescued six child labourers from three different establishments in Madanpura and arrested three employers.

¹³http://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report_106-child-labourers-saved-from-nagpada-units_1702426

¹⁴<http://www.fashionunited.com/fashion-news/apparel/further-raids-on-india-factories-20141303494909>

Additionally, twenty-two children were rescued from eateries and jewellery shops in Girgaum.

Mahesh Patil, deputy commissioner of police stated that most of the children were “...aged between eight and 15, mostly natives of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal”¹⁴.

He added that the children were made to put in 12 hour shifts and paid an average of Rs 2500 per month. This raises a few pertinent questions

- Why do establishments that employ children as labourers flourish in certain geographic parts of Mumbai like Madanpura and Nagpada despite the regular raids carried out in these areas?
- Why are children from states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal repeatedly coming to Mumbai?
- Does the arrest of the owner serve as a deterrent to his re-employing children?
- What are the gaps in the rehabilitation services which lead the children to re-employment?

This study seeks to find out the answers to some of these questions.

As part of the background for this study, it is essential that a clear understanding of the Standard Operating Procedure related to the rescue and rehabilitation of child labourers is developed.

Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour

Following the raids and rescues conducted in Mumbai in 2006, a strong need was felt to create a standard set of guidelines that would form the framework for any raid-rescue and rehabilitation in any district in Maharashtra. To this end, in 2006 itself, UNICEF (Maharashtra) took the initiative and got together expert personnel from NGOs, Police, Labour Department and the DWCD to combine their experiences and develop a Standard Operating Guideline that would serve as a base for all operations centered on rescue and rehabilitation of working children. The Government of Maharashtra was the first to put these SOPs into practice in 2008. A few months later, in 2008 the Central Government put together the currently used Standard Operating Guidelines to be followed for the release, restoration and rehabilitation of child labour

The protocol has been divided into eight chapters which are summarized in the following paragraphs.

In the **first** introductory chapter, crucial areas which required attention have been identified. These are

- Better co-ordination amongst key players
- Strict enforcement of laws
- Long drawn repatriation process
- Cross border trafficking

This chapter also presents the rationale behind developing the protocol.

Chapter 2 details the constitutional provisions and international conventions that have a bearing on child labour while

Chapter 3 focuses on the existing Indian legal framework.

Chapter 4 discusses the various government programs and policies that relate to child labour while

Chapter 5 provides operational definitions of key terms and concepts used in the protocol.

Chapter 6 covers the pre-rescue and rescue processes. It states that the District Labour Department must necessarily be part of any rescue operation and adds that where possible, the assistance of social organisations or NGOs should be sought in both the rescue and post rescue operations.

The composition of the rescue team may include members from the following

- The Department of Labour;
- The Police;
- The Municipal Corporation or the local self-government like the Zilla
- Parishad or panchayats as the case maybe;
- Social Welfare Officer/Probation Officer/DM's nominee/ CWCs; and
- NGOs, social organizations, trade unions or other responsible citizens.
- Doctor with first aid kit.
- Lady Police/volunteers when rescuing girls.

Prior to the rescue, all the members of the rescue team should be given an orientation to the laws related to child labour. They should also be sensitized as to how to deal with the children so that their trauma is minimized.

During and post the rescue operation, the rescued child worker should be physically separated from the employer or other adult co-workers. It is the responsibility of the concerned officers to ensure that the child is not exposed to the employer or his agents.

The nodal department is responsible for arranging to transport the rescued children to temporary shelter homes/drop-in centres. They should also make adequate arrangements for their food and refreshment. It is essential that the details of every child must be included in the FIR. Finally, every rescued migrant or trafficked child labour, including bonded child labour, has to be presented before the **Child Welfare Committee**.

Chapter 7 deals with the post- rescue and repatriation processes. It states that every rescued child should be examined by a medical team within 24 hours after the rescue to report any evidence of physical and sexual abuse which could be used as supportive evidence against the employers/owners of the commercial establishments. It designates the Child Welfare Committee as the guardian of the child and gives them the right to make decisions in the best interest of the child. It is the duty of the nodal Department to monitor the children till they are restored to their families. If the child belongs to some other State, the child shall be restored to the family by coordinating with State Resident Commissioners, local administration of the district as well as the CWC of the destination district. This chapter also provides guidelines on the legal action to be taken and on the evidence to be collected.

Chapter 8 sets out the rehabilitation services and steps to be taken to prevent the child from re-entering the labour force. The rehabilitation plan has two components

- educational rehabilitation for the child and
- economic rehabilitation for the family.

The responsibility and roles of concerned players are clearly set out in this chapter.

Preventive strategies which include awareness building, sensitizing the concerned officials, identifying and punishing the middle men, creating monitoring and vigilance committees both in the source and demand areas, establishing a State level Core Committee on Child Labour, ensuring that different Government Departments and other stakeholders, including Child Welfare Committees, the State Children's Commission, the State Human Rights Commission and NGOs work in coordination to eliminate child labour and capacity building of all concerned stakeholders are detailed in this chapter.

The subsequent section introduces the **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana**, a health insurance scheme offered to below poverty level (BPL) households is also explained as it is one of the few insurance schemes that provide cover for multiple members of a household.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

This is a health insurance scheme launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to provide security to BPL households from financial expenses that they incur for ailments that involve hospitalization. Under this scheme, beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs. 30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalization. There is no age limit and pre-existing conditions are provided coverage from day one. The scheme extends coverage to five members of the family including the head of household, spouse and up to three dependents. The cost to beneficiaries is extremely low (a registration fee of Rs. 30/- only) as the premium is paid for by the Central and State Government directly to the selected insurer. Since this is a family health insurance scheme, the child respondents were asked if they were covered under this scheme.

The next section presents the rationale of the study.

Rationale of the Study

Not much is known about the fate of rescued children post restoration. A number of questions spring to mind Are the rescued child labourers now attending school and enjoying a carefree childhood or have they entered the



labour force once again? What needs to be done to ensure that these children and others like them do not slip out of the protective net yet again? What is the conviction rate amongst those arrested for 'The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986'? What can be done to enhance it? What steps need to be taken to ensure that employers refrain from employing children? Can the community (where the units are based) be involved in reducing child labour? What needs to be done in the source areas (where the children originate) to retain the children there and reduce their migration to metro cities like Mumbai for work? Can the local communities in the source areas be involved in preventing children from migrating for employment?

There are no easy answers; in fact most of these questions have no answers - so far the quest to end child labour stops with the rescue and the restoration of the rescued children. Yet, as can be seen, rescue and restoration alone do not seem to act as a deterrent to child labour. Hence, it is essential that we seek answers to some of the questions raised above as these may lead to new insights and enable the development of strategies to reduce and eventually end child labour.

This study also examines the extent to which the provisions set out in the above Protocol have been followed.

Aims

1. To study the current status of those arrested for the violation of JJ Act and Indian Penal Code The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 during the raids conducted from 2008 onwards in Mumbai.
2. To determine the extent to which the penalty of Rs. 20000 as directed by the Supreme Court has been collected from the owners of units with child laborers.
3. To assess whether the collection of up to Rs. 20000 penalty as directed by Supreme Court in keeping with the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 from some of these owners acts as a deterrent to the employment of children.
4. To examine the current status of selected communities in Mumbai where the raids were conducted from 2008 onwards.

5. To ascertain the current status of a selected sample of children rescued post the 2008 raids Mumbai.
6. To study emerging trends across selected geographic areas in Mumbai and map anti child labour initiatives in these areas.

Methodology

This is an investigative cum exploratory study which made use of a mixed methodology drawing from both quantitative and qualitative methods. One advantage of mixed methods is that it allows for flexibility and changes in the methodology during the study. This means that the methodology can be modified in response to challenges that may occur at the field level during the data collection.

Indeed, a number of changes were made in the methodology during the process of data collection. The first related to the legal data. The original plan was to collect the cases filed in the court and analyse these with the help of a lawyer. However, most of the cases were currently being heard in the court which meant that it was not possible to access data regarding the cases. When a matter is subjudice, it is not permitted to discuss the same or provide information regarding the same to people who are not directly involved in the case. Instead, FIRs were collected from 32 police stations across Mumbai. A total of 77 FIRs (First Information Reports) were obtained

from these police stations. These covered a total of 366 industrial units. This means that a single FIR covered more than one industrial unit. This ensured that the police stations continued to be the central unit for the study as planned. Following the collection of data on the FIRs, the data collectors visited each of the factories/commercial units mentioned in the FIRs to ascertain whether children were currently employed in these units. This would help determine whether filing FIRs proved to be a deterrent to employing children. Since there was no legal data, the involvement of the lawyer was minimal and the data was analysed jointly by Project Coordinator and Research Consultant. Please see Chapter 5 for data related to this.

Of the 77 FIRs that were filed on 366 establishments, only 209 (57%) have been produced in front of the apex court. Judgments have been passed in only three cases. The remaining cases are currently subjudice. Similarly, data related to these 77 cases was obtained from the Labour court. No judgments had been pronounced on any of these cases. Since these cases are now subjudice, we were unable to access any information on them. This in turn implies that no data was available for any of these cases with regard to the penalty as these cases are still being tried.

Please see Tables 1 and 2 below for a distribution of industrial units against whom FIRs were filed across of FIRs collected the police stations.

Table 1 Distribution of Industrial Units across Police Stations

Sr. No.	Police Station	Hotel	Leather	Shops	Zari work	Any other	Total
1	Agripada	0	38	0	0	0	38
2	Antop hill	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Bangur Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	Bhandup	10	0	0	0	1	11
5	BKC	4	0	0	0	1	5
6	Chembur	3	0	5	0	1	9
7	Dahisar	3	0	0	0	0	3
8	Dharavi	24	6	1	8	6	45
9	Dongri	28	1	2	0	2	33
10	Dr. D.V. Marg	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	Fort	5	0	0	0	0	5

Sr. No.	Police Station	Hotel	Leather	Shops	Zari work	Any other	Total
12	Girgoan	7	0	1	0	0	8
13	GTB Nagar	1	0	0	0	0	1
14.	Kandiwali	0	0	0	0	2	2
15.	Kasturba Marg	1	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Kurar	3	0	0	0	0	3
17.	L. T. Marg	0	6	0	0	0	6
18.	Mahim	0	0	0	1	0	1
19.	Malad	1	0	0	0	2	3
20.	Malvani	3	0	1	0	0	4
21.	Meghwadi	4	0	0	0	0	4
22.	MHB Colony	2	0	0	0	0	2
23.	MIDC	3	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Nagpada	8	69	0	1	0	78
25.	Nehru Nagar	4	9	2		0	15
26.	Oshiwara	5	0	0	0	3	8
27.	Paydhuni	3	0	0	0	0	3
28.	Powai	2	0	1	0	1	4
29.	RCF	0	0	0	0	1	1
30.	Sakinaka	8	0	0	0	0	8
31.	Samta Nagar	0	0	0	0	1	1
32.	Shahu Nagar	12	3	0	0	0	15
33.	Shivaji Nagar	15	0	0	10	3	28
34.	Sir J.J. Marg	5	0	0	0	0	5
35.	Tardeo	1	4	0	0	0	5
36.	Trombay	3	0	0	0	0	3
37.	Wanrai	0	0	0	0	1	1
38.	Worli	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	171	136	13	20	26	366

Primary data was collected from three groups of respondents, all of whom were located in the four police zones of Dharavi, Byculla, Chembur and Antop Hill (Sion) through which the maximum number of raids were conducted. Since the topic was a sensitive one, informed consent was sought from all the respondents. To this end, a consent letter (in Hindi) was read to all the respondents. Through the consent letter, the respondents were provided information about the study. Moreover, the reason for collecting data was explained to them.

The respondents were assured that their personal details including their names would be kept confidential and that no one other than the researchers will have any access to this information. All the respondents were told that they could choose not to answer any question and that their choice would be respected. All this was extremely essential to enable the child workers and the employers feel at ease. It also helped create a safe and empathetic atmosphere for the child workers to share their stories. Finally, all respondents were informed that the data collected from them would be compiled into a report which would then be published. However, they were assured that every care would be taken to protect their identity and to ensure that no one would be able to identify them from the information given in the report.

Please see **Annexure 1** for the consent form.

The groups of respondents include

- Children who were rescued during the 2008 raids

Survey questionnaire which contained a mix of quantitative close ended questions and qualitative open ended ones. This is in keeping with the mixed method research design. The number of children rescued during these raids is approximately 2225. Keeping in mind that 80 percent of the children involved in child labour are migrant children from outside of Mumbai, only approximately 425 children (the remaining 20%) are residents of Mumbai and hence formed the universe for the study. A total of 85 children (20% of 425) were covered as part of the survey. Demographic data related to the children, their parents and siblings was collected as part of the survey to provide a clear picture of the socio-economic, educational and health status of children and see if this had a bearing on their being asked to work. The children were also asked questions related to their employment prior to the rescue and the rescue process. This data

provided the child's perception to enable new insights into what needs to be changed during the rescue process so that the best interest of the child is at the foci of the rescue process. Data on the proceedings after the rescue was also collected as was their current status with a view to understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the existing rehabilitative measures and provide suggestions on the way forward.

Identifying the children was a time consuming process since most of the children who participated in the survey were working and many resided with the employers or in the unit/factory where they worked. Collecting data from them proved to be extremely challenging. The data collectors had to make multiple trips to collect data from a single child. It also took time to win the trust of the child and enable him (most of the respondents were boys) to talk freely. Moreover, the data collection process was interrupted by the arrival of the owner/employer which acted as a check on the child, preventing him from talking freely. Due to these constraints, the data collection took more than two months. The findings from the survey are presented in Chapters 2, 3 and 4.

Please note that the data collectors took care not to ask the children questions related to the abuse they faced because these could cause the children emotional trauma. The tool (provided in the Annexure 2) did not have any questions that related to the abuse faced by the children. However, some of the children spoke about the abuse on their own accord, without any prompting. The data collectors gave the children a hearing and the children too spoke about the incidences in passing. No special emphasis was placed on this information during the data collection. The data collectors were not qualified to counsel the children and none of the children asked for help regarding this.

Drawings The use of drawings to elicit the feelings, thoughts and memories of respondents is often used in qualitative or mixed method research. These are extremely suitable for children who sometimes find it easier to communicate through drawings than through words and language¹⁵. A total of 45 children took part in this exercise. It was envisaged that 42 (10% of 425) children would be part of this; however, four other children wanted to join in and so the numbers were increased to 45. These children comprised the 85 children who participated in the survey.

The original plan was to bring all the children to a central location and conduct the drawing workshop. However, since most of the children were currently working

¹⁵Mitchell, C, Theron, L, Stuart, J, Smith, A & Campbell, Z (2011) Drawings as Research Method in L. Theron, A. Smith & J. Stuart (Eds) Picturing Research: Drawing as Visual Methodology (pp.19- 36). Rotterdam, The Netherlands: Sense Publishers

this was not possible. Moreover, the owners were unwilling to give permission for the children to leave the factory premises. Hence, the data collectors had no other option but to visit the children individually (often at the workplace) and got them to draw. This influenced the drawings as can be seen in Chapter 5 which presents the interpretation of the drawings. Moreover, most children found it extremely difficult to decide what to draw and hence the facilitators suggested that they divide the drawing into three sections and draw scenes that depicted

***Their lives before the rescue,
The actual rescue and
Their current life.***

Please also see Table 3 below for an Overview of the Data Collection.

Focus group discussion (FGDs) with members of the communities where the raids were conducted. A focus group discussion guide was developed, translated into Hindi and used for this purpose. Please see Annexure 3 for the FGD guide. The results of the FGDs are presented in Chapter 5.

Unstructured interviews were conducted with four employers/owners of workshops/factories where raids were conducted. A guideline was used for the unstructured interviews (attached in Annexure 4) to ensure uniformity across the four interviews with the owners. For the results of these interviews, please refer to Chapter 5.

Table 3 **Overview of data collection**

Sr. No.	Tool Used	Respondent Group	Total Number of respondents
1	Survey tools	Working children who were rescued	85
2	Drawings	Working children who were rescued	45
3	Focus Group	Members of the community where raids were conducted	29
4	Unstructured	Owners of commercial units where the raids were conducted	4
	Total	13	163

Analysis

Quantitative data from the survey questionnaires with the rescued child labourers were analyzed using Excel worksheets following which the data was tabulated using statistical calculations such as frequencies and cross tabulations.

The qualitative data from the survey questionnaires and FGDs was analyzed using an overhead grid or a matrix as per Knodel (1993, p. 47)¹⁶. As per Knodel (1993, p. 47-48), a matrix is a grid with topic headings on one axis and focus group sessions on the other. Each cell contains summaries

¹⁶Knodel J (1993) ‘Design and Analysis of Focus Group Studies in D. L. Morgan (Ed) Successful Focus Groups: Advancing the State of the Art p. 35- 50. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

of a particular FGI relevant to the respective topic heading. These matrices were created on Excel sheets. The drawings collected from the children were examined for emergent categories and themes while the data from the unstructured interviews were subject to category analysis.

Overview of the Report

This report contains six chapters. This chapter, **Chapter 1** is the introductory chapter which gives the context for the study and details the research design.

Chapters 2 gives information on the demographic data on the respondent children and their families. Data on access to basic amenities is also discussed in this chapter.

Chapter 3 provides details of the life of the child prior to the raid and the rescue. It includes information on the type of work done, the facilities at the work place, salaries and hours worked as well as treatment by employer.

Chapter 4 expounds data on the rescue/raid operation and the proceedings thereafter. Information on the rehabilitation efforts and current status of the child are also detailed therein. The analysis of the qualitative data from the drawings made by the children is also presented in this Chapter.

Chapter 5 covered data collected from other sources (not working children). Qualitative primary data in terms of the FGDs and Unstructured Interview is analysed in this chapter. The quantitative secondary data from the FIRs collected from the police station is also discussed here.

Chapter 6 is the concluding chapter which highlights the key findings and presents suggestions and recommendations to reduce child labour.



CHAPTER 2

Demographic Data

This chapter provides data on the age, occupation and state of origin of the children as well as their siblings. It also provides information on the type of housing as well as the basic amenities available to the children. Access to educational and health facilities are also discussed in this chapter. Please refer to **Annexure 5** for all the tables related to this chapter.

Age, occupation and state of origin of respondent children

This section provides information on the respondent children in terms of their gender, age, occupation and state of origin. Cross tables have been provided where appropriate.

Fig 1 **Distribution of Respondents across Gender**

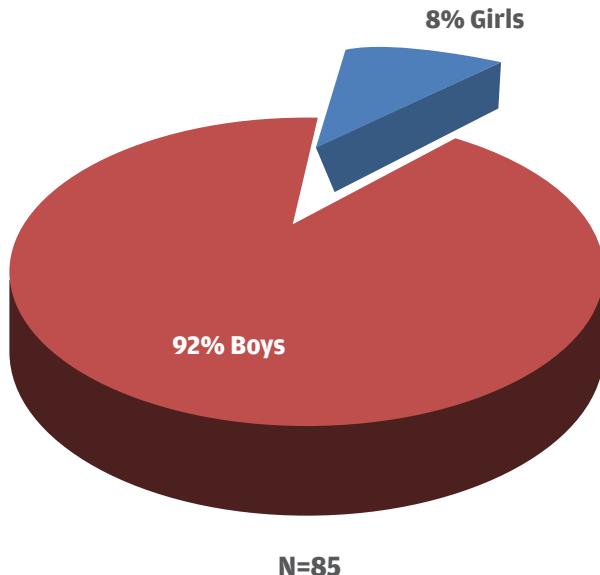
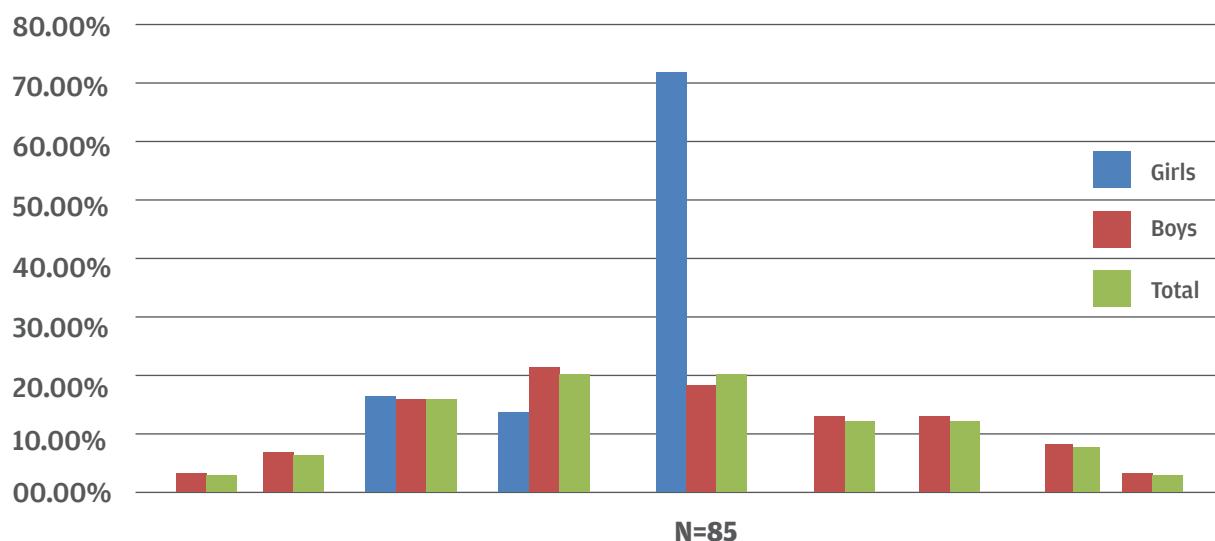


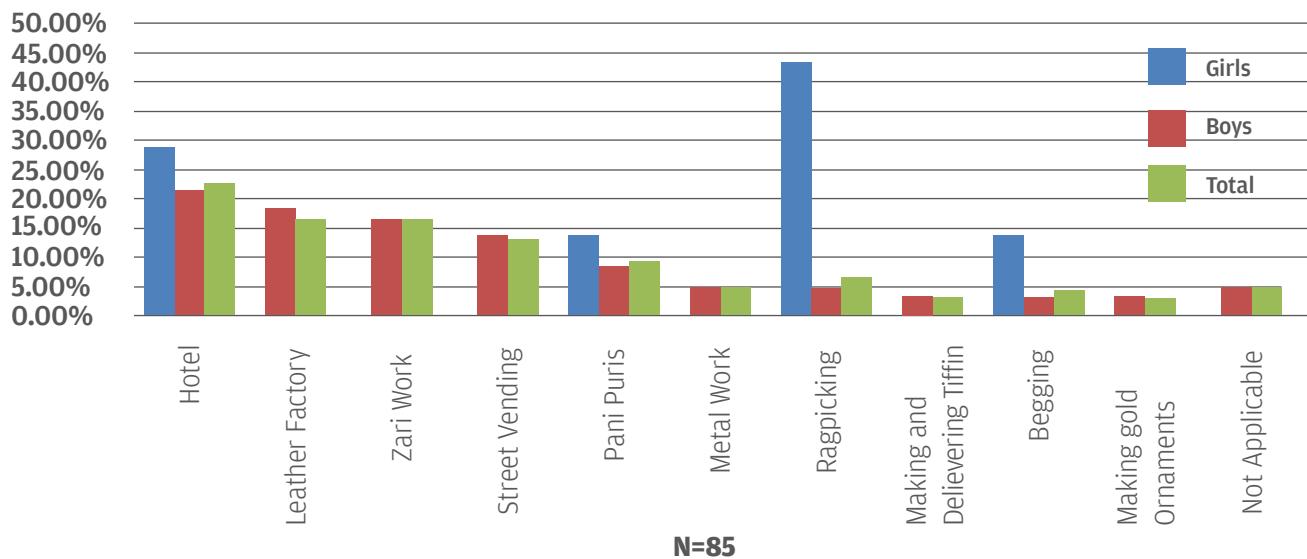
Figure 1 above shows that a majority of the respondents were boys; a total of 85 children were covered in the survey of which 07 were girls and 78 were boys.

Fig 2 **Distribution of Respondent children across Gender and Age**



As is seen in **Figure 2** above, most of the girls were 13 years of age while one each reported being 11 and 12 years old. The ages of the boys in the survey ranged from 9 to 17. Around one fifth of the boys were 12 and 13 years old each (20.51%, 16 of 78 each) while a sixth of the boys each were 14 and 15 years old (12.82%, 10 of 78 each). Nine boys were over 16 years of age while two were 17 years old. The remaining six boys were 10 years (04) and 09 years (02) of age. Please also refer to **Table 5** in annexure for more details.

Fig 3 Distribution of Respondent children across Gender and Occupation

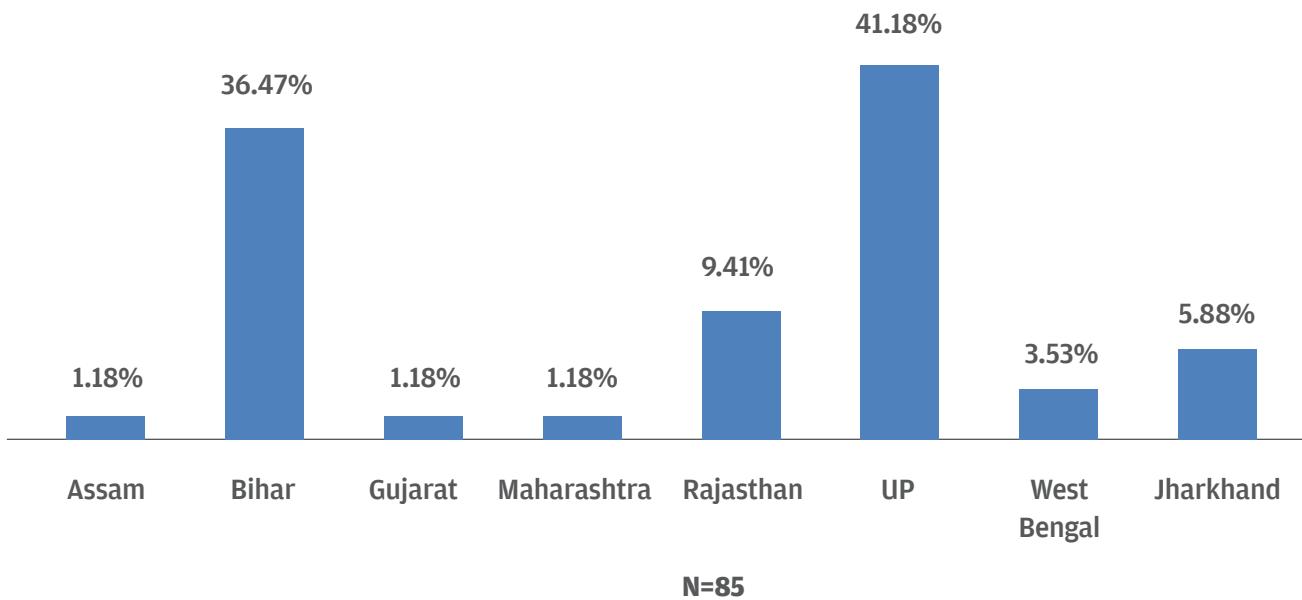


The occupations of the children were also varied. All seven girls stated that they were currently employed while all except four of the boys (94.87%, 74 of 78) reported that they were currently working. Amongst the girls, three were rag pickers while two others worked in hotels. The other occupations in which one girl was employed included begging and making puris in the pani puri industry. Four of the boys stated that they were currently not working, of which three were at home while one was studying. One fifth of the boys (21.791%, 17 of 78) worked in hotels and other eateries followed by leather factories (17.95%, 14 of 78) and zari workshops (16.67%, 13 of 78). One eighth of the boys (12.82%, 10 of 78) stated that they sold things on the streets (street vendors). Other areas of work included making puri in the pani puris industry (7.69%, 06 of 78), metal work and rag picking (5.13%, 04 of 78 each). A smaller number of boys were employed in the following

- Making and delivering tiffin dabbas (02)
- Begging (02)
- Making gold ornaments (02)

Please also refer to **Table 6** in **annexure** for more details.

Fig 4 Distribution across Gender and State of Origin



Two fifths of the children (41.18%, 35 of 85; 03 girls and 32 boys) reported that they originally hailed from UP while a third were from Bihar (36.47%, 31 of 65; 03 girls and 28 boys). Slightly less than ten percent (9.41%, 08 of 65, all boys) stated that they were from Rajasthan. Other stated included

- Jharkhand (05 boys)
- West Bengal (03 boys)
- Assam (01 boy) and
- Maharashtra (01 girl).

Please also see **Table 7** in annexure for more details.

Age, education and occupation of siblings of respondent children

The 85 children surveyed had total of 172 siblings whose ages ranged from 3 to 22 years. As can be seen from Table 3 in annex, eight of these siblings (05 girls and 03 boys) were less than six years of age while four (03 girls and 01 boys) were more than 16 years old. Around an eighth of the siblings were each aged 10 (13.95%, 24 of 172; 09 girls and 15 boys) and 11 years (12.21%, 21 of 172; 08 girls and 13 boys). Please refer to **Table 8** in annexure for more details.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SIBLINGS

More than half of the siblings (51.16%, 88 of 172, 44 girls and boys each) had never been enrolled in schools. Information on the educational status of one sixth of the siblings (15.11%, 26 of 172; 15 girls and 11 boys) was not known. Please see Table 9 in annexure for more details.

A third of the siblings (33.72%, 58 of 172, 28 girls and 30 boys) were currently studying. Two sevenths of these (29.31%, 17 of 58, 10 girls and 07 boys) were currently pursuing their primary education (up to Std 4th) while close to two fifths (41.38%, 24 of 58, 09 girls and 15 boys) were attending upper primary school (Standards) 4th to 7th. Thirteen (08 girls and 05 boys) were in secondary school (Standards 7 to 10) while three (01 girl, 02 boys) had completed their SSC and one (a boy) had completed his XI standard exams. Please see Table 10 in annexure for more details.

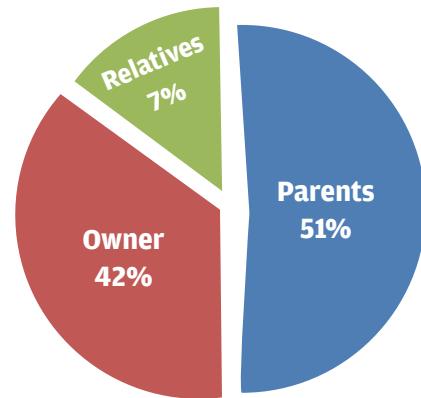
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE SIBLINGS

Surprisingly, the data showed that extremely few of the siblings (04 girls and 03 boys) were working. All the brothers who were employed were over sixteen years of age; the occupations of two were not known while the third (aged 21) was a construction worker. When it came

to sisters who were working, one (aged 21) was employed as a domestic help while the occupations of the other three (aged 11, 12 and 17) were not known. Please also refer to **Table 11** in Annexure for more details.

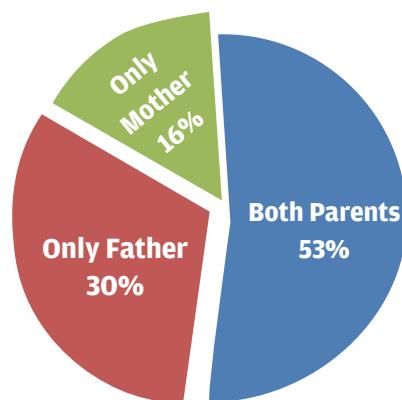
Details on parents of respondent children

Fig 5 Person with whom Respondent Child is Currently Residing



The data revealed that more than half of the children resided with their parents (50.59%) while two fifths (42.35%) lived with the owners of the workshops. The remaining (7.06%) stated that they lived with relatives. Please see Figure above and refer to **Table 12** in Annexure for more details.

Fig 6 Details of parents Residing with the Respondent Child



N = 43 no of children who resided with their parents.

More than half the children reported that they lived with their parents (50.59%, 43 of 85). More than half of these (53.49%, 23 of 43) stated that both parents resided with them while close to a third reported that only their father (30.23%, 13 of 43) stayed with them and around a sixth (16.28%, 07 of 43) revealed that their mother resided with them. Please see Figure 6 above and refer to **Table 13** in Annexure for more details.

As per the data, a large majority of the children mentioned that they had a father (88.57%, 71 of 85) while nearly all (90.59%, 77 of 85) reported having a mother. Twelve children stated that they had lost one parent to death (09 lost fathers while 03 lost their mothers). Five children did not provide details regarding their parents. Please see **Table 14** in **Annexure** for more details.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Many of the children mentioned that they did not know about the educational status of their fathers (74.65%, 53 of 71) and mothers (62.34%, 48 of 77). More than a third (37.66%, 29 of 77) added that their mothers had received no education at all while this was true of a sixth of the fathers (15.49%, 11 of 71). A total of seven children reported that their fathers had received some education as below

- One each had completed Standard II and III
- One each had completed Standard V, VI and VII
- One each had completed Standard X and XII

Please also see **Table 15** in **annexure** for more details.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS

Nearly all the children stated that their mothers were not employed (92.21%, 71 of 77) while more than half of the children reported that their fathers were not employed (56.34%, 40 of 71). Of the six mothers who were working, one was working in the agricultural sector while two were employed as domestic workers. Three children explained that they did not know the details of their mother's employment. The data showed that 31 fathers were currently working. The details of the sectors of work are as below

- Agriculture (01)
- Casual Labour (11)
- Construction work (08)

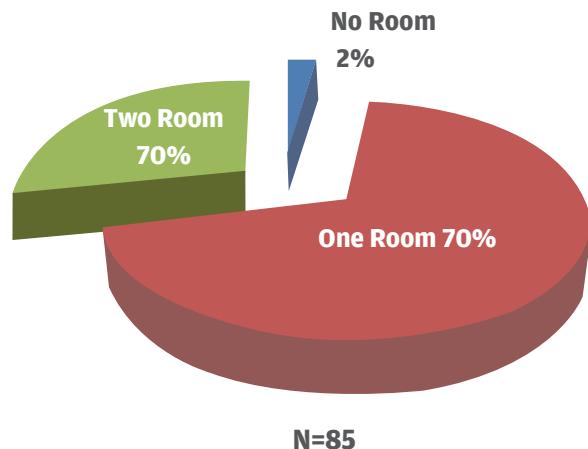
Eleven children added that they did not know where their fathers were employed. The low percentage of parental employment could well be a reason for the respondent children to continue working despite being rescued once. Please also see **Table 16 and 17** in **Annexure** for more details.

Details of Housing and Amenities Available to Respondent Children

While all those who lived with the owners reported living in permanent structures which belonged to the owner, the status of residence of children who lived with their parents in Mumbai was different. Two children stated that they lived on the streets with their parents and so had no shelter or structure protecting them while two others added that they stayed in homes owned by their parents- one in a semi-permanent dwelling and the other in a permanent house. However, more than 90 percent (90.69%, 39 of 43) explained that they along with their parents resided in rented homes. Please also refer to **Table 18** in **Annexure** for more details.

Close to three fifths (58.97%, 23 of 39 those in rented homes in Mumbai) added that their houses were temporary in nature, while a fifth each resided in semi-permanent and permanent structures (20.51%, 08 of 39 each). Please also refer to **Table 19** in **Annexure** for more details.

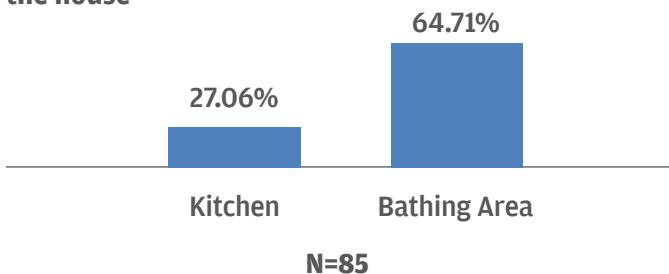
Fig 7 No of rooms in the Houses where Respondent Children Reside



A large majority of the children (69.41%, 59 of 85) lived in single room houses while two sevenths (28.24%, 24 of 85) resided in two room houses. Two children who lived on the streets with their parents stated that they did not have any structure and hence this question was not applicable to them. Please also see Table 20 in annexure for more details.

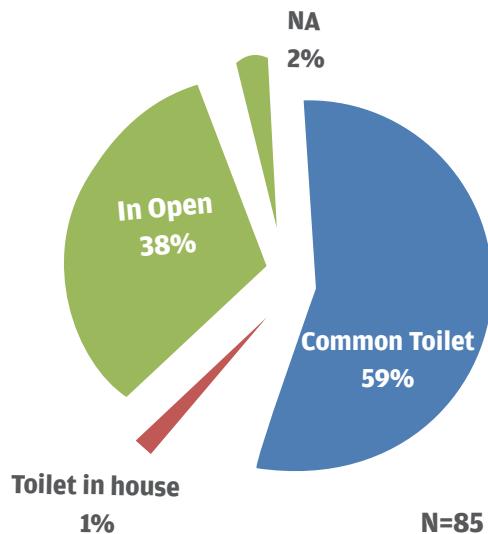
Since a majority of the children lived in one room homes it follows that most did not have a separate kitchen bathing area or a toilet in their place of residence.

Fig 8 Percent of Respondent Children who had kitchen and bathing area facilities available within the house



60 children (70.59%) stated that there was no separate kitchen while 55 (64.71%) added that although their residences did not have a separate room for bathing, a small area had been allocated for this purpose in their home. 16 children reported that a small kuccha area had been build outside the house for bathing (15 of these children lived with the owner while one resided with his parents) while the remaining 14 mentioned that they bathed in an open spaces outside the house. Please also see **Figure 8** above.

Fig 9 Type of Toilet facilities available to the Respondent Children



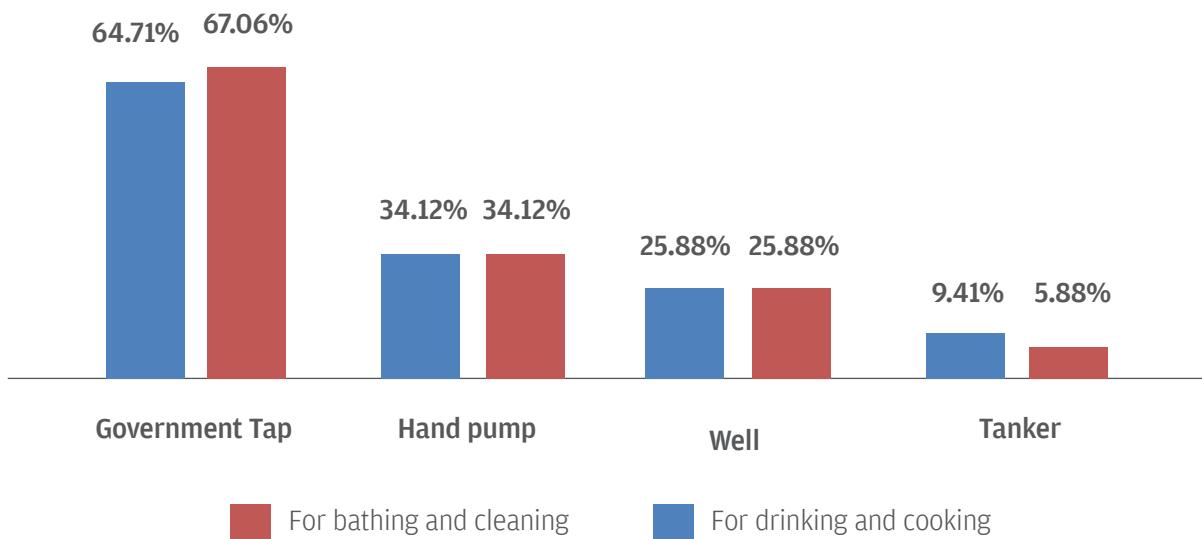
Only one child who lived with his parents reported having a toilet in the home while 50 others (58.82%) made use of common toilets. The remaining 34 (40.00%) revealed that they used open public spaces. Please refer to **Tables 21, 22, 23 and 24** in **Annexure** for details.

Details of Basic Amenities available to the respondent children

Basic amenities such as water sources for drinking/cooking as well as cleaning/bathing, availability of electricity and ration cards are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Around two thirds of the children (64.71%, 55 of 85) mentioned that they got water for drinking and cooking from government taps while a third used hand pumps (34.12%, 29 of 85) and a quarter made use of wells (25.88%, 22 of 85). One tenth of the children (9.41%, 08 of 85) added that tankers were also used. Please note that children gave more than one source of water and hence the totals will exceed 100 percent. Please also see Tables 25 and 26 in Annexure for more details.

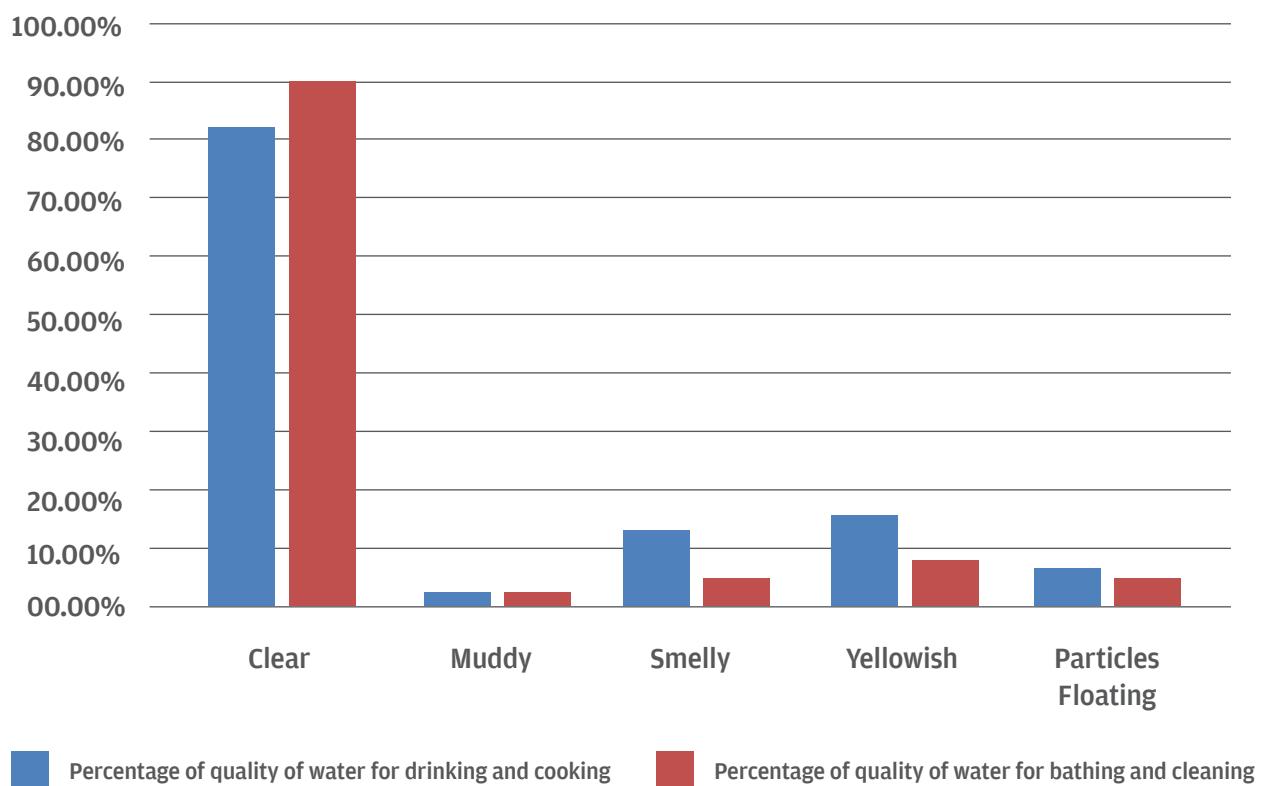
Fig 10 Details of Water Sources Available



Similar trends were seen when it came to water source for bathing and cleaning with more than two thirds (67.06%, 57 of 85) stating that they got water from government taps while a third (34.12%, 29 of 85) added that hand pumps were used for getting water. A quarter mentioned wells (25.88%, 22 of 85) while around six percent (5.88%, 05 of 85) spoke about getting water for bathing and cleaning from tankers. Please note that many children mentioned more than one source of water for bathing and cleaning and hence the total will exceed 100 percent. Please also see **Table 27** in **Annexure** for more details.

More than four fifths of the children (82.35%, 72 of 85) reported that the water was clear and free from impurities while about 15 percent (15.29%, 13 of 85) observed that the water used for drinking and cooking was yellowish in colour. One eighth of the children added that the water was smelly (12.94%, 11 of 85) while seven percent noted particles floating in the water (7.06%, 07 of 85). Two children also felt that the water had a bad smell. Please note that some children gave more than one response for the quality of water and hence the totals will exceed 100 percent. Please also see **Table 28** and **29** in **Annexure** for more details.

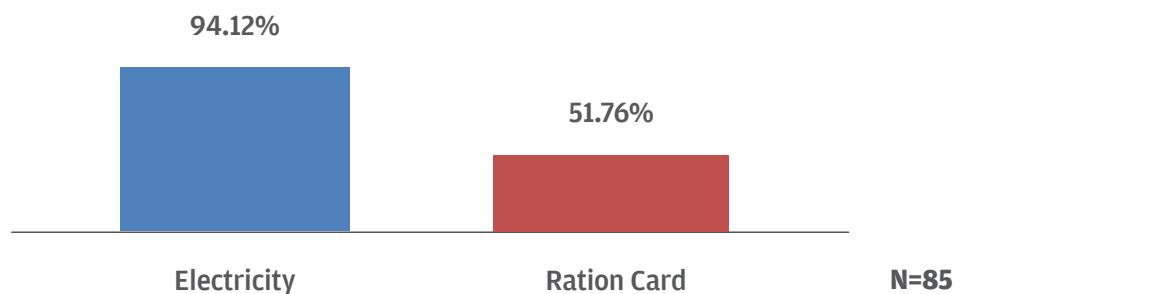
Fig 11 Quality of Water Available



Ninety percent of the children (90.59%, 77 of 85) reported that the water was clear and free from impurities. Seven children (8.24%) observed particles floating in the water while five (5.88%) added that it was yellowish in colour. Four children felt that the water smelt bad (4.71%) and two

opined that it was muddy (2.35%). Please note that some children gave more than one response for the quality of water and hence the totals will exceed 100 percent. Please also see **Table 30** in **Annexure** for more details.

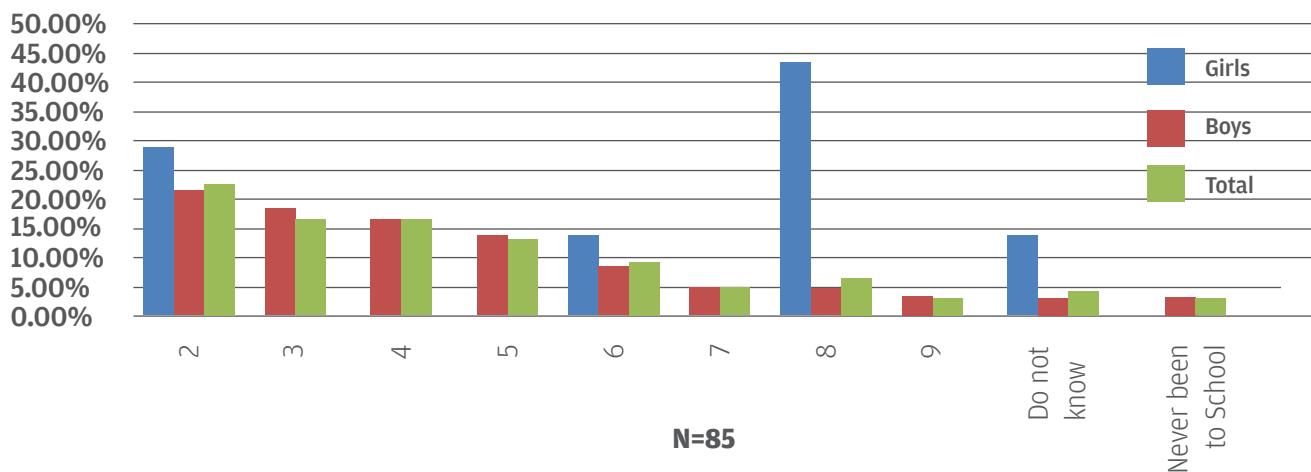
Fig 12 Percent of respondent children with Electricity and Ration Cards



Nearly all children (94.12%, 80 of 85) reported having electricity in their residences while more than half (51.77%, 44 of 85) stated that they had ration cards. Of these, 21 were unable to provide information on the colour of the card while 15 had yellow cards (Below Poverty Line), 07

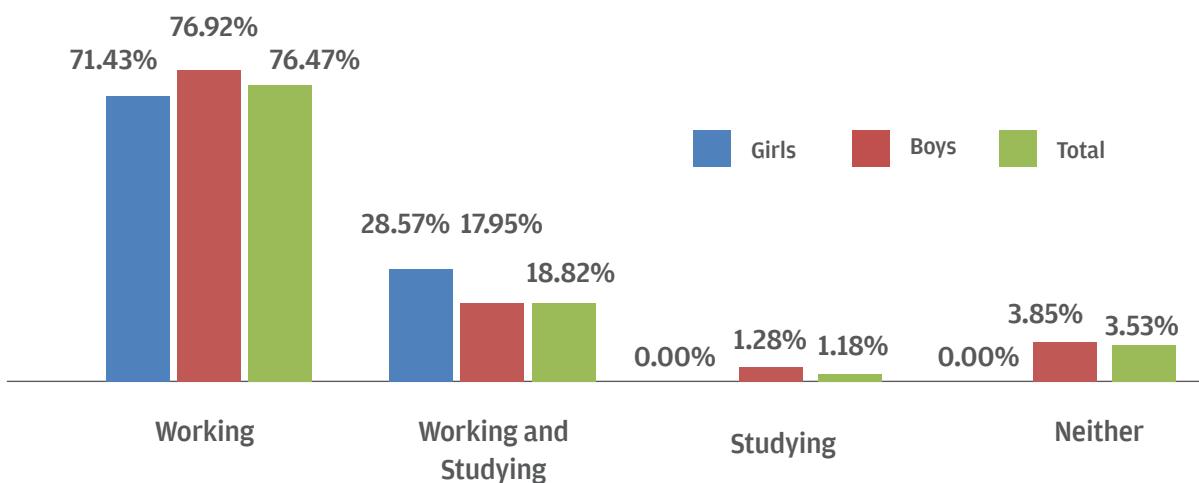
had orange cards (Above poverty line) and one had a white ration card (Income above 1 lakh). Seven children did not know whether their families had ration cards while 34 declared that they did not have any ration cards in Mumbai. Please also refer to **Tables 31, 32, 33 and 34** in **Annexure**.

Fig 13 Educational status of the respondent children



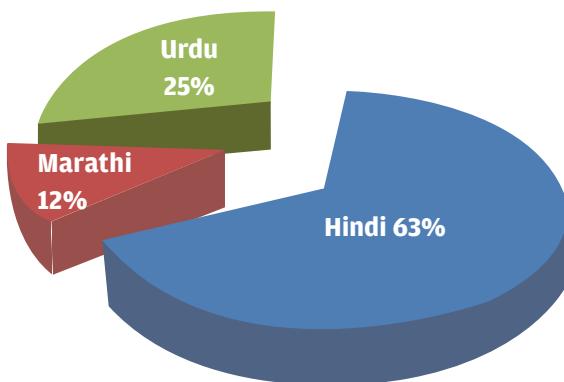
None of the girls received an education beyond sixth standard. Two informed that they had completed sixth standard, one had passed fifth standard and three had only completed the basic primary schooling till standard fourth. One girl added that she had never been enrolled in school. More than a third of the boys had never been to school (34.62%, 27 of 78). More than 45 percent (46.15%, 36 of 78) had not received an education beyond fifth standard. Only three had completed their upper primary education (beyond 7th standard). The average age of a seventh standard student in India is 12 years and three fourths of the children (78.82%) covered as part of this survey aged 12 and above; yet only 07 children had completed their seventh standard, of which two completed eighth standard and one ninth. None of the children surveyed had completed their Class 10 partly due to the fact that only 19 of them were old enough to have written this exam. Please also see **Table 35** in **Annexure**.

Fig 14 Current status of respondent children



When asked about what they were doing currently, over three fourths (76.47%, 65 of 85; 05 girls and 60 boys) reported that they were currently working full time while slightly less than a fifth (18.82%, 16 of 85; 02 girls and 14 boys) stated that they were working and studying simultaneously- which meant that they attended school and worked in the hours that they were not in school. One boy was studying and not working while three others (all boys) were at home- neither working nor studying. Of the seventeen who were pursuing education (16 were also working and one was only studying), sixteen (94.12%, 16 of 17) attended municipal schools while one attended a Hindi medium private school. It was interesting to note that the child who attended a private school did so whilst working. Please also see **Table 36** in Annexure.

Fig 15 Medium of instruction in schools



N=16 No. of respondent children attending municipal schools

A majority of those who attended municipal schools were studying in Hindi medium (62.50%, 10 of 16; 02 girls and 08 boys), two boys attended a Marathi medium school while four (all boys) attended Urdu medium schools. Please also see **Table 37** in Annexure.

Eleven of the children (64.71%, 11 of 17 who attended schools; 01 girl and 10 boys) stated that they faced problems in the schools. Ten of these attended Hindi medium schools (01 girl and 09 boys) while one boy was in a Marathi medium school. None of the children who attended Urdu schools mentioned facing problems. Please also see **Tables 38** and **39** in Annexure.

**Eight (all boys) of the eleven children opined that they faced problems due to the teacher.
These included**

- Teacher not teaching properly (03)
- Teacher not being present in the classroom (02)
- Being afraid of the teacher (02)
- Teacher beating the students (01)

In the words of one boy

The teacher is usually not in the classroom; she is outside talking to other teachers. Even on the rare occasions when she does come, she does not teach properly. She gives us work and leaves. The children then fool around and create havoc. The teacher told us that what is the need to teach till Standard 8, anyway all children will pass- there is a no detention policy.

Four children (all boys) mentioned access and infrastructure related problems which included

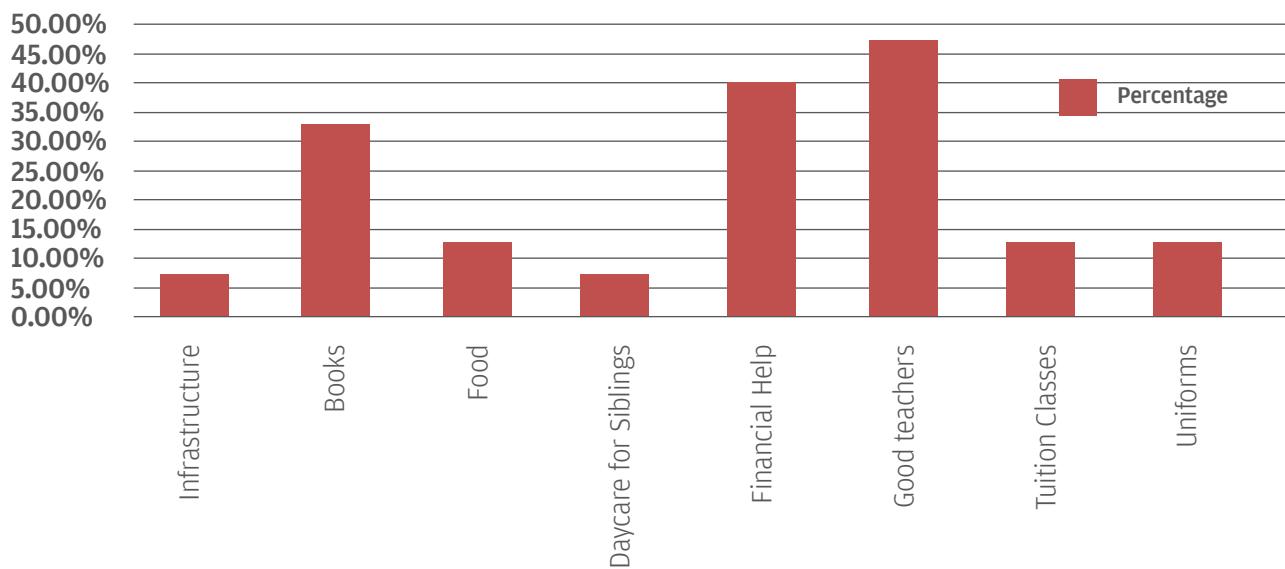
- The absence of potable drinking water in school (02)
- Not able to avail of books (both text and note book) (01)
- The distance between school and home being too much (01)

Three children (01 girl and 02 boys) felt that it was difficult to understand what was being taught in school. The girl who was currently in 10th standard stated *I am in 10th Standard and face a lot of difficulties because I do not always understand what is being taught.*

One boy who was studying in a private school added *I do not understand what is being taught in school and so I go for tuitions.*

Two boys added that the long break (due to work) caused them problems in school as they found it hard to restart studying and get used to the routine of the school. Please note that the children mentioned more than one problem and hence the total number of children will exceed 100%. Please also see **Table 40** in Annexure for more details

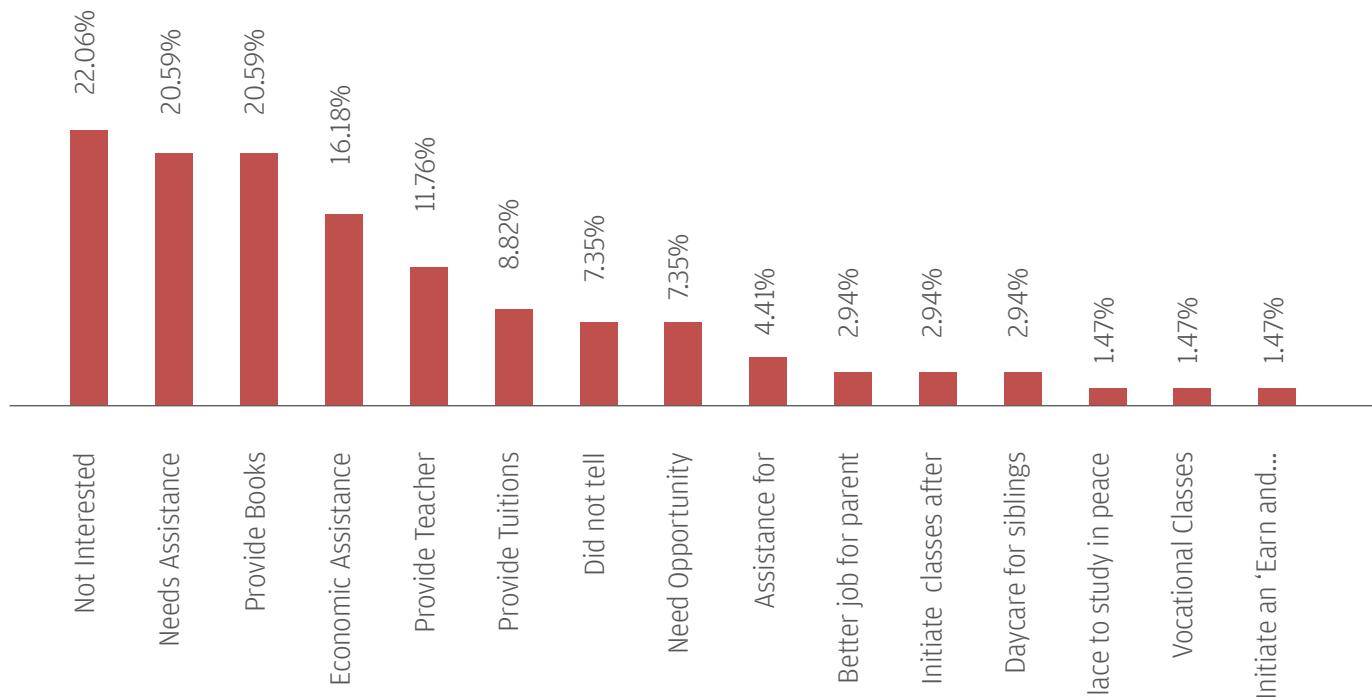
Fig 16 Assistance required for Continuing Education for those who are currently studying



N=15 No of respondent children who stated that they needed help to continue with their education

When asked about the assistance required, more than two fifths of the children (who were currently studying) stated that they wanted good teachers in schools who would help them learn (46.67%, 7 of 15; 01 girl and 06 boys) while a slightly smaller number (40.00%, 06 all boys) mentioned that they needed financial assistance. A third (33.33%, 05 all boys) wanted text books as well as note books while two children each (again all boys) wanted uniforms, food (a mid-day snack) and tuition classes (to help them study when back at home). One boy added that a day care center for siblings would enable them to focus on their studies while another wanted better benches in the school. Please note that the children mentioned more than one problem and hence the total number of children will exceed 100%.

Fig 17 Assistance required for Continuing Education for those who are not studying currently



N = 68 Children who were not studying currently

Most of the children (80.00%, 68 of 85; 05 girls and 63 boys) revealed that they were not currently studying. When asked what form of help they would require so that they could study, over a fifth (22.06%, 15 of 68; 01 girl and 14 boys) declared that they were no longer interested in studying. Another fifth each responded that they would be interested in studying if provided assistance (20.59%, 14 of 68; 01 girl and 13 boys) and books (20.59%, 14 of 68; 01 girl and 13 boys). One boy explained

I would like to study in a residential school near my village. I do not want to work. I wish someone would explain things to my parents.

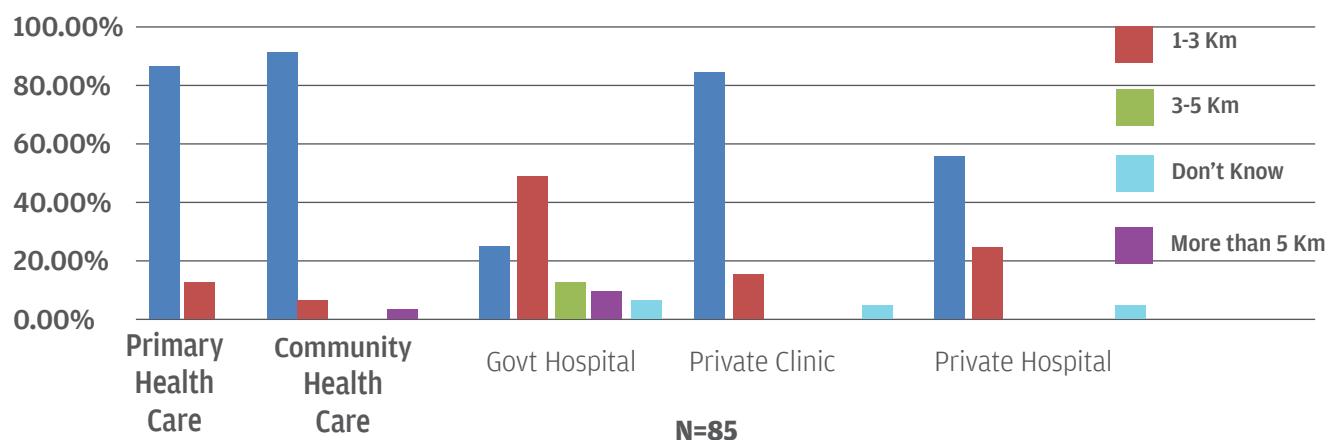
Three more boys added that they would like to learn to maintain accounts and also learn to read and write. One expressed *I want to learn to maintain accounts, to read and write so I can fulfill my dreams.*

Yet another boy opined *I wish someone would come to the factory and teach me. Even one hour a day would be enough.*

One girl added *I am very keen to study and learn. I know that if I do not get educated, I will not be able to go far in life and will not be able to fulfill my responsibilities.*

Eleven boys (16.18%) indicated that they needed economic assistance while eight (11.76%, all boys) wanted teachers. Six children (8.82%, 01 girl and 05 boys) felt that tuition classes were essential to enable them to re-start their education. Five children (01 girl and 04 boys) did not provide any details as to the assistance that they would require in order to résumé their education. The other areas of help as mentioned by the respondent children included
 1 Creation of opportunities for education (05 boys)
 2 Assistance for enrollment in school (03 boys)
 3 Help parent get a better job (02 boys)

Fig 19 Distance of health facility

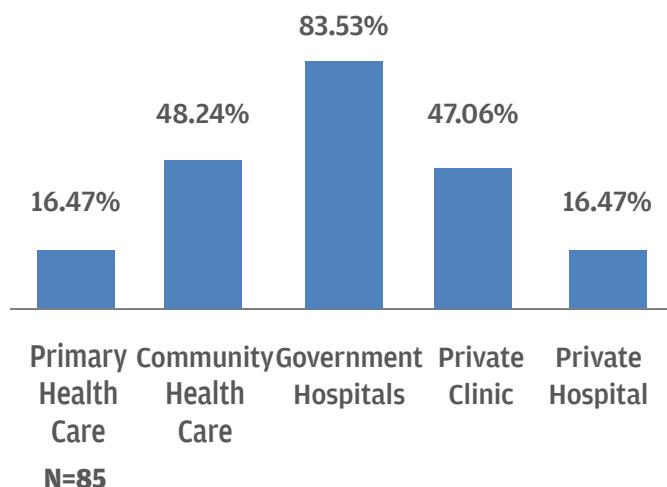


- 4 Initiate classes after working hours (02 boys)
- 5 Start day care centers for siblings (02 boys)
- 6 Provide a place where the child can study in peace (01 boy)
- 7 Initiate vocational classes (01 boy)
- 8 Initiate an “earn and learn” program (01 boy)

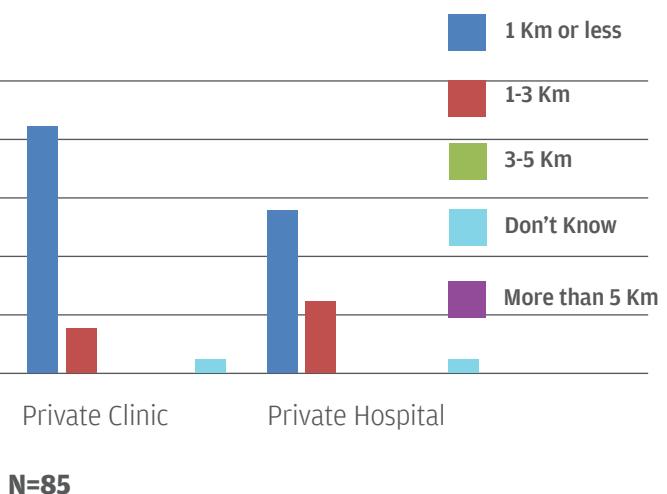
For more details, please also refer to **Table 42** in Annexure.

Health status and access to health services

Fig 18 Type of Health Facility available to the respondent Children



When asked about the availability of health services, over four fifths of the children stated that there was a municipal hospital in their area (83.54%, 71 of 85) while two fifths each added that there was a Community Health Center (48.24%, 41 of 85) and a private clinic (47.06%, 40 of 85) in their area. Only a sixth each reported that there was a Primary Health Center and Private Hospital in their area (16.47%, 14 of 85 each). Please note that this was a multiple response question and hence the total percentages will exceed 100%. Please also see **Table 43** in Annexure.

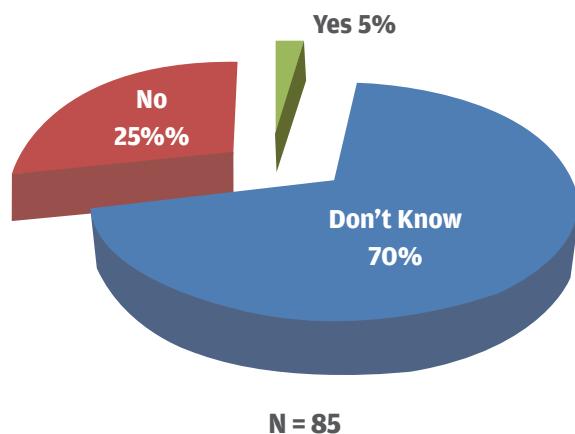


Of those who indicated that a health facility was available in their locality, a large majority stated that this facility was located within 1 km from their residence

- Primary Health Center within 1 Km of residence (85.71%, 12 of 14)
- Community Health Centre within 1 Km of residence (90.24%, 37 of 41)
- Private Clinic within 1 Km of residence (82.50%, 33 of 40)
- Private Hospital within 1 Km of residence (57.14%, 08 of 14)

More than two fifths of the children added that the municipal hospital was located less than 3 km from their residence (46.48%, 33 of 71). Thus the data reveals that most of the children had access to health facilities in their neighborhood. Please also see **Tables 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49** in Annexure for more details.

Fig 20 **Percentage of Respondent Children covered under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana**



The children were asked if they were covered by the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY). Around five sevenths responded that they did not know anything about this program (70.59%, 60 of 85) and hence were unable to tell whether they were covered by it or not. Close to a quarter of the children (24.71%, 21 of 85) replied in the negative and only four (all boys, 4.71%, 04 of 85) stated that they were covered by this program. However, they were unable to provide any details about how they program worked and who helped them enroll in this program.

Please also see Table 50 in annexure.

When asked about the health problems faced by the respondent children and their family members in the past two years, less than two sevenths (27.06%, 23 of 85) indicated that they or their family members had been ill in the past two years. Two fifths (45.88%, 39 of 85) clearly stated that neither they nor their family members had fallen ill in this time frame while the remaining two sevenths (27.06%, 23 of 85) stated that they had not fallen ill and were unaware of the health of their family members as they resided in Mumbai with the owners of the units where they worked. Of those who had faced health issues in the given time frame, two thirds (69.57%, 16 of 23) stated that their parents (10 fathers and 06 mothers) had been ill.

Four of the children (17.39%) had themselves been ill while in three cases, the siblings (02 brothers and 01 sister) had been unwell. The most common illnesses were related to the eye (03, 01 respondent child and 02 family members) and lungs (03, all family members). Two family members each suffered from heart troubles, TB, stomach pains and diabetes. One respondent child each complained of weakness (01 boy), back pain (01 boy) and burning sensation in the hand (01 girl). One family member each suffered from cancer, headaches, body pain and a fracture (hand). The children reported that all except two had opted for treatment. One child did not want to talk about the treatment or the illness as he had lost his father due to the illness while another child stated that no treatment was taken. Of the 20 who had opted for treatment, 17 had gone to municipal hospitals (13 in Mumbai and 04 in the village) while the remaining two had approached private hospitals (01 each in Mumbai and the village). One child stated that the father was taken to a hospital in Mumbai for treatment but was unable to specify whether the hospital was a private or a municipal institute. Sixteen of the twenty did not know how much the treatment had cost. Two of the children informed that the treatment cost Rs 1500 and Rs 3000 each; in both these cases the families of the children paid the money on their own as they did not require any financial assistance. The treatment of one sister in a municipal hospital in Mumbai cost Rs 10000 for which the family received financial assistance from the social worker in the hospital. One child's father had problems in the lungs and the treatment cost Rs 80000. This family received financial help from the doctors. Please also refer to Tables 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 below for more details.



CHAPTER 3

Situation Prior To The Rescue

This chapter presents data on the life of the child in the workplace prior to the raid and the rescue. It includes information on the type of work done, the facilities at the work place, salaries and hours worked as well as treatment by employer. Please refer to Annexure 6 for all the tables related to this chapter.

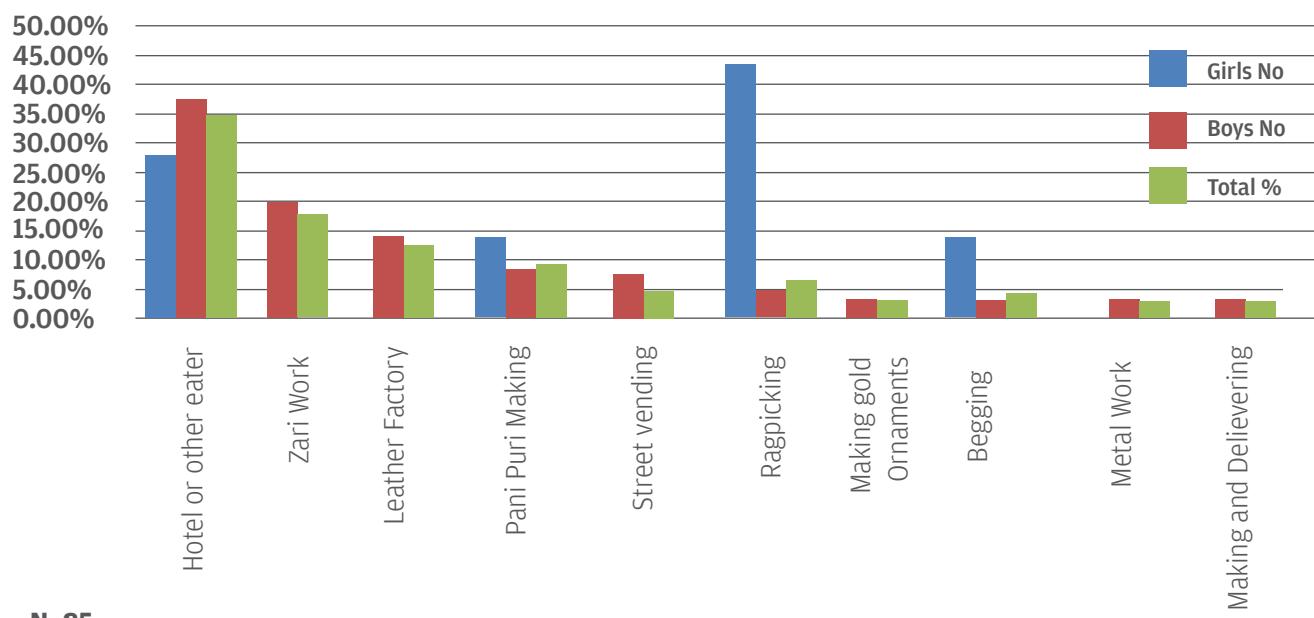
Occupation prior to rescue

More than a third of the children (35.29%, 28 boys and 02 girls) stated that they were working in a hotel or other eatery prior to being rescued while less than a fifth (17.65%, 15 boys) were employed in the zari industry. An eighth (12.94%, 11 boys) were working in leather factories while under a tenth (9.41%, 07 boys and 01 girl) were employed in the pani puri making industry. Other areas of work included

- Selling items on the streets (06 boys)
- Rag picking (02 boys and 02 girls)
- Making gold ornaments (03 boys)
- Begging (02 boys and 01 girl)
- Metal work and making as well as delivering Tiffin dabbas (02 boys each)

Please also refer to **Table 57** in **Annexure** for more details.

Fig 21 Distribution of Respondent Children across Gender and Occupation prior to the Rescue



Income and Occupation

Tables 58, 59, 60 and 61 present data on the income earned by the respondents across occupation and gender. As can be seen from these tables, less than ten percent of the children earned more than Rs. 2000 per month (8.24%, 07 of 85, all boys). More than two fifths (45.88%, 39 of 85; 03 girls and 36 boys) reported earning between Rs 501- 1000 per month while around a third (36.47%, 31 of 85; 01 girl and 03 boys) earned between Rs 1001 - 2000 each month. Less than ten percent (9.41%, 08 of 85, 03 girls and 05 boys) stated that they earned a monthly salary of Rs 500 or less. There did not appear to be any direct relationship between the income and work done (please also refer to Table 50 for details). The following paragraphs examine the facilities and working conditions of the children across gender and income groups.

Table 62 Occupation and Income of the Respondent Children (All)

Sr. No.	Type of Employment			Amount earned per month in Rs.						Total	
		Below 500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-4000			
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Begging	1	1.18%	2	2.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	3.53%
2	Hotel & other Eatery	1	1.18%	14	16.47%	14	16.47%	1	1.18%	30	35.29%
3	Leather factory	0	0.00%	5	5.88%	3	3.53%	3	3.53%	11	12.94%
4	Making & Delivering Tiffin Dabbas	0	0.00%	2	2.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.35%
5	Making Gold ornaments	0	0.00%	1	1.18%	1	1.18%	1	1.18%	3	3.53%
6	Metal Work	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.35%	0	0.00%	2	2.35%
7	Making Puris for PaaniPuris	0	0.00%	4	4.71%	4	4.71%	0	0.00%	8	9.41%
8	Rag picking	4	4.71%	0	0.00%	1	1.18%	0	0.00%	5	5.88%
9	Street Vending	0	0.00%	5	5.88%	1	1.18%	0	0.00%	6	7.06%
10	Zari Work	2	2.35%	6	7.06%	5	5.88%	2	2.35%	15	17.65%
	Grand Total	8	9.41%	39	45.88%	31	36.47%	7	8.24%	85	100.0%

Respondent children who earned Rs 500 or less

Five of those (03 girls and 02 boys) who earned less than Rs 500 a month worked 5- 6 hours while one boy each worked for 14 (hotel), 15 and 16 hours (both in the zari industry) respectively. The children who worked less than six hours were either involved with rag picking (02 girls and 02 boys) or begging (01 girl). All four of the children who were working as rag pickers, the boy working in the hotel as well as one of the boys working in the zari industry stated that they had one day off each week. The girl who was involved in begging and one of the boys in the zari industry did not have any day off and worked all seven days in the week. All eight children were given access to drinking water but none had access to any educational facilities or health facilities. The children who worked as rag pickers (02 girls and 02 boys) and beggars (01 girl) were not given any meals by their employers while the others (01 boy in hotel and 02 in zari industries) got two meals a day from their employer. Tea was provided to three children (01 girl in begging, 01 boy in hotel and 01 boy in zari industry) during the working hours; the other five (02 girls and 02 boys in rag picking as well as 01 from zari industry) were not given any tea. Only two of the boys were given clothes, that too once a year. One of these boys worked in a hotel while the other was employed in the zari industry. The children who worked as rag pickers and beggars did not get clothing and neither did one of the boys working in the zari industry. Please see **Tables 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 in Annexure** for more details.

Respondent children who earned Rs 501 - Rs 1000

A total of 39 respondent children earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000. Of these, five worked for less than 6 hours per day (02 in begging and 03 sold items on the streets and pavements, all boys). More than two thirds of the children reported working between 9 and 13 hours (27 of 39; 69.23%) in the following sectors

- Hotels and other eateries (02 girls and 10 boys)
- Leather factories (02 boys)
- Making and delivering tiffin dabbas (02 boys)
- Making puris for panipuris (01 girl and 03 boys)
- Making gold ornaments (01 boy)
- Vending items on the streets (02 boys)
- Zari workshops (04 boys)

Moreover, four boys worked for 14 hours each day (01 in hotels, 02 in leather factories, 01 in a zari workshop)

while two boys worked 16 hours (01 each from leather factories and zari workshops) and one boy worked for 18 hours each day in a zari workshop. More than half of the children (51.28%, 20 of 39; 01 girl and 19 boys) reported that they worked all seven days of the week and did not have any holidays. These included

- Begging (02 boys)
- Hotels and eateries (09 of 12 boys, the remaining 04 boys and 01 girl had a weekly off)
- Leather factories (01 of 05 boys)
- Making and delivering tiffin dabbas (01 of 02 boys)
- Making puris for panipuris (01 girl and boy each; two other boys reported having one day off per week)
- Street vending (02 of 05 boys)
- Zari workshops (03 boys; the remaining 03 boys had a weekly off)

All except for four children (all boys) had access to drinking water when working. Of the four, two worked as vendors on the streets while the other two were involved in begging. Five sevenths of the children (71.79%, 28 of 39; 03 girls and 25 boys) mentioned that they were given tea during the working hours while the rest (11 boys) reported that they did not receive any tea. The ones who did not receive tea included the boys involved in begging (02) and vending items on the streets (05) as well as one each from the following sectors

- Hotels and eateries
- Leather factories
- Making gold ornaments and
- Zari work

Six boys (02 in begging and 04 in street vending sector) added that they were not given any meals by the employer while another six (all boys) stated that they got one meal a day from their employer (one each from Hotels, Making and delivering tiffin dabbas, Making puris for panipuris and Street Vending sectors and 02 working in Leather factories). The remaining 24 children (03 girls and 21 boys) reported being given two meals per day. Only three respondent children indicated that they underwent health checkups at their previous jobs (prior to the rescue). All three (01 girl and 02 boys) worked in hotels. The rest of the children did not undergo any health checkups at all.

Seventeen children (01 girl and 16 boys) revealed that they did not get any clothes from their employers at all. The sectors in which they worked are as follows

- Begging (02 boys)
- Hotels and eateries (01 boy)
- Leather factory (01 boy)
- Making and delivering tiffin dabbas (02 boys)
- Making puris for panipuris (01 girl and 03 boys)
- Street vending (04 boys)
- Zari workshop (01 boy)

Fifteen children (all boys) informed that they got clothes once a year and they worked in the following

- Hotels and eateries (08 boys)
- Leather factory (02 boys)
- Making gold ornaments (01 boy)
- Street vending (01 boy)
- Zari workshop (03 boys)

The remaining seven children (02 girls and 05 boys) remarked that they were given clothes twice a year.

The sectors in which they worked include

- Hotels and eateries (02 girls and 01 boy)
- Leather factory (02 boys)
- Zari workshop (02 boys)

Nineteen children (01 girl and 18 boys) had worked in the place of employment for between 1 and 2 years prior to their rescue while thirteen (02 girls and 11 boys) had been employed for less than 1 year. Seven boys stated that they had been working for more than 2 years when they were rescued. Please also see **Tables 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74** in **Annexure** for more details.

Respondent children who earned Rs 1001- 2000

A total of 31 children reported earning between Rs 1001 and 2000, of these only one was a girl who was involved in rag picking. The remaining children (30, all boys) worked in the following sectors

- Hotels and eateries (14)
- Leather factories (03)
- Making gold ornaments (01)
- Metal work (02)
- Making puris for panipuris (04)
- Street vending (01)
- Zari workshops (05)

More than half of the children (54.84%, 17 of 31; all boys) stated that they worked 10 to 12 hours per day. Their area of work included

- Hotels and eateries (07)
- Leather factories (02)
- Making gold ornaments (01)
- Making puris for panipuris (04)
- Street vending (01)
- Zari workshops (02)

Around a third (35.48%, 11 of 31) worked for more than 14 hours daily; of these five worked 14 hours (1 girl and 04 boys), two boys worked 15 hours and the remaining four (also boys) worked 16 hours each day. The sectors of work comprised

- Hotels and eateries (05)
- Leather factories (01)
- Metal work (01)
- Rag picking (01 girl)
- Zari workshops (03 boys)

Only three boys stated that they worked less than 8 hours per day; two worked in a hotel for four hours and five hours each while the third was employed to do metal work for eight hours per day. Slightly less than five sevenths of the children (70.97%, 22 of 31) reported that they worked six days in a week which meant that they got one day off every week. The nine who worked all seven days were all boys and were employed in the following sectors

- Hotels and eateries (07)
- Metal work (01)
- Zari workshops (01 boy)

All the children (31) mentioned that they had access to drinking water during work hours while close to three quarters (74.19%, 23 of 31; 01 girl and 22 boys) revealed that they got tea during working hours. The eight children (all boys) who did not get tea during working hours worked in the following

- Hotels and eateries (03)
- Leather factories (01)
- Metal work (01)
- Street vending (1)
- Zari workshops (02)

More than four fifths of the children (80.65%, 25 of 31; 01 girl and 24 boys) added that they were given two meals every day. Five boys (02 working in hotels and one each working in workshops where they did made gold ornaments, did metal work and made puris for panipuris) claimed that they did not get any meals at all. One boy

who worked in a hotel added that he was given one meal on a daily basis. None of the 31 children had any access to educational facilities. Most of the children (87.01%, 27 of 31; 01 girl and 26 boys) revealed that they were never given a health check-up when they were working. Only four boys mentioned that they underwent health check-ups; of which two were involved in zari work, one in metal work and the remaining one was working in a hotel.

Nine children stated that they were never given clothes during the period of their employment; of these five were working in hotels, three in the pani-puri industry while one was involved in metal work. Three boys employed in zari workshops said that they got clothes two times a year while the majority (61.29%, 19 of 31; 01 girl and 18 boys) mentioned that they were given clothes on an annual basis.

Two thirds of the children (67.74%, 21 of 31; 01 girl and 20 boys) reported that they had been working for between 1 and 2 years before they were rescued. The sectors that they worked in included

- Hotels and eateries (11)
- Leather factories (02)
- Making gold ornaments (01)
- Metal work (01)
- Making puris for panipuris (03)
- Rag picking (01 girl)
- Zari workshops (01 boy)

Five boys mentioned that they had worked for less than 1 year (01 each from hotels, metal work industries, panipuri industries, zari workshops and street vending) while five boys clarified that they had been working for more than 2 years (two each from hotels and zari workshops as well as one from a leather factory).

Please also refer to **Tables 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82** in **Annexure** for more details.

Respondent children who earned Rs 2001 – Rs 4000

Seven children (all boys) earned between Rs 2001 and Rs 4000. One of them worked 10 hours per day (in a zari workshop) while two others worked for 12 hours every day (01 in leather factory and 01 making gold ornaments). Three children worked for 14 hours daily (01 in hotel, 01 in leather factory and 01 in a zari workshop) and one child put in 18 hours each day toiling in a leather factory. All seven children reported that they worked six days a week and got a day off every week. All seven children stated that they had access to drinking water when at work. Four of the seven children informed that

they were given tea when at work, of which three worked in leather factories and one was employed in a zari workshop. The three children who did not get tea were each working in a hotel, a zari workshop and involved in making gold ornaments. Five of the seven reported getting two meals each day. These children worked in the following sectors

- Hotels and other eateries (01 boy)
- Leather factories (02 boys)
- Zari workshops (02 boys)

The child who made gold ornaments did not get any meals at all while one of the children working in a leather factory was given one meal daily. Only one child (making gold ornaments) stated that he was given a health checkup. All seven children mentioned that they were given clothes once a year by their employer. Two of the children who worked in the zari workshops had worked there for between 1 and 2 years while the remaining five had been employed in the following sectors for more than 2 years

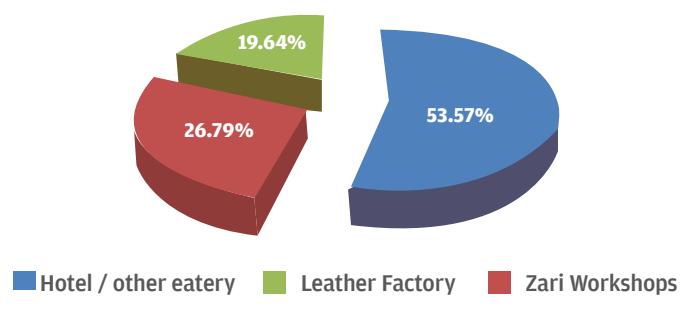
- Hotels and other eateries (01 boy)
- Leather factories (03 boys)
- Making gold ornaments (01 boy)

Please also see **Tables 83, 84, 85 and 86** in **Annexure** for more details.

Comparison of data across the top three work sectors

The data showed that the top three sectors of work both prior to the rescue and current are hotels and eateries, zari workshops and leather factories. Nearly two thirds of the children (65.88%, 56 of 85) worked in these three sectors prior to being rescued. Of these, only two were girls who were employed in hotels and other eateries; the remaining 54 were boys.

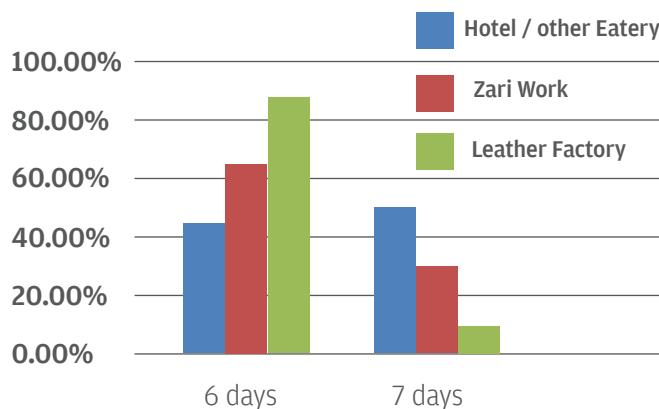
Fig 22 Top three Occupations



N = 57 number of respondent children working in hotels/other eateries, zari workshops and in leather factories

Figure 22 overleaf shows the distribution of respondent children across the top three sectors of employment. As can be seen from this figure, around half of the children worked in hotels or other eateries (30 of 56) while two eighths (15 of 56) worked in zari factories and less than a fifth (11 of 56) were employed in leather factories. Please see **Table 87** in Annexure.

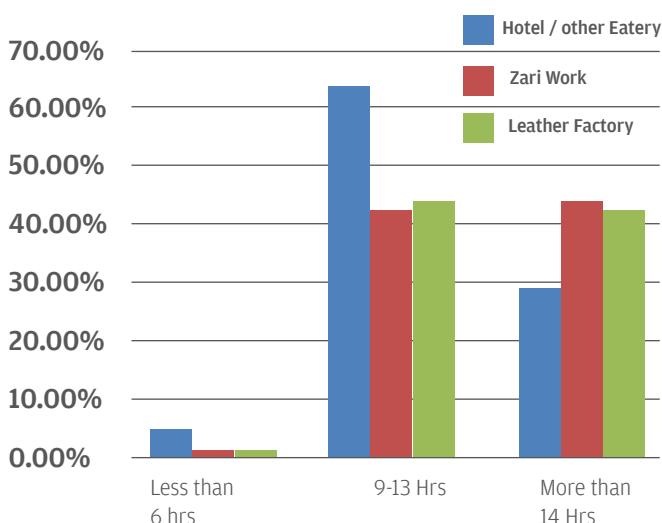
Fig 23 No. of days worked across top Three Occupations



n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, **15** for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

The figure above shows that although a majority of children in the leather (10 of 11) and zari (10 of 15) industries had a weekly day off, this was not true of more than half of those working in hotels (16 of 30). Moreover, nearly all children in these three areas worked a minimum of 9 hours per day (54 of 57 children working in these three areas) and two fifths of these (42.59%, 23 of 54) put in a work day of 14 hours or more. Please see Figure 24 below for more details.

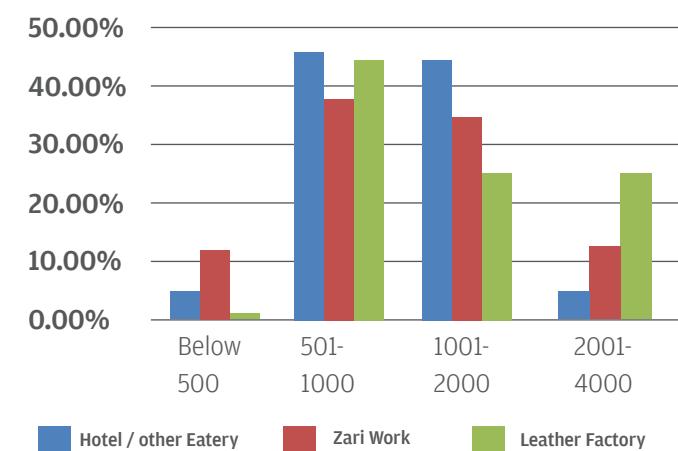
Fig 24 No. of hours worked across top Three Occupations



n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, **15** for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

Despite the long hours of work that they put in, around two fifths of the children in each of these sectors (46.67%, 14 of 30 in hotels; 45.45%, 5 of 11 in leather factories and 40.00%, 6 of 15 in zari workshops) earned a meagre monthly salary of Rs 501- 1000. Please see Figure 25 below for more details on the income and also refer to **Tables 88 and 89** in Annexure.

Fig 25 Income across the top Three Occupations

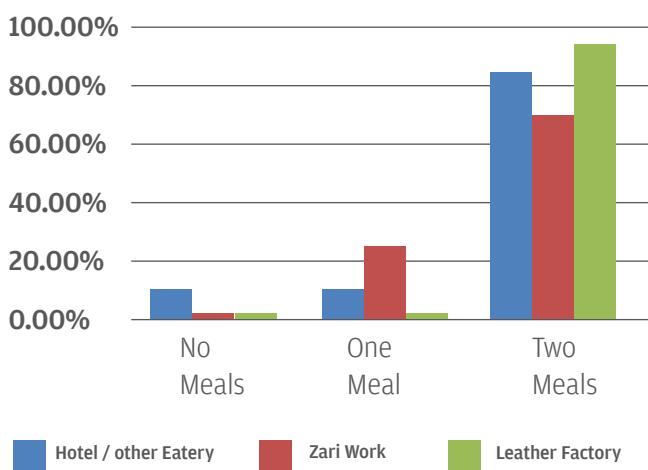


n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, **15** for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

From the above figure, it can be observed that the same number of children working in hotels and other eateries each earned Rs 501 - Rs 1000 (46.67%, 14 of 30) and Rs 1001 and Rs 2000 (46.67%, 14 of 30). Two fifths of the children in zari workshops earned Rs 501 - Rs 1000 (40.00%, 6 of 15) while a third earned Rs 1001 and Rs 2000 (33.33%, 5 of 15). Amongst the children who worked in the leather factories, more than two fifths (45.45%, 5 of 11) earned Rs 501 and Rs 1000 while about two sevenths each earned Rs 1001- 2000 (27.27%, 3 of 11). The percentage of children who earned more than Rs. 2000 was highest in the leather factories (27.27%, 3 of 11), followed by zari workshops (11.76%, 2 of 17). Only one child (3.45%, 1 of 29) working in a hotel was paid more than Rs. 2000. Please also refer to **Table 90** in Annexure for more details.

When it came to health, three children each working in hotels and zari workshops indicated that they had undergone health checkups. Finally, a large majority of these children (65.45%, 36 of 55) reported getting clothes only once a year. All 56 children working in these three sectors reported that they had access to drinking water when at their workplace.

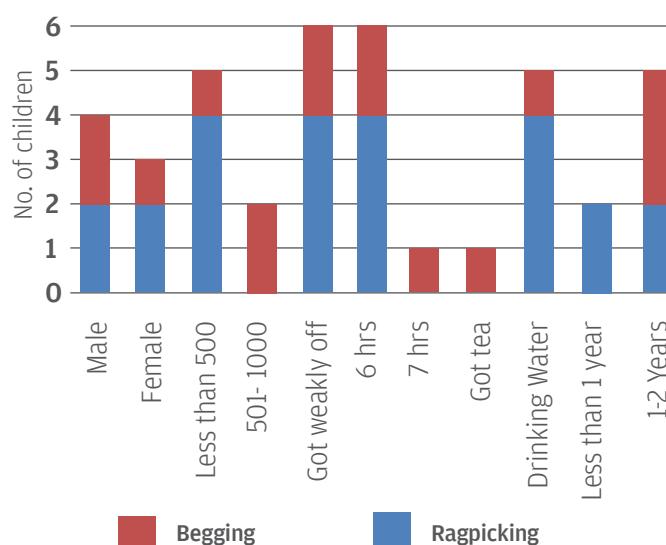
Fig 26 No. of Meals across the top Three Occupations



n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, **15** for those in zari workshops and **11** in leather factories; **N = 57**

As can be seen from the figure above, all the children working in the leather factory got two meals a day while a majority of those working in hotels/other eateries (86.67%, 26 of 30) and zari workshops (72.73%, 08 of 11) mentioned that they were given two meals a day. Five children (02 working in hotels/other eateries and 03 in zari workshops) stated that they got only one meal a day. Two of the children working in hotels/other eateries added that they were not given any meals by the owner of the hotel and that they had to pay for their food. Please also see **Table 91** in **Annexure** for more details.

Fig 27 Details of self Employed Children



N = 7 Number of self-employed children

Figure 27 shows that seven children (03 girls and 04 boys) stated that they were self-employed and did not have an employer. The children were either involved in begging (02 boys and 01 girl) or rag picking (02 girls and 01 boy). All the three girls and two boys (both in rag picking) earned less than Rs 500 per month while the other two boys (involved in begging) earned less than Rs 1000. The four children involved in rag picking (02 girls and 02 boys) mentioned that they had a weekly off while the three children involved in begging (01 girl and 02 boys) revealed that they worked all seven days. Six of the children stated that they worked six hours per day while the seventh (a girl involved in begging) stated that she worked all seven days of the week. Since they were self-employed, none of the children had access to free tea, meals, clothes or medical check-ups. Despite being self-employed, none of the six children went to school or had access to educational systems. Five of the six children (all three girls and both the boys in rag picking) reported carrying drinking water with them when working; the two boys who were involved in begging stated that they could not carry water and so did not have access to water when at work. Please also refer to **Table 92** in **Annexure**.

Treatment by Employer/Owner

The respondent children were asked to talk about the treatment meted out to them by their employer/ owner of the workshop or factory where they worked. This question was asked in two different forms (Q 33 and Q 70) to ensure that the responses got from the children were reliable. Q 33 was a qualitative one (Table 93) where the children could provide details as per their wishes while Q 70 was a quantitative one (Table 94) in which children were asked to answer Yes or No in response to whether they had been treated badly by their employer. In both, more than two fifths of the children (42 of 85, 49.41% in Table 93 and 34 of 85, 40.00% in Table 94) indicate that they had been treated badly by the owners.

When the statements made by the children are examined (Please see Annexure 7 for this), one can see how this difference arises. Some of the children have mentioned that their owner is good but hits them when they make mistakes or yells at them. This indicates confusion in the minds of the children as to what is 'good' or 'acceptable' behavior on the part of the owner.

Some statements by the children are given below to illustrate this

My employer was good to me although he hit me or screamed at me when I made mistakes Boy working in a zari workshop

My employer was good but hit me when I made mistakes Boy working in a zari workshop.

My employer was good natured but did not pay me on time Boy working as a street vendor.

My employer was good but used to yell at us Boy working in a leather factory.

My employer was good but he gave me too much work Girl working in a hotel.

My employer was kind and peace loving when sober but he would scream at us and beat us when he was drunk Boy working in a pani puri making factory.

No matter what figures we take, it is obvious that over two fifths of the children claimed to have been treated badly by their employer/owner. They suffered verbal (01 girl and 24 boys), physical (01 girl and 17 boys) and even sexual abuse (01 girl and 01 boy) at the hands of the employer and other adult co-workers. Please see Table 95 in annexure for more details.

Some of the terrible experiences narrated by the children are given below

My employer was a terrible man (harami). He used to hit us if we mad any mistakes. He would stay with us (two of us) in the factory in the night and make us watch dirty movies and show us dirty pictures. He would do bad things to us and would tell the other adult worker to do the same. I used to want to run away but not able to do because owner is so powerful Girl working in a panipuri making factory.

My employer was a very dangerous man. I was scared of him. Anytime we made a mistake, he would yell at us and even swear Boy working in a zari workshop.

My employer was not a good man. He would use bad language and swear at us. He would go home but nine of us lived in the workshop itself. We were four children and five adult workers. One night I woke up suddenly because

I heard one of the other boys who was my age cry out. I saw that one of the adult workers was doing bad things to him. I was terrified and tried to go back to sleep. But one of them came and touched me. I tried to scream but he covered my mouth, took off my clothes and did the same bad things to me. I was really very scared and was in a lot of pain as well. But I was helpless and had to sleep with the pain that night. The next morning, I told the owner all this but he told me that nothing had happened. I told him that I wanted to go home but he refused to let me leave. He swore at me and at the worker who had done all those things to me. Luckily for me, the factory was raided the next day and I felt very happy. Boy working in a zari workshop.

My employer was not good. He would yell for every mistake and though we had an off on Sunday, he made us work for half the day. Boy working in a leather factory.

A few children also complained that the owners of the industrial units where they worked troubled them in the following ways

- By giving them too much work (01 girl working in a hotel and 07 boys- 02 in zari workshops, 02 in leather factories, 02 in pani puri making and 01 in hotel)
- By not paying them on time (04 boys- 02 street vendors, 01 zari workshop and 01 hotel) and
- By not providing them opportunities to fulfill their rights (06 boys)
- Not allowing the child to speak to family members (02 boys- 01 in zari workshop and 01 in pani poori making)
- Not letting the child rest (01 boy in zari workshop)
- Not giving food (01 boy in zari workshop)
- Not allowing the child to go out (01 boy in hotel)
- Not allowing the child to take a day off (01 boy in leather factory)

Please also see **Table 93, 94 and 95 in Annexure** for more details.

Despite the bad treatment meted out by the owners, ten children (01 girl and 09 boys) continued to work with the same owner. The girl was employed to make puris in the pani puri making industry and faced verbal, physical and sexual abuse at the hands of the owner and other co-workers. She stays with her parents and continues to work for the same owner. The units where the boys who faced abuse continued to be employed included

- Hotels and other eateries (04 boys)
- Leather factory (02 boys)
- Metal work, street vending and making gold ornaments (01 boy each)

Conclusion

As per Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), from 2013 April onwards, adult unskilled workers in Maharashtra were to be paid a daily wage of Rs 162. The data shows that over four fifths of all the respondent children (82.35%, 70 of 85) earned between Rs 501 and Rs 2000 per month and worked more than 10 hours per day (83.53%, 71 of 85). Moreover, nearly two thirds (65.88%, 56 of 85) worked six days a week. The payment to the children is far less than that made to an unskilled adult worker which is Rs 162 per day in Maharashtra as per MGNREGA <http://www.spipa.gujarat.gov.in/Images/pdf/Amendment-Wage-Rate13.pdf>. This is probably one of the reasons for the high rate of re-employment of the children. The cost benefits appear to counter the fear of arrest and raids.

Moreover, the facilities provided to the children too are meagre; none of the children had access to education and only eight (01 girl and 07 boys) underwent a health check-up during the time that they were employed. More than a third (37.65%, 32 of 85) were never given clothes by the employer and five sevenths (70.59%, 60 of 85) were given two meals a day. None of the children got three meals per day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) which is a basic requisite for growing children especially in the adolescent ages which comprised most of the respondent sample. Additionally, close to a third (31.76%, 27 of 85) explained that they did not get tea during the working hours. Although a vast majority (91.76%, 78 of 85) had access to drinking water, it is a matter of concern that seven children reported that they did not have access to drinking water during their working hours. All these seven children were self-employed- that is they worked as rag pickers, street vendors or were involved in begging. The data thus shows that the working conditions and hours of work as well as the payment made to the children prior to the rescue all indicated that the children were being subject to exploitation.



CHAPTER 4

Experience of the Rescue and the Post rescue Process

This chapter details the rescue process as well as the events that followed the rescue. It also presents data on the rehabilitation efforts made available to the children and their current status. The drawings by the children are also interpreted in this chapter. Please refer to **Annexure 8** for all tables related to this chapter.

Rescue process

None of the respondent children were aware that they were being rescued. Most did not know any of the people who came to rescue them although a few (03) stated that they knew the bhaiya from Pratham who accompanied the police. These three children (all boys) mentioned that they recognized the bhaiya as the person who came from Pratham to teach them at their workplace. The remaining children revealed that they did not recognize any of the people involved in the rescue process. Around half the respondent children (50.59%, 43 of 85) stated that the rescue operation involved the police who came to their place of work, spoke to them (to get the background information about the child in terms of their age, name and address) and then took the respondent child to the police station.

When I was working, police men came there and took me and the owner to the police station
Boy from zari workshop.

I was working in the factory when policemen came and spoke to me. They asked me a lot of questions and then took me to the police station. There they asked me the name and other information about the owner. After a while, they brought the owner to the police station
Boy working in a pani poori factory.

The police came at 11 in the morning and took me to the police station along with the owner of the hotel
Girl working in a hotel.

Less than a third of the respondent children (29.41%, 25 of 85) explained that people in civil clothes came to their work place, struck up a conversation with the child and then took them to the police station. They were accompanied by police men who came in later or were waiting in the police van which took them to the police station. Eight of the respondent children asserted that the people who came to their workplace in civil clothes were social workers while seventeen were unsure who these people were. The data showed that a total of 43 policemen, 12

social workers and 49 others (the respondent children were not sure who these were- police in plain clothes, social workers or others) were involved in the 85 rescue. Please also see **Table 96** in **Annexure** for more details.

That day, four people came to the factory unexpectedly. A policeman was with them. Some of the people were from Pratham and they took me and the other children working with me to the police station. They caught the owner and took him also Boy working in leather factory.

I had finished selling my stuff on the train that afternoon and was waiting for another train at Kurla station when three or four people in plain clothes came up to me. There was a policeman with them. They caught me and took me to the police station Boy working as a street vendor.

That day, two men came to our factory - I was working and did not know them. They came and spoke to me- asked me my name, where I live. Then they asked me about the owner. After some time, two more men came to the factory and a policeman was with them. They took me and an adult worker to the police station Boy working in a leather factory.

I was working in the hotel that afternoon. A few people came to the hotel. They took me and a few other children working there to the police station in a bus Girl working in a hotel.

One child added that he was taken to the police station by a person from an NGO.

I was out begging and social workers from an NGO came and took me to the police station
Boy involved in begging.

One child's narration revealed abuse by the police constable

I was selling things on the platform at Chembur station when a policeman caught me and took me aside. He asked me how much money I had. I had only Rs 150 with me and told him that. He then told me to give him Rs 100 or else he would put me in jail. I told him I could not do so as my employer would beat me if he found out I had given away the money. The policeman got angry. He slapped me a few times - I cried a lot but he still took me to the police station. I was made to sit on the floor. When the inspector came, the policeman who bought me to the station told him that he saw me getting off from a moving

train and seeing me fall he bought me to the police station. He also said that I was a pick pocket who stole when selling things on the train. I was in tears and I protested that I only sold things on the train. I had never done pickpocketing. They then sent me to the children's home in a police van accompanied by a policewoman. Now I feel that I should have given the money to the policeman and had I done that, I would have been free

Boy working as a street vendor.

Seven children also reported that the police asked for bribes and handed over the children to the owner or parent when these were paid. These children were not brought to the Child Welfare Committee's attention at all.

I was sitting at a railway station with all my materials to be sold. A policeman caught me and took me to the police station at the railway station itself. He kept me there for 1 hour and then let me go after making me give him Rs 200

Boy working as a street vendor.

I had gone to deliver the tiffin boxes to the zari factory. I left the dabbas there and was coming down the steps when a policeman and two others entered the zari factory. They started taking the children working in the factory out. I stood to a side on the stairs, not understand what was happening. Seeing the policeman, I felt scared. Some children lifted the roof (made of patra) and tried to run away from there. I was totally confused and did not know what to do. The men then caught the owner of the factory and beat him- they said that "You are not ashamed of employing children and are encouraging them to run away. What if one of them had fallen off the roof" The policeman managed to catch three to four children and caught me as well. I told them, "I don't work here". They then asked me details of who my employer was and where I worked. They sent a man and a policeman with me and asked me to go to my factory. When we reached there, the owner was also there. The policeman caught him and took both of us to the police station in a rickshaw. On the way, my employer spoke to the police, "I am sorry. I will never make such a mistake again. Please let us go." The policeman refused, "It is a big thing. I cannot do that." My employer gave him some money and the policeman refused the money. Then my employer gave him some more money- the policeman looked at the money and said, "Only 3000 rupees the punishment for this is a penalty of rupees 20000 and three years in prison. You must give me at least rupees 10000." My employer explained that he did not have the money then

and would give it to the policeman by the next week. The policeman insisted that he wanted the money by evening. My employer convinced him to wait till morning and that he would give the money by then. The policeman agreed. He asked the rickshaw driver to stop and asked us to leave. We left. My employer told me, "You go home now and don't come to work until I call you back". So I went home and told me mother the whole story. She said "Don't worry. We will find something else for you to do. Don't go back there.

Boy working to deliver the tiffin dabbas.

That day I was begging when suddenly three men came up- one of them was a policeman. They spoke to me very kindly and even gave me something to eat. They told me that I should not beg but should go to school and study. I liked talking to them, it made me feel good. They then took me to the police station and left me with the policemen. After some time, my mother came and took me home after paying the policemen some money

Girl working as a beggar.

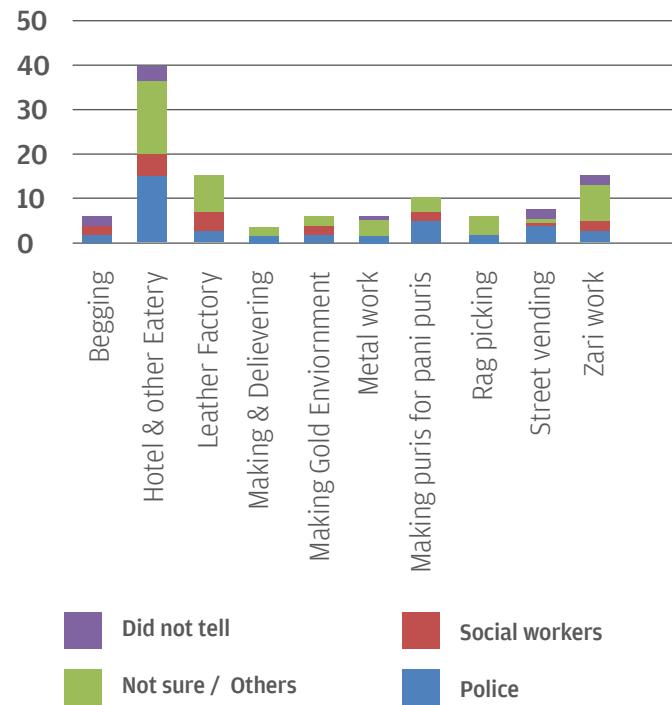
One child spoke about his happiness at being rescued as he would not be subject to sexual abuse post the rescue. However, his happiness was short lived when the adult worker who perpetuated this crime was taken to the police station with him.

I was in a lot of pain as I sat down to eat breakfast that morning and so decided to go to the toilet. As I was leaving the toilet to come back, I heard my employer shout, "Run. The police is here." As I ran down the lane, a policeman caught me and put me in a van. I was afraid but when I saw many other children in the van, my fear left me and I was glad that I would be spared the horrible things that were done to me at night. Feeling happy, I sat quietly when a policeman brought the very man who did the bad things to me to the van! The policeman asked me, "Is this your employer?" I was about to say no when the worker made his eyes large and glared at me. I got scared and said, "Yes." The policeman then pushed the worker into the van. Once inside, the worker threatened me. He said that if I even spoke about those things, he would kill me

Boy working in a zari factory

Please note that seven children preferred not to discuss the rescue and hence were not pressed to do so.

Fig 28 People involved in the rescue process

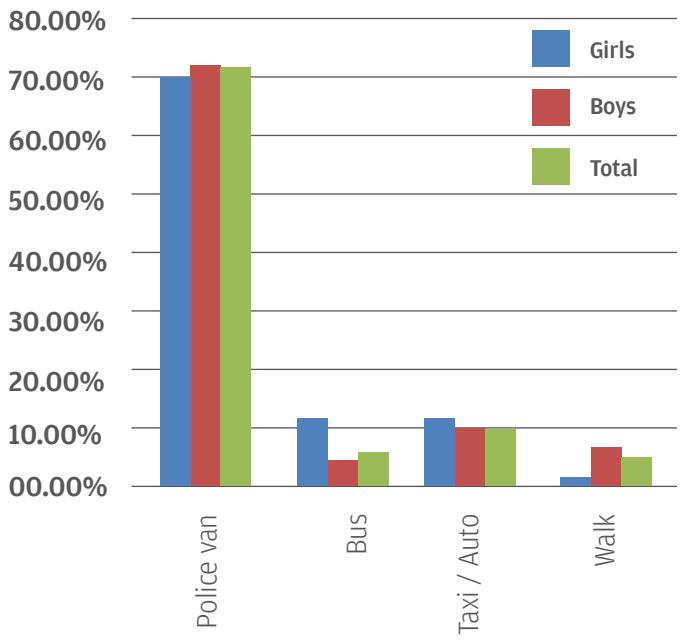


N = 85

Most of the respondent children (90.59%, 77 of 85) stated that they were taken to the police station. Seven children did not want to answer this question while one returned home without going to the police station (see narrative above). Two fifths of the children (43.53%, 37 of 85) added that the owner was taken to the police station with them while just under a quarter each added that other child workers (23.53%, 20 of 85) and an adult worker (23.53%, 20 of 85) accompanied them to the police station. Please also see Table 97 in annexure for more details.

Nearly three fourths of the respondent children stated that they were taken to the police station in a police van (74.12%, 63 of 85; 05 of 07 girls and 58 of 78 boys). Around a tenth (11.76%, 10 of 85; 01 girl and 09 boys) reported travelling by taxis or autos while the six children each travelled by bus (01 girl and 05 boys) or walked (all 06 boys). Please also see **Table 98 in Annexure** for more details.

Fig 29 Mode of transport to Police Station

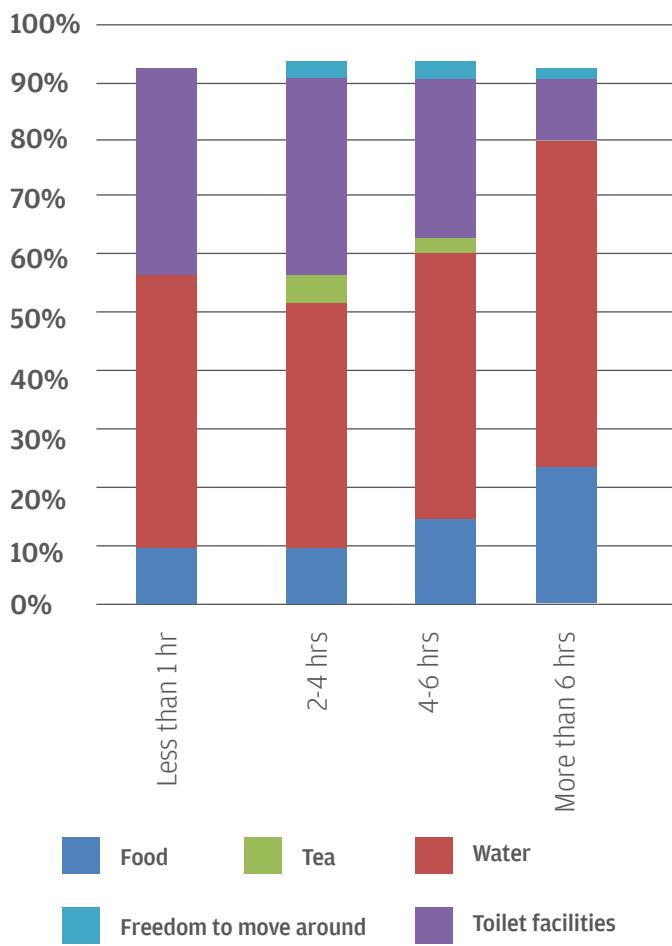


At the Police Station

Five sevenths of the respondents (71.43%, 37 of 85; 05 girls and 37 boys) revealed that they spent between 2 and 4 hours at the police station while two sevenths (29.41%, 25 of 85; 01 girl and 24 boys) remained at the police station for 4 to 6 hours. Eight boys were made to stay at the police station for more than six hours while less than a sixth (15.29%, 13 of 85; 01 girl and 12 boys) were detained at the police station for less than 1 hour. This question was not applicable to the child who was released to the owner on the way to the police station. One boy chose not to respond to this question. Two children mentioned that they had been beaten by the police when at the police station. Please also refer to **Table 99 in Annexure** for details.

Less than half the children (48.24%, 41 of 85; 37 boys and 04 girls) reported that a policewoman was present at the police station when they were detained there while around a quarter (23.53%, 20 of 85, 01 girl and 19 boys) stated that there was no policewoman at the police station during their time there. More than a quarter (27.06%, 23 of 85; 02 girls and 21 boys) did not know whether a police woman was present at the police station and this question was not applicable to one child who was not taken to the police station at all. A girl who was involved in rag picking added that the policewoman spoke (to me) in an angry manner. Please also see **Table 100 in Annexure** for details.

Fig 30 Facilities available at the Police Station



More than a third of the respondent children (38.55%, 32 of 83; 03 girls and 29 boys) reported that they were given food during their wait at the police station. Although almost two fifths (39.76%, 33 of 83; 01 girl and 32 boys) spent more than four hours at the police station, less than half(48.48%, 16 of 33, all boys) mentioned being given food and only two (both boys) were given tea. Half of the respondent children who were detained at the police station for more than six hours (04 of 08, all boys) were given food. Fewer respondent children (40.63%, 13 of 37; 03 girls and 10 boys) who had been at the police station for between two and four hours affirmed that they were given food while five of these children (01 girl and 04 boys) reported getting tea. All the girls (07) and most of the boys (92.11%, 70 of 76) stated that they had been given water at the police station, although two thirds of the respondent children (69.88%, 58 of 84) added that they were given water when they asked for it. Around 60 percent of the children (59.04%, 49 of 83; 05 girls and 44 boys) revealed that the police station had toilet facilities which they were able to use while two elevenths (18.07%,

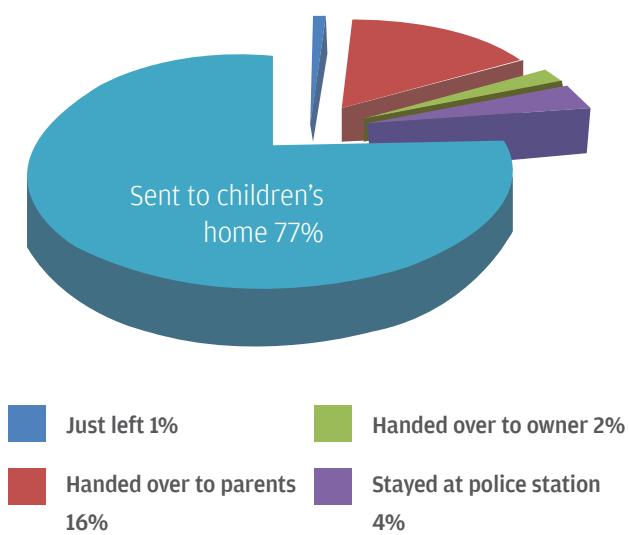
15 of 83; 01 girl and 14 boys) opined that no toilet facilities were available to them. Two ninths of the respondent children (22.89%, 19 of 83; 01 girl and 18 boys) indicated that they were unaware of the availability of toilet facilities. Most of the respondent children (95.18%, 79 of 83; 07 girls and 72 boys) said that they were not given the freedom to move around the police station and had to sit in one place. Please also see **Tables 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105** in **Annexure** for more details.

When asked where they were made to wait, half the children (50.00%, 42 of 84; 01 girl and 41 boys) replied that they waited in the same room in which the police were working. Around two sevenths (28.57%, 24 of 84; 05 girls and 19 boys) mentioned that they were asked to wait in a separate room while the remaining (21.43%, 18 of 84; 01 girl and 17 boys) were made to wait in a corridor or passage. Two fifths of the children reported sitting on benches (40.48%, 34 of 84; 03 girls and 31 boys) while a third sat on the floor (34.52%, 29 of 84; 02 girls and 27 boys). Thirteen children (02 girls and 11 boys) mentioned sitting on mats on the floor while eight (all boys) stated that they sat on chairs. When asked whether they were made to wait in the same room as their employer, half of the respondent children (50.00%, 42 of 84; 03 girls and 39 boys) replied in the affirmative while the rest (50.00%, 42 of 84; 04 girls and 38 boys) informed that they were not in the same room as their employers. Similarly, half the children reported that they were made to sit in the same place as other accused (50.00%, 42 of 84; 01 girl and 41 boys) while the other half stated that there were no other accused in the place where they were waiting (50.00%, 42 of 84; 06 girls and 36 boys). Please also see **Tables 106, 107, 108 and 109** in **Annexure** for more details.

Experiences related to the Child Welfare Committee

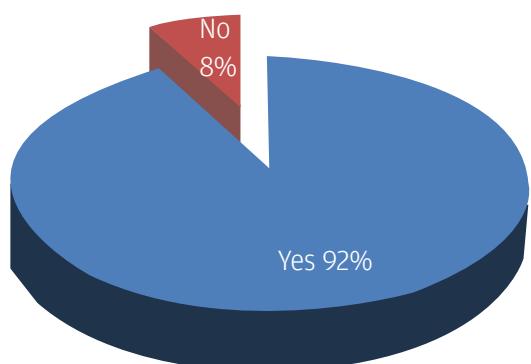
Once the proceedings in the police station were completed more than three fourths of the children (77.38%, 65 of 84; 04 girls and 61 boys) were sent to government children's homes. Thirteen children (03 girls and 10 boys) were handed over to their parents and were not brought to the Child Welfare Committee while two children (both boys) were given into the custody of the owner. One boy revealed that he just walked out of the police station and no one stopped him. Three boys spent the night at the police station before being handed over to the parents. Please also see **Table 110** in **Annexure** for more details.

Fig 31 Place to which Respondent children were sent from the police station



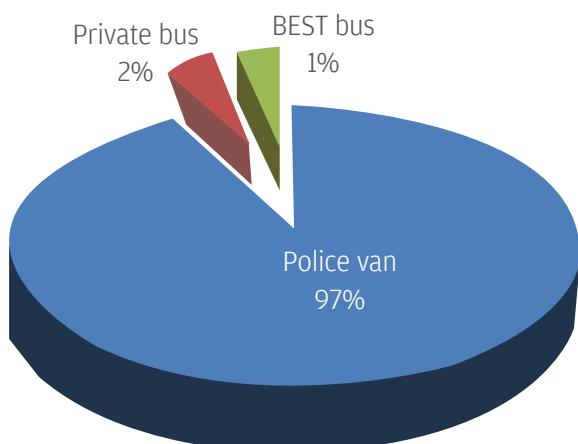
Nearly all the respondent children (92.31%, 60 of 65; 02 girls and 58 boys) stated that they were produced in front of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in less than 24 hours while the remaining five (02 girls and 03 boys) responded that they were bought in front of the CWC but after 24 hours. Please note that the nineteen children (16 handed over to the parents, 02 to owners, 01 who left and 01 who was never even bought to the police station) never came into the judicial system and were not presented before the CWC at all. Please also see **Table 111 and 112 in Annexure** for more details.

Fig 32 Respondent children who were presented before the CWC in less than 24 hours



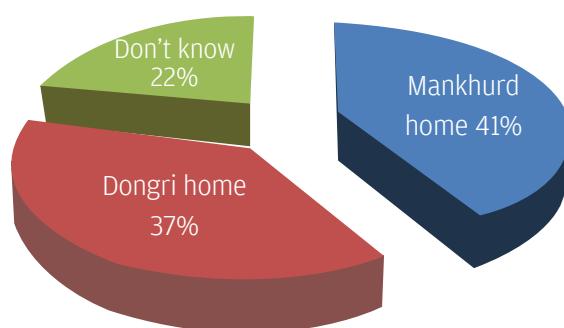
Over 90 percent of the children (96.92%, 63 of 65; 04 girls and 59 boys) confirmed that they were taken to meet the CWC members by police van while one boy each added that they traveled by BEST bus and private bus. Please also see **Table 113 in Annexure** for more details.

Fig 33 Mode of transport of Respondent children who were presented before the CWC



All 65 children (04 girls and 61 boys) were sent to government run Children's Homes by the CWC. Two fifths of the children revealed that they were sent to the home at Mankhurd (41.54%, 27 of 65; 02 girls and 25 boys) while a third was sent to the Dongri home (36.92%, 24 of 65; all boys). Around a fifth (21.54%, 14 of 65; 02 girls and 12 boys) declared that they did not remember the name of the home to which they were sent. Please also see **Table 114 in Annexure** for more details.

Fig 34 Details of home to which Respondent children who were sent



Interactions with the CWC

More than two thirds of the children (68.23%, 45 of 65; 04 girls and 41 boys) confirmed that they met the members of the CWC only once while three elevenths (27.69%, 18 of 65, all boys) stated that they had been presented before the CWC two times. Two boys added that they met the CWC members more than three times. More than two fifths of the respondent children (46.15%, 30 of 65; 01 girl and 29 boys) claimed to have spoken to the CWC members once while a third declared (35.38%, 23 of 65; 03 girls and 20 boys) that they had never spoken to any of the members of the CWC. Eleven boys revealed that they spoke to the CWC members twice while one boy added that he spoke to them each time he was brought in front of them. The respondent children did not appear to rate their interactions with the CWC highly. More than three sevenths of the respondents (44.62%, 29 of 65; 02 girls and 27 boys) stated that they were not happy with their interactions with the members of the CWC.

The members of the CWC did not talk properly. No one spoke to me and I was not given an opportunity to speak
Boy from leather factory.

The people at the children's court were not nice. I was scared of them. Boy working in a hotel

The environment at the children's court was not good. Seeing all the people, I got scared. Girl involved in rag picking

A third (35.38%, 23 of 65; 02 girls and 21 boys) had positive memories of their interactions with the CWC. Some of their statements are included below

The people at the children's court were very nice. They spoke to me in an affectionate and kind manner. They asked me what work I did and gave me every opportunity to speak. Boy working in a hotel.

The people at the court were friendly. They spoke kindly to me and listened to my story. They also advised me.

Boy working in a pani puri making unit.

Please refer to **Tables 115, 116 and 117** in **Annexure** for more details.

Perceptions regarding the Children's Home

Two fifths of the children (40.00%, 26 of 65, all boys) spent between one and six months at the Children's home while a quarter (24.62%, 16 of 65, all boys) spent between 7 months and 1 year there. Fifteen percent of the children (15.38%, 10 of 65; 01 girl and 09 boys) spent less than a month at the home while two girls and one boy spent only one day there. Five boys spent a week at the home while three others (all boys) spent between 1 and 2 years there. One boy added that he had stayed at the home for more than 2 years. Please also see Table 118 below for more details.

Fig 35 Time spent at the Children's Home

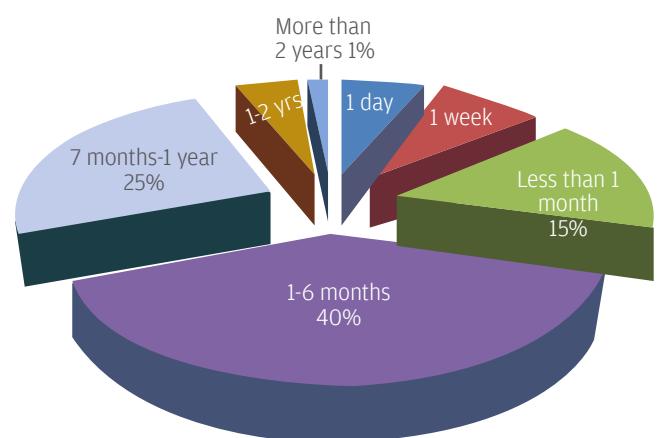
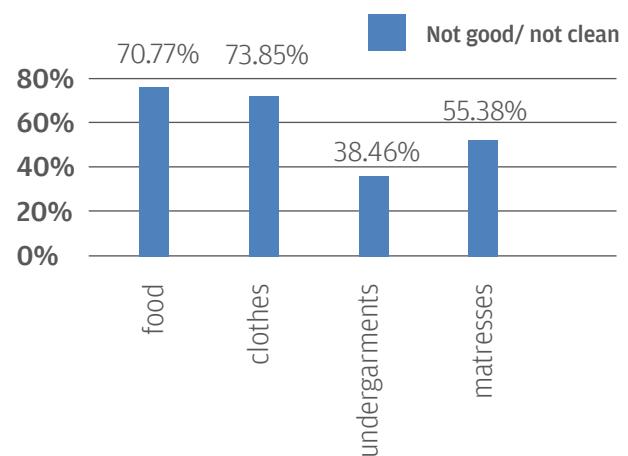


Fig 36 Perception on facilities available at the Children's Homes



N = 65, children who were bought before the CWC

The children's perception regarding the Children's Homes was not positive. Five sevenths of the children (70.77%, 46 of 65; 03 girls and 43 boys) stated that the food was not good while a slightly larger number (73.85%, 48 of 65, 04 girls and 44 boys) opined that the clothes given to them at the home were unclean. Just under half the children (49.23%, 32 of 65; 02 girls and 30 boys) did not receive undergarment from the Children's Homes. Of those who received the undergarments, three quarters (75.76%, 25 of 33; 02 girls and 23 boys) declared that these were unclean. Two sevenths of the children (27.69%, 18 of 65; 01 girl and 17 boys) revealed that they were not given any mattresses. However, three fourths of those who received mattresses (76.60%, 36 of 47; 03 girls and 33 boys) opined that these were unclean. Overall four fifths 81.92%; 213 of 260 child respondents had a negative opinion regarding the food, clothes, undergarments and mattresses provided at the Children's Homes. Please see **Tables 119, 120, 121 and 122 in Annexure** for more details.

More than half the respondents (56.92%, 37 of 65; 04 girls and 33 boys) claimed that they disliked the recreational activities conducted at the Children's Homes while almost two thirds (64.62%, 42 of 65; 04 girls and 38 boys) did not like the educational activities conducted at the Homes. Thus, it can be inferred that more than half (60.77%, 79 of 130) child respondents held a negative opinion of the educational and recreational activities offered at the Children's Homes. Finally, around two thirds of the children (64.62%, 42 of 65; 03 girls and 39 boys) opined that the Homes were unclean. Please also refer to **Tables 123, 124 and 125 in Annexure** for more details.

Fig 37 Perception on Recreational and Educational activities at Children's Home

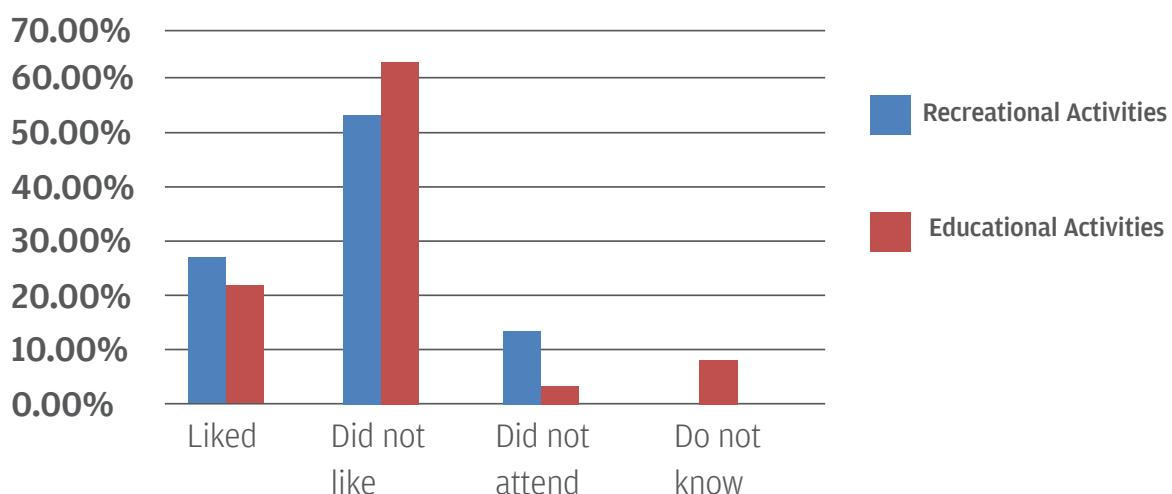
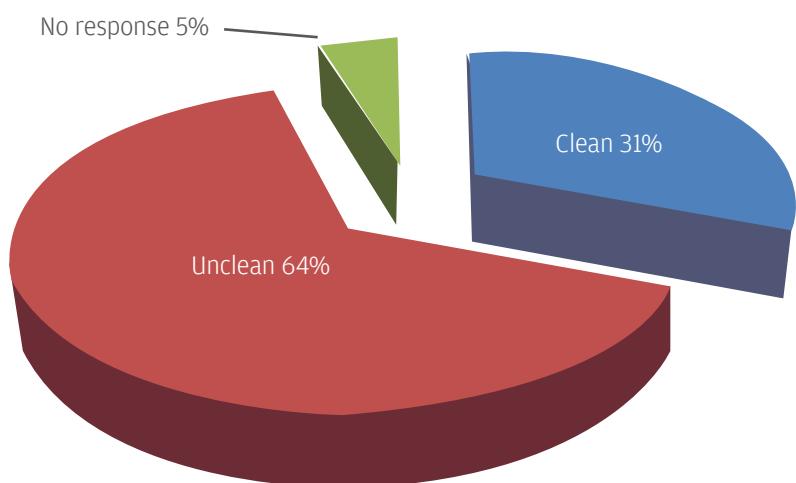


Fig 38 Perception on overall condition at Children's Home



Close to two thirds of the respondent children (63.08%, 41 of 65; 02 girls and 39 boys) informed that the social worker took their statement while a third (35.38%, 23 of 65; 02 girls and 21 boys) added that the probation officer was the person who took their statement. One boy stated that his statement was taken by the police. However, when it came to discussing their feelings, only a third (33.85%, 22 boys) affirmed that they spoke to someone about their feelings. It appeared that none of the girls discussed their feeling with anyone. Most of the boys (86.36%, 19 of 22 boys) revealed that they spoke to the social worker while two boys discussed their feeling with the superintendent. One boy stated that he discussed his feelings with the probation officer. Additionally, two boys each mentioned that they discussed their feelings with the cook and the watchman. When it came to the doctors and nurses, once again none of the girls mentioned interacting with them. 15 boys (23.08%, of 65) clarified that they interacted with the doctors. Three of the boys were happy with the interaction and declared that the doctor had been kind in dealing with them.

One added:

The doctor spoke to me nicely. He asked me about my home and family and also why I work. He explained things to me in an affectionate manner and checked my health too.

Four boys opined that the interactions were alright while two added that the doctors got angry (01) and yelled at him (01). One boy confessed that his interaction was not positive at all

The doctor was reluctant to touch me. He covered his nose with a handkerchief.

Please also refer to **Table 127, 128, 129 and 130** in **Annexure** for details.

The data from the respondent children revealed that a third of the children (32.31%, 21 of 65; 02girls and19 boys) had been given into the custody of their father who was accompanied by the owner. A sixth had been handed over to fathers accompanied by their mothers (16.92%, 11 of 65, all boys). Six children each were collected by the father accompanied by a relative (9.23%, all boys) and the mother unaccompanied by anyone (9.23%, 01 girl and 05 boys). In the case of five children each, the owners accompanied both parents (7.69%, 05 all boys) and the mother (7.69%, 01 girl and 04 boys). The data further revealed that the father was given custody in 48 cases (73.85%), the owner was present for 35 cases (55.38%) and the mother for 25 cases (38.46%). Please also refer to **Tables 131 and 132** in **Annexure** for more details.

Fig 39 **Person who took custody of Respondent Child**

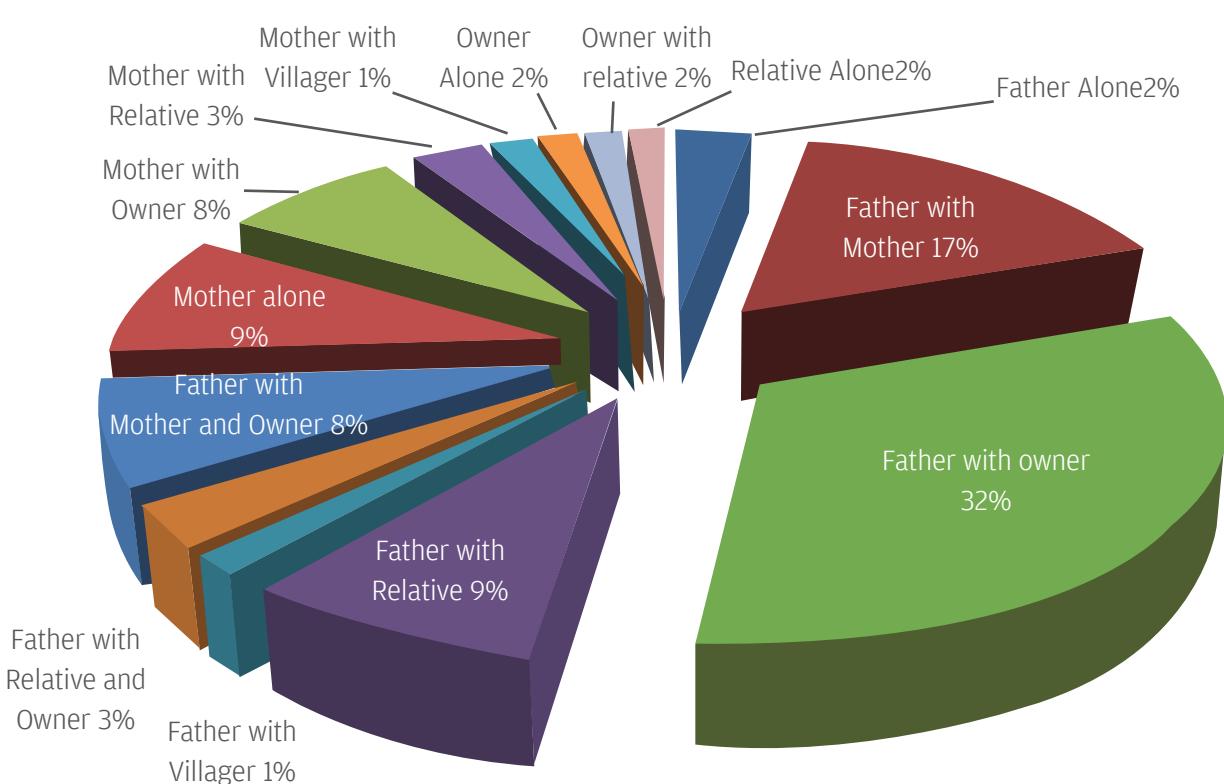
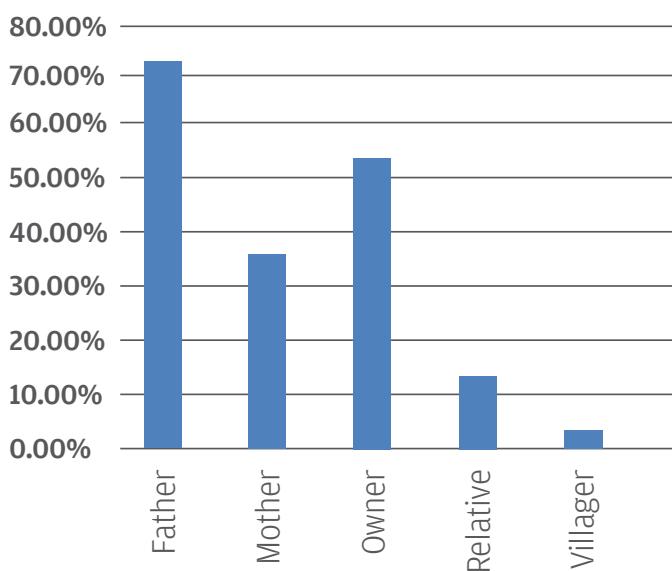
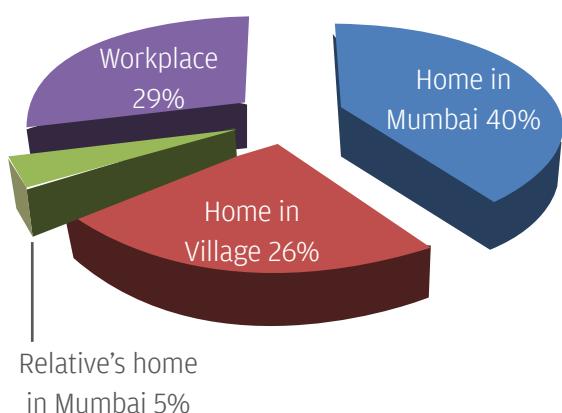


Fig 40 Person who took custody of Respondent Child column graph



Most of the children reported that they went home, either to their house in Mumbai (40.00%, 26 of 65; 04 girls and 22 boys) or in the village (26.15%, 17 of 65, all boys). Close to a third (29.23%, 19 of 65, all boys) stated that they went directly to their workplace while three boys mentioned that they went to the house of a relative in Mumbai. Please also see **Table 133** in **Annexure** for more details.

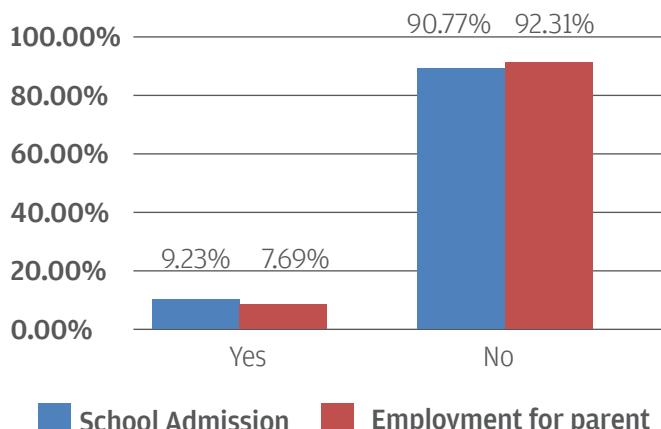
Fig 41 Place to which the Respondent Child was sent after being released by the CWC



Only a third of the respondent children (32.31%, 21 of 65; 01 girl and 20 boys) affirmed that they/their parents received monetary help when they left the Children's home. All of them had received National Savings Certificate (NSC) and one had additionally been given money for

travelling back to his native place. The amount of money received ranged from Rs 3000 to Rs 16000. Two boys each stated that they had been given Rs 3000 and Rs 6000 respectively while three boys declared that an amount of Rs 5000 had been given to them. One boy added that he had received Rs 16000. The sole girls and eleven remaining boys opined that they were not aware of the amount of money given. When asked who had taken the NSC, seven boys each clarified that the NSC was with their father and mother. One girl added that her employer had taken the NSC. The remaining six children did not know who had taken the NSC. Please also refer to **Tables 134, 135 and 136** in **Annexure** for more details.

Fig 42 Rehabilitation efforts made available to the Respondent Children



The data showed that extremely few children received assistance for admission in schools (9.23%, 06 of 65; 02 girls and 04 boys) and even fewer parents were offered jobs (7.69%, 05 of 65, all boys). NGOs played a large role in providing this assistance with four children stating that NGOs assisted them in school admission (01 girl and 03 boys) and all five boys declaring that jobs that were offered to their parents were through the offices of the NGOs. Two children (01 girl and 01 boy) added that they were assisted by a local school teacher in getting admission to the school. The data thus indicates the efforts to rehabilitate rescued children are skeletal and need to be developed if child labour is to be truly abolished. Please also refer to **Tables 137, 138, 139 and 140** in **Annexure** for more details.

Current Status of children

A quarter (25.88%, 22 of 85; 02 girls and 20 boys) of the children stated that they currently worked for the same owner who had employed them prior to the rescue while three fifths (61.18%, 52 of 85; 02 girls and 50 boys) claimed to have changed employers. Nearly three fourths of the children (72.94%, 62 of 85; 06 girls and 56 boys) indicated that they continued to work in the same industry while two ninths (22.35%, 19 of 85; 02 girl and 18 boys) affirmed that they had changed the area of work. Four boys were currently not working. Please also see Tables 141 and 142 in Annexure for more details.

Fig 43 Number of Respondent Children working for Same Owner

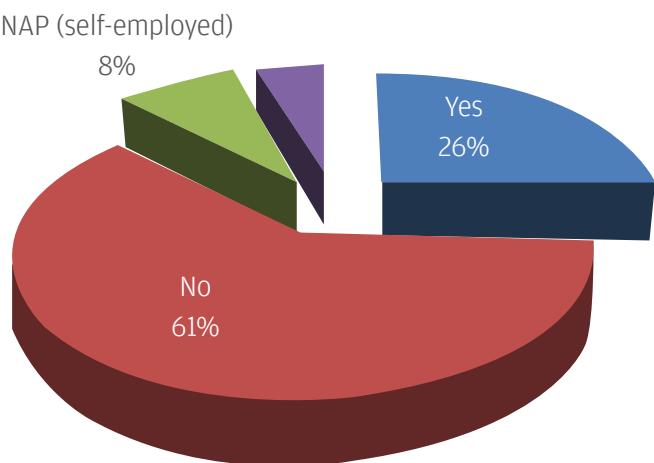
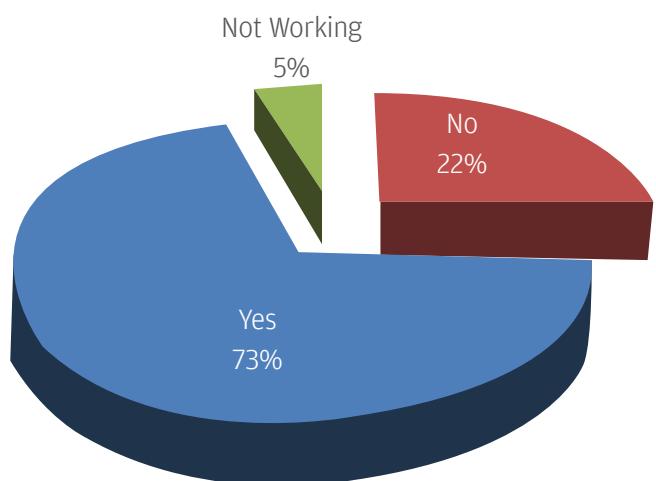


Fig 44 Number of Respondent Children working in same industry



A comparison of the type of work done by the children prior to rescue and now reveals that fewer children now work in hotels and zari factories than before. However, the number of children working in leather factories has gone up as has the number of children who are now involved in rag picking and metal work. Please also see **Table 125** below for more details.

Table 143 Comparison of Type of Work Prior to Rescue and Current

Sr. No.	Type of Work	Before Rescue	Current
1	Hotel/ other eatery	30	19
2	Zari work	15	14
3	Leather factory	11	14
4	Panipuri making	8	7
5	Street vending	6	10
6	Rag picking	5	6
7	Making gold ornaments	3	2
8	Begging	3	3
9	Metal work	2	4
10	Making and delivering	2	2
	Tiffin dabbas		
11	Not working	0	4
	Grand Total	85	85

N=85

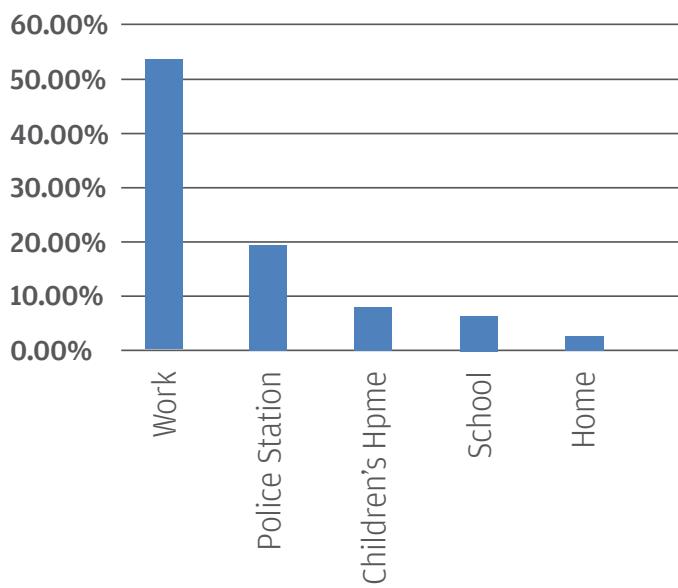
Drawing analysis

Drawings were collected from 46 children. Four of the drawings were incomplete and one child had depicted a boy working in dabha with the sun rising in the background. There was not much scope to analyse these four drawings. The rest of the drawings (41) were examined to identify emerging trends and patterns.

The 41 drawings were clearly divided into three sections and many of the children had labeled the sections as 1, 2 and 3. In all 41 drawings, section 1 depicted the work done by the child prior to the rescue while the images in section 3 in 39 cases depicted the current status of the child (working, studying, both or at home). Two children depicted a children's home in section 3. The images in section 2 were varied and depicted a police station (25), children's home (12) or school (3) implying that this section was related to the raid/rescue and post rescue procedures. One child drew a boy begging on the road in section 2. As per the drawings, eight children are currently studying, one is studying while working (drew a school

and wrote that he works and studies), 27 are working while three are at home (neither working nor studying). There is an apparent variance in the findings from the two data sets with one (survey) showing that close to 20 percent combined working with studies while the drawings show that only one child (2.44%) did the same. Moreover, the quantitative data (survey) points only one child (1.18%) was studying and not working while the qualitative data (drawings) show that eight (19.51%) were studying and not working. The drawings were interpreted based on themes that emerged from the pictures made by the children. The nine children had drawn schools in Section 3 and only one had added a line explaining that he was studying while working. This implies that the rest were studying and not working. It could be that the eight children did not have the time to add a line explaining that they were working and studying; alternatively the drawings could indicate their wishes and dreams which are related to education. Please note that since drawings involve the imagination, there may be discrepancies between the results of these and the results of the survey. Please see **Table 144** in Annexure for more details.

Fig 45 Details of images drawn by Respondent Children in the sections



The children had provided details of their work through their drawings. Two children depicted children's homes in Section 3. However, none of the children who participated in the drawing analysis were currently in the children's homes, hence these have been ignored. The sectors of work depicted in the drawings included hotels and other eateries, begging, rag picking, vending, domestic work, physical work (lifting heavy loads), zari workshops, bangle making, carpentry and making ornaments. As mentioned previously, the number of working children appeared to decrease from 41 to 27 since 12 children had drawn schools in Section 3 and 02 children had depicted Children's Homes in Section 3. The drawings of 13 children indicated that they continued to work in the same industry, which are as follows

- Seven children continued to work in Hotels and other eateries, of which five worked for the same employer as previously (i.e. before the raids and rescue)
- Three children continued in the Domestic work sector
- One child each continued to Beg and be involved in Physical Labour (lifting weights)

The drawing of the remaining 14 children showed a different work sector in Section 3. Please refer to Table 145 for more details.



Table 145 Comparison of Employment Areas as portrayed in the Drawings Before and After the Rescue

Sr. No.	Employment Sectors	Before	After	Remarks			
				Countinued to work in the same trade for same owner	Countinued in the same trade for different owner	Moved into different trade	Came from another trade
1.	Tea stalls, hotels and other eateries	19	10	05	02	Vendor (05) Bangle making (01) Lifting loads (02) School (02) Begging (01) Staying at home (01)	3
2.	Rag picking	3	0	0	0	Vendor (01) School (02)	
3.	Boot polish	1	0	0	0	Vendor (01)	
4.	Vendors	2	8	0	0	Hotel (01) Staying at home (01)	8
5.	Begging	1	2	1	0	0	1
6.	Bangle factory	3	1	0	0	School (02) Staying at home (01)	1
7.	Zari workshop	1	0	0	0	Vendor (01)	0
8.	Carpentry	1	0	0	0	Hotel (01)	0
9.	Physical labour lifting heavy items	2	3	1	0	School (01)	2
10.	Domestic work	5	3	3	0	Hotel (01) School (01)	0
11.	Making ornaments	1	0	0	0	School (01)	0
12.	At home	0	3	0	0	Home (03)	0
13.	Going to school	0	8	0	0	School (08)	0
14.	Working and school	0		1	Lifted loads before the raid and rescue, did not depict current employment		
	Total	39	39				

N = 39 two children who depicted Children's home in last (third) section have not been included.

Perceptions of police and Children's Homes based on the drawings

14 children (12 in section 2 and 02 in section 3) had drawn a picture of the children's homes. 8 of these showed buildings. One of the buildings (in section 3) was a bungalow type house, five of the buildings had grilled and barred windows indicating loss of freedom while the other two had window without bars or grills. It was not clear whether these windows were open or closed. The remaining six children depicted figures. One showed members of the CWC who were smiling while one each depicted happy and sad children. One child (section 3) drew a boy sweeping and added that we were made to sweep and mop the rooms at the Children's Home. Two children had drawn a teacher teaching alphabets on a board with children learning, thus indicating that educational activities were conducted at the Children's homes. Thus it appeared that seven children had a negative perception of the children's home (05 barred and grilled windows, 01 made to work and 01 sad face) which is half of those who portrayed the children's home in their drawings. This is similar to the findings from the survey where 40 percent had a negative perception of the CWC and more than two thirds had a negative opinion of the Children's Home and its facilities.

25 children had drawn something related to the police in Section 2 of their drawings. Three had drawn police vans illustrating the manner in which they had been brought to the police station. Two had shown the policemen talking to the owners and one had penciled in that I was sent back with the employer after a while. Two had depicted policemen holding guns while two had shown a policewoman as being present in the police station. Only two drawings showed police stations with sad faced children while in two drawings it was not possible to discern the expression on the faces of the children. Twelve drawings showed children with smiling faces in the police station. Thus it can be inferred that close to half the children were happy to be rescued by the police and their smiling faces indicated their hopes for the future.

Other remarks on the drawings

Most of the drawings were stark and done in pencils. The children had been offered sketch pens and crayons but only four made use of different colours while one child used two colours (blue and black) and three used black sketch pens along with pencil.

Conclusion

Most children revealed that the rescue operation was confusing and they were scared.

A few who were abused were happy to be rescued but the happiness disappeared when they realized that they were accompanied to the police station by their employer or other adult co-workers. Moreover, the owners and adult co-workers had ample opportunities when being taken to the police station and at the police station itself to convince the child respondents to keep quiet and not speak up. A few children had been so influenced by the owners /adult co-workers that they were more afraid of the policemen than their employer.

It was shocking to discover that close to a quarter of the children were never presented before the CWC. The perceptions of respondent children with regard to the CWC members were not positive. Considering that the CWC members are meant to be child friendly and focused on the best interests of the child, this was surprising. It indicates that even CWC members may need to learn to interact with children. The facilities offered at the Children's Homes were not good as was indicated by the children's negative opinions of these. There were no systems set up to help reintegrate or rehabilitate the children once they were released from the Children's Homes. Thus the data clearly points out that much needs to be done post the rescue to ensure that children do not re-enter the labour force.



CHAPTER 5

Analysis of Data from Other Sources

This chapter presents all the results of the data that was collected from sources other than the children. This includes both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected in two ways

- Focus group discussions with members of four communities where workshops which were raided were located. Quantitative data related to the workshop located in the community was also collected from the respondents.
- Unstructured interviews with four owners of units where the raids were conducted. Quantitative data related to the workshop was also collected from the owners. Secondary data refers to the First Information Reports (FIRs) collected from the police stations and quantitative data collected from the Labour Courts. Please refer to Annexure 10 for all tables related to this chapter.

Table 146 Details of Industries in the Four Communities

Sr. No.	Communities	Zari Work	Hotels and other eateries	Leather factories	Making puris for panipuri industry	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	Metal work	Shop
1	Antop Hill	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Byculla	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
3	Chembur	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
4	Dharavi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Many of the industries in all four communities were located in rented premises. Making the landlord an accessory to child labour could be one way to reduce the spread of child labour. Only a few industries across three communities (Byculla, Chembur and Dharavi) were licensed to carry out their work while none of the industries located in the Antop Hill community had licenses. This implies that most were illegal businesses and that the system was conniving with them to help them exist. Many of the industries in all four communities were semi-pucca building. Such buildings could be deterrent to the safety of the children working here. Please also see Table 147 in Annexure for more details.

Children continued to be employed in all four communities, although not in a majority of the industries. The respondents from Byculla added that children in their community were employed in bag making units in their community. Please also see Table 148 below for more details.

Data from the community members

Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected from the members of the four communities located in Antop Hill, Byculla, Chembur and Dharavi. A checklist was used to collect quantitative data while qualitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussions.

Quantitative data

The quantitative data collected from the community leaders revealed that seven different categories of industries plied their trade in these four communities. Hotels (and other eateries) as well as shops were found in all four communities while leather factories were present in all excluding the one from Antop Hill. Please see Table 146 below for more details on the type of industries found in these four communities.

Table 148 Employment patterns across the Industries in the Four Communities

Sr. No.	Communities	Mostly Adults	Mostly Children	Both
1	Antop Hill	200 to 500	60 -100	50 - 60
2	Byculla	200	Few, not sure of nos	30
3	Chembur	150 - 200	90 - 100	50
4	Dharavi	1000 -1500	20 -25	60

Qualitative data

A total of 29 people from across four communities participated in this study. The geographic areas where these communities are located included

- Antop Hill (07 respondents)
- Byculla (08 respondents)
- Chembur (08 respondents)
- Dharavi (06 respondents)

All respondents understood that child labour is bad for children and that child labourers are deprived of the joys of childhood.

They explained that children are employed because they can be made to work for longer hours but be paid lesser than adults.

The reasons for child labour include family circumstances, scarcity of money and sometimes children's disinterest in studying. Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

"Children are employed because, first of all, children are paid less and one can make them work for longer hours than adults. It is necessary to change the mindset of the owners so that they stop employing children. Children are forced to work due to difficult circumstances at home. Middlemen see this and usually target those children whose parents are in debt by saying that send you child to work and your debt will be considered as paid".

Respondents from a community in Byculla

Children are employed as they have the capacity to work for longer hours than adults without taking a break. Also no matter what happens, children cannot form any

unions! They cannot raise their voices and demand their rights. They are forced to work as they are helpless. For example, a child can lift weights of upto 50kgs while an adult man will not lift anything heavier than 40 kgs. So it is obvious that an owner will employ the child and not the adult since the child can do more work. Child labour has become a business and children are now the victims of this business. Respondents from a community in Chembur

Employers take full advantage of child labour, they get children to work for 12-15 hours and pay them a monthly salary of just Rs 1200-1500. Thus children are forced to work at the age that they should be playing and enjoying themselves. Respondents from a community in Dharavi

Other reasons that cause children to work as enumerated by the respondents include

• To keep the child from getting into bad company
Children who work are usually from the lower and middle economic strata. Making a child work from childhood helps to keep him from getting into bad company in his youth. Respondents from a community in Chembur

- Poverty
- Absence of employment opportunities for parents and children in native places
- Lack of parental support and guidance (either orphans or alcoholic parents)
- Ignorance
- Illiteracy
- Increasing population
Child labour has increased due to the increasing population. The family planning program which had the tag line "Hum do hamare do" should be revived.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

- Rising costs and inflation which forces parents to send their children to work
Since things are so expensive, the poor do not have sufficient money to educate their children. In such a scenario, what else can they do but send their children to work?

Respondents from a community in Chembur

The respondents from two communities (Dharavi and Byculla) mentioned that children migrate from other states in search for work.

90 percent of the children migrate to Mumbai from other states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Less than 10 percent of the children are natives of Maharashtra- most of these hail from Mumbai itself while smaller numbers come from other parts of the state. Respondents from a community in Dharavi

Children who come for work usually come from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other such states. Many of the children who come to Mumbai undergo many difficulties before even reaching Mumbai and then are forced to work here. There are also children who come to Mumbai to work to fulfill their wants and needs. Many children come to Mumbai because they can get all facilities at one place such as food, clothing and even shelter by working here.

Respondents from a community in Byculla

All the groups felt that landlords should be held responsible if their tenements were used for workshops/factories which employed child labour. Respondents from two groups (located in Byculla and Chembur) added that landlords should be punished. Respondents from two communities (located Byculla and Antop Hill) also spoke about the importance of creating awareness regarding the laws.

Landlords should be aware of what is happening in their tenements. They should keep a watch to find out if child labour is used in the factory units that run in their tenements.

Respondents from a community in Dharavi

When we give our tenement on rent, we should be aware of the laws that relate to renting. Most people do not know about the laws, they do not know that a residential place cannot be rented out as a factory unit or workshop. They need to be made aware of these. Landlords should also be punished; those who give their rooms on rent should ensure that the owners of the factory units do not employ children.

Respondents from a community in Byculla

We know that a workshop or an economic unit cannot be located in a residential tenement. We feel that the landlords should also be eligible for punishments as they should keep a track of what is happening once their tenements are rented out and put a stop to the employment of children.

Respondents from a community in Chembur

We do not know much about the laws related to renting out rooms. It is necessary that everyone knows these laws. You should work to create awareness on these laws and the responsibilities of the landlords and also to change the mindset of the people so that they do not employ children. Landlords should not give their rooms to those who employ children.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

The respondents from all four communities declared that the middle men who bring the children to cities like Mumbai for work should also be punished.

The middlemen should also be punished. Everyone knows that it is illegal to make children work so those who bring children to work should definitely be punished.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

Suggestions to reduce child labour

The respondents provided many suggestions which according to them would help reduce child labour. These have been categorized as below

Suggestions for the State Government

The respondents stated that the state government should work towards improving access to schools so that all children have schools in close proximity to their homes. These schools should have vocational education which will help the children get employment on completion of their schooling. Moreover, the state government should ensure that all amenities are available to children within the state itself so that the child can learn and work in his/her native state itself. The respondents also felt that it was essential to ensure that law and order was maintained in the state and that if this was done, the child labour rate would decrease.

“Children should have access to schools where they get education and also get vocational education so that they can get jobs later. The state government should take on the responsibility of ensuring that children can avail of education along with vocational education in their state itself- some schemes that help children earn when they learn would also be useful. If these steps are taken, we can stop children from coming to Mumbai for work. Development of rural areas is also essential to stop migration”.

Respondents from a community in Dharavi

It is the responsibility of every state government to ensure that all amenities are available to children within the state itself so that the child can learn and work in his/her native state itself.

Respondents from a community in Byculla

The state government should take on the responsibility of ensuring law and order in their state. This will help reduce child labour.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

Suggestions for the Police

The respondents opined that police should have a separate department that would focus on inspecting factory units and ensuring that they do not employ child labour. Moreover, the police should be aware of the number of workshops in their beat and also of the employment patterns therein. They added that police should work on improving their relationship with the people.
“Respondents from a community in Dharavi”

If child labour is to stop, police have to be more vigilant and work in a more effective manner.

Respondents from a community in Byculla

Police should make effort to improve and strengthen their relationship with the common man so that they (the police) can truly serve the people.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

Policy related Suggestions

Every workshop/factory/Industrial ancillary unit should have a letter from the police stating that they are free of child labour. Licensing procedures should be more detailed and these should be periodically checked. In the cities, there are many tiny workshops which are located in huts and other temporary dwellings that do not have any license.

Respondents from a community in Dharavi

Suggestions for NGOs

The respondents felt that NGOs could play an important role in reducing child labour. They could create awareness regarding the schemes provided by the government for them as well as the laws related to child labour. Some added that NGOs should provide educational scholarships and subsidies to children which would make it easier for them to study.

NGOs should create awareness regarding the various schemes available to poor people so that they can benefit from these and not force their children to work.

Respondents from a community in Dharavi

Children should get scholarships and financial assistance so that they can study. But most children do not get these. Studying in big and good schools is very expensive. Children should be given funding to pursue higher education. In today's world, every child should have the opportunity to study. NGOs can provide subsidies and assistance to children and enable them to study without any difficulty.

Respondents from a community in Chembur

NGOs should work towards creating awareness amongst the people regarding the laws and rules that relate to or concern them.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

Suggestions for the Communities

The respondents felt that creating community groups to monitor and track child labour in their areas would help bring down the number of working children.

Each community should form a committee with about 5-10 members who would take on the responsibility of ensuring that no child works in any of the workshops in their community.

Respondents from a community in Byculla

Creating community groups who can help keep a track of child labour in their community and helping rescue the child could definitely reduce child labour.

Respondents from a community in Antop Hill

Data from Employers

Four employers participated in the unstructured interviews. Their details are as follows

- 1 Hotel owner from Dharavi
- 2 Zari factory owner from Antop Hill
- 3 Zari factory owner from Chembur and
- 4 Leather factory owner from Byculla.

Quantitative data from the Employers

Only one employer (hotel) owned the premises where the economic activity was conducted. The other three (02 zari workshop and 01 leather factory) stated that they rented the premises. The hotel was a pucca structure while the other three (02 zari workshop and 01 leather factory) were semi pucca structures. None employed children currently. Only the hotel had a license; the rest did not have any licenses. The number of adults employed had increased in both the zari workshops and the leather factory to compensate for the non-employment of children. Please also refer to Table 149 for details.

Table 149 Details of the Units of the Owner Respondents

Sr. No.	Type of Industry	Status of Workshop	Type of Workshop	Adult employed now	Adult employed previously	Children employed now	Children employed previously
1	Hotel	Owned	Pucca	2	2	0	3
2	Zari workshop	Rented	semi pucca	4	2	0	6
3	Zari workshop	Rented	semi pucca	5	3	0	5
4	Leather factory	Rented	semi pucca	8	3	0	4

The payment of all adult workers was increased marginally since after the raids as can be seen in Table 150 below. The profit margins had decreased in the two zari workshops, remain the same in the hotel and had increased in the leather factory. Please see **Table 150** below for more details.

Table 150 Comparison of Payment made to Adult workers and Profit margin

Sr. No.	Type of Industry	Payment adult now	Payment adult prior	Profit Now	Profit previously
1	Hotel	7000	5000 - 6000	12000	12000
2	Zari workshop	6000	5000	6000 - 8000	10000 - 11000
3	Zari workshop	7500	6000	7000- 9000	15000- 16000
4	Leather factory	6500	5000	25000- 30000	10000-12000

The data showed that all four provided their employees with tea and drinking water. The hotel owner was the only one who provided his workers three meals a day; the other three (02 zari workshops and 01 leather factory) provided only two meals a day. Three owners gave the employees a weekly half day off while the hotel workers worked all seven days. Clothes were provided by all employers except for the hotel owner while all provided a TV for recreation. Educational facilities and health facilities were also provided by all except the hotel owner. Please also see **Table 151** for more details.

Table 151 Facilities provided by the Owners

Sr. No.	Type of Industry	Break at every three hours	Tea	Water to drink	Weekly off	Education	Health checkup	No. of meals	Clothes	Recreational
1	Hotel	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	3	No	Yes
2	Zari workshop	No	Yes	Yes	yes but half day	Yes	No	2	Yes	Yes
3	Zari workshop	No	Yes	Yes	yes but half day	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes
4	Leather factory	No	Yes	Yes	yes but half day	No	No	2	Yes	Yes

Qualitative data from the Employers

All four employers were arrested during the raids conducted at their workplace and all of them reported that their case was still pending in the criminal court. All four insisted that they had employed children between the ages of 14 and 16 when they were raided and hence the labour court had dismissed the cases against them. As proof of this, they showed the data collector copies of the letter from the Labour Court. As per the Child Labour Law, only children below the age of fourteen are prohibited from working. Since the children were over 14 years of age, the labour court dismissed the cases. However, the criminal courts use the JJ Act 2000 which defines a child as person who has not completed his/her 18th year of age and hence cannot be employed. All the owners declared that they were unaware of this

distinction in the law. All four owners affirmed that they no longer employ children as their experiences of being arrested and having to be present at the courts for the hearings have convinced them that the repercussions of employing children far outweigh the benefits.

An abridged narrative of one owner is included in the following paragraphs. Please refer to Annexure for the detailed narratives of all owners. Only one of the narratives has been translated into English so that it could be included in the text of the document. However, the flavor and the essence of the narratives do not come out well in the translation. Hence the other three narratives are presented in Hindi, the language in which the un-structured interviews were conducted and are included in the Annexure.

Employer 1 who owns a Hotel in Dharavi

Two raids were carried out at my hotel. The first time, I was not in Mumbai and so nothing happened but I was caught the second time in 2007 and spent six days in jail. I had never employed any person below 14 years of age. In fact when the second raid was conducted, the boys who were in my employment were aged between 14 and 16. The labour court dismissed the case against me. I did not know that it was illegal to employ children below the age of 18. I found that out only after I was arrested. The case (in criminal court) is still pending and I have to close my hotel to attend the court hearing. Each time, I lose one working day. So far, about six or seven hearings have been held in the (criminal) court.

On the day of the raid, I was in the hotel with two boys who worked for me. One was 15 years old and the other was 16 years old. Two policemen, two men from the labour department and two agents (gumust) came to my hotel. They took the younger boy (15 years old) and me to the police station. An FIR was filed against me. My boy was taken along with 60 other children to the Dongri home. After I got out of jail, I helped the father get his son back from the Children's Home. For about one year, I had to go and do 'hazari' every week at the police station. Now I do not have to do that. I paid Rs 20000 to the tehsildar - it was a cheque payment. I also had to give Rs 3000 for Indira Awaas Patra for the child. I feel that children should be educated and that parents should make sure that they educate their child. The government should provide financial support to needy children till they are 22 years old so that they can get a good education and a good job.

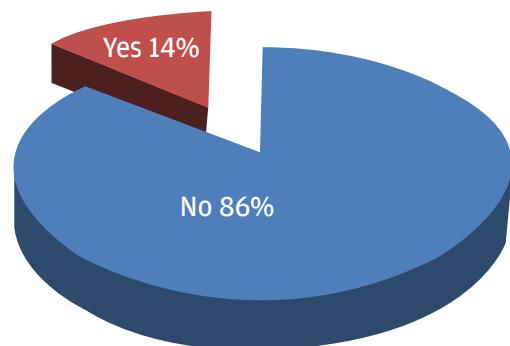
Now I feel that it is not worth it to employ children. Now all my workers are over 18 years of age. I do not want to go through the terrible experience of being raided again.

Data from the FIRs collected from the Police Station

A total of 366 industrial units were covered by the 77 FIRs (First Information Reports) registered across 38 police stations in Mumbai. The industrial units covered in these FIRs include

- Bakery
- Begging
- Domestic work
- Garment
- Garage
- Hotel and Eatery
- Leather Work
- Metal Work
- Pani Puri making
- Plastic Factory
- Printing Press
- Shops
- Zari Work

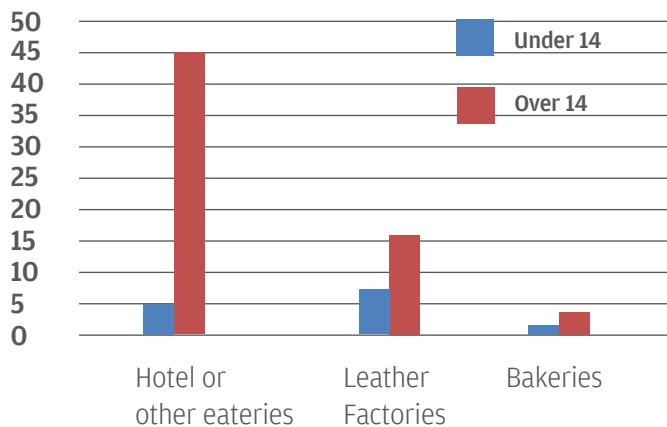
Fig 46 Status of Child Employment amongst Owners against whom FIRs were filed



More than four fifths of the owners (86.07%, 315 of 366) against whom FIRs had been registered did not employ children currently. Just under a seventh (13.93%, 51 of 366) continued to employ children despite having an FIR filed against them. The industrial units owned by these employers included

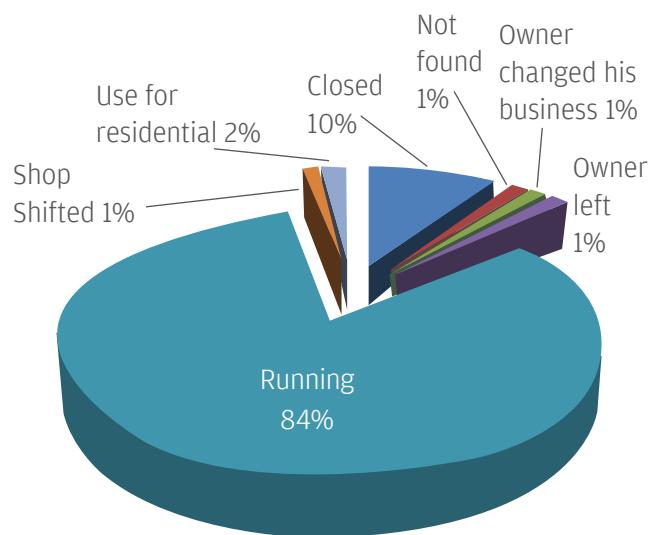
- Hotels and other eateries (9.56%, 35 of 366)
- Leather factories (3.83%, 14 of 366) and
- Bakeries (0.55%, 02 of 366)

Fig 48 Total number of Children employed in the work sectors



Of the 77 FIRs that were filed on 366 establishments, only 209 (57.10%) have been produced in front of the apex court. The remaining 157 (42.90%) have not even come up for hearing. Judgments have been passed in only three cases. The remaining cases are currently sub judice. Only 58 of the cases for which the FIRs were filed have reached the apex court. Judgments have been pronounced in three cases; two of the employers were deemed innocent and hence let off without any punishments while the third was found guilty and sentenced to simple imprisonment for 15 days. He also had to pay a fine of Rs 3000 only.

Fig 49 Current state of the Industrial units against which the FIRs were filed



As can be seen from the Figure above, over four fifths of the industrial units (84%) are still functioning while a tenth (10%) have shut down. Two percent of the premises are currently used as residences. One percent of the units have shifted while one percent of the owners have opted to run a different business. One percent of the owners have left the city and returned to their native places.

Conclusion

This chapter presents an analysis of data collected from community members, owners and the police stations. The data revealed that despite the raids, other industrial units in the area continue to employ children though most owners and employers who have been arrested and had an FIR filed against them displayed reluctance to re employ children. Most of the industrial units were housed in rented premises, suggesting that laws need to be modified to include the landlord as an accessory to child labour. Moreover, the data pointed out that the court hearings take an inordinately long time and the punishment meted out at the end of this long period is far from severe. In some ways, this brings to mind the maxim, 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. Indeed, the child worker not only faces exploitation as part of his work but also in part from the slow and indifferent judicial and legal system.



CHAPTER 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents the highlights of the study along with recommendations which can take things further.

Highlights of the study

The highlights have been divided into subsections based on the chapters from which they have been drawn.

Demographic Findings

- A total of 85 children were covered as part of the survey.
- Seven were girls and 78 were boys.
- Nearly all the children continue to work.
- Most children continued to work in the same sector.
- Some continued to work for the same owner.
- More than half of the children belonged to the 11- 13 age group.
- Hotels, leather factories and zari workshops were the top three sectors of work.
- Most of the children hailed from UP, Bihar and Rajasthan.
- Around half the children lived with their parents while two fifths resided in accommodation provided by the employer.
- A majority of the children lived in single room tenements.
- Most residences did not have a separate kitchen or bathing area.
- Around half the children availed of communal toilets while two fifths defecated in open areas.
- Most children had access to clear and clean drinking water.
- The residences of most children had an electricity connection.
- Half the children had ration cards.
- Nearly half of the children had not completed their primary education.
- Most children worked full time leaving them no time for education.
- Less than a fifth combined work with education, most of whom attended Hindi medium municipal schools.
- One child was only studying and not working.
- Three children are at home; neither working nor studying.
- A majority of the children who were not studying expressed an interest in pursuing their education.
- A large majority of the children stated that municipal hospital in their area.
- Most children had no knowledge of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna indicating that they were not covered by it.

Status prior to Rescue

- A large majority of the children earned between 501 and Rs 2000 per month and worked more than 10 hours per day.
- A majority worked six days a week.
- None of the children had access to education.
- Few underwent a health check-up during the time that they were employed.
- More than a third were never given clothes by the employer
- None of the children got three meals per day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) and most were only given two meals a day.
- Around a third did not get tea during the working hours.
- Although a vast majority (91.76%, 78 of 85) had access to drinking water, it is a matter of concern that seven children reported that they did not have access to drinking water during their working hours.
- Two children stated that they were subject to sexual abuse while verbal and physical abuse by the employer and other adult co-workers was common.

Rescue and Post Rescue

- Most children revealed that the rescue operation was confusing and scary.
- Adult co-workers or employers accompanied most of the children to the police station.
- Adult co-workers/employers had many opportunities to speak to the children during the travel to the police station and at the police station. Some used this opportunity to threaten the children with dire consequences if they spoke to the police.
- A few children had been so influenced by the owners / adult co-workers that they were more afraid of the policemen than their employer.
- Around a quarter of the children were never presented before the CWC and were sent off from the police station itself which meant that no FIRs were filed in these cases.
- Many children indicated that they were not happy with their interactions with the CWC members.
- The facilities offered at the Children's Homes were not good as was indicated by the children's negative opinions of these.
- There were no systems set up to help reintegrate or rehabilitate the children once they were released from the Children's Homes. No monitoring systems are in place. No jobs were offered to their parents post the repatriation of the children.

Findings from interaction with community members and owners

- All four communities had workshops and factory units.
- Children continued to be employed in all four communities, although not in a majority of the industries.
- Many of the industries in all four communities were located in rented premises.
- Very few industries across the four communities had licenses.
- All FGD respondents understood that child labour is bad for children and that child labourers are deprived of the joys of childhood.
- All the FGD respondents felt that landlords should be held responsible if their tenements were used for work shops/factories which employed child labour.
- Some of the FGD respondents from two groups opined that landlords should be punished
- All the FGD respondents stated that the middlemen should be punished.
- The FGD respondents made the following suggestions:
 - o The state government should take the responsibility to ensure that all amenities are available to children within the state itself so that the child can learn and work in his/her native state itself.
 - o The police should have a separate department that would focus on inspecting factory units and ensuring that they do not employ child labour. Police should be aware of the number of workshops in their beat and also of the employment patterns therein.
 - o Licensing procedures should be more detailed and these should be periodically checked.
 - o NGOs should work on building awareness regarding laws and existing schemes. They should also initiate education related programs and provide financial support to children who want to study.
 - o Each community should form a committee with about 5-10 members who would take on the responsibility of ensuring that no child works in any of the workshops in their community.
- All four owners were arrested and their case is still pending in the criminal court.

- Most of the owners insisted that they had employed children between the ages of 14 and 16 when they were raided.
- They added that the labour court had dismissed the cases against all four of them because the children were aged between 14 and 16.
- None of the four employers were aware that they could not employ children below the age of 18 years.
- None of the four employers employ any children currently.
- Most of the owners stated that they did not have a license to ply their trade.
- Most owners provided the employees two meals a day and a half day off per week.

Findings from the FIRs (First Information Reports) from police stations

- Only 77 FIRs were registered covering a total of 366 industrial units, implying that multiple units were covered in each of the FIRs which were registered across 38 police stations in Mumbai.
- A large majority of employers against whom FIRs were registered have stopped employing children.
- Many cases have not come up for hearing at the courts.
- Judgments have been announced in extremely few cases.
- None of the FIRs provided any information related to the different forms of abuse faced by the children at their workplace. However, qualitative data from the child respondents indicated that cases of verbal and physical abuse were common.

Comparison of guidelines provided in the Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour (2008) with the Findings of the Current Study

The National Protocol states that prior to the rescue, all the members of the rescue team should be given an orientation to the laws related to child labour. They should also be sensitized as to how to deal with the children so that their trauma is minimized. However, the findings of this study show that most children found the rescue process to be scary and confusing.

As per the Protocol, transportation, food and refreshments must be provided to the rescued children. The Protocol holds the nodal department (usually the Labour Department) is responsible for this. The Protocol for the Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Child Laborers adopted by the Maharashtra State Government further adds that no child should be transported in a police van. However, the findings of the current study show that nearly three quarters of the respondent children were taken to the police station in a police van. Moreover, less than two fifths (38.55%) were given food and only seven (of 83) were given tea during their time at the police station.

Central & State Protocols lay great emphasis on the importance of physically separating the rescued children from their employers or other adult co-workers in order to avoid intimidation. However, the findings of the current study indicate that not only were more than half the children (50.59%) made to wait in the same room as their employers when at the police station but also that more than two thirds (67.06%) were accompanied by their employers and other adult co-workers when traveling to the police station, often in the absence of any police or NGO personnel.

Both the Protocols specify that separate FIRs need to be filed for each individual child. However the data shows that 77 FIRs were registered covering a total of 366 industrial units. This means that FIRs were not filed for each individual child. It also implies that FIRs were not even filed against each employer separately.

Both Protocols call for a thorough verification of all legal documents of the employer including documents such

as establishment license and electricity bills which would facilitate formulation of a case against them and effective prosecution and conviction. However, as information in this current research shows, none of the FIRs include any sections from Bombay Shop and Establishment Act 1948 for operating without a license. Moreover, no action has been taken against the establishment or owner of the tenement for running establishment without license and/or using residential premises for commercial purposes.

The national Protocol clearly sets out that the rescued child should be examined by a medical team within 24 hours after the rescue to report any evidence of physical and sexual abuse which could be used as supportive evidence against the employers/owners of the commercial establishments. Implicit in this is the expectation that the doctors and others on the medical team should be sensitive to the child and treat the child well. However, more than three fourths of the children (76.92%) stated that they had no interactions with the doctors or anyone else on any medical team. Of the children who interacted with the doctors and nurses, only a fifth (20.00%) stated that these interactions were good. Further, none of the FIRs made any mention of physical injuries or sexual abuse, although a fifth (21.12%) of the children mentioned being physically abused while two stated that they were subject to sexual abuse.

Both the Protocols provide detailed guidelines on the repatriation and rehabilitation of the rescued child. Providing educational assistance to the child and employment generation opportunities to parents should form the core of the rehabilitation strategy as per both Protocols. The State Protocol further suggests that counselling be provided to the parents along with sensitizing them about the hazards of child labor, their responsibilities and the importance of education so that children are not sent back to work but are instead sent to schools. Sadly, the findings show that less than a tenth of the children received assistance for admission to schools (9.23%) and even fewer mentioned that their parents were given employment (7.69%).

This comparison indicates that much needs to be done to ensure that the Protocols are implemented fully so that rescued child workers benefit from the guidelines provided therein.

Suggestions and way forward

- As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act) 1986, only children below the age of fourteen are prohibited from working. When the owner proves that a rescued child is aged 14 years or more, the labour court dismisses the case. However, the criminal courts use the JJ Act 2000 which defines a child as a person who has not completed 18 years (Section 2 k) and hence cannot be employed. Amending the Child Labour law so that it is in sync with the JJ Act is necessary to ensure that the employers are punished through the labour court as well.
- FIRs appear to be a deterrent to employing children. Ensuring that police register an FIR for every rescued child is one way to reduce child labour. Educating the police on the importance of FIRs could be the first step.
- Currently, the FIRs only use Section 3 of CLPRA (Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986) which deals with the prohibition of the child workers in named hazardous industries. None of the other sections such as 7 and 8 which give guidelines for regulating the number of days and hours of work (for child workers in non-hazardous work and in hazardous work when aged over 14 years) are applied when filing the FIR. Section 9 emphasis that the owner/occupier of a commercial establishment must give notice to the concerned inspector providing the name, nature and place of establishment, as well as names and ages of all workers. Section 11 states that every owner/occupier must maintain a register with the above details. Section 13 deals with health and safety precautions that need to be followed. This study has shown that none of the industrial units covered here have followed these guidelines. Moreover, FIRs must also include Sections from the JJ Act namely 23 (Punishment for exposing child to cruelty and causing mental or physical suffering), 24 (Punishments to employers) and 26 (Punishment for Exploitation of Child). Including all these sections in the FIR is essential to strengthen the case against the owners.
- The perceptions of respondent children with regard to the CWC members were not positive. Considering that the CWC members are meant to be child friendly and focused on the best interests of the child, this was surprising. It indicates that even CWC members may need to learn to interact with children. Training programs to sensitize the CWC members are essential.
- Most children meet the members of the CWC only once and many did not get a chance to talk to them even once. As per the JJ Act, the rescued child is supposed to be brought in front of the CWC once every 15 days during his/her stay in the Children's Home. It is necessary to set up systems to ensure this.
- The facilities provided at the Children's Homes are far from satisfactory. Regular inspections are necessary to upgrade and maintain the Children's Homes. Moreover, efforts should be made to enhance the quality of services provided in the Children's Homes such as education, recreation and counselling.
- There is no system to track or trace the child once s/he is released from the Children's Homes. Setting up a system to track and monitor the progress of the child post release would help prevent the child from re-entering the labour force.
- The current efforts to rehabilitate the child appear skeletal and welfare oriented. Child labour is an infringement of the rights of a child and rehabilitative efforts need to reflect this. It needs to be holistic and child centered.

Final word

A variety of interventions need to be developed and existing systems either modified or changed if we are to stop children from working. These can be categorized as long term interventions and immediate interventions and are explained below

Long term interventions

- The systems with which a child comes into contact like the police, the legal system, the CWC and Children's homes to which the child is sent need to be made child centered and child friendly. Their practice should reflect this.
- Affirmative action by the state is essential to reduce the entry of children into the labour force. Rural development is the key to this. Central and State Governments need to make a strong commitment to children and the protection of their rights and implement this in practice, more so in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan from where most children hail.
- Ensure convergence of the different district level committees related to children so that children's issues can be perceived holistically.
- Work towards changing mindset of adults to enable them to view children as individuals with rights and dreams.
- Assign up a special judge or a fast track court within labour court that will focus only on child labour violations. Current conviction rates are very poor due to the inordinately long trials and delays in court hearings. Speeding up the process could result in more convictions which could serve as a deterrent to other employers. This could be linked to the children's courts which have already been set up under the purview of the JJ Act.
- Set up residential schools in cities like Mumbai (or on outskirts of these cities) for local children with a special focus on child workers who reside in these cities with their parents. In addition to lowering the rate of child workers, such schools would serve the dual purpose of providing children a safe and secure environment by keeping them off the streets whilst at the same time

giving them a chance to get educated.

- The licensing process needs to be reviewed. Conducting a study to understand the problems and pitfall related to licenses could be the first step towards this.
- Create an integrated rehabilitation program for the child which will come into effect from the day the child is rescued. This program should be developed within a child rights perspective and the best interest of the child should be central to it. Ensure that the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) takes the lead role in this process.
- Changes in policies and laws related to child labour need to be reviewed and revised from a child rights perspective.

Interim intervention

- Ensure access to education for all children with a special focus on children rescued from the labour force. Provide the necessary support (both financial and non-financial) needed to make sure that these children continue to study.
- Develop systems that would ensure regular interactions between the rescued child and the CWC members as per the guidelines in the JJ Act.
- Ensure that the State Advisory Board monitors and supervises the working of the Probation Officers and Superintendents of Children's Home as well as the CWC on a regular basis by providing the necessary support.
- Create systems that can track and monitor the children post their release from the Children's Homes. This would include creating networks and communication channels between the CWCs and Children's Homes across the different states. Ensure that the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) takes the lead role in this process.

Immediate intervention

- Conduct dissemination workshops on data based on this study for district level officers to familiarize them with the problems related to child labour.
 - Provide training to all personnel who come in contact with children during and post the rescue (including the CWC members) to ensure that they are sensitive to the child, to prevent further violation of the rights of the child in keeping with the guidelines set by the National Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour (2008). The training will also ensure that the legal provisions/guidelines relating to the handing over process and rehabilitation of the child as enshrined in the JJ Act and the Standard Operating Process for Child Welfare Committee (2009) are followed.
 - Ensure that FIRs are filed for every child who is rescued as FIRs have proved to be an effective method to stop owners from continuing to employ children. Moreover, these would also provide more detailed evidence in court. Make sure that the Sections 7, 8, 9¹⁷, 11¹⁸ and 13 from CLPRA, 1986 are invoked when filing the FIRs. Also ensure that relevant sections from the IPC are included in the FIR as these would assist in providing evidence of exploitation and abuse faced by the child worker¹⁹.
 - Conduct training programs for police at all levels starting from the Constable to the Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP), the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) and concerned people from the Labour Department to ensure that they are aware of the minute details of the law.
 - File criminal cases against employers who abuse children in keeping with the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.
 - File criminal cases against landlords for allowing child workers to be employed in tenements that belong to them. Also file cases against landlords of residential premises that are used for commercial purposes without following the proper proceedings.
- Police should trace the middle men who procure the children and file criminal cases against them.
 - Lobby with the concerned government authority to make it compulsory for all commercial rent agreements to include a no child labour clause.
 - As per the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986, the responsibility for implementing the provisions made by the act rest with Labour Department. This Act clearly states that child workers are not to be employed in certain named hazardous industries whilst also emphasizing that the non-hazardous industries where child workers are employed must be subject to regular inspections and strict scrutiny with a view to slowly but steadily reducing the number of child workers over the years. However, in the ensuing years since its inception in 1986 to date (2014), it has been seen that this Act has not been implemented or utilized in the spirit with which it was drafted. Moreover, the number of child workers in hazardous industrial establishments has increased. One reason for this increase of child workers is the failure of the Labour Department which is woefully short staffed. However, the ICPS provides for the establishment of a child protection committee both at the village level of the in rural areas and the ward level in the cities. The Local Governments must ensure that such child protection committees are established in every village and every ward. These child protection committees can work towards achieving convergence between the labour department, police and education department to fill in the gaps that currently exist. The child protection committees work with the members of the mohalla committees that are in existence in cities like Mumbai can also to create awareness regarding child labour at the grassroots levels. Further, the members of these committees can be provided training so that they can establish a ‘neighborhood watch’ to track and report child workers.

¹⁷Section 9 of CLPRA states that owners must give details of child employees in prescribed format to the GOV inspectors within a month of employing the child.

¹⁸Section 11 declares that every employer must maintain a register which details the name, age (DOB), working hours and nature of work done.

¹⁹Currently only Section 374 from IPC (regarding forceful labour) is being invoked in the FIRs.

Abbreviations

ACP	Assistance Commissioner of Police
BPL	Below Poverty Level
CARE	Committed Action for Relief and Education
CLPRA	Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
CRY	Child Rights and You
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DM	District Magistrate
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
FIR	First Information Report
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IPC	Indian Penal Code
JJ Act	Juvenile Justice Act 2000
NAECL	National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NGO	Non Government Organisation
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SOP	Standard Operating Process/Protocol
UNICEF	United Nation Children Fund

Let me enjoy, let me play,
Don't take my childhood away.
Let me go to school and learn,
Don't force me to earn.
I don't like to be alone
Don't send me far from home.
I am a child, let me fly
Let me at least try
To spread my wings
Dream a thousand things
And do all that a child should
Not what an adult would.

By Yamini Suvarna

ANNEXURE 1

Consent Letter

अनुमति पत्र Community Member

आपको एक संशोधन में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। इस अभ्यास के जरिए हम जानने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बाल मजदूरी कम कैसे कर सकते हैं।

यदि आपकी इजाजत हो तो हम आपको इस अभ्यास में शामिल करना चाहेंगे। आप सभीसे हुई बातचीत पर एक रिपोर्ट करी जाएगी जिस के आधार पर हम सरकार को सुझाव देंगे ताकि काम से छुड़ाये जाने के बाद बच्चोंकी जिंदगी में सुधार आए।

इस रिपोर्ट में किसी का नाम नहीं लिया जाएगा। सभी जानकारी गुप्त रखी जाएगी और तीन साल बाद मिटा दी जाएगी। हमारी बातचीत लगभग ६०-९० मिनट चलेगी। इस बातचीत को टेप करने की अनुमति भी चाहते हैं।

इस अभ्यास में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आप पर कोई जोर नहीं है। यहि बातचीत के दौरान आप का इरादा बदल जाए, या किसी बात का जवाब ना देना चाहे, तो आपके फैसले की इज्जत की जायेगी।

यदि आप इस चर्चे में शामिल होने से सहमत हैं और टेप करने से भी सहमत हैं, तो कृपया हस्ताक्षर करें।

क्र.	नाम	हस्ताक्षर

संशोधक के हस्ताक्षर

तारीख

अनुमति पत्र Owner

आपको एक संशोधन में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। बाल मजदूर किस तरह काम करते हैं यह जानने की कोशिश इस अभ्यास के जरिए हम करने वाले हैं।

यदि आपकी इजाजत हो तो हम आपको इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल करना चाहेंगे। आप सभीसे जो भी बातचीत होगी और आपसे जो भी जानकारी मिलेगी वह सभी जानकारी गुप्त रखी जाएगी और तीन साल बाद मिटा दी जाएगी।

इस जानकारी के आधार पर एक अहवाल बनाया जायेगा जो कि सरकार को सुझाव देने आ सकता है। जिससे कामकाजी बच्चोंका पुनर्वसन तथा उनका भविष्य सुलभ होने हेतु मदद हो सकती है।

हमारी बातचीत लगभग ६०-९० मिनट चलेगी। इस बातचीत को टेप करने की अनुमति भी चाहते हैं।

इस अभ्यास में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आप पर कोई जोर नहीं है। यहि बातचीत के दौरान आप का इरादा बदल जाए, या किसी बात का जवाब ना देना चाहे, तो आपके फैसले की इज्जत की जायेगी। आपके फैसले का सम्मान रखते हुए हम आपको वह सवाल छोड़के आगे बातचित जारी रखेंगे।

यदि आप इस चर्चे में शामिल होने से सहमत हैं और टेप करने से भी सहमत हैं, तो कृपया हस्ताक्षर करें।

नाम

संशोधक के नाम

हस्ताक्षर

हस्ताक्षर

तारीख

तारीख

अनुमति पत्र माता पिता

आपके बच्चे को एक संशोधन में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। इस अभ्यास के जरिए हम जानने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि काम से छुड़ाए जाने के बाद बच्चोंकी जिंदगी में क्या परिवर्तन आया है।

यदि आपकी इजाजत हो तो मैं आपके बच्चे को इस अभ्यास में शामिल करना चाहूँगा/चाहूँगी। सभी बच्चोंसे हुई बातचीत पर एक रिपोर्ट करी जाएगी जिस के आधार पर हम सरकार को सुझाव देंगे ताकि काम से छुड़ाये जाने के बाद बच्चोंकी जिंदगी में सुधार आए।

इस रपोर्ट में किसी भी बच्ची का नाम नहीं लिया जाएगा। सभी जानकारी गुप्त रखी जाएगी और तीन साल बाद मिटा दी जाएगी। हमारी बातचीत लगभग ६०-९० मिनट चलेगी।

इस अभ्यास में हिस्सा लेने के लिए आपके बच्चे पर कोई जोर नहीं है। यहि बातचीत के दौरान आपके बच्चे का इरादा बदल जाए, या वह किसी बात का जवाब ना देना चाहे, तो उसके फैसले की इज्जत की जायेगी।

यदि आप अपनी बच्ची के शामिल होने से सहमत हैं, तो कृपया हस्ताक्षर करें।

बच्ची का नाम

आपका नाम

हस्ताक्षर

तारीख

संशोधक के हस्ताक्षर

तारीख



ANNEXURE 2

Survey Questionnaire for Child Workers

CHILDREN'S SURVEY बच्चों का सर्वेक्षण

1 Personal/Family details नीजी / परिवारिक जानकारी

Name of family members परिवार के सदस्यों के नाम	Relationship to Child बच्चों के साथ रिश्ता	Age उम्र	Sex लिंग	Education/Grade that you completed आपकी शिक्षा कहा तक पूरी हुई है	Living with child बच्चों के साथ रहते हो?	Currently Working (Y/N, if yes, where) काम पर जाते हो ? कहा ?	Type of working बच्चों के साथ रिश्ता	Av Monthly Income औसत मासिक आय
	Self							

2. Do your parents live with you? (आप के माता-पिता/अभिभावक आपके साथ रहते हैं?)

- a. Both live with child. (दोनों बच्चों के साथ रहते हैं)
- b. Father lives with child. (पिता बच्चों के साथ रहता है)
- c. Mother lives with child. (माँ बच्चों के साथ रहती है)
- d. Neither lives with child. (बच्चों के साथ कोई नहीं रहता है)
- e. Father passed away. (पिता गुजर गया है)
- f. Mother passed away. (माँ गुजर गयी है)
- g. Any other (please specify): _____ (अन्य कोई कृपया स्पष्ट करें): _____

3. House: (घर)

- a. Own (अपना)
- b. Rented (किराये पर)
- c. Rent free (add details) (विगर किराये से (विवरण दे))
- d. Any other (please specify): _____ (अन्य कोई कृपया स्पष्ट करें): _____

4. Type of house: (घर के प्रकार)

- a. Kuccha or Temporary House: Houses made from plastic sheets and asbestos/tin sheets or tiles as roofs. (कच्चा या अस्थाई घर: छतों के रूप में प्लास्टिक शीट और एस्बेस्टोस / टिन चादरें या टाइल्स से बना मकान)
- b. Pucca or Permanent House: Houses made from bricks, cement, concrete and tiles. (पक्का और स्थाई घर: ईंटों से बना घर, सीमेंट, कांक्रीट और टाइल्स)

c. Semi pucca or Semi-permanent houses: Houses with walls made of bricks or other permanent materials but having temporary roofing (आधा पक्का और आधा स्थाई घर: ईंटों की बनी दीवार वाला घर और अन्य स्थाई सामग्री लेकिन अस्थाई छत)

d. Any other (please specify): _____
(अन्य कोई कृपया स्पष्ट करें): _____

5. No of rooms in the house: _____ (घर में कितने कमरे हैं)

6. Is there a separate kitchen? (घर में अलग रसोईघर है क्या ?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

7. Is there a separate bathing area in the house? (घर में अलग स्नान घर है क्या?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (where do they bathe?) (नहीं तो लोग कहाँ नहाते हैं ?)

8. Type of Toilet facility available: (शौचालय के लिए किस प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं?)

- a. Toilet in house (शौचालय घर में है)
 b. Common toilets (सार्वजनिक शौचालय)
 c. No toilet facilities available (शौचालय की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है)
 d. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

9. What is the source of water (for drinking and cooking)? (could be multiple response), पानी कहाँ से मिलता है (खाना पकाने और पीने के लिए)? (एक से अधिक उत्तर हो सकते हैं)

- a. Ground water (भूमिजल)
 b. Govt. Tap (सरकारी / सार्वजनिक नल)
 c. Private Tap (प्राइवेट नल)
 d. Ordinary well (सार्वजनिक कुआँ)
 e. Hand pump (हाथ - पम्प/ बोरवेल/ चापाकल)
 f. Tankers (टैंकर)
 g. Any other (please specify)
 (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

10. Is this water which you use for drinking and cooking (tick as many as applicable)

यहीं पानी आप पीने और खाना पकाने के लिए उपयोग करते हैं (एक से अधिक उत्तर जितने योग्य हैं उसे टिक करें)

- a. Clear (साफ)
 b. Yellowish in colour (पानी का रंग पीले जैसा है)
 c. Muddy (पानी गंदा है)
 d. Smelly (पानी से बास आता है)
 e. Has particles floating in it (पानी में कचरा दिखता है)
 f. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

11. What is the source of water (for cleaning and bathing)? (tick as many as applicable) पानी कहाँ से मिलता है (सफाई और स्नान के लिए)) (एक से अधिक उत्तर जितने योग्य हैं उसे टिक करें)

- a. Govt. Tap (सरकारी/ सार्वजनिक नल)
 b. Private Tap (प्राइवेट नल)
 c. Ordinary well (सार्वजनिक कुआँ)
 d. Hand pump (हाथ - पम्प/ बोरवेल/ चापाकल)
 e. Tankers (टैंकर)
 f. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

12. Is this water which you use for cleaning and bathing

(tick as many as applicable) यहीं पानी आप सफाई और स्नान के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं (एक से अधिक उत्तर जितने योग्य हैं उसे टिक करें)

- a. Clear (साफ)
 b. Yellowish in colour (पानी का रंग पीले जैसा है)
 c. Muddy (पानी गंदा है)
 d. Smelly (पानी से बास आता है)
 e. Has particles floating in it (पानी में कचरा दिखता है)
 f. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

13. Do you have electricity connection in the house? (आपके घर में बिजली की सुविधा है ?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
 b. No (नहीं)

14. Do you have a ration card in Mumbai? (मुंबईमें आपके पास राशन कार्ड है?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
 b. No (नहीं)

15. If yes, which type of ration card do you have? (अगर हाँ, तो किस प्रकार का राशन कार्ड है)

- a. White (Income more than 1 lakh) सफेद (आय एक लाख से अधिकी)
 b. Yellow (BPL) पीला (बी. पी. एल.)
 c. Orange (APL) नारंगी (ए. पी. एल.)
 d. Red (Antyodaya) लाल (अन्तोदया)

16. Are you currently: (अभी आप.....)

- a. Working (काम कर रहे हो)
 b. Studying (पढ़ाई)
 c. Working and Studying (काम के साथ' पढ़ाई)
 d. Neither please specify (कुछ नहीं) अगर दोनों भी नहीं तो कृपया स्पष्ट करे

17. If you are currently studying, what is the type of school (अगर आप पढ़ाई कर रहे हो, आपका स्कूल का प्रकार)

- a. Municipal (म्युनिसिपल स्कूल)
b. Private (प्राइवेट स्कूल)
c. Aided (सरकारी सहायता वाला)*
d. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

18. If you are currently studying, what is the medium of instruction? (अगर आप अभी पढ़ाई कर रहे हो तो किस माध्यम में?)

- a. Marathi (मराठी)
b. Hindi (हिन्दी)
c. Urdu (उर्दू)
d. Gujarati (ગુજરાતી)
e. Tamil (தமிழ்)
f. Telugu (తెలుగు)
g. Kannada (ಕನ್ನಡ)
h. English (अंग्रेजी)

19. If you are currently studying, do you face any problems in school? If yes, please provide details of the same.
(अगर आप पढ़ाई कर रहे हो तो स्कूल में आपको कोई समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्या? अगर हाँ, तो उसे विस्तार में बतायें?)

20. What kind of help would you like with relation to education? (For those who are currently studying). Please note down the answers point form.
पढ़ाई के बारे में आपको कौनसी मदत चाहिए? (सिर्फ उनके लिए जो फिलहाल पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं). उत्तर विस्तार में बतायें।

21. Would you like to study (only for those who are currently not studying)? If yes, please let us know what help you would need so that you can study. Please note down the answers point form.

क्या आप पढ़ना चाहते हो (सिर्फ वो जो अभी पढ़ाई नहीं कर रहे)? अगर हाँ, तो किस तरह की मदद चाहिए जिससे आप पढ़ाई कर सकते हो | उत्तर विस्तार में बतायें।

22. Are you covered under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)? If yes, please tell how this has helped you?
(आपको राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बिमा योजना की मदद मिलती है ? अगर हाँ, आपको किस तरह से मदद मिल रही है?)

23. How do you/family members travel to the medical facility? (Tick as many as applicable)

वैद्यकिय मदत के लिये आप और आपके परिवार के सदस्य किस तरह जाते हो?) (एक से अधिक उत्तर जितने योग्य हैं उसे टिक करें)

- a. Walking (चल कर जाते हैं)
b. Bicycle (सायकिल)
c. BEST bus (बेस्ट बस)
d. Share rickshaw (शेयर रिक्षा)
e. Train (ट्रेन/ रेल)
f. Motorized two wheelers (दुपहिया)
g. Tempos and trucks (टेम्पो और ट्रक्स)
h. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे):_____)

24. Health facilities available in your area (आपके इलाके में उपलब्ध स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ)

Sr. No.	Health Facilities	Available (Yes/ No) उपलब्ध (हाँ / नहीं)	Approx distance in kms घरसे लगभग दूरी (किलोमीटर में)
1	Primary Health center प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र		
2	Community Health center बस्ती स्वास्थ्य केंद्र		
3	Municipal/Govt.Hospital सरकारी अस्पताल		
4	Private clinics प्राईवेट दवाखाना		
5	Private Hospitals प्राईवेट अस्पताल		
5	Any other (please specify) अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)		

25. Health problems faced in the past two years (स्वास्थ्य समस्या पिछले दो साल में)

Name नाम	Illness बिमारी	Whether treatment was taken इलाज किया गया क्या?	Where was the treatment taken इलाज कहा किया गया है ?	Expenditure (approx.) खर्च (लगभग)	Source of fund निधीस्रोत

Prior to rescue (काम से छुड़ानेसे पहले की जानकारी)

26. What work were you doing before being rescued? (काम से छुड़ानेसे से पहले क्या काम कर रहे थे?)

- a. Zari work (ज़री काम)
- b. Working in a hotel or other eateries (होटल में और अन्य किसी खान पान गृह में)
- c. Leather factory (belts, bags and footwear) (चमड़े के कारखाने में (बेल्ट, बैग्स और चप्पल)
- d. Working in the puris (for panipuri) making industry (पानीपूरी तैयार करने वाले कारखाने में)
- e. Working in an enterprise that makes and delivers food in tiffin dabbas (खाने का डब्बा बनाके पहुँचाने का काम)
- f. Street vendors/Selling goods on the roads/ platforms/trains (रस्ते/प्लेटफार्म/ट्रेन्स पर सामान बेचना)
- g. Begging (भिख मांगना)
- h. Rag picking (कूड़ा कचरा चुनना)
- i. Metal work (making bangles, ornaments) (धातु काम (बंगरी बनाना, गहने बनाना)
- j. Making gold ornaments (सोने के गहने बनाना)
- k. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे): _____)

27. How much did you earn per month when you were working before being rescued? (Do not prompt but fit in a category)

जभी आप काम करते थे तो महीने में आप कितना कमाते थे?

- a. Below 500 (५०० से कम)
- b. Rs 500- 1000 (५०० - १००० से कम)
- c. Rs 1000-2000 (१००० - २००० से कम)
- d. Rs 2000-4000 (२००० - ४००० से कम)
- e. More than Rs 4000 (४००० से अधिक)

28. Please tell the story of how you started working (probe in terms of why s/he started to work, who took the decision, who helped find the job, how the child reached to Mumbai, who accompanied the child to Mumbai and the workshop, mode of transport used, any money paid to your parents before you started working)

आप अपनी आपकी कहानी बताये (आपने काम की शुरूआत कैसे की) (काम करने की वजह, किसने काम दुंड

के दिया, मुंबई कैसे पहुँचे, कारखाने तक कैसे पहुँचे, काम शुरू करने से पहले घरवालों को पैसे दिये थे क्या, अगर दिये तो कितने दिये और किसके पास और किसने दिया.

29. How many hours/days do you work: (कितने घंटे काम करना पड़ता है)

- a. Hours/day: (घंटे/दिन)
- b. Days/week: (दिन/हफ्ता)

30. What facilities did you have at work? (आपके काम के स्थान पर क्या सुविधा है)

- a. Break every 3 hours (हर 3 घंटे में छुट्टी)
- b. Tea (चाय)
- c. Water to drink (पीने का पानी)
- d. Weekly off (हफ्ते में एक दिन छुट्टी)
- e. Education classes (पढ़ने वार्ग)
- f. Health checkups with doctors (डॉक्टर से साथ स्वास्थ्य की जाँच)

31. How many meals did you get every day? (आप को दिन मे कितने बार भोजन दिया जाता था?)

- a. One (एक)
- b. Two (दो)
- c. Three (तीन)
- d. None (नहीं दिया जाता था)

32. How frequently did you get clothes at work? (आपको को काम पर कितने बार कपड़े दिये जाते थे)

- a. Once a month (महीने में १ बार)
- b. Once in 3 months (३ महीने में एक बार)
- c. Once in 6 months (६ महीने में एक बार)
- d. Once in a year (साल में १ बार)
- e. Never (कभी नहीं)

33. How long had you worked in your last job before being rescued? (आप कितने समय से काम कर रहे थे जभी आपको काम से छुड़ा या गया था ?

- a. Less than one year (१ साल से भी कम)
- b. 1-2 years (१-२ साल)

c. 2 years and more (२ साल से भी अधिक)

33. How were you treated in your previous jobs? (Please keep in mind that we want to capture experiences of abuse/exploitation, also ask how frequently s/he was allowed to contact home, whether money was sent home) आपको काम से किस तरह छुड़ाया गया उस बारे में बताये। रेड किसने किया था। आप को उसके बारे में पहलेसे जानकारी थी क्या? उस समय क्या हुआ। विस्तार में बताये।

Rescue related questions (मुक्त करने संबंधित सवाल)

34. Please tell us how you were rescued (probe who conducted the raid, did s/he know about it previously, what actually happened on the day of the raid).

कृपया हमे बताये आपको काम कों कैसे छुड़ाया गया? (जैसे छापे का आयोजन किसने किया? वास्तव में छापे के दिन क्या हुआ, इसके बारे में पहले पता था)

35. How were you taken to the police station?

(आपको पुलिस स्टेशन को कैसे ले गये?)

- a. By police van (पुलिस वैन से)
- b. By private bus (प्राईवेट बस से)
- c. By train (ट्रेन से)
- d. By BEST bus (BEST बस)
- e. By Taxi/ Auto (Taxi/ Auto) (टैक्सी/ ऑटो)
- f. Any other (please specify)
(अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें): _____)

36. How much time did you spend in police station? (आपने पुलिस स्टेशन में कितना समय बिताया है?)

1. Less than 1 hrs (१ घंटे से कम)
2. 2 – 4 hrs (२-४ घंटे)
3. 4 - 6 hrs (४-६ घंटे)
4. More than 6 hrs (६ घंटे से जादा)

37. Which of the following were available in the police station? इनमें से पुलिस स्टेशन में क्या उपलब्ध थे?

	Yes / No हाँ/नहीं	Remark टिप्पणियाँ
1 Presence of lady constable महिला कांस्टेबल की उपस्थिति		
2 Food भोजन		
3 Water was provided when needed जबीं जरूरत पड़ी तभी पानी दिया गया		
4 Tea चाय		
5 Toilet facilities शौचालय की सुविधा		
6 Given freedom to move around यहाँ वहाँ घूमने की आज्ञादी दी गयी थी		

38. Where were you made to wait in the police station? (पुलिस स्टेशन में आपको कहाँ इंतजार करने के लिए किए गए थे?)

- a. In a separate room (एक अलग कमरे में)
- b. In a corner of the room where the police were working (पुलिस जहाँ काम कर रहे थे, उस कमरे के एक कोने में)
- c. In a corridor/passage (कमरे के बाहर बरामदे में)
- d. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

39. What was the seating arrangement? (बैठने को व्यवस्था क्या था?)

- a. I sat on a bench (मैं बैंच पर बैठा)
- b. I sat on a chair (मैं कुर्सी पर बैठा)
- c. I sat on a mat on the floor (मैं फर्श पर एक चटाई पर बैठा)
- d. I sat on the floor (मैं फर्श पर बैठा)
- e. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

40. Were you in the same room as the owners of the unit where you worked?

आप जहां काम कर रहे थे वहाँ के मालिक भी एक ही कमरे में रहते थे?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

41. Were you in a room where there were other accused / criminals?

(जहाँ अन्य आरोपी थे उसी कमरे में आप को रखा था क्या?)

- c. Yes (हाँ)
- d. No (नहीं)

42. After the proceedings were completed at the police station, where were you sent?

(पुलिस स्टेशन की सारी कारवाही होने के बाद आपको कहाँ भेजा गया?)

- a. Children Home (Name of Home) (बालगृह का नाम)
- b. Stayed at police station (पुलिस स्टेशन में ही रुकवाया)
- c. Handed over to parent/relatives (माता - पिता /

रिश्तेदारों को सौंप दिया)

f. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

43. Were you produced in front of the CWC within 24 hrs?

(आप 24 घंटे के भीतर CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट में लाया गया था?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

44. How were you taken to the CWC? (आप को CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट में कैसे ले जाया गया?)

- d. By police van (पुलिस वैन से)
- 1. By private bus (प्राइवेट बस से)
- 2. By train (ट्रेन द्वारा)
- 3. By BEST bus (BEST बस से)
- 4. By Taxi/ Auto (टैक्सी / ऑटो से)
- 5. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

45. Where did the CWC send you? (आपको CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट ने कहाँ भेजा)

- a. Children Home (Name of Home) (बालगृह (बालगृह का नाम))
- b. Handed over to parent/relatives (माता - पिता / रिश्तेदारों को सौंप दिया)
- c. Handed over to owner of unit where you worked (आप जहां काम करते थे वहाँ के मालिक को सौंप दिया)
- d. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

46. How many times were you produced before CWC? (आपको कितने बार CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट में लाया गया ?)

- a. Never (कभी नहीं)
- b. One time (सिर्फ एक बार)
- c. Two time (दो बार)
- d. More than 3 times (तीन बार से जादा)

47. Have you talked with CWC MEMBERS?

(क्या आपने कभी CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट के सदस्यों से बातें की हैं?)

- a. Never (कभी नहीं)
- b. One time (सिर्फ एक बार)
- c. Two time (दो बार)
- d. More than 3 time (तीन बार से जादा)
- e. Each time I was brought before them (हर बार, जब भी मुझे उनके सामने लाया गया था)

48. Please tell us about the experience with the CWC?

(Probe: were they friendly, did they listen to you, did they encourage you to speak to them, did you go speak to them on your own?) CWC/ बच्चों के कोर्ट के सदस्यों के साथ आपके अनुभव के बारे में बताएं ? (जांचः आपसे प्र्यार से खुलकर पेश आये, आपकी बातें ध्यान से सुन रहे थे, आप उनसे खुलकर बात कर सके ऐसा माहोल बनाया गया था, बात किसने शुरू की)

49. How many days did you stay at the children home? (बालगृह में आप कितने दिन थे?)

- a. A day (एक दिन)
- b. One week (एक सप्ताह)
- c. One fortnight (एक रात के लिए)
- d. One month (एक महिना)
- e. 2 months to 4 months (दो से चार महीने)
- f. 4 months to 6 months (चार से छे. महीने)
- g. 7 months to 1 year (सात महीने से एक साल तक)
- h. Between 1 and 2 years (एक और दो साल के बीच)
- i. More than 2 years (दो साल से जादा)
- j. Never went there (कभी वहां नहीं गया)

50. Facilities at children home (बालगृह में उपलब्ध सुविधाएं)

Sr. No.	Statement तपशील	Positive responses सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया	Negative responses नकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया	Neutral or no response तटस्थ प्रतिक्रिया या कोई जवाब नहीं
1	Quality of food भोजन की गुणवत्ता	Good अच्छा	Not good अच्छा नहीं	कोई जवाब नहीं
2	Condition of Clothes कपड़े की हालत	Clean साफ	Unclean गंदा	Did not receive नहीं मिला
3	Mattress/bedsheets चादर	Clean साफ	Unclean गंदा	Did not receive नहीं मिला
4	Under garments अंतर वस्त्र	Clean साफ	Unclean गंदा	Did not receive नहीं मिला
5	Recreational activities मनोरंजन गतिविधि	Liked पसंद	Disliked नापसंद	Did not attend नहीं गया/ सुविधा नहीं थी
* 6	Educational activities शैक्षणिक गतिविधि	Liked पसंद	Disliked नापसंद	Did not attend नहीं गया/ सुविधा नहीं थी
7	The condition of the children's home बालगृह की हालत	Clean साफ	Unclean गंदा	कोई जवाब नहीं

51. Who took your statement when you were in the children's home? आप बालगृह में आपका बयान किसने लिया?

- a. Probationer officer (परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारी)
- b. Social Worker (समाजिक कार्यकर्ता)
- c. Police (पुलिस)
- d. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)

52. Did anyone help you deal with your feelings? Did you talk to anyone about your feelings when at the children's home?

आपको जो महसूस हो रहा था उसके बारे में बालगृह में किसीसे बातचीत हुयी थी क्या? किसीने मदत की थी क्या?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

53. If, yes, who was it? (do not read the options, fit the child's answer into these)

अगर हाँ, वह कौन थे? (विकल्प पढ़ाना नहीं है बच्चा जो जबाब दे उसे निम्न लिखीत पर्याय पर टिक करे)

- a. Bade sir/madam (superintendent) (बड़े महोदय / महोदया (अधीक्षक)
- b. Chotte sir/court mein le jaane wale sir (PO)(Chotte सर अदालत में ले जाने वाले श्रीमान (पीओ)
- c. Didi/bhaiya (social workers) (दीदी भय्या, समाज कार्यकर्ता)
- d. Any other (pl specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)

54. Did you meet any doctor or nurse when you were at the children's home?

जभी आप बालगृह में थे तभी किसी डॉक्टर और नर्स को मिले?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

55. If yes, how was their interaction with you?
(अगर हाँ, आप के साथ उनकी बातचीत कैसे थी?)

56. Who took your custody from children home? (बालगृह से आप का ताबा किसने लिया?)

- a. Father (पिता)
- b. Mother (माँ)
- c. Relative (रिश्तेदार) (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)
- d. Owner of the unit where I was working (जहां, मैं काम कर रहा था उसका मालिक/या अन्य)(स्पष्ट करे)
- e. Villagers (गाँववाले)
- f. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)

57. After all the processes were completed where you did you go? (सारी प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद आप कहाँ गये?)

- a. Home in the village (गांव में)
- b. Home in Mumbai (मुंबई में मेरे घर)
- c. Again at work place (फिर काम के स्थान पर)
- d. At relative place (रिश्तेदारों के जगह पर)
- e. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)

58. Did you/your parent get any monetary help from the Children's home when you were sent back home? (आप जब घर वापस जा रहे थे तो बालगृह से आपको कोई आर्थिक मदत मिली थी?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

59. If yes, which of the following did you get?
अगर हाँ, तो निम्न में से कौनसी मदत मिली?

- a. Money for travelling home (pl specify amount) (घर जाने के यात्रा के लिए (कृपया कितनी राशी मिली वो बताये)
- b. National Saving Certificate (NSC) (pl specify amount) (राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र (कृपया कितनी राशी का वो बताये)
- c. Any other (pl specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करे)

60. If National Saving Certificate (NSC), who has the certificate currently? (अगर राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र मिला है, तो वर्तमान में

वह प्रमाण पत्र किसके पास है?)

- a. Father (पिता)
- b. Mother (माँ)
- c. Relative (रिश्तेदार)
- d. Owner of the unit where I was working
(उस दुकान का मालिक जहां, मैं काम कर रहा था)
- h. Villagers (गाँववाले)
- e. Did not get from children's home (बालगृह से नहीं मिला)
- f. Do not know (नहीं जानते)
- g. Any other (please specify) (अन्य कोई (कृपया स्पष्ट करें)

61. Did the owner take certificate (NSC) money from you or your family back?

(क्या आपके पास से या आपके परिवार से राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाणपत्र या कोई पैसा मालिकने वापस लिया है,

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (ना)
- c. Don't Know (नहीं जानते)

Rehabilitation (पुनर्वसन)

62. Once you reached back home, did you get any help in getting admission in school? घर वापस आने के बाद, तो स्कूल में दाखला करने वक्त आपको किसी तरह की मदद मिली?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

63. If yes, pl tell us who helped? (अगर हाँ तो कृपया बातये किसने मदत की) (एक से अधिक उत्तर जितने योग्य है उसे टिक करें)

- a. Corporator (निगम - सदस्य)
- b. Local school teachers (स्थानीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों)
- c. NGO स्वयं सेवीसंस्था
- d. Any other (किसी भी अन्य)

64. Did anyone offer your mother or father a job? किसी ने आपके माँ-पिताजी को काम के लिए पूछा था क्या?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

65. If yes, who? (अगर हाँ, तो किसने)

- a. Corporator (नगर सेवक)
- b. Collector (कलेक्टर)
- c. Labour department (श्रम विभाग)
- d. MLA (विधायक)*
- e. MP(सांसद)*

JUSTICE QUESTIONS (न्यायीक सवाल)

66. Generally, my experience is that the world is a just place for children.

जादा तर, मेरे अनुभव दुनिया बच्चों के लिए ऐसी जगह है जहाँ बच्चों को न्याय मिलता है .

- a. Strongly Agree (पूरी तरह सहमत)
- b. Agree (सहमत)
- c. Neutral (पता नहीं)
- d. Disagree (सहमत नहीं हूँ)
- e. Strongly Disagree (पूरी तरह सहमत नहीं हूँ)

67. Do you think it is fair for parents to make their children work instead of sending them to school?

पालक ने बच्चों कों स्कूल भेजने के बजह उसे काम करने के लिए मजबूर करवाना क्या आप कों ये सही लगता है?

- a. If yes, why? (अगर हाँ, तो कारण बताये)
- b. If no, why? (अगर नहीं, तो कारण बताये)

68. When you were working, were you the only working child in your family?

जब आप काम कर रहे थे , क्या आपके परिवार से आप अकेले बच्चे थे जो काम कर रहे थे?

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No(SKIP to #69) (नहीं) (सीधे प्रश्न क्रमांक #69 पूछे)

69. If yes (#67), did you think this was a fair situation?

अगर हाँ (#67) , तो क्या आप कों यह सही लगता है?

- a. If yes, why? (यदि हाँ, तो कारण बताये)
- b. If no, why? (यदि नहीं, तो कारण बताये)

70. Did your employer treat you badly? (काम पर आपके साथ कोई बुरा व्यवहार हुआ था क्या?)

- a. Yes (हाँ)
- b. No (नहीं)

71. When children are treated badly by adults, is it just for them to fight back?

बड़े जब बच्चों के साथ बुरा व्यवहार करते हैं तो क्या ये सही हैं की बच्चे उनके विरुद्ध लड़े?

- a. Yes, because _____
(हाँ, क्योंकि _____)

- b. No, because _____
(नहीं, क्योंकि _____)

72. Have you ever felt like physically/verbally fighting with others who are more privileged than you?

जिन बच्चों के पास आपसे जादा सुख सुविधाएं हैं उनके साथ कभी आपने मारपीट या झगड़ा करने की इच्छा हुयी क्या?)

- a. Many times. (कई बार)
- b. Often (अक्सर)
- c. Sometimes. (कभी कभी)
- d. Rarely (शायद ही कभी)
- e. Never (कभी नहीं)

73. Have you ever been in situations where you have physically/verbally fought with others who are more privileged than you?

जिन बच्चों के पास आपसे जादा सुख सुविधाएं हैं उनके साथ कभी आपने मारपीट या झगड़ा किया क्या?)

- a. Many times. (कई बार)
- b. Often (अक्सर)
- c. Sometimes. (कभी कभी)
- d. Rarely (शायद ही कभी)
- e. Never (कभी नहीं)

74. When you see other children living a comfortable life, how do you feel? (Please write the response in detail)

जब आप दूसरे बच्चों कों सुख सुविधा भरी जिंदगी जीते देखते हैं तब आप कों कैसा महसूस होता है ?
(कृपया विस्तार मे बताये)

75. Are poor people responsible for their own misfortune and poverty? आपकी राय मे जो गरीब हैं क्या वो अपनी गरीबी और दुर्भाग्य के जिम्मेदार हैं ?

- a. Yes, because _____
(हाँ, क्योंकि _____)

- b. No, because _____
(नहीं क्योंकि _____)

76. When poor people are exploited by rich people, is it just for them to fight with the rich people?

जभी जब गरीबों का अमिरों से शोषण होता है तो गरीबों का उनसे लड़ा झगड़ा सही क्या?

- a. Yes, because _____
(हाँ, क्योंकि _____)

- b. No, because _____
(नहीं क्योंकि _____)

Thank you!



ANNEXURE 3

Focus Group Discussion Guide for Community Members

Quantitative data from Community Members

1 Type of industries in your community (can tick more than one)

Sr. No.	Type of Industry (Only hazardous one)	Approx no of each in your area
a	Zari work	
b	Hotel or other eatery	
c	Leather factory (belts, bags and footwear)	
d	Puris (for panipuri) making industry	
e	Enterprise that makes and delivers food in tiffin dabbas	
f	Rag picking	
g	Metal work (making bangles, ornaments)	
h	Making gold ornaments	
i	Any other (please specify)	
j	Total	

2 Status of workshop/factory/workplace

Sr. No.	Status of workshop/factory/workplace	Approx no of each in your area
a	Own	
b	Rented	
c	Rent free	
d	Any other (please specify):_____	

3 Type of employees

Sr. No.	No of employees	Approx Nos of industries in your area
a	Employ mostly adults	
b	Employ mostly children	
c	Employ both adults and children	

4 Type of workshop/factory/workplace

Sr. No.	Type of workshop / factory / workplace	Approx no of each in your area
a	Kuccha or Temporary House: Houses made from made of plastic sheets and asbestos/tin sheets or tiles as roofs.	
b	Pucca or Permanent House: Houses made from bricks cement, concrete and tiles.	
c	Semi pucca or Semi- permanent houses: Houses with walls made of bricks or other permanent materials but having temporary roofing	
d	Any other (please specify):_____	

5 As per your knowledge how many workshops have a license?

Sr. No.	No. of workshops with licenses	No. of workshops without licenses	No. of workshops whose license status is not known	Total no of workshops

Guideline for Focus Group with Community Members

- 1 Can you please tell us about your knowledge of the laws that should be followed when renting out premises for factory/workshop (probe for knowledge on legal age of employment, residential premises cannot be leased out for commercial purposes, contract should be signed between the owner and renter)
- 2 Why in your opinion do people employ children?
- 3 Why do you think children work in these workshops/factories? Please explain your answer with examples based on your experience.
- 4 Many children migrate to cities like Mumbai for work. They are usually not allowed to meet and interact with the residents of the community. All this makes them more vulnerable to abuse both by the owners and adult co-workers (physical, verbal and sexual). What can the community do to ensure the safety and protection of the children? (Imp: please ensure that all participants give their opinion for this)
- 5 Do you think raids are the best way of rescuing children from the factories and workshops? Please answer with examples/based on your experience. (Imp: please ensure that all participants give their opinion for this)
- 6 Were you involved in the raid or the processes after the raid? Please provide details on what your involvement and role. (probe about role in the raid, as a witness, experiences of interaction with the CWC and/or court, custody of children)
- 7 Do you think the landlords should be punished for renting out the premises to someone who employs children? Please answer with examples/based on your experience.
- 8 Do you think that the middle men/brokers involved in child labor should also be punished? Please answer with examples/based on your experience.
- 9 What precautions can be taken by employers to make sure that they are not employing children? (Imp: please ensure that all participants give their opinion for this)
- 10 What do you think community leaders like you can do to stop child labour? What support do you need to be able to do this?
- 11 Would you be willing to put a no child labour clause in your rent agreements? Would you encourage others (neighbours and friends) to do the same? Please answer with examples/based on your experience.
- 12 What steps can be taken by local community residents, NGOs and government to reduce the involvement of children in child labour? (Imp: please ensure that all participants give their opinion for this)

Thank you!



ANNEXURE 4

Unstructured Interview Guide for Owners of Commercial Units

Quantitative data from Owners

1 Type of industry (all are hazardous industries)

Sr. No.	Type of Industry	Current	Previously
k	Zari work		
l	Hotel or other eatery		
m	Leather factory (belts, bags and footwear)		
n	Puris (for panipuri) making industry		
o	Enterprise that makes and delivers food in tiffin dabbas		
p	Rag picking		
q	Metal work (making bangles, ornaments)		
r	Making gold ornaments		
s	Any other (please specify)		

2 Status of workshop/factory/workplace

Sr. No.	Status of workshop / factory / workplace	Current	Previously
e	Own		
f	Rented		
g	Rent free		
h	Any other (please specify):_____		

3 Type of workshop/factory/workplace

Sr. No.	Type of workshop / factory / workplace	Current	Previously
a.	Kuccha or Temporary House: Houses made from made of plastic sheets and asbestos/tin sheets or tiles as roofs.		
b.	Pucca or Permanent House: Houses made from bricks, cement, concrete and tiles.		

- c. Semi pucca or Semi- permanent houses: Houses with walls made of bricks or other permanent materials but having temporary roofing

- d. Any other (please specify):_____

4 How many employees do you have?

Sr. No.	No of employees	Current	Previously
d	Adults		
e	Children (less than 18 years of age)		

5A How many hours do they work every day?

Sr. No.	Hours of work/day	Current	Previously
a	Adults		
b	Children (less than 18 years of age)		

5B How is the payment

Sr. No.	Type of payment	Current		Previously	
		Adult	Children	Adult	Children
a	Weekly				
b	Fortnightly				
c	Monthly				

6 Is there any provision for incentives? Pl provide details for each of the initiatives mentioned.

For Adults	For Children

7 Facilities at work

Sr. No.	Facilities	Current		Previously	
		Adult	Children	Adult	Children
a	Break every 3 hours				
b	Tea				
c	Water to drink				
d	Weekly off (pl specify day)				
e	Education/ classes				
f	Health check up with doctors				

8 Food (Weekly- W/ Fortnightly- F and Monthly- M)

Sr. No.	No. of meals/ day	Current		Previously	
		Adult	Children	Adult	Children
a	One				
b	Two				
c	Three				
	Type of food				
d	Eggs	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
e	Meat	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
f	Fish	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
g	Leafy vegetables	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
h	Fruits	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
i	Dal	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
j	Chapati	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M
k	Rice	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M	W/F/M

9 Frequency of giving clothes

Sr. No.	Facilities	Current		Previously	
		Adult	Children	Adult	Children
a	Once a month				
b	Once in 3 months				
c	Once in 6 months				
d	Once in a year				
e	No provision for giving clothes				

77 Recreation facilities

Sr. No.	Facilities	Current		Previously	
		Adult	Children	Adult	Children
a	Television				
b	Radio/Music system				
c	DVD/VCD player				
d	Cards				
e	Books				
f	Magazines				
g	Go for outings/movies				
h	Time to do whatever they want				
i	Time for discussions				
j	Any other				

78 What is your monthly profit (after taking out all your costs)

a Current _____

b Previously _____

79 Do you have a license?

Sr. No.	License	Current	Previously
a	Yes		
b	No		

80 Who issued it?

Sr. No.	Issuing the license	Current	Previously
a	BMC		
b	Labour Department		
c	Both		

81 Did anyone inspect your workshop?

Sr. No.	Inspection	Current	Previously
a	Yes		
b	No		

82 If yes, who?

Sr. No.	Issuing the license	Current	Previously
a	BMC		
b	Labour Department		
c	Police		

83 Details regarding the child's hours of work, years of work and payment

Sr. No.	Number of years of work	Hours per week	Payment
a	Less than 1 year		
b	1 - 2 years		
c	2 - 4 years		
d	More than 4 years		

84 Age of entry of children (please round off to closest year)

Sr. No.	Age at entry	Number of children
a	Less than 6 years	
b	6 - 8 years	
c	9 - 10 years	
d	11 - 12 year	
e	13- 14 years	
f	15- 16 years	
g	17 - 18 years	

Guideline for Un-Structured Interviews with Owners

- Challenges faced (now and previously; difficulty in employing labour, problems due to the decrease in employment of children, decrease in profit margins, marketing products, change in type of industry/market needs)
- Benefits of employing children to factory/workshop owner
- Processes involved in procuring children to work in factory/workshop (states where the children come from, how they reach Mumbai- who comes with them, mode of transport used, money exchanged- who is paid approximate amount)
- Steps taken to ensure safety and protection of working children - to safeguard them from abuse (physical, verbal and sexual) from co-workers.
- Opportunities given to children to enjoy their childhood (education, play, entertainment, keep in touch with their families)
- Process followed during a raid as well as the number of times your workshop raided? (probe in terms of receiving prior information about the raid, details of the informant, details of the processes of the raid, who was arrested, when the owner was arrested, any violence meted out by the police, whom did you inform about the child being taken into CWC custody)
- Post arrest proceedings (probe in terms of number of days held in custody, when bail was given, bail amount, type of bail, time elapsed before charge sheet was filed,
- City civil Court proceedings (when was the first hearing, how many appearances, current status)
- CWC proceedings (number of appearances, CWC penalty, details of NSC certificate, custody of child)
- Labour court/department proceedings (notice from labour court, number of appearances, revoking of license -by whom, reissue- by whom, problems and challenges faced in this process, inspections by labour officer/BMC post raid,)
- Interaction with child's parents (during the period of employment of the child, immediately after the raid, after the child was taken into CWC custody, after child was sent back with parents)
- Awareness on laws related to child labour
- Status of your factory in the past five years (details in terms of number of raids, protection money paid- whom and how much, re-employment of children- reasons for that, problems faced with owner of workshop premises if rented, rent agreement/contract)
- Punishment for middle men/brokers.
- Precautions owners can take to ensure that children are not employed (such as getting an age proof).
- Owner's personal commitment to anti child labour practices.
- Steps that can be taken by local community residents, NGOs and government to reduce the involvement of children in child labour.

Thank you!



ANNEXURE 5

Table from Chapter 2

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents across Gender

Sr. No.	Girls		Boys		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Grand Total	07	8.24%	78	91.76%	85	100.00%

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents across Gender and Age

Sr. No.	Age	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	9	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	2	2.35%
2	10	0	0.00%	4	5.13%	4	4.71%
3	11	1	14.29%	11	14.10%	12	14.12%
4	12	1	14.29%	16	20.51%	17	20.00%
5	13	5	71.43%	16	20.51%	21	24.71%
6	14	0	0.00%	10	12.82%	10	11.76%
7	15	0	0.00%	10	12.82%	10	11.76%
8	16	0	0.00%	7	8.97%	7	8.24%
9	17	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	2	2.35%
Grand Total		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N=85

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents across Gender and Occupation

Sr. No.	Age	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Hotel	2	28.57%	17	21.79%	19	22.35%
2	Leather Factory	0	0.00%	14	17.95%	14	16.47%
3	Zari work	0	0.00%	13	16.67%	14	16.47%
4	Street vending	0	0.00%	10	12.82%	10	11.76%
5	Panipooris	1	14.29%	6	7.69%	7	8.24%
6	Metal work	0	0.00%	4	5.13%	4	4.71%
7	Ragpicking	3	42.86%	4	5.13%	6	7.06%
8	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	2	2.35%

Sr. No.	Age	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
9	Begging	1	14.29%	2	2.56%	3	3.53%
10	Making gold ornaments	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	2	2.35%
11	Not applicable	0	0.00%	4	5.13%	4	4.71%
	Grand Total	7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N=85

Table 7 Distribution of Respondent Children across Gender and State of Origin

Sr. No.	State	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Assam	0	1	1	1.18%
2	Bihar	3	28	31	36.47%
3	Gujrat	0	1	1	1.18%
4	Maharashtra	1	0	1	1.18%
5	Rajasthan	0	8	8	9.41%
6	UP	3	32	35	41.18%
7	West Bengal	0	3	3	3.53%
8	Jharkhand	0	5	5	5.88%
	Grand Total	7	78	85	100.00%

N=85

Table 8 Distribution of Siblings of Respondent Children across Age and Gender

Sr. No.	Age	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	3	1	1.15%	2	2.35%	3	1.74%
2	4	0	0.00%	1	1.18%	1	0.58%
3	5	4	4.60%	0	0.00%	4	2.33%
4	6	4	4.60%	3	3.53%	7	4.07%
5	7	9	10.34%	6	7.06%	15	8.72%
6	8	7	8.05%	9	10.59%	16	9.30%
7	9	14	16.09%	2	2.35%	16	9.30%
8	10	9	10.34%	15	17.65%	24	13.95%
9	11	8	9.20%	13	15.29%	21	12.21%
10	12	6	6.90%	10	11.76%	16	9.30%
11	13	10	11.49%	6	7.06%	16	9.30%
12	14	3	3.45%	5	5.88%	8	4.65%
13	15	3	3.45%	5	5.88%	8	4.65%
14	16	4	4.60%	1	1.18%	5	2.91%
15	17	1	1.15%	2	2.35%	3	1.74%
16	18	1	1.15%	4	4.71%	5	2.91%
17	19	1	1.15%	0	0.00%	1	0.58%
18	20	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
19	21	0	0.00%	1	1.18%	1	0.58%
20	22	2	2.30%	0	0.00%	2	1.16%
		87	100.00%	85	100.00%	172	100.00%

N= 172 number of siblings of respondent children

Table 9 Educational Status of Siblings of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Age	Girls		Boys		Total	
1	Never been to school	44	50.57%	44	51.76%	88	51.16%
2	Do not know	15	17.24%	11	12.94%	26	15.12%
3	Currently studying	28	32.18%	30	35.29%	58	33.72%
		87	100.00%	85	100.00%	172	100.00%

N= 172 number of siblings of respondent children

Table10 Educational Status of Siblings of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Standard	Sisters		Brothers		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	1	1	3.57%	0	0.00%	1	1.72%
2	2	2	7.14%	6	20.00%	8	13.79%
3	3	7	25.00%	1	3.33%	8	13.79%
4	4	3	10.71%	6	20.00%	9	15.52%
5	5	2	7.14%	4	13.33%	6	10.34%
6	6	4	14.29%	5	16.67%	9	15.52%
7	7	5	17.86%	2	6.67%	7	12.07%
8	8	2	7.14%	1	3.33%	3	5.17%
9	9	1	3.57%	2	6.67%	3	5.17%
10	10	1	3.57%	2	6.67%	3	5.17%
11	11	0	0.00%	1	3.33%	1	1.72%
	Grand Total	28	100.00%	30	100.00%	58	100.00%

N= 58 number of siblings of respondent children who were currently studying

Table 11 Employment Status of Siblings of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Working	Sisters		Brothers		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Yes	4	4.60%	3	3.53%	7	4.07%
2	No	83	95.40%	82	96.47%	165	95.93%
	Grand Total	87	100.00%	85	100.00%	172	100.00%

N= 172 number of siblings of respondent children

Table 12 Person with whom Respondent Child is currently residing

Sr. No.	Living with	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Parents	43	50.59%
2	Owner	36	42.35%
3	Relatives	6	7.06%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 172 number of siblings of respondent children

Table 13 Details on parents who live with the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Living with	No.	Percent
1	Both Parents live with child	23	53.49%
2	Only Father lives with child	13	30.23%
3	Only Mother lives with child	7	16.28%
	Grand Total	43	100%

N = 43 number of respondent children who live with their parents

Table 14 Parents of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Parent	Living	Deceased	Did not Tell	Total
1.	Father	71	9	5	85
2.	Mother	77	3	5	85

N = 85

Table 15 Educational Status of Parents of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Parent	None		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary & more		Do not know		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Father	11	15.49%	2	2.82%	3	4.23%	2	2.82%	53	74.65%	71	100.00%
2	Mother	29	37.66%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	48	62.34%	77	100.00%
	Grand Total	40	27.03%	2	1.35%	3	2.03%	2	1.35%	101	68.24%	148	100.00%

N = 71 for Fathers and 77 for Mothers

Table 16 Employment Status of Parents

Sr. No.	Parent	Yes		No		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1.	Father	31	43.66%	40	56.34%	71	100.00%
2.	Mother	6	7.79%	71	92.21%	77	100.00%
	Grand Total	37	25.00%	111	75.00%	148	100.00%

N = 71 for Fathers and 77 for Mothers

Table 17 Details of Sectors of Employment of Parents

Sr. No.	Working	Agriculture	Casual Labour	Construction	Domestic Work	Do not know	Total
1.	Father	1	11	8	0	11	31
2.	Mother	1	0	0	2	3	6
	Grand Total	2	11	8	2	14	37

N = 71 for Fathers and 77 for Mothers

Table 18 Details of house

Sr. No.	Details of house	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Rented	39	90.70%
2	On street	2	4.65%
3	Own house	2	4.65%
	Grand Total	43	100.00%

N= 43 Respondent children who live with their parents

Table 19 Type of Rented House in which Respondent Children live with their Parents

Sr. No.	Type of house	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Kuccha	23	58.97%
2	Pucca	8	20.51%
3	Semi-pucca	8	20.51%
	Grand Total	39	100.00%

N = 39 Respondent children who lived in rented houses with their parents

Table 20 No of rooms in the Houses where Respondent Children Reside

Sr. No.	No.r of Rooms	No. of Children	Percentage
1	NA	2	2.35%
2	1	59	69.41%
3	2	24	28.24%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 21: Facilities available in the Houses where Respondent Children Reside

Sr. No.	No.r of Rooms	No. of Children
1	Kitchen	27.06%
2	Bathing area	64.71%

Table 22 Availability of a separate Kitchen in Residences of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	No.r of Rooms	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Yes	23	27.06%
2	No	60	70.59%
3	NA	2	2.35%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 23 Availability of a Bathing Area in the Residences of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	BATHING AREA	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Small area in house	55	64.71%
2	Small kuccha area outside the house	16	18.82%
3	Open	14	16.47%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 24 No of Types of Toilet facilities available to the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Toilets	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Common Toilet	50	58.82%
2	Toilet in house	1	1.18%
3	In Open	32	37.65%
4	NA	2	2.35%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 25 Availability of water for drinking, cooking, bathing and cleaning to the respondent Children

Sr. No.	Use of water	Govt. tap	Hand Pump	Well	Tanker
1	For drinking and cooking	64.71%	34.12%	25.88%	9.41%
2	For bathing and cleaning	67.06%	34.12%	25.88%	5.88%

N = 85

Table 26 Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Sr. No.	Source of water for drinking and cooking	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Government tap	55	64.71%
2	Hand pump	29	34.12%
3	Well	22	25.88%
4	Tanker	8	9.41%
	Grand Total	114	134.12%

N= 85

Table 27 Source of Water for Bathing and Cleaning

Sr. No.	Source of water for bathing and cleaning	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Government tap	57	67.06%
2	Hand pump	29	34.12%
3	Well	22	25.88%
4	Tanker	5	5.88%
	Grand Total	113	132.94%

N= 85

Table 28 Quality of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Sr. No.	Quality of water for drinking and cooking	Percentage	Quality of water for bathing and cleaning	Percentage
1	Clear	82.35%	Clear	90.59%
2	Muddy	2.35%	Muddy	2.35%
3	Smelly	12.94%	Smelly	4.71%
4	Yellowish	15.29%	Yellowish	8.24%
5	Particles floating	7.06%	Particles floating	5.88%

Table 29 Quality of Water for Drinking and Cooking

Sr. No.	Quality of water for drinking and cooking	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Clear	70	82.35%
2	Muddy	2	2.35%
3	Smelly	11	12.94%
4	Yellowish	13	15.29%
5	Particles floating	6	7.06%
	Grand Total	102	120.00%

N= 85

Table 30 Quality of Water for Bathing and Cleaning

Sr. No.	Quality of Water	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Clear	77	90.59%
2	Muddy	2	2.35%
3	Smelly	4	4.71%
4	Has particles	7	8.24%
5	Yellowish	5	5.88%
	Grand Total	95	111.76%

N= 85

Table 31 Basic amenities available cleaning to the respondent Children

Sr. No.	Basic Amenities	Percentage
1	Electricity	94.12%
2	Ration Card	51.76%

Table 32 No of Respondent Children whose residences had Electricity

Sr. No.	Electricity	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Yes	80	94.12%
2	No	3	3.53%
3	NA	2	2.35%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 33 No of Respondent Children who had Ration Cards in Mumbai

Sr. No.	Ration Card	No. of Children	Percentage
1.	Yes	44	51.76%
2.	No	34	40.00%
3.	Do not know	7	8.24%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 34 Type of Ration Cards

Sr. No.	Type of Ration Card	No. of Children	Percentage
1.	Yellow	15	34.09%
2.	Orange	7	15.91%
3.	White	1	2.27%
4.	Do not know	21	47.73%
	Grand Total	44	100.00%

N = 39 Respondent children who lived in rented houses with their parents

Table 35 Educational Status of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Standard	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	0	0.00%	4	5.13%	4	4.71%
2	3	0	0.00%	8	10.26%	8	9.41%
3	4	3	42.86%	14	17.95%	17	20.00%
4	5	1	14.29%	10	12.82%	11	12.94%
5	6	2	28.57%	5	6.41%	7	8.24%
6	7	0	0.00%	4	5.13%	4	4.71%
7	8	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	2	2.35%
8	9	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.18%
9	Do not know	0	0.00%	3	3.85%	3	3.53%
10	Never been to school	1	14.29%	27	34.62%	28	32.94%
Grand Total		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 36 Current Status of Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Current Status	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Working	5	71.43%	60	76.92%	65	76.47%
2	Working and studying	2	28.57%	14	17.95%	16	18.82%
3	Studying	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.18%
4	Neither	0	0.00%	3	3.85%	3	3.53%
		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 37 Medium of Instruction in School Attended by Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Medium	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Hindi	2	9	10	62.50%
2	Marathi	0	2	2	12.50%
3	Urdu	0	4	4	25.00%
	Grand Total	2	14	16	100.00%

N= 16 no of respondent children attending municipal schools

Table 38 Number of Respondent Children who faced Problems in School

Sr. No.	Faced Problems	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Yes	1	10	11	64.71%
2	No	1	5	6	35.29%
	Grand Total	2	15	17	100.00%

N = 17 total number of children who attended schools (16 municipal + 01 private)

Table 39 Medium of Instruction in School where Respondent Children faced Problems

Sr. No.	Medium	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Hindi	1	9	10	90.19%
2	Marathi	0	1	1	9.09%
	Grand Total	1	11	16	100.00%

N = 11 total number of children who faced problems in schools

Table 40 Details of Problems faced by Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Medium	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Access and infrastructure	0	4	4	36.36%
2	Difficult to study after a long break	0	2	2	18.18%
3	Teacher related	0	8	8	72.73%
4	Difficult to understand what is being taught	1	2	3	27.27%
	Grand Total	1	16	17	154.55%

N = 11 total number of children who faced problems in schools

Table 41 Assistance Required for Continuing Education for those who are Studying

Sr. No.	Help Required	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Infrastructure	0	1	1	6.67%
2	Books	0	5	5	33.33%
3	Food	0	2	2	13.33%
4	Day care for siblings	0	1	1	6.67%
5	Financial help	0	6	6	40.00%
6	Good teachers	1	6	7	46.67%
7	Tuition classes	0	2	2	13.33%
8	Uniforms	0	2	2	13.33%
	Grand Total	1	25	26	173.33%

N= 15 No of respondent children who stated that they needed help to continue with their

Table 42 Assistance Required for Continuing Education for those who are not Studying

Sr. No.	Help Required	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Not interested	1	14	15	22.06%
2	Needs Assistance	1	13	14	20.59%
3	Provide books	1	13	14	20.59%
4	Economic Assistance	0	11	11	16.18%
5	Provide teacher	0	8	8	11.76%
6	Provide tuitions	1	5	6	8.82%
7	Did not tell	1	4	5	7.35%
8	Need Opportunity	0	5	5	7.35%
9	Assistance for enrollment in school	0	3	3	4.41%
10	Better job for parent	0	2	2	2.94%
11	Initiate classes after working hours	0	2	2	2.94%
12	Day care for siblings	0	2	2	2.94%
13	Place to study in peace	0	1	1	1.47%
14	Vocational classes	0	1	1	1.47%
15	Initiate an 'Earn and learn' scheme	0	1	1	1.47%
	Grand Total	5	85	90	132.35%

N= 68 No of respondent children who are not currently studying

Table 43 Type of Health Facility Available to the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Type of Health Facility	No. of Children	Percentage
1	PHC	14	16.47%
2	CHC	41	48.24%
3	Government Hospital	71	83.53%
4	Private Clinic	40	47.06%
5	Private Hospital	14	16.47%
	Grand Total	180	211.76%

N = 85

Table 44 Distance of health facilities from resident to the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	PHC	CHC	Govt. Hospital	Pvt. Clinic	Pvt. Hospital
1	1 km or less	85.71%	90.24%	22.54%	82.50%	57.14%
2	1- 3 km	14.29%	7.32%	46.48%	15.00%	21.43%
3	3 - 5 km	0.00%	0.00%	12.68%	0.00%	0.00%
4	More than 5 km	0.00%	2.44%	11.27%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Don't Know	0.00%	0.00%	7.04%	2.50%	21.43%

N= 85

Table 45 Distance of PHC from Residence of the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	No. of Children	Percentage
1	1km or less	12	85.71%
2	2km	2	14.29%
	Grand Total	14	100.00%

N = 14 no of children for whom a PHC was available.

Table 46 Distance of CHC from Residence of the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	No. of Children	Percentage
1	1km or less	37	90.24%
2	1 to 2km	3	7.32%
3	More than 5 km	1	2.44%
	Grand Total	41	100.00%

N= 85

Table 47 Distance of Government/Municipal Hospital from Residence of the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	No. of Children	Percentage
1	1 km	16	22.54%
2	1- 3 km	33	46.48%
3	3 - 5 km	9	12.68%
4	More than 5 km	8	11.27%
5	Don't Know	5	7.04%
	Grand Total	71	100.00%

N = 71 no of children for whom a government/municipal hospital was available

Table 48 Distance of Private Clinic from Residence of the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	No. of Children	Percentage
1	1 km	33	82.50%
2	1- 3 km	6	15.00%
3	Don't Know	1	2.50%
	Grand Total	40	100.00%

N = 40 no of children for whom a private clinic was available

Table 49 Distance of Private Hospital from Residence of the Respondent Children

Sr. No.	Distance	No. of Children	Percentage
1	1 km	8	57.14%
2	1- 3 km	3	21.43%
3	Don't Know	3	21.43%
	Grand Total	14	100.00%

N = 14 no of children for whom a private hospital was available

Table 50 Respondent Children covered under the RSBY

Sr. No.	Covered under RSBY	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Do not know	60	70.59%
2	No	21	24.71%
3	Yes	4	4.71%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N=85

Table 51 Incidence of Illness in the Past Two Years

Sr. No.	Whether there was illness in family	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Yes	23	27.06%
2	No	39	45.88%
3	Do not know	23	27.06%
	Grand Total	85	100.00%

N=85

Table 52 Details of Family Member who was Ill

Sr. No.	Relation to Respondent	Number	Percentage
1	Father	10	43.48%
2	Mother	6	26.09%
3	Self	4	17.39%
4	Brother	2	8.70%
5	Sister	1	4.35%
	Grand Total	23	100.00%

N = 23 No of Respondent Children who stated that there was illness in the family

Table 53 Details of Illness of Self and Family Members

Sr. No.	Help Required	Self	Family Members	Total	Percentage
1	Eye problems	1	2	3	13.04%
2	Problem with lungs	0	3	3	13.04%
3	TB	0	2	2	8.70%
4	Heart problems	0	2	2	8.70%
5	Stomach pain	0	2	2	8.70%
6	Diabetics	0	2	2	8.70%
7	Did not tell	0	2	2	8.70%
8	Weakness	1	0	1	4.35%
9	Back pain	1	0	1	4.35%
10	Burning sensation in hand	1	0	1	4.35%
11	Cancer	0	1	1	4.35%
12	Headaches	0	1	1	4.35%
13	Body pain	0	1	1	4.35%
14	Fracture of hand	0	1	1	4.35%
	Grand Total	4	19	23	100.00%

N = 23 No of Respondent Children who stated that there was illness in the family

Table 54 Treatment taken

Sr. No.	Treatment taken	No. of Children	Percentage
1.	Yes	20	86.96%
2.	No	2	8.70%
3.	Did not answer	1	4.35%
	Grand Total	23	100.00%

N = 23 No of Respondent Children who stated that there was illness in the family

Table 55 Medical Facility where Treatment was done

Sr. No.	Relation to Respondent	Number	Percentage
1	Government Hospital in Mumbai	13	68.42%
2	Government Hospital in village	4	21.05%
3	Private Hospital in village	1	5.26%
4	Private Hospital in Mumbai	1	5.26%
5	Could not specify where in Mumbai	1	5.26%
	Grand Total	20	100.00%

N = 20 No of people (including respondent child and family members) who underwent treatment

Table 56 Cost of Treatment

Sr. No.	Cost of Treatment	No. of Children	Person who helped pay
1	Rs 1500	1	Family
2	Rs 3000	1	Family
3	Rs 10000	1	Medical Social Worker
4	Rs 80000	1	Doctors
5	Did not know	16	NA
	Grand Total	20	

N = 20 No of Respondent Children who stated that the family members underwent treatment



ANNEXURE 6

Table from Chapter 3

Table 59 Occupation and Income of the Respondent Children (Girls)

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Amount earned per month in Rs.									
		Below 500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-4000		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Begging	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%
2	Hotel and other eatery	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%
3	Leather Factory	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
6	Metal work	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
7	Making puris for panipuris	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%
8	Rag Picking	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	3	42.86%
9	Street vending	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
10	Zari work	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Grand Total		3	42.86%	3	42.86%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%	7	100.00%

N = 7 no of respondent girls

Table 60 Occupation and Income of the Respondent Children (Boys)

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Amount earned per month in Rs.									
		Below 500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-4000		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Begging	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.56%
2	Hotel and other eatery	1	1.28%	12	15.38%	14	17.95%	1	1.28%	28	35.90%
3	Leather Factory	0	0.00%	5	6.41%	3	3.85%	3	3.85%	11	14.10%
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.56%
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.28%	1	1.28%	3	3.85%
6	Metal work	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.56%	0	0.00%	2	2.56%
7	Making puris for panipuris	0	0.00%	3	3.85%	4	5.13%	0	0.00%	7	8.97%
8	Rag Picking	2	2.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	2.56%
9	Street vending	0	0.00%	5	6.41%	1	1.28%	0	0.00%	6	7.69%
10	Zari work	2	2.56%	6	7.69%	5	6.41%	2	2.56%	15	19.23%
Grand Total		5	6.41%	36	46.15%	30	38.46%	7	8.97%	78	100.00%

N = 78 no of respondent boys

Table 61 Occupation and Income of the Respondent Children (All)

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Amount earned per month in Rs.									
		Below 500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-4000		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Begging	1	33.33%	2	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%
2	Hotel and other eatery	1	3.45%	14	48.28%	14	48.28%	1	3.45%	30	100.00%
3	Leather Factory	0	0.00%	5	45.45%	3	27.27%	3	27.27%	11	100.00%
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	3	100.00%
6	Metal work	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
7	Making puris for panipuris	0	0.00%	4	50.00%	4	50.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
8	Rag Picking	4	80.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%
9	Street vending	0	0.00%	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	0	0.00%	6	100.00%
10	Zari work	2	13.33%	6	40.00%	5	33.33%	2	13.33%	15	100.00%
Grand Total		8	9.41%	39	45.88%	31	36.47%	7	8.24%	85	100.00%

N = 85 total number of respondent children (percentages according to the row)

Table 62 Distribution of hours worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Hours Worked										Total
		5-6 Hrs	7-12 Hrs	13 Hrs	14 Hrs	15 Hrs	16 Hrs	17 Hrs	18 Hrs	19 Hrs	20 Hrs	
Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Hotel	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Ragpicking	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
4	Zari work	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Total		3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 63 Distribution of days worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Six days		Seven days		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	Hotel	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	Ragpicking	2	2	0	0	2	2	4
4	Zari work	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
	Total	2	4	1	1	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 65 Distribution of Tea given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Yes		No		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Hotel	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	Ragpicking	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
4	Zari work	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
	Total	1	2	2	3	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 66 Distribution of Meals given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	2 meals		None		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	Hotel	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	Ragpicking	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
4	Zari work	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	0	3	3	2	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 67 Distribution of Clothes given to respondents across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Occupation	Yes		No		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	Hotel	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	Ragpicking	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
4	Zari work	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
	Total	0	2	3	3	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 68 No of years worked prior to rescue

Sr. No.	Occupation	Less than 1 year		1-2 years		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1.	Begging	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Hotel	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Ragpicking	0	0	2	2	2	2	4
4.	Zari work	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	1	3	2	2	3	5	8

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 69 Distribution of hours worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of Employment	4-6 Hrs		9-11 Hrs		12-13Hrs		14Hrs		16Hrs		18 Hrs		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
1	Begging	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatery	0	0	1	4	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	6
Grand Total		0	5	1	13	2	11	0	4	0	2	0	1	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 70 No of days worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	6 days		7 days		Total		Total
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	
1	Begging	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatery	1	4	0	9	1	13	14
3	Leather Factory	0	4	0	1	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	0	2	1	1	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	3	0	2	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	3	0	3	0	6	6
Grand Total		1	18	1	19	2	37	39

N = 8 Respondent children who earned less than Rs 500 per month

Table 71 Distribution of Tea given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Yes		No		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatry	2	11	0	1	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	4	0	1	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	1	3	0	0	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	5	0	1	0	6	6
Grand Total		3	25	0	11	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 72 Distribution of Meals given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	One		Two		None		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatry	0	1	2	11	0	0	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	6
Grand Total		0	6	3	24	0	6	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 73 Distribution of Health Checkups given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Yes		No		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatery	1	2	1	10	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	1	3	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
	Grand Total	1	2	2	34	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 74 Distribution of Clothes given to respondents across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Once a yr.		Twice a yr.		never		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatry	0	8	2	1	0	3	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	6	6
	Grand Total	0	15	2	5	1	16	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 75 No of years worked prior to rescue

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Less than 1 year		1- 2 years		More than 2 years		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Begging	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
2	Hotel and other eatery	1	1	1	10	0	1	2	12	14
3	Leather Factory	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	5
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
5	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6	Making puris for panipuris	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	4
7	Street vending	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	5
8	Zari work	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	6	6
	Grand Total	2	11	1	18	0	7	3	36	39

N = 39 no of respondent children who earned between Rs 501 and Rs 1000.

Table 76 No of hours worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Total											
		4 hrs Boys	5 hrs Boys	8 hrs Boys	10 hrs Boys	12 hrs Boys	14 hrs Girls	15 hrs Boys	16 hrs Boys	Boys	Total		
1	Hotel and other eatery	1	1	0	3	4	0	3	1	1	0	14	14
2	Leather Factory	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
4	Metal work	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
5	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
6	Rag picking	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Street vending	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
8	Zari work	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	5	5
	Grand Total	1	1	1	9	8	1	4	2	4	1	30	31

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 77 No of days worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	6 days		7 days		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	0	7	0	7	0	14	14
2	Leather Factory	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	Metal work	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
5	Making puris for panipuris	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
6	Rag picking	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Street vending	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
8	Zari work	0	4	0	1	0	5	5
	Grand Total	1	21	0	9	1	30	31

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 78 Distribution of Tea given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Yes		No		Total		
		Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	0	11	0	3	0	14	14
2	Leather Factory	0	2	0	1	0	3	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	Metal work	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
5	Making puris for panipuris	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
6	Rag picking	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Street vending	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
8	Zari work	0	3	0	2	0	5	5
	Grand Total	1	22	0	8	1	30	31

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 79 Distribution of Meals given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	One		Two		None		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	1	0	11	2	0	14	14	
2	Leather Factory	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
4	Metal work	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	
5	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	3	1	0	4	4	
6	Rag picking	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	
7	Street vending	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
8	Zari work	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	
	Grand Total	1	1	24	5	1	30	31	

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 80 Distribution of Health Checkups given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	One		Two		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	1	0	13	0	14	14
2	Leather Factory	0	0	3	0	3	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	Metal work	1	0	1	0	2	2
5	Making puris for panipuris	0	0	4	0	4	4
6	Rag picking	0	1	0	1	0	1
7	Street vending	0	0	1	0	1	1
8	Zari work	2	0	3	0	5	5
	Grand Total	4	1	26	1	30	31

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 81 Distribution of Clothes given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Never		Once in a yr.		Twice		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	5	0	9	0	0	14	14	
2	Leather Factory	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
4	Metal work	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	
5	Making puris for panipuris	3	0	1	0	0	4	4	
6	Rag picking	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	
7	Street vending	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
8	Zari work	0	0	2	3	0	5	5	
	Grand Total	9	1	18	3	1	30	31	

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 82 No of years worked prior to rescue across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Less than 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		More than 2 yrs.		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Girls	Boys	Boys	Total
1	Hotel and other eatery	1	0	11	2	0	14	14	
2	Leather Factory	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
4	Metal work	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	
5	Making puris for panipuris	1	0	3	0	0	4	4	
6	Rag picking	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	
7	Street vending	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
8	Zari work	1	0	2	2	0	5	5	
	Grand Total	5	1	20	5	1	30	31	

N = 31 number of respondent children who earned between Rs 1001 and 2000.

Table 83 No of hours worked across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	10 hrs	12 hrs	14 hrs	18 hrs	Total
1	Hotels and other eateries	0	0	1	0	1
2	Leather factory	0	1	1	1	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	1	0	0	1
4	Zari workshop	1	0	1	0	2
	Grand Total	1	2	3	1	7

N = 7 number of respondent children who earned more than Rs 2000.

Table 84 Distribution of Tea given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Yes	No	Total
1	Hotels and other eateries	0	1	1
2	Leather factory	3	0	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	1	1
4	Zari workshop	1	1	2
	Grand Total	4	3	7

N = 7 number of respondent children who earned more than Rs 2000.

Table 85 Distribution of Meals given across gender and occupation

Sr. No.	Type of employment	One	Two	None	Total
1	Hotels and other eateries	0	1	0	1
2	Leather factory	1	2	0	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	0	1	1
4	Zari workshop	0	2	0	2
	Grand Total	1	5	1	7

N = 7 number of respondent children who earned more than Rs 2000.

Table 86 No of years worked prior to rescue

Sr. No.	Type of employment	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Total
1	Hotels and other eateries	0	1	1
2	Leather factory	0	3	3
3	Making gold ornaments	0	1	1
4	Zari workshop	2	0	2
	Grand Total	2	5	7

N = 7 number of respondent children who earned more than Rs 2000.

Table 87 Distribution of Child Respondents across the Top Three Occupations

Sr. No.	Type of employment	Number	Percent
1	Hotel or other eatery	30	53.57%
2	Zari work	15	26.79%
3	Leather factory	11	19.64%
	Grand total	56	100.00%

N = 56 number of respondent children working in hotels / other eateries, zari workshops and in leather factories

Table 88 Number of Days worked across the Top Three Occupations

Sr. No.	Occupation	6 days		7 days		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Hotel or other eatery	14	46.67%	16	53.33%	30	100.00%
2	Zari work	10	66.67%	5	33.33%	15	100.00%
3	Leather factory	10	90.91%	1	9.09%	11	100.00%
	Grand Total	34	60.71%	22	39.29%	56	100.00%

n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, 15 for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories;

N = 57

Table 89 Number of Hours worked across the Top Three Occupations

Sr. No.	Occupation	Less than 6 hrs		9-13 hrs		More than 14 hrs		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Hotel or other eatery	2	6.67%	19	63.33%	9	30.00%	30	100.00%
2	Zari work	0	0.00%	5	45.45%	6	54.55%	11	100.00%
3	Leather factory	0	0.00%	7	46.67%	8	53.33%	15	100.00%
	Grand Total	2	3.57%	31	55.36%	23	41.07%	56	100.00%

n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, 15 for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

Table 90 Income across the Top Three Occupations

Sr. No.	Occupation	Amount earned per month in Rs.									
		Below 500		501-1000		1001-2000		2001-4000		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Hotel or other eatery	1	3.33%	14	46.67%	14	46.67%	1	3.33%	30	100.00%
2	Zari workshops	2	13.33%	6	40.00%	5	33.33%	2	13.33%	15	100.00%
3	Leather factory	0	0.00%	5	45.45%	3	27.27%	3	27.27%	11	100.00%
	Grand total	3	5.36%	25	44.64%	22	39.29%	6	10.71%	56	100.00%

n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, 15 for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

Table 91 Number of meals given to respondent children across the Top Three Occupations

Sr. No.	Occupation	No meals		One meal		Two meals		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Hotel or other eatery	2	6.67%	2	6.67%	26	86.67%	30	100.00%
2	Zari workshops	0	0.00%	3	27.27%	8	72.73%	11	100.00%
3	Leather factory	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	15	100.00%	15	100.00%
	Grand Total	2	3.57%	5	8.93%	49	87.50%	56	100.00%

n = 30 for children working in hotels/other eateries, 15 for those in zari workshops and 11 in leather factories; **N = 57**

Table 92 Details of Self-Employed Child Respondents

	Male	Female	Less than 500	501-1000	Got a weekly off	6 hrs	7 hrs	Got tea	Access to drinking water	Less than 1 year	1-2 years
Rag picking	02	02	04	0	04	04	0	0	03	01	02
Begging	02	01	01	02	02	02	01	01	01	0	03

N = 7 no of children who stated that they were self employed

Table 93 Details of treatment by Employer/Owner (based on qualitative data)

Sr. No.	Treatment by Employer	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	Good	1	6	7	8.24%
2	Ok	1	22	23	27.06%
3	Bad	2	40	42	49.41%
4	Did not tell	0	6	6	7.06%
5	NA (self-employed)	3	4	7	8.24%
	Grand Total	7	78	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 94 Bad Treatment meted out by Employer/Owner

Sr. No.	Bad Treatment by Employer	Girls	Boys	Total	Percentage
1	No	3	41	44	51.76%
2	Yes	1	33	34	40.00%
3	NA (self-employed)	3	4	7	8.24%
	Grand Total	7	78	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 95 Types of Abuse faced and Number of Respondent Children who continued to work for Abusive Owner (from qualitative data)

Sr. No.	Type of Abuse				Working with the same owner		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Verbal	1	24	25	1	6	7
2	Physical	1	17	18	1	5	6
3	Sexual	1	1	2	1	0	1
4	Does not provide facilities/ fulfill rights	0	6	6	0	0	0
5	Does not pay on time	0	4	4	0	1	1
6	Gives too much work	1	7	8	1	3	4
	Total	4	59	63	4	15	19

N = 42 number of children who stated that the owners treated them badly, multiple response since some children faced more than one type of abuse.



ANNEXURE 7

Statement of Children Related to Treatment by Employers

How employers treated in previous jobs

मालीक काम करावाता था पर पैसा जल्दी नहीं देता था |

मालीक बूरा था गाली देता था |

मेरा मालिक बहुत खतरनाक था मैं डरता था उससे वो मुझे मारता था और ठिकसे बात भी नहीं करता था और सिर्फ़ काम करावाता था |

मैं नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ |

बताना नहीं चाहता |

मालिक ठिक है पर बहुत काम देता था |

मालिक ठिक नहीं था मारपीट करता था रिश्तेदारोंसे बातचीत नहीं होती थी |

मालिक ठिक नहीं था मारपीट करता था और डाटता था |

मालीक ठिक था मैं उसके पास रहता था और काम करता था मेरा मालिक गाव वाला था इसके बजह से वो जादा तकलीफ़ नहीं देता था |

मालिक अच्छा था इसने कभी हमे मारा नहीं पर ज़रूरत पड़ने पर डाटता था खाना टाईम पर मिलता था |

मालिक अच्छा था हमारा ख्याल रखता था हमारे साथ ही रहता था |

मालिक अच्छा था |

मालिक स्वभाव से अच्छा है पर पगार वक्त पर नहीं देता है |

गालिया देता था कभी मारता था |

मालिक अच्छा था कभी कभी गलती करने पर गाली देता और मारता था |

मालिक बुढ़ा आदमी था वो कभी कभी ज़रूर डाटता था पर कभी मरा नहीं उसका एक बड़ा बेटा था जो जादा करके हॉटेल में आता था वो ही हॉटेल पुरी तरह से संभालता था हमें उसने बहुत बारा मारा भी था एक बार मैंने मेरे पिताजी से शिकायत की थी तो वो बोले गलती होने पर मार खानाही पड़ता है हम गरीब लोग हैं हमें इसकी आदत होनी चाहिए फिर मैं कुछ नहीं बोलता था मुझे वह काम करना अच्छा नहीं लगता था किंतु गरीबी के कारण मूझे जवरदस्ती जाना पड़ा मेरी माँ कौं अच्छा नहीं लगता था वो कहती थी घर में ही बैठ जाव |

मालिक गालिया देता था कभी डाटता था पिताजी के रहने के कारण मार नहीं मिला |

मालिक खतरनाक था काम समय पर नहीं हुआ तो मारता था खाना नहीं देता था |

मालिक अच्छा था पिताजी के पहचान वाला था |

मालिक अच्छा था पर मालिक से जादा हमेशा पुलिस का डर रहता था कि जब भी वो मिलते हैं तभी उनकी पैसा देना पड़ता है वर्ता वो पकड़कर चिल्ड्रन्स होम में ले जाते हैं |

नहीं बताना चाहता |

मालिक अच्छा था |

मालिक अच्छा था पर जब गलती होती तो मारता था ।

मालिक अच्छा नहीं था गलती होने पर लकड़ीसे मारता था हमारे कारखानेमें एक लड़का था जो लगभग १२ साल का होगा एक दिन मालिक ने उसको ऐसा मारा की उसका हात तुट गया फिर उसको दवा दे कर गाँव पहुंचा दिया ।

मालिक का स्वभाव इतना ठिक नहीं था जब भी जादा काम आता था तभी १६ से १८ घंटा काम करवाता था छुट्टी नहीं देता था और चिल्लाता भी था कभी कभी मारता और गाली भी देता था ।

दुकान के मालिक का बर्ताव ठिकठाक था बहुत काम करना पड़ता था थोड़ा दुपहर में समय मिलता था और सिधे रात में ।

ठिक से बर्ताव करते थे मालिक बहुत कंजूष था ।

मालिक मारता है ।

मालिक अच्छा था ।

मालिक अच्छा था कभी कभी चिल्लाता था ।

मालिक अच्छा था ।

मालिक का स्वभाव ठिक ठाक नहीं था उसके मुड़ के उपर था कभी कभी गुस्सा भी आता था इतना जादा आजादी नहीं देता था हमें छुट्टी के बक्त भी बाहर नहीं छोड़ता था ना घरवालोंसे बात करने देता था ।

मालिक का स्वभाव ठिक नहीं है वो चिल्लाता है ज्यादा आजादी नहीं है मजबूरी में काम करना पड़ता है ।

मालिक चाचा के पहचान वाला था डाटता था पर कभी मारा नहीं ।

मालिक ठिक नहीं था कुछ कुछ गलती हुआ तो चिल्लाता था आराम बहुत कम था रविवार की छुट्टी देता था पर आधा दिन काम करवाता था ।

मालिक का स्वभाव थोड़ ठिक था प्यार से बात करता था घर पर बात करने का मौका देता था ।

मालिक बहुत चिल्लाता था ।

मालिक अच्छा था ।

मालिक बहुत अच्छा था अपने बच्चे जैसा समझता था ।

नहीं बताना चाहता ।

नहीं बताना चाहता ।

सर अच्छे थे मारते थे लेकिन बड़ी गलती होने पर ।

अच्छा बर्ताव करता था ।

मालिक अच्छा था ।

मालिक अच्छा था वो ठिक से बातचित करता था मेरे मन से काम करता था मुझे घरवालोंसे बात करने का मौका भी देता था ।

मालिक का स्वभाव अच्छा है ।

मालिक अच्छा था ।

मालिक अच्छा नहीं था कभी कभी गालिया भी देता था हमारे कारग्वाने मे हम ९ जन रहते थे हमारा मालिक हमारे साथ नहीं रहता था उनके फॅमिली के साथ रहतेथे पर मै और तिन लड़के जो लगभग मेरे उमर के हो और ५ कारागीर रहते थे एक दिन रात को हम सब सोये थे फिर अचानक मेरी निंद खुली क्युकी एक बच्चे की आवाज सुनाई दि देखा तो कारागीर उसके साथ बड़ी गंदी हरकत कर रहा था मै डर गया और फिर सो गया तो मुझे भी एक ने हाथ लगाया मै चिल्लाने की कोशीश किया पर कारागीर ने मेरे मुह पर हाथ कस कर रखा और मेरे कपडे उतारकर मेरे साथ भी गंदी हरकत करने लगा मै बहूत डर गया था और दर्द भी हो रहा था वैसे ही रात को सोना पडा फिर सुबह जब मालिक आया तो मैने वो मालिक को बोला तो वो बोला कुछ नहीं हुआ चुपचाप काम कर मैने कहा मुझे गाव जाना है पर उसने मुझे नहीं बोला और गालिया दि फिर मेरे सामने उस कारागीर को भी गालिया दि ऐसे ही दिन गये उसने मेरे साथ फिर कोशीस की ऐसा तीन बार हुआ दूसरीदिन हमारे कारग्वाने मे रेड हुओ जो मुझे पकड़ा गया मुझे अच्छा लगा ।

नहीं सिर्फ चिल्लाता था और गालिया देता था ।

बहुत काम देता था आराम नहीं करने देता था ।

मालिक अच्छा था, स्वभाव-विचार वाला समझदार था

मालिक अच्छा था सारे कारीगर लेबर से ठीक से बात करता था बहुत मदद भी किया उसने घर में

मालिक बहुत बुरा है मैं डरता हूँ उससे हमेशा कुछ गलती हुआ तो पहले मरता है और गाली भी देता है

मालिक थोड़ा खतरनाक था वो चिल्लाता था जभी काम समय पर नहीं हुआ था कोइ कारीगर अगर आराम कर रहा होगा तो भी

मैं इस काम में खुद से आई थी यहाँ मेरा कोई मालिक नहीं है मैं मेरे खुद की मालिक हूँ

मालिक स्वभाव में अच्छा था वो हमेशा प्यार से बात करता था कुछ नहीं आया तो बताया था

मालिक को काम समय पर चाहिए काम समय पर नहीं हुआ तो वो पगार नहीं देता था हमेशा कुछ न कुछ गलती निकालकर मारता था

मालिक का बर्ताव अच्छा था वो ठीक से बातचीत करता था

काम पर अच्छा बर्ताव होता था मालिक जो था वो मेरा रिश्तेदार था और वो आदमी स्वभाव का अच्छा था किसी भी कारीगर से झगड़ा नहीं करता था

मेरा मालिक बहुत चिल्लाता था हमेशा काम को लेकर गाली देना बहुत मारता भी था

मेरा मालिक बहुत गुस्सेवाला है जभी सीजन आता है तभी बहुत जादा काम करना पड़ता था हमे बिल्कुल आराम नहीं देता है

पिछले काम पर मालिक का बर्ताव ठीक नहीं था वो काम से मतलब रखता था कभी कभी चिल्लाता था

मैं मेरी मर्जी से काम करने आई थी

पिछले काम पर मालिक अच्छा था वो कुछ नहीं बोलता था बेटे जैसा मानता था

मालिक अच्छा था उसका स्वभाव बर्ताव अच्छा था दुसरे मालिक के जैसे गाली देना मारना नहीं करता था

मैं मेरी मर्जी से घर की खराब परिस्थिती के कारण गया था सोचा घर में थोड़ी मदद हो जायेगी मालिक अच्छा था

मालिक का स्वभाव अच्छा था अच्छे से बात करता था

मेरा मालिक बहुत खतरनाक था कुछ गलती हुई तो हमेशा गाली देता था

मेरा मालिक अच्छा था उसका बर्ताव भी अच्छा था थोड़ा चिल्लाता था गुस्सा आने पर मारता था

मेरा मालिक अच्छा था पर काम के समय में चिल्लाता था

मैं मेरे मर्जी से काम कर रही थी क्योंकी मुझे मेरे जरूरतों को पूरा करने को खुद से कमाना पड़ता है

मालिक अच्छा था बर्ताव ठीक था सिर्फ कभी कभी थोड़ा चिल्लाता था पर बाद में समझाता था

मालिक अच्छा था बस थोड़ा शराबी था पीने के बाद चिल्लाता था होश में आने पर शांत रहता था स्वभाव से अच्छा आदमी था

मैं खुद की मर्जी से काम करता हूँ

मालिक अच्छा था वो मुझसे अच्छे से बात करता था

मालिक अच्छा था वो मुझसे अच्छे से बात करता था

मालिक बुरा था पगार भी ठीक नहीं था और समय पर नहीं देता था

नहीं बताना चाहता |

मालिक ठिक था पर पगार टाईम पर नहीं देता था |

मालिक अच्छा था मदत करता था |

मालिक अच्छा था मदत करता था |

मालिक बहोत हरामी था मारता गालिया देता था वो हमारे साथ ही कारखाने में रहता था बहूत काम रहने पर कभी मुझे कारखाने में ही रहना पड़ता था मेरे पिताजी कुछ भी काम नहीं करते हैं कभी कभी मजदुरी करते हैं और मिला हूँआ पैसा दारू में उड़ा देते हैं तो मैं जादा तर कारखाने में ही सोती थी मालिक गत को हम दो बच्चे थे दोनोंको गंदे गंदे पिच्चर दिग्गजाता था कभी कभी गंदा सिनेमा भी फिर गत को हमरे साथ गंधी हरकत करता था और एक बड़ा कारागीर होता था उसको भी करने को बोलता था भागने का मन करता था पर डर लगता था मालिक की बहूत पहचान थी |

मालिक नहीं मैं अपने आप भिक मांगता हूँ |

मालिक नहीं मैं अपने आप भिक मांगता हूँ |



ANNEXURE 8

Table from Chapter 4

Table 96 People involved in the rescue operation

Sr. No.	Type of Work	Police	Social Workers	Not sure/ Others	Did not choose to tell	Total
1	Begging	1	1	0	1	3
2	Hotel and other eatery	18	4	18	1	41
3	Leather Factory	5	2	9	0	16
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	2	0	2	0	4
5	Making gold ornaments	1	1	2	0	4
6	Metal work	1	0	2	0	3
7	Making puris for pani puris	5	2	4	0	11
8	Rag Picking	2	0	3	0	5
9	Street vending	4	1	1	2	8
10	Zari work	4	1	8	3	16
	Grand Total	43	12	49	7	111

N= 85 multiple response question hence totals exceed 85.

Table 97 People taken to the Police Station after the Rescue

Sr. No.	Type of Work	Child	Owner	Other Child Workers	Other Adult Co-Workers	Did not Tell	NA	Total
1	Begging	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
2	Hotel and other eatery	29	21	3	4	1	0	58
3	Leather Factory	11	2	5	7	0	0	25
4	Making and delivering tiffin dabbas	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
5	Making gold ornaments	3	1	2	2	0	0	8
6	Metal work	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
7	Making puris for pani puris	8	5	3	1	0	0	17
8	Rag Picking	5	0	3	0	0	0	8
9	Street vending	4	1	0	0	2	0	7
10	Zari work	12	5	3	6	3	0	29
	Grand Total	77	37	20	20	7	1	162

N= 85 multiple response question hence totals exceed 85.

Table 98 Mode of transport to Police Station

Sr. No.	Mode of transport	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Police van	5	71.43%	58	74.36%	63	74.12%
2	Bus	1	14.29%	5	6.41%	6	7.06%
3	Taxi/auto	1	14.29%	9	11.54%	10	11.76%
4	Walk	0	0.00%	6	7.69%	6	7.06%
Grand Total		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 99 Time spent at Police Station

Sr. No.	Time spent at Police Station	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Less than 1 hr	1	14.29%	12	15.38%	13	15.29%
2	2- 4 hrs	5	71.43%	32	41.03%	37	43.53%
3	4- 6 hrs	1	14.29%	24	30.77%	25	29.41%
4	More than 6 hrs	0	0.00%	8	10.26%	8	9.41%
5	NA	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.18%
6	Did not want to tell	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.18%
Grand Total		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 100 Presence of Policewoman at Police Station

Sr. No.	Policewoman present	Girls		Boys		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Yes	4	57.14%	37	47.44%	41	48.24%
2	No	1	14.29%	19	24.36%	20	23.53%
3	Don't know	2	28.57%	21	26.92%	23	27.06%
4	NA	0	0.00%	1	1.28%	1	1.18%
Grand Total		7	100.00%	78	100.00%	85	100.00%

N= 85

Table 101 Food given to Respondent Children when at the Police Station

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Yes			No			Total		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Less than 1 hour	0	3	3	1	9	10	1	12	13
2	2- 4 hrs	3	10	13	2	22	24	5	32	37
3	4- 6 hrs	0	12	12	1	12	13	1	24	25
4	More than 6 hrs	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	8	8
Grand total		3	29	32	4	47	51	7	76	83

N = 83 one child was not taken to the police station and one did not answer these question

Table 102 Water given to Respondent Children when at the Police Station

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Yes			No			Total		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Less than 1 hour	1	8	9	0	4	4	1	12	13
2	2- 4 hrs	5	31	36	0	1	1	5	32	37
3	4- 6 hrs	1	23	24	0	1	1	1	24	25
4	more than 6 hrs	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	8	8
Grand total		7	70	77	0	6	6	7	76	83

N = 83 one child was not taken to the police station and one did not answer these question

Table 103 Tea given to Respondent Children when at the Police Station

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Yes			No			Total		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Less than 1 hour	0	1	0	1	11	12	1	12	13
2	2- 4 hrs	1	4	5	4	28	32	5	32	37
3	4- 6 hrs	0	2	2	1	22	23	1	24	25
4	More than 6 hrs	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
	Grand total	1	7	7	6	69	75	7	76	83

N = 83 one child was not taken to the police station and one did not answer these question

Table 104 Toilet facilities available to Respondent Children at the Police Station

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Yes			No			Total		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Less than 1 hour	0	0	0	1	12	13	1	12	13
2	2- 4 hrs	0	2	2	5	30	35	5	32	37
3	4- 6 hrs	2	0	2	1	22	23	3	22	25
4	More than 6 hrs	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
	Grand total	2	2	4	7	72	79	9	74	83

N = 83 one child was not taken to the police station and one did not answer these question

Table 105 Freedom to move around given to Respondent Children at Police Station

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Yes			No			Do not Know			Total		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
1	Less than 1 hour	0	7	7	1	1	2	0	4	4	1	12	13
2	2- 4 hrs	4	22	26	0	2	2	1	8	9	5	32	37
3	4- 6 hrs	1	13	14	0	5	5	0	6	6	1	24	25
4	More than 6 hrs	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	8	8
	Grand total	5	44	49	1	14	15	1	18	19	7	76	83

N = 83 one child was not taken to the police station and one did not answer these question

Table 106 Details of waiting place of Respondent Children in the Police Station

Sr. No.	Waiting place	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	In a corridor/passage	1	17	18	21.43%
2	In a corner of the room where police were working	1	41	42	50.00%
3	In a separate room	5	19	24	28.57%
	Grand Total	7	77	84	100.00%

N = 84 one child was not taken to police station

Table 107 Details of Seating Arrangement of Respondent Children in the Police Station

Sr. No.	Seating Arrangements	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	On floor	2	27	29	34.52%
2	On mat on floor	2	11	13	15.48%
3	On bench	3	31	34	40.48%
4	On chair	0	8	8	9.52%
	Grand Total	7	77	84	100.00%

N = 84 one child was not taken to police station

Table 108 Respondent Children detained in the same place as Owners/Adult worker

Sr. No.	Made to wait with owner or other adult worker	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Yes	3	39	42	50.00%
2	No	4	38	42	50.00%
	Grand Total	7	77	84	100.00%

N = 84 one child was not taken to police station

Table 109 Number of Respondent Children detained in the same place as Other Accused

Sr. No.	Made to wait with other accused	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Yes	1	41	42	50.00%
2	No	6	36	42	50.00%
	Grand Total	7	77	84	100.00%

N = 84 one child was not taken to police station

Table 110 Place to which Respondent Children were sent from the Police Station

Sr. No.	Place to which the child was sent	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Just left	0	1	1	1.19%
2	Handed over to parents	3	10	13	15.48%
3	Handed over to owner	0	2	2	2.38%
4	Stayed at police station	0	3	3	3.57%
5	Sent to children's home	4	61	65	77.38%
	Grand Total	7	77	84	100.00%

N = 84 one child was not taken to police station

Table 111 Respondent Children who were presented before the CWC in less than 24 hours

Sr. No.	Child was presented before CWC	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1.	Yes	2	58	60	92.31%
2.	No	2	3	5	7.69%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 112 Place to which Children who sent by the CWC

Sr. No.	Place	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Children's homes	4	61	65	100.00%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 113 Mode of Transport of Respondent Children who were presented before the CWC

Sr. No.	Mode of Transport	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Police Van	4	59	63	96.92%
2	BEST bus	0	1	1	1.54%
3	Private bus	0	1	1	1.54%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 114 Details of Home to which Respondent Children who were sent

Sr. No.	Details of Home	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Mankhurd home	2	25	27	41.54%
2	Dongri home	0	24	24	36.92%
3	Do not know	2	12	14	21.54%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 115 Number of Times the Respondent Children were presented before the CWC

Sr. No.	Number of Times	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Once	4	41	45	69.23%
2	Twice	0	18	18	27.69%
3	More than 3 times	0	2	2	3.08%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 116 Number of Times the Respondent Children spoke to the CWC members

Sr. No.	Number of times	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Once	1	29	30	46.15%
2	Twice	0	11	11	16.92%
3	Each time I came before them	0	1	1	1.54%
4	Never	3	20	23	35.38%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 117 Respondent Children's Perceptions on Interactions with CWC members

Sr. No.	Responses	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Positive	2	21	23	35.38%
2	Negative	2	27	29	44.62%
3	Mixed or unsure	0	4	4	6.15%
4	Did not know	0	4	4	6.15%
5	Did not tell	0	5	5	7.69%
	Grand Total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 118 Time spent by the Respondent Children at the Children's Home

Sr. No.	Time Spent	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	1 day	3	1	4	6.15%
2	1 week	0	5	5	7.69%
3	Less than 1 month	1	9	10	15.38%
4	1- 6 months	0	26	26	40.00%
5	7 months to 1 year	0	16	16	24.62%
6	1- 2 years	0	3	3	4.62%
7	More than 2 years	0	1	1	1.54%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 119 Respondent Children perception on Quality of Food given at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Quality	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Good	1	18	19	29.23%
2	Not Good	3	43	46	70.77%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 120 Perception on Quality of Clothes given at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Quality	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Clean	0	9	9	13.85%
2	Unclean	4	44	48	73.85%
3	Did not receive	0	8	8	12.31%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 121 Perception on Quality of Undergarments given at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Quality	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Clean	0	8	8	12.31%
2	Unclean	2	23	25	38.46%
3	Did not receive	2	30	32	49.23%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 122 Perception on Quality of Mattress given at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Quality	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Clean	0	11	11	16.92%
2	Unclean	3	33	36	55.38%
3	Did not receive	1	17	18	27.69%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 123 Perception on Recreational Activities at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Opinion	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Liked	0	19	19	29.23%
2	Did not like	4	33	37	56.92%
3	Did not attend	0	9	9	13.85%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 124 Perception on Educational Activities at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Opinion	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Liked	0	15	15	23.08%
2	Did not like	4	38	42	64.62%
3	Did not attend	0	2	2	3.08%
4	Do not know	0	6	6	9.23%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 125 Person who took statements of Respondent Children at Children's Home

Sr. No.	Mode of Transport	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Social worker	2	39	41	63.08%
2	Probation officer	2	21	23	35.38%
3	Police	0	1	1	1.54%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 126 Perception on Overall Condition of Children's Home

Sr. No.	Quality	Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Clean	1	19	41	30.77%
2	Unclean	3	39	23	64.62%
3	No Response	0	3	1	4.62
%					

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 127 Discussion of feelings by Respondent Children when at Children's Home

Sr. No.		Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Yes	0	22	22	33.85%
2	No	4	39	43	66.15%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 128 Person/s with whom Respondent Boys shared their feelings

Sr. No.	Person	No.	%
1	Social worker	19	86.36%
2	Superintendent	2	9.09%
3	Probation officer	1	4.55%
	Grand total	22	100.00%

N = 22 boys children who shared their feeling when at the Children's home

Table 129 Interaction with Doctors and Nurses at Children's Home

Sr. No.		Girls	Boys	Total	
				No	%
1	Yes	0	15	15	23.08%
2	No	4	46	50	76.92%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 130 Perception of interactions with doctors and nurses

Sr. No.	Person	No.	%
1	Good	3	20.00%
2	Ok	4	26.67%
3	Got angry	2	13.33%
4	Not good	1	6.67%
5	Did not want to tell	5	33.33%
	Grand Total	15	100.00%

N = 15 boys children who interacted with Doctors and nurses

Table 131 Person who took custody of Respondent Child

Sr. No.	Person who took custody	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Father alone	0	2	2	3.08%
2	Father with mother	0	11	11	16.92%
3	Father with owner	2	19	21	32.31%
4	Father with relative	0	6	6	9.23%
5	Father with villager	0	1	1	1.54%
6	Father with relative and owner	0	2	2	3.08%
7	Father with mother and owner	0	5	5	7.69%
8	Mother alone	1	5	6	9.23%
9	Mother with owner	1	4	5	7.69%
10	Mother with relative	0	2	2	3.08%
11	Mother with villager	0	1	1	1.54%
12	Owner alone	0	1	1	1.54%
13	Owner with relative	0	1	1	1.54%
14	Relative alone	0	1	1	1.54%
	Grand Total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 132 Persons who took custody of Respondent Child

Sr. No.	Person who took custody	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Father	2	46	48	73.85%
2	Mother	2	23	25	38.46%
3	Owner	3	33	36	55.38%
4	Relative	0	10	10	15.38%
5	Villager	0	2	2	3.08%
	Grand Total	7	114	121	186.15%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC, more than one person went to get custody of the child and so multiple responses. Hence totals will exceed 65 and 100.00%.

Table 133 Place to which the Respondent Child was sent after being released by the CWC

Sr. No.	Place	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Home in Mumbai	4	22	26	40.00%
2	Home in Village	0	17	17	26.15%
3	Relative's home in Mumbai	0	3	3	4.62%
4	Workplace	0	19	19	29.23%
	Grand Total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 134 Respondent Children who received Monetary Help

Sr. No.	Person	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Yes	1	20	21	32.31%
2	No	2	38	40	61.54%
3	Do not know	1	3	4	6.15%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 135 Amount of money received by Respondent Child

Sr. No.	Amount	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	3000	0	2	2	9.52%
2	4000	0	1	1	4.76%
3	5000	0	3	3	14.29%
4	6000	0	2	2	9.52%
5	16000	0	1	1	4.76%
6	Do not know	1	11	12	57.14%
	Grand Total	1	20	21	100.00%

N= 21 number of respondent children who received monetary help

Table 136 Person who has the National Saving Certificate

Sr. No.	Amount	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Father	0	7	7	33.33%
2	Mother	0	7	7	33.33%
3	Owner	1	0	1	4.76%
4	Do not know	0	6	6	28.57%
	Grand Total	1	20	21	100.00%

N= 21 number of respondent children who received monetary help

Table 137 Assistance offered for Admission in Schools

Sr. No.	Person	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Yes	2	4	6	9.23%
2	No	2	57	59	90.77%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 138 Person/Organization who offered Assistance for Admission in Schools

Sr. No.	Person	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Local School Teacher	1	1	2	33.33%
2	NGO	1	3	4	66.67%
	Grand total	2	4	6	100.00%

N = 6 Respondent children who were offered assistance for school admission

Table 139 Job Offered to Parents

Sr. No.	Person	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Yes	0	5	5	7.69%
2	No	4	56	60	92.31%
	Grand total	4	61	65	100.00%

N = 65 children who were bought before the CWC

Table 140 Person/Organisation who offered Job for Parents

Sr. No.	Person	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	NGO	0	5	5	100.00%

N = 5 Respondent children whose parents were offered jobs

Table 141 Number of Respondent Children working for same owner

Sr. No.	Working for same owner	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Yes	2	20	22	25.88%
2	No	2	50	52	61.18%
3	NAP (self-employed)	3	4	7	8.24%
4	Not working	0	4	4	4.71%
	Grand Total	7	78	85	100.00%

N = 85

Table 142 Number of Respondent Children working in same industry

Sr. No.	Working for same owner	Girls	Boys	Total	%
1	Yes	6	56	62	72.94%
2	No	1	18	19	22.35%
3	Not working	0	4	4	4.71%
	Grand Total	7	78	85	100.00%

N = 85

Table 144 Details of images drawn by Respondent Children in the sections

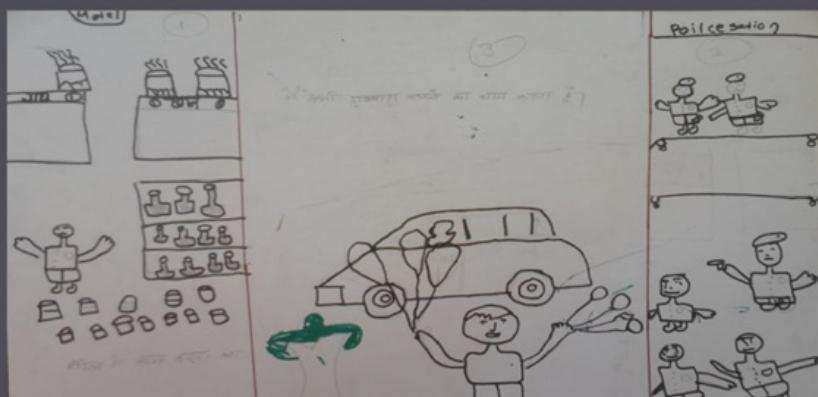
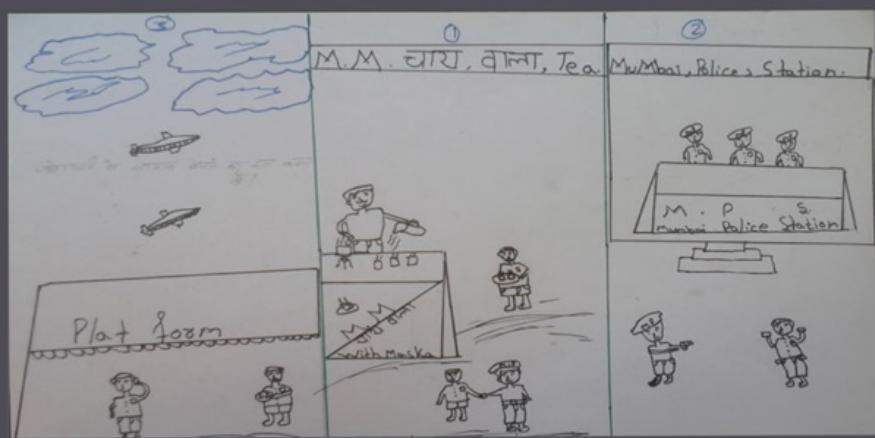
Sr. No.	Details	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Total	%
1.	Work	41	1	27	69	56.10%
2.	Police station	0	25	0	25	20.33%
3.	Children's Home	0	12	2	14	11.38%
4.	School	0	3	9	12	9.76%
5.	Home	0	0	3	3	2.44%
	Grand Total	41	41	41	123	100.00%

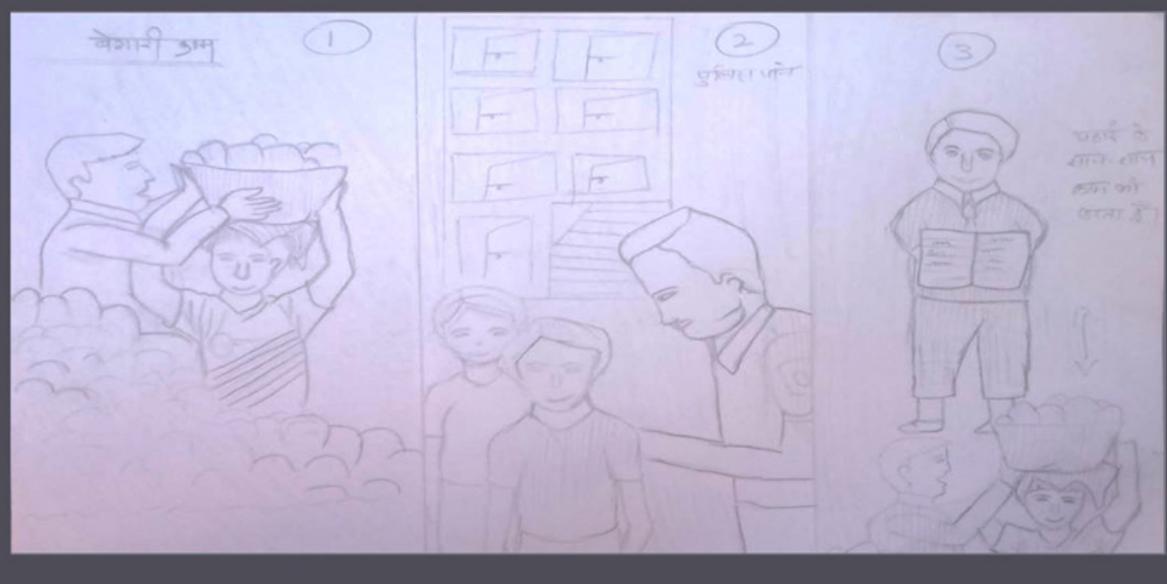
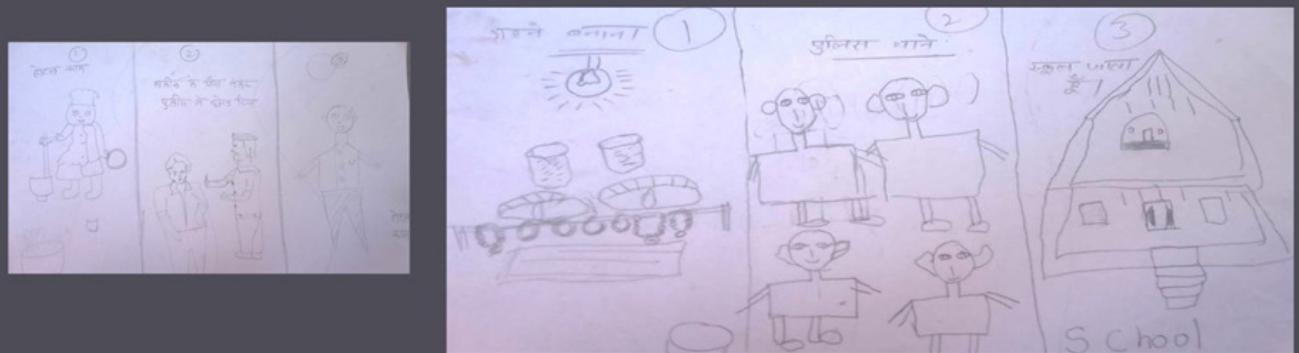
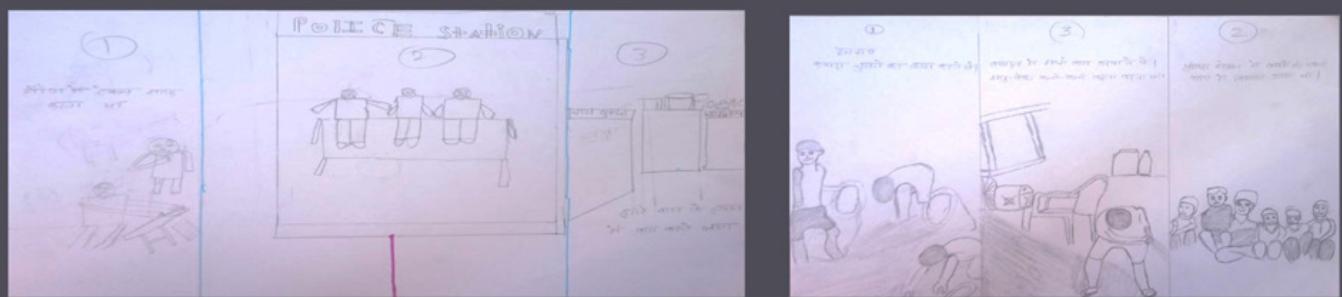
N = 123 number of sections (41 x 3)



ANNEXURE 9

Drawings made by Children







Drawing activity with working children



ANNEXURE 10

Table from Chapter 5

Table 147 Details regarding the Structure of the Industries in the Four Communities

Sr. No.	Communities	Rented	Owned	Rent free	Were Licensed	Pucca Structure	Semi-Pucca Structure	Kuccha Structure
1	Antop Hill	Many	Few	None	None	Many	Many	Few
2	Byculla	Many	Few	Few	Few	Few	Many	Few
3	Chembur	Many	Few	None	Few	Many	Many	Few
4	Dharavi	Many	Few	Few	Few	Few	Many	Many

Table 152: Distribution of Employment Patterns across Work Sectors after filing of FIRs

Sr. No.	No of hrs at police station	Not employing Children		Employing Children		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Hotel and other Eateries	136	37.16%	35	9.56%	17	146.72%
2	Leather factories	122	33.33%	14	3.83%	136	37.16%
3	Zari Workshops	20	5.46%	0	0.00%	20	5.46%
4	Shops	13	3.55%	0	0.00%	13	3.55%
5	Bakeries	7	1.91%	2	0.55%	9	2.46%
6	Garages	5	1.37%	0	0.00%	5	1.37%
7	Domestic work	3	0.82%	0	0.00%	3	0.82%
8	Garment industries	2	0.55%	0	0.00%	2	0.55%
9	Printing Press	2	0.55%	0	0.00%	2	0.55%
10	Begging	2	0.55%	0	0.00%	2	0.55%
11	Plastic Factory	1	0.27%	0	0.00%	1	0.27%
12	Pani Puri making	1	0.27%	0	0.00%	1	0.27%
13	Metal Work	1	0.27%	0	0.00%	1	0.27%
	Grand Total	315	86.07%	51	13.93%	366	100.00%

Table 154 Total Number of children employed in the work sectors

Sr. No.	Work Sectors	Under 14	Over 14	Total	%
1	Hotels and other eateries	7	47	54	64.29%
2	Leather factories	9	18	27	32.14%
3	Bakeries	0	3	3	3.57%
	Grand total	16	68	84	100.00%



ANNEXURE 11

FGD Summaries Translated Into English

FGD 1 Dharavi

Children work due to their circumstances. They do not get work in their native states and hence are forced to migrate to Mumbai where there are more employment opportunities.

Employers take full advantage of child labour, they get children to work for 12-15 hours and pay them a monthly salary of just Rs 1200-1500. Thus children are forced to work at the age that they should be playing and enjoying themselves.

Based on their experience, 90 percent of the children migrate to Mumbai from other states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Less than 10 percent of the children are natives of Maharashtra- most of these hail from Mumbai itself while smaller numbers come from other parts of the state.

When we see working children, we should inform NGOs that work with children. These NGOS conduct raids and rescue the children. Due to the raids, children no longer work in the Zari industry but this is only in the cities. Children should have access to schools where they get education and also get vocational education so that they can get jobs later. The state government should take on the responsibility of ensuring that children can avail of education along with vocational education in their state itself- some schemes that help children earn when they learn would also be useful. If these steps are taken, we can stop children from coming to Mumbai for work. The government spent 60 crores on Madarsas. This is a waste of money; they could have spent the money on child labourers instead.

Landlords should be aware of what is happening in their tenements. They should keep a watch to find out if child labour is used in the factory units that run in their tenements.

Every workshop should have a letter from the police stating that they are free of child labour. Children from other states are brought to areas like Dadar, Kurla and Dharavi- they are then sent to other areas where they are set to work in factory units. The middleman should be punished. The police should have a separate department that would focus on inspecting factory units and ensuring that they do not employ child

labour. Police should be aware of the number of workshops in their beat and also of the employment patterns therein.

Licensing procedures should be more detailed and these should be periodically checked. It is the responsibility of every state government to ensure that all amenities are available to children within the state itself so that the child can learn and work in his/her native state itself.

Rural development is essential to prevent migration to cities. In the cities, there are many tiny workshops which are located in huts and other temporary dwellings that do not have any license.

The respondents stated that they would think more deeply about the issue of child labour and try to do what we can to stop it. One of them added, "If I am a labourer, does it follow that my child becomes a child labourer? The reality is that there are many schemes available for such people but most are not aware of these and so cannot benefit from them. It is necessary to create awareness amongst the people.

2nd FGD Byculla

When we give our tenement on rent, we should be aware of the laws that relate to renting. Most people do not know about the laws, they do not know that a residential place cannot be rented out as a factory unit or workshop. Children who come for work usually come from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other such states. In their community, child labourers are employed to make bags.

Children are employed because, first of all, children are paid less and one can make them work for longer hours than adults. It is necessary to change the mindset of the owners so that they stop employing children. Children are forced to work due to difficult circumstances at home. Middlemen see this and usually target those children whose parents are in debt by saying that send your child to work and your debt will be considered as paid.

Many of the children who come to Mumbai undergo many difficulties before even reaching Mumbai and then are forced to work here. Some children are orphans without any parents while others are forced to work because of alcoholic fathers.

There are also children who come to Mumbai to work to fulfill their wants and needs. Many children come to Mumbai because they can get all facilities at one place such as food, clothing and even shelter by working here. If child labour is to stop, police needs to be more vigilant and work in a more effective manner. The entire system is bad and this indirectly encourages child labour. NGOs should do something to stop/reduce child labour. None of us have ever participated in a raid.

Landlords should also be punished. Those who give their rooms on rent should ensure that the owners of the factory units do not employ children.

The middle men should also be punished.

The reasons for child labour include ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and large population.

Police should be aware of the number of workshops in their beat and also of the employment patterns therein. It is the responsibility of every state government to ensure that all amenities are available to children within the state itself so that the child can learn and work in his/her native state itself.

Each community should form a committee with about 5-10 members who would take on the responsibility of ensuring that no child works in any of the workshops in their community.

3rd FGD Chembur

Some of the respondents were aware that a workshop or an economic unit cannot be located in a residential tenement. The community members opined that children are employed as they have the capacity to work for longer hours than adults without taking a break. Also no matter what happens, children cannot form any unions! They cannot raise their voices and demand their rights. They are forced to work as they are helpless.

For example, a child can lift weights of upto 50kgs while an adult man will not lift anything heavier than 40 kgs.

So it is obvious that an owner will employ the child and not the adult since the child can do more work.

Helping a child to study and work simultaneously is the best solution. Many children are forced to work due to family circumstances. These children usually are from the lower and middle economic strata. Making a child into work from childhood helps to keep him from getting into bad company in his youth.

Children should get scholarships and financial assistance so that they can study. But most children do not get these. Studying in big and good schools is very expensive. Many times, children are pressurized by their families to work who only want money and are willing to make their children work to earn.

The members present stated that they were willing to provide any assistance needed to reduce the employment of children. They opined that the landlords should also be eligible for punishments as they should keep a track of what is happening once their tenements are rented out and put a stop to the employment of children.

One of the community members added that children over the age of 14 should be given licenses which will enable them to work. He also opined that girls should be married once they are 16 years old.

One of the reasons for child labour is the rising costs and inflation. Since things are so expensive, the poor do not have sufficient money to educate their children. In such a scenario, what else can they do but send their children to work?

Children should be given funding to pursue higher education. In today's world, every child should have the opportunity to study. NGOs can provide subsidies and assistance to children and enable them to study without any difficulty.

They opined that child labour has become a business and children are now the victims of this business.

4th FGD Antop Hill

The people in this group did not have much information and need to be made aware of the laws. They were unaware of the laws related to the leasing tenements. They opined that it was necessary to create awareness regarding these laws and the responsibilities of landlords. It is equally necessary to change the mindsets of people.

The reasons for child labour include family circumstances, scarcity of money and sometimes children's disinterest in studying. Creating community groups who can help keep a track of child labour in their community and helping rescue the child could definitely reduce child labour.

The state government should take on the responsibility of ensuring law and order in their state. They should work towards creating awareness amongst the people regarding the laws and rules that relate to or concern them. The relationship between police and the common man should be strengthened and made better so that the police can truly serve the people.

Schools should study the circumstances of the child's family and provide assistance to the child based on this. None of us have participated in a raid, we are all busy with our work. Who has the time to bother about the situation of other children?

The middlemen should also be punished. Everyone knows that it is illegal to make children work. It is difficult to get involved because police proceedings are time consuming and tedious. We are willing to help but do not want our names to be revealed.

Child labour has increased due to the increasing population. The family planning program which had the tag line "Hum do hamare do" should be revived.



ANNEXURE 12

Owner narratives
In English and Hindi

Employer 1

Two raids were carried out at my hotel. The first time, I was not in Mumbai and so nothing happened but I was caught the second time in 2007 and spent six days in jail. I had never employed any child below 14 years of age. In fact when the second raid was conducted, the boys who were in my employment were aged between 14 and 16. The labour court dismissed the case against me. I did not know that it was illegal to employ children below the age of 18. I found that out only after I was arrested. The case (in criminal court) is still pending and I have to close my hotel to attend the court hearing. Each time, I lose one working day. Now I feel that it is not worth it to employ children. Now all my workers are over 18 years of age. I do not want to go through the terrible experience of being raided again.

I employed children between 14 and 16 years because I felt it was easy to teach them, to train them. I could scold them and they would understand. Children are used to being scolded. I also had to pay them much less than I would pay an adult for the same work. Children work fast and with enthusiasm. Adults can be lazy and slow.

The children who worked for me came from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or the South. Migrants from the South would come to me and ask me for a job for their children. Sometimes, my workers would bring someone - their relative or someone else who they knew from their hometowns. Sometimes, I would myself travel to UP or MP and bring children to work here. I never paid parents anything. Children were allowed to call their parents anytime.

It is difficult to make a profit now. Costs have gone up but I cannot charge a big sum for my food. If I do, nobody will come to my hotel. I cannot charge the prices that a big hotel would charge; my hotel is in the middle of Dharavi. So I have to keep my prices low and that lowers my profit.

Before the raid, workers from Pratham came and told me to send the children back to the village and explained to me that it was illegal to employ children. I told them that the children were more than 14 years of age. No one told me that I was not supposed to employ children between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

On the day of the raid, I was in the hotel with two boys who worked for me. One was 15 years old and the other was 16 years old. Two policemen, two men from the labour department and two agents (gumust) came to my hotel. They took the younger boy (15 years old) and me to the police station. An FIR was filed against me. My boy was taken along with 60 other children to the Dongri home. I was held at Dharavi jail and later at the Central jail. After a few days, I was released on a personal bond. I did not face any abuse or problems during the time I was in the jail.

After I got out of jail, I phoned the child's father and told him to come to Mumbai as his son had been sent to a Children's home. The father came and stayed with me. I took him to the Children's home and helped him get his son back. For about one year, I had to go and do 'hazari' every week at the police station. Now I do not have to do that.

The CWC did not call me or send me any summons. So far, about six or seven hearings have been held in the (criminal) court. I paid Rs 20000 to the tehsildar it was a cheque payment. I did not understand what the payment was for and someone told me that I could get it back. I do not know the procedure for that. The people at the Children's home told me that I had to give Rs 3000 for Indira Awaas Patra. I did so and the Patra was given to the child.

Now, I get a letter from the parents giving me permission to employ their child. I also tell them to give a copy of an age proof- like leaving certificate from the school where the child studied to prove that no one who works for me is less than 18 years of age. I feel that children should be educated and that parents should make sure that they educate their child. The government should provide financial support to needy children till they are 22 years old so that they can get a good education and a good job.

I have learnt not to employ children and that too the hard way. I do not and will never employ children again.

Employer 2

- Challenges faced (now and previously; difficulty in employing labour, problems due to the decrease in employment of children, decrease in profit margins marketing products, change in type of industry/ market needs)

जभी पहले हम बच्चों को काम पर रखते थे तभी हमें शुरूआत में तो बच्चों को कुछ पगार नहीं देना पड़ता था, क्योंकि उस वक्त हम सिर्फ बच्चों को खाना देते थे और थोड़ा बहुत पॉकेट खर्चा । हमें बच्चे दूँदने में कोई परेशानी नहीं होती थी । हम गाँव में जाकर एक बार मुखिया जी को मिलते थे फिर क्या वो २ दिन के अंदर में सब बच्चों का इंतजाम करवा देता था । या हमारे यहाँ से जो भी करगिर जाता था । कारागीर को हर बच्चे के पीछे कुछ पैसे दिये तो काम आसान हो जाता था ।

बच्चे जब होते थे तो कम पैसे देके काम करवाने से हमारे माल की किमत भी कम होती थी । हम बाजार में भी कम किमत में माल भेज सकते थे ताकिमाल के लिए बहुत डिमांड थी । उस वजहसे काम भी बहुत मिलता था । अब कारागीर को जादा पैसा देने से माल की किमत भी बढ़ रही है । काम भी कम आ रहा है । कभी कभी हमें जो डीलर माल की ओर्डर देता था वो अब जादा नहीं दे पा रहा है । पहला जितना मुनाफा मिलता था अब उतना नहीं मिल रहा है । हम कम कारगिर रख कर काम करवाने की कोशिश करते हैं पर कारागीर बड़े होने के कारण वो कम पैसे में काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं । बच्चों के ऊपर जादा खर्चा भी नहीं था जैसे खाना पीना, तेल, साबुन । पर बड़े लोग मतलब कारागीर नहीं मानते हैं । उनकी भूक भी जादा होती है । ऊपरसे जादा काम किया तो जादा पैसा देना पड़ता है ।

आप लोगोंको लगता होगा की हम कारखाना चलाते हैं तो हमारे पास बहुत पैसा है । पर वैसा नहीं है बहुत कऱ्ट होता है । बहुत लोगोंको संभालना पड़ता है । जैसे की लेबरवाले, मुनिसपालटीवाले और पुलिस वाले तो पक्के चोर हैं । कितना भी दे उनको कम ही है । आपने देखा ही होगा एक बार से उनका पेट नहीं भरता है । हर वक्त अलग आयेगा ।

हमारे कहीं मालिकों ने तो जगह ही बदल दी कई लोग तो अब कल्याण या पनवेल भी गये हैं । जादा कर के यह सारा माल आखात में या यूरोप की देश में जाता है तो उसका द्यवहार मुंबई से ही अच्छा होता है या दिल्ली से । पनवेल या कल्याण जाने से हमको ही बड़ी तकलीफ होती है । पर मजबूरन करना पड़ता है ।

- Benefits of employing children to factory / workshop owner

बच्चों को काम पर रखने में कुछ जादा फायदा नहीं होता था फिर भी बड़ों के तुलना में थोड़ा बहुत का फर्क होता था उनको काम पर रखने से वो बच्चे जादा समय तक काम कर सकते हैं और उनको कम पगार देना पड़ता है । पहली बात तो बच्चे हमारे पास २४ घंटे रहते हैं वो इधर हमारे (मालिक) साथ रहते हैं इधर कारखाने में रहते हैं और काम करते हैं । बच्चे काम भी करते हैं और हमारा सुनते भी हैं ।

- Processes involved in procuring children to work in factory/workshop (states where the children come from, how they reach Mumbai- who comes with them, mode of transport used, money exchanged- who is paid, approximate amount

(हम आपको सही बताते हैं पर मेरा नाम मत लो)

बच्चा मिलना मुश्किल बात नहीं है, आज भी। किसीभी गरीब जिले में जाओ जैसे सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा, मोतिहारी, या सिवान आपको खाली इतना ही करना है की गाव के मुखिया को जाके कहो की आपको कितने और किस किसम के बच्चे चाहिये। मतलब किस उम्र के। वो आपको जितने चाहे उतने बच्चे दे देंगा बस उनको हर बच्चे के पीछे कुछ देना पड़ता है। जैसे कहीं बार १००/-, ७५/- या कभी कभी तो ५०/- रूपये में भी पट जाता है। सब मुखिया के हात हैं। अगर किसी माँ बाप ने पैसा माँगा तो हम दे देते हैं। या कभी बार मुखिया ही दे देता है। हमें पता होता है कौन गाव से कौन मुखिया कैसा है। बस वहाँ वैसी बात करनी होती है।

या कभी कभी कोई कारागीर जा रहा है तो उसे बोलो वो आपके लिए ला देता था उसको भी वैसे ही पैसे देने होते हैं। एकबार बच्चा आ गया तो हम हमारे पास उसको कुछ काम देते हैं। पहले बार बहोत हल्का काम देते हैं। जैसे धागा काटना, कपड़े को लकड़ीसे बांधना, कारखाने में पानी भरना, बाहरसे चाय या कई चीजें लाना। दो तीन महीने के बाद हम उसे छोटा और बहुत आसान वाला टाका देते हैं। फिर कई सालोंके बाद बड़ा वाला काम।

हमारे कारखाने में बहुत जगह से बच्चे काम करते हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, नेपाल इत्यादि हर जगह से भी बच्चे काम करने को आते थे ।

बच्चे अपने जिले से बस पकड़ते हैं फिर वो पटना आते हैं फिर पटना से मुंबई ट्रेन से आते हैं। बच्चे मुंबई में आने के बाद सीधे कारखाने में जाते हैं। कई बार सब बच्चे एक ही कारखाने में जाते हैं और फिर हम उसे अलग अलग कारखाने में भेजते हैं। बच्चे अकेले गाव से नहीं आते हैं।

- Steps taken to ensure safety and protection of working children - to safeguard them from abuse (physical, verbal and sexual) from co-workers.

हम अपने कारखाने के एक भी कारीगर को मारते पीटते नहीं हैं। हमारे कारखाने में हर कारीगर की स्वास्थ्य का पूरा ख्याल रखा जाता है। उनको समय पे खाना पानी मिलता है उनके लिए खाना बहार बी. सी. में बनता है कारखाने में डिब्बा आता है उसमे से खाना खाते हैं। उनको पूरी आज़ादी होती है की वो जब चाहे वो उनके घरवालों से बात कर सकते हैं। हम हमारे कारखाने में कोई भी बच्चों को मारते नहीं थे।

आप जैसे कह रहे हैं वैसा भी कही कारखाने में ज़रूर होता है। जिस कारखाने का मालिक खाली मुनाफा देखता है और उसके पीछे दौड़ता है वो अक्सर ऐसा करता है। उसको पैसेसे मतलब होता है। आदमी की पर्वा उसको नहीं होती है। आप देखेंगे की उनके यहाँ पर दिन रात काम ही चलता है। और बच्चे उनके यहाँ जादा होंगे। कभी कभी हम भी बच्चोंसे जादा काम करवाके लेते थे पर कभी कभी। कहीं लोग तो हर दिन जादा काम करवाके लेते थे। ये प्रथम वाले लोगोंको पूछो हम उनके क्लास में भी हमारे बच्चोंको भेजते थे।

बड़े कारागीर छोटे बच्चोंसे गलत व्यवहार करते थे ये हमें भी पता है। हमारे यहाँ पर वो दो कारखाना छोड़कर जो कारखाना वहाँ पर पहला जो मालिक था वो खुद बच्चोंसे बुरा व्यवहार करता था और कारागीर भी करते थे। जिनकी औरते यहाँ नहीं होती है वो जादा करके ऐसे काम करते हैं। उसको एक बार इसलिए सजा भी हुयी थी। सजा के बावजूद भी वो अपनी हरकत नहीं छोड़ रहा था। हमारे यहाँ पर ये सारी गलत चीजों को लिए कोई जगह नहीं थी। हम खुद इसपर ध्यान देते हैं।

हाँ गाली गलोच तो होता है। वो तो अपने भाषा का एक हिस्सा ही है। उसको क्या करे।

- Opportunities given to children to enjoy their childhood (education, play, entertainment, keep in touch with their families)

हमारे पास मनोरंजन के लिए डी. वि. डी. होती है और टी. वी. होती है। हमारे पास मनोरंजन को समय नहीं मिलता है और इधर कारखाने में बच्चे काम करने को आते हैं। उनको समय नहीं मिलता है खेलने को, हम बस इतना कर सकते हैं की बच्चों को उनके परविर वालों से बात करने को देते हैं। पढ़ाई के लिए ये संस्था वाले आते थे। यहीं तो गडबड हुयी ना

- Process followed during a raid as well as the number of times your workshop raided? (probe in terms of receiving prior information about the raid, details of the informant, details of the processes of the raid, who was arrested, when the owner was arrested, any violence meted out by the police, whom did you inform about the child being taken into CWC custody)

उनदिन में कारखाने में नहीं था किधर माल देने गया था और अचानक फोन मुझे आया की कारखानों में धाड़ पड़ी रही है। मैंने पूछा हमारे यहाँ आये हैं क्या। कारागीर बोला अभी तक तो नहीं। मैंने उनको कहाँ हमारे यहा नहीं आयेंगे पुलिस का हप्ता तीन रोज पहले ही तो गया है ना। कुछ नहीं होगा, डरो मत समझाना। फिर मुझे कुछ लगा मैंने फोन करके उसे कहाँ बच्चों को बाहर खेलने छोड़ देना और उनसे कहना की जो दिखाया है उसी मैंदान में रहो वहाँ से जाना नहीं हम वहाँ आ जायेंगे। और आप लोग अपना काम करो मैं बस एक घंटे में आ ही रहा हूँ।

२० मिनिट में मुझे फिरसे फोन आया। की मालिक हमारे यहाँ पर भी रेड हुयी। दो बच्चे खाली मिले जाओ सीडियां उतर ही रहे थे। और बाकी सारे निकल गये। मेरे पास ६ लड़के थे। और अस्लम को पुलिस ले गये हैं। पुलिस वाला बोला मालिक आया तो भेज देना पुलिस ठाने। अब क्या करना है। मैं तो घबरा गया था मैंने कहाँ। जरा वो बरस्त्यार भाई से पूछ लेना क्या करना है। उसके पास रेड पड़ी क्या? कारागीर बोला हाँ। उसके तो सारे बच्चे और वो खुद पकड़ा गया है। सारे बस्ती में रेड पड़ी है। कम से कम २०० से ऊपर पुलिस वाले होंगे। ये बात सुनकर मुझे और थोड़ा डर लगा। मैंने कहाँ मैं बस आता हूँ। तो कारागीर बोला इतने जल्दी मत आना पुलिस वाले घूम रहे हैं। जल्दी आयेंगे तो पकड़ जावोगे। हम आपको फोन करते हैं फिर आ जाना। मैंने कहाँ ठीक है।

दो घंटे के बाद मैंने फिर कारागीर को फोन किया तो वो बोला पुलिस वाला फिरसे आया था आपका नंबर ले कर गया है आपको फोन करेगा। मैंने कहाँ ठीक है। उसका फोन रखा नहीं की पुलिस का फोन आया बोला शेठ ठाने जल्दी आना साब बुला रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा जादा कुछ लफड़ा नहीं ना? वो बोला नहीं बस साब को आकर मिलना। जमानत कर देना। बरस्त्यार भाई ही है वो सबका इतजाम कर रहा है। मैं आपको सुबह ही फोन कर रहा था आप का फोन तो लगता ही नहीं है। मैं पुलिस ठाने गया वहा मेरा कारागीर था और पुलिस वाला भी। दोनों से मिला उन्होंने बोला आज की रात हवालात में रहना पड़ेगा कल जमानत हो जाएगी। मैं नाराज हुआ था। मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा तबसे मन में बात तय किया इसके आगे बच्चे नहीं लाऊंगा।

फिर मैंने मेरे कारागीर को छोड़ देने के लिए कहाँ। पुलिसवाला बोला उसको छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। उसको भी कल छोड़ेंगे। मैंने कहाँ पर मैं आगया हूँ ना फिर उसे जाने दो। पुलिस वाला सुन ही नहीं रहा था। बरस्त्यार भाई बोला कारागीर को रहने दे तू चला जा। कल उसकी जमानत करेंगे। मुझे ये बात अच्छी नहीं लगी। तब तक बरस्त्यार भाई का कारागीर आया था तो उसे उसने अपनी जगह रखा और वो पुलिस को २०० रुपया दे कर चला गया। मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा। फिर मैंने भी पुलिस को २०० रु दिया और कारागीर को छोड़ने को कहाँ। पुलिस ने उसे छोड़ दिया। फिर अगले दिन सुबह हमे कोर्ट ले गए वहाँ पर हमे जामिन मिला और हम छुट गए।

वापस आकर जाओ बाकी चार बच्चे थे उनका हिसाब किया और एक कारागीर को बोला कल के कल उन्हें अपने गाँव छोड़ देना। अब ये आफत नहीं चाहिए। उस समयसे अबतक बचे नहीं रखे हैं। पुलिस ने नहीं मारा।

बच्चोंको उसी दिन चिल्लर रुम में भेजा, डॉगरी वाले। बच्चोंके माँ-बाप को निवोता दिया था। वो दुसरे ही दिन निकल गये थे। वो हमारे पास ही रुके थे। उनका सारा खर्च करना पड़ा उपरसे आने जाने का खर्च भी देना पड़ा। पाचवे दिन हम चिल्लर रुम गए। वहाँ पर कोर्ट में मैडम बैठी थी उनको मिलने कहाँ तो मैं जाकर मिला। मैडम ने मुझे पूछा आप कोन मैंने बोल बच्चे का मालिक फिर उन्होंने बोला फिर पुलिस ने पकड़ा नहीं आपको। मैं बोला जेल में था कल ही छुटा हूँ बच्चे चाहिए थे। वो बोले आपको नहीं मिलेगा। गाव भेज देंगे।

फिर मैं वैसे ही निकला बाहर जा ही रहा था की एक आदमी आया और बोला देखिए अगर बच्चा छुड़ाना हो तो मुझे वहाँ आकर मिलो। हम उसके आफिस में गये वो बोला कितना बच्चा है मैं बोला दो। कौनसा? मैंने नाम बोल दिया। फिर उसने सोचा और बोला बच्चे कहाँ के हैं। मैंने कहाँ बिहार के हैं सर। वो बोले नहीं होगा उनको गाँव ही भेजेंगे। मैंने कहाँ कुछ करो ना। वो बोला माँ-बाप को बुलाना पड़ेगा। मैंने कहाँ वो तो आये हैं। फिर ठीक है पर एक का ३००० लगेगा। मैंने कहाँ मतलब ६०००। इतना पैसा नहीं है कुछ कम बोलो। फिर बात दोनों के लिए ४००० हजार तक तय हुयी।

सर ने बोला राशन कार्ड यहाँ का है। मैंने कहाँ मेरा है। वो बोला ठीक है कल लेके आ जाना। और कला पूरा पैसा भी लाना।

दुसरे दिन मैं पूरा ४००० लेकर गया उसने मुझे बोला बाहर एक होटल है वहाँ पर बैठो आता हूँ। हम वहाँ पर बैठे। वो आदमी बहुत देर के बाद वो आया। हमारे से पूरा पैसा लिया और बोला राशन कार्ड लाव उस पर फिर बोला किसीसे माँ

बाप का और उनके बच्चोंका किसीसे नाम लिखवाना। फिर उसका झोरेक्स लेना। और कल फिर कोर्ट में आ जाना। हम वहाँ पर गये उन्होंने हमे कोर्ट के मैडम के पास ले गये। मैडम ने मेरे से सब लिखवाकर लिया। की अब मैं कभी भी बच्चे नहीं रखूँगा फिर मुझे बोला गया की हर बच्चे के नाम ५००० का एन.एस.सी. निकालो और फिर बच्चे के बारेमे हम सोचेंगे। बच्चे के माँ-बाप से बात किया। जैसे उनको पहलेसे कहे थे वैसे उन्होंने कोर्ट में बोल दिया। उन्होंने कहाँ की हम मुंबई में ही ये हमारा चरेरा भाई है उनके साथ रहता हु। बच्चा स्कूल नहीं जाता था इसलिए हमने उनको उनके पास काम पर भेजे है। उन्होंने बोला अब स्कूल भेजेंगे क्या। हम बोले हाँ। फिर उन्होंने माँ-बाप से लिखकर लिया। फिर बोले कल पहला मालिक एन.एस.सी. जमा करेगा फिर हम बच्चोंको छोड़ेंगे। इस तरह हमने वो दो बच्चोंको छुड़ाया।

अब इतना बोले हैं और आप बच्चोंके के लिए अच्छे काम कर रहे तो आपको बता देता हूँ। आप ने बोला है की मेरा नाम कहाँ भी नहीं आयेगा इसलिए बोल रहे हैं। की वो एन.एस.सी. एक महीने के बात बच्चोंके पितासे तोड़कर हमने ले ली। इतना पैसा कैसे डालेंगे। पहलेसे ही बहुत नुकसान हुआ था मेरा। कुछ पैसा कट गया पर बाकी सारा तो मिलाही।

- Post arrest proceedings (probe in terms of number of days held in custody, when bail was given, bail amount, type of bail, time elapsed before charge sheet was filed,

जैसे मैं ने पहले ही आप को कहाँ हमारी दुसरे दिन ही जमानत हो गयी। मेरी जमानत १०००० की हुई थी।

- City civil Court proceedings (when was the first hearing, how many appearances, current status)

बस एक बार ही कोर्ट में गया हूँ। जामिन हुई थी उस वक्त अबतक फिर तारीख नहीं आयी है। वकील बोला आराम से बैठो इतने जल्दी ना तारीख आयेगी।

- CWC proceedings (number of appearances, CWC penalty, details of NSC certificate, custody of child)

उपर बताया वैसे ही है। आपको पता होना चाहिए किससे और कैसे मिलना है आपका काम हो ही जाता है।

- Labour court/department proceedings (notice from labour court, number of appearances, revoking of license -by whom, reissue- by whom, problems and challenges faced in this process, inspections by labour officer/BMC post raid,)

हाँ, लेबर कोर्ट से नोटिस आई थी मुझे लगता है तीन बार आयी थी। पर उसमे हमको छोड़ दिया। लेबर वाले कोर्ट ने कहाँ की बच्चा अगर १४ से उपरवाला है तो ये केस नहीं बन सकती है।

हाँ, बच्चा तो एक १३ साल का और एक १२ साल का था पर फिरभी हम को कोर्ट ने छोड़ दिया। हमने गांव से मुखिया को पैसा देकर बच्चोंका दाखिला करवाके लाए थे। कोर्ट ने मानकर छोड़ दिया। बच गया मै। पर २०००० की नोटिस आयी थी एक बच्चे के पीछे भरने के लिए मैं भरने वाला था कर्जा लेकर पर एक मालिक ने बोला मत भर। केस से छुट जाएगा तो फिर मिलना बहुत मुश्किल होता है कुछ नहीं होता है। फिर नहीं भरा। अच्छा हुआ।

- Interaction with child's parents (during the period of employment of the child, immediately after the raid, after the child was taken into CWC custody, after child was sent back with parents)

बच्चों के माता पिता से पहले जादा बात नहीं थी। मेरे पास जो छे बच्चे थे उसमेसे एक को मैंने मेरे बगल वाले गाव से ही लाया था इसलिए उनके माँ-बाप से दो तीन बार बात हुयी थी बस इतनाही। बाकी बच्चे अपने माँ-बाप को फोन करते थे पर मेरी उनसे बात तो कभी नहीं हुयी।

रेड के बाद जो दो बच्चे थे उनके माँ-बापसे बात हुयी थी जो उनको बुलाना था यहाँ पर। वैसे तो उन माँ-बाप को मेरे ही कारखाने पर रुकवाया था तो अक्सर बात होती थी। पर कुछ खास नहीं।

- Awareness on laws related to child labour

पहले से पता नहीं था बच्चों को काम पर रखा तो गलत है और इतनी परेशानी हो सकती है। हम तो बच्चों को काम पर रखते हैं क्योंकी उनके घर में थोड़ी बहुत मदद हो जाये। ये संस्था वाले आकर बोले भी थे की बच्चा काम पर मत रखो परेशानी हो जाएगी पर मैंने माना नहीं था। सोचा जब होगा तो देखा जाएगा। वैसे पुलिस वालोंको थो हप्ता जाता था। कारखाने में धाढ़ पड़ने के बाद जाओ तकलीफ हुआ उससे पता चला की तब पुलिस भी काम नहीं आती है। अब तबसे तो मैं बिल्कुल बच्चे को रखता नहीं हूँ।

- Status of your factory in the past five years (details in terms of number of raids, protection money paid- whom and how much, re-employment of children- reasons for that, problems faced with owner of workshop premises if rented, rent agreement/contract)

हा यह जगह मैंने भाड़े से ली है पिछले कई सालोंसे मैं यहाँ पर भाड़े से रहता हूँ। रेड के बात भाड़े से मिलने में कुछ दिक्कत नहीं हुई। एक ही बार रेड हुई थी। पर अभी मैं बच्चे ही नहीं रखता तो सवाल ही नहीं आता है ना। पैसा किसको कितना दिया वो मैंने आपको बता दिया है ना।

- Punishment for middle men/brokers.

अब इसके बार मैं हम क्या बताये सजा तो होनी चाहिए। पता नहीं कैसी होगा।

- Precautions owners can take to ensure that children are not employed (such as getting an age proof).

हा मैंने जब से धाड गिरी है उसके बाद से मैंने मेरे कारखाने में बच्चा रखना बंद ही कर दिया है। क्योंकी उसको रखनेसे कुछ जादा फायदा नहीं हो रहा था बस थोड़ा बहुत का फर्क हुआ धंदे में पर, तो भी बच्चोंको काम पर नहीं रखना ही ठीक होगा ऐसे मुझे लगता है। बड़ा आदमी ही ठीक है।

- Owner's personal commitment to anti child labour practices.

बच्चों को काम नहीं करना चाहिए पर वो इसलिए काम करते हैं क्योंकी वो मजबूर होते हैं। उनकी माँ-बाप की मजबूरी को देखना जरूरी है। हम बच्चों को काम पर नहीं रखेंगे और किसी ने भी रखना नहीं चाहिए। बच्चों के लिए सुविधा होनी चाहिए की जैसे की स्कूल की और भोजन की भी।

- Steps that can be taken by local community residents, NGOs and government to reduce the involvement of children in child labour.

हम हमारे बऱ्स्ती में हम जनजागृति करेंगे जिससे सबको बतायेंगे की बाल मजदूरी एक गुनाह है और बच्चों ने काम नहीं करना चाहिए। हम जादा से जादा कोशिश करेंगे की बच्चों को काम पर नहीं रखेंगे।

Employer 3

1. Challenges faced (now and previously; difficulty in employing labour, problems due to the decrease in employment of children, decrease in profit margins, marketing products, change in type of industry/ market needs)

हाँ यह तो बात सही है की मुनाफा अब इस धंदे में नहीं रहा है। पर क्या करे पहले से वो ही काम कर रहे हैं तो उसकी ही आदत पड़ी है। अब इस उमर में जाकर अगर हम धंदा बदलेंगे तो जमेगा नहीं ना। अभी तो बस जितना भी मिले सो ठीक है। उसमें ही संतुष्टि मान लेते हैं। आप कुछ भी कहो पर ये जो पुलिस वालोंके साथ मिलकर संस्था वालोंने अगर रेड नहीं डालते तो मेरा धंदा दुगना तिगुना बढ़ जाता था। सच में मैं कसमसे झूट नहीं बोलता हूँ।

अभी आप को क्या बताये बच्चा जब काम करता था तो पैसा कम खर्चा होता था। जैसे की उनको हप्तेका १०० या २०० रूपया दे दिया तो भी बच्चा खुश होता था। अब तो बड़ोंको हमे हप्तेका कमसे कम १००० से १५०० रूपये तक देना पड़ता है। वर्ना कोई काम के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं। और वैसे तो राशन पर सस्ते में धान मिलने लगा तो लोग काम भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। बस हप्ते का दो दिन काम किया तो हप्ता भर आरामसे खाने पीने में काफी होता है। बाजार में भी दलाल होते हैं उनको कम भाव में अच्छा काम चाहिए। खर्चा इतना बढ़ा है की हमे मुनाफा कुछ जादा मिलता ही नहीं है। भाव बढ़ने के कारण काम मिलना भी आसान नहीं रहा है। बच्चे होते तो उनको काम पर जादा धंटा बिठाया तो भी काम हो जाता था। अब अगर बड़ोंको जादा समय काम करने बोले तो कहेंगे जादा पैसा चाहिए। अगर नहीं देते तो छोड़कर दुसरे सेठ के पास जाने के लिए तैयार होते हैं।

2. Benefits of employing children to factory/ workshop owner

मुनाफा इतना जादा नहीं है। एक बच्चे को संभालना बहोत मुश्किल होता है। आपको लगता होगा आसान है पर वैसा नहीं है। मुनाफा क्या होगा? बस २०० से ३०० रूपया एक बच्चे से जादासे जादा। हाँ जादा वक्त काम करते हैं और थोड़ा सा डराकर रखनेसे जादा आवाज भी नहीं करते हैं बस चुपचाप अपना काम करते बैठते हैं।

3. Processes involved in procuring children to work in factory/workshop (states where the children come from, how they reach Mumbai- who comes with them, mode of transport used, money exchanged- who is paid, approximate amount

अधिकतर बच्चे हमारे गाँव के ही होते हैं जिसकी कहनीं हमे पता होती हैं उनके घरवाले ही हमारे साथ भेजते हैं। घर में कामने वाला एक और खाने वाला बहुत जन होते हैं। माँ बाप खुद से बोलता है की मेरे बच्चों को लेकर जाओ और इसको कुछ काम सिखाओ और फिर हम बच्चे माँ बाप की मर्जी से लेकर आते हैं। हम बच्चों के माँ बाप को समय समय से पैसा भेजते रहते हैं।

बच्चों को कम पगार देना पड़ता है। कम पगार में जादा काम करवा के मिलता है बच्चों का हाथ बड़ों के तुलना में जादा जल्दी चलता है। बड़ों के तुलना में हमे बच्चे जल्दी मिलते हैं।

4. Steps taken to ensure safety and protection of working children - to safeguard them from abuse (physical, verbal and sexual) from co-workers.

सबसे पहली बात की जो भी बच्चे हमारे पास आते हैं वो हमारे जान पहचान वाले होते हैं और हमारे कारखाने में बच्चों जो भी बच्चे आते हैं। हम उनका अपने जैसे समझते हैं और उनका ठीक से खयाल रखते हैं। हमारे कारखाने में बच्चों को किसी भी तरह की तकलीफ नहीं देते हैं। बच्चे जो भी आते हैं वो बहुत बच्चे हमारे गाँव से ही होते हैं।

5. Opportunities given to children to enjoy their childhood (education, play, entertainment, keep in touch with their families)

हमारे पास कारखाने में कोई बच्चा जादा बहार नहीं जाता है दुपहर को जभी खाना खाने के समय में बच्चे बहार जाते हैं हमारे यहाँ मनोरंजन के लिए डीवीडी रखी हैं जिसमें गाने बजते हैं उससे ही बच्चों का दिल भी बहल जाता है और काम भी होता रहता है।

6. Process followed during a raid as well as the number of times your workshop raided? (probe in terms of receiving prior information about the raid, details of the informant, details of the processes of the raid, who was arrested, when the owner was arrested, any violence meted out by the police, whom did you inform about the child being taken into CWC custody)

मैं गाँव में था और मेरे कारखाने में मेरा भाई था जो कारखाना चला रहा था। अचानक मेरे कारखाने में से मुझे फ़ोन आया की मेरे कारखाने में धार पड़ी है ! मेरे कारखाने में पाच लड़के काम करते थे। उस दिन दुपहर को खाना खाकर हमारे सारे कारागीर और बच्चे बैठे थे। मेरा भाई उनको काम समझा रहा था की अचानक तीन लोग उपर घुस आये। और उनमें एक पुलिस वाला था। फिर उस पुलिस वाले ने सब को अपने अपने जगह पर बैठे रहने को बोला। सब बच्चे डरे थे। मेरा भाई तो नया नया ही था। बच्चों से जादा वो डर गया।

पुलिस ने एक बच्चे को पूछा मालिक कौन है? बच्चा बोला ये मालिक है और मेरे भाई के पास ऊँगली उठाया। पुलिस ने भाई को बोला चल कपड़ा डाल पुलिस ठाने जाना है। भाई बोला मालिक मैं नहीं हूँ। मैं एक कारागीर हूँ और मेरा भाई मालिक है। उसका यह कारखाना है। अब वो गाव गया है। फिर पुलिस ने भाई को बोला ठीक है वो नहीं आयेगा तब तक के लिए आप हमारे पास पुलिस थाने में रहेंगे।

मुझे उसने फोन करके सब बताया। फिर मैं पैसे जमा किया और तुरंत ही मुंबई आया मैंने पैसे भरा और भाई को जमानत पर छुड़ाया और सीधे कारखाने में आया। उसदिन मैं बच्चों के कोर्ट में गया पैसे दिया और बच्चों को छुड़ाया।

7. Post arrest proceedings (probe in terms of number of days held in custody, when bail was given, bail amount, type of bail, time elapsed before charge sheet was filed,

मेरे भाई को बस एक दिन ही जेल में रहना पड़ा। फिर मेरे दोस्त ने दुसरे दिन ही पैसा भर कर भाई की जमान कर दी।

8. City civil Court proceedings (when was the first hearing, how many appearances, current status)

अब तक एक बार ही कोर्ट में गया हूँ। अभी तारीख ही नहीं पड़ी है। उसका कारण मुझे पता नहीं।

9. CWC proceedings (number of appearances, CWC penalty, details of NSC certificate, custody of child)

मैं नहीं गया बच्चे के पालक ही CWC के सामने गए थे। हम बाहर खड़े रहकर देखते रहते थे। जब हमे बुलाया तो मालिक कर के हमने भाई को वहाँ भेज दिया था। वो जैसे बोलते थे वैसे भाई ने हाँ बोला और २००० रुपये की NSC निकालकर कोर्ट में दे दिया। फिर उन्होंने बच्चे को छोड़ दिया।

10. Labour court/department proceedings (notice from labour court, number of appearances revoking of license -by whom, reissue- by whom, problems and challenges faced in this process, inspections by labour officer/BMC post raid,)

अब तक एक बार भी नोटिस आई नहीं है। पता नहीं क्यूँ।

11. Interaction with child's parents (during the period of employment of the child, immediately after the raid, after the child was taken into CWC custody, after child was sent back with parents)

बच्चे जब काम कर रहे थे तो वो हर महीने में एक बार अपने गाँव में फोन करते थे और अपने पालक से बात करते थे। हम उनको फोन लगाकर दे देते थे। पर हमने उनसे जादा बाते नहीं की थी। कभी एखाद बच्चे के पालक को मेरे से बात करनी होती तो वो मुझे फोन करते थे। वैसे हमारे बीच में बात जरूरत पड़ने पर होती थी। रेड की खबर तो मैं जब गाँव में था तब ही मुझे मिली थी तो मैंने तुरंत सारे बच्चोंके घर में संदेशा दे ही दिया था और उनको मुंबई आने के लिए बोलकर हम गाव से निकल गए। फिर अगले चार दिन मैं बच्चे के पालक भी मुंबई पहुँच गए। बच्चे जब छुटे तो उनको लेकर पालक गाँव गये। उसके बाद जादा बात नहीं हुई है।

12. Awareness on laws related to child labour

पता था पर हमे ये पता था की १४ साल के नीचे बच्चे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। पर १५ से उपर चलते हैं। इसलिए मेरे यहाँ के तीन लड़के तो १४ से उपर के ऊँझ वाले थे। रेड होने के बाद पता चला की १८ से नीचे आयु के बच्चे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर भी अभी भी कई लोग कहते हैं १४ से उपर कर सकते हैं तो कई कहते हैं १८ से नीचे नहीं काम कर सकते हैं।

13. Status of your factory in the past five years (details in terms of number of raids, protection money paid- whom and how much, re-employment of children- reasons for that, problems faced with owner of workshop premises if rented, rent agreement/contract)

मेरे कारखाने में बस एक ही बार रेड हुई है। उसके बाद हमने बच्चा ही रखना छोड़ दिया। जगह मेरी जो है वही है। जगह के मालिक का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। वो भला आदमी है।

14. Punishment for middle men/brokers.

नहीं मालुम

15. Precautions owners can take to ensure that children are not employed (such as getting an age proof).

अब तो रखना ही छोड़ दिया है। बड़े करगिर खाली काम पर रखते हैं।

16. Owner's personal commitment to anti child labour practices.

हा हमारे साथ जो हुआ वो मैं सबको बताऊंगा और उनको कहूंगा बच्चा मत रखो। १८ आयु के नीचे।

17. Steps that can be taken by local community residents, NGOs and government to reduce the involvement of children in child labour.

हमे नहीं मालुम

Thank you!

Employer 4

1. Challenges faced (now and previously; difficulty in employing labour, problems due to the decrease in employment of children, decrease in profit margins, marketing products, change in type of industry/ market needs)

समस्या तो पहले भी थी अब भी है। जैसे पहले बच्चा रखते थे तो पुलिस को हप्ता खिलाना पड़ता था। महीने या दो महिनोंमें एक बार। कितने बच्चे अपने कारखाने में हैं उस हिसाब से हप्ता होता है। कभी कभी पुलिस जो भी मुँह खोलता था वो देना पड़ता था। बच्चा रखना भी मुश्किल था। पर उनको पैसा देके कम से कम हम छुट जाते थे पर ये संस्था वाले जबसे आ गये तो पुलिस वाले भी मानने से इनकार करने लगे। पैसा लेकर भी रेड का डर हमेशा रहता ही था।

बच्चा रखने से मुनाफा होता ही था। अगर कोई बोले नहीं होता है तो मैं कहूंगा झूट बोलते हैं वो लोग। बच्चोंके जिंदगी पर ही न हम बड़े हुए हैं। ये मैं अपने दिलसे आज कबूल कर रहा हूँ। उनको कम पैसा, कम खर्चा और हमको जादा मुनाफा होता था।

मैं झूठ नहीं बोलूंगा पर आप इसको छपवाना मत। या हमको फिरसे झामेलेमे मत डालो। हमारे पास तो ११ बच्चे होते थे और मैं हमेशा बड़े दो कारागीर रखता था। मैं खुद एक प्राइवेट कंपनी में नोकरी करता था। मुझे जादा धंदे पर ध्यान देना नहीं पड़ता था। मेरे दो कारागीर सब संभाल लेते थे। अब ऐसा नहीं रहा है। लेदर वाले इस धंदे में अब मशीन से बनाया हुआ माल और चायना वाला नकली लेदर का पर असली लेदर के जैसा दिखने वाले माल जो सस्ते दाम में मिलता है उसकी बजहसे हमे बहोत नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। उपरसे बच्चों के जगह पर बड़ोंको रखने से खर्च बढ़ गया और मुनाफा घट गया है। अब मेरे पास चार बड़े कारागीर हैं। मैं अब ये धंदा बंद करने का सोच रहा हूँ।

2. Benefits of employing children to factory/workshop owner

जैसे मैंने उपर कहाँ उसी तरह से बच्चा बहोत मुनाफा देता था।

3. Processes involved in procuring children to work in factory/workshop (states where the children come from, how they reach Mumbai- who comes with them, mode of transport used, money exchanged- who is paid, approximate amount

मैं जादा तर बच्चे एक आदमी से ही मंगवाता था। मैंने अपने गाँव के अगल बगल गाँव से भी बच्चा लेना पसंद नहीं करता था। क्योंकि बच्चा जितना नजिक के गाँव का होता है उतना उसपर दबाव बनाना मुश्किल होता था। पहले शुरूवात में मैंने मेरे और हमारे बगल वाले गाँव से बच्चे लाये थे पर हमें उसपर दबाव बनाकर रखना नहीं होता था। तो मेरे एक गाँव वाल है जिसने मुझे ये धंदा सिखाया वो बोला बच्चा दुसरे से लाया कर और वे भी बगलवाले गाँव का मत ले। फिर मैं एक आदमी हूँ जो बच्चा लाकर देता है उससे बच्चा मंगवाने लगा। बच्चा लाने की जिम्मेदारी उसकी थी। उन बच्चों के घर के लोगोंसे बात करना और कम से कम दो साल घर नहीं जायंगे ये वादे पर लाना ये उसकी जिम्मेदारी थी। फिर हम खाली उनसे काम निकाल लेते थे। हर बच्चे के पीछे हम गाड़ी खर्चा जो भी होगा वो और १०००/- रुपया देना पड़ता था। बच्चे राजसमंथ, उदयपुर, मेवाड़ या गोगुंदा से आते थे। हम रहने वाले जयपुर के हैं। बच्चे अपने घर से बस और बाद में ट्रेन से आते हैं।

4. Steps taken to ensure safety and protection of working children - to safeguard them from abuse (physical, verbal and sexual) from co-workers.

उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। हमारे बड़े कारागीर उनका ख्याल रखते थे। हमारे यहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं हो ता था। एक बड़े कारागीर ने ऐसा करने की कोशिश जरूर की थी तो उसे हमने निकाल दिया था। वो बच्चा रहना भी नहीं चाहता था इसलिए उसे हमने उसके गाँव का टिकट देकर भेज दिया था। हमने कभी बच्चोंको मारा नहीं। पर डाटते जरूर थे। वो तो उनके भलाई के लिए ही ना।

5. Opportunities given to children to enjoy their childhood (education, play, entertainment, keep in touch with their families)

नहीं उसके लिए समय कहाँ मिलता था। हाँ हमने एक टेप रेकॉर्डर रखा था। जिसमे रेडिओ भी था। बस उतना काफी था। अगर टिक्की रखते थे तो काम पर असर हो जाने का डर था। बच्चों को दो महीने में एक बार घर से बात करने का मोका देते थे।

6. Process followed during a raid as well as the number of times your workshop raided? (probe in terms of receiving prior information about the raid, details of the informant, details of the processes of the raid, who was arrested, when the owner was arrested, any violence meted out by the police, whom did you inform about the child being taken into CWC custody)

उस दिन मेरे कंपनी में छुट्टी थी इसलिए मैं कारखाने में आया था। सुबह करीबन १० बजे आया था। काम का सारा हिसाब ले लिया और बस १ बजे खाना खाने के लिए निकलने वाला था तब वहाँ पर एक दुसरे कारखाने का मालिक आया वो एक अलग ओर्डर के बारे में बात कर रहा था। इसलिए रुक गया था। बात चल रही थी आचानक उसके कारखाने से एक लड़का आया और बोला की पुलिस ने रेड मारी है सारे बच्चों को पकड़ रहे हैं। वो कारखाने का मालिक वहाँ से भाग गया। मुझे बोला बच्चों को छोड़ और तू भी भाग ले।

मैंने एक बड़े कारागीर को बोला तू इन बच्चोंको लेकर भाग। बाहर ही घूमते रहो जब भी पुलिस जायेंगे तो आप फिर आ जाना। तब तक यहाँ मत आना। समझ गया ना। फिर मैं भी उत्तर ही रहा था की अचानक एक आदमी बोला रुको उपर ही रहों। और फिर वो उपर चढ़ने लगा। उसके साथ साथ और तीन लोग आये उसमे दो पुलिस वाले थे। एक पुलिस वाले को मैं पहचान ता था क्यों की वो ही हमेशा हमसे हप्ता ले जाता था। उसको मैंने पूछा क्या हुआ वो बोला बच्चों को काम पर रखवाना जुर्म है। फिर क्यों रखते हो। मैंने गलती से बोला

वो तो आपको भी पता है। वो पुलिस वाला मेरे ऊपर भड़का और बोला तो क्या मैंने बोला रखने के लिए। अंदर डाल दूँगा ना तो सब पता चलेगा। समझाना। मैं चुपचाप खड़ा रहा फिर उसने सब बच्चों को और मुझे लेकर पुलिस थाने आये। वहाँ पर चार घंटा बिठा कर फिर हमे बोला आप के बच्चों को हमे चिल्लर रुम भेजेंगे और आप को आज पुलिस थाने में रहना पड़ेगा। कल कोर्ट में पेशी होगी फिर छोड़ देंगे।

हमने उनको बोला कुछ करो ना। पुलिस वाला बोला अब कुछ नहीं होगा ये संस्था वालों ने रेड की है। फिर हम संस्था वालोंसे बात किया वो मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। फिर पुलिस के बड़े साब आये तो उनसे मिला वो बोले बच्चे दिखाव। बच्चोंको देखे तो वो बोला अरे ये तो बड़े हैं। फिर वो पुलिस वाला बोला बच्चे बड़े हैं फिर से रखने का नहीं समझा ना। जाओ और कल फिर आकर मिलना।

फिर मैं बच्चों को लेकर कारखाने में आया। उस दिन बच गया पर अगले दिन जाकर २०००० हजार देना पड़ा। मेरे कारखाने में दो बार रेड हुई है। दुसरे बार जब रेड हुई तो मुझे पकड़कर जेल में दो दिन के लिए डाला गया था। और दो बच्चों को चिल्लर रुम में डाला था। उनको बाद में मैंने छुड़ाया था।

7. Post arrest proceedings (probe in terms of number of days held in custody, when bail was given, bail amount, type of bail, time elapsed before charge sheet was filed,

मैं दो दिन जेल में था फिर मुझे जमानत मिली और मैं छुट गया। १०००० का जामिन देना पड़ा। अब तक केस चालु नहीं हुई है।

8. City civil Court proceedings (when was the first hearing, how many appearances, current status)

अब तक केस नहीं चालु हुई है।

9. CWC proceedings (number of appearances, CWC penalty, details of NSC certificate, custody of child)

बच्चे जिससे लाया था उसको बोला उसने बच्चों के माँ बाप को बोल दिया और उन्हें मुंबई में बुला लिया। फिर बच्चों के कोर्ट में जाकर हमने हर बच्चों के लिए ६००० की NSC निकालकर देनी पड़ी। उस दिन से अब तक बच्चा नहीं रखा है। बस अब नहीं रखेंगे। वैसे तो धंदा ही बंद करने का सोच रहे हैं।

10. Labour court/department proceedings (notice from labour court, number of appearances, revoking of license -by whom, reissue- by whom, problems and challenges faced in this process, inspections by labour officer/BMC post raid,)

नहीं अब तक कोई नहीं आया है। हाँ ये संस्था वाले जरूर आते हैं। देखने के लिए की बच्चे रखे हैं या कैसे।

11. Interaction with child's parents (during the period of employment of the child, immediately after the raid, after the child was taken into CWC custody, after child was sent back with parents)

हमने पहले से ही बच्चों के पालक से संपर्क नहीं रखा था। जो आदमी हमें बच्चे लाकर देता था उसको ही हमने बोला फिर उसने ही सारा इंतजाम करवाया था। मुझे उसके बार में नहीं मालूम। जब वो पालक आये थे तो उनका आने जाने का और रहने का खर्च खाली हमने दे दिया था। बाकी सारा वो आदमी ने ही करवाया था। हमारा ८०००/- उसके लिए गया। वैसे देखा गया तो हमे कम से कम ३००००/- खर्च करना पड़ा। बहुत महंगा पड़ा।

12. Awareness on laws related to child labour

हमे पता था की बच्चा रखना जुर्म है फिर सोचा था की पुलिस वालों को हस्ता देता हूँ तो सब वो संभाल लेंगे। पर वैसा नहीं हुआ। अब कभी भी कानून नहीं तोड़ेंगे।

13. Status of your factory in the past five years (details in terms of number of raids, protection money paid- whom and how much, re-employment of children- reasons for that, problems faced with owner of workshop premises if rented, rent agreement/contract)

पहले पुलिस को हर दो महीने में २०००/- रुपया देना पड़ता था और हमारे धंदा के मंडल को हर महीने ५००/- देना पड़ता था। अभी संस्था के सिवाय कोई भी देखने के लिए नहीं आते हैं।

14. Punishment for middle men/brokers.

नहीं उसको कुछ नहीं हुआ

15. Precautions owners can take to ensure that children are not employed (such as getting an ageproof).

बाकी लोगों को मालूम नहीं पर मैं तो अभी कभी बच्चे काम पर नहीं रखूँगा। बच्चा रखना ही नहीं है तो फिर एज प्रूफ रखने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

16. Owner's personal commitment to anti child labour practices.

नहीं मैं खुद नहीं रखूँगा बस इतना ही।

17. Steps that can be taken by local community residents, NGOs and government to reduce the involvement of children in child labour.

गरीबी कम नहीं होगी तब तक बच्चा काम पर जायेगा ही। हमे नहीं पता उसके लिए क्या करना चाहिए।

Thank you!

NOTES

CONTACT US

About CRY

'Child Rights and You' is an Indian NGO that believes in every child's right to a childhood- to live, learn, grow and play. For over 30 years, CRY and its 200 partner NGOs have worked with parents and communities to ensure lasting change in the lives of more than 2,000,000 under privileged children across 23 states in India. For more information please visit us at www.cry.org

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**EVERY ADULT EARNS
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