



Evaluation of the 'Child Labour Free Jaipur' hotspot: baseline report

September 2019

Executive summary

Context of child labour in Jaipur

India reportedly has the highest number of child labourers in the world. According to the 2011 Census, there are 23.7 million child workers in India. Rajasthan state has the third largest number of child labour in the country and in the capital district of Jaipur, there are an estimated 238,000 children (age 14 & under) and adolescents (age 15 - 17) in some form of work¹.

The Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative is focused on eliminating child labour by involving the Government, industry, and local communities. It also seeks to promote cooperation between the Governments of Rajasthan and Bihar to address child trafficking, remove children from exploitative conditions and ensure their reintegration.

Background to evaluation

Freedom Fund, who is supporting the Government of Rajasthan with this project together with other funding agencies², has commissioned Development Solutions, New Delhi, for the baseline evaluation. The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur is a consortium partner for this evaluation.

Sequenced prior to the Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative, this baseline benchmarks two key aspects:

1. The Government responsiveness both by enforcing the law and enabling the business to become child labour free, assessed through interviews of key stakeholders in the Government and examining Government data; and
2. Shifting business norms, reflected in the reduction of worksites that engage child labour in three industries. Specifically, the project seeks to achieve a 20 percent reduction in the proportion of workshops in selected industries using child labour. This was measured through a probabilistic survey of 1,468 work units in three selected neighbourhoods of Jaipur.

Methodology

The survey of 1,468 work units was limited to three cluster locations that are known to have high rates of child labour and would be focal points for the Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative. The locations were Bhatta Basti-Shastri Nagar; Ramganj- Galta gate and Bhramhpuri-Chandpole.

Three rounds of field data collection were implemented. The first is based on a short-form survey instrument that was administered to 1,468 work units. Based on the feedback from this first team, a second team was sent to survey 475 premises with a detailed long-form survey instrument. The sampling for the long-form survey was purposive and provides significant details to buttress the findings from the short-form instrument. Finally, focus group discussions were conducted with children in rescue homes and with children working in family units. Case studies of rescued children, children in family enterprises and non-family enterprises were documented to complement the quantitative surveys.

In addition, key informant interviews were held with Government officials in Jaipur and Bihar; with the civil society in both locations to gain an understanding of the institutional structures, roles, and responsibilities of the Government departments, strategies, and their effectiveness and recommendations.

The data was collected for the baseline up to November 2018.

¹ Ministry of Home Affairs (2014). *Annual Health Survey Fact Sheet 2012 - 2013: Rajasthan*. Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Factsheets_2012-13/FACTSHEET-Rajasthan.pdf

² Funders include Children's Investment Fund Foundation, C&A Foundation and British Asian Trust.

Findings on worksites using child labour

The survey indicates that in Jaipur city, 81 percent of the work units are family units³. The cold lac bangle making is predominant in terms of worksites, with 26.8 percent of the units involved in this industry. This is followed by saree embellishment at 20.6 percent. Among the areas surveyed, industries are most concentrated in Shastri-Nagar Bhatta Basti Cluster, with 60.6 percent of the work units surveyed located here.

Overall, 32.5 percent of the work units were found with at least one child or adolescent labourer. At least one child labourer was observed in 15.6 percent of the units, and at least one adolescent labourer was found in 26.0 percent of the units. Across all industries, the use of child labour was highest in the cold lac bangle industry with 27.4 percent of the units engaging child labour. The use of adolescent labour was the highest in the aari-taari units, at 37.9 percent. The engagement of both child and adolescent labour was the highest in aari-tari; 43.4 percent of units had engaged them.

Of the 477 work units where at least one child or adolescent labour was observed, 21.8 percent involved hazardous occupations or processes and a further 78.0 percent involved illegal occupations and processes - as defined by the Indian Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. The hot lac bangles, cold lac bangles, and gem cutting, and polishing units appear to be the most harmful for children. Only 0.2 percent of work units found to be using child or adolescent workers were engaging them in 'legal work'.

The survey team also noted the physical environment inside the work units and found that nearly all (99.9 percent) of them had at least one hazardous or unsafe condition. A lack of fresh air, darkness and poor lighting, and the presence of sharp instruments were the most common risks faced by child and adolescent workers. Workers in hot lac bangle units faced the highest number of hazards and more than one-third (35.4 percent) of work units lacked adequate safety gear.

Aside from physical injuries, child and adolescent labourers also faced emotional abuse and physical neglect. Overall, 11.5 percent of work units appeared to restrict workers' movement or freedom to interact with other workers, and 6.9 percent of the units had workers that appeared undernourished.

Findings on government response to child labour

Among the senior government officials in Rajasthan, there is recognition of the issue of child labour, evident from the efforts to institutionalise arrangements since 2012. There is also significant involvement of the civil society on the issue.

However, despite the existence of the 2012 Government order on child labour/trafficking, the coordination between agencies needs to be strengthened. Better coordination could also help in reconciling the administrative data, as information between different agencies does not match.

The focus of government action is more on children who come to Jaipur either from other parts of Rajasthan or other states. This is evident across the institutional arrangements, engagement of the civil society, the general discourse on the child labour issue and the responses of key officials.

There is also a need to focus on children working with families in Jaipur. As the study indicates, they make up the majority of child and adolescent labour in Jaipur.

In the survey, conducted up to November 2018; it was observed that in both Rajasthan and Bihar, while there are institutional arrangements; they need to be galvanised and strengthened. The standard operating procedures (SOP) framed by the Rajasthan Government is followed to the extent of police/AHTU raiding the premises. The raids are usually conducted based on a tip-off from the civil society or influenced by some programme such as operation Muskaan. The Labour Department, as the nodal department, does provide support in addressing child labour. However, it's efforts could lead to better results if it takes on a proactive role to

³ Family units are those where the children work for a biological parent or a sibling and where 75 percent or more of the workers/children/ adolescents are from the same family or

children of neighbours working in the same unit. This is detailed later.

inspect work units in areas with high-risk of child labour.

The process of documentation and counselling of the children who are rescued and conviction of employers who engage child labour need strengthening. While child labour is a law and order issue, it should also be viewed as a socio-economic issue. This would ensure that the rights of the

children are realised. The number of children who are rescued annually is less than 1,000 and the bulk of them are from Bihar. The focus on forming the inter-state committee to ensure the repatriation of child labour from Bihar has captured attention. However, at the same time, children who work with their families in Jaipur and are exposed to harmful conditions too need attention.

Recommendations from this baseline evaluation

1. There is a need for reconciliation of data on child labour between different Government departments. The collection, recording, and use of child labour data could be made more systematic.
2. The focus of the Government and other civil society organisations on child labour from other states, such as Bihar is necessary to prevent trafficking and exploitation. However, as the study indicates, there are many children, mostly girls, from within Jaipur who work in their family units. They need attention too.
3. Though child labour is a law and order issue; an additional and broader focus on it being a socio-economic issue, would help to ensure that the rights of children are realised.
4. At the Government level, there is a significant recognition of the need to address child labour as reflected in the institutional arrangements. However, the implementation at the field level could be further strengthened with the provision of additional human resources, facilities, better coordination between different departments and with the civil society stakeholders.
5. The process of documentation and counselling of the children who are rescued and conviction of employers who engage child labour need strengthening. This would significantly increase the conviction of those who engage in child labour and act as a deterrent.
6. The children both at family units and non-family units experience physical hazards and stress due to long hours of work. This aspect needs greater attention and action from Government and civil society actors.
7. A partnership between the Government, industry, community, and civil society could be forged to address the issue of child labour in the home-based units.

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Development Solutions is solely responsible for the positions expressed here and any errors and omissions in this report.

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⁴ He unfortunately passed away due to a road accident in the month of March 2019.

Glossary

AHTU	Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
FIR	First Information Report
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HCM-RIPA	Harish Chandra Mathur-Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration
IDI	In-Depth Interviews
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
PHQ	Police Head Quarters
RSCPCR	Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SAP	State Action Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office

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Section I. Introduction

Overview of child labour in India, Rajasthan, and Jaipur

India reportedly has the highest number of child labourers in the world. This number, however, is both not precise and varies, depending on definitions and data sources. According to the 2011 India Census, there are 23.7 million child workers in India⁵, defined as children aged 17 and under who have engaged in work during the past 12 months. In contrast, a 2015 International Labour Organization (ILO) report estimated 5.8 million child labourers in India aged between 5 - 17 years old⁶ and the 2010 - 2011 NSSO survey found 5.0 million working children aged between 5 - 14 years⁷. Data from the Census and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) indicates that the number has declined over the years. The occupations, in which the predominant numbers of child labour are engaged varies from agriculture⁸, informal industries, family industries, and hazardous occupations. Newer occupations such as cotton seeds farming, foraging IT products too seem to be attracting child labour.

The drivers of child labour as cited by studies include poverty⁹; lack of availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality of schooling; the presence of informal enterprises¹⁰; the structure of the Indian industries and labour market and lack of

modernisation¹¹. In Rajasthan, in addition to the drivers mentioned, the livelihood context too is perceived as a driver, with child labour found in agricultural and migrating households^{12 13 14 15} and the fact that child labour is cheaper hence enabling competitiveness¹⁶.

Rajasthan has the third-largest number of child labour in the country¹⁷. The Annual Health Survey 2012-13¹⁸ reports that 2.8 percent of children aged 5 - 14 and 49.1 percent of adolescents aged 15 - 17 in Rajasthan are working, equivalent to 2.6 million children across the state. Rajasthan is both a source and destination for child labour.¹⁹ In Jaipur district, there are an estimated 238,000 child and adolescent workers. This consists of 1.9 percent of the children aged 5 - 14 years (population of 28,000) plus 47.9 percent of adolescents aged 15 - 17 (population of 210,00)²⁰. The child labourers are engaged in certain sectors of the handicraft industry²¹. According to one estimate, there are 50,000-70,000 children in zari and similar workshops around Jaipur²². Reports on child labour in Jaipur indicate that they are found more in bangle making, aari-taari and semi-precious gem cutting and polishing.

⁵ India Census (2011). Census 2011 Table: C-13 Appendix-B Single year age returns by residence, sex and work (India & States/UTs). Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Age_level_Data/C13/DDW-C13APPENDIXB--0000.xlsx

⁶ ILO (2015). *Measuring Children's Work in South Asia*. Available at: https://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/areasofwork/child-labour/WCMS_300805/lang--en/index.htm.

⁷ Ministry of Labour and Employment (2012). NSSO Estimate of Child Labour in Major Indian States. Available at: <https://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/NSSOEstimateofChildLabourinMajorIndianStates.pdf>

⁸ ILO, United Nations, 2015; World Report on Child Labour; Geneva

⁹ ILO, United Nations, 2008; "Child Labour - causes"

¹⁰ Biggeri, Mario; Mehrotra, Santosh, 2007; Asian Informal Workers: Global Risks, Local Protection. Routledge,

¹¹ Christiaan Grootaert, Harry Anthony Patrinos (1999). *The Policy Analysis of Child Labor: A Comparative Study*. Palgrave Macmillan.

¹² Davies, S, K. Mathur and P. Bhargava (1998) *Making Livelihoods Work: Women, Men and Children in Rajasthan*, London, ESCOR

¹³ Wazir, R (2002) *The Gender Gap in Basic Education: NGOs s change agents*, Sage, New Delhi

¹⁴ Development Solutions Inc. and IDS, Jaipur (2015); *Child labour in Mines area of Kota - Bundi of Rajasthan*, Report for Centre for Responsible Business, New Delhi

¹⁵ Praxis and Partners for change (2017) *Feasibility Study: Combatting Bonded Labour and Trafficking in Rajasthan*, Praxis and Partners for change

¹⁶ Mathur, K and P.Bhargava (2000) *Child Labour in Home Based Industries in the Wake of legislation: Gem Polishing Industry/Industry of Jaipur*, Research Report, 37, IDS, Jaipur

¹⁷ India Census (2011). Census 2011 Table: C-13 Appendix-B Single year age returns by residence, sex and work (India & States/UTs). Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Age_level_Data/C13/DDW-C13APPENDIXB--0000.xlsx

¹⁸ Ministry of Home Affairs (2014). *Annual Health Survey Fact Sheet 2012 - 2013: Rajasthan*. Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Factsheets_2012-13/FACTSHEET-Rajasthan.pdf

¹⁹ FXB Centre (2016) *Is this Protection? Analysing India's Approach to Rescue and Reintegration of Children Trafficked for Labour Exploitation*, FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, 2016

²⁰ Ministry of Home Affairs (2014). *Annual Health Survey Fact Sheet 2012 - 2013: Rajasthan*. Available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Factsheets_2012-13/FACTSHEET-Rajasthan.pdf

²¹ Freedom Fund (2018) *Business Strategies for a Child Labour-Free Jaipur: The Opportunity for Jaipur Handicrafts to Shift from a Low-Productivity to a High-Productivity Production System*

²² Praxis and Partners for change (2017); op. cit.

The evaluation

Freedom Fund based on its approach of working on the frontlines to drive systematic change; seeks to reduce the engagement of child labour in business units through Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative. Seeing the interest by Rajasthan government in developing solutions, the Freedom Fund worked with them and with other key stakeholders such as the Bihar government to create the Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative.

The purpose of the initiative is to bring about a measurable reduction in child labour and their exploitation. The Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative is focused on eliminating child labour by involving the Government, industry, and local communities. It also seeks to promote cooperation between the Governments of Rajasthan and Bihar to address child trafficking, remove them from exploitative conditions and ensure their reintegration.

While the interventions involve multiple stakeholders and areas of work, the evaluation focusses on assessing change among two main dimensions:

Government responsiveness, both by enforcing the law and enabling businesses to become child labour free. Specifically, by June 2021, the project aims to:

- Increase the annual number of charge sheets filed by 30 percent;
- Increase the number of children rescued annually by 100 percent; and
- Increase the annual number of children reintegrated by 100 percent.

The shifting of business norms reflected in the reduction of worksites that engage child labour in three industries. Specifically, the project seeks to achieve a 20 percent reduction in the proportion of workshops in selected industries using child labour.

A baseline at the beginning and an end-line approximately two years into the intervention is expected to measure the extent to which the above targets are achieved and evaluate the Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative contribution to the observed changes. Freedom Fund had commissioned Development Solutions, New Delhi, for this evaluation. The Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur is a consortium partner for this evaluation.

Limitations: Given the sensitivity of the issue and the difficulties faced in data collection; in most units, details of the number of children engaged, their age, the workplace hazards were observed and recorded. In addition, aspects such as freedom of movement and interaction etc is almost entirely based on observations during the time the enumerators were in the units. To that extent, there are limitations of the data presented in this baseline.

Report structure

Following the Introduction, section 2, describes the evaluation methods. Section 3, focusses on the industry and child labour, based on the data collected through surveys. Section 4, describes the systems, processes, and status of rescue and rehabilitation of children, based on interviews conducted with key stakeholders. Section 5 concludes the report, with key recommendations for programme intervention and end-line measurement.

Section II. Overview of the baseline research

This section provides an overview of the methods, the definitions that were used for the baseline and the timeline of the various activities of the research.

Methodology

Given the objectives of the evaluation described earlier, a mixed-methods approach has been adopted for the evaluation and an overview of the key indicators and methods is outlined in the table below.

Evaluation Questions	Key indicators	Variables	Methods
Workplace units in selected industries using child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proportion of workplace units engaging child labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of workplace units in each industry in the selected areas No. of workplace units with at least one person under the age of 18 years working in the workshop at the time of observation/survey Gender segregation of the number of children aged 0-14 years and 15-17 years working in the workshop at the time of observation Processes in which children are engaged- the type of work, work conditions (hazardous/non-hazardous) Typical conditions of work that classifies the child as an illegal/legal child labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Quantitative survey in households/workshops engaging labour Observation in workplace units In-depth interviews (IDIs) with key stakeholders FGDs/interviews with rescued child labourers
The Response of Government institutional systems, scope, scale and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jaipur district is actively engaged in addressing child labour Legal cases, using key elements of penal code and laws are filed when children are rescued Active coordination between departments to identify, rescue and care for child labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of calls on childline in Jaipur region Number of raids conducted by Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)/police and other departments Number of cases (FIR and charge sheets separately) filed Number of children rescued Number of convictions Frequency of meetings (e.g., District Child Labour Task Force; Interstate committee, State Child Protection Society; State Child Labour Task Force; Directorate of Child Rights; Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (RSCPCR); District Child Protection Unit; CWC²³) Attendance of key officials Minutes of the meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection from Government records including raids and cases in police stations in Jaipur. Desk review and review of reports/ documents, judicial cases; records of child welfare committee (CWC) Review of Reports of Meetings IDIs with key stakeholders
Coordination between Government of Rajasthan and Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Frequency of meetings and interactions in Rajasthan and Bihar Joint actions taken by State officials and AHTU and number of children repatriated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings of both states (inter-state committee) Minutes of the meeting Number of children repatriated - disaggregated by year to detect annual patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Government notifications and orders Review of reports of meetings IDIs with officials of AHTU and CWC in Bihar and Jaipur

²³ See https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/6_FINAL-CRE-Rajasthan-ANNEXURES.pdf

Given the indicators, the data collection included:

- A quantitative survey of workplace units in Jaipur city
- Data from Government records on systems, quality, response and coordination
- Perspectives and norms of key stakeholders, children (both working and rescued)

The quantitative methods assessed the locations where different types of industries are functional, and the number of units engaging child and adolescent labour and their working conditions. The qualitative interactions enabled a more in-depth understanding of the perceptions and norms of key stakeholders on child labour. Interactions with Government officials and accessing data from Government records on systems, quality, response, and coordination helped understand the programs, issues, and efforts of various departments on child labour.

Definition of key terms

Workplace units – given that children/ adolescents may be engaged both within a family and outside a family but almost entirely within residential premises or locations, it is proposed to adopt the child/adolescent’s physical *workplace*, as the survey unit. Within residential premises, there may be one or multiple units. If there are multiple units, each would be counted as a separate unit.

Family enterprise – a workplace unit, would be considered as a family enterprise, for the evaluation, if at the time of data collection/survey, it was established or evident that the children work for a biological parent or a sibling and where 75 percent or more of the workers/children/ adolescents are from the same family or children of neighbours working in the same unit.

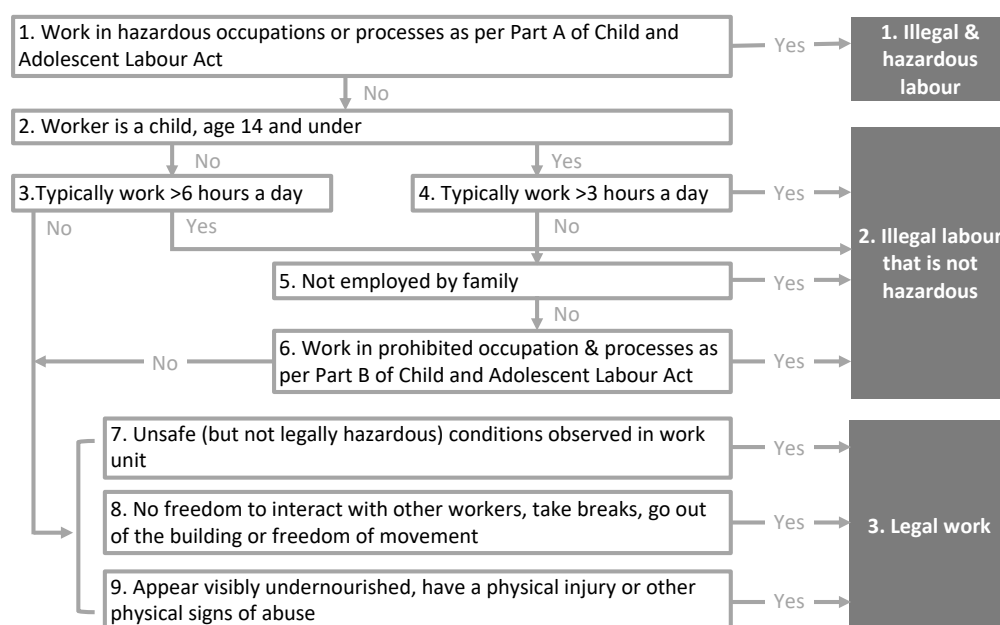
Non-family enterprise – a workplace unit, would be considered as a non-family enterprise, if at the time of the survey/ data collection, it was established or evident that the owner or manager of the workplace is not a parent or a sibling of the workers / children / adolescents and where 25 percent or more of the workers / children / adolescents are engaged from outside.

Child and adolescent labour - Figure 1 outlines the definitions based on the Indian Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, and its recent 2016 & 2017 Amendments.



© Image: Biswarup Ganguly, 2004

Figure 1: Operational definition for illegal child and adolescent labour used in the study



Study locations, listing and sampling for quantitative data collect

The quantitative data collection was limited to three cluster locations where a more intensive Child Labour Free Jaipur intervention was proposed. The locations were Bhatta Basti-Shastri Nagar; Ramganj- Galta gate and Bhrampuri- Chandpole., areas generally understood to have higher numbers of child labourers. To develop the sampling frame, these locations were mapped based on repeated field visits; identification of core areas in these clusters, where there are concentrations of industries. Nine locations, in these three clusters, were identified as the core areas. The mapping was difficult, given the concentration of households and the numerous by-lanes and sub-lanes that branch out. Based on the visits and interactions with the local informants, rough/kuccha maps (of the core areas) were drawn with details of names of major lanes and landmarks such as mosques. Based on these details, Google maps were sourced and marked for validation.

For these identified locations, the listing of the premises/ households with the aid of the municipal house lists, census enumeration blocks, and voter list, posed significant challenges. Hence, based on information from key informants, community

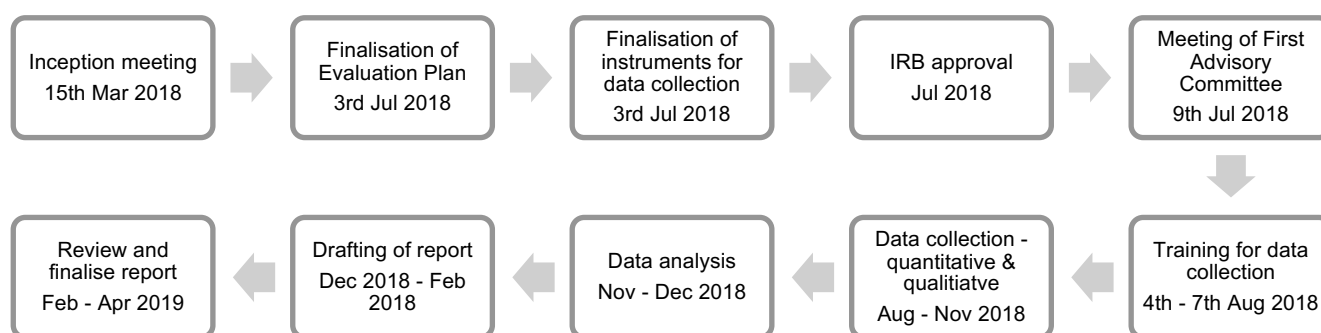
members, booth level officers of the election department and Municipal Corporation officials, in each of these locations, the approximate number of households in the core areas in each location was determined. The sampling frame consisted of 9540 premises in these locations.

As detailed in Table 1, the sample proposed for the research was about 1400, at a 90 percent (power) chance of detecting a decrease in the proportion of workshops employing child labour by 20 percent, significant at the 5 percent level (i.e. 95% confidence interval). To sample 1400 workplace units from a total of 9540 premises/houses, the method of systematic sampling was used. The sample quota for each location was determined based on the estimated number of premises/houses in the locality relative to the cumulative number of units in all localities. The survey interval, k i.e. interval at which the units are included for inclusion in the sample, was determined by $K = N/n$ where N is the total number of units in the locality, the n total number of units to be sampled in the locality. Approximately, every 7th premises were chosen.

Table 1: Details of the locations, number of establishments and surveys included in the study

Cluster	Location	Approx. no. of premises	No. visited	No. visited and found to be work units	No. of work units surveyed with short instrument	No. of work units surveyed with long instrument	No. of children surveyed with long instrument
Shastri Nagar-	Sanjay Nagar	1,600	377	264	250	33	15
	Bihari Teela	1,500	315	233	233	90	41
Bhatta Basti	Imam chowk and Gurjat chowk	600	138	104	104	14	5
	Bhanda Basti	2,000	410	304	303	116	40
Chandpole-Brahmapuri	Tope khane ka rasta	500	128	90	75	20	11
	Sharda Colony	340	76	59	58	32	10
	Nindar rao ji ka rasta	500	97	76	73	22	11
Ramganj-Galta Gate	Babu ka Tiba	500	114	73	73	40	44
	Dakhotan Colony	2,000	466	303	299	108	34
N=		9,540	2,121	1,506	1,468	475	211

Sequence of activities



Quantitative data collection: Initially, detailed instruments for data collection from owners, head of households, children from both family and non-family units were drafted. A two-day pretesting of the instruments indicated the challenges in using these instruments. Given the time taken to collect the data, the respondents either lost interest; or became suspicious of the purpose of the survey; attracting the attention of others in the vicinity, who began to converge; hesitation in responses when it was being recorded on paper and refusal of permissions to interview children.

Given these challenges, it was decided to use a shorter instrument, with a focus on addressing the key evaluation indicators on workplace units which engage the child and adolescent labour and working conditions, specifically, the hazardous conditions. The instrument was also scripted in a mobile phone, as its use in a workplace unit, may not attract as

much attention/suspicion as paper forms. The shorter instrument also meant that the enumerator could remember the questions and the responses too. S/he could record the responses, post the visit if it was difficult to use the mobile phone too. The enumerators sent in pairs were also trained to observe visually to estimate and record the age of the children/adolescents, within a specified range. They were also trained to observe if any hazardous conditions were present.

Eight pairs of female and male enumerators and four supervisors were formed into four teams for data collection. The four teams undertook data collection simultaneously in four locations. In each location, the supervisor selected the premises using systematic random sampling and the teams undertook the enumeration. Verbal consent was sought prior to starting the interaction. If refused, then the team moved to the next premises.

Data collection with the detailed instrument: The field team that used the shorter instrument for data collection also listed locations where the respondents did not seem hostile and would be willing to respond if approached. Based on this feedback, a second team was sent subsequently to these locations, to collect data, based on the detailed questionnaires drafted for the owners and children. Since this was not statistically representative, the data from 475 premises would add insights to the data collected with the shorter instrument.

Qualitative data collection from government and non-government stakeholders

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted to understand the policy and practice gaps in child labour in Jaipur and Patna in Bihar. The interviews were used to gain an understanding of the institutional structures, roles and responsibilities of the Government departments, effectiveness of current interventions - what is working well/what is not working well; implementation of laws, views on inter-departmental coordination, strategies for prevention of child trafficking for labour in Jaipur and predictions/ recommendations on future.

The government stakeholders interviewed included Department of Child Rights, AHTUs, CWCs, Department of Labour, and the Department of Child Protection and elected representatives of the urban wards.

In addition, interviews were conducted with 10 civil society organisations working in the area of child rights and protection including child labour in Jaipur. Key aspects covered during the interactions included: the magnitude of child labour in Jaipur city, main sectors and working conditions of children who are engaged in Jaipur; process of recruiting/identifying children for work in various industries, nature of migration of children; role of government agencies and coordination among NGOs; and the function of the Government departments.

In addition, focus group discussions were conducted with children in rescue homes and with children working in family units. Few case studies of rescued children, children in family enterprises and non-family enterprises were documented to understand their family situations, the journey to Jaipur and experiences of working in Jaipur.

Data analysis

The quantitative data was collected electronically and stored in an online cloud space. The core-team members verified the data collected every day, to ensure that all responses were complete. Feedback was provided to investigators if data errors were found. After data collection was completed, the raw data sheet was downloaded in csv format; and cleaned. A detailed tabulation plan for data analysis was developed and tables were generated.

Challenges in data collection

The challenges faced during the data collection include

- Hostility and non-responsiveness from some of the respondents.
- Inability to gain access into some units.
- Inability to talk to children engaged in the units.
- A Raid was conducted by police on the first day of data collection in one location and the news of the raid spread to the nearby location (Sanjay Nagar). Data collection became difficult subsequent to the raid.

Section III. Findings on worksites using child labour

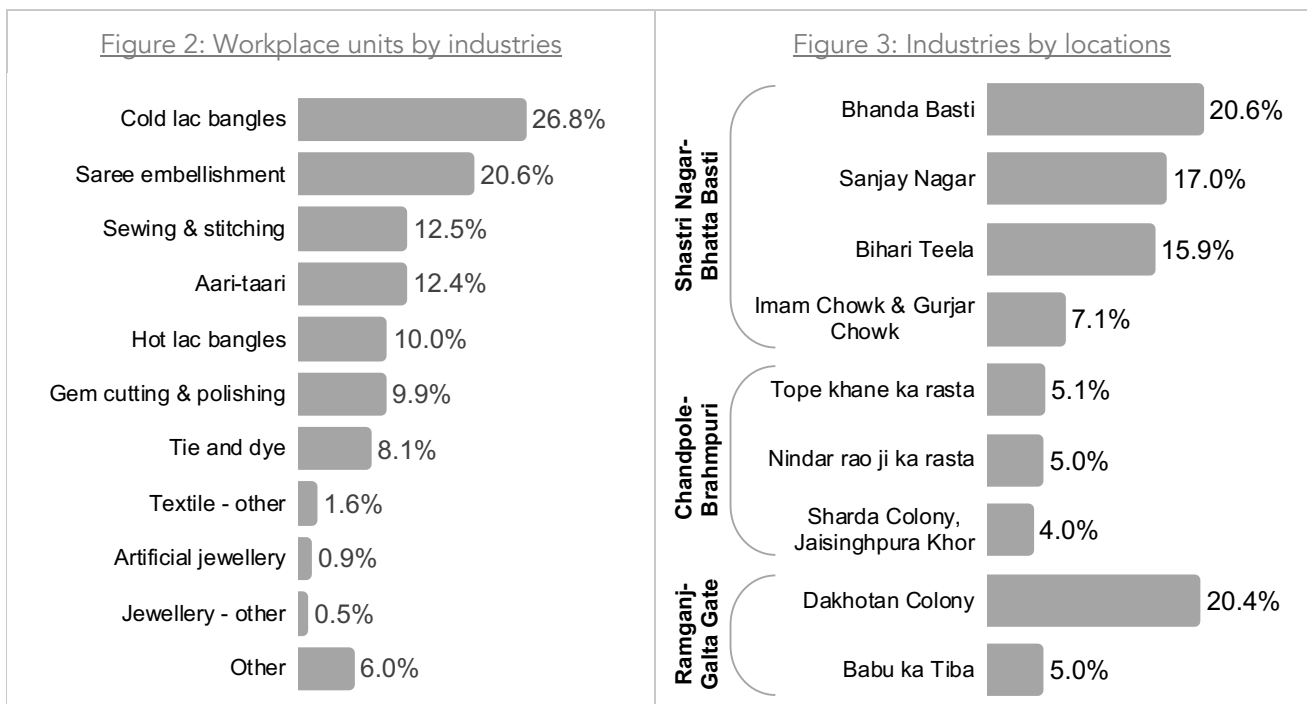
Industries by type and location

As mentioned in Section 2, 1468 units were surveyed. While 1468 units were surveyed; in 141 units surveyed, there was more than one industry. In 135 units there were two industries, and in 6 units there were 3 industries. In other words, in these units, two or more industrial processes were occurring simultaneously. Restated, in 1468 units, there were 1609 distinct industries.

In the units surveyed, cold lac bangle making was predominant, with about 27 percent of the units involved in it. Next was saree embellishment at

about 21 percent (see Figure 2). As mentioned in Section 2, there are three clusters and nine locations. Figure 3 provides an overview of the industries by location. About 61 percent of the industries are in the Shastri Nagar-Bhatta Basti Cluster, in which the locations of Sanjay Nagar, Bihari Teela, Imam Chowk, and Bhandra Basti fall.

The Ramganj-Galta Gate cluster accounts for about 25 percent of the industries with Dakhotan colony alone accounting for 20 percent.



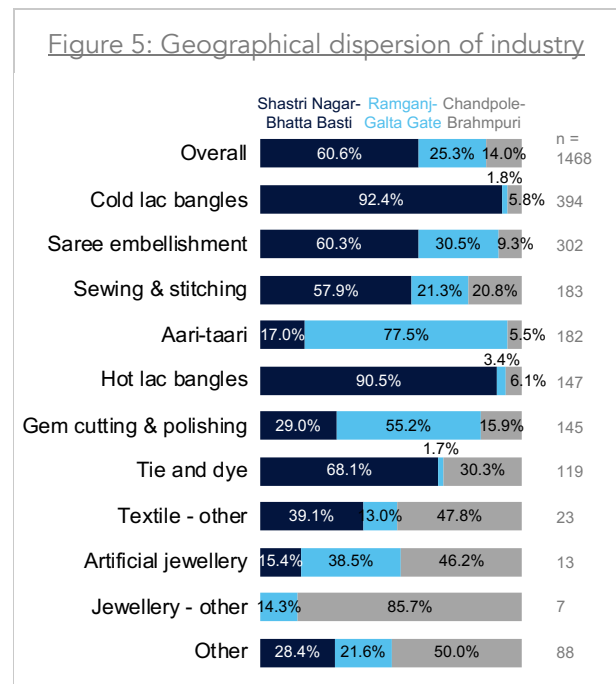
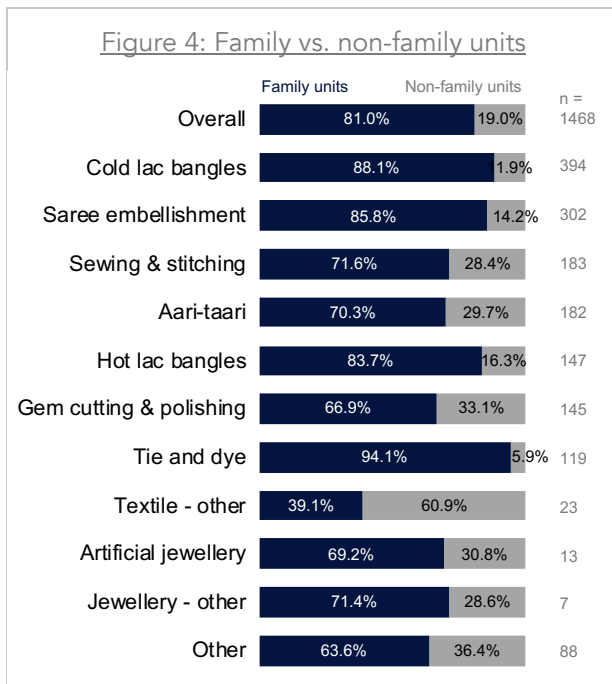
Ownership of industries

As shown in Figure 4, 81 percent of the units are family units; 32 percent of the family units are owned by persons who are from other states. Of the non-family units, 57 percent are owned by those outside the state and 43 percent by those from Rajasthan.

Family units are both the residential and workspace for the residents. While 64 percent of all industrial premises are owned; 70 percent of all non-family

industrial units are rented and about 72 percent of all family industrial units are owned.

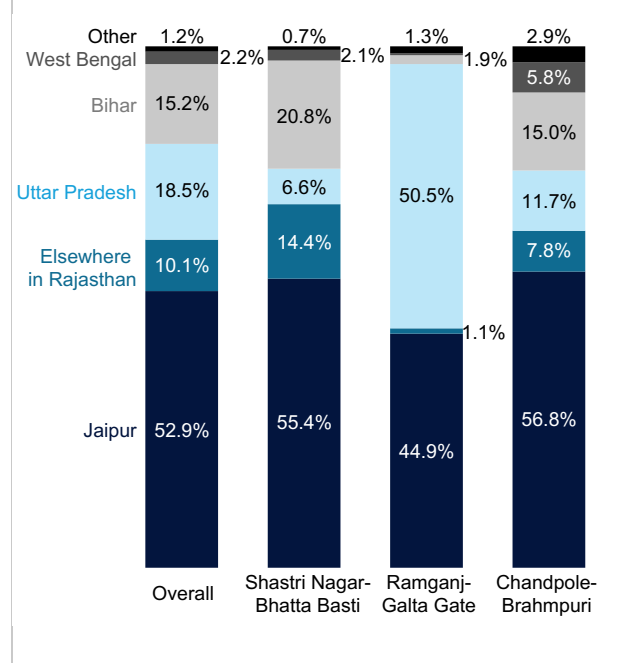
The bangle industry is almost concentrated in the Shastri Nagar-Bhatta Basti cluster (**Figure 5**). More than 90 percent of the bangle units are located here. In this cluster, saree embellishment, sewing and stitching and Tie and Dye industry are also concentrated. Aari-taari and gem polishing are found more in the Ramganj-Galta Gate cluster.



Over half (53 percent) of the workplace units are operated by those who are from Jaipur; 10 percent from other places in Rajasthan. 37 percent are from outside the state. Of them, about 50 percent are from Uttar Pradesh and 41 percent are from Bihar (see **Figure 6**). Of those from Bihar, 61 percent have been living in Jaipur for 10 years and above. 9 percent have been living in Jaipur for a year or less. Of those from Uttar Pradesh, 40 percent claimed to be living for 10 years and more in Jaipur and about 12 percent for a year or less. The availability of markets and the raw materials are cited as reasons for owners and operators establishing units in Jaipur.

In terms of migration patterns, the respondents, who claimed ancestry from Uttar Pradesh were found more in Ramganj-Galta Gate Cluster. 51 percent of the respondents from UP are found in this cluster. Those from Bihar are spread in the other two sectors. 21 percent of the respondents from Shastri Nagar-Bhatta Basti and 15 percent of the respondents from Chandpole-Brahmapuri are from Bihar.

Figure 6: Respondent's nativity across geographic cluster



© Image: Jorge Royan, 2000

Labour in units

It may be observed from Table 2 that the majority of workers employed by family (87.2%) work in units of 1 – 5 labourers. Very few family-owned units had 10 workers or more (2.0%). In contrast, the majority of workers in non-family owned units (56.6%) work in larger units of 6 people or more. Family units also had a greater proportion of women and girls working (63.5%) while non-family owned units predominantly employed men and boys (92.3%). Women and girls in family-owned units also tended to work in smaller properties (57.8%).

Among all the units surveyed, the median daily wage offered is Rs 250 per day per worker (USD 3.65), with half of the units offering between Rs 100 to 300 per day (USD 1.46 to 4.38). The highest wages were reported in aari-taari units and lowest in tie and dye, as shown in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Reported wage by industry
(Rs per worker per day)

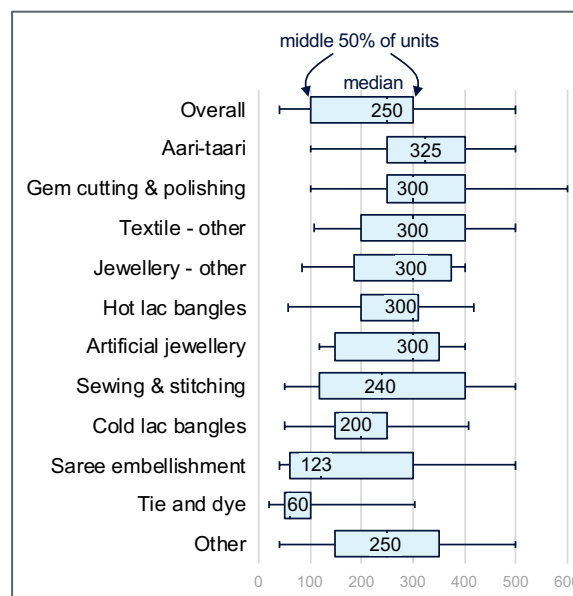


Table 2: Type and number of workers observed in work units

		Number of Workers per unit			n = 4596
Unit Type	Sex	1-5	6-9	10 & over	
Family Owned Unit	Total	87.2%	10.8%	2.0%	3161 (100%)
	Male	29.4%	5.2%	0.1%	1097 (34.7%)
	Female	57.8%	5.6%	1.9%	2064 (63.5%)
Non-Family Owned Unit	Total	43.4%	37.8%	18.8%	1435 (100%)
	Male	40.9%	34.6%	16.8%	1325 (92.3%)
	Female	2.5%	3.1%	2.0%	110 (7.7%)

Child labour

The baseline survey of 1468 units (see Table 3) indicates that

- In 32.5 percent of all units surveyed, there were at least one child or adolescent labour observed. While child labour alone was found in 15.6 percent of the units; adolescent labour was found in 26.0 percent of the units.
- The use of child or adolescent labour was highest in the aari-taari industry, with 43.3 percent of units observed with at least one worker age 17 and under.
- The use of child labour was highest in the cold lac bangle industry with 27.4 percent of the units engaging child labour. Following the cold lac bangle industry, child labour was also high in the aari-taari industry (19.2 percent) and saree embellishment industry (18.9 percent).
- The use of adolescent labour was highest among aari-taari units, at 37.9 percent.

Following the initial survey to assess the units which had child labour, a detailed survey was done in the units. This detailed survey, as mentioned earlier, provides qualitative nuances to the issue of child labour in the city. 211 children were interviewed, following due protocols. Of the 211 children, 70 percent were in the age group of 14-17 years. 68 children from the non-family units were interviewed too. Of those who were interviewed, 9 reported their age as between 10 to 13; and 59 as between 14 to 17. Of the respondents, 53 percent were female, and 91 percent were from the Muslim Community; indicative of how the marginalised group are pushed to work as labourers.

While this is the overall evidence that emerges from the baseline, for the purpose of the analysis and from an intervention perspective, it is useful to distinguish the child and adolescent labour into the following categories based on the Indian Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, and its recent 2016 & 2017 Amendments:

- Hazardous labour, which is illegal,
- Illegal but not hazardous labour
- Legal work.

However, it is also vital to remember that legal work for children does not necessarily constitute safe work, and can include harmful conditions, loss of freedom and risk of abuse, as illustrated in Figure 1.

Based on the above classifications, the proportion of work units engaging children and adolescents in hazardous, illegal and risky work is presented in Table 4. Of the 477 work units that were observed to be engaging at least one child or adolescent worker, 21.8 percent involved hazardous occupations or processes and 78.0 percent involved illegal occupations and processes, with the remaining 0.2 percent classified as legal, despite the presence of other harmful risks. Also, it is worth highlighting that none of work units were deemed to be engaging children and adolescent in legal and safe work.

The results in Table 4 also highlights hot lac bangles, cold lac bangles and gem cutting and polishing units to be the most hazardous and harmful for children.

Historical presence of child labour

If in a unit, if persons between the age of 19 to 25 were found; they were asked how many years they have been working in that site. For instance, if a person found was 19 years and if s/he said that they have been working for say 2 years in that unit, it was taken to indicate an historical presence of child labour. Thus, the historical presence was calculated in any unit as follows, if a labourer was found between ages of 19 to 25.¹ Historical presence was surmised in 38 percent of the units that were surveyed. Of these 133 units were non-family and 431 units were family units. In the detailed survey of 221 children it was also found that 25 percent had started working before 10 years and 61 percent started working when they were 10 to 13 years. The need to supplement family income was the predominant reason given for working at an early age. The decision to work was equally divided between decision by self and decision made by parents.

Table 3: Proportion of work units by industry in which child & adolescent labour was observed

Industry	Child OR adolescent labour (age 17 & under)	Child labour (age 14 & under)	Adolescent labour (age 15 - 17)
Overall (n = 1468)	32.5%	15.6%	26.0%
Aari-taari (n = 182)	43.4%	19.2%	37.9%
Cold lac bangles (n = 394)	43.4%	27.4%	29.9%
Hot lac bangles (n = 147)	38.1%	17.0%	32.0%
Saree embellishment (n = 302)	36.8%	18.9%	30.1%
Textile - other (n = 23)	30.4%	4.3%	30.4%
Sewing & stitching (n = 183)	23.5%	6.6%	22.4%
Gem cutting & polishing (n = 145)	20.7%	5.5%	18.6%
Artificial jewellery (n = 13)	15.4%	0.0%	15.4%
Tie and dye (n = 119)	6.7%	0.8%	5.9%
Jewellery - other (n = 7)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other (n = 88)	22.7%	6.8%	19.3%

Table 4: Proportion of work units engaging children and adolescents in hazardous, illegal and risky work

Industry	Hazardous & illegal labour	Illegal but not hazardous labour	Legal Work
Overall (n = 477)	21.8%	78.0%	0.2%
Hot lac bangles (n = 56)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cold lac bangles (n = 171)	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Gem cutting & polishing (n = 30)	23.3%	76.7%	0.0%
Saree embellishment (n = 111)	2.7%	97.3%	0.0%
Sewing & stitching (n = 43)	2.3%	95.3%	2.3%
Aari-taari (n = 79)	1.3%	98.7%	0.0%
Tie and dye (n = 8)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Textile - other (n = 7)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Artificial jewellery (n = 2)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Jewellery - other (n = 0)	-	-	-
Other (n = 20)	15.0%	85.0%	0.0%

Table 5: Proportion of child and adolescent workers in hazardous, illegal and/or risky conditions

Industry	Hazardous & illegal labour	Illegal but not hazardous labour	Legal work
Overall (n = 993)	20.5%	68.9%	10.6%
Hot lac bangles (n = 107)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gem cutting & polishing (n = 52)	34.6%	65.4%	0.0%
Cold lac bangles (n = 411)	30.9%	60.3%	8.8%
Aari-taari (n = 181)	0.6%	98.9%	0.6%
Textile - other (n = 11)	0.0%	90.9%	9.1%
Sewing & stitching (n = 80)	1.3%	86.3%	12.5%
Saree embellishment (n = 227)	1.3%	75.3%	23.3%
Tie and dye (n = 17)	5.9%	58.8%	35.3%
Artificial jewellery (n = 1)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Jewellery - other (n = 0)	-	-	-
Other (n = 29)	20.7%	62.1%	17.2%

Across all work units included in the sample, a total of 993 child and adolescent workers were observed (see Table 5). Of this population of workers, 20.5 percent were found to be in hazardous (and therefore illegal) labour plus another 68.9 percent were in other illegal forms of labour. 10.6% were in legal work however survey data revealed all of this to be in harmful conditions as well. This highlights that all (100 percent) of the child and adolescent workers were found to be in illegal or risky work that exposes them to physical and mental harm, with the worst conditions were found to be in the hot lac bangle, gem cutting & polishing and cold lac bangle industries. This demonstrates that the legal status of work is insufficient alone to prevent children from being exposed to harmful working conditions.

Similarly, for the child or adolescent labour observed in the worksite, the proportion of the workers falling into the categories of hazardous labour, illegal labour and workers at risk by gender was ascertained.

Table 6 provides an overview of worker's demographic status within the (i) cold lac bangles, (ii) hot lac bangles and (iii) gem cutting and polishing sectors, which have the highest proportions of hazardous and illegal labour.

As may be observed from Table 6, of the 204 minors involved in hazardous labour across all sectors, 51.0 percent are female, and 38.7 percent are children. Of the 684 minors who are involved in illegal (but not hazardous) labour, 49.1 percent are female, and 46.5 percent are children. The gender split among labourers involved in hazardous and illegal work is almost even (close to 50 percent) in the hot lac and cold lac bangles sector, however, in the gem cutting male children and adolescents make up 80.8 percent of the underage workforce. In terms of age, the cold lac bangle is predominately engaging children (57.3 percent) rather than adolescents (42.7 percent), while in gem cutting and hot lac bangle units primarily adolescents are engaged rather than children.

Table 6: Hazardous (and therefore illegal), and illegal (but not hazardous) labour, by gender and age

Industry		Total	Children (age 14 & under)		Adolescents (age 15 - 17)	
			Female	Male	Female	Male
Overall	Hazardous	204 (23.0%)	42 (20.6%)	37 (18.1%)	62 (30.4%)	63 (30.9%)
	Illegal	684 (77.0%)	174 (25.4%)	144 (21.1%)	162 (23.7%)	204 (29.8%)
Hot lac bangles	Hazardous	107 (100.0%)	21 (19.6%)	18 (16.8%)	35 (32.7%)	33 (30.8%)
	Illegal	0 (0.0%)	-	-	-	-
Gem cutting & polishing	Hazardous	18 (34.6%)	7 (38.9%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (55.6%)
	Illegal	34 (65.4%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (17.6%)	3 (8.8%)	25 (73.5%)
Cold lac bangles	Hazardous	127 (33.9%)	25 (19.7%)	28 (22.0%)	38 (29.9%)	36 (28.3%)
	Illegal	248 (66.1%)	80 (32.3%)	82 (33.1%)	52 (21.0%)	34 (13.7%)

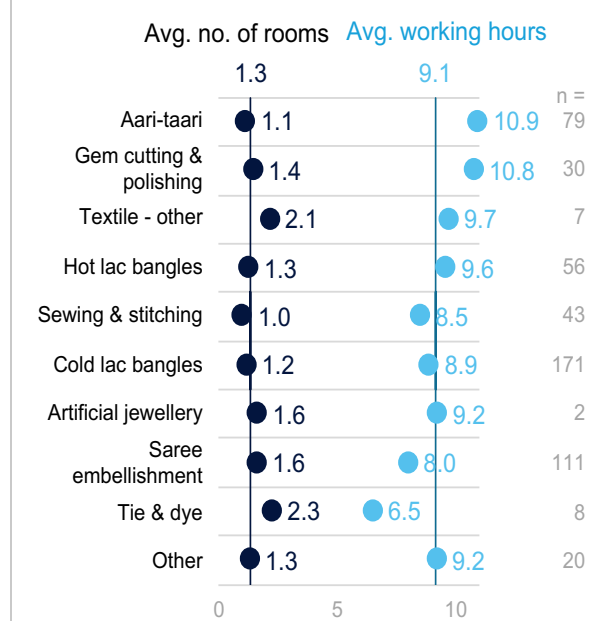
Hours of work

The number of hours worked varies between family and non-family units. Nearly 63 percent of the family units reported 8 hours of work and less per day. However, in non-family units, 42 percent reported 12-14 hours and about 9 percent reported over 15 hours of work per day. In terms of the industry, nearly 50 percent of the aari-taari units reported over 12 hours of work per day; followed by Gem Polishing at 35 percent.

As shown in Figure 8, in units where at least one child or adolescent labour were observed, the hours of work is significantly higher in the aari-taari and gem cutting & polishing sectors, and most of the units are functioning in single rooms.

Of the 211 children who participated in the long-form interviews, 30 percent said that they work 7 days a week without a day-off. The rest said that they work 6 days a week. 60 percent of the children in the non-family units said that they work 11-15 hours every day. 27 percent of the children interviewed in aari-taari units, said that they work over 15 hours a day. 60 percent of the children interviewed from non-family units said that they work in the night.

Figure 8: Number of rooms and hours of work in units with a child or adolescent labour



Child labour and Education

Of the 211 children who were interviewed, 79 percent do not go to schools. Of those who do not go to schools, 62 percent were from non-family units. Of the 45 children who go to schools, 38 percent said their work interferes with their studies. Of those who are currently not studying, 68 percent had enrolled in school and had dropped out to work.

Hazardous and unsafe conditions

During the data collection and observation, 15 aspects of hazardous unsafe conditions were observed by the field team in the premises that they visited and nearly all (99.9 percent) of the units visited met at least one of these conditions. A heat map of the unsafe conditions (see Figure 9) indicates that lack of fresh air, darkness and poor lighting, and presence of sharp instruments were the most common risks that child and adolescent workers faced. Workers in hot lac bangle units faced the highest number of hazards, with frequent exposure to flammable materials, extreme heat, fumes, and toxic substances, and more than one-third (35.4 percent) lacked first aid and adequate safety gear. A different set of hazards were observed among gem cutting and polishing units, where the presence of sharp instruments, loud noise and vibrations were observed in more than half the units, and over one-quarter (26.9 percent) of units lacked first aid and adequate safety gear.

Of the 211 children who participated in the long-form interviews, 85 percent mentioned having a lack of fresh air in their workplace; 62 percent mentioned lack of light; 35 percent mentioned extreme heat or cold in the premises. 75 percent of the children from the non-family units mentioned chemicals that irritates.

55 percent of the children interviewed mentioned injuries, and most of them complained of severe back and joint pains along with fatigue and exhaustion.

In about 95 percent of the non-family units that were visited, there were no first aid equipment or safety gears provided to the workers.

Figure 9: Heat map of hazards observed in industrial units

	Any of the conditions	Not much fresh air	Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	Inadequate sanitation	Lack of first aid/safety gear	Extreme cold or heat	Inadequate space (no stretching space between two people working)	Insufficient/unsafe drinking water	Lights (either too high in ceiling or too low from ceiling)	Loud noise, vibrations	Fire, gas, flames	Chemical irritant	Dust, fumes, toxic substances	Heavy machinery that could cause injury	Loose wires, open electric socket
Overall	99.9%	57.6%	54.2%	39.5%	34.2%	20.0%	18.9%	13.1%	13.0%	11.3%	11.2%	8.7%	8.5%	7.3%	5.2%	3.9%
Hot lac bangles	100.0%	59.2%	44.9%	25.9%	53.1%	35.4%	56.5%	4.8%	41.5%	25.2%	1.4%	61.2%	17.7%	38.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Cold lac bangles	100.0%	64.5%	65.5%	7.9%	45.7%	20.1%	31.5%	11.2%	20.3%	8.1%	1.3%	6.3%	18.8%	3.8%	0.5%	1.3%
Gem cutting & polishing	100.0%	46.9%	46.9%	60.0%	27.6%	26.9%	14.5%	13.8%	17.2%	17.2%	57.2%	7.6%	12.4%	13.8%	19.3%	6.9%
Artificial jewellery	100.0%	46.2%	69.2%	76.9%	53.8%	15.4%	0.0%	23.1%	7.7%	15.4%	30.8%	7.7%	15.4%	7.7%	23.1%	0.0%
Jewellery - other	100.0%	71.4%	85.7%	42.9%	42.9%	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
Sewing & stitching	100.0%	57.9%	52.5%	45.4%	29.5%	15.8%	11.5%	13.1%	6.6%	17.5%	20.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	9.8%	11.5%
Aari-taari	100.0%	58.8%	34.6%	79.1%	34.6%	30.2%	7.7%	20.9%	11.0%	17.0%	7.1%	0.5%	1.6%	4.4%	1.6%	4.4%
Saree embellishment	100.0%	57.9%	59.3%	44.7%	23.2%	12.6%	9.3%	12.3%	3.6%	8.9%	3.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	1.7%
Tie and dye	100.0%	55.5%	61.3%	41.2%	21.8%	1.7%	7.6%	9.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Textile - other	100.0%	56.5%	34.8%	60.9%	43.5%	13.0%	21.7%	13.0%	4.3%	4.3%	34.8%	8.7%	4.3%	17.4%	26.1%	8.7%
Other	97.7%	52.3%	43.2%	36.4%	38.6%	18.2%	5.7%	21.6%	3.4%	3.4%	13.6%	10.2%	6.8%	5.7%	17.0%	4.5%

Restrictions on freedom, physical injuries, and abuse

While researchers were conducting the survey in the work units, they were also trained to spot signs of restrictions of freedom, neglect, physical injury and abuse of the child and adolescent workers. Of the 477 work units where a child or adolescent worker were present, 11.5 percent of units appeared to restrict workers' movement or freedom to interact with other workers (see Table 7) with gem cutting and aari-taari units having the most restrictive environment.

Overall, 6.9 percent of the units had workers that appeared undernourished, most commonly observed within textiles, hot lac, and cold lac bangles units. Signs of physical injury and physical abuse were low overall. This is likely given that the researchers were in a unit for limited time and did not undertake a detailed assessment. More so, with dim lighting in the work units, observing signs of injuries and physical abuse might have been difficult.

Table 7: Work units where restrictions of freedom, physical injury and physical abuse were observed

Industry	No freedom of movement or to interact with other workers	Appeared undernourished	Signs of physical injury	Signs of physical abuse
Overall (n = 477)	11.5%	6.9%	3.4%	1.7%
Gem cutting & polishing (n = 30)	33.3%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%
Aari-taari (n = 79)	22.8%	6.3%	3.8%	1.3%
Sewing & stitching (n = 43)	16.3%	7.0%	4.7%	2.3%
Textile - other (n = 7)	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Cold lac bangles (n = 171)	10.5%	10.5%	5.3%	3.5%
Hot lac bangles (n = 56)	8.9%	14.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Saree embellishment (n = 111)	3.6%	2.7%	2.7%	0.9%
Tie and dye (n = 8)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Artificial jewellery (n = 2)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jewellery - other (n = 0)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other (n = 20)	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Section IV. Findings on government response to child labour

This section analyses the role and engagement of various state and Non-state stakeholders in the rescue and rehabilitation of child labour in Jaipur/ Rajasthan at the time of the baseline.

Stakeholder involved in rescue and rehabilitation

Rajasthan is the only state in the country, which had constituted a Department of Child Rights (DCR). The DCR is the main agency responsible for coordinating juveniles in conflict with the law, children in need of care/protection, child trafficking, and child labour. The DCR has the overarching role in protecting the rights of children, including that of child labour. The other stakeholders include the labour department, which is the nodal department in the implementation of the child labour laws; the police including the AHTU; the CWCs, the district child protection unit, the district administration. Recently, the state Government has established two centres to address child labour. The Child Resource Centre in HCM-RIPA Jaipur established in 2016 aims to develop capacity and to function as a knowledge hub. The Centre for child protection in the Sardar Patel Police University, established in 2014 is a nodal agency for strengthening the various units of the police and undertake research and training.

According to some of the stakeholders interviewed, until 2011, there was no clarity on who to approach for a child labour issue. Since the framing of the SOP by the Government of Rajasthan (detailed below), the police have begun to take a lead. The campaigns such as Operation *Muskaan* and Operation *Milap*²⁴ have helped to raise awareness.

In addition to the Government agencies, there are child lines and many civil society organisations that are involved in addressing the child labour issue. The engagement of civil society organisations included supporting the police/AHTU in identifying areas where children are engaged in labour;

getting the FIR registered, appearing in court as witnesses in the cases filed and following up on cases, etc. In addition, some of them manage rescue/shelter homes for children.

With the amendment in the Child and Adolescent Labour Act in 2017; a SOP, defining the role of the various stakeholders in the identification, rescue and rehabilitation were outlined by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Key aspects of the roles have been outlined in Annexure 1. As outlined in the SOP, the role of the police is significant in identification, rescue and post-rescue processes. However, the Labour Department is instrumental in filing the FIR against the offenders. The role of AHTU comes into prominence in the case of trafficked children alone and they are empowered to close and seal the premises found to be engaging trafficked children and adults too. The District Nodal Officer is expected to play a key role in addressing the issue of child labour and in ensuring that the details of the children are uploaded in the pencil portal. The Nodal Officer could be either the District Collector/Magistrate or an official from any other department, designated by the District Collector/Magistrate. Post rescue and at the time of repatriation of the child, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has to issue a Release Certificate, which would enable the source state to collect the money collected as fine from the employer/offender to be provided to the victim.

In addition, to these institutional arrangements, there is a State Level Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary for coordinating the implementation of the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Schemes by ensuring convergence. There is also Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the district level. In addition, there are committees at the Government

²⁴ Operation Muskaan is a Government of India initiative; under this campaign, the AHTU, police, NGOs and district administration focus for a month in identifying the children who are trafficked, found begging, missing children, runaway

children and rehabilitate them. The government of Rajasthan started a similar initiative in the name of Operation Milaap.

of India level too to monitor the child labour issue. This includes a Task Force for ensuring implementation of the child and adolescent labour act 2017. The Labour Commissioners of Rajasthan and Bihar are members of this. A Working Group, at Government of India too monitors the NCLP schemes. The Labour Commissioners of Rajasthan and Bihar are members of this working group too.

The Process of rescue and rehabilitation

As outlined above, there are institutional arrangements with clearly defined roles and responsibilities in identification, rescue and post-rescue operations. In Jaipur, the lead is largely taken by AHTU with the support of the local police stations, Labour Department, ChildLine and NGOs. The rescued children are presented before CWC, which counsels them and assigns them to one of the 30 rescue homes in the city. The children are also provided legal support and presented before the Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) for victim compensation and certification. At the time of the baseline, there was a perception that the labour department only occasionally joins the raids. The field officials cited lack of personnel as the reason for this. There is also a perception that there are delays in processing wage and victim compensation. From the court records too, it appears that there was only one case filed in 2007, for which the compensation for wages was ordered by the Court in 2012; however, the wages are yet to be paid.

The role of the CWC is crucial post the rescue²⁵. It, however, orders a rescue operation, if required. It ensures the recording of statement, assigning children to rescue homes and repatriation as required. The SOP of Government of Rajasthan mentions that representative of the CWC, child line, NGOs be present. The civil society members felt that while post-rescue care was as per SOP, the rehabilitation process needs improvement. . It was

observed that there are instances of children being sent off without proper documentation and release certificates. The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), is expected to assist in the rescue and rehabilitation of children. The role of the DCPU in enabling this is not very evident, According to the records, the District Child Labour Task Force formed in 2014 has not met in the last four years²⁶.

The key challenges articulated by the Government officials include:

- Lack of human resources; a need mentioned across all departments.
- Lack of mobility and other resources. For instance, the AHTU mentioned the lack of transport and computers.
- Need for better coordination and convergence between departments.

There are other challenges too and these include

- The resistance of the local community to raids. This requires additional police strength during raids.
- The children who are trafficked, mostly from other states, often do not have identities with them. Many are reluctant to reveal their real names or the address of their natal homes. Hence, the verification of their antecedents takes time. Given the number, the CWC is not able to follow up on rehabilitation in a systematic way as they lack infrastructural support.
- The poor rate of prosecution is another aspect. Despite raids and rescues at regular intervals and registering of cases under different sections of IPC/JJ Act and CL Act, the number of convictions has been negligible. The cases have been pending for long without prosecution. The witnesses often turn hostile and this weakens the cases. One of the reasons, according to the Public Prosecutor of the Sessions Court, for the poor convictions appears to be that the police most often files combined charge sheets under IPC sections 344, 374 and 370(5) . In his view, it then becomes difficult to prove that the children were

²⁵ The Chairperson and the Member of the CWC in their interviews on September 6, 2018 mentioned that the CWC plays a role only after the rescue of children is done.

²⁶ See Freedom Fund- Child Labour Free Jaipur Program- Six Monthly Progress Report; January-June 2018.

coerced and brought to Jaipur. This has an impact on the convictions and in ensuring the rights of the children²⁷.

- It was also mentioned that prosecution is rarely pursued due to difficulty in tracing the employer and lack of witness. It was also mentioned by the Public Prosecutor that the premises are not sealed after a raid, making prosecution difficult.
- Inter-state coordination mechanisms have recently received attention, given the issues of trafficking to the state. The DCR has initiated

discussions for creating an Interstate Forum for 5 states namely Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. An Interstate coordination mechanism between CWCs of Rajasthan and Bihar is also formed for better coordination and rehabilitation of rescued children²⁸.

Status of government coordination

The focus of the rescue and rehabilitation of child labour is almost entirely on the children who come from other states. This is largely the focus of both the Government and the civil society organisations. Rarely, is the focus on children who are working in their homes. The survey does indicate that nearly 80 percent of the units surveyed are “family units” and 20 percent are “non-family” units. Given this, the attention on child labour from outside the state is both interesting and exemplifying. Rarely, are children working in families given attention. This needs to be kept in perspective in the interventions on addressing child labour in Jaipur.

No	Institutions	Details of Meetings held up to July 2018
1	District Child Labour Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two meetings have been held between June 2014 and July 2018 • The July 2018 meeting ¹was chaired by Collector Jaipur. The participants included officials from the Labour department, Public relation officer, Revenue, CWC, Education, Police, Health, Coordinators of NGOs and Rescue Homes, Childline and Railway Protection Force
2	Interstate Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-state committee with Bihar yet to be formed • Interstate Coordination Meeting of stakeholders of 5 States for Protection of children on the Move was organised in December 2017
3	State Child Labour Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level Task Force has not been Constituted.
4	Directorate of Child Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No meetings reported¹
5	RSCPCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation to make Rajasthan Child labour Free was organized by RSCPCR on 12 June 2018
6	District Child Protection Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly meetings are to be held, but no meetings reported until July 2018
7	Child Welfare Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No meetings reported until July 2018.

As indicated by the Table above, the frequency of meetings of the institutions expected to address the issue has been significantly less.

²⁷ One of the CWC members lamented that “no trafficker has been punished till now. If the statements of children could be recorded immediately under IPC section 164 and not after a long gap, the traffickers can be prosecuted effectively with more convictions”. Section 164 enables the recording of confession or statement during an investigation

²⁸ On October 22, 2018, an agreement was signed between CWCs of Rajasthan and Bihar on responsibilities for the reintegration process for rescued children. This agreement had the approval and endorsement of key departments in both the states; see Agreement Document between CWCs, 22 October 2018, FF

Status in Bihar: The Government of Bihar had drafted a State Action Plan (SAP) in 2009, which was amended in 2017 to incorporate various provisions under new policies, Acts and Laws that evolved in the intervening period. The SAP is an elaborate document about child labour, the causes, references to relevant Laws and Acts; with an intervention strategy and action plan. Many departments are involved in the process but, the Department of Social Welfare is the lead agency and Labour Resources Department plays a key role. There are however many institutional issues that impede in addressing the child labour. These include frequency of meetings, which is much lesser than planned; coordination between departments and competing or higher priorities than child labour, which take the attention away from the issue.

Scale of government response

The AHTU data is from the four regions of urban Jaipur, excluding the rural Jaipur.

Year ²⁹	No. of Registered Child Trafficking Cases	No. of child labour rescued ³⁰	No. of child labour rescued: from Rajasthan	No. of child labour rescued: from outside Rajasthan	No. of child labour rescued: from Bihar
2015	164	837	63	774	602
2016	141	548	49	499	413
2017	222	762	102	660	552
2018 (up to April)	35 ³¹	98	22	76	55

However, the data shared by the Joint Labour Commissioner, Jaipur indicates a significantly lesser number of children being rescued. The annual data for the years 2013 to 2018 from the Labour Department are provided in Table below.

Year	Number of the child / bonded labour rescued, who is from				
	Bihar	Jharkhand	West Bengal	Jaipur	Total
2013	116	0	5	0	121
2014	470	40	5	0	515
2015	312	7	20	22	361
2016	48	0	0	8	56
2017	198	10	0	5	213
2018	45	0	0	0	45

²⁹ The above information gathered from SP, AHTU & Nodal officer of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Jaipur, Police Headquarters Jaipur (PHQ)

³⁰ The data from AHTU given by break up of total number of child labour, children rescued from Rajasthan and Children from other states, often don't add up. Hence, adjustments have been made in the total/ numbers as appropriate

³¹ Of the four AHTUs, month wise data is available only with AHTU North. Despite efforts, it has not been possible to get monthly data from other AHTUs. In the North AHTU, between May and July 2018; 4 raids were conducted, and 49 children were rescued

The data from the Labour Department do not match the number from AHTU, which are significantly higher – a fact conceded by the official from the Labour Department. In addition, the data does not indicate any pattern, except indicating that the bulk of the rescued children are from Bihar. The lack of credible and accurate data, from any agency, is an issue and this needs attention.

The ratio of a number of registered cases to the number of child labour rescued indicates that over time the number of children rescued per raid has declined. It was about 5 in 2015; it declined to about 4 in the next year, 3 in 2017 and about 2.5 in 2018.

From the above table, it may be observed that the number of child labour from outside the state, to the total number rescued, has declined from 92 percent in 2015 to 82 percent in 2018. However, the proportion of child labour from Bihar to the total number of child labour from outside the state has gone up slightly from 78 percent in 2015 to 84 percent in 2017. In 2018 however, the child labour from Bihar was only 72 percent.

Of the four AHTUs in Jaipur city, the AHTU North conducts the most raids; except in the year 2017 when Jaipur West had conducted more raids. In 2018, the AHTU North had conducted only 34 raids between January to December; significantly less than the other years. Of the 34 raids, 10 was conducted in October 2018, when a special campaign to rescue child labour was organised. The data from the AHTU North does indicate that almost all the raids which lead to the rescue of children are registered as FIRs and subsequently filed as charge sheets. The IPC provisions used are 370(5), 374, 344, and 75 and 79 of the JJ Act. All the cases, however, are still pending in the court. As mentioned above, only one case filed in 2007, the judgement was passed in 2012.

The Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) issues the release certificates. The Labour Department is expected to coordinate this process. The officials said that unless there is an issue with the age, there are no delays in issue of the certificate. However, according to the civil society representatives, there are significant delays in the issue of the release certificates and in ensuring that back wages are paid.

Repatriation of children to other states: The CWC shared data of 267 children, handed over to Bihar Government at different points in time in 2018. The data included all children rescued in 2018, except 14 who were rescued in October 2017. 68 children were repatriated on January 31, 2018; 58 were listed as child labour and the rest as abandoned children. On April 26, 2018³²; 76 children were repatriated to Bihar, of whom 50 were child labour. On August 8, 2018³³; 123 children were repatriated, 59 children were shown as child labour. Of the 267, children 111 were designated as abandoned children.

The average time between rescue and repatriation is 3 months and, in some cases, it takes more than six months. According to an official in the AHTU, the process of repatriation takes 3-4 months; there is a lot of documentation that must be completed like a statement of children, issuing of release certificate, verification of address etc. This usually takes time”. However, the counterpart officials in Bihar are of the view that more could be done. According to the Labour Commissioner in Bihar, while the Rajasthan Government is “...doing a commendable job in Jaipur but unfortunately the agencies involved are not taking the legal process to its logical end. Simply rescuing children is a job half done.” The Department of Labour Resources also feels that their counterparts in Rajasthan give them very little lead time to act.

Calls to Childline: Childline is a national 24x7, free emergency outreach service for children in need of care and protection, linking them to long term rehabilitation. Any child or concerned adult can call on 1098 to access the Childline service any time of the day and night. In Jaipur city, Childline services are coordinated by 3 NGOs. Between April 2014 to March 2017; 5680 calls were received. The maximum calls registered were under the category of Protection from abuse. In 2014-15, the number of calls under this category was 604 and it

³² Children who were rescued between January to April 2018

³³ Children who were rescued between April to August 2018

increased to 904 in the year 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, only 574 calls were recorded under this category³⁴. Discussions with Childline coordinators point out that calls specific to child labour are not segregated and are mostly recorded under Protection from abuse category.

Summary table of project indicators on government response

	2016	2017	2018 (Jan - Jun)	Source, based on most reliable administrative data available
Number of calls to child line Jaipur (filed under category of 'protection from abuse')	904	574	n/a	IDS Jaipur
Number of raids conducted in Jaipur	n/a	220	35 ³⁵	AHTU from 4 Jaipur regions
- In North Jaipur	57	65	19	North AHTU
Number of FIR filed	n/a	220	35	AHTU from 4 Jaipur regions
- In North Jaipur	57	65	19	North AHTU
Number of charge sheets filed	n/a	n/a	35	
- In North Jaipur	57	65	18	North AHTU
Number of child labour rescued in Jaipur	549	759	93 ³⁶	AHTU from 4 Jaipur regions
- In North Jaipur	369	434	97	North AHTU
Number of child labour repatriated from Jaipur to Bihar	n/a	552	55	AHTU from 4 Jaipur regions
	n/a	n/a	97	CWC
Number of Child in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP) repatriated from Jaipur to Bihar	n/a	n/a	47	CWC
Number of convictions	n/a	0	0	AHTU / Public Prosecutor ³⁷

To conclude, among senior government officials in Rajasthan there is recognition of the issue of child labour, evident from the efforts to institutionalise arrangements since 2012. There is also significant involvement of the civil society on the issue. The focus, however, is on children who come to Jaipur either from other parts of Rajasthan or other states. In both Rajasthan and Bihar, while there are institutional arrangements, however, their ability to address the issues need reinforcement. The SOP outlines the role of the agencies/ departments, however, there are gaps between what is expected and done due to issues like lack of personnel and resources. While it is significantly a law and order issue as articulated by the Government of India, there is also a need to consider it as an socio-economic issue. The number of children who are rescued annually is less than 1000. And, the bulk of them is from Bihar. Hence, the focus on forming the inter-state committee to ensure the repatriation of child labour from Bihar is also engaging attention. The focus largely is on children from outside the state. There is a need for efforts to address the children who work in their families in Jaipur.

³⁴ Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur; 2017; Jaipur Childline 1098: A Brief document

³⁵ Up to April 2018

³⁶ Up to April 2018

³⁷ Interview with the Public Prosecutors on October 30, 2018

NGOs and Child Labour in Jaipur

10 civil society organisations involved in child labour were met for the baseline. Most of these organisations are actively engaged in addressing issues of child protection, labour, and trafficking. Three organisations manage shelter homes. Some NGOs provide technical support too and build capacity.

Of the 10 organisations, 6 were directly involved in rescue operations and rehabilitation processes. Their engagement included supporting the police/AHTU in identifying areas where children are engaged in labour; getting the FIR registered, appearing in court as witnesses in the cases filed and following up on cases, etc.

Among the NGOs, there are different perspectives on coordination. While some believe it is good others, are of the view that it needs strengthening. It was felt that most NGOs work in a project mode and were not focused on sustainable change. The coordination between Government and NGOs also needs strengthening. It was felt that there is no common platform where the Government and the NGOs can discuss critical issues pertaining to trafficking and child labour and arrive at strategies.

Section V. Conclusion and recommendations

The Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative is focused on eliminating child labour by involving the Government, industry, and local communities. Sequenced prior to the intervention, this baseline, benchmarks two key aspects: One, the Government responsiveness both by enforcing the law and enabling business to become child labour free; Two, shifting business norms, reflected in the reduction of worksites that engage child labour.

Findings on worksites using child and adolescent labour

Across the work units surveyed, 32.5 percent were found with at least one child or adolescent labourer. Across all industries, the proportion of units engaging both child and adolescent labour was the highest in aari-taari, at 43.4 percent.

At least one child labourer was observed in 15.6 percent of the units, and at least one adolescent labourer was found in 26.0 percent of the units. The use of child labour was highest in the cold lac bangle industry with 27.4 percent of the units engaging child labour. The use of adolescent labour was the highest in the aari-taari units, at 37.9 percent.

Of the 477 work units where at least one child or adolescent labour was observed, 21.8 percent involved hazardous occupations or processes and a further 78.0 percent involved illegal occupations and processes - as defined by the Indian Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. Only 0.2 percent of work units found to be using child or adolescent workers were engaging them in 'legal work'.

The survey team also noted the physical environment inside the work units and found that nearly all (99.9 percent) of them had at least one hazardous or unsafe condition. A lack of fresh air, darkness and poor lighting, and presence of sharp instruments were the most common risks faced by child and adolescent workers.

Aside from physical injuries, child and adolescent labourers also faced significant rates of emotional abuse and physical neglect. Overall, 11.5 percent of work units appeared to restrict workers' movement or freedom to interact with other workers, and 6.9 percent of the units had workers that appeared undernourished.

Findings on government response

Among the senior government officials in Rajasthan there is recognition of the issue of child labour, evident from the efforts to institutionalise arrangements since 2012. There is also significant involvement of the civil society on the issue.

The SOP of the Government of India outlines the role of the department and agencies in addressing child labour. However, there are challenges at the field level which limit the ability of the agencies to implement the SOP.

The focus of Government action is on children who come to Jaipur either from other parts of Rajasthan or other states. There are efforts visible in addressing the children working in their families in Jaipur. The baseline indicates that they form the majority of child and adolescent labour found in this study.

The focus on forming the inter-state committee to ensure repatriation of child labour from Bihar has captured attention, but at the same time, children who work with their families in Jaipur and are also exposed to harmful conditions need attention too.

Recommendations

1. Given the significant gaps in data in Government departments, the ability to initiate and monitor action gets limited. . Also, administrative data reviewed in this evaluation differs between sources and this has implications for ongoing measuring of progress. Support is needed to ensure that the collection, recording and use of child labour data are systematic across departments.
2. The focus of the Government and other civil society organisations is on child labour from other states, such as Bihar. The baseline indicates that the bulk (nearly 80 percent) of the child labour is working with their family in Jaipur. By focussing on the smaller share of the migrated/ trafficked labour, the previous interventions ignore the larger child labour in the homes. Most of them are girls, who are denied their rights to education and are often supplementing household income. Previously there have been no notable efforts made to address this issue. This aspect needs to be further expanded in the Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative.
3. While the child labour is a law and order issues as outlined in the SOP framed by the Government of India, it would be helpful to also treat it as a socio-economic issue. While the police department / AHTU, have to be involved, other departments, with a focus on social and economic welfare, have to be more engaged too. In addition, the Government could consider involving the Department of Industries and Small and Medium Enterprises to incentivise businesses to end the use of child labour.
4. In the Government, while there is a significant recognition of the need to address child labour, reflected in the institutional arrangements that have been put in place, such as the Department of Child Rights, the Sardar Patel Institute; there is a need to reinforce it at the field level through better provision of support and coordination between different departments and agencies.
5. The process of documenting suspected cases and filing of charge sheets needs strengthening, with better quality of evidence gathering to increase the conviction rate of perpetrators who engage child labour and this needs to be addressed.
6. The children both at family units and non-family units experience significant physical hazards and stress. This aspect needs greater attention and action from government and civil society actors.



© Image: ILO/Jeffrey Leventhal, 2013

Annex 1: Role of the Police, AHTU and Labour Department as per SOP of Ministry of Home Affairs³⁸

Roles	Police Department	Labour Department
Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive in identification through networking with various child protection agencies Verification of complaints Filing FIR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing case in case of child labour reported. Ensure provision of the Child Labour Act are complied Update information in PENCIL Portal
Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct on emergency basis Can be conducted without FIR & FIR can follow Ensure confidentiality, identity protection of victims & ensure that they are not affected Collect evidence in the form of photographs & documents for prosecution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take lead in rescue operations
Post Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the rescued child in place of safety Register FIR Ensure protection of victim while giving evidence Present case before CWC Support along with Labour Department & Child Lines in preparation of child profiles to present to CWC & collect evidence & documents for prosecution. Doctor in rescue team to provide support or support ensured in 24 hours Counselling support to be provided to children who need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for filing FIR & initiate necessary proceedings against offender Initiate process for recovery of fine of Rs 20,000 from the employer & back wages
Registration of FIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register FIR using appropriate penal codes³⁹ Legal Aid to be provided at police station from the District/ State Legal Services Authority Record Statement as per Section 164 CrPC by the Magistrate after due counselling but within 14 days. 	
Sealing of places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating officer can move application through the District Magistrate for inspection and closure 	

The Role of the AHTU

³⁸ See Government of India, 2017; Standard Operating Procedure for Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986; Ministry of Labour and Employment, 2017,

³⁹ The Indian Penal Codes (IPC) sections 370, 370 A, 342, 343, 344, 363A, 374

Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 Sections 74-88, 8—85, 87, 42, 33-34 (in case of children)

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 Sections 16-23.

Further provisions in case of sexual exploitation to be added from the POCSO Act

- Investigate all cases of trafficked children as organised crime and target the economies of crime syndicates. This may be done through cancellation of licenses of establishments/factories; ceiling and attachment of properties.
- During rescue, follow the SOP of the Ministry of Home Affairs along with the protocol for Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, issued in 2008.
- No interaction to be allowed between the child and employer/trafficker.
- Rescued child to be sent to the CWC for action to be taken under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Statement to be recorded under Section 164 of CrPC and charge sheet to be filed soon after

Annex 2: Standard operating procedure based on the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act 2000

The roles and responsibilities of the state stakeholders, as outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), issued by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of Rajasthan on August 21, 2012; are outlined below.

Stakeholder	Pre-Rescue	Rescue	Post Rescue	Rehabilitation
Labour Department	Survey locations with extensive child labour regularly	Initiate action within 24 hours & rescue children, including those above 14 years, with CWCs & hand over to them.	Ensure filing of cases & prosecution under Minimum Wages Act, Factory Act, Transport Act, Mines & Contract Labour Act Ensure payment of Rs 20,000 by those who engaged children & add Rs 5000 per child to deposit in Child Labour Welfare Fund for rehabilitation	Liaison with labour department in other states for repatriation
AHTU	Plan & conduct raids along with Police	Conduct rescue operations & take action against anyone trafficking children	Support local police under each AHTU in registering cases	Handing -over rescued children to CWC & act based on its direction
CWC	Order police to initiate action based on information or complaint.	Ensure presence of child helpline & NGOs & member of CWC during the rescue	Ensure that police register an FIR under appropriate IPC provisions. Responsible for enrolling rescued children in the homes	Based on social background propose rehabilitation measures for rescued children.
DCPU	Prepare plans for identification, the rescue of child labour			Ensures rehabilitation of children in rescue homes.

Annex 3: Short-form questionnaire in English

Survey of Informal Industries Production and Labour Arrangements in Jaipur City

(READ) My name is _____; and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur / Development Solutions. We are undertaking a survey to understand the informal industries operating in Jaipur. Your household/unit has been randomly selected for the survey and we would like to speak with you for half hour to 25 minutes.

There are no right or wrong answers to any question. You can stop the survey at any time or not answer questions you don't feel comfortable. We are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. No individual information will be released.

All your responses would be kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes. Your views and experiences are important to us.

Interview /Observation Recording Form

Section A: Identification				
Q. No.	Question	Options	Code	
A1.	GPS Location	Automated		
A2.	Name(s) of Observers			
A3.	Date of observation/ Interview	Automated / / Date/Month/year		
A4.	Time when the observation/ interview started	Automated [Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]		
A5.	Name of the cluster	Ramganj-Galta Gate	1	
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	2	
		Chandpole- Brahmpuri	3	
A6.	Name of the location	Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	Sanjay Nagar	1
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	Bihari Teela	2
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	Imam chowk and Gurjar Chowk	3
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	Bhanda Basti	4
		Chandpole-Brahmpuri	Tope khane ka rasta	5
		Chandpole-Brahmpuri	Sharda Colony, Jaisinghpura Khor	6
		Chandpole-Brahmpuri	Nindar rao ji ka rasta	7

		Ramganj-Galta Gate	Babu ka Tiba	8
		Ramganj-Galta Gate	Dakhotan Colony	9
		Any other	Specify	8888
A7.	Name of the Lane			
A8.	Address/House/Building No.			
A9.	Any landmark close to the house / building (indicate names of the landmarks for easy reference)	Mosque		1
		Temple		2
		Bus stand		3
		Dhaba / restaurant		4
		Any other (specify)		8888
		No significant landmark nearby		4444
A10.	Did the premises / residence appear to be used for producing any goods or services	Yes >> [Go to A 11]		
		No [Terminate observation/ interview]		
A11.	[If A10= Yes] Were you allowed inside the premises to observe / interview the respondents?	Yes [Go to A13]		
		No [Go to A12]		
A12.	Reason for Refusal	No time, too busy		1
		Do not feel like they have authority to speak on this topic		2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey		3
		Others (specify)		8888
A13.	[If A11= Yes] Who was the respondent	Owner of the workplace unit		1
		Manager of the workplace unit		2
		Head of the house		3
		Family member		4
		Others (specify)		8888
A14.	Who are the people mostly involved in producing these goods or services?	Mostly family members (75% or more of the workers are from the same / neighbour's family)		1
		Mostly non-family members (75% or more of the workers appear to be unrelated to owner / manager of unit)		2

Section B: Particulars of Establishment				
For interviewer to fill out AFTER THE INTERVIEW				
B1.	Did the site look like it was used to produce any of these goods? <i>(Select all that applies)</i>	Cold lac bangles		1
		Hot lac bangles		2
		Aari-taari		3
		Saree embellishment		4
		Sewing & stitching		5

		Tie and dye						6
		Textile - other						7
		Gem cutting & polishing						8
		Artificial jewellery						9
		Jewellery - other						10
		Others (Specify)						8888
B2.	Number of rooms in the premises							0-99
B3.	The approximate size of the room / premises	8x8 feet						1
		8x10 feet						2
		10x10 feet						3
		10x12 feet						4
		12x12 feet						5
		Others [Specify]						8888
B4.	Ownership of premises / workplace unit	Owned						1
		Rented						2
B5.	The nativity of the respondent / owner of the workplace unit	From Jaipur						1
		From Rajasthan (other than Jaipur)						2
		Bihar						3
		Uttar Pradesh						4
		West Bengal						5
		Others (Specify)						8888
		Don't know						9999
B6.	How long has the respondent been living in the premises		Specify number of years					0-999
B6.2	How long has the respondent been working in the premises		Specify number of years					0-999
B7.	How many workers were present at the time of observation	Male [Enter Number]						0-99
		Female [Enter Number]						0-99
B8.	Was at least one Child (<=14 years) labour evident	Reported	Yes	1	Observed	Yes	1	
			No	2		No	2	
B9.	Was at least one Child (15 to 17 years) labour evident	Reported	Yes	1	Observed	Yes	1	
			No	2		No	2	
B10.	How many of the workers are likely to be in the following age categories	Young children age 10 or below	Male [Enter Number]					0-99
			Female [Enter Number]					0-99
	Children age 11 - 14	Male [Enter Number]					0-99	
		Female [Enter Number]					0-99	
	Adolescents age 15 - 17	Male [Enter Number]					0-99	
		Female [Enter Number]					0-99	
	Young adults age 18 - 25	Male [Enter Number]					0 - 99	
		Female [Enter Number]					0-99	

B11.	In your view, was there an indication of historical presence of child labour (to be recorded for those who are currently 25 years of age and younger)	Yes >> Go to B12	1
		No >> Go to B13	2
B12.	[If B11 = Yes] How many	Male Enter Number	0-99
		Female Enter Number	0-99
B13.	Number of working hours / day	Record Hours in Number	0-24
B14.	Reported average income of the workplace unit / person		0-999999
	Details of number of units produced in a day and the average cost at which a unit is sold	Rupees_____	
B15.	Did you observe any of these conditions on the site?	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Working in confined spaces	5
		Not much fresh air	6
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	7
		Heavy machinery that could cause injury	8
		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	9
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	10
		insufficient/unsafe drinking water	11
		inadequate sanitation	12
		Loose wires, open electric socket	13
		Lights (either too high in ceiling or too low from ceiling)	14
		Lack of first aid/safety gear.	15
Inadequate space – was there stretching space between two persons working	16		
Others (Specify)	8888		
B16.	As per your observation, did the workers have freedom of movement/ take breaks or go out of the building	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
B17.	As per your observation, did the workers have freedom to interact	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
B18.	As per your observation, did the workers appear undernourished	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
B19.		Yes	1

	As per your observation, did the workers have any injury on them	No	2
		Don't know	9999
B20.	[If B19= Yes] Specify the signs you observed	Bruises	1
		Burns	2
		Fractures	3
		Welts	4
		Cuts	5
		Others (specify)	8888
B21.	As per your observation, did the workers have any physical signs of abuse	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't Know	9999
B22.	[If B21= Yes] Specify the signs you observed	Bruises	1
		Burns	2
		Fractures	3
		Welts	4
		Cuts	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Section C: Final Reflections			
C1.	Observation / Interview end time		
		[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
C2.	Were you able to complete the interview/ observation	Yes, completed	1
		Yes, completed but respondent refused to answer all the questions	2
		No, not completed as the respondent was not keen on answering	3
		No, other reasons (specify)	8888
C3.	Was the interview influenced by any observer?	Yes Go to C4	1
		No	2
C4.	[If C3= Yes] By whom	Specify	

Annex 4: Long-form questionnaire in English

Survey Form Informal Industries in Jaipur City

Note: The portions of the Survey Form in Grey must be filled by the Interviewer

Section A: Recruitment and Consent			
Q. No.	Question	Options	Code
A1.	Name of interviewer	[Options TBC]	
A2.	Date of interview	/ / Date/Month/year	
A3.	Name of the cluster	Ramganj-Galta Gate	1
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	2
		Chandpole- Brahmpuri	3
A4.	Name of the Lane		
A5.	Address/House/Building No.		
A6.	Any landmark close to the house / building		
A7.	During the past 12 months, has this place been used to produce any commercial goods or services?	Yes >> Go to A 8	1
		No >> Discontinue survey	2
A8.	Who are the people mostly involved in producing these goods or services?	Mostly family members (75% or more of the workers are from the same family) >> Use 'family work place units Questionnaire'	1
		Mostly non-family members >> Use 'non-family work place units questionnaire'	2

Owner- Family Work Place Units

(READ) My name is _____; and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur / Development Solutions. We are undertaking a survey to understand the informal industries operating in Jaipur. Your household has been randomly selected for the survey and we would like to speak with you for half hour to 40 minutes. There is no right or wrong answers to any question. You can stop the survey at any time or not answer questions you don't feel comfortable. We are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. No individual information will be released.

All your responses would be kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes. Your views and experiences are important to us.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A9.	Would you be willing to participate in this study?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 11]	
A10.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A11.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Do not feel like they have authority to speak on this topic	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Others (specify)	8888

Section B: Particulars of Establishment			
B1.	Most recently, what type of goods have been produced here? <i>(Select one that is most relevant)</i>	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textiles – others	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Fashion Jewellery	9
		Jewellery others	10
		Others (Specify)	8888
B2.	Are the products branded or local	Branded	1
		Local products	2
B3.	Are the products mainly sold locally or sold outside the state	Sold in Jaipur	1
		Sold in Rajasthan	2
		Sold both in Jaipur and other places in Rajasthan	3
		Sold outside Rajasthan	4
		Sold both in and outside Rajasthan	5
		Don't know	9999
B4.		Cold lac bangles	1

	In the last 12 months, what other types of goods and services have been produced here	Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textiles – others	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Fashion Jewellery	9
		Jewellery others	10
		Others (specify)	8888
B5.	In the last 12 months, for many buyers / businesses have you been producing goods for?	Enter number	1
		Too many to count	2
B6.	With how many of them do you have a long-term relationship (Note- long term relationship is defined as over 12 months)	[Enter number]	0-99
B7.	Approximately how many years has this site been used to produce goods or services? (Note: Please round to nearest)	[Enter number of years]	0-99
B8.	Aside from this place, how many other places do you run this business?	Enter numbers	0-99

Section C: Household and Demographic information			
C1.	Gender of the respondent	Male	1
		Female	2
		Transgender	3
C2.	What is your age	[Enter age in numbers]	0-99
C3.	What is your religion	Hindu	1
		Muslim	2
		Christian	3
		Sikh	4
		Buddhist	5
		Jain	6
		Others (specify)	8888
C4.	What is your caste	SC	1
		ST	2
		OBC	3
		Not applicable	4
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999

C5.	Including yourself, how many people live in this household (Note: Enter number of adults and children separately)	Adults (above 18) _____	0-99	
		Children (17 & below) _____	0-99	
C6.	Who is considered the head of the household (Note: this is the person chiefly responsible for managing the affairs and finances of the household)	Self	1	
		Father	2	
		Husband	3	
		Brother	4	
		Mother	5	
		Wife	6	
		Sister	7	
	Others (Specify)	8888		
C7.	Are you a native of Jaipur?	Yes >> Go to C 8	1	
		No >> Go to C 9	2	
C8.	[If C 7 = Yes] How many years has your household been living in this location	(Enter No. of years)	1	
		Since birth	2	
		Others (specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C9.	[If C7= No] Please tell us the name of your native place	Village		
		District		
		State	Bihar	1
			Madhya Pradesh	2
			Jharkhand	3
			West Bengal	4
			Others (specify)	8888
Don't know	9999			
C10.	[If C7= No] What is the reason for migrating to Jaipur?	In search of work	1	
		Relatives are here	2	
		For education	3	
		No work in my native place	4	
		Had to pay off debt	5	
		Others (Specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C11.	For the work that the household does, typically, is the payment made daily, weekly or monthly?	Daily	1	
		Weekly	2	
		Monthly	3	
		Others (specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	

C12.	Typically, what is the total Household income during this period [Note: if paid per piece, please work out the details of total pieces per day and number of days to derive the appropriate amount]	[Enter Amount in INR]	
------	---	------------------------------	--

Section D: Worker and work-related information			
(READ) We now want to ask about the people who work with you and talk about challenges with hiring and managing the workers. There are no right or wrong answers and your answers are completely confidential.			
D1.	How many people are currently working from this premise?	[Enter number]	0 - 999
D2.	Thinking about the busiest period of production in the past 12 months... How many people were working here?	[Enter number]	0 – 999
D3.	Have people from outside of your immediate family also helped with the work?	Yes >> Go to D 4	1
		No >> Go to D7	2
D4.	[If D3 = Yes] For workers who are not members of your family... How do you typically recruit the workers? (select all that apply)	Own family connections	1
		Workers approach directly	2
		Through personal / informal channels	3
		Through formal channels (eg, brokers)	4
		Others (specify)	8888
	Don't know	9999	
D5.	Typically, how long do they stay working for you?	[Enter in number of months]	0 - 999
D6.	Is it typical for you to offer advances to the workers before they start work?	Yes	1
		No	2
D7.	Do your children help out with the work?	Yes >> Go to D 8	1
		No >> Go to C19	2
D8.	[If D7 = yes] Typically, what time would these children... Start helping with the work	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	

D9.	Finish helping with the work	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
D10.	[If D7 = yes] How many of these are... Older children age 15 - 17?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D11.	Younger children age 14 and below?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D12.	[if D7 = Yes] How many of these children are your neighbours children?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D13.	[If D7 = yes] How many of these children are migrants from outside of Jaipur?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D14.	[If D7 = yes] Do you pay the children for helping out with the work?	Yes >> Go to D 15	1
		No >> Go to D 16	2
D15.	[If D14 = yes] What are the payment terms when you pay children? <i>(If piece rate, please help work out appropriate period)</i>	Daily	1
		Weekly	
		Fortnightly	
		Monthly	
		Others (specify)	
		Don't know	
D16.	Thinking about the busiest period of production during the past 12 months... How many days in a week did workers typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 7
D17.	How many hours a day did workers typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 24
D18.	Did workers typically work before 8 am or after 7pm?	Yes	1
		No	2
D19.	Are workers exposed to any of the following? <i>(Select all that applies)</i>	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
		Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7
		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
	Others (Specify)	88	

D20.	In the past six months, has any worker(s) in this place/ premises suffered an injury so badly that they could not work the next day?	Yes >> Go to D 21	1
		No >> Go to D22	2
D21.	[If D20 = yes] What injury did they suffer from		
D22.	Do you anticipate that the volume of work over the next 12 months will grow, stay the same, or reduce?	Grow	1
		Stay the same	2
		Decline	3
		Can't say	4
		Don't know	99
		Stay the same	2
		Decline	3
		Others (Specify)	88

(READ)

This is the end of the survey.

As I mentioned at the beginning, we are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. Your individual information will be released.

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this study

Section E: Final Reflections and Wrap Up								
For interviewer to fill out AFTER THE INTERVIEW								
E1.	Interview end time							
		[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]						
E2.	Were you able to complete the interview?	Yes, interview was completed					1	
		Yes, interview was completed but respondent refused to answer all the questions					2	
		No, interview was not completed because of interruption/s					3	
		No, other (specify)					8888	
E3.	Was the interview influenced by any observer?	Yes					1	
		No					2	
E4.	[If E 3 = Yes] By whom	Specify						
E5.	Who was the respondent	Owner of the workplace unit					1	
		Owner of the house					2	
		Head of the house					3	
		Family member					4	
		Others (specify)					8888	
E6.	Ownership of premises	Owned					1	
		Rented					2	
E7.	The nativity of the respondent / owner of the workplace unit	From Jaipur					1	
		From Rajasthan (other than Jaipur)					2	
		Bihar					3	
		Uttar Pradesh					4	
		West Bengal					5	
		Others (Specify)					8888	
		Don't know					9999	
E8.	How long has the respondent been living in the premises	Specify number of years					0-999	
E9.	How many workers were present	Male [Enter Number]					0-99	
		Female [Enter Number]					0-99	
E10.	Was Child / adolescent labour evident	Repo	Yes	1	Obse	Yes	1	
		rtd	No	2	rved	No	2	
E11.	How many of the workers are likely to be...	Male [Enter Number]					0 - 99	
		Female [Enter Number]						
	Young adults age 18 - 21	Male [Enter Number]					0 - 99	
	Adolescents age 15 - 17	Female [Enter Number]						
	Children age 11 - 14	Male [Enter Number]					0 - 99	
		Female [Enter Number]						
	Young children age 10 or below	Male [Enter Number]					0 - 99	
		Female [Enter Number]						

E12.	In your view, was there an indication of historical presence of child labour (to be recorded for those who are currently 25 years of age and younger)	Yes >> Go to E 13	1
		No >> Go to E 14	2
E13.	If yes, how many	Male Enter Number	0-99
		Female Enter Number	0-99
E14.	Did the site look like it was used to produce any of these goods? (Select all that applies)	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textile - other	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Jewellery - other	9
		Others (Specify)	8888
E15.	Number of working hours / day	Record Hours in Number	0-24
E16.	Reported average income of the workplace unit / person		0-99999 9
	Details of number of units produced in a day and the average cost at which a unit is sold	Rupees_____	
E17.	Did you observe any of these conditions on the site?	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Working in confined spaces	
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
		Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7
		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
		Sufficient drinking water	10
		Adequate sanitation	11
		Loose wires, open electric socket	12
		Lighting (too high or too low)	13
Lack of first aid/safety gear.	14		
Others (Specify)	8888		
E18.	Did you observe any physical signs of abuse	Yes >> Go to E 19	1
		No	2
		Don't Know	9999
E19.	If yes specify the signs you observed	Bruises	1
		Burns	2

		Fractures	3
		Welts	4
		Cuts	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Survey Form Informal Industries in Jaipur City

Note: The portions of the Survey Form in Grey must be filled by the Interviewer

Section A: Recruitment and Consent			
Q. No.	Question	Options	Code
A12.	Name of interviewer	[Options TBC]	
A13.	Date of interview	/ / Date/Month/year	
A14.	Name of the cluster	Ramganj-Galta Gate	1
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	2
		Chandpole- Brahmpuri	3
A15.	Name of the Lane		
A16.	Address/House/Building No.		
A17.	Any landmark close to the house / building		

Children/ Adolescents - Family Work Place Units

(READ) My name is _____; and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur / Development Solutions. We are undertaking a survey to understand the informal industries operating in Jaipur and especially about those who work in these industries. Your household has been randomly selected for the survey and we would like to speak with you for half hour to 40 minutes.

There is no right or wrong answers to any question. You can stop the survey at any time or not answer questions you don't feel comfortable. We are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. No individual information will be released.

All your responses would be kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes. Your views and experiences are important to us.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A18.	Would you be willing to participate in this study?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 11]	
A19.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A20.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Need to take permission from parent/ adults in the house	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Others (specify)	8888

Section B: General Household and Demographic information			
C13.	Name of the Respondent		
C14.	Gender of the respondent	Male	1
		Female	2
		Transgender	3
C15.	What is your age	[Enter age in numbers]	0-99
C16.	What is your religion	Hindu	1
		Muslim	2
		Christian	3
		Sikh	4
		Buddhist	5
		Jain	6
		Others (specify)	8888
C17.	What is your caste	SC	1
		ST	2
		OBC	3
		Not applicable	4
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999

C18.	Including yourself, how many people live in this household (Note: Enter number of adults and children separately)	Adults (above 18) _____	0-99	
		Children (17 & below) _____	0-99	
C19.	Who is considered the head of the household (Note: this is the person chiefly responsible for managing the affairs and finances of the household)	Self	1	
		Father	2	
		Husband	3	
		Brother	4	
		Mother	5	
		Wife	6	
		Sister	7	
C20.	Are you a native of Jaipur?	Yes >> Go to B 9	1	
		No >> Go to B 10	2	
C21.	[If B 8 = Yes] How many years has your household been living in this location	(Enter No. of years)	1	
		Since birth	2	
		Others (specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C22.	[If B 8= No] Please tell us the name of your native place	Village		
		District		
		State	Bihar	1
			Madhya Pradesh	2
			Jharkhand	3
			West Bengal	4
Others (specify)	8888			
Don't know	9999			
C23.	[If B 8= No] What is the reason for migrating to Jaipur?	In search of work	1	
		Relatives are here	2	
		For education	3	
		No work in my native place	4	
		Had to pay off debt	5	
		Others (Specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	

Section C: Work Related Information			
B9.	Were you engaged in any work in the last 12 months?	Yes	1
		No	2
B10.	If yes, what work?	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textiles – others	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Fashion Jewellery	9
		Jewellery others	10
		Others (Specify)	8888
B11.	Where do you work?	At home >> Go to C 4	1
		Outside home >> Go to C 5	2
B12.	Are you paid for the work you do at home	Yes >> Go to C 6	1
		No >> Go to C 4	2
B13.	Are you paid for the work you do outside home?	Yes >> Go to C 6	1
		No >> Go to C 4	2
B14.	[If C 4 = Yes] & [If C 5 = Yes] Do you receive the payment?	Yes	1
		No >> Go to C 4	2
B15.	[If C 6 = No] Who receives it	Mother	1
		Father	2
		Sister	3
		Brother	4
		Relative	5
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
B16.	At what age did you start working	[Enter age in numbers]	0-99
B17.	Why did you start working?	Help pay family debt	1
		To supplement parent/household income	2
		Not able to pay school fees	3
		Do not like going to school	4
		Other siblings were working	5
		My parents asked me to	7
		Everyone my age was working	8
		Others (Specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
B18.	Who took the decision for you to start working?	By myself	1
		My parents	2
		My siblings	3
		My relatives	4
		My peers	5

		By the person who gives us work	6
		Others (Specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
B19.	Typically, every day what time do you start working	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	0-24
B20.	What time do you finish working	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	0-24
B21.	Think of the busiest period of production during the past 12 months... How many days in a week did you typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 7
B22.	How many hours a day did you typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 24
B23.	Did your typically work before 8 am or after 7pm?	Yes	1
		No	2
B24.	When you work are you allowed any breaks	Yes	1
		No	2
B25.	Are there any other children working in the establishment?	Yes >> Go to C 18	1
		No	2
B26.	[If C 17= Yes] How many?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
B27.	[If C 17 = Yes] Who are these children?	Own siblings	1
		Children of relatives	2
		Neighbour's children	3
		Children from outside the state	4
		Local paid workers	5
		Paid workers from outside	6
		Others (Specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
B28.	Do you think the work activities you do are physically difficult or lead to injuries?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
B29.	Have you had physical injury or difficulty due to working	Yes >> Go to C 22	1
		No	2
B30.	[If C 21 = Yes] What kind of physical difficulty or injury?	Wounds/cuts	1
		Back pain	2
		Muscle pain	3
		Breathing problem	4
		Burns	5
		Skin infections/itchiness	6
		Eye problem	7

		Others (Specify)	8888
B31.	Did you get any medical treatment	Yes	1
		No	2
B32.	Do you carry heavy loads at work?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Not applicable	7777
B33.	Do you operate any machinery at work?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Not applicable	7777
B34.	Are you exposed to any of the following at work?	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
		Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7
		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
		Others (Specify)	88
B35.	Is there any kind of safety equipment you use to protect yourself?	Yes >> Go to C 28	1
		No	2
B36.	[If C 27 = Yes] Please indicate what safety equipment you provide	Mask	1
		Gloves	2
		Helmet	3
		Sunglasses	4
		Others	8888
B37.	Do you have the option of not working when you don't feel like it?	Yes	
		No	
B38.	If you don't want to work on a day, would your parents/elder siblings hit/scold/abuse you?	Yes	
		No	
		Cant say	

Section D: Education and other related information			
D23.	Can you read and write a letter with understanding in Hindi/Urdu?	Yes	1
		No	2
D24.	Are you currently attending any school?	Yes >> Go to D 3	1
		No>> Go to D 5	2
D25.	[If D 2 = Yes] what grade are you in?	Class 1-5	
		Class 6-8	
		Class 9-10	
		Class 11-12	
		College – graduate	
		vocational course	
		Madrassa	
D26.	[If D 2 = Yes] Does your work activity interfere with your studies?	Yes	1
		No	2
		Can't say	6666
		Don't know	9999
D27.	[If D 2 = No] Have you ever been to school?	Yes	1
		No	2

(READ)

This is the end of the survey.

As I mentioned at the beginning, we are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. Your individual information will be released.

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this study

Section E: Final Reflections and Wrap Up			
For interviewer to fill out AFTER THE INTERVIEW			
E20.	Interview end time		
		[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
E21.	Were you able to complete the interview?	Yes, interview was completed	1
		Yes, interview was completed but respondent refused to answer all the questions	2
		No, interview was not completed because of interruption/s	3
		No, other (specify)	8888
E22.	Was the interview influenced by any observer?	Yes	1
		No	2
E23.	How many workers were present?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
E24.	Of those how many were male and female	Male [Enter Number]	0-99
		Female [Enter Number]	0-99
E25.	How many of the workers are likely to be... Young adults age 18 - 21	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Adolescents age 15 - 17	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Children age 10 - 14	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Young children age 10 and below	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
E26.	Did the site look like it was used to produce any of these goods? (Select all that applies)	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textile - other	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Jewellery - other	9
		Others (Specify)	8888
E27.	Did you observe any of these conditions on the site?	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Working in confined spaces	
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7		

		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
		Others (Specify)	8888
E28.	Did you observe any physical signs of abuse	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't Know	9999

Survey Form Informal Industries in Jaipur City

Note: The portions of the Survey Form in Grey must be filled by the Interviewer

Section A: Recruitment and Consent			
Q. No.	Question	Options	Code
A21.	Name of interviewer	[Options TBC]	
A22.	Date of interview	/ / Date/Month/year	
A23.	Name of the cluster	Ramganj-Galta Gate	1
		Shastri Nagar- Bhatta Basti	2
		Chandpole- Brahmpuri	3
A24.	Name of the Lane		
A25.	Address/House/Building No.		
A26.	Any landmark close to the house / building		

A27.	During the past 12 months, has this place been used to produce any commercial goods or services?	Yes >> Go to A 8	1
		No >> Discontinue survey	2
A28.	Who are the people mostly involved in producing these goods or services?	Mostly family members (75% or more of the workers are from the same family) >> Use 'family work place units Questionnaire'	1
		Mostly non-family members >> Use 'non-family work place units questionnaire'	2

Owner- Non-Family Work Place Units

(READ) My name is _____; and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur / Development Solutions. We are undertaking a survey to understand the informal industries operating in Jaipur. Your household has been randomly selected for the survey and we would like to speak with you for half hour to 40 minutes. There is no right or wrong answers to any question. You can stop the survey at any time or not answer questions you don't feel comfortable. We are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. No individual information will be released.

All your responses would be kept confidential and would be used only for research purposes. Your views and experiences are important to us.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A29.	Would you be willing to participate in this study?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 11]	
A30.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A31.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Do not feel like they have authority to speak on this topic	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Others (specify)	8888

Section B: Particulars of Establishment			
B39.	Most recently, what type of goods have been produced here? (Select one that is most relevant)	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textiles – others	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Fashion Jewellery	9
		Jewellery others	10
		Others (Specify)	8888
B40.	Are the products branded or local	Branded	1
		Local products	2
B41.	Are the products mainly sold locally or sold outside the state	Sold in Jaipur	1
		Sold in Rajasthan	2
		Sold both in Jaipur and other places in Rajasthan	3
		Sold outside Rajasthan	4
		Sold both in and outside Rajasthan	5
		Don't know	9999
B42.		Cold lac bangles	1

	In the last 12 months, what other types of goods and services have been produced here	Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textiles – others	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Fashion Jewellery	9
		Jewellery others	10
		Others (specify)	8888
B43.	In the last 12 months, for many buyers / businesses have you been producing goods for?	Enter number	1
		Too many to count	2
B44.	With how many of them do you have a long-term relationship (Note- long term relationship is defined as over 12 months)	[Enter number]	0-99
B45.	Approximately how many years has this site been used to produce goods or services? (Note: Please round to nearest)	[Enter number of years]	0-99
B46.	Aside from this place, how many other places do you run this business?	Enter numbers	0-99

Section C: Demographic information			
C24.	Name of the Respondent		
C25.	Gender of the respondent	Male	1
		Female	2
		Transgender	3
C26.	What is your age	[Enter age in numbers]	0-99
C27.	What is your religion	Hindu	1
		Muslim	2
		Christian	3
		Sikh	4
		Buddhist	5
		Jain	6
		Others (specify)	8888
C28.	What is your caste	SC	1
		ST	2
		OBC	3
		Not applicable	4
		Others (specify)	8888

		Don't know	9999	
C29.	Are you a native of Jaipur?	Yes >> Go to C 9	1	
		No >> Go to C 10	2	
C30.	[If C 6 = Yes] How many years have you been living in this location	(Enter No. of years)	1	
		Since birth	2	
		Others (specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C31.	[If C 6= No] Please tell us the name of your native place	Village		
		District		
		State	Bihar	1
			Madhya Pradesh	2
			Jharkhand	3
			West Bengal	4
			Others (specify)	8888
Don't know	9999			
C32.	[If C 6= No] What is the reason for starting this unit in Jaipur?	Availability of electricity	1	
		Better market	2	
		Easier to find raw materials	3	
		Easier to find labour	4	
		Safe environment	5	
		Others (Specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C33.	Is working/running this establishment your main occupation?	Yes >> Go to C 12	1	
		No >> Go to C 10	2	
C34.	[If C 10 = No] Do you have any other occupation?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
C35.	[If C 11=No] What do you do?			
C36.	For the work that the unit does, typically, is the payment received from the buyers daily, weekly or monthly?	Daily	1	
		Weekly	2	
		Monthly	3	
		Others (specify)	8888	
		Don't know	9999	
C37.	Typically, what is the total income for this unit during this period [Note: if paid per piece, please work out the details of total pieces per day and number of days to derive the appropriate amount]	[Enter Amount in INR]		

Section D: Worker and work-related information			
(READ) We now want to ask about the people who work with you and talk about challenges with hiring and managing the workers. There are no right or wrong answers and your answers are completely confidential.			
D28.	How many people are currently working from this premise, including you?	[Enter number]	0 - 999
D29.	Thinking about the busiest period of production in the past 12 months... How many people were working here?	[Enter number]	0 – 999
D30.	Have people from outside of your immediate family also helped with the work?	Yes >> Go to D 4	1
		No >> Go to D7	2
D31.	[If D3 = Yes] For workers who are not members of your family... How do you typically recruit the workers? (select all that apply)	Own family connections	1
		Workers approach directly	2
		Through personal / informal channels	3
		Through formal channels (eg, brokers)	4
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
D32.	Typically, how long do they stay working for you?	[Enter in number of months]	0 - 999
D33.	Is it typical for you to offer advances to the workers before they start work?	Yes	1
		No	2
D34.	Do your children help out with the work?	Yes >> Go to D 8	1
		No >> Go to D10	2
D35.	[If D7 = yes] Typically, what time would these children... Start helping with the work	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
D36.	Finish helping with the work	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
D37.	Of those who work, how many are above the age of 18 years	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D38.	Of those who work, how many are older in the age of 15 - 17?	[Enter number]	0 - 99

D39.	Of those who work, how many are younger in the age of 14 years and below?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D40.	Do you engage any young person's / children from your neighbour's house	Yes >> Go to D 14	1
		No >> Go to D 15	2
D41.	If yes, how many are your neighbours children?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D42.	Do you engage any young person's / children from outside Jaipur	Yes >> Go to D 16	1
		No >> Go to D 17	2
D43.	How many of these children are migrants from outside of Jaipur?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
D44.	Do you pay the workers/ children for working in this establishment	Yes >> Go to D 15	1
		No >> Go to D 16	2
D45.	[If D17 = yes] What are the payment terms when you pay Workers/ children? <i>(If piece rate, please help work out appropriate period)</i>	Daily	1
		Weekly	
		Fortnightly	
		Monthly	
		Others (specify)	
		Don't know	
D46.	Thinking about the busiest period of production during the past 12 months... How many days in a week did workers typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 7
D47.	How many hours a day did workers typically work?	[Enter number]	0 - 24
D48.	Did workers typically work before 8 am or after 7pm?	Yes	1
		No	2
D49.	Do the workers get any break during the week?	Yes >> Go to D 23	1
		No	2
D50.	[If D 22 = Yes] Which day of the week	Sunday	1
		Monday	2
		Tuesday	3
		Wednesday	4
		Thursday	5
		Friday	6
		Saturday	7
D51.	Are workers exposed to any of the following? <i>(Select all that applies)</i>	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3

		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
		Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7
		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
		Others (Specify)	88
D52.	In the past six months, has any worker(s) in this place/ premises suffered an injury so badly that they could not work the next day?	Yes >> Go to D 24	1
		No >> Go to D25	2
D53.	[If D23 = yes] What injury did they suffer from		
D54.	Do you provide any safety equipment to the workers to protect themselves?	Yes >> Go to D 28	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
D55.	[If D 28 = Yes] Please indicate what safety equipment you provide	Mask	1
		Gloves	2
		Helmet	3
		Sunglasses	4
		Others	8888
		Don't Know	9999
D56.	Do you provide accommodation to the workers who are from outside Jaipur	Yes >> Go to D 30	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
D57.	[If D 29 = Yes] What type of accommodation do you provide	Live in the workplace	1
		Boarding facility outside	2
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
D58.	Do you provide food to your workers?	Yes >> Go to D 32	1
		No	2
		Don't know	9999
D59.	[If D 31 = Yes] What type of accommodation do you provide	Cook in the workplace	1
		Buy from outside Dhaba / restaurant	2
		Others (specify)	8888
		Don't know	9999
D60.	Do you anticipate that the volume of work over the next 12 months will grow, stay the same, or reduce?	Grow	1
		Stay the same	2
		Decline	3
		Can't say	4
		Don't know	99
		Stay the same	2
		Decline	3
		Others (Specify)	88

(READ)

This is the end of the survey.

As I mentioned at the beginning, we are surveying over a thousand people across Jaipur and will only report findings across large groups. Your individual information will be released.

Thank you very much for taking the time to participate in this study

Section E: Final Reflections and Wrap Up			
For interviewer to fill out AFTER THE INTERVIEW			
E29.	Interview end time		
		[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
E30.	Were you able to complete the interview?	Yes, interview was completed	1
		Yes, interview was completed but respondent refused to answer all the questions	2
		No, interview was not completed because of interruption/s	3
		No, other (specify)	8888
E31.	Was the interview influenced by any observer?	Yes	1
		No	2
E32.	How many workers were present?	[Enter number]	0 - 99
E33.	Of those how many were male and female	Male [Enter Number]	0-99
		Female [Enter Number]	0-99
E34.	How many of the workers are likely to be... Young adults age 18 - 21	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Adolescents age 15 - 17	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Children age 10 - 14	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
	Young children age 10 and below	Male [Enter Number]	0 - 99
		Female [Enter Number]	
E35.	Did the site look like it was used to produce any of these goods? (Select all that applies)	Cold lac bangles	1
		Hot lac bangles	2
		Aari-taari	3
		Saree embellishment	4
		Sewing & stitching	5
		Tie and dye	6
		Textile - other	7
		Gem cutting & polishing	8
		Jewellery - other	9
		Others (Specify)	8888
E36.	Did you observe any of these conditions on the site?	Fire, gas, flames	1
		Loud noise, vibrations	2
		Extreme cold or heat	3
		Darkness or rooms with poor lighting	4
		Working in confined spaces	
		Not much fresh air	5
		Sharp tools & materials (knives, needles, glass etc.)	6
Heavy machinery that could cause injury	7		

		Dust, fumes, toxic substances	8
		Chemical that irritates your skin, eyes etc.	9
		Others (Specify)	8888
E37.	Did you observe any physical signs of abuse	Yes	1
		No	2
		Don't Know	9999

Annex 5: Interview guide in English

Rajasthan Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative: Base Line Assessment

In-depth Interview Government Official

**S.P Anti Human Trafficking Unit/
In charge AHTU/Police Stations**

Duration of the interview: 45 minutes

General Guidelines to be followed:

- This interview guide serves as a **checklist for the interviewer** so that he/she does not miss out on any important area of discussion.
- At the outset share briefly the purpose of the research study with details of the proposed research sites as well as the methodology being followed. Give time for any clarifications that may be sought.
- Explain the ethical procedures being followed. Please get **written/verbal** consent for the interview. (One signed copy to be kept with the researcher. In case the respondent is not keen on written consent, note down the reasons for not agreeing to sign the consent form).
- Please **seek permission** of the respondent before you start taking photographs.
- It would be better to have 2 people to conduct the interview so that as one is facilitating the discussion the other can take notes.
- Record the interview if the respondent agrees.
- Ask all questions in an informal manner and in the flow of the conversation while interviewing.
- The highlights, in the section on questions, in the grey are internal notes, for the person asking the question. It explains the purpose behind the question, and it enables an understanding of why we are asking these questions and helps as prompt for additional questions.
- and to prompt if necessary, rather than simply follow the script.
- In Questions, there are main questions, and sub-questions that may be asked, if required. The main questions indicate the most important ones for which we need the response. The sub-questions could be asked if the if the responses from interviewee are cursory. Judgement to be used on where to use and where not to use the sub questions.

Glossary of key terms

1. Child labour – Below 14 years; not allowed to work in any form except provide help in family enterprises, subject to limitations
2. Adolescent labour – Between 15 to 17. Not allowed to work in hazardous occupations and processes in Schedule A but allowed in Schedule B
3. Hazardous occupations – according to ILO, work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse. It includes exposure to harmful substances, noise or vibrations impacting the health; and difficult conditions like long hours of work or during night, work confined to the employer's premises
4. Hazardous child labour, ILO, work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.

Section A: Recruitment and Consent		
Name of interviewer(s)		
Date of Interview		
Place of Interview		
Mode of Interview	Face to Face	Telephone
Name of the Officer		
Designation		
Posted since (year)		

•
Introduction

My name is _____ and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur/Development Solutions. We are engaged to undertake a baseline for the intervention on making Jaipur Child Labour Free. This intervention, undertaken by the Freedom Fund is done in coordination with the Government of Rajasthan. Community and civil society organisations are also involved in this intervention.

For the baseline, we seek to understand the policies and programmes of departments the Government involved on the issue of child labour; the coordination between departments

The interview would take about 45 minutes. Your responses would be confidential. However, you are free not to answer any question or stop the interview at any point. We would not mention your specific name or designation in any of the documents that would result from this baseline. We may quote some details from this interview however, as said above, we would not mention your name.

We request your consent and would record your verbal consent in this sheet.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A32.	Do we have your consent to proceed with the interview?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 3]	
A33.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A34.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Need to take permission from his superior officer	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Rescheduled the interview	4
		Directed us to another official in the department	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Questions

[Warm up, Understanding their Priorities]

1. What are the key areas that your department is responsible for?
 - a. What do you see as the department's specific role in child protection, especially in the context of child labour and child trafficking?
 - b. How does it enforce / undertake this role?
 - c. Does the RSCPCR have any specific focus areas/ issues different from the other SCPCRs in the country? If yes, what are they and why this special focus?

[Awareness of relevant laws and procedures]

-
- 2. As you are aware, the issue of child labour and their trafficking has been receiving more attention recently in the state.
 - a. What are the relevant laws / means that your department is using to prevent, identify and protect victims of child labour and child trafficking?
 - b. Can you tell me a bit more about any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) / protocols; that may be relevant? *[note: the idea is to gauge whether they are aware of the SOP that exists, and how much they can recall about it]*
 - c. What is the process of raids / rescue that the AHTU undertakes?
 - d. What is the role of AHTU after a raid is conducted?
 - [Prompt if necessary: does AHTU get involved in placing children in rescue homes?]
 - [Prompt if necessary: Does it ensure the repatriation of children to their native states]
 - e. What are the records that AHTU maintains? Would it be possible to get an access to them?
 - f. Who files the FIR and charge sheet?
-

[View on effectiveness of current efforts]

-
- 3. Given the actions taken by your department to prevent, identify or protect victims of child labour and trafficking, how well would you say it's working?
 - a. What seems to be working well? Do you have examples?
 - b. What needs to improve? Do you have examples?

[View on scope of current efforts within the department]

-
- 4. Compared to three years ago, what actions are now being taken by your department on child labour and child trafficking that didn't exist three years ago?
 - a. What do you think has been the most notable change?
 - b. How is this reflected in the number of officials and level of effort committed to this issue?
 - c. Why do you think this change has occurred? For example, is this due to a top-down mandate, greater public awareness, the problem becoming worse etc.?
- 5. What are the limitations and challenges faced by your department in addressing child labour and child trafficking?
 - a. *[Prompt if necessary]* Do you feel you need a stronger legal mandate, more staff training, more resources, better partners etc.

[View on coordination with other government departments]

-
- 6. What coordination exists between departments, and local and state governments in addressing the issue of child labour and child trafficking? Please describe it?
 - a. Which other key departments are critical to this effort?
 - i. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the District Child Labour Task Force?
 - ii. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the Interstate Committee?
 - iii. *[Prompt if necessary]* Any specific relation with Government of Bihar considering that many children come from there?
 - b. What sort of coordination or meetings take place? Are there any meeting records that you could kindly share with us?
 - c. What seems to be working well in coordinating efforts between departments?
 - d. What needs improvement to make coordination even better in the future?

[Predictions on future trends]

-
- 7. What do you think are the key drivers for why children are doing harmful work in Jaipur?
 - a. What are the industries or places in Jaipur where you think this is most common? Why?
 - b. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?
- 8. What do you think are the key drivers for the trafficking of children in Jaipur?
 - a. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?

[Recommendations for the future]

-
- 9. What do you think can be done to prevent more children being exploited in Jaipur?
 - a. What more could be done by the AHTU?
 - b. What more could be done by other government departments?
 - c. What more could be done by other actors, such as civil society or business representatives?

Rajasthan Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative: Base Line Assessment

In-depth Interview Government Official

Child Welfare Committee

Duration of the interview: 45 minutes

General Guidelines to be followed:

- This interview guide serves as a **checklist for the interviewer** so that he/she does not miss out on any important area of discussion.
- At the outset share briefly the purpose of the research study with details of the proposed research sites as well as the methodology being followed. Give time for any clarifications that may be sought.
- Please **seek permission** of the respondent before you start taking photographs.
- It would be better to have 2 people to conduct the interview so that as one is facilitating the discussion the other can take notes.
- Record the interview if the respondent agrees.
- Ask all questions in an informal manner and in the flow of the conversation while interviewing.
- The highlights, in the section on questions, in the grey are internal notes, for the person asking the question. It explains the purpose behind the question, and it enables an understanding of why we are asking these questions and helps as prompt for additional questions.
- and to prompt if necessary, rather than simply follow the script.
- In Questions, there are main questions, and sub-questions that may be asked, if required. The main questions indicate the most important ones for which we need the response. The sub-questions could be asked if the if the responses from interviewee are cursory. Judgement to be used on where to use and where not to use the sub questions.

Glossary of key terms

5. Child labour – Below 14 years; not allowed to work in any form except provide help in family enterprises, subject to limitations
6. Adolescent labour – Between 15 to 17. Not allowed to work in hazardous occupations and processes in Schedule A but allowed in Schedule B
7. Hazardous occupations – according to ILO, work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse. It includes exposure to harmful substances, noise or vibrations impacting the health; and difficult conditions like long hours of work or during night, work confined to the employer's premises
8. Hazardous child labour, ILO, work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.

Section A: Recruitment and Consent		
Name of interviewer(s)		
Date of Interview		
Place of Interview		
Mode of Interview	Face to Face	Telephone
Name of the Officer		

Designation	
Posted since (year)	

Introduction

My name is _____ and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur/Development Solutions. We are engaged to undertake a baseline for the intervention on making Jaipur Child Labour Free. This intervention, undertaken by the Freedom Fund is done in coordination with the Government of Rajasthan. Community and civil society organisations are also involved in this intervention.

For the baseline, we seek to understand the policies and programmes of departments the Government involved on the issue of child labour; the coordination between departments

The interview would take about 45 minutes. Your responses would be confidential. However, you are free not to answer any question or stop the interview at any point. We would not mention your specific name or designation in any of the documents that would result from this baseline. We may quote some details from this interview however, as said above, we would not mention your name.

We request your consent and would record your verbal consent in this sheet.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A35.	Do we have your consent to proceed with the interview?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 3]	
A36.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A37.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Need to take permission from his superior officer	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Rescheduled the interview	4
		Directed us to another official in the department	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Questions

[Warm up, Understanding their Priorities]

10. What are the key areas that CWC is responsible for?
 - a. What do you see as CWCs specific role in child protection, especially in the context of child labour and child trafficking?
 - b. How does it undertake this role?

[Awareness of relevant laws and procedures followed by Department]

11. As you are aware, the issue of child labour and their trafficking has been receiving more attention recently in the state.
- What are the relevant laws / means/ powers that CWC is using to prevent, identify and protect victims of child labour and child trafficking?
 - Can you tell me a bit more about any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) / protocols; that may be relevant? *[note: the idea is to gauge whether they are aware of the SOP that exists, and how much they can recall about it]*
 - Has the CWC taken suo moto cognizance of the presence of child labour in Jaipur at any time? If yes, when and what was done? Probe also if this is an on-going process?
 - In many households, children work in family enterprises at the cost of attending schools, does the department take cognizance of that? If yes, what does it do?
 - What is the role of the CWC in rehabilitation and reintegration of rescued children?
 - [Prompt if necessary: does the department get involved in placing children in rescue homes?]
 - [Prompt if necessary: Does it check the quality of service in the rescue homes?]
 - [Prompt if necessary: Does it ensure the repatriation of children to their native states]
 - Does the CWC maintain any data on child labour and trafficking in the state? If yes, is there an MIS in place? Would it be possible to get access to the data

[View on effectiveness of current efforts]

12. Given the actions taken by CWC to prevent, identify or protect victims of child labour and trafficking, how well would you say it's working?
- What seems to be working well? Do you have examples?
 - What needs to improve? Do you have examples?

[View on scope of current efforts within the department]

13. Compared to three years ago, what actions are now being taken by CWC on child labour and child trafficking that didn't exist three years ago?
- What do you think has been the most notable change?
 - How is this reflected in the number of officials and level of effort committed to this issue?
 - Why do you think this change has occurred? For example, is this due to a top-down mandate, greater public awareness, the problem becoming worse etc.?
14. What are the limitations and challenges faced by your department in addressing child labour and child trafficking?
- [Prompt if necessary]* Do you feel you need a stronger legal mandate, more staff training, more resources, better partners etc.

[View on coordination with other government departments and Civil Society]

15. What coordination exists between departments, and local and state governments in addressing the issue of child labour and child trafficking? Please describe it?
- Which other key departments are critical to this effort?
 - [Prompt if necessary]* What about the District Child Labour Task Force?
 - [Prompt if necessary]* What about the Interstate Committee?

- iii. *[Prompt if necessary]* Any specific relation with Government of Bihar considering that many children come from there?
- f. What sort of coordination or meetings take place? Are there any meeting records that you could kindly share with us?
- g. What seems to be working well in coordinating efforts between departments?
- h. What needs improvement to make coordination even better in the future?

16. Are the civil society organisations involved by the Department in addressing child rights in the state?
- i. *[Prompt if necessary]* What are the mechanisms for involving and coordinating with the civil society organisations?
 - ii. *[Prompt if necessary]* Any specific efforts made by the civil society organisations that in addressing child labour and trafficking issues that you could recall?

[Predictions on future trends]

17. What do you think are the key drivers for why children are doing harmful work in Jaipur?
- a. What are the industries or places in Jaipur where you think this is most common? Why?
 - b. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?
18. What do you think are the key drivers for the trafficking of children in Jaipur?
- a. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?

[Recommendations for the future]

19. What do you think can be done to prevent more children being exploited in Jaipur?
- a. What more could be done by the CWC?
 - b. What more could be done by other government departments?
 - c. What more could be done by other actors, such as civil society or business representatives?

In-depth Interview Government Official

**RSCPCR
Chairperson/Member**

Duration of the interview: 45 minutes

General Guidelines to be followed:

- This interview guide serves as a **checklist for the interviewer** so that he/she does not miss out on any important area of discussion.
- At the outset share briefly the purpose of the research study with details of the proposed research sites as well as the methodology being followed. Give time for any clarifications that may be sought.
- Explain the ethical procedures being followed. Please get **written/verbal** consent for the interview. (One signed copy to be kept with the researcher. In case the respondent is not keen on written consent, note down the reasons for not agreeing to sign the consent form).
- Please **seek permission** of the respondent before you start taking photographs.
- It would be better to have 2 people to conduct the interview so that as one is facilitating the discussion the other can take notes.
- Record the interview if the respondent agrees.
- Ask all questions in an informal manner and in the flow of the conversation while interviewing.
- The highlights, in the section on questions, in the grey are internal notes, for the person asking the question. It explains the purpose behind the question, and it enables an understanding of why we are asking these questions and helps as prompt for additional questions.
- and to prompt if necessary, rather than simply follow the script.
- In Questions, there are main questions, and sub-questions that may be asked, if required. The main questions indicate the most important ones for which we need the response. The sub-questions could be asked if the if the responses from interviewee are cursory. Judgement to be used on where to use and where not to use the sub questions.

Glossary of key terms

9. Child labour – Below 14 years; not allowed to work in any form except provide help in family enterprises, subject to limitations
10. Adolescent labour – Between 15 to 17. Not allowed to work in hazardous occupations and processes in Schedule A but allowed in Schedule B
11. Hazardous occupations – according to ILO, work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse. It includes exposure to harmful substances, noise or vibrations impacting the health; and difficult conditions like long hours of work or during night, work confined to the employer’s premises
12. Hazardous child labour, ILO, work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.

Section A: Recruitment and Consent

Name of interviewer(s)		
Date of Interview		
Place of Interview		
Mode of Interview	Face to Face	Telephone
Name of the Officer		
Designation		
Posted since (year)		

Introduction

My name is _____ and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur/Development Solutions. We are engaged to undertake a baseline for the intervention on making Jaipur Child Labour Free. This intervention, undertaken by the Freedom Fund is done in coordination with the Government of Rajasthan. Community and civil society organisations are also involved in this intervention.

For the baseline, we seek to understand the policies and programmes of departments the Government involved on the issue of child labour; the coordination between departments

The interview would take about 45 minutes. Your responses would be confidential. However, you are free not to answer any question or stop the interview at any point. We would not mention your specific name or designation in any of the documents that would result from this baseline. We may quote some details from this interview however, as said above, we would not mention your name.

We request your consent and would record your verbal consent in this sheet.

•	Questions	Responses	Codes
A38.	Do we have your consent to proceed with the interview?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 3]	
A39.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A40.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Need to take permission from his superior officer	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Rescheduled the interview	4
		Directed us to another official in the department	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Questions

[Warm up, Understanding their Priorities]

20. What are the key areas that your department is responsible for?

- a. What do you see as the department's specific role in child protection, especially in the context of child labour and child trafficking?
- b. How does it enforce / undertake this role?
- c. Does the RSCPCR have any specific focus areas/ issues different from the other SCPCRs in the country? If yes, what are they and why this special focus?

[Awareness of relevant laws and procedures]

21. As you are aware, the issue of child labour and their trafficking has been receiving more attention recently in the state.
 - a. What are the relevant laws / means that your department is using to prevent, identify and protect victims of child labour and child trafficking?
 - b. Can you tell me a bit more about any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) / protocols; that may be relevant? *[note: the idea is to gauge whether they are aware of the SOP that exists, and how much they can recall about it]*
 - c. Has the RSCPCR taken suo moto cognizance of the presence of child labour in Jaipur at any time? If yes, when and what was done? Probe also if this is an on-going process?
 - d. In many households, children work in family enterprises at the cost of attending schools, does RSCPCR take cognizance of that? If yes, what does it do?
 - e. What is the role of RSCPCR in rehabilitation and reintegration of rescued children? Probe does it monitor the rescued homes? Does it ensure that the children get proper food and shelter and are not abused? Does it oversee the process of repatriation of children from other states?

[View on effectiveness of current efforts]

22. Given the actions taken by your department to prevent, identify or protect victims of child labour and trafficking, how well would you say it's working?
 - a. What seems to be working well? Do you have examples?
 - b. What needs to improve? Do you have examples?

[View on scope of current efforts within the department]

23. Compared to three years ago, what actions are now being taken by your department on child labour and child trafficking that didn't exist three years ago?
 - a. What do you think has been the most notable change?
 - b. How is this reflected in the number of officials and level of effort committed to this issue?
 - c. Why do you think this change has occurred? For example, is this due to a top-down mandate, greater public awareness, the problem becoming worse etc.?
24. What are the limitations and challenges faced by your department in addressing child labour and child trafficking?
 - a. *[Prompt if necessary]* Do you feel you need a stronger legal mandate, more staff training, more resources, better partners etc.

[View on coordination with other government departments]

25. What coordination exists between departments, and local and state governments in addressing the issue of child labour and child trafficking? Please describe it?
- i. Which other key departments are critical to this effort?
 - i. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the District Child Labour Task Force?
 - ii. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the Interstate Committee?
 - iii. *[Prompt if necessary]* Any specific relation with Government of Bihar considering that many children come from there?
 - j. What sort of coordination or meetings take place? Are there any meeting records that you could kindly share with us?
 - k. What seems to be working well in coordinating efforts between departments?
 - l. What needs improvement to make coordination even better in the future?

[Predictions on future trends]

26. What do you think are the key drivers for why children are doing harmful work in Jaipur?
- a. What are the industries or places in Jaipur where you think this is most common? Why?
 - b. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?
27. What do you think are the key drivers for the trafficking of children in Jaipur?
- a. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?

[Recommendations for the future]

28. What do you think can be done to prevent more children being exploited in Jaipur?
- a. What more could be done by the RSCPCR?
 - b. What more could be done by other government departments?
 - c. What more could be done by other actors, such as civil society or business representatives?

Rajasthan Child Labour Free Jaipur Initiative: Base Line Assessment

In-depth Interview Government Official

LABOUR DEPARTMENT
Secretary / Director Labour Department

Duration of the interview: 45 minutes

General Guidelines to be followed:

- This interview guide serves as a **checklist for the interviewer** so that he/she does not miss out on any important area of discussion.
- At the outset share briefly the purpose of the research study with details of the proposed research sites as well as the methodology being followed. Give time for any clarifications that may be sought.
- Explain the ethical procedures being followed. Please get **written/verbal** consent for the interview. (One signed copy to be kept with the researcher. In case the respondent is not keen on written consent, note down the reasons for not agreeing to sign the consent form).
- Please **seek permission** of the respondent before you start taking photographs.
- It would be better to have 2 people to conduct the interview so that as one is facilitating the discussion the other can take notes.
- Record the interview if the respondent agrees.
- Ask all questions in an informal manner and in the flow of the conversation while interviewing.
- The highlights, in the section on questions, in the grey are internal notes, for the person asking the question. It explains the purpose behind the question, and it enables an understanding of why we are asking these questions and helps as prompt for additional questions.
- and to prompt if necessary, rather than simply follow the script.
- In Questions, there are main questions, and sub-questions that may be asked, if required. The main questions indicate the most important ones for which we need the response. The sub-questions could be asked if the if the responses from interviewee are cursory. Judgement to be used on where to use and where not to use the sub questions.

Glossary of key terms

13. Child labour – Below 14 years; not allowed to work in any form except provide help in family enterprises, subject to limitations
14. Adolescent labour – Between 15 to 17. Not allowed to work in hazardous occupations and processes in Schedule A but allowed in Schedule B
15. Hazardous occupations – according to ILO, work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse. It includes exposure to harmful substances, noise or vibrations impacting the health; and difficult conditions like long hours of work or during night, work confined to the employer's premises
16. Hazardous child labour, ILO, work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children.

Section A: Recruitment and Consent

Name of interviewer(s)		
Date of Interview		
Place of Interview		
Mode of Interview	Face to Face	Telephone
Name of the Officer		
Designation		
Posted since (year)		

Introduction

My name is _____ and I have come on behalf of IDS, Jaipur/Development Solutions. We are engaged to undertake a baseline for the intervention on making Jaipur Child Labour Free. This intervention, undertaken by the Freedom Fund is done in coordination with the Government of Rajasthan. Community and civil society organisations are also involved in this intervention.

For the baseline, we seek to understand the policies and programmes of departments the Government involved on the issue of child labour; the coordination between departments

The interview would take about 45 minutes. Your responses would be confidential. However, you are free not to answer any question or stop the interview at any point. We would not mention your specific name or designation in any of the documents that would result from this baseline. We may quote some details from this interview however, as said above, we would not mention your name.

We request your consent and would record your verbal consent in this sheet.

	Questions	Responses	Codes
A41.	Do we have your consent to proceed with the interview?	Yes	1
		No >> [Go to A 3]	
A42.	Interview start time	[Enter in hh:mm, 24-hour format]	
A43.	<i>Reason for refusal</i>	No time, too busy	1
		Need to take permission from his superior officer	2
		Suspicious about purpose of survey	3
		Rescheduled the interview	4
		Directed us to another official in the department	5
		Others (specify)	8888

Questions

[Warm up, Understanding their Priorities]

29. What are the key areas that your department is responsible for?
- What do you see as the department's role in child protection, especially in the context of child labour and child trafficking?
 - Given many priorities of the department, how important is addressing child labour and child trafficking? Why do you think this is the case?
 - What do you see is the role of the Labour Inspector in addressing this problem? What about other Labour officials?

[Awareness of relevant laws and procedures]

30. As you are aware, the issue of child labour and their trafficking has been receiving more attention recently in the state.
- What are the relevant laws / means that your department is using to prevent, identify and protect victims of child labour and child trafficking?
 - Can you tell me a bit more about any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that may be relevant? *[note: the idea is to gauge whether they are aware of the SOP that exists, and how much they can recall about it]*
 - Does the department initiate any legal proceedings against employers who engage child labour? Do any such cases come to mind? *[note: the Labour department is officially responsible for Release Certificates and legal proceedings, but the aim here is to see if they have any knowledge of actual cases]*

[View on effectiveness of current efforts]

31. Given the actions taken by your department to prevent, identify or protect victims of child labour and trafficking, how well would you say it's working?
- What seems to be working well? Do you have examples?
 - What needs to improve? Do you have examples?

[View on scope of current efforts within the department]

32. Compared to three years ago, what actions are now being taken by your department on child labour and child trafficking that didn't exist three years ago?
- What do you think has been the most notable change?
 - How is this reflected in the number of officials and level of effort committed to this issue?
 - Why do you think this change has occurred? For example, is this due to a top-down mandate, greater public awareness, the problem becoming worse etc.?
33. What are the limitations and challenges faced by your department in addressing child labour and child trafficking?
- [Prompt if necessary]* Do you feel you need a stronger legal mandate, more staff training, more resources, better partners etc.

[View on coordination with other government departments]

34. What coordination exists between departments, and local and state governments in addressing the issue of child labour and child trafficking? Please describe it?
- m. Which other key departments are critical to this effort?
 - i. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the District Child Labour Task Force?
 - ii. *[Prompt if necessary]* What about the Interstate Committee?
 - n. What sort of coordination or meetings take place? Are there any meeting records that you could kindly share with us?
 - o. What seems to be working well in coordinating efforts between departments?
 - p. What needs improvement to make coordination even better in the future?

[Predictions on future trends]

35. What do you think are the key drivers for why children are doing harmful work in Jaipur?
- a. What are the industries or places in Jaipur where you think this is most common? Why?
 - b. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?
36. What do you think are the key drivers for the trafficking of children in Jaipur?
- a. Do you think the number of child victims are likely to increase, stay the same, or decrease in the future? Why?

[Recommendations for the future]

37. What do you think can be done to prevent more children being exploited in Jaipur?
- a. What more could be done by the Labour Department?
 - b. What more could be done by other government departments?
 - c. What more could be done by other actors, such as civil society or business representatives?

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