

Survey of Child Labour in Slums of Hyderabad: Final Report

Carried out as part of
ILO-IPEC's Action Programme
'Developing a Model for the Elimination of Urban Child Labour and
implementing it in Hyderabad City'

Implementing Agency
National Child Labour Project
District Society, Hyderabad

Executing Agency
Centre for Good Governance
Hyderabad

December 17, 2008



FOREWORD

Director General, CGG

We at CGG are happy to present the final report of the Survey conducted by us for the District Administration of Hyderabad, in collaboration with M/s ACNielsen ORG-MARG, our fieldwork partners.

I would like to thank ILO Hyderabad for selecting CGG to act as the Executing Agency for this survey, the first of its kind in Hyderabad. This study marks the beginning of CGG's association with the issues of elimination of child labor and protection of child rights. CGG hopes to further strengthen its association with ILO-IPEC by participating in a study of migrant labor and a review of child labor scenario in Andhra Pradesh.

The CGG team played an active role in the survey, right from its conceptualization to the finalization of the report. I would like to acknowledge the valuable support we received throughout the project from all quarters, particularly the officials of District NCLP Society and ILO-IPEC and the workshop participants from a large number of NGOs and govt. departments who responded enthusiastically to our invitation every time.

I am sure the data generated by this study, comprising of the listing of approx. 45,000 households and detailed interviews with over 1700 households, lends itself to a wide range of analyses. While a significant amount of analysis has been attempted already, a lot more is still possible. We shall be happy to share the data with researchers, NGOs and other institutions who seek to understand the phenomenon of child labor.

Hyderabad is a dynamic, growing city and hence, the estimates presented in this report would need to be revalidated at regular intervals. What enhances the utility of this report is that it identifies the key indicators that will need to be monitored regularly in order to keep track of the child labor scenario in the city.

We would welcome the feedback and suggestions from all the readers, civil society partners and the citizens of Hyderabad.

Finally, I would like to thank Smt. Rani Kumudini, Project Manager, ILO-IPEC, Sri Navin Mittal, Collector, Hyderabad, Sri Bhanwar Lal, Principal Secretary, Labor and officers of the Labor Department for giving their valuable inputs for the study.



Dr. Rajiv Sharma, IAS
Director General, CGG

FOREWORD

Project Manager, ILO-IPEC

Hyderabad is one of the fastest growing cities in India today. However, as in most of the Indian cities, child labor remains a challenge for the city administrators as much as for the voluntary agencies working for the protection and rehabilitation of children.

Internationally, ILO has been at the forefront of the fight against child labor through the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). Collection of credible baseline data through scientifically designed surveys has always been recognized as a key instrument for monitoring the effectiveness of IPEC worldwide. The Survey of Child Labor in Slums of Hyderabad is part of ILO's Action Program for the Elimination of Urban Child Labour implemented by the NCLP, Hyderabad.

The survey offers information that would prove to be useful in measuring the performance of the ongoing National Child Labor Project. Further, it provides a picture of the scale of the problem and identifies the hotspots of child labor in the city. It has produced useful data for monitoring and decision making for elimination of child labour in Hyderabad.

I wish to thank Mr. R.V. Chandravadan, former Collector and Mr. Navin Mittal, District Collector, Hyderabad for leading this effort, over the past several months. I would like to put on record my gratitude for Dr. Rajiv Sharma, Director General, CGG for his valuable support and guidance throughout the conduct of the survey. I extend my thanks to the teams of Centre for Good Governance and M/s AC Nielsen ORG-MARG for having put in their best efforts to complete the survey.



I. Rani Kumudini, IAS

Project Manager

AP State Based Project for the Elimination of Child Labour
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FOREWORD

I am glad to present the Final Report of the 'Survey for Identification of Child Labor in Slums of Hyderabad' undertaken by the NCLP Society of Hyderabad in 2007-08 in partnership with the Centre for Good Governance. The report not only presents for the city of Hyderabad, the estimates of slum children who work, often in various hazardous occupations, or are out of school, but also analyzes the socio-economic profile of the families of such children, casts light on the causal factors that force children to work and examines the attitudes of their parents and employers.

This survey, along with a number of other initiatives launched in recent months, such as the child helpline at the Office of District Collector and widespread awareness campaigns underlines the sense of urgency with which the District Administration approaches the goal of making Hyderabad a city free from child labor.

The survey was unique in the sense that an estimation of this nature had never been attempted before in Hyderabad, though several guesstimates of the magnitude of child labor in the city were often provided by different sources.

The estimates draw their strength mainly from the fact that these were based on a substantially large sample covering more than 44700 households based in over 1000 slums of Hyderabad. Also, the workshops held at each stage ensured that the survey remained a highly inclusive and participatory exercise involving the local NGOs, various arms of the district administration, and representatives from the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

I am confident that the comprehensive estimates made available by this study shall be utilized productively by various agencies of the Government. It is encouraging to note that several organizations including the Department of Social Welfare and Rajiv Vidya Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) have already shown a keen interest in these estimates.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Smt. Rani Kumudini, IAS (Project Manager, ILO-IPEC) for demonstrating a deep interest and initiative in taking this survey to its conclusion. I would also like to put on record my gratitude for Dr. Rajiv Sharma, IAS (Director General, CGG) for his valuable support and guidance throughout the conduct of the survey, while extending my sincere thanks to the teams of Centre for Good Governance and M/s ACNielsen ORG-MARG for having put in their best efforts to make this survey a success.



Navin Mittal, IAS
Collector & Chairman, NCLP
Hyderabad

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Abbreviations

CGG	Centre for Good Governance
CWE	Chief Wage Earner
ECL	Elimination of Child Labor
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHMC	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	Government of India
HUA	Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MCH	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad
NCLP	National Child Labour Project
NGO	Non Government Organisation
OOS	Out Of School
ORG CSR	ORG Centre for Social Research
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour, ILO
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
UCD	Dept. of Urban Community Development, MCH

GLOSSARY

This glossary presents the operational definitions of the various technical terms used in this report.

Antyodaya Card

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December, 2000. The scheme was aimed at identifying ten million **poorest of the poor** families from amongst the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families covered under Targeted Public Distribution System within the States and providing them food grain at a highly subsidized rate of Rs.2 per kg for wheat and Rs.3 per kg for rice. Special cards are issued to the identified families. The States/ UTs are required to bear the distribution cost, including margin to dealers and retailers as well as the transportation cost. Thus the entire food subsidy is being passed on to the consumers under the scheme. The scale of issue that was initially 25 kg per family per month has been increased to 35 kg per family per month with effect from 1st April, 2002.

Below Poverty Line (BPL) Household

The 61st round of National Sample Survey of India used the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure as the criterion for defining the poverty line. In urban areas, a BPL household was one with an MPCE of less than Rs.538.6 while a rural BPL household was one with an MPCE of less than Rs.356. The state government however has its own definition of BPL based on the household income (see *white card*).

Block/ Circle/ Ward

A Circle is an administrative zone of a municipal area. A Circle is divided into wards based on the population size. Each ward is further divided into blocks for ease of identification and administration.

Chief Wage Earner

Chief wage earner is that member of the household who contributes the maximum income towards the household expenses. This is a purely economic term regardless of the person's age and status in the household otherwise.

Child

A child (in the context of child labor) is a person who has not completed fifteenth year of age as yet.

Child Labor (Prohibition & Regulation) Act

This is an Act of the Government of India that spells out the definition of child labor and penalties prescribed for violators. This Act came into force on 23rd December 1986.

Child Labor/ Working Child

"Child labour" is a narrower concept than "economically active children", excluding all those children aged 12 years and older who are working only a few hours a week in permitted light work and those aged 15 years and above whose work is not classified as "hazardous". The concept of "child labour" adopted by the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying "economic activity".

Dhaba

In India, roadside highway restaurants are popularly known as *dhabas* (singular: *dhaba*; Hindi). They generally serve inexpensive local cuisine, and also serve as truck stops on the highway. Very commonly, *dhabas* are

found next to petrol pumps, and mostly remain open 24 hours a day. Dhabas are known to employ a number of children as waiters and cleaners.

Economic Activity

“Economic activity” is a broad concept that encompasses most productive activities undertaken by children, whether for the market or not, paid or unpaid, for a few hours or full time, on a casual or regular basis, legal or illegal; it excludes chores undertaken in the child’s own household and schooling. To be counted as economically active, a child must have worked for at least one hour on any day during a seven-day reference period. “Economically active children” is a statistical rather than a legal notion.

According to India’s National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), a “gainful activity” is one which is pursued for pay, profit or family gain (i.e. not always paid and not always for the market) and which results in production of goods or services. Thus, a gainful activity can include all economic activities defined as above.

Employer

An employer is an individual or institution that hires workers. Employers offer wages or a salary in exchange for the worker’s labor power, depending upon whether the employee is paid by the hour or a set rate per pay period. A salaried employee is typically not paid more for more hours worked than the minimum, whereas wages are paid for all hours worked, including overtime.

Enforcement/ Enforcement staff

Enforcement is the process of implementing laws in the field. In this case enforcement would mean implementation of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The staff involved in implementing an Act is the enforcement staff, which in this case is enforcement team of the Labour Department.

Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act is a legislation enacted for occupational safety, health and welfare of workers at work places. This legislation is being enforced by technical officers i.e. Inspectors and Deputy Chief Inspectors who work under the control of the Chief Inspector of Factories and overall control of the Labour Department, Government of India. It applies to factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948. The industries in which ten (10) or more than ten workers are employed on any day of the preceding twelve months and are engaged in manufacturing process being carried out with the aid of power or twenty or more than twenty workers are employed in manufacturing process being carried out without the aid of power, are covered under the provisions of this Act.

Family Types: Nuclear, Joint & Extended

A *nuclear* household is defined as a household consisting entirely of a single family nucleus. It may be classified into the following sub-types:

- Married-couple family (with children/without children);
- Father with children;
- Mother with children.

In a *joint* family, also known as a complex family, parents and their children’s families often live under a single roof. This type of family often includes multiple generations in the family.

In *extended* families, the relatives of an individual, both by blood and by marriage, other than its immediate family, such as aunts, uncles, grandparents and cousins are also included.

Hazardous Activity

“Hazardous work” by children is any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or leads to adverse effects on the child’s safety, health (physical or mental) and moral development. Hazards could also derive from excessive workload, physical conditions of work, and/or work intensity in terms of the duration or hours of work even where the activity or occupation is known to be non-hazardous or “safe”.

Health jawan

Health jawan is the field level functionary of the Health Department and is responsible for maintaining the basic sanitation and hygiene standards in his area.

Hotspot

In the context of this study, a hotspot is a slum with a percentage of child labor significantly higher than the average for the given MCH Circle.

Household

The term represents all individuals who have been living together in the same house for more than six months.

Key Informant

A Key Informant is a person who is believed to hold important information about a place or people, or any occurrence. In this case the Key informants were the Health Jawans and local leaders.

Kutcha/ Pucca/ Semi-pucca House

A pucca house is one, which has walls made of burnt bricks, stones (packed with lime or cement), cement concrete, timber, or ekra etc and roof made of Tiles, Galvanised Corrugated Iron sheets, asbestos cement sheet, Reinforced Brick/ Cement Concrete or timber. When the walls and/or roof is made of material other than these, such as un-burnt bricks, bamboos, mud, grass, reeds, thatch, or loosely packed stones, it is treated as a kutcha house. A house that has fixed pucca walls but roof made up of the material other than those used for pucca house, is called a semi-pucca house.

Mandal

A Mandal is an administrative unit in a district in the state of AP. Many mandals together comprise a district.

Migration

Migration denotes any movement by humans from one locality to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups.

Non-economic Activity

A non-economic activity is any productive activity for which no payment in cash or kind is made for the work done by a person.

Non-Hazardous Activity/ Light work

Light work by children aged 12-14 years according to ILO is one that is not hazardous in nature (see *Hazardous Activity* for definition) and which does not exceed 14 hours per week.

Notified/ Non-notified/ De-notified Slum

Under the relevant slum clearance and improvement act, the competent authority, if satisfied with respect to any area in a city that the buildings in that area: (a) are in any way unfit for human habitation; or (b) are

by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such area to be a slum. Once a slum is notified, its residents can exert pressure on the agencies concerned with them, to access basic amenities - drinking water, toilets, electricity, etc. A de-notified slum is one which was earlier notified but has been removed from the list under certain conditions.

Parent

A parent may be a biological parent i.e. one who has given birth to the child. A guardian or a caregiver who might not be the biological parent of the child also can qualify as a parent.

Pink Card

A pink card denotes the Above Poverty Line status of the cardholder. The pink cardholders are not entitled to the benefits such as subsidized rations delivered by the fair price shops, scholarships, free-of-cost public services, etc.

Segmentation/ Segment

The process of dividing a larger area, object into uniform similar sized sub units is called segmentation, where in each of the sub unit is called a segment. Specifically in this case the area of the slum was divided into segments having 100 households each for the purpose of conducting the survey.

Slum

A slum, as defined by the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in tenure security. In this case a slum was defined by the list of localities identified by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH) and listed in their List of Slums.

Urban Community Development Department (UCDD)

Urban Community Development Department (UCDD) of MCH is the lead agency in the implementation of slum improvement projects and is responsible for the coordination of different inputs. It manages the UCD program, one of the internationally acclaimed programmes of poverty reduction started way back in 1967. It is this department which provided the slum database and other official information required for this survey.

White Card

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, a white ration card is allotted to a household which has a total annual income of less than Rs.24000 in the urban areas and Rs.20000 in the rural areas.

Workplace

A workplace is a site where an individual works to earn his/her livelihood. In most of the cases in the study, the workplace was found to be outside the home. In occupations such as repairs, welding, small

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report is divided into 8 chapters. The contents of these chapters are described below.

Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the city of Hyderabad, which is where this study was conducted. Further, it lists the objectives of the study, discusses the Grid that encapsulates all variations of child labor, and describes the geographical coverage of the study.

Chapter 2 presents the estimates of the prevalence of child labor in all circles of the city. However, the chapter discusses the estimates only at the circle level. The slum-level details are given in Annex VI.

Chapter 3 takes a closer look at the profile of the households where the presence of child labor was confirmed. Their profile is studied from various angles – social, educational, and economic. It also deals with issues such as the *regularity of work and remuneration earned by the child, work environment, health and safety issues, parental attitude towards child labor and, importantly, the perceptions and future aspirations of the child herself.*

Chapter 4 examines the attitudes of various stakeholders (parents and children) towards the practice of child labour.

Chapter 5 studies the causal factors responsible for the incidence of child labor in the city. Factors such as household poverty, caste and parental literacy are studied.

Chapter 6 concentrates on the findings of consultants' interactions with a small sample of employers – one of the key stakeholders in the scheme of things. Their opinions, beliefs and attitudes are analyzed, as understood from their response to a set of statements.

Chapter 7 presents a set of benchmarking indicators for future use by the agencies responsible for managing and monitoring the ECL initiatives.

In Chapter 8, the Consultants' observations on some of the patterns emerging from the survey are presented.

There are six sets of Annexure to the Main Report. These are attached to Part-A. The tools and monitoring formats used in the study are given in the Annexure to the report. Also given in the Annexure are the detailed estimates of child labor consolidated for the city as well as presented separately for each circle, and within it, for each slum.

The final part of the report is made up of the Technical Notes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of developing a model for the Elimination of Urban Child Labour and implementing it in Hyderabad city, NCLP Hyderabad requested the Centre for Good Governance to execute a survey of child labour in the city, the purpose being to estimate their numbers in all slums of the city, single out the hotspots, assess the socio-economic profile of working children, examine the factors that make them work and, study the employers' attitudes towards child labour. Based on the survey, CGG is expected to suggest a set of action points. While the first objective necessitated a listing exercise, the other objectives required the collection of data from households through parent interviews and child interviews as well as interviews with employers.

An important task taken up during the study was to formulate certain benchmarking indicators so as to enable the program managers of NCLP to monitor and evaluate the progress and impact of their enforcement activities over the long term.

Although there was an extensive discussion pertaining to the definition of child labour at the stage of conceptualizing the study, finally, in order to capture the numbers of all combinations of children in the city's slums, a broad-based operative definition was adopted using two key criteria – schooling status of the child (attending/ not attending) and the type of work he/she was engaged in (hazardous/ non-hazardous/ none).

As the estimates of child labour were required for each slum, a listing exercise was required at the slum level. In all, 1016 slums were covered. Of all the slums, 661 (65%) are notified, 164 (16%) are notified and 191 (18.8%) were newly identified during the listing process. Although the municipal database was used as the basis for slum identification, our team documented a large number of new slums *outside* the database as well as a major change in the nature and size of slums found in the database.

The listing work was kept sample-based instead of exhaustive. However, the samples selected from slums were statistically adequate for generating reliable estimates. Besides, the segmentation of slums ensured that no zone of a slum was left out of the exercise. Overall, the listing exercise covered at least 10% of all slum households. The number of households finally listed was 44705, an increase of 153% over the number originally planned. A total of 53089 children in the age group of 5-17 years and 40239 in the age group of 5-14 years were enumerated in the study.

Some of the highlights of the listing exercise are as follows. A majority of the households surveyed (87.6%) were nuclear. About 18% of the listed households were very poor (with an annual income of less than Rs.20000), though close to 73% of the households had a white card (BPL card). About 27% of the Chief Wage Earner worked as casual labor and about 38% of the CWE were illiterate. A majority (63%) of the households have been living in the slum for over 10 years.

About 3.72% of the children in 5-14 years age group (13118 out of a total of 352642 children) are currently out-of-school. This hints at near-total coverage of slum children under the schooling system. The newly identified slums (i.e. slums discovered during the listing) reported a higher percentage of out-of-school children than other slum types. Nearly half of the parents of OOS children (48.3%) said that they did not send their children to school as they could not afford to pay for their education. Lack of interest in schooling and the need to work for money were some of the other reasons cited.

Around 11178 children (3.17%) were found to be involved in an economic activity of some kind. Shops and construction were the industries found to employing the majority of the children. About 65% of the working children (7299 out of 11178) were found to be engaged in 'light work'. The children engaged in hazardous work were mostly boys (64%). Over 3/4th of the working children worked for over 20 days a month, which indicates very little rest and leisure.

The prevalence of child labor is higher in the newly identified slums than in other types of slums. Importantly, the estimates show that 557 out of 1016 (57%) slums do not have child labor in the age group of 5-14 years. An important output of the survey is an almost-exhaustive list of slums with estimated number of OOS children as well as working children shown in the diminishing order.

By the end of the survey, the number of households eligible for detailed interviews (i.e. the households having child labor) stood at 3856 households. Out of these, in 1731 households, detailed interviews were conducted.

Around 22% of these households are comparatively new migrants to the city (having migrated during 1990-2000). About 46% of the sample households earned less than Rs.24000 in a year, the cut-off recognized as the urban poverty line by the Govt. of AP. In a majority of cases (71%) the parents themselves got a job for the child. About 58% children did not receive any other benefit other than the wages. About one third (33%) of the children working were exposed to dust, fumes and gases.

Lack of resources and the need to earn more is clearly a factor pushing the households into choosing work over education for their children. About 87.5% of the respondents said that the child was working as this would help in supplementing the family income. Moreover, close to 63% of the respondents intend to continue to make the child work for money.

What confirms this causality is the fact that in the case of zero-child labor households, about 34.5% earns less than Rs.30000 in a year, whereas in the case of households with child labor, the percentage rises to 43.7%.

Index Children in the child labor households were interviewed to know their perception about work. About 75% of the children, who were interviewed, said that they liked the work they were doing. Only 25% of the children were aware of the exact age at which a child can legally start working. In case of children less than 10 years it was found that only about 7% were aware about the minimum age of work, while in the case of children in the age group of 10-14 years about 40% of the children were aware about the minimum age of work.. This isn't surprising, since in 81% of the child labor households, the mother of the child was illiterate and the atmosphere at home was clearly not conducive to education. These facts also underline the need to build greater awareness among children and parents about the child rights and various aspects of labor laws.

Only 49 children out of 1731 said that they had been approached earlier for rehabilitation. This indicates that there are significant gaps in the enforcement processes at present.

When a total of 150 employers, sampled from the information provided by the working children and their parents, were interviewed, it was found that overall, a very large proportion of employers cited various reasons – all of which basically stemmed from the weak negotiating power of children and their vulnerability to coercion – as the key to encouraging the phenomenon of child labor.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The issue of child labor, especially the rising number of urban child workers, is being increasingly seen as a global problem. Child workers in urban areas mainly include the children of rural migrants who come to the city in search of a livelihood as well as children who are homeless or orphans. Children mostly work in trade and services, followed by other sectors such as slum-based small manufacturing, construction and domestic help¹. Some of the important aspects of urban child labor include the lack of education and nutrition, criminalization of children and proliferation of the gang culture, and the physical and sexual abuse of children.

The National Child Labor Project (NCLP), Andhra Pradesh in partnership with the International Labor Organization (ILO) Office in Hyderabad and the Hyderabad District Administration, was keen to undertake a survey on child labor in the slums of Hyderabad, as a part of implementing the ILO-IPEC Action Program titled 'Developing a Model for the Elimination of Urban Child Labour and implementing it in Hyderabad City'². NCLP³ requested the Centre for Good Governance (CGG) to undertake the project in collaboration with a professional research agency and civil society organizations.

The purpose of this survey was to estimate the magnitude of child labor in slums of Hyderabad, as well as to understand the underlying dynamics. The results of the survey will assist the district administration and the NCLP leadership in reviewing the performance of the child labor interventions and to plan more effective targeting of such interventions.

CGG in collaboration with ORG Center for Social Research, a division of The Nielsen Company, undertook the study.

1.1 Hyderabad : The City

This section provides the reader an all-round view of the city of Hyderabad, including its history, culture, language, location, demography, urban administration, current growth trends, etc.

¹ Child Domestic Labour (CDL) is a common form of exploitation that involves taking in of children – both boys and girls – by a third party to work as a domestic labourer. Due to the fact that the work takes place in households behind closed doors, children working as domestic servants easily become victims of exploitation, including physical, emotional and sexual abuse.

² In 1990, the International Labour Organization (ILO) launched a major global offensive by establishing the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Upon the request of individuals, the programme provides technical advisory services that focus on the worst abuses to children: hazardous work, forced labour, street-life for children, treatment of girls, and the employment of children who are less than 13 years old.

³ For more than two decades, the Indian government has implemented a policy to reduce child labour, principally through its flagship National Child Labour Projects (NCLP). Thus far, 150 NCLPs have been launched across the country to provide educational and other rehabilitation services to children withdrawn from hazardous work. The program covers 250 districts and was supported by a budgetary allocation of Rs.6020 million (about US\$ 131 million) during the 10th Five-Year Plan (2002-2007). Proposals for the 11th Five-Year Plan (2008-13) to extend the NCLP coverage to all 601 districts of India and to mainstream key elements of the INDUS project (vocational training, NFE, child labour monitoring, etc.) within the Plan appear to be gaining support. With IPEC's assistance, the Government of India has also embarked on another program to complement NCLPs in the area of eliminating the worst forms of child labour. This is known as the INDUS project, which covers 20 districts of four major states plus the National Capital Area of Delhi. This US\$ 40 million project is being equally funded by the United States Department of Labor and the Indian government. The INDUS project is marked by a strong involvement of the social partners in policy dialogue. Trade unions in 15 INDUS project districts are represented at the policy level in the NCLP society. APSBP is one of the area-based projects of ILO focusing on children in specific worst forms of labour. It was launched in the year 2000.

Birth of the city

Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, a ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda, previously a feudatory of Bahmani sultanate that declared independence in 1512, founded the city of Hyderabad on the banks of the Musi River in 1591. He also ordered the construction of the Charminar, the iconic monument of the city, reportedly in gratitude to the Almighty for arresting the plague epidemic that ravaged his new city.

Mughals captured Hyderabad in 1687 but the Mughal-appointed governors of the city soon gained autonomy. In 1724, Asaf Jah I, nominated as Nizam-ul-Mulk (“Governor of the country”) by the Mughals, seized control of Hyderabad. Thus began the Asaf Jahi dynasty that ruled till 1948. The rule of seven Nizams (the successors of Asaf Jah) saw all-round growth of Hyderabad, the Capital of the kingdom. Huge reservoirs such as Nizam Sagar, Tungabhadra, Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar, and others were built. Survey work on Nagarjuna Sagar also began during this time. The Nizams were known for their fabled Jewels, a major tourist attraction. The state was richest and the largest among the princely states of India.

Post-Independence Reorganization

On November 1, 1956, the territories of the State of Hyderabad were divided between newly created Andhra Pradesh, Bombay state (later Maharashtra), and Karnataka on linguistic grounds. Hyderabad and the surrounding areas were added to Andhra Pradesh, owing to their Telugu speaking majority. Thus, Hyderabad became the capital city of the new state.

Population, Ethnicity and Languages

Hyderabad is currently ranked as the sixth largest urban agglomeration in the country. The Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) consists of the areas under Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (MCH), 12 peripheral municipalities, Secunderabad Cantonment, Osmania University and other areas. The population of HUA increased from 4.3 million in 1991 to 5.7 million in 2001. The growth of population was over 50% during 1981-91 and 27% during 1991-2001. Over 24% of the population growth in the decade of 1991-2001 was made up of migrants coming from other parts of India. The density of population is the highest in MCH area (21048 per sq km), the part this survey was concentrated in⁴. The projected population of this part of the city by 2006 stood at approx. 39.1 lakh.

Hyderabad is home to many religions. Hinduism and Islam are the major religions. There are also several famous churches including the one in Abids area. People from various parts of the country have made the city their home, such as the Sikhs, Gujaratis, Bengalis, and Coastal Andhraites. The main languages spoken are Telugu, Urdu, and Hindi. English is widely used in business, commerce and governance. In recent years, *Banjaras*, members of a nomadic tribe, have migrated to the city in search of work and brought in their distinct language called Gorboli. While Muslims are concentrated in the old city (localities around Charminar), the other communities have settled down elsewhere in the city. Secunderabad retains some of its colonial look with a small population of Anglo-Indians.

Telugu and Urdu are the principal languages of Hyderabad. Both Urdu and Telugu have linguistically influenced each other. Telugu spoken in Hyderabad and rest of Telangana prior to formation of Andhra Pradesh was very distinct from the one spoken in Coastal Andhra, as it has assimilated many Urdu words. Urdu spoken here is unique, with influences of Telugu and Marathi, giving rise to a dialect called *Hyderabad Urdu* or Dakhani. A large percentage of the population also knows English.

Topography, Climate and Rainfall

Situated on the Deccan Plateau, Hyderabad has an average elevation of about 500 m above mean sea level (1640 ft). Most of the area has a rocky terrain. The major crops in the area include paddy. Hyderabad has

⁴ Source: Chapter 2, Hyderabad City Development Plan, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

a tropical wet and dry climate, with hot summers from March to June, the wet monsoon season from July to October and warm dry winters from November to February. Annual precipitation is around 79 cm.

Cultural, Commercial and Industrial Importance of the City

Hyderabad is the seat of the State High Court known as the AP High Court, and also has two lower courts - the Small Causes Court for civil matters and the Sessions Court for criminal cases. Hyderabad elects two members to the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian parliament) who represent the constituencies of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In addition, parts of the city overlap two other Lok Sabha electoral districts. Hyderabad elects 13 representatives to the State's Legislative Assembly.

Hyderabad is also the financial and economic capital of the state. The city is the largest contributor to the State GDP and tax collections. Since 1990s, Hyderabad has moved towards a more diversified economy, leaving behind its status as a predominantly "service-class" city.

Hyderabad is known as the city of pearls, lakes and, lately, for its IT companies. A famous bangles market known as Laad Bazaar is situated near Charminar. Products such as silverware, saris, Nirmal and Kalamkari paintings and artifacts, Bidri craft, studded lacquer bangles, silk-ware, cotton-ware and handloom clothes have been traded in the city for centuries.

Hyderabad is a major centre for pharmaceuticals with companies such as Dr. Reddy's Labs, Matrix Labs, Hetero Drugs, Divis Labs, Aurobindo Pharma and Vimta Labs based here.

Development Trends

In the early phase of development of the city, the city center gradually shifted away from the Old City to the north of the Moosi River, with the construction of many government buildings and landmarks around Hussain Sagar Lake. Rapid growth of the city, along with the growth of Secunderabad and neighboring municipalities has created a large and populous metropolitan area.

More recently, Hyderabad has witnessed a remarkable growth in the real estate business, thanks to a predominantly information-technology-driven boom in the 1990s and the growth of retail industry over the last few years. Demand for residential and commercial land in the sub-urban and rural areas surrounding the city has gone up exponentially leading to a rapid increase in land prices.

The retail industry in Hyderabad is on the rise. A number of mega malls have come up or are being built. Many International and national brands have set up retail chains here. The city has multiple Central Business Districts, the major ones being Abids, Ameerpet-Punjagutta-Somajiguda areas, Banjara Hills, Charminar area, Dilsukhnagar, Kukatpally etc. In a major step towards infrastructure development, the government is building a skyscraper business district at Manchirevula with a 450 m supertall APIIC Tower at its centre, which upon completion will be the tallest building in India.

Hyderabad city is today best known for its IT & IT-Enabled Services (ITES) industries. Many software firms and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) firms came up in the 1990s making it one of the major hubs of the New Economy, aptly rechristened Cyberabad. The development of a state-of-the-art township called Hitec City has particularly helped this trend. Hyderabad is also called the second Silicon Valley of India next to Bangalore. There have been extensive investments in IT infrastructure, with several new campuses coming up mainly in Madhapur and Gachibowli. At the same time, initiatives such as Genome Valley, Fab City and the Nano Technology Park are expected to create extensive infrastructure in bio-technology.

Hyderabad is home to many Fortune 500 Companies. Microsoft (the largest R&D campus outside the US), Computer Associates, Amazon, IBM, Google, Motorola, Samsung, Agilent, ADP, Oracle, Yahoo, Dell, Texas Instruments, HP, Virtusa, etc are the technology majors present here, while Franklin Templeton, GE, Accenture, Deloitte, HSBC, Bank of America, ABN Amro, etc are some of the financial services companies having offices here. Indian IT giants such as Satyam, Infosys, Wipro, Cognizant, TCS, Polaris, etc have also set up software development centres in the city.

Thus, the city has evolved into a cosmopolitan society driven by the growth in IT sector, while maintaining its ancient culture and traditions.

Administration of the City

The city is administered by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), consisting of 18 Circles formed by merging surrounding mandals with the city. Before the merger, the city was administered by MCH. The executive head of the corporation is the Municipal Commissioner, a senior state government officer. Elections are now due for the positions of Mayor and corporators of GHMC.

A large part of the twin city Secunderabad and some parts of Hyderabad come under the jurisdiction of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board (SCB), home to a number of Army and Air Force establishments. The infrastructure and civic administration in these areas is controlled by SCB under the aegis of Ministry of Defence, Government of India. The Board President is the incumbent Secunderabad Area Indian Army Commander of the rank of Brigadier, a one-star General Officer. The executive powers are vested in the civilian Chief Executive Officer of the cantonment board who is appointed by the defence ministry.

The GHMC is in charge of the civic infrastructure of the metropolis. Hyderabad is divided into 100 municipal wards, each overseen by a corporator elected through popular vote. The metropolitan area of Hyderabad is spread over two districts, Hyderabad and Rangareddy, each headed by a District Collector.

Growth of Slums in Hyderabad

The overall standard of living of the inhabitants of the city has improved significantly over time. The city also offers a range of employment opportunities to people from all walks of life from the highly skilled professionals to unskilled wage labourers. This abundance in the availability of jobs on one hand has provided jobs to deserving people while also attracting people from the rural areas to migrate to the city. This migration has created a stress on the civic amenities of the city. People migrating from the rural areas do not have a place to live and end up living in *kutchra* houses in slums. As a result, the number of slums and the population dwelling in these slums has increased at a very fast pace.

Slums are scattered across the city and surrounding municipalities, with high population densities and the number of people inhabiting them estimated to be around two million. It is estimated that more than half of these slums are on private land, and the rest on lands belonging to various public entities.

According to the latest information available from GHMC, there are 815 notified slums in the city and 203 non-notified slums. The non-notified slums are slums that were not notified by the MCH but their existence within the city limits was recognised. Thus, a total of 1018 slums exist in the MCH area. In addition, in the municipalities around the MCH constituting the Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA), there are around 500 slums.

As these municipalities were constituted only in the late 1980s, the slum population there is high. For example in Qutbullapur, Alwal and Rajendranagar they constitute about 60% of the total population underpinning the enormity of the problem. Their slum populations are presented below.

Table 1: Slum Population in Municipalities of Hyderabad

S. No.	Town	Number of slums	Slum Population (2001)	% of Slum Population
1	MCH	1142	1411000	38.83
2	Serilingampally	59	73866	49.07
3	Kukatpally	81	19585	6.74
4	Qutbullahpur	77	138360	61.27
5	Alwal	61	62585	58.81
6	Malkajiri	44	47396	27.08
7	Kapra	33	47064	29.57
8	Uppal Kalan	21	43586	36.86
9	LBNagar	75	23478	8.96
10	Rajendranagar	38	84287	58.87
Total		1631	1951207	37.47

Thus, in HUA area as a whole, there are 1631 slums with an approx. population of 2.0 million which is not concentrated at a particular location. This population is spread all over the HUA area, which is a cause for concern and requires appropriate strategies. Another concern is that several of them are non-notified making it difficult for the provision of infrastructure and other services regularly. Some of the slums in the MCH area are very old established over 50 years ago and continue to suffer deprivation.

The poor not only live in slums but also in squatter and informal settlements deprived of basic services. This makes them more vulnerable to vagaries of nature and threat of eviction. There is no record of the number of such settlements and their population⁵.

It is believed that the child labour population mainly resides in the slums of the city. Hence, this study was designed with the focus on developing estimates of child labour residing in the slums falling under the jurisdiction of the erstwhile MCH.

1.2 Primary Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study was to provide fairly accurate estimates of child labour for all the slums of Hyderabad including identification of hotspots.

The study provides an estimate of various categories of children in the slums of Hyderabad such as (a) school-going/ out-of-school children, (b) children involved/ not involved in any economic activity, (c) children involved in hazardous/ non-hazardous occupations, (d) children involved occasionally in work, etc. for a reference period of last one year with the help of a listing questionnaire.

1.2.1 Secondary Objectives

The other objectives of the study included the following:

Objective-1: Assess the profile of children engaged in any form of labour

Objective-2: Study the employers' attitudes towards child labour

⁵ Excerpts from Chapter 5, Hyderabad City Development Plan (Data Source: Urban Local Bodies). The number of slums in MCH area has changed over the years and now stands at 1018.

Objective-3: Examine the basic causal factors that propel children to work

Objective-4: Formulate a number of child labour monitoring indicators

Table 2: Summary of objectives and the approach adopted

S No	Objective	Information captured	Approach	Tools
1	Provide estimates of child labour for all slums of Hyderabad city including the identification of hotspots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children working as child labour • Slum wise estimate of child labour • Identification of slums with high prevalence of child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of slums in the city • Interviews with sample households in all the slums 	Mapping of slums, Slum checklist and Household 'listing' questionnaire
2	Assess the profile of the children engaged in any form of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Education • Activity in which the child is involved • Demographic details of the child's family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with sample households in all the slums 	Listing questionnaire
3	Examine the basic causal factors that propel children to work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family background • Education and income status of parents • Reasons behind involving the child in work • Working conditions and treatment at workplace • Perception of child regarding work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with all households (adults) in cases where child labour within the age group of 5-14 years has been found. • Interviews with children to understand their perception of work 	Household questionnaire
4	Study the employers' attitude towards child labour	Understand the attitude and perception of employers towards child labour	Interviews with employers of children for hazardous and non-hazardous work and as domestic help	Employers questionnaire

Since the study was focused on the primary objective of generating the estimates of child labor, the Main Report restricts itself to a discussion of the estimates. The findings relevant to other study objectives are presented separately in Part-B of the report.

1.3 Definition of Child Labour

A simple definition of child labour would include any person less than 18 years of age involved in physical work with or without pay. However, there is a lot of variation in the definitions used by the various government departments, such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Child Labour Project, and the one used by International Labour Organisation (ILO) (See Technical Note-4).

Grid 1: Definitional grid for child labour

Schooling Status	Not going to school	A	B	C
	Going to school	D	E	F
		Hazardous	Non-hazardous	No economic Activity
		Working Children		
		Type of Activity Done		

As a multitude of definitions for child labour exist, CGG and ORG CSR in consultation with the clients decided to collect information that satisfies all possible definitions of child labour. The range of possible definitions for child labour is clearly brought out by the above grid that includes the schooling status of the child and the kind of activity he/she is involved in as the two basic dimensions.

Category A in the grid refers to the children who are not attending school and are involved in hazardous work. Such children should obviously get the highest priority of the authorities and the civil society. Category B refers to the children who are not attending school and are involved in non-hazardous work. Category C (children neither attending school nor involved in any economic activity) should not qualify as child labour. However, the broad definition followed by the Department of Education and SSA makes it necessary to consider this set of children as child labour.

Category D and E consist of children who are attending school but at the same time may be involved in hazardous or non-hazardous work respectively (in after-school hours or by staying away from school for prolonged periods). Category F is not a problem group since it consists of children who are attending school and are not into any economic activity.

1.4 Methodology of the Study

The methodology adopted for the study involved using tools for collecting both quantitative and qualitative information. The study was mainly quantitative, the focus being clearly on estimation of child labour population. Details of the study methodology are given in the Technical Notes at the end of this report.

1.5 Geographical Coverage

The study was designed to cover all the slums falling within the seven Circles of the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and exclude the municipalities that form the part of GHMC area. It was agreed that the study would be carried out only in the slums of Hyderabad and other urban areas would not fall within the purview of the study.

The list made available to the consultants by MCH consisted of a total of 1018 slums. About 20% of these slums belonged to the non-notified category. This information of the slums was available along with the information on Circle, ward, block, number of households, and population among other details. This list was used extensively by the team in identifying and locating slums in the field. However, the team in the field faced certain problems in identifying and locating 193 slums (see Technical Note-2 for details).

The survey agency in consultation with CGG, NCLP and the district administration decided to replace the “problem slums” with other new, undocumented slums in the same Circle. These new slums have not been identified by the administration through the process of notification. Nevertheless, these slums do exist. The total extent of replacement of non-existing slums by newly identified slums was 18.8% (See Table 2).

1.5.1 Circle-wise Distribution of Slums

The following table shows the distribution of slums covered across the seven Circles of MCH. The three categories of slum as shown in the table are notified, non-notified and newly identified slums.

Of all the slums, over 65% are notified, 16% are notified and 18.8% were identified during listing. A number of notified slums covered in the listing exercise were apparently denotified by the Government in 1996 (see Table 3)⁶. After a large number of previously notified slums were taken off the notified list, only about 40% of all slums remain notified. However, as the total number of slums for which GHMC shows the notification status on its website is only 1001, it is obvious that a number of slums covered in the listing do not appear in the corporation’s records as yet.

Table 3: Slums in Hyderabad: Latest Position as per GHMC

Type of Slums	MCH (Core Area)	% share in total	Surrounding Municipalities	% share in total	Total	% share in total
Notified Slums	401	40.1	378	73.5	779	69.3
Non-Notified Slums	209	20.9	136	26.5	340	30.2
De-Notified Slums	391	39.1	-	0.0	-	0.0
Total Slums	1001	100.0	514	100.0	1124	100.0

Across all Circles, the maximum number of slums is present in Circle 1 (219) and the least in Circle 6 (41). Of all the notified slums, most were present in Circle 3 (22%), but the highest percentage of notified slum population lived in Circle 1 (20%). Most of the non-notified slums (26.2%) as well as the highest percentage of non-notified slum population (30%) were found in Circle 5. Most of the newly identified slums were in Circle 1 (31.9%); the highest percentage of population too was based there. Circle 6 has the fewest slums in all 3 categories.

Within a given Circle the highest percentage of notified slums was in Circle 2 at 76.5%, but the highest percentage of notified population was in Circle 3 (94.11%). The highest percentage of non-notified slums (26.7%) as well as the highest percentage of non-notified population (26.64%) was in Circle 5. The highest percentage of new slums (27.9%) as well as of the slum population (21.78%) was in Circle 1.

⁶ Denotification was done vide memo.287/Q1/96-1MA, dt.23.05.1996 (source: GHMC website). All the analyses produced in this report use the database provided by UCD (MCH) and not the breakup presented in the corporation’s website.

Table 4A: Distribution of Slums by Slum Type within each Circle

Circle No	Notified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Non-Notified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Newly identified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Total	Row %	Population	% of total population
1	130	59.4	239580	63.08	28	12.8	57500	15.14	61	27.9	82730	21.78	219	100	379810	100
2	78	76.5	178095	84.54	9	8.8	22500	10.68	15	14.7	10065	4.78	102	100	210660	100
3	146	72.6	224175	94.11	29	14.4	2405	1.01	26	12.9	11614	4.88	201	100	238194	100
4	91	56.5	171430	64.37	28	17.4	61500	23.09	42	26.1	33375	12.53	161	100	266305	100
5	96	59.6	191824	69.59	43	26.7	73435	26.64	22	13.7	10370	3.76	161	100	275629	100
6	29	70.7	22775	75.17	7	17.1	3175	10.48	5	12.2	4350	14.36	41	100	30300	100
7	91	69.5	167325	68.51	20	15.3	23745	9.72	20	15.3	53148	21.76	131	100	244218	100
Total	661	65.1	1195204	72.65	164	16.1	244260	14.85	191	18.8	205652	12.50	1016	100	1645116	100

Table 4B: Distribution of Slums by Slum Type across Circles

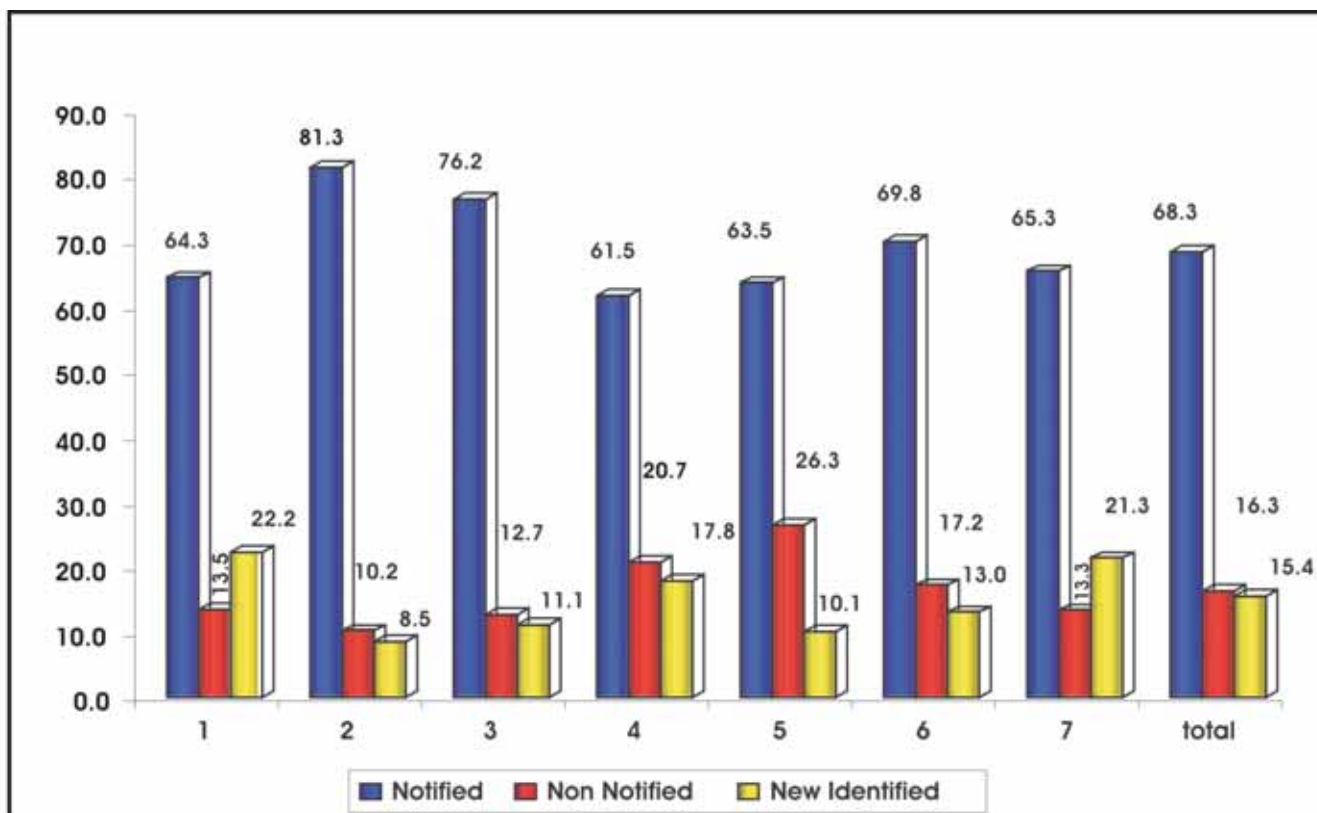
Circle No	Notified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Non-Notified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Newly identified	% of slums	Population	% of total population	Total	Row %	Population	% of total population
1	130	19.7	239580	20.05	28	17.1	57500	23.54	61	31.9	82730	40.23	219	21.6	379810	23.09
2	78	11.8	178095	14.90	9	5.5	22500	9.21	15	7.9	10065	4.89	102	10.0	210660	12.81
3	146	22.1	224175	18.76	29	17.7	2405	0.98	26	13.6	11614	5.65	201	19.8	238194	14.48
4	91	13.8	171430	14.34	28	17.1	61500	25.18	42	22.0	33375	16.23	161	15.8	266305	16.19
5	96	14.5	191824	16.05	43	26.2	73435	30.06	22	11.5	10370	5.04	161	15.8	275629	16.75
6	29	4.4	22775	1.91	7	4.3	3175	1.30	5	2.6	4350	2.12	41	4.0	30300	1.84
7	91	13.8	167325	14.00	20	12.2	23745	9.72	20	10.5	53148	25.84	131	12.9	244218	14.85
Total	661	100	1195204	100	164	100	244260	100	191	100	205652	100	1016	100	1645116	100

The study managed to cover 1016 slums by replacing 191 slums. A shortfall of 2 slums remained.

1.5.2 Circle-wise Distribution of Households

The study covered 1016 slums in seven Circles within the limits of the Hyderabad city. The list provided by UCD was used for this purpose. The following figure shows the distribution of households in these slums. A total of 45437 households were contacted in the study. Of these 529 households were locked and 203 households refused to participate in the interview. Thus, a total of 44705 households actually participated in the listing process. The slum type-wise distribution of sample households is presented below.

Figure 1: Distribution of households covered across circles in different slum types



CHAPTER 2

CIRCLE-WISE ESTIMATES OF CHILD LABOR

2.1 Background

A comprehensive survey of child labor in Hyderabad City was one of the key elements in the urban strategy of APSBP⁷. The urban strategy is implemented through NCLP teams operating in various zones and circles of the city. One of the prime objectives of this survey was to generate data that could be readily used by these teams to meet their strategic goals.

2.2 Purpose of the Chapter

This chapter of the report has been prepared specifically for the enforcement teams of NCLP. The enforcement staff would require the following types of information in order to enhance the effectiveness of its interventions in the city's slums:

The above information would help the district administration as well as NGOs working in this field to do the following:

a. Planning of resources and workload:

Before this survey, the district administration did not have confirmed data about how the numbers of child labor and out-of-school children are distributed across the circles and within the circles (slum-wise). The NCLP staff is required to prepare Monthly Action Plans⁸ for enforcement drives, but the lack of confirmed data made it difficult to optimally plan the distribution of resources and workload of the enforcement teams. The survey data will enable such planning by identifying the hotspots of child labor.

b. Monitoring the level of child labor in certain localities/ areas identified as hotspots:

Such monitoring can happen once the hotspots are clearly identified (which is what this report does) and a regular longitudinal study takes place in these hotspots, say every year.

c. Designing of community mobilization campaigns:

The information on parental awareness and attitudes is available from the survey data. The circles and hotspots where such awareness was found to be particularly low can be targeted for awareness generation and community mobilization.

2.3 Contents of the Chapter

This chapter presents the estimates data for the following categories of children:

1. Estimates of OOS children (consolidated and circle-wise)
2. Estimates of working children (consolidated and circle-wise)
3. Estimates of children engaged in hazardous and non-hazardous work (consolidated and circle-wise)

The OOS children form the larger universe, of which the working children constitute a part (though there are a few working children that work along with attending school).

¹ Page 8, Guidelines on Implementation of Strategies for Elimination of Urban Child Labor in Hyderabad, an ILO-IPEC, GoAP Project Publication

² Page 27, Ibid

The reason why the data for OOS children, working children and children working in hazardous industries is presented separately since different set of data would be used by different agencies to achieve different strategic goals.

While Rajiv Vidya Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) would use the figures of OOS children to identify the areas where it needs to focus, NCLP’s enforcement staff would concentrate on the figures of working children. Due to the possible overlap between these two datasets, these agencies will have to work in tandem. For those agencies that deal directly with the health and safety issues affecting the working children, the third set of estimates of children engaged in hazardous and non-hazardous work is important.

The consolidated estimates presented in the descending order help us identify the hotspots (top-10%) in the context of the city as a whole.

The circle-wise estimates help us go beyond the overall picture and understand the volume of the problem in each circle. The NCLP society operates through 9 enforcement teams spread across 3 zones in the city. These teams handle all 7 municipal circles of the city. The circle-wise estimates are meant for assisting the work of these teams.

2.4 Estimates of Out of School Children (Consolidated)

The percentage of children in the age group of 5-14 years in different definitional categories is as follows. The denominator of these percentages is the estimated number of slum-based children.

What we see in the following grids is that the percentage of out-of-school children in the slums varies between 5.84% in Circle-6 to 2.87% in Circle-3. On an average, the percentage of out-of-school children in the slums of Hyderabad stands at 3.72%. In terms of numbers, as per the estimation there are 352642 children in the age category of 5-14 years in the slums of Hyderabad. Out of these, 13118 do not go to school.

2.5 Estimates of Working Children (Consolidated)

Similarly, the percentage of working children in the slums varies between 3.94% in Circle-4 to 2.14% in Circle-6. On an average, the percentage of working children in the slums of Hyderabad stands at 3.17%. In terms of numbers, as per the estimation, there are 11178 children in the slums, who are working.

2.6 Estimates of Children engaged in Hazardous Work

The percentage of children working in hazardous activities/ industries varies between 2.88% in Circle-4 to 1.43% in Circle-3. On an average, the percentage of children who are engaged in hazardous work and live in the slums of Hyderabad stands at 2.07%. In terms of numbers, as per the estimation, there are 7299 children in the slums, who are working in such trades.

2.7 Circle-wise Estimates

In Grids 2-9, the city-level estimates followed by circle-wise estimates are provided for all categories of children in the age group of 5-14 years.

Grid 2: Percentage of OOS children and child labour within the age group of 5-14 years

Not going to school	1622 (0.46)	2362 (0.67)	9168 (2.60)	13118 (3.72)
Going to school	2256 (0.64)	4936 (1.40)	332294 (94.23)	339523 (96.28)
Total	3879 (1.10)	7299 (2.07)	341463 (96.83)	352642 (100.00)
Working Children	11178 (3.17)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

As per Grid-2, which provides the city-level estimates, of the total number of children 3879 (1.1%) are engaged in hazardous activities while 7299 (2.07%) are in non-hazardous activities. Although 3.72% children are out-of-school, not all of them are engaged in work. The percentage of children involved in an economic activity – hazardous or otherwise – is 3.17%.

Grid 3: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 1 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	313 (0.42)	559 (0.75)	1693 (2.27)	2567(3.44)
Going to school	611(0.82)	955 (1.28)	70488 (94.46)	72055 (96.56)
Total	925 (1.24)	1514 (2.03)	72182 (96.73)	74623 (100)
Working Children	2439 (3.27)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above grid shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 1. About 3.4% of the children are Out of School and about 3.2% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 4: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 2 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	124 (0.31)	324 (0.81)	1294.(3.23)	1739 (4.34)
Going to school	208 (0.52)	673 (1.68)	37458 (93.45)	38340 (95.65)
Total	332 (0.83)	998 (2.49)	38753 (96.68)	40084 (100.00)
Working Children	1330 (3.32)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 2. About 4.34% of the children are Out of School and about 3.3% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 5: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 3 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	263 (0.44)	173 (0.29)	1280 (2.14)	1717 (2.87)
Going to school	436 (0.73)	682 (1.14)	56999 (95.26)	58118 (97.13)
Total	706 (1.18)	855 (1.43)	58280 (97.40)	59836 (100.00)
Working Children	1561 (2.61)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 3. About 2.87% of the children are Out of School and about 2.61% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 6: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 4 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	291 (0.53)	611 (1.11)	1613 (2.93)	2517 (4.57)
Going to school	292 (0.53)	975 (1.77)	51299 (93.13)	52565 (95.43)
Total	583 (1.06)	1586 (2.88)	52912(96.06)	55083 (100.00)
Working Children	2169 (3.94)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 4. About 4.57% of the children are Out of School and about 3.94% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 7: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 5 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	396 (0.63)	327 (0.52)	1748 (2.78)	2472 (3.93)
Going to school	503(0.80)	792 (1.26)	59127 (94)	60429(96.07)
Total	899 (1.43)	1120 (1.78)	60876 (96.78)	62901 (100.00)
Working Children	2019 (3.21)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 5. About 3.93% of the children are Out of School and about 3.21% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 8: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 6 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	6 (0.1)	48 (0.78)	305 (4.96)	359 (5.84)
Going to school	11 (0.19)	66 (1.07)	5713 (92.9)	5791 (94.16)
Total	18 (0.29)	114 (1.85)	6018 (97.86)	6150 (100.00)
Working Children	132 (2.14)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 6. About 5.84% of the children are Out of School and about 2.14% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid 9: Percentage of OOS children and child labour in Circle 7 (5-14 years Estimates)

Not going to school	227 (0.42)	361(0.67)	1230 (2.28)	1819 (3.37)
Going to school	200 (0.37)	858 (1.59)	51089 (94.67)	52146 (96.63)
Total	426 (0.79)	1220 (2.26)	52319 (96.95)	53965 (100.00)
Working Children	1646 (3.05)			
Type of Work	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 7. About 3.37% of the children are Out of School and about 3.05% of the children are involved in economic activity.

CHAPTER 3

PROFILE OF CHILD LABOUR

As stated in the Main Report, this part deals with the data related to secondary objectives of the study. The secondary objectives are as follows:

- Objective-1: Assess the profile of children engaged in any form of labour
- Objective-2: Study the employers' attitudes towards child labour
- Objective-3: Examine the key causal factors that propel children to work
- Objective-4: Formulate a number of child labour monitoring indicators

Accordingly, the study assessed the profile of child labour in terms of age, sex, area of stay, income group, industry/ occupation they belong to, educational status (whether continuing in school), family size, earnings of the child, age of starting to work, mode of living (whether living with family/ with siblings but away from rest of the family/ with strangers or unrelated people, etc.), share of the child in household income, regularity of income, exposure to rehabilitative initiatives etc.

The study also assessed the profile of businesses that engage children as workers in terms of their size, type of activity, location of the business and the general attitude of employers towards the enforcement staff (working to rescue the child labour or take punitive action against these businesses). The sample of businesses for the study was based on the information collected from the households during the listing. The sample businesses were equally distributed in all MCH Circles and were selected purposively.

The study looked into the causal factors that force children into child labour and examined some of the commonly held beliefs about what causes child labour. The causality was studied by finding the strength of statistical association between different variables.

Finally, the study also formulated a few monitoring indicators, which the authorities may want to use to track the decline or change in the nature or prevalence of child labour in the slums of Hyderabad over the long term.

In order to meet the secondary objectives-1, 2 and 3, the study team had to go beyond the listing sheet and conduct detailed exploratory interviews with all the main actors, i.e. parents, employers and children. Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 6 deal with the major findings of the interviews conducted with children, parents, and employers and the key causal factors found to be responsible for child labour. Chapter 7 presents some key indicators that can facilitate the monitoring of prevalence of child labour in the city.

3.1 Number of Main Interviews

For the Main Interviews, no sampling approach was adopted. The idea was to contact all the households where child labour had reportedly been found during the listing. Besides, there were also a few households added to this list through booster calls. The details are as follows.

3.1.1 Households originally found to have Child Labour

Detailed household interviews were conducted in those households where child labour was found to be present during the listing. At the end of listing, a total of 2081 children in the age group of 15-17 years were identified as child labour. Out of these, a total of 1276 children were in the age group of 5-14 years.

The listing process confirmed that in about 3856 households, there was child labour. However, this figure also included children in 15-17 years age group.

3.1.2 Households covered through booster calls

If only working children in the age group of 5-14 years are considered as child labour then it seemed that the number was statistically slightly on the lower side.

On an average this meant that the study covered about 182 child labour per Circle within the age group of 5-14 years. This if further divided on the basis of gender would reduce the sample size for the main household calls to about 90 each for male and female children. At a confidence level of 95% and an allowable error of 7% the adequate sample size per Circle would work out to about 196, while with an allowable error level of 6% the adequate sample per Circle would be 266.

Hence, the study team felt that it was necessary to increase the number of households/ main calls within this category. Subsequently, booster calls were carried out in the slums across all seven circles to increase the sample size for main interviews. A total of 504 booster calls were carried out. With this additional number, the average number of interviews per Circle worked out to 253, which corresponds to the allowable error levels of 6-7%.

The field team was aware that there were households within the surveyed slums which had child labour but were not covered under the household survey. Based on the spread of these households across the slums, the booster calls were carried out.

3.1.3 Total Number of Interviews

Of the 1276 child labour identified in the age group of 5-14 years, household interviews could be conducted only in 1227 cases. In other cases, either the household refused to participate or the concerned child or family had migrated to another place. In a few cases, girls who were earlier identified as child labour under the listing exercise had married and moved to the husband's place (there was a gap of a few weeks between the listing and main interviews). Thus, including the booster interviews, a total of 1731 household interviews were conducted.

During the interviews, a range of details were captured. These included the following:

- a. Socio-Economic Profile of Households
- b. Work Profile of the Child
- c. Environment, Health and Safety Issues (at the child's workplace)
- d. Parental Attitudes (towards child labour)
- e. Perceptions of the Child (about work)

3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Households

The household interview collected socio-economic profile of the families of working children. These profiles were formed on the basis of educational status of child's parents (esp. the mother) and their occupation, year of migration to the city and certain measures of household well-being, e.g. source of drinking water, household ownership of assets, debt burden of household, and annual household income. This section presents the findings.

3.2.1 Presence of Natural Parents

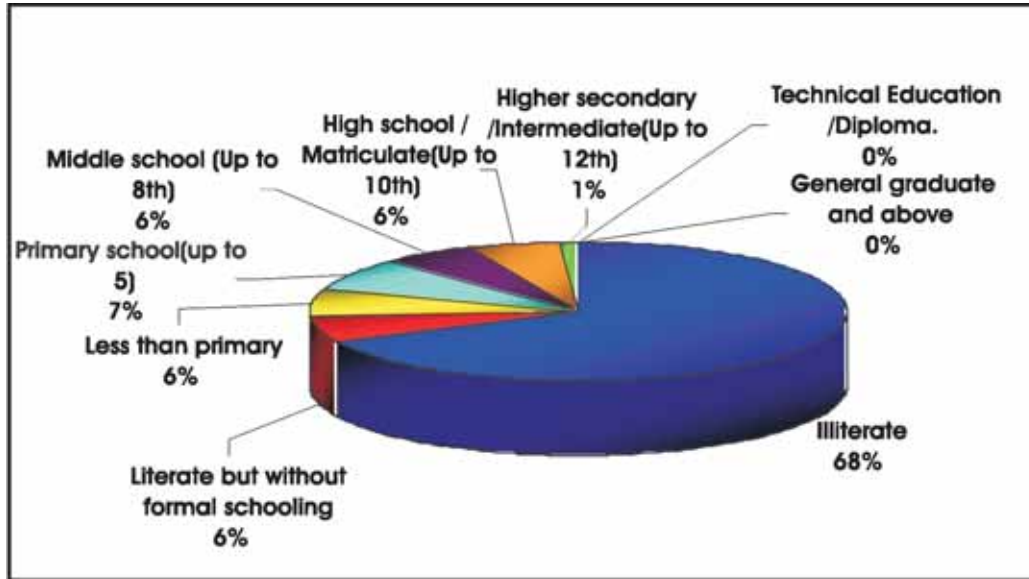
The household interview collected information on whether the parents of the child were alive or not. It was found that in 93% cases, the child's father was alive while in 96% cases, the mother was alive. Over

97% of the children stayed with either one or both the parents. Of the remaining 3%, about 2.5% were living with relatives or friends. Very few stayed alone.

3.2.2 Educational Level of Parents

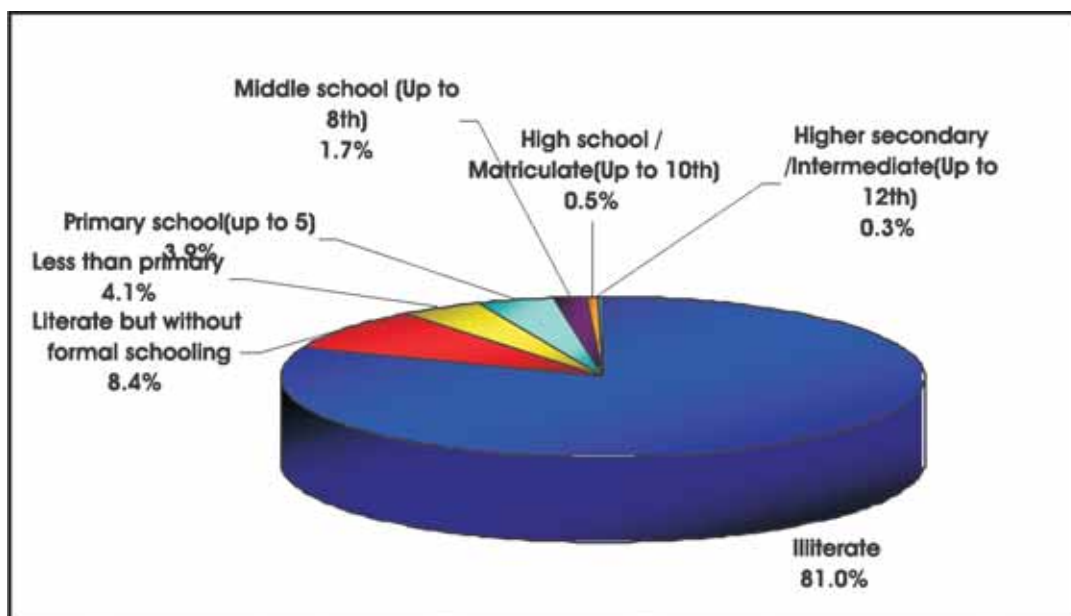
The education level of the parent (father and mother) was probed. Over 2/3rd of the fathers were found to be illiterate (67.7%). About 6% of the fathers had no formal education but were literate. The high percentage of illiterate fathers shows that lack of literacy of the parents can be one factor that leads to a lack of realization of important role of education in the child’s future.

Figure B1: Educational attainment of the child’s father



The education levels of the mother of the child were analysed. It was found that over 81% of them had no education. Another 8% were literate but had no formal education. This shows that a large majority of the mothers were illiterate.

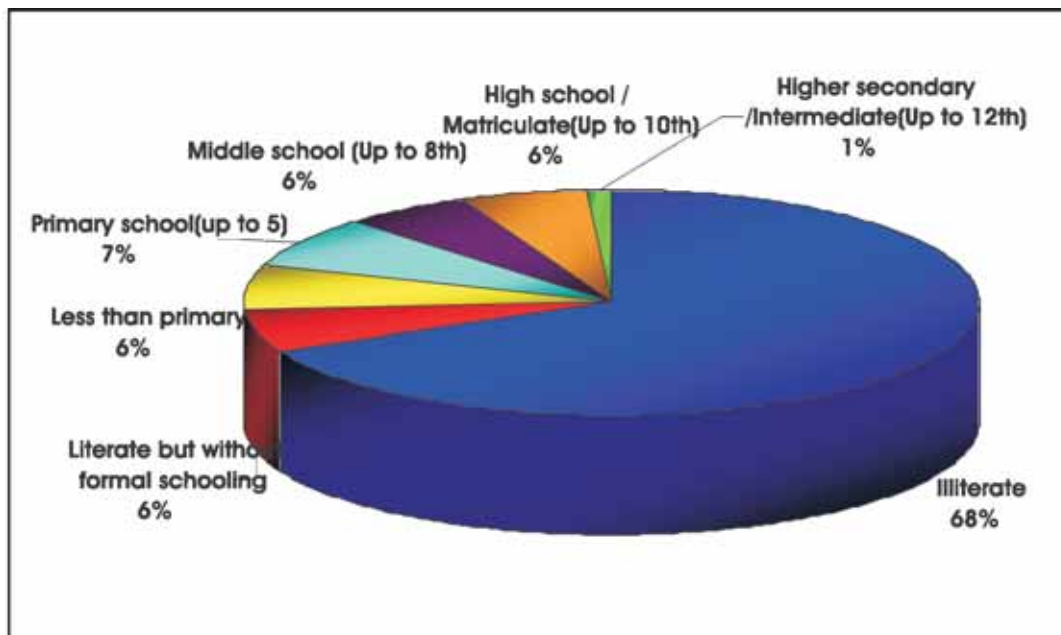
Figure B2: Educational attainment of the child’s mother



3.2.3 Occupation of Parents

Information about the occupation of the parents was also collected. An analysis of the occupation of the father of the child labour shows that a majority of them work as unskilled and semi-skilled labourers (62%). About 11% of them were working as employees of private organisation. The low level of skill of the father means that most of the times the father would be involved in jobs that earn him low wages.

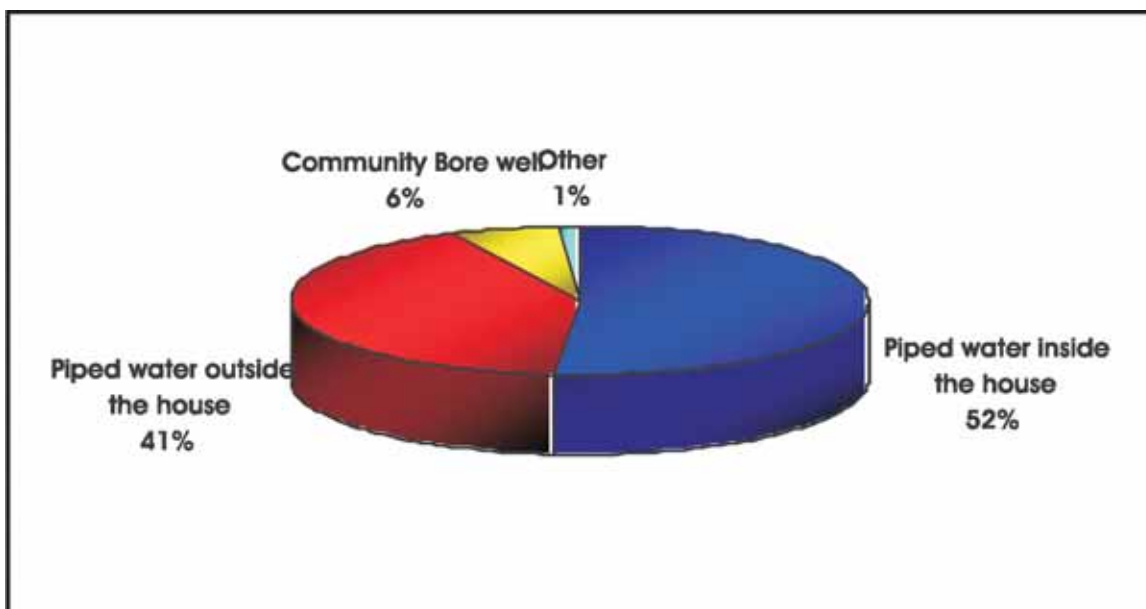
Figure B3: Occupation of the child’s father



3.2.4 Source of drinking water

The information on source of drinking water was collected through the household questionnaire.

Figure B4: Sources of drinking water



About 82% of the households had electricity supply. About 80% of the households had an individual latrine in their house. Over half of the households had piped water connections inside the house. About 41% had piped water source outside the house. Only 6% of the households depended on a community bore well. Only 7% of the households owned agricultural land.

3.2.5 Ownership of assets

The study looked at the household ownership of assets. About 84% of the households owned a fan. About 68% of the households owned a kerosene stove followed by 44% of the households who owned a bicycle. About 33% of the households owned a TV. About 10% of the households had a savings account in a bank. About 6.5% of the households had a Life Insurance policy.

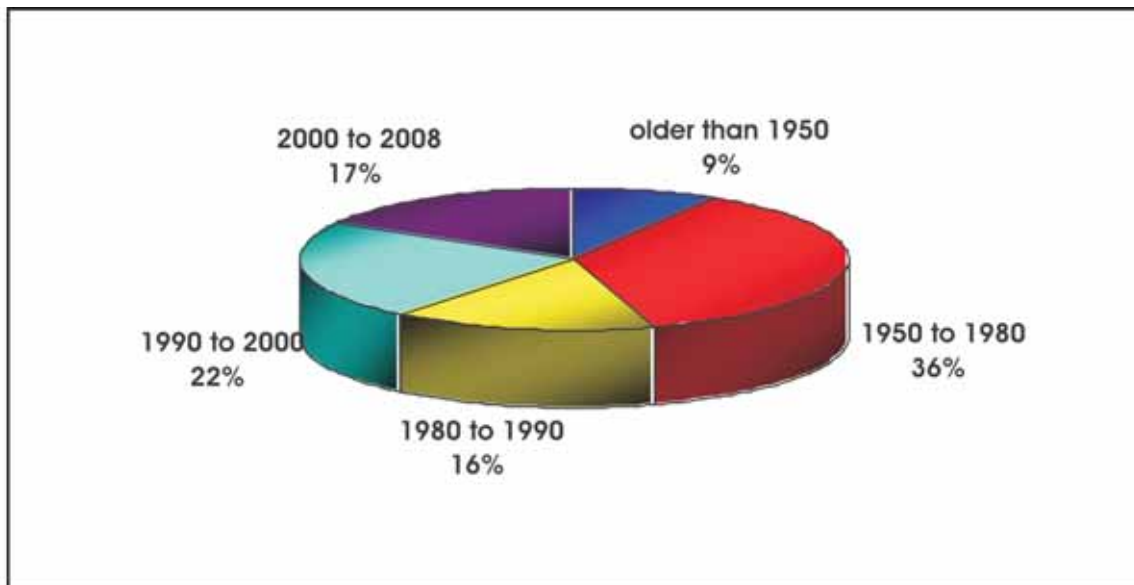
3.2.6 Debt burden of the household and reasons for cash crunch

Of the 1731 households interviewed, about 30% currently owed some amount as debt. About 20% households were facing cash crunch for various reasons. Of those households that faced a cash crunch recently, a third attributed it to the illness of the key earning member. About 67% of the households that faced cash crunch recently were able to overcome it by borrowing money from friends and relatives.

3.2.7 Year of migration

The household survey collected information on the year of migration into Hyderabad. It was found that more than one-third of the households (36%) moved into the city during the period between 1950 and 1980.

Figure B5: Pattern of migration into Hyderabad



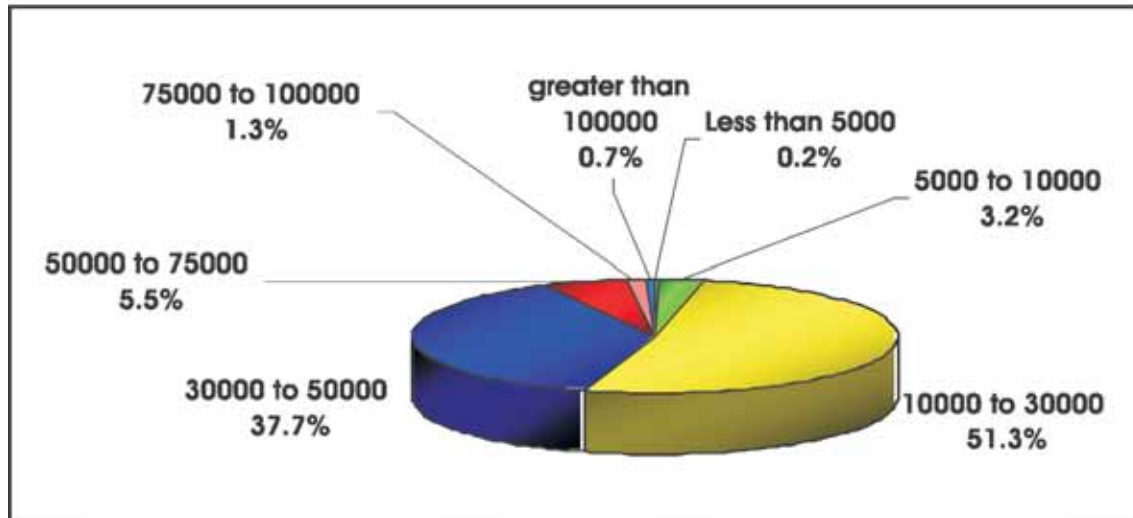
Over 55% of the households have migrated to the city after 1980, and over 39% after 1990. Thus, the sample mostly consisted of households that have in-migrated in recent years.

3.2.8 Income Level of the Household

The income levels of the household in their current place of stay were collected during the household survey. Income categories were developed and the distribution of the sample households across the categories was seen. It was found that a majority of the households had an income level between Rs.10000 to 30000 (51%). According to the GoAP definition of Below Poverty Line (BPL) household for urban areas (used for determining the eligibility to hold white ration cards), it is a household with annual income of less than

Rs.24000. About 46% of the sample households earned less than Rs.24000 in a year. This shows that out of the listing universe in which most households had incomes of over Rs.30000 (see 2.2.10), it was the poorer sections that mostly reported the prevalence of child labour.

Figure B6: Distribution of households based on annual household income



3.3 Work Profile of the Child

During the detailed interviews, the study team met a sample of working children and collected information about their work profile. This included details of the type of activity the child was involved in, identity of the person who introduced the child into work, basis/ frequency of payment made to the child, form of payment (cash/ kind/ mixed), work-related benefits that the child could claim, treatment received from employers (harsh/ sympathetic) and involvement of the child in household chores.

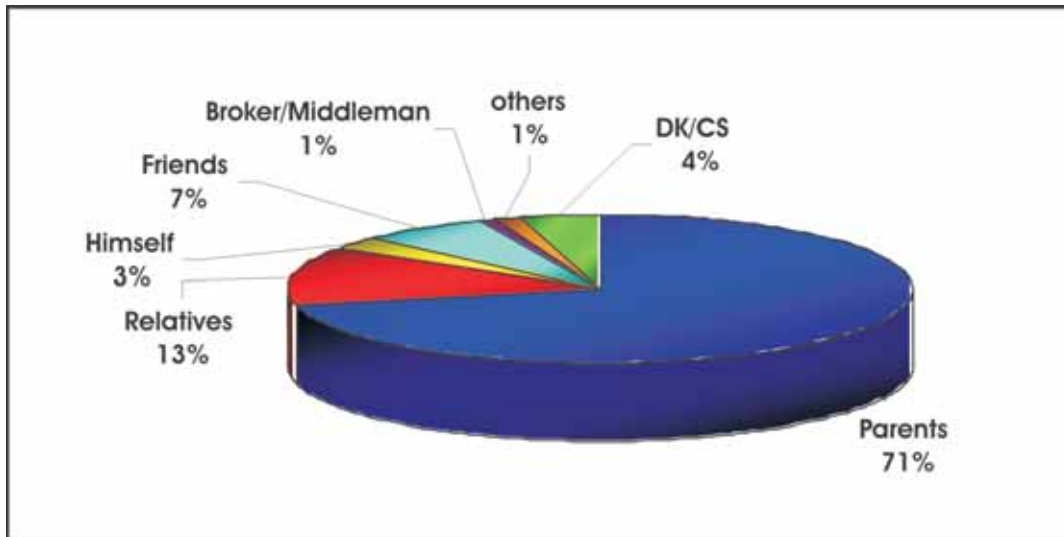
3.3.1 Type of activity

The household survey collected information about the kind of activity in which the child first started working in. It was found that about 20% of the children started working in shops, followed by those who started working in construction sites (19%) and those who started working as domestic work (12%). These three activities seem to be the important activities that recruit children into work. There has been not much of a difference in the type of activity in which the child first got involved in and the kind of activity that the child is currently involved in.

3.3.2 Person responsible for getting a job

The person who helped the child in getting a job was identified by asking the adult member of the household. It was found that in a majority of cases (71%) the parents themselves get a job for the child. In about 13% of the cases the child's relatives were responsible for finding a job. Only in 3% cases, the child was responsible himself/ herself for getting a job, which means that about 3% of the child labour manage to get a job on their own.

Figure B7: Person responsible for getting job for the child



3.3.3 Basis and Form of Payment

About of 98% of the children worked in the day time. About 41% of the children were paid on a daily basis for the work, while about 52% of them were paid on a monthly basis. In 68% of the cases the payment was received by the parents of the child, while in 29% of the cases the payment was received by the child. About 98% of the children hand over their income to their parents or caregiver.

In 11% of the cases the respondent said that the child was involved in bonded labour and was working to repay a loan or advance that one of the household members had taken. Over 70% of those children working as bonded labour are working in shops, hotels and road side tea shops. About 90% of children working as bonded labour belong to families whose annual income is less than Rs.50000.

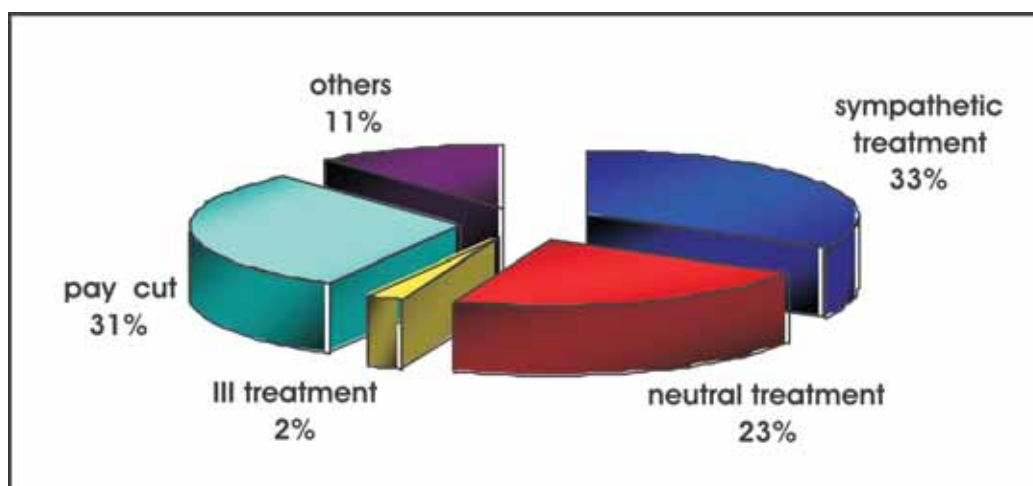
3.3.4 Work-related benefits

The study explored if the child received any work related benefits from the employer. About 58% children did not receive any other benefit other than the wage that they were entitled to. Of those who had got a paid leave it was largely on account of illness.

3.3.5 Treatment received from employers

The study collected information on the kind of treatment that the child received in case the child was absent or showed less productivity. In 33% of the cases, the employer was sympathetic with the child. In 23% cases the employer did not bother (was neutral) about the reason behind the child's absenteeism but was concerned if productivity levels fell. In 31% of the cases the employer would deduct the payment due to the child. About 2.1% of the children were ill-treated by the employer.

Figure B8: Treatment received from the employer



In case of ill treatment of the child at work, 64% said that they were not in a position to report the matter to anybody or take legal action against the employer.

3.3.6 Involvement of child in household chores

About 40% of the children (Base: all working children) got involved in household chores according to the respondents. These children were mainly involved in the day-to-day chores such as fetching water (31%), washing clothes (21%) and cleaning utensils and floor (26%) among others.

3.4 Environment, Health and Safety Issues

This section attempts to understand the work environment in which the child has been working, in terms of the health and safety issues involved at the workplace.

3.4.1 Illness in the last one month

The study explored if the child has fallen ill in the past one month. About 84% of the children did not report any illness in the last one month. About 284 children (16%) reported some kind of illness. Only 13% of the children reported fever and fatigue. About 70% of the children have fallen ill once or twice over the last twelve months. The employer has paid for the medical treatment in only 20% of the cases. About 50% of the respondents blame the job as the main cause for the illness.

3.4.2 Working conditions

The study explored the working conditions of the child. It was found that about one third (33%) of the children working were exposed to dust, fumes and gas. About 14% worked in a noisy environment and 11% of them worked in places having extreme temperatures. About 22% of the children faced only one condition, 6.5% faced two such conditions and 12.5% faced three such conditions.

3.4.3 Physical Trauma

The instances of work related physical trauma were collected from the respondents. It was found that in only 2% cases, the child developed blisters because of the kind of activity he/she was involved in.

CHAPTER 4

ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR

The existing attitudes towards child labour, due to which people either choose to ignore or deny the existence of child labour or underrate its seriousness as a social problem, often prevent the state action from achieving the desired results. The study tried to understand the attitude of the children working as child labour as well as their parents.

4.1 Preferred activity

The study asked the respondent (parents) about what they would prefer their child to be doing at this age. About 63% of the respondents said that they would prefer the child to work and earn some income for the household. Another 24.4% of respondents preferred that the child assists the family business and gets involved in household chores.

4.2 Reasons for child being involved in work

The study also collected reasons from the respondents for the child to do an economic activity instead of attending school. About 87.5% of the respondents said that the child was working as this would help in supplementing the family income. About 5.2% said that the child was working as the family could not afford school fees and related expenditure. About 7% said that the child was working because the family had to repay old outstanding debts. Of those who said so, 69.6% currently had debts. These figures are mutually exclusive.

4.3 Future Plans for the Child

The study tried to explore the future plans that the family had for the child. Almost half of the respondents said that they would look for a better paying job for the child. Another 13% said that they would get their child trained for a better job. This means that close to 63% of the respondents intend to continue to make the child work for money. Only 3.4% of the respondents showed interest in enrolling the child in a school.

4.4 Perceptions of the Child

The study also interviewed children to understand their perceptions regarding education, work, future aspirations, etc. This section also presents an analysis of how the perceptions, awareness levels and future aspirations differ from one age group to the next.

4.4.1 Awareness regarding child labour laws

The children were asked if they were aware of the minimum age at which children can start working. It was found that only 25% of the children were aware of the exact age at which a child can legally start working. In case of children less than 10 years it was found that only about 7% were aware about the minimum age of work, while in the case of children in the age group of 10-14 years about 40% of the children were aware about the minimum age of work.

4.4.2 Inclination of the child towards work

The study explored whether the child liked the kind of work that he/ she was doing and tried to probe the reasons behind the like or dislike of the work. About 75% of the children said that they liked the work they were doing. Most of the children said that they liked the work because it could help in supporting the

family (80%), because it fetches them money for food and day to day survival (11%) or because it provided an opportunity to work with their friends which they enjoyed (7%).

Children who did not like to work said that they did not like it because parents took away their earnings (20%); because the payment is less in proportion to the work (14%), or because 'work hazards make the child sick' (12%).

4.4.3 Treatment received from the employer

About 47% of the children said that the employer was sympathetic and kind towards them, while 34% said that the employer was neutral and not concerned about their condition. About 52% of the children said that they would not recommend this job to a sibling or a friend, while 24% of the children said they would do so.

4.4.4 Awareness about school

About 51% of the children were not aware that they should at present be studying in a school. Only 49% of the children were actually aware that they should be studying in a school at present instead of working. About 21% of the children said that they would be willing to go to a school if the necessary arrangements were made. This shows that at least 21% of the children working as child labourers are ready to go back to school. In contrast only about 4.7% of the parents preferred that the child attends school. About 76% of the children below the age of 10 years were not aware that they should be studying in a school. This percentage was substantially lower for older children. About 28% of the children in the age group of 10-14 years were not aware that they should be studying in a school.

4.4.5 Future aspirations

The children were asked about what they would like to do once they grew up. About 23% said that they would continue working in the same activity as they are doing now. About 27% of the children were not able to say anything about their future aspirations. Nearly 16% of the children said that in future they would like to be self-employed.

4.4.6 Rehabilitation

Only 49 children out of 1731 said that they had been approached earlier for rehabilitation. Of these 49 children, 41 were approached by Government staff while the remaining 8 were approached by NGOs. This hints at the poor targeting of the rehabilitation interventions tried earlier.

CHAPTER 5

STUDY OF CAUSAL FACTORS

One of the key objectives of the study was to understand and analyse various factors that cause children to get involved in work at a tender age. A wide range of factors may actually be involved in making a child work and often it is the combined effect of these factors. However, some of these factors are believed to have a direct link with the incidence of child labour. A factor that is often considered as having an important impact on incidence of child labour is the literacy level of the parents of the child. A mother who has had some education during her childhood would strive for education of her children. However in a case where the mother herself has had no education, it is difficult to imagine any effort being made for the education of the child.

Similarly, the income of the household is also an important factor that determines if the parents and other family members force the child to work. This study made an attempt to understand the causal relationship between the literacy and income of the household with the involvement of children in work.

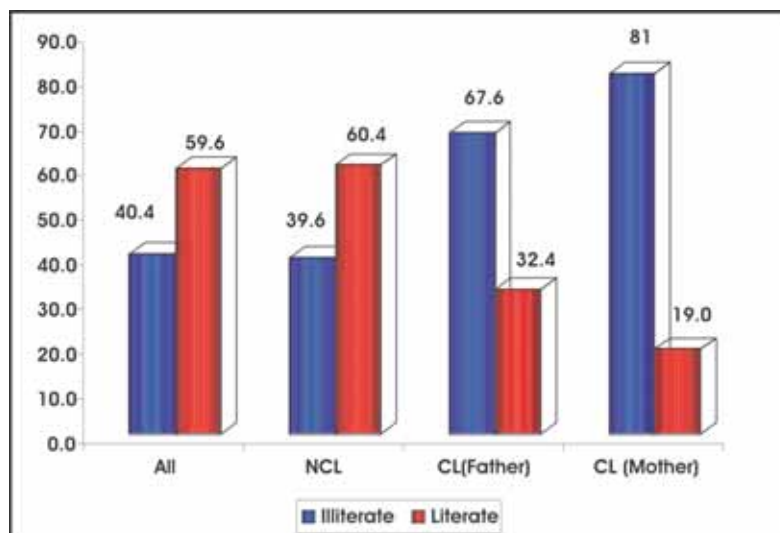
In addition to this, the study also looked at whether a link could be found between the caste or religion of the child and the incidence of child labour.

Based on the listing survey of the households that was taken up to identify households with child labour and to develop estimates of child labour the sample was divided into households without child labour and households with child labour. Within these two groups, the distribution of households was analysed based on literacy, income, religion, caste, etc. A comparison was also made with the overall sample. The comparison of causal factors has been done for households having children in the 5-14 years age group.

5.1 Causal Relationship between Child Labour and Parental Literacy

The literacy level of the head of the household was compared across all households – including those not having child labour. In case of households with child labour the literacy levels of both the father and mother were considered. It was found that of the sample households, in 40.4% of the households the head of the household was illiterate. This is shown by the bar labelled as 'All' below.

Figure B9: Parental Literacy and Incidence of Child Labour



Among households without child labour, in 39.6% cases, head of the household was illiterate. This is shown by the bar labelled as 'NCL' (No Child Labour). In cases of households where child labour was present, the education level of both the parents (mother and father) was analysed. In households with child labour in 67.6% of the cases the father of the child was illiterate. This is shown by the bar labelled as 'CL (F)'. In 81% of households with child labour, mother of the child was illiterate. This is shown by the bar labelled as 'CL (M)' above.

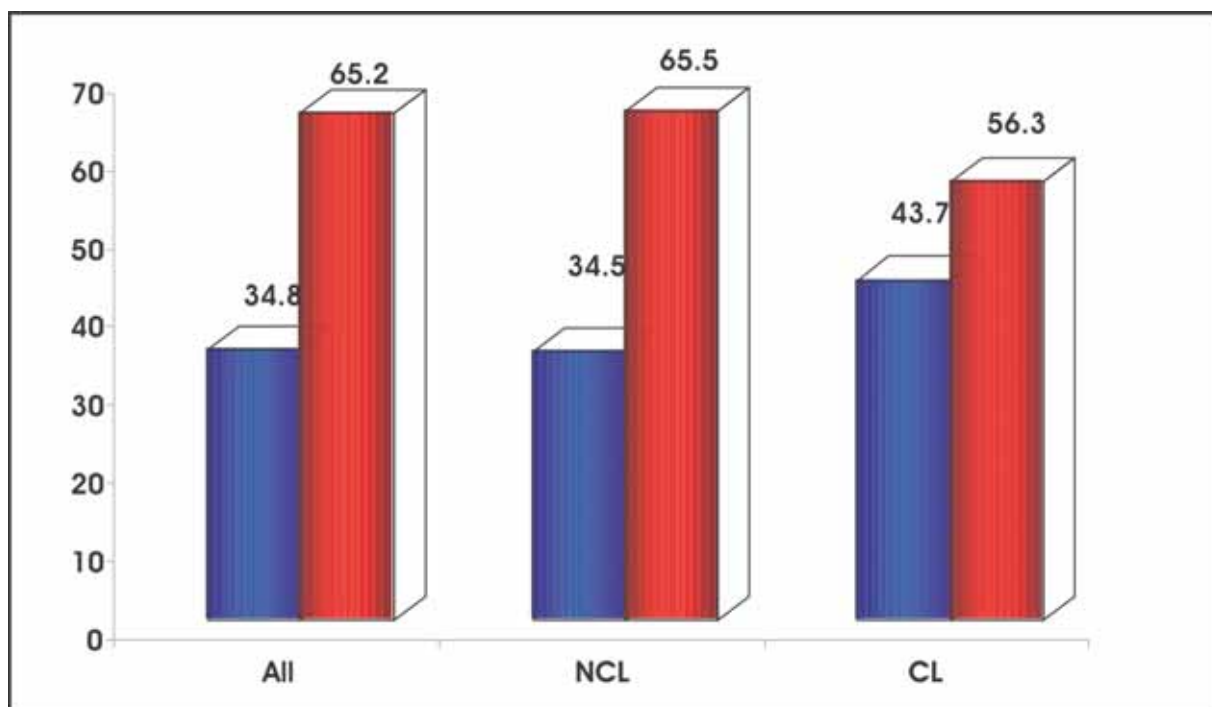
In a household where the mother is literate, there is more probability that she would be more aware of the need for literacy of her children and would take an initiative to send them to school regularly. Literacy of the mother would ensure. If children are admitted to schools and are involved in the formal process of education then they are less likely to get involved in work, esp. in rigorous, full-time work. Thus, the education of the father - and more importantly - of the mother becomes an important determinant of incidence of child labor.

Evidently, the percentage of illiteracy among parents is higher in the case of households having child labour as compared to those that do not have child labour.

5.2 Causal Relationship between Child Labour and Annual Income

A similar comparative analysis was carried out for the annual income of the household. About 34.8% of the households earned less than Rs.30000 p.a. This is shown by the bar labelled as 'All' below.

Figure B10: Household Income and Incidence of Child Labour

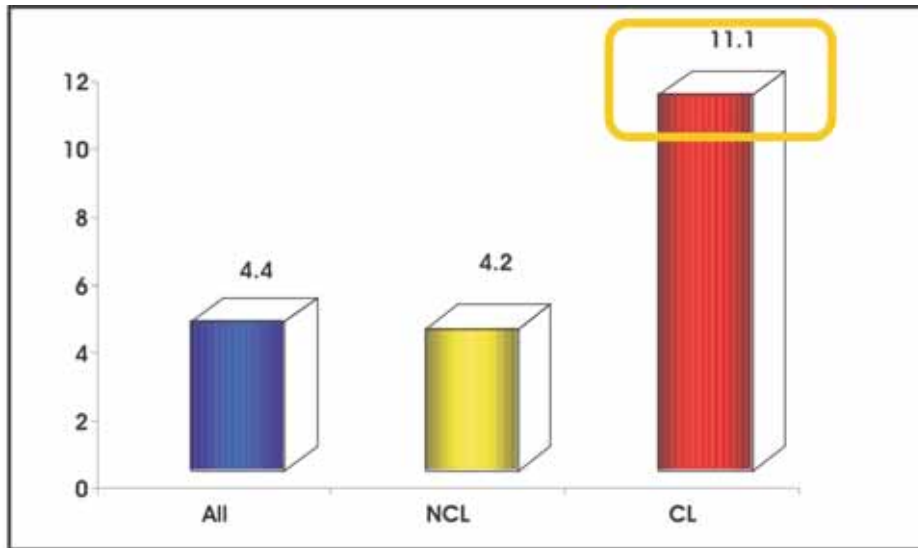


In case of households with no child labour, about 34.5% earn less than Rs 30000 in a year. However, in the case of households with child labour, this percentage increases to 43.7%. This shows that there is a higher probability of finding a child labour in a poor household as compared to households that are slightly better off in terms of their annual household income.

5.3 Causal Relationship between Child Labour and Caste

A comparative analysis of the caste of the child was carried out for households with and without child labour. In the overall sample, about 4.4% of the households belonged to Scheduled Tribe (ST) Category. However, in the set of households having child labour, 11% of the households belong to ST category. This shows that ST households are more likely to employ their children for work than other social groups. This pattern is not seen among the other social groups.

Figure B11: Caste and Incidence of Child Labour



CHAPTER 6

EMPLOYERS' PERCEPTIONS ON CHILD LABOUR

The listing questionnaire collected information regarding the type of employer that the child was working for currently. The list of employers was post coded that is the coding of the employers was done after the listing exercise was completed. It was proposed that a total of 150 employer's interviews would be carried out in the study. The employing establishments were classified into hazardous and non-hazardous based on the type of activity in which the child was employed. The hazardous and non-hazardous activities selected for these interviews were the same as those listed in Section 5.4.8.

It was proposed to carry out 30 interviews of employers who employ children in hazardous activities, followed by 60 employers in the non-hazardous category and 60 other employers/ households who employ children (5-14 years) as domestic help. The employers' interviews were carried out across the seven Circles and were not necessarily units employing child labour.

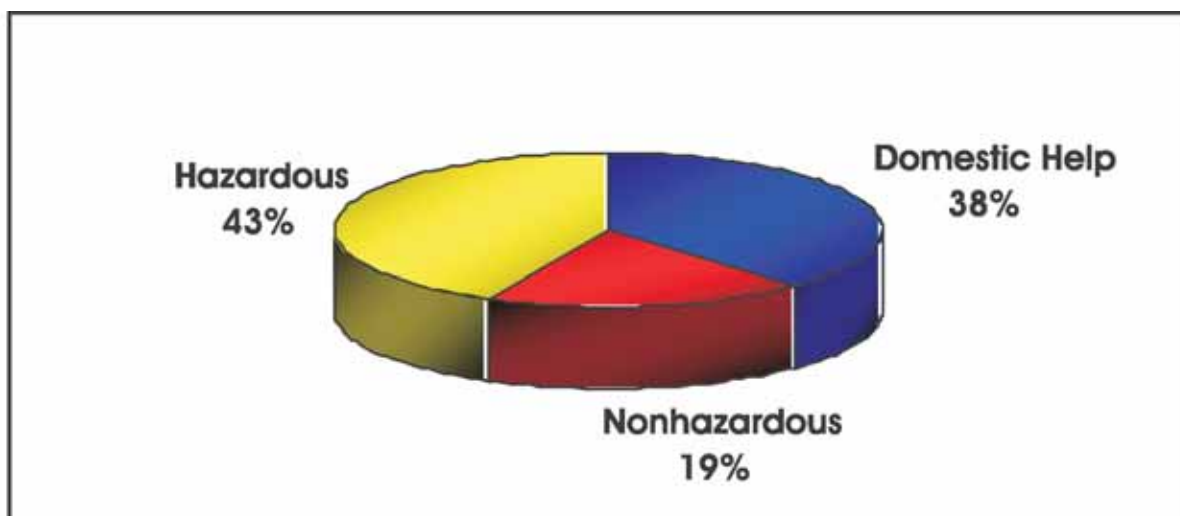
The sampling frame for employer interviews was developed in proportion with the responses received from the listing exercise. The employers' questionnaire collected information regarding the attitudes and perceptions of employers with respect to child labour.

6.1 Details of Employers

6.1.1 Distribution of Employers

The study covered 38% of the employers who employed children as domestic help, 19% who employed children in non-hazardous activities and 43% who employed children in hazardous activities. As expected, the study team encountered frequent denial by employers about engaging children to work. More than 90% of the employers said that they did not employ any children at home/ office or industry. The respondent was assured that his/her identity would not be revealed to anyone and that the interview would be used only for academic purposes. In spite of this assurance, about 10% of the respondents refused to be interviewed.

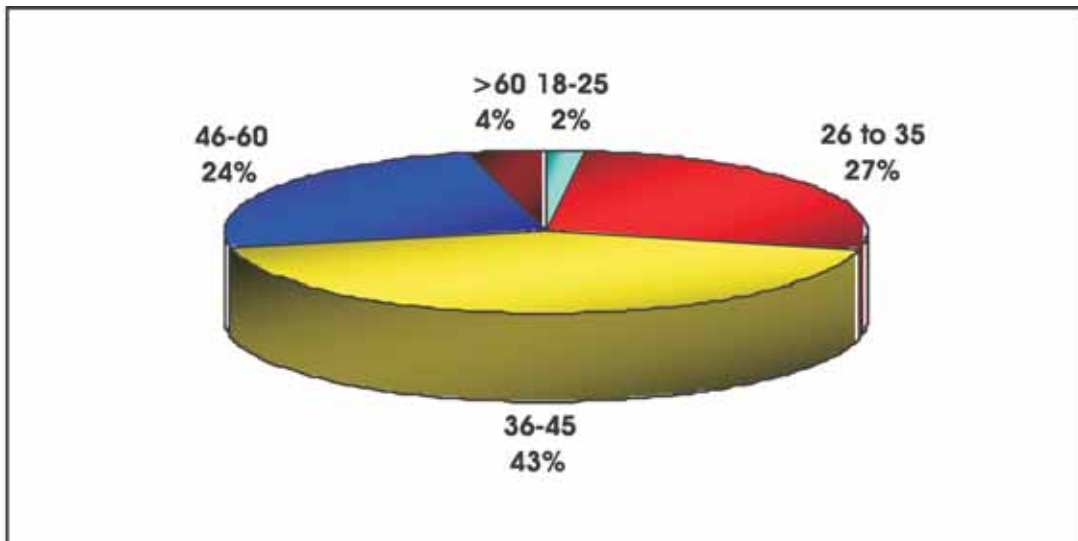
Figure B12: Category-wise distribution of employers



6.1.2 Age of the employers

The age of the employers interviewed was captured as a part of the employers' survey. It was found that about 94% of them fell in the age group of 26-60 years. About 97% of the employers were males.

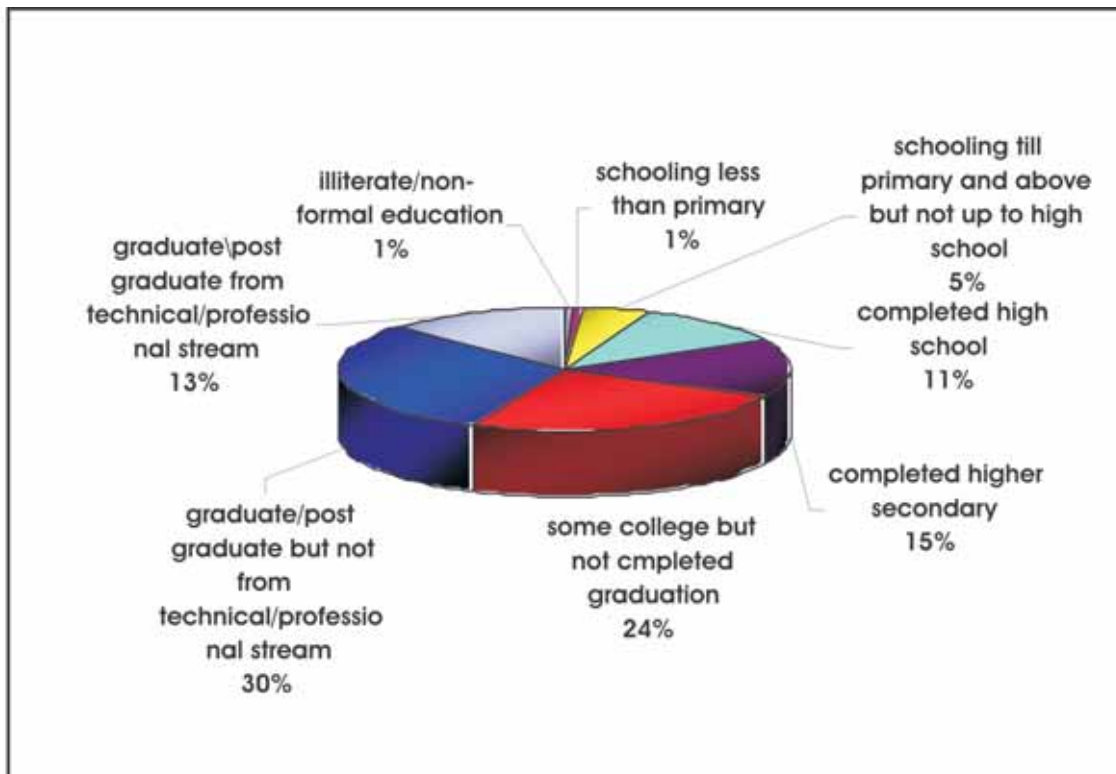
Figure B13: Age-wise distribution of employers



6.1.3 Education of the respondent

About 67% of the employers had attended college at some level. This shows that the employers are mostly well-educated. Only 2% were illiterates or educated up to primary level.

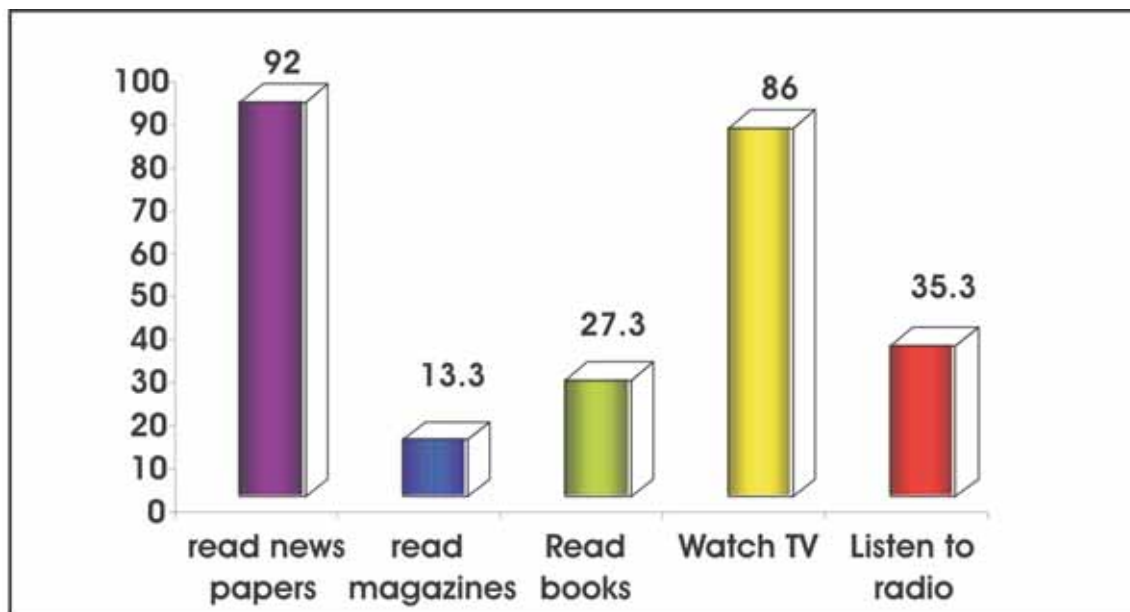
Figure B14: Education-wise distribution of employers



6.1.4 Usage of media

The media usage pattern was captured for the employers. It was found that the most popular media were newspapers (92%) and TV (86%). Only 13% of the employers said that they read news magazines.

Figure B15: Media usage by employers



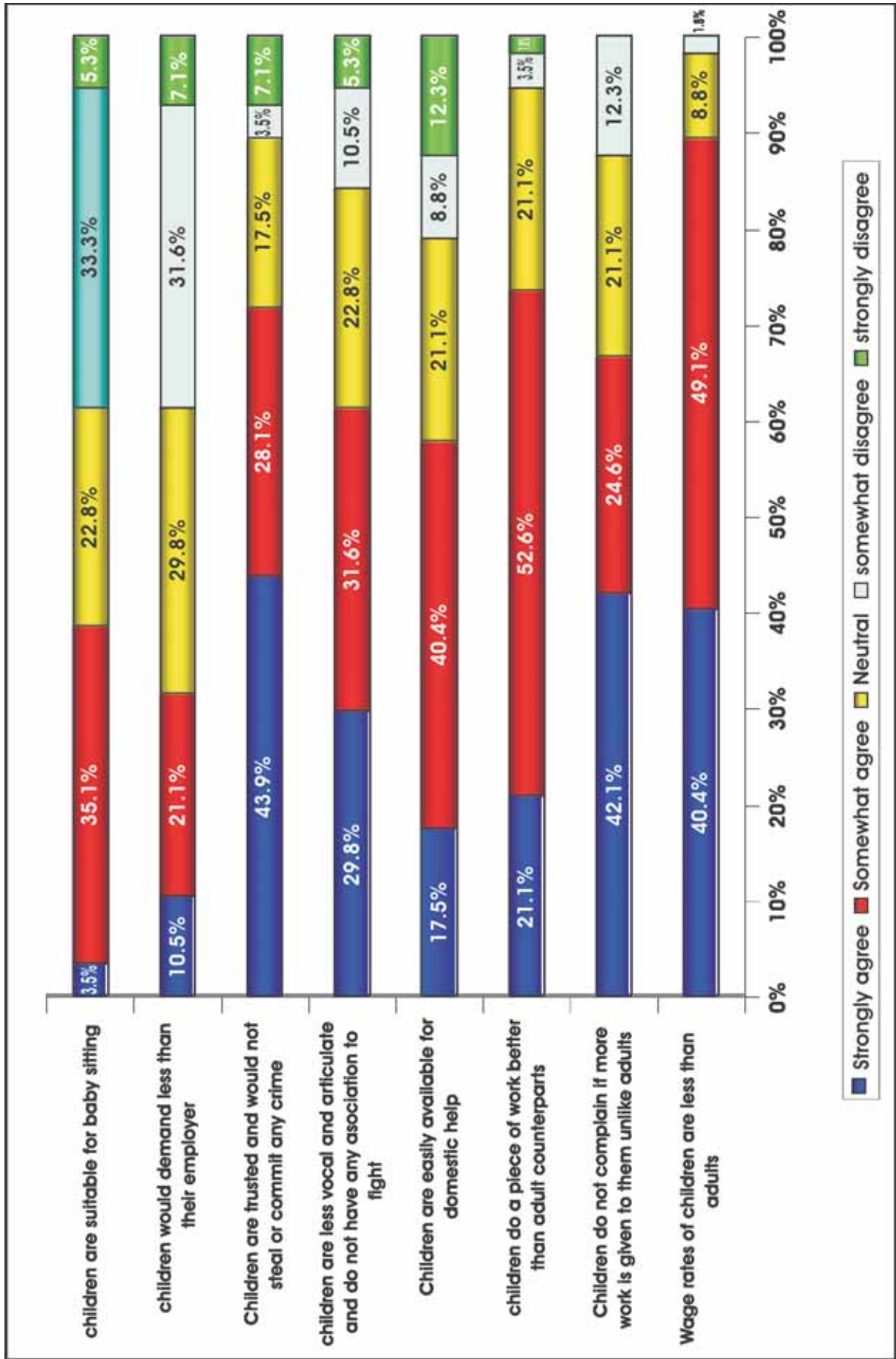
6.1.5 Awareness regarding child labour as an offence

About 99% of the employers' said that they had heard in the news and through other sources that child labour is a crime punishable under law. This shows that the already the awareness levels are high regarding child labour.

6.2 Opinion of Employers of Domestic help

This section is focussed on understanding the opinion of people who employ child labour as domestic help. The study attempted to find out the primary reason for employing a child as a domestic help.

Figure B16: Opinions of employers of domestic help



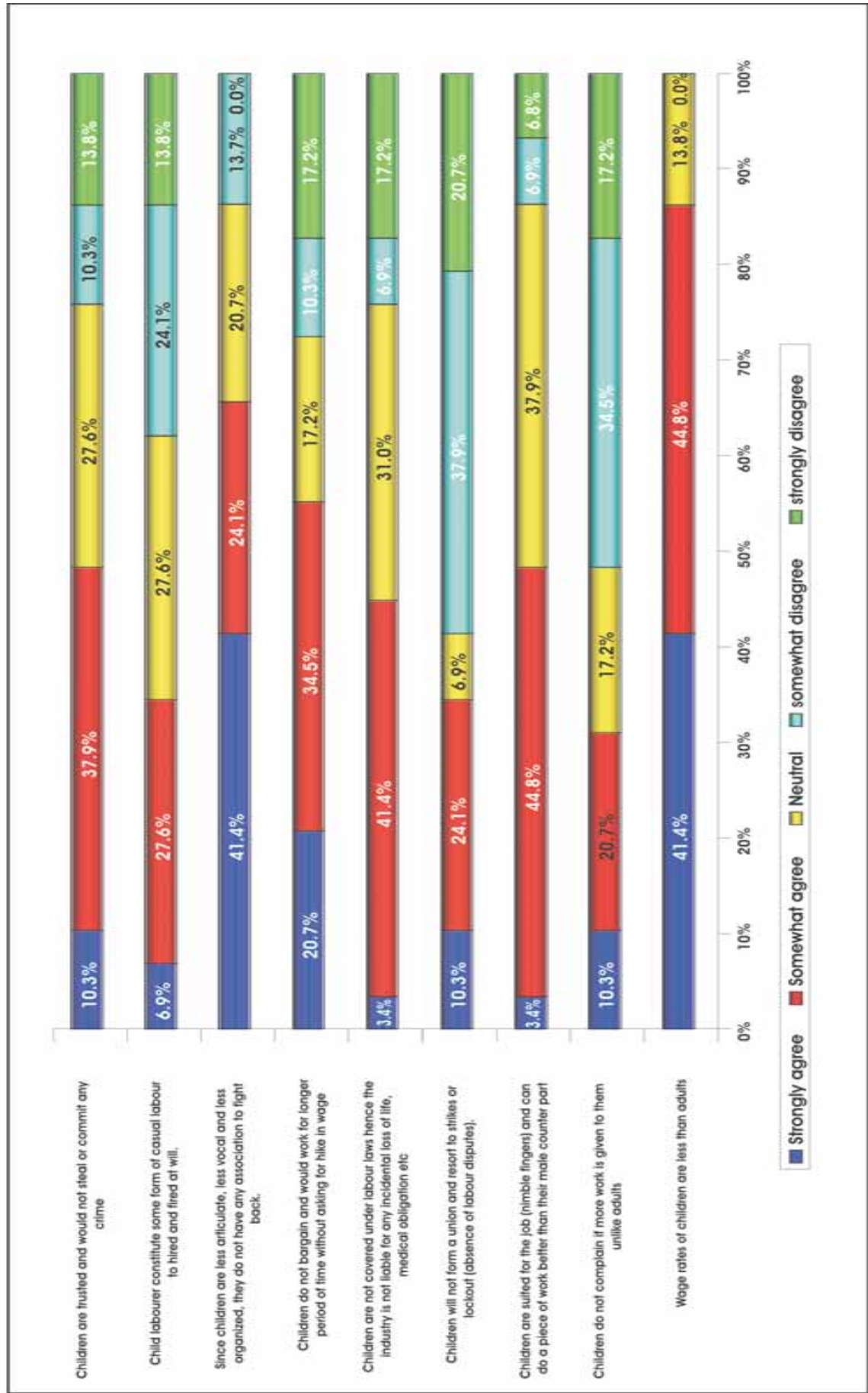
About 32% of the employers felt that children would demand less from the employer as compared to their adult counterpart. About 38% of the employers agreed that children are well suited to do baby sitting. About 58% of the employers agree that children are easily available for domestic help. About 60% of the employers said that children are less articulate and do not have any association to fight back. About 72% of the employers' said that children are trusted and would not steal or commit any crime at the workplace. About 78% of the employers felt that children can do a piece of work better than their adult counterpart. Thus, there are 3-4 major reasons that look like driving the employers to choose children as domestic help; no single reason emerges as far stronger than others.

6.3 Opinion of Industrial Employers (non-hazardous activities)

The opinion of industrial employers involved in non-hazardous activities was analysed. These employers' were asked a question regarding the primary reasons for hiring child labour in non-hazardous industries.

About 35% of the employers felt that child labour is a form of casual labour that can be hired and fired at will. About 35% of the employers felt that children do not form a union and resort to strikes or lockouts thereby disrupting business activities. About 48% of the employers felt that the children are trustworthy and would not steal or commit any crime. About 50% of the employers felt that children are better suited for the job and can do a piece of work better than their male counterpart. About 65% of the employers feel that since children are less articulate, vocal and organised, it is easy to coerce them to work. A huge 86% of the employers agreed that wage rates of children are less than adults and thus are suitable for employment at an industry. Overall, a very large proportion of employers cited various reasons – all of which basically stemmed from the weak negotiating power of children and their vulnerability to coercion – as the key to encouraging the phenomenon of child labour.

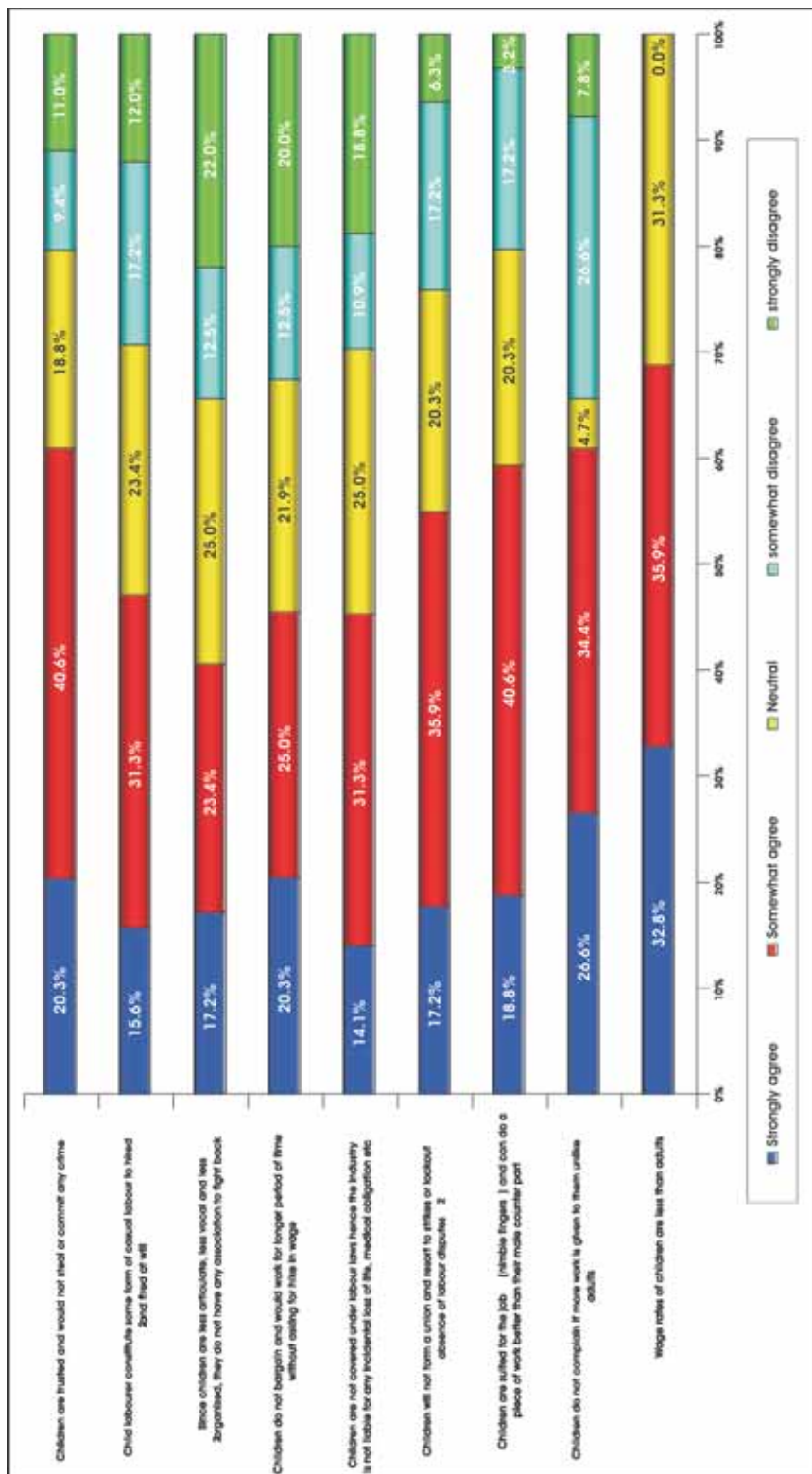
Figure B17: Opinions of employers of child labour (non-hazardous activities)



6.4 Opinion of Industrial Employers (hazardous activities)

The opinions of industrial employers involved in hazardous activities were analysed. When asked about the primary reasons for hiring children to do hazardous work, about 40% of the employers said that children could not fight back, 46% said that children could be hired and fired at will, 61% said that children were trustworthy and would not commit a crime and about 68% said that children could be paid less than adults.

Figure B18: Opinions of employers of child labour (hazardous activities)



6.5 Attitude of employers towards child labour

The study tried to understand the attitude of all types of employers (those employing as domestic help, industries (hazardous and non-hazardous). Response of the employers against a set of statements was noted to understand their attitude towards child labour. Following are the findings in the increasing order of frequency:

Only 44% of the employers agreed that child labour actually hinders growth, blocking opportunities, perpetuating poverty and damaging the future adult workforce.

About 45% of the employers agreed that a large number of child labour come from households where the parents are either unemployed or under-employed.

About 46% of the employers felt that a child who supplies more labour and has less of education will have less 'human capital' in the future.

About 46% of employers believed that girls working as domestic help and staying away from home are physically and mentally tortured which can have devastating effect on their overall health.

About 53% of the employers agreed that poverty is not the only reason for child labour.

About 60% of the employers agreed that the child contributes a meagre amount to the family income.

About 53% of the employers agreed that many working children face significant threat to their health and safety since they are routinely exposed to harsh climate, sharpened tools, heavy loads, increasingly toxic chemicals and motorised equipments.

About 54% of the employers agreed that forcing a child to work is a violation of her fundamental rights.

About 56% of the employers agreed that child rights are equally borne by all children regardless of their socio-economic background.

About 60% of all the employers agree that the cost of children missing out on education is much greater to both the individual development of a child as well as the development of the society as a whole.

About 78% of employers agreed that employment of children is hindering the overall economic growth.

6.6 Concern for Child Labour

The employers were posed with burning issues related to child labour and their response in terms of the concern for the issue was analysed. More than half (56%) of the employers were concerned of the fact that children were not covered under labour law and hence were exploited by the employers. About 61% of the employers believe that children are trafficked by their employers and are tortured if they attempt to escape; sometimes the child dies or suffers from psychological damage. About 62% of the employers felt that most of the children who fail in their education end up as child labour and remain away from education for the rest of their lives. About 77% of the employers felt that most of the world's child labourers were working in the informal sector, activities such as street-vending, or in agriculture or were hidden away in houses as domestic help far from the reach of labour inspectors and media. Almost all the employers (97%) were concerned about a large number of children being forced to work under hazardous conditions as a result of which the children suffered from irreversible diseases like silicosis.

CHAPTER 7

MONITORING THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

One of the deliverables of the study was to formulate certain benchmarking indicators so as to enable the program managers of NCLP to monitor and evaluate the progress and impact of their enforcement activities over the long term. This chapter presents the draft indicators.

7.1 Indicators for Periodic Tracking

The study tried to find out the slum-wise number of child labour across the seven Circles of MCH. As there are several definitions of child labour offered by different stakeholders, the study tried to measure child labour according to the different definitions. The different definitions that are prevalent are:

1. Prevalence of child labour based on the number of Out Of School children
2. Prevalence of child labour (children working in an industry/ home/ shop etc) within the age category of 5-14 years and
3. Prevalence of children working in activities classified as hazardous activities

The study was able to enumerate sample houses in 1016 slums of Hyderabad and come out with the percentage of children classified as child labour in the above mentioned categories. This was a one-time survey and the figures would remain valid for a limited period of time. Hence it is important that the NCLP and the labour department collect data to measure and track these indicators at regular intervals over a period of time. The same can be aggregated at the Circle, mandal and district level later.

7.2 Prevalence of Out of School Children

This indicator will measure the number of children who are Out Of School (OOS) in a given slum. The Out Of School children are those children who are not currently attending school. A child not currently attending school can be a case of (a) dropout from school, (b) absenteeism from school or (c) never having been enrolled in a school. The age group for measuring this indicator can be 5-14 years. At the slum level the proportion of such children can be measured as a percentage over the total number of children within the given age group. Additionally it is necessary to also to track the proportion of households having at least one child Out Of School.

Box 1: Prevalence of Out Of School

Proportion of total children in eligible age group not attending school is to be measured as a percentage of children in a slum not attending school. This figure can also be presented per 1000 children.

Proportion of households reporting at least 1 out-of-school child is to be measured as a percentage of households in a slum having at least one OOS child.

Measured as N per 100

7.3 Prevalence of child labour

This indicator will measure the percentage of children within the age category of 5-14 years who are working in an industry/home/shop etc. A child can be working in an industry while he is enrolled in a school and participates in work at the industry during his/her leisure time. This category of children is also to be considered as child labour. The percentage needs to be first calculated over the total children in 5-14 years age category and then can be calculated for the Circle, mandal and district. The percentage of children involved in non-economic activities also needs to be calculated. These activities include domestic chores, farm work for which the child is not paid. Added to this the proportion of households reporting at least one child labour in 5-14 years age category working in an industry needs to be calculated for a slum. Proportion of households that report at least one child labour in 5-14 years group engaged in non-economic activity needs to be calculated for a slum.

Box 2: Prevalence of child labour

Proportion of children in 5-14 years age category who are working for an industry is to be measured (Irrespective of the schooling status) as N per 100.

Proportion of children in 5-14 years age category who are engaged in a non-economic activity is to be measured as N per 100.

Proportion of households reporting at least 1 child in 5-14 years group working for an industry (irrespective of schooling status)

Proportion of households reporting at least 1 child in 5-14 years group engaged in a non-economic activity (domestic chores or farm work for which he/ she does not get paid)

7.4 Prevalence of children working in hazardous activities

This indicator will measure the percentage of children (5-14 years) working in hazardous activities. These are the children involved in economic activities (where the child is paid for his/her work). Hazardous activities have been defined in the Factories Act, 1948. The percentage needs to be calculated over all children within the age category of 5-14 years.

Box 3: Prevalence of Child Labour

Proportion of total working children (those involved in economic activities only) whose work involves one or more of the 29 hazardous processes according to the Factories Act, 1948

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the survey data, the Executing Agencies would like to make the following observations:

1. From the listing exercise, it appears that the universe for the child labour-related interventions (i.e. children in 5-14 years group) of NCLP covers about 20% of the population of the slums, i.e. every fifth male or female. With such a vast universe to cover, it is remarkable that about half of the slums did not have any child labour within the age group of 5-14 years. This should be seen as an important achievement of the district administration interventions so far.
2. About 57% of the children covered in the listing had received education only up to primary level. Over 9% of the children in 5-17 years age group are not attending school. This indicates that the efforts towards complete enrolment and effective retention of slum children need to be strengthened.
3. Importantly, over 48% of the parents said that they did not send their children to school as they could not afford their education. This came out as a more important reason than the lack of interest in schooling. Also, around 14% clearly said that the child was required to work to supplement the family income and hence, could not be sent to school. This clearly brings out that poverty is an important reason responsible for child labour.
4. The issue of livelihoods security is a real one in the slums of Hyderabad. Only 7% of the households owned agricultural land. About 6.5% of the households had a Life Insurance policy. About 10% of the households had a savings account in a bank. About 46% of the sample households earned less than Rs.24000 in a year.

Further, about 27% of the CWE in listed households work as casual labour. In the households having child labour, the fathers of child labour mostly work as unskilled and semi-skilled labour (62%). About 38% of the CWE in all listed households are illiterate. Over 2/3rd of the fathers of child labour were found to be illiterate (67.7%). There is therefore a strong reason why the government programs aimed at (i) creating livelihoods for the slum-based urban poor through skill development and (ii) promoting their financial inclusion need to be strengthened further.

5. The percentage of child labour involved in hazardous activities was highest in non-notified slums (42%) followed by newly identified slums (39%). This clearly indicates the need for specific interventions in slums that have not been brought under the notification process yet.
6. Only 23.5% of the working children (5-14 years) said that they had received any kind of training for developing their skills. Obviously, the vocational training programs that can help the children develop skill-sets for the future and help many of them come out of low-pay, hazardous work have not reached out to the children that need them the most. The “proportion of children trained” should be selected as one of the key indicators to measure the performance of child rehabilitation programs.
7. Less than 3% working children, who were interviewed, were ever contacted by the Rescue & Rehabilitation staff. This indicates that the efforts in this direction have not been strong enough.
8. Let us look at the nature of some of the major hotspots of child labour in the city. Among the 15 slums which can be said to be the hotspots of hazardous child labour (each has 50 or more such children), the notified and non-notified slums are present in equal number (6 each). Again, of the 206 slums where children working in hazardous industries live, 112 (around 55%) are notified slums. This indicates that in spite of the slum being brought under the notification process, not much has been done to curb the hazardous industries operating in or around the slum.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This section of the report describes in separate notes the methodology adopted for the survey, operational problems faced during the survey, the implementation plan adopted for the study, the various viewpoints involved in defining child labour – in India and internationally, the statistical method adopted for estimation, etc.

As mentioned in the report, the focus of the study was on the generation of child labour estimates at various levels. A listing exercise was conducted in all slums to form the basis for this estimation. However, a description of this exercise – a massive one – in the main report would have taken the focus away from the estimate itself. Hence, the details of the listing exercise too are provided as part of the Technical Notes.

TECHNICAL NOTE - 1**METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY****1.1 Quantitative Research**

Quantitative information was collected with the help of (i) 'listing questionnaire' administered in all slums falling within the jurisdiction of Hyderabad city and (ii) detailed interviews of parents (in sampled households selected from all slums).

The household listing in all slums in the city was carried out to generate the estimates of child labour population at the slum level, instead of the mandal level. In slums larger than a certain size, not all households but a statistically significant percentage of them were listed.

1.2 Qualitative Research

Qualitative research was mainly taken up to collect the responses of employers. The employers' perspective and attitude was understood through in-depth Interviews.

A total of 150 employers engaged in different types of businesses were covered. From both hazardous and non-hazardous classes, a number of industries were selected based on their proportion in the listing data. As desired, the employers also included those who engage children in domestic activities as servants. The sample for this segment was drawn from the residents of flats and bungalows living in non-slum areas.

Table T1: Distribution of Employer Interviews

Category	Number of employer interviews
Hazardous	30
Non-hazardous	60
Domestic help	60
Total	150

Not all of the sampled business establishments (or homes that employ children as domestic servants) were situated in or near the slums. The interviewer teams approached the establishments and residences at the actual place of business, wherever they are located in the city.

The sampling frame of business establishments (from which the required number was sampled) was developed out of the responses of parents/ guardians about "which industrial unit is/ was the child employed with?" collected during the process of listing.

All three questionnaires - Listing questionnaire, Household questionnaire and Employers' questionnaire - were pre-tested in two slums of Circle-6. Based on the findings from pre-testing, the necessary changes were incorporated in the schedules. These questionnaires were later translated into Telugu, the language of most city residents. The bilingual questionnaires were checked for errors and then finalised for use in the field.

1.3 Approach for contacting the respondents

During the stage of conceptualising the study there was a discussion on the approach to be adopted for contacting and interviewing respondents. There was a view that the respondents should be contacted at the workplace, while another view was that the respondents should be interviewed at the residence.

The workplace approach meant that the child was contacted at the workplace (e.g., hotel, grocery shop, factory, etc.), asked about his/her place of stay and then the parent/ guardian is interviewed at the given address. The residence approach meant that the child was identified through listing and is contacted at his/her place of stay.

Both approaches had their own strengths and limitations. In the workplace approach, the 'tracing back' ensured that the survey team only contacted genuine cases of child labour. The workplace approach would also be useful in covering the children who go to work with their entire family and hence, cannot be found at home during the day.

However, the workplace approach was difficult to execute in this case since – given the subject of interview - the investigator could not be expected to have an easy access to the workplace. He would be stopped by the employer from interviewing the child. Besides, even if the workplaces were selected from all over the city in order to ensure that the sample included slums from all zones (assuming that the children working at a workplace would be living in a nearby slum), this approach could not have guaranteed a complete coverage of all slums in Hyderabad. The estimates drawn would therefore have been less accurate.

The residence approach allowed the investigator to meet the parents and the children all at the same place, and observe the house and living conditions first hand. However, this was preceded by a long and extensive listing exercise in order to find the right household for the main interview.

1.4 Stakeholder Workshop

A stakeholder workshop was conducted in Hyderabad in August 2007 to identify the type of data that needs to be collected during the survey and the format of tools that would be used to collect information. The rough draft of tools was shared with the stakeholders and their comments were incorporated in the tools. The stakeholders who participated in the workshop included academicians and experts in the field of education and labour, government officials, NGO representatives, media representatives, field staff of the government, etc.

The second stakeholder workshop will be organised at the end of the survey (after the finalization of this report) to share the survey findings with the stakeholders.

1.5 Respondent Classes

Two respondent classes were interviewed in detail as a part of the survey. One class included the parents of all those children who were found to be working within the age group of 5-14 years. The other class of respondents was the employers who employed children in the age group of 5-14 years in different activities. Apart from these a brief interview was carried out with the key informants to understand the local issues, the number of children working as child labour, size and outlay of the locality/slum etc. The checklist used for the purpose of collecting information from the Key Informants is given in *Annexure 1*.

1.6 Level of Disaggregation

It was a crucial task to decide the level of disaggregation and to arrive at a sample size statistically sufficient for each level of disaggregation. The study used age as the first level of disaggregation and collected information for age group of 5-14 years followed by the age group of 15-17 years. Disaggregation was also taken up based on the type of the slum i.e. either notified or non-notified. Other parameters on which disaggregation was taken up include sex of the child, kind of activity in which the child is employed, type

of economic return that the child is receiving from the activity in which he/she is involved, education status of the child, type of parents/relatives that he/she is living with, place of origin or place from which he/ she originally migrated to Hyderabad etc.

1.7 Listing of slums and sampling within segments

The listing was taken up in all the slums in Hyderabad, for which the basic details (number of families and population) were available from the official records of UCD (MCH) as well as the replaced slums for which the details were not there in official records. The objective of the listing was to get an estimate of child labour at the slum level.

Each slum was divided into uniform segments based on the size of the slum. Within each segment, random sampling was done to select a fixed number of households to be surveyed. The total number of households within the segment was divided by the sample to be achieved to get an interval. The right hand rule was used to visit these households and administer the listing questionnaire.

Table T2 lists the size classes into which the slums were categorized (in terms of the number of households), the segmentation scheme followed for each class and the number of households sampled for listing from each segment. In case of slums with ≤ 50 households, complete enumeration was done. The segmenting approach ensured that the sample covered at least 10% of all households.

1.7.1 Listing Process

This process can be divided into the following 6 steps. These steps are described below.

1. Boundary identification
2. Identification of segments within the slum and work allocation
3. Identification of starting points in each segment
4. Enumeration
5. Addressing non-response
6. Day-end activities

1. Boundary identification

A day prior to the survey ORG CSR supervisors visited the slums to identify the boundaries and prepare a rough map. This exercise was undertaken with the help of the residents of the slum, school teachers/ Anganwadi workers for the area, shop owners and most importantly the health jawans and other sanitary staff of MCH. ORG CSR team would then complete a transect walk along with these key informants to develop the map. During this exercise the team also collected the information on number of clusters of houses in the slum, main roads and bye lanes, number of structures (residential and non- residential) in each lane and the total number of households in the slum.

The field team had two important sets of key informants – jawans and local leaders. The Jawans of the Health Department were able to give the best description of the slums. These jawans had complete knowledge of the layout of the slums, the boundaries of the slum, the number of households in the slum and were also able to give an approximate number of children involved in child labour. The jawans helped the field team in locating the slum in the field, helped identify the boundaries of the slum, and gave an estimate of the number of households and children involved in child labour. In cases where the jawan was new to the job or the area, the field team was introduced to the local leader. The local leader in most cases had been residing in the slum for more than 10-15 years and was fairly familiar with it.

2. Identification of segments within the slum and work allocation

The sampled slum would then be divided into smaller segments of approximately uniform size. These segments were then demarcated taking in to account some permanent structures such as roads, water source, etc within the slum.

3. Identification of starting points in each segment

In each of the segments within a slum, starting points were identified and allocated to the enumerators. The enumerators started the survey of households from these points and moved using a 'right hand rule'. This helped the survey team in avoiding the duplication of visits by different investigators to the same household. The number of households that had to be covered in a segment was decided in advance according to the sample size for the segment. The total number of households in the segment was divided by the sample giving a figure 'r' (in statistics, the notation 'n' is always used for indicating sample size), which denotes the sampling interval to be followed. Every 'rth' household was contacted for listing.

4. Enumeration

The enumerators first did a transect walk in the segment allocated to them from the starting point identified for them. This gave a fair assessment of the area allocated to each. He/ she started the survey by visiting the first household and proceeded to the next household using the sampling interval 'r'. In doing so he/ she took care of the following:

- He/ She mentioned the **status of the structure** – residential/ non-residential - for every structure
- If the structure was residential, the enumerator enquired about the **no. of Households living** in it.
- The enumerator would contact only the **eligible respondents** in the households. The enumerator would make a second visit to the household in case the eligible person in the household was not available during the first visit. This call status was recorded in the questionnaire.

5. Addressing non-response

The enumerator faced some of these situations while doing the enumeration.

- House locked
- Eligible respondent is not available
- Household Refuses to participate in the survey
- Enumerators asked to visit later
- Interview terminated prematurely

In all of the above situations the enumerator/ supervisor revisited the household to get the complete information. However, after the second visit if the required data could not be collected, the household was not visited further and the same was mentioned in the questionnaire.

In case of refusals the field team would move to the next neighbouring household which was the immediate neighbour of the selected household. This household would become the replacement for the selected household.

6. Day-end activities

After completion of the survey for a particular day, the supervisor sat with the team and took feedback about the day's activity. These included:

- Estimated number of households vs. actual households in the block
- Checking the filled in forms
- Scrutinizing the forms

- Feedback from the interviewers on any non response questions/ pending calls/ refusals
- Any required debriefing of the interviewers

Besides, an important part of the post-fieldwork activities was to do the post-coding of responses to open-ended questions. For example, while recording the hazardous and non-hazardous activities, some of the activities were pre-coded but due to a wide range of responses received from the children, a good deal of post-coding was required.

Table T2: Sample distribution per slum segment based on slum size (no. of households)

Class	No. of segments	Sample/ segment	Total Sample	Notified		Non-notified		New Identified	
				Frequency	Share (%)	Frequency	Share (%)	Frequency	Share (%)
< 50	1	all	all	99	15.0	39	23.8	56	29.3
< 51-100	1	20	20	31	4.7	15	9.1	27	14.1
101-150	1	20	20	63	9.5	12	7.3	19	9.9
151-200	2	10	20	62	9.4	8	4.9	19	9.9
201-250	2	10	20	13	2.0	4	2.4	0	0.0
251-300	3	13	40	35	5.3	8	4.9	0	0.0
301-350	3	13	40	46	7.0	6	3.7	9	4.7
351-400	4	10	40	76	11.5	26	15.9	40	20.9
401-450	4	10	40	28	4.2	5	3.0	5	2.6
451-500	5	8	40	13	2.0	4	2.4	2	1.0
501-550	5	15	75	26	3.9	3	1.8	0	0.0
551-600	6	12	75	17	2.6	6	3.7	0	0.0
601-650	6	12	75	8	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0
651-700	7	11	75	2	0.3	3	1.8	2	1.0
701-750	7	11	75	8	1.2	1	0.6	0	0.0
751-800	8	9	75	42	6.4	4	2.4	2	1.0
801-1000	8	9	75	36	5.4	7	4.3	2	1.0
> 1000	10	10	100	56	8.5	12	7.3	8	4.2
Total				661	100.0	164	100.0	191	100.0

1.8 Sample Size Determination for Household Survey

The listing exercise helped in identifying households having child labour. It further helped in developing an estimate of the number of children. Households having child labour (identified during the listing process) were selected for the detailed household survey. The detailed household survey interviewed the parents/guardians of the children and also interacted with the children on issues related to the type of work and the kind of treatment that they received at the place of work.

All households where child labour was reported in the listing exercise were identified for a detailed interview.

As per the database shared with the consultant, 2.12 lakh households lived in the slums (notified and non-notified) of Hyderabad. According to the proposed sampling design, 29115 of these were to be enumerated.

However, it was found during fieldwork that the database did not reflect the true picture of slums in Hyderabad; there had been a huge increase in the number of households in most of the slums since the time the database was originally published. The survey reported that there were close to 4.12 lakh slum-based households, an increase of 194%. The number of households actually covered under listing therefore needed to be boosted accordingly. Hence, the number finally listed stood at around 44000, an increase of 153%. Similarly, it was estimated at the beginning of the study that about 2500 main household interviews may need to be carried out. However, by the end of the survey, this figure increased to 3856 households, an increase of 154%.

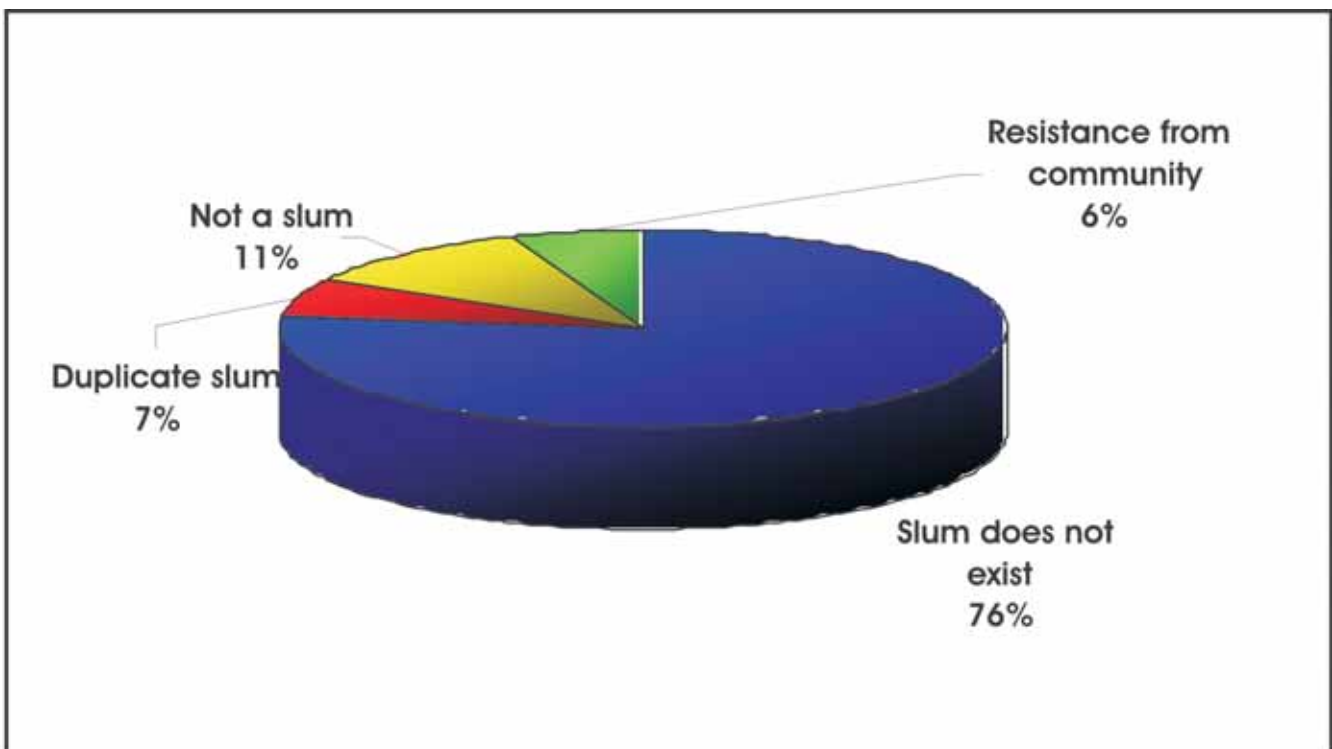
TECHNICAL NOTE - 2

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

As is true for any survey, this survey too was not entirely free from the usual operational problems. During this survey, the executing agencies came across the following problems in identifying the slums mentioned in the slum database and in carrying out the survey in the slums identified:

- a. **Slum non-existent:** When the field team visited the area no slum of the given name could be found in that area. The help of the 'health jawan' was taken in identifying and locating slums. In some cases the health jawan was unable to locate the slum.
- b. **Duplicate slum name:** Two slums with the same name are shown as existing in two different locations, when, in fact, only one of the slums actually exists.
- c. **Area is not a slum:** Some slums have been replaced by multi-level apartments, shopping complexes, etc and thus these areas could not be identified as slums
- d. **Resistance from people:** In some slums, the local community did not cooperate with the field team and obstructed the conduct of the survey. In a few slums it was important to take the permission of the religious heads before interacting with the residents. In about 6% of the slums, religious heads and the community refused to allow the field team to enter the slum and collect information.

Figure T1: Distribution of Slums not covered in the Survey by Problem Type



TECHNICAL NOTE - 3

STUDY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section provides the details of the agencies involved in planning and executing this survey, the deliverables expected by the end of the study and the fieldwork plan.

3.1 Implementing Agencies: Division of Responsibilities

National Child Labour Project (Hyderabad Office) was the implementing agency and CGG and ORG Centre for Social Research were the Project Execution Agencies for this survey.

The key functions of CGG were:

- Overall monitoring
- Secondary information from departments – details on slums etc.
- Research design
- Giving inputs for instrument design
- Coordination of both workshops
- Preparation and presentation of Final Report

The key functions of ORG CSR were:

- Instrument design taking into account inputs from various sources
- Training of investigators on project requirements
- Survey execution (including pilot)
- Data scrutiny, coding and aggregation
- Quality control and supervision
- Analysis of data & preparation of draft final report

3.2 Project Deliverables

Following are the key deliverables expected of the execution agencies by the end of the survey:

1. Listing data of slums within each Circle
2. Baseline Survey Report
 - a. Household Survey (Quantitative)
 - b. Employers' Feedback (Qualitative)
 - c. Benchmark indicators for tracking through future surveys

3.3 Fieldwork

The field work of the study began in the third week of November 2007 and was completed in the second week of April 2008. The activity plan laid down week-wise targets. These targets were monitored with the help of a monitoring sheet, which was updated and dispatched to CGG by ORG CSR regularly every Friday (See Annex 6 for a copy of the Monitoring Sheet). Besides, Listing Summary Sheets and Main Survey Summary Sheets were also prepared to present the progress of fieldwork at a glance. The fieldwork was extended by a month and a half as the sample size increased considerably. This increase was a result of the considerable increase in the size of the slum since the notification was last done. The fieldwork was conducted by 40 investigators and 5 supervisors. The field team was trained for three days by the researchers of ORG CSR on the various aspects of the study.

The team began with the mapping of slums followed by the listing activity. The listing exercise was completed by the first week of March 2008. Main interviews were conducted for a period of a month and a half after the completion of the listing exercise. The employers' interviews were carried out in April 2008.

TECHNICAL NOTE - 4

DEFINITIONAL ISSUES

Although for the sake of this survey, the executing agencies focused only on the age group of 5-14 years, it may interest the reader to look into the various definitional issues involved here.

Stand taken by GoAP, Gol and ILO

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) holds the view that children less than 14 years of age who are Out Of School (OOS) are to be considered as child labour. Children in the category of 15-17 years who are out of school are also being considered for inclusion in the definition of child labour.

The Government of India (Gol) considers children below the age of 14 years involved in hazardous activities as child labour.

The ILO has broadly defined economically active children in the age group of 5-17 years as child labour. Since it is commonly accepted that a child under 5 years of age is too young to be engaged in work (although there are cases of exploitation or abuse by adults) or to start schooling, ILO considers only the child population aged 5-17 years for the purpose of their estimates.

Within this broad age group, ILO has defined different child labour categories based on parameters of age, type of activity and the economic returns of the activity. The End of Child Labour: Within Reach (Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 2006) defines different categories of child labor. SIMPOC estimates child labour across 3 age groups of 5-14 years, 5-17 years and 15-17 years who are (i) economically active, (ii) work as child labour and (iii) work in hazardous activities.

Concept of Economic Activity

“Economic activity” is a broad concept that encompasses most productive activities undertaken by children, whether for the market or not, paid or unpaid, for a few hours or full time, on a casual or regular basis, legal or illegal; it excludes chores undertaken in the child’s own household and schooling. To be counted as economically active, a child must have worked for at least one hour on any day during a seven-day reference period. “Economically active children” is a statistical rather than a legal notion.

“Child labor” is a narrower concept than “economically active children”, excluding all those children aged 12 years and older who are working only a few hours a week in permitted light work and those aged 15 years and above whose work is not classified as “hazardous”. The concept of “child labor” is based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), which represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying “economic activity”.

Concept of Hazardous Work

“Hazardous work” by children is any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has adverse effects on the child’s safety, health (physical or mental) and moral development. Hazards could also derive from excessive workload, physical conditions of work, and/or work intensity in terms of hours of work even where the activity is known to be non-hazardous or “safe”.

Activities have been defined as hazardous and non-hazardous by the Gol and ILO based on the conditions of work that the child is exposed to and the impact that the work has on her health. In 2006, the Ministry of Labour revised its list of hazardous occupations under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 to include domestic work and work in restaurants and *dhabas* in the schedule of occupations and

processes prohibited for employment of children. This is confirmed by Annex-II of the ILO report titled "IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006". Any child working in mining and construction was considered to be in hazardous work. Beyond mining and construction, a number of occupations were considered to be of a hazardous nature if they involved, for instance, work with heavy machinery or exposure to pesticides. The classification was based on (i) the stipulations contained in ILO Recommendation No. 190 accompanying the ILO Convention on 24 the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) and (ii) stipulations on hazardous work in national legislation. Any child younger than 18 years working 43 hours or more a week was considered to be in hazardous work. ILO has developed a comprehensive list of activities classified as hazardous activities.

Further ILO has also identified activities that it has classified as the Worst Forms of Work for a child. In determining the types of work referred to under Article 3 (d) of the Convention, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, *inter alia*, to: (a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; (b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; (c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; (d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; (e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

However, India has not ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 and therefore does not recognize ILO's definitions of Worst Forms of Child Labor. Thus, for this study the definition of GOI is adhered to.

TECHNICAL NOTE - 5

FINDINGS OF LISTING EXERCISE

Complete enumeration of households was done in slums where the total number of households was either 50 or less. In case of slums with more than 50 households each, segmentation was done wherein uniform segments were drawn and the sample households were selected from each segment. Across the seven Circles, in about 15% of slums, complete listing was carried out. A total of 39177 households were listed. The key findings of the listing exercise are as follows:

5.1 Demographic details

The following section looks at the demographic details of the listed households. These include the details of household type/ size, age composition of household, presence of earning members in the household, caste and religion, key economic parameters of the household (e.g., type of ration card, dwelling type, annual income of the household, primary occupation of chief wage earner or CWE), highest level of education attained by the CWE and number of years of residence in the slum.

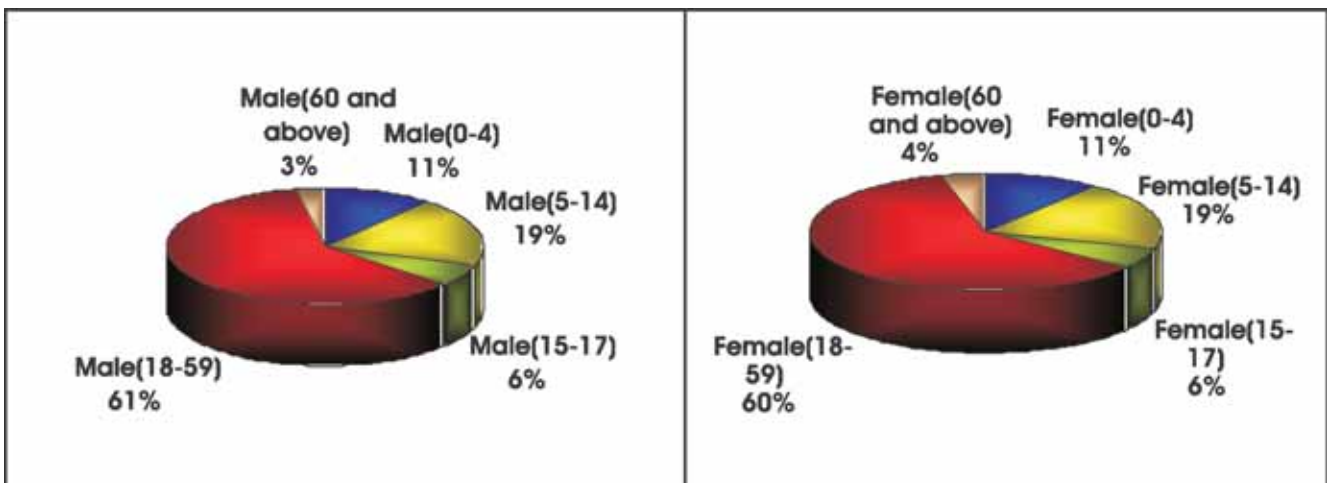
5.1.1 Type of Household

A majority of the households surveyed during listing (87.6%) were nuclear. About 11% of the households surveyed belonged to the category of Joint/ extended household. Only about 1% of the households surveyed were single-person households.

5.1.2 Age-wise distribution of male household members

A majority of the male members of the household were in the age group of 18-59 years (61%). About 19% of male members were children within the age group of 5-14 years. Only 6% of the male children were in the age group of 15-17 years.

Figure T2A-B: Age-wise distribution of male household members



The age-wise distribution of female household members shows a pattern similar to that of male members. About one-fifth of the female household members belong to the age group of 5-14 years.

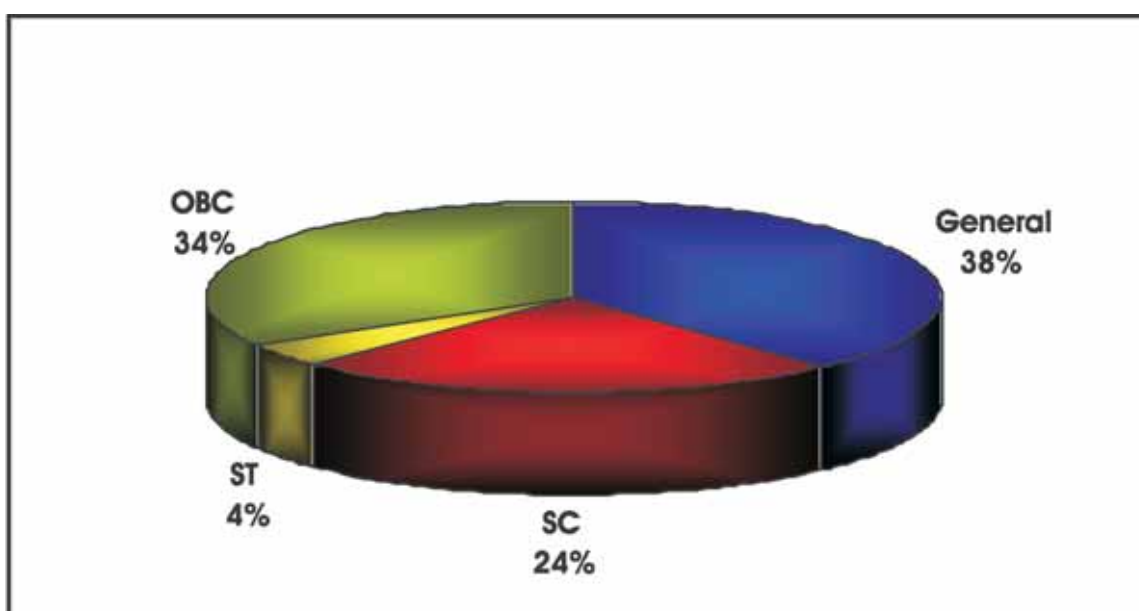
5.1.3 Age-wise distribution of earners among the sample households

The age-wise distribution of male earners showed that 1.4% of all the earners were in the age group of 5-14 years, 3.2% of the earners were within the age group of 15-17 years and 95% of the male earners were older than 17 years. In the case of female earners 5.8% of them were in the age group of 5-14 years, 8.5% were in the age group of 15-17 years and the remaining 85.6% of the female earners were older than 17 years. About 10.6% of nuclear households (4153 of 39177) had both the parents working. Among such households, in about 7% cases (292 of 4153) the household had a child labour.

5.1.4 Caste-wise distribution of households

The overall caste-wise distribution of households shows that about 38% of the households belong to general category, 24% belong to the SC, 4% belong to ST and 34% belong to OBC. Large variations were seen across the seven Circles in terms of caste distribution. The highest percentage of households belonging to the general category was seen in Circle 2 at 68%. The highest percentage of SC and OBC households was seen in Circle 7 (32.5% and 47% respectively). The highest percentage of ST households was seen in Circle 1 at 6.3%. In none of the Circles was the percentage of SC population more than 50% of the total population. The highest percentage of SC population was seen in Circle 7 at 32.5% followed by Circle 5 at 24.2%. The lowest percentage of SC population was seen in Circle 1 at 18%. OBCs were in a majority in Circle 3 (44.7%), Circle 5 (40.3%) and Circle 7 (47%).

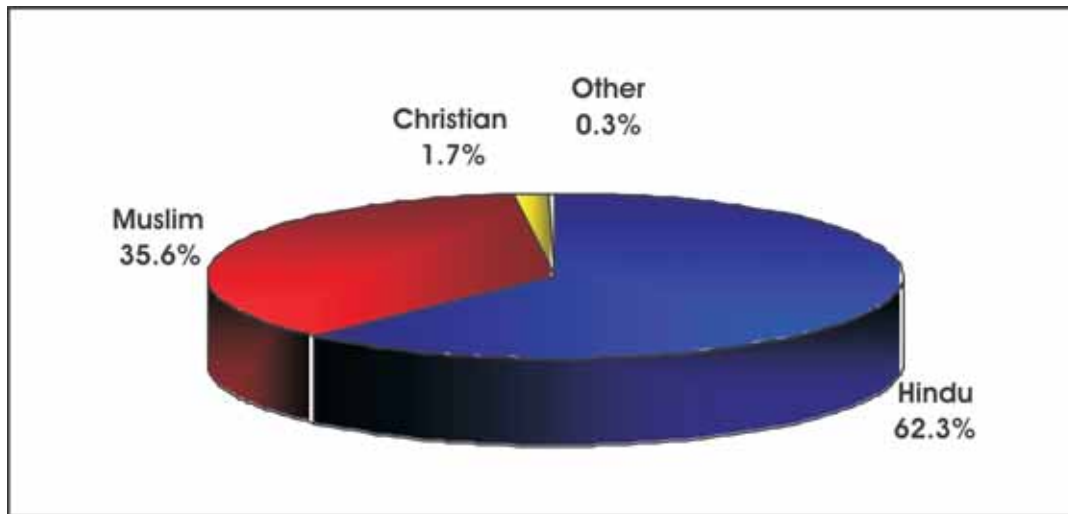
Figure T3: Caste-wise distribution of households



5.1.5 Religion-wise distribution of households

The religion-wise distribution of households shows that about 62% of the households were Hindus, 36% were Muslims and 2% were Christians. There was a huge variation in the distribution across the seven Circles. The highest percentage of Hindu population was seen in Circle 3 at 77%. This Circle is dominated by Hindus. Hindus are a dominant group in Circle 3 (77%), Circle 4 (56.7%), Circle 5 (72.5%), Circle 6 (60.2%) and Circle 7 (82%). Muslims were the dominant community in Circle 1 (51%) and Circle 2 (64%). The highest percentage of Christians was in Circle 6 (6.3%).

Figure T4: Religion-wise distribution of households



5.1.6 Distribution based on the type of ration card owned

The distribution of households based on the type of ration card owned showed that close to 73% of the households had a white card (BPL card) while 20% had pink card (APL card). A very small number of households had Antyodaya card (0.4%). About 7.5% of the households had no card.

Thus, the data shows a widespread ownership of BPL cards, although Circle 5 has about 12.5% of households that do not own a card. However, this is not a true reflection of the extent of income poverty in the city's slums. Circle 6 had only 2.6% of households earning less than Rs.6000 a year (highest among all Circles) followed by Circle 5 (2%). Circle 7 had about 11% of the households earning less than Rs 15000 a year, followed by Circle 2 (9.9%).

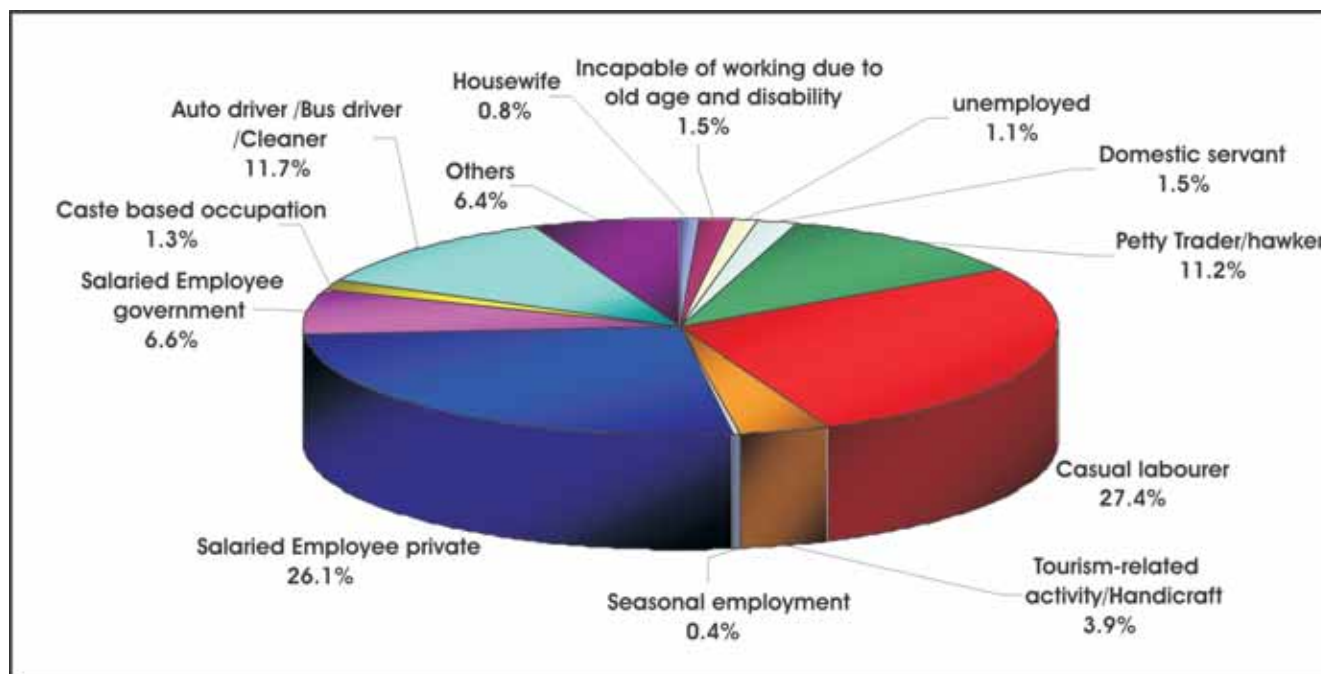
5.1.7 Distribution based on the type of house owned

About 60% of the households lived in houses which can be classified as semi-pucca, while 34% of the households lived in Pucca houses; the remaining 6% lived in kutcha houses. The percentage of households living in a kutcha house was highest in Circle 5 (8.9%), while the percentage of households living in Pucca houses was highest in Circle 7. About half of the surveyed households lived in their own house, while the remaining lived in rented houses.

5.1.8 Primary occupation of the Chief Wage Earner

The data on the primary occupation of the Chief Wage Earner (CWE) of the household shows that about 27% of the CWE work as casual labourers. About 26% are salaried employees in a private organisation. About 12% of the CWE are working as auto drivers, bus drivers or cleaners, while 10% are petty traders having their own setup. Nearly 7% have a government job.

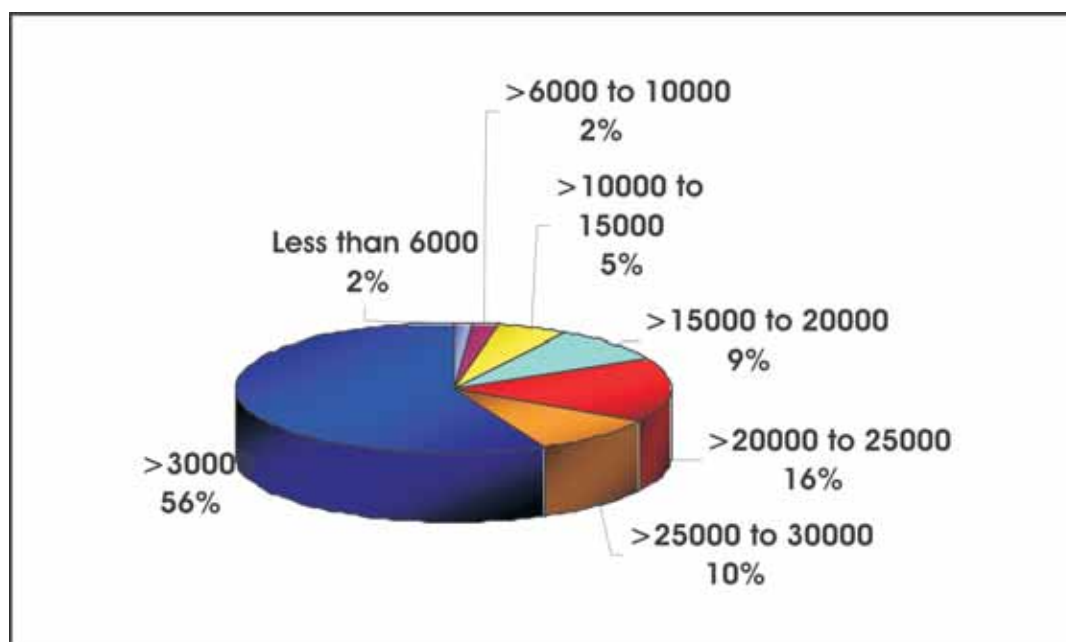
Figure T5: Distribution of households based on the primary occupation of the household



5.1.9 Distribution based on annual income of the household

An analysis of the households based on the annual income shows that a majority (57%) earns an income of more than Rs.30000. About 18% had an annual income of less than Rs.20000. There is a significant difference in the Circle-wise data on annual household income. The highest percentage of households with an annual income greater than Rs.30000 was seen in Circle 5 (66.2%), while only about 47.6% of households in Circle 2 earned an annual income of greater than Rs.30000. The respondents of Circle 5 were slightly better off, as 87.2% of them earned more than Rs.20000 as against 79% in Circle 3.

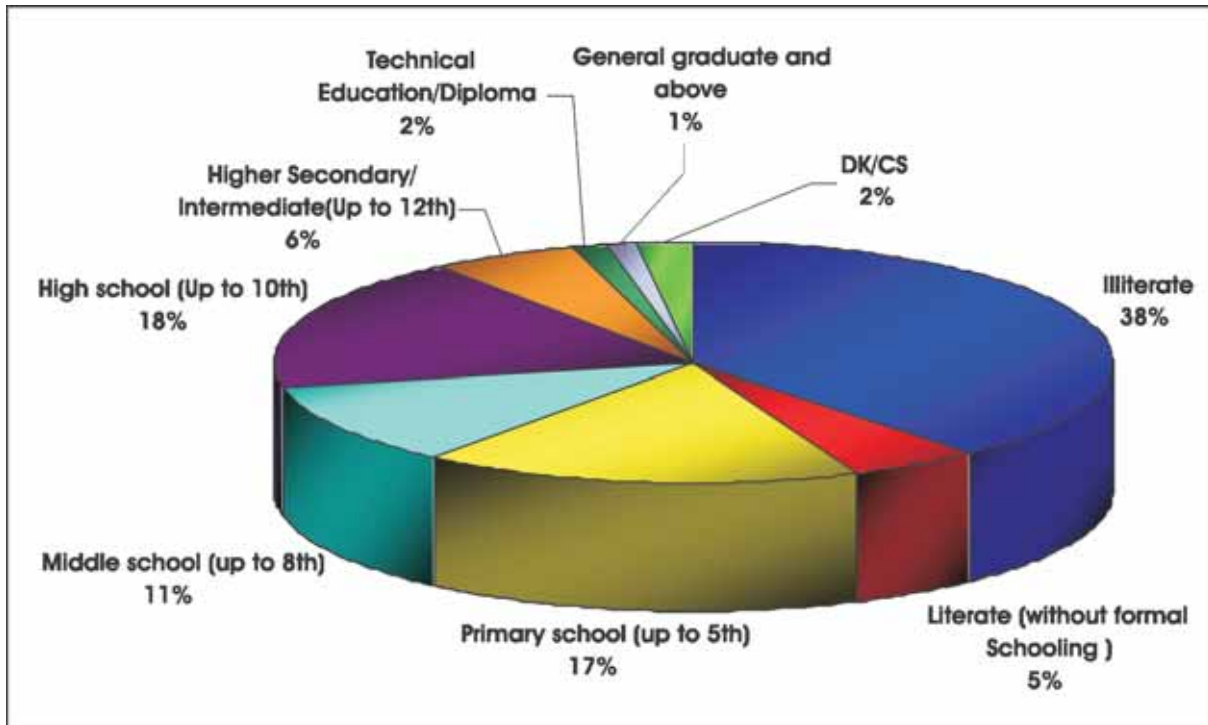
Figure T6: Distribution of households based on the annual income



5.1.10 Distribution based on highest level of education of the CWE

Data was collected on the education levels of the CWE of a household. It was found that about 38% of the CWE were illiterate. About 18% of the CWE were educated up to 10th standard. Only 1% of the CWE have studied up to graduation or beyond. There was variation in the education levels of CWEs across different Circles. The highest percentage of illiterate CWEs was seen in Circle-4 with 41.6% followed by Circle-4 with 41.3%. The highest percentage of CWE educated up to graduation or beyond was seen in Circle 6 at 3.5% followed by Circle 7 with 1.8%. It was found that about 70% of these graduates were employed in salaried jobs either in the private sector or with the government.

Figure T7: Distribution of households based on the educational level of CWE



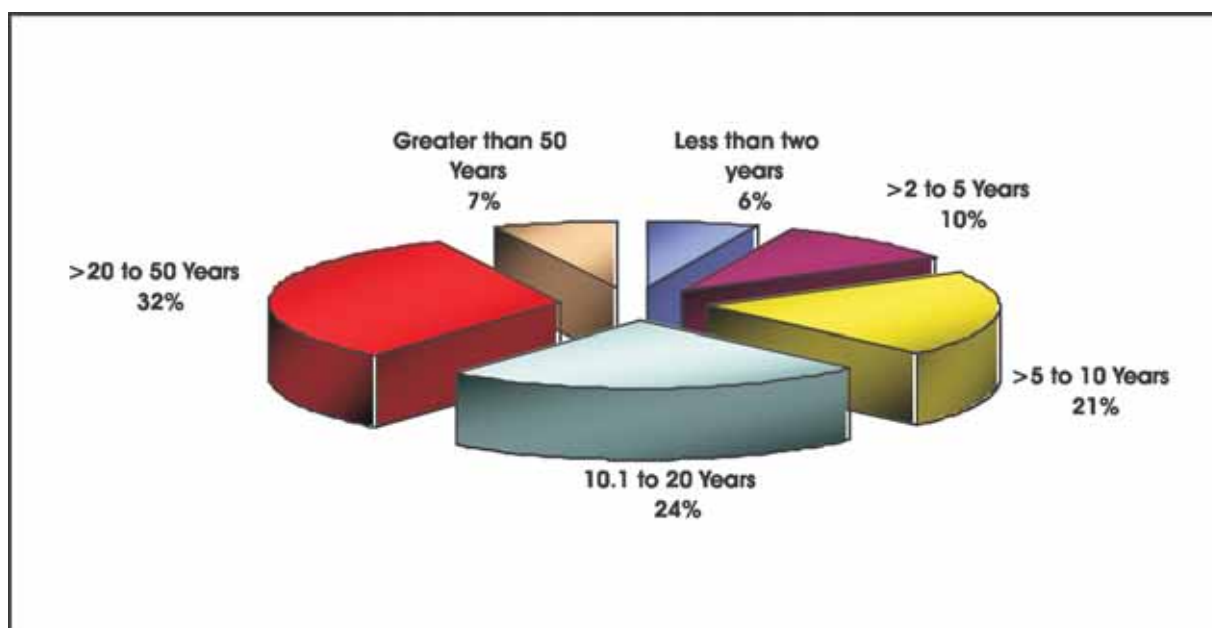
5.1.11 Distribution based on number of years of residence in the slum

Analysis of data on the number of years the household has lived in the slum shows that about 6% of the households have moved into the slum in the past two years. A majority (63%) of the households have been staying in the slum for more than 10 years. About 16% of the households have started living in the slum in the past five years.

However, the information given by households about the number of years of residence cannot be taken at face value, since slum-dwellers usually over-report the years of stay in an attempt to prove that they are bonafide residents of the area and therefore, entitled to the benefits that come with it.

An analysis of the origins of the migrants shows that close to one third of the households that have migrated into the slums have come from outside Andhra Pradesh.

Figure T8: Distribution based on years of residing in the slum



5.2 Profile of Children found in Listed Households

The following section presents the profile of all children found to be in the age group of 5-14 years in the surveyed households. The focus here is on the education and employment of the child, esp. in hazardous activities. The percentage of child labour is calculated for various categories. The educational status of the children is defined in terms of whether the child is currently in school.

5.2.1 Relationship with Head of Household

The relationship of the child with the head of the household (HoH) was explored in the study. Over 96% of the children had their parent as the HoH.

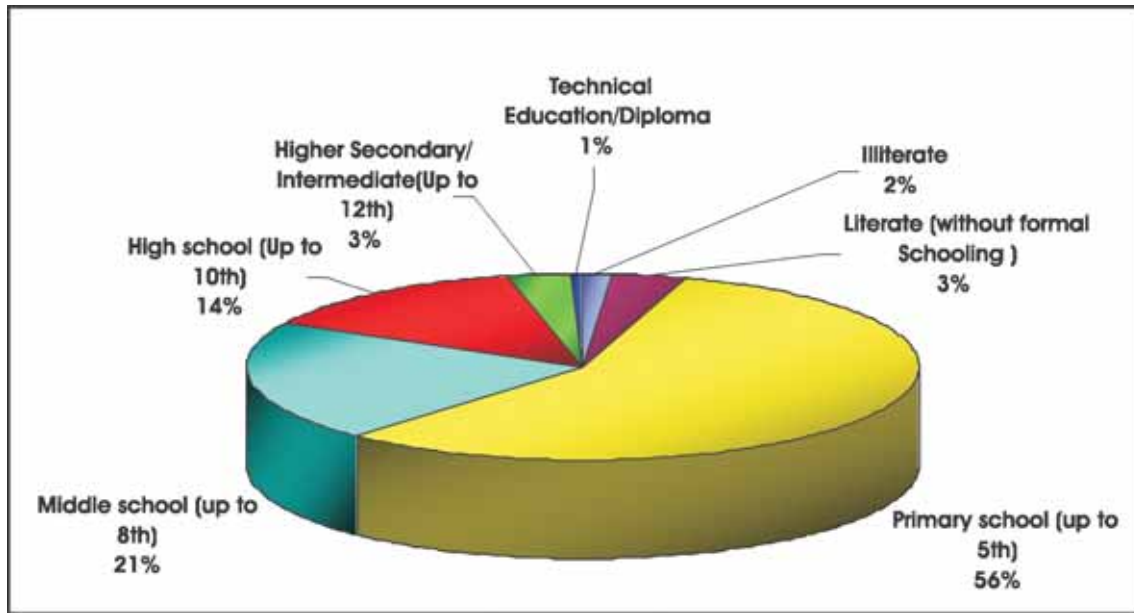
5.2.2 Sex of the Child

About 52% of the children covered as a part of the enumeration process were boys. Only a slight variation is seen across the seven Circles in this regard. The lowest percentage of girl child was seen in Circle 2. A total of 40239 children in the age group of 5-14 years were covered in the study.

5.2.3 Highest level of Education

The data on highest level of education that children of 5-14 years had achieved was analysed. About 70% of the children had received education only up to primary level. About 1.6% of the children were illiterate, while 4.2% were literate but without any formal schooling (see Figure T9).

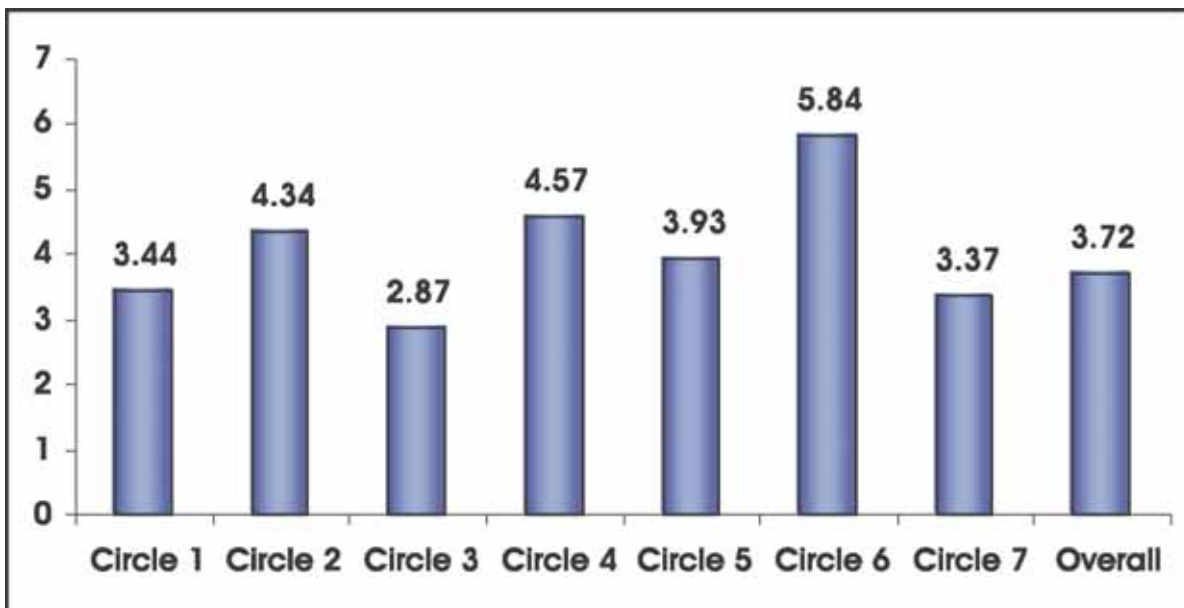
Figure T9: Distribution by level of education attained by children in 5-14 years group



5.2.4 Distribution of Out Of School children

The distribution of Out Of School (OOS) children within the age limit of 5-14 years was analysed across the seven circles. According to a broad definition of child labour it is considered that all children within the age limit of 5-14 years who do not attend school should be classified as child labour. An analysis of distribution of OOS children shows that the percentage of OOS children was the highest in circle 6 at 5.84% followed by circle 4 with 4.57% and Circle 2 with 4.34%. The overall percentage of Out Of School across the seven circles was at 3.72%. The lowest percentage of Out Of School children was seen in Circle 3 at 2.87%.

Figure T10: Circle-wise Distribution of Out Of School Children (5-14 years)



5.2.5 Reasons for not attending school

The reasons for not attending school were probed from the head of the household. The survey reveals that nearly half of the respondents (48.3%) said that they did not send their children to school as they could not afford to pay for their education. About 23% quoted other reasons like ‘not interested’, ‘nobody told them’ etc. About 14% of the respondents said that the children could not attend school because the children had to attend to work to supplement the family income.

5.2.6 Worked for cash in the past

The study looked into whether children have worked for cash in the past. This question was asked in order to understand if the children who were involved in work were being paid wages and whether the work they did was considered as an economic activity. Overall about 3.17% of the respondents said that the children within the age group of 5-14 years were involved in economic activity in the past 12 months. Respondents here were adult members of the household.

5.2.7 Activity in which the child was involved

The questionnaire asked about the type of activity that the child was involved in the last 12 months. The most important type of activity was found to be construction (18%) followed by working in different kinds of shops selling clothes, eatables, etc (15%).

The activities were further classified as hazardous and non-hazardous based on the possible impact that the activity could have on the health of the child. Following classification was used:

Hazardous work ¹	Non-hazardous work
1. Rag picking	1. Agriculture
2. Domestic labour	2. Repair shop
3. Quarries and mines	3. Street vending
4. Beedi/ cigarette rolling	4. Transport sector
5. Construction work	5. Shop and establishments
6. Hotels and dhabas	
7. Factories	

The involvement of children in the age group of 5-14 years in hazardous and non-hazardous activities was analysed for all slum types (notified, non-notified and newly identified) and separately for boys and girls. The listing exercise found a total of 1276 children in the age group of 5-14 years who were into some economic activity. About 65% were involved in ‘light work’. The percentage of child labour involved in hazardous work was highest in non-notified slums (42%). The participation of children (5-14 years) in non-hazardous activities was highest in notified slums.

¹ In 2006, the Ministry of Labour has revised its list of hazardous occupations under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 to include domestic work and work in restaurants and dhabas (small tea shops) in the schedule of occupations and processes prohibited for employment of children. This is confirmed by Annex-II of the ILO report titled “IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2006”

Table T3 : Distribution of child labour (5-14 years) by Slum Type and Occupation

Occupation type	Hazardous		Non-hazardous		Grand Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Notified	219	30%	503	70%	722	100%
Non-notified	118	42%	163	58%	281	100%
Newly identified	106	39%	167	61%	273	100%
Group Total	443	35%	833	65%	1,276	100%

Figure T11: Distribution of child labour (5-14 years) based on occupation and slum type

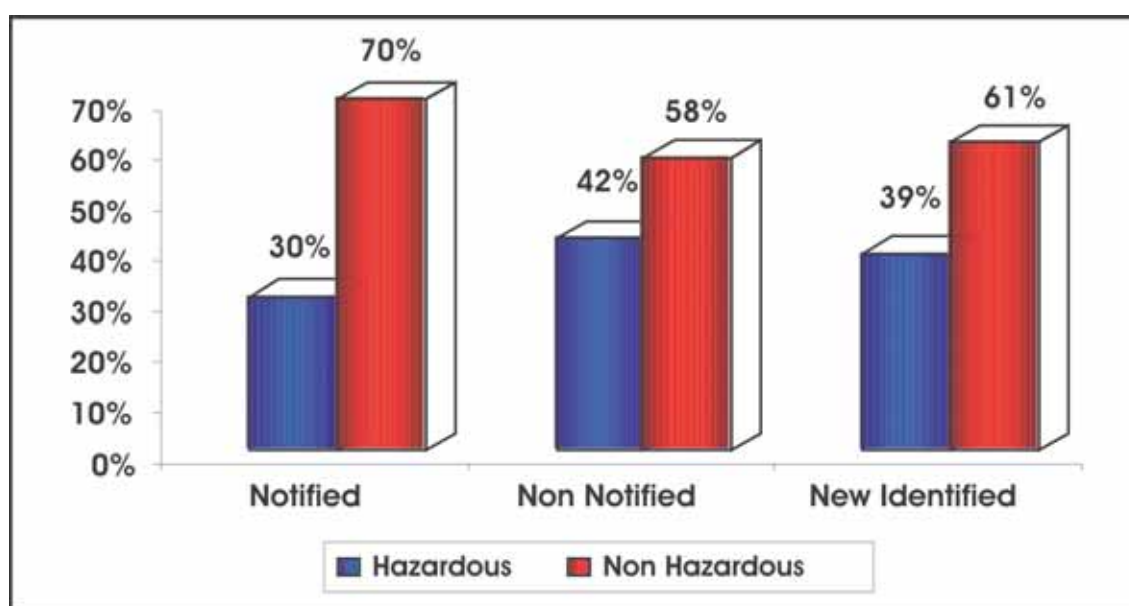


Table T4 : Distribution of child labour (5-14) years based on gender and activity

Sex	Hazardous		Non-hazardous	
	N	%	N	%
Male	284	64.1	303	36.4
Female	159	35.9	530	63.6
Total	443	100.0	833	100.0

The above table shows that the children engaged in hazardous work were mostly boys (64%), while those hired for non-hazardous work were mostly girls (64%), apparently due to employer's preference.

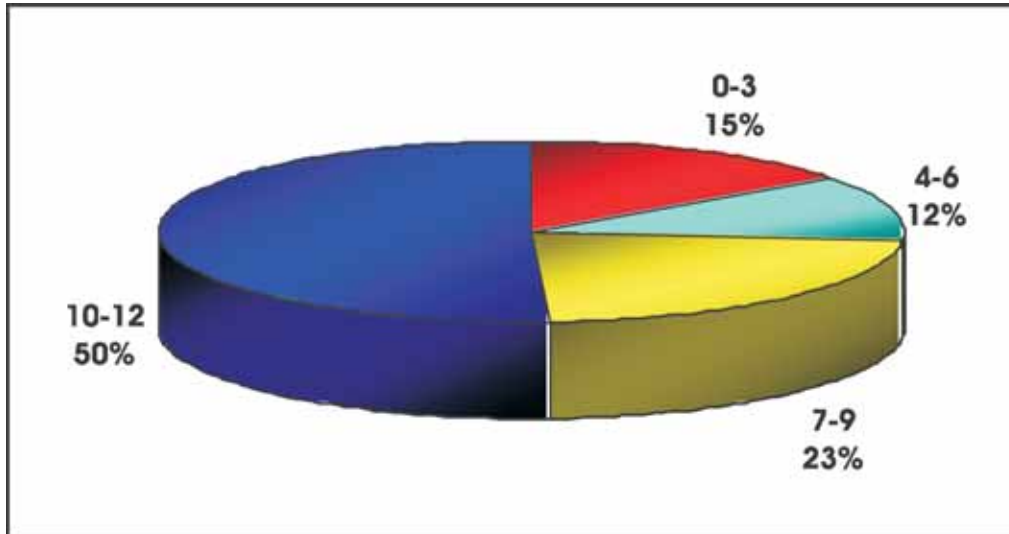
5.2.8 Location of work

Information on the location of work of the child was collected. About 21.3% of the children worked at shops/ kiosks, followed by 20% who work in mobile units that move from one place to another. About 12% of the children work at the employer's house, most probably work as domestic labour.

5.2.9 Number of Months of Employment during the Year

The study found a total of 1276 children in the age group of 5-14 years. Of these children about half (56.5%) have been working for 10-12 months in the past year, i.e. are fully employed. About 23% of the students have been employed for 7-9 months (see Figure) and about 1.3% did not work at all. This percentage is clubbed in the following graph along with 0-3 months category.

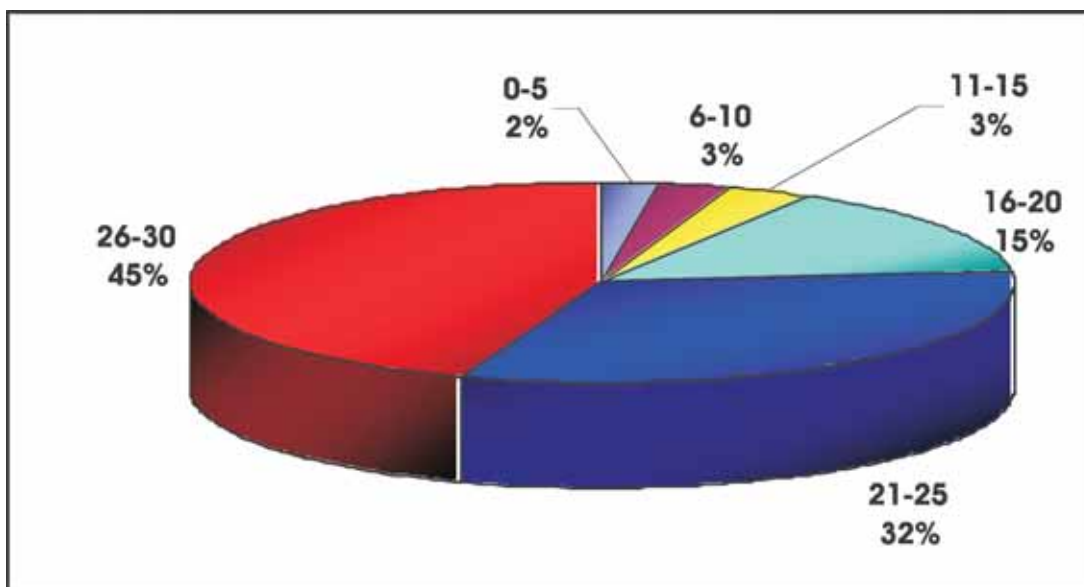
Figure T12: Distribution of children based on months of employment



5.2.10 Distribution of children based on number of working days

The percentage distribution of the number of days that a child (5-14 years) was employed in the last one month was analysed. It was found that about 44.4% of the children were working for almost all days in a month (26-30 days), about 32% worked for 21-25 days and about 77% worked for over 20 days.

Figure T13: Distribution of children based on number of days of employment

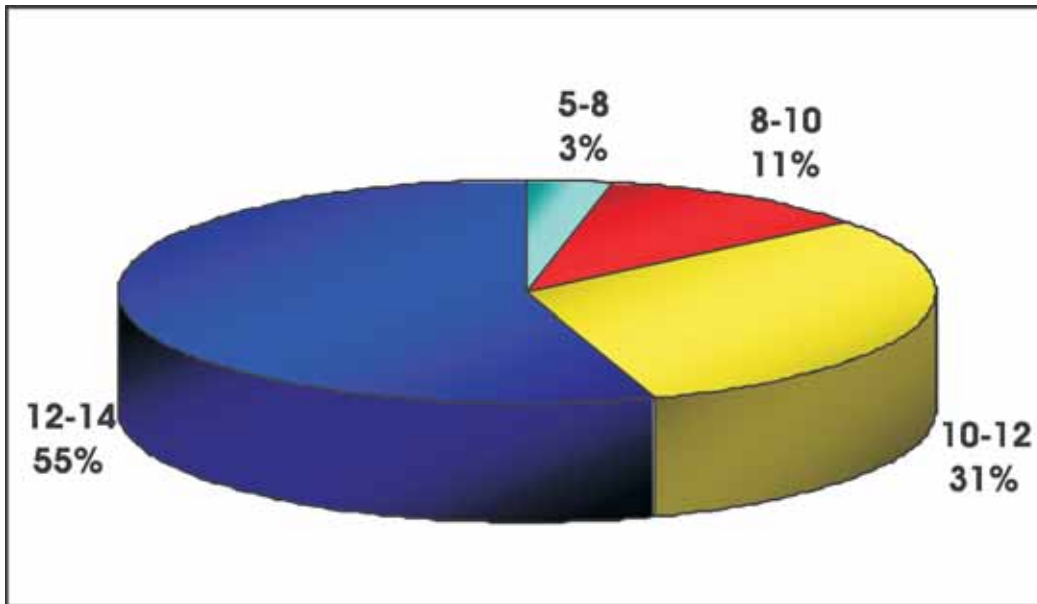


Information was also collected on the basis of payment for working children (5-14 years). It was found that about half of them (50%) were paid on a monthly basis. About 40% of the children were being paid on a daily basis. In the construction sector, which has emerged as the most important activity involving children, the children are mostly paid on a daily basis.

5.2.11 Age at which first started working

It was found that a majority (55%) started working between the ages of 11-14 years, followed by those who started working between the ages of 9-11 years (31%).

Figure T14: Distribution of children by age of starting the work



5.2.12 Skill training

The study collected information on the type of skill training the children have received in the past. Only 23.5% of the children (5-14 years) said that they had received any kind of training for developing their skills. The highest percentage of children who had received training was reported from Circle 5 (32.5%), while the lowest was reported in Circle 7 (8.9%)

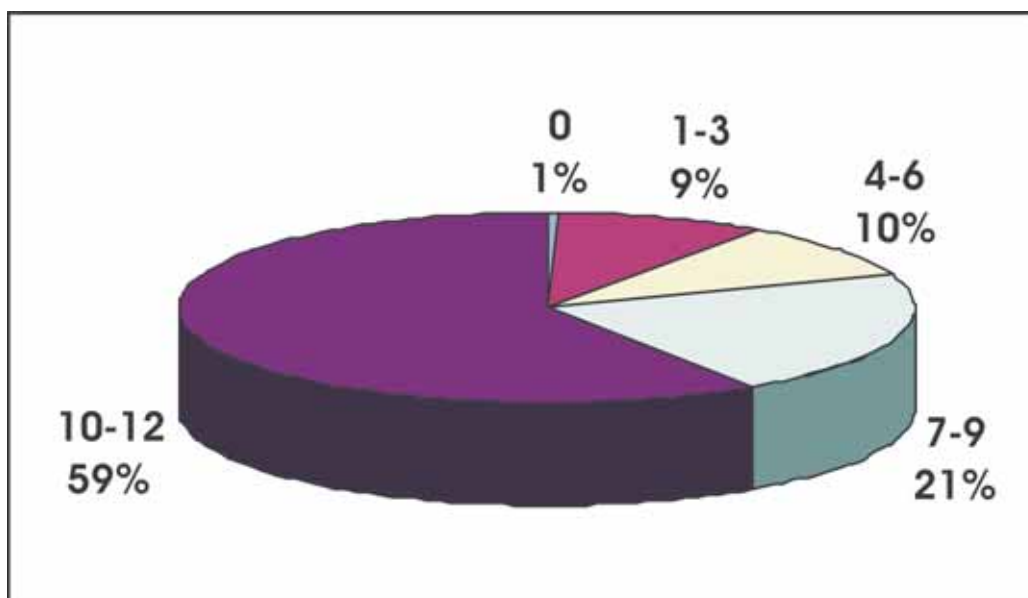
5.3 Profile of adolescent Working Children found in Listed Households

As the key group of interest to ILO and NCLP are the children in the age group of 5-14 years, the main report focuses on that group alone, though the study collected the data for the 15-17 years age group as well. This section presents the key findings for the 15-17 years category of children. These findings pertain to details such as the number of days/ months of employment, age at which the child started working and the proportion of children having received any skill training.

5.3.1 Number of Months of Employment during the year

The study found a total of 2509 children in the age group of 15-17 years. Of these children more than half (59%) have been working for about 10-12 months of the past one year, i.e. they have been getting full/ near-full employment. About 21% have been employed for 7-9 months in the past 12 months.

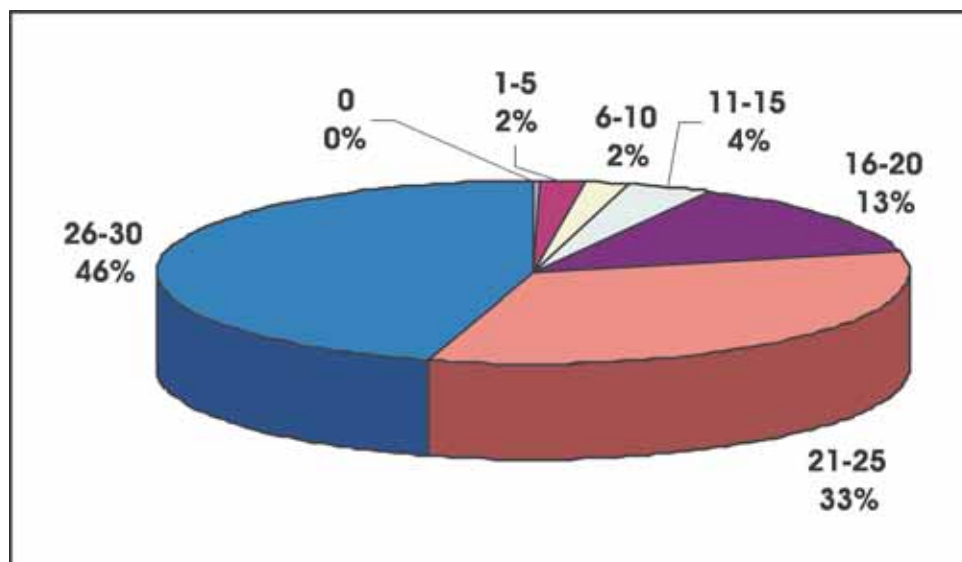
Figure T15: Distribution of children based on the months of employment in the past 12 months



5.3.2 Distribution of children based on number of working days

The percentage distribution of the number of days that a child (15-17 years) was employed in the last one month was analysed. It was found that about 46% of the children had been working for almost all days in a month (26-30 days), about 33% worked for 21-25 days and about 79% worked for over 20 days.

Figure T16: Distribution of children based on number of working days in a month

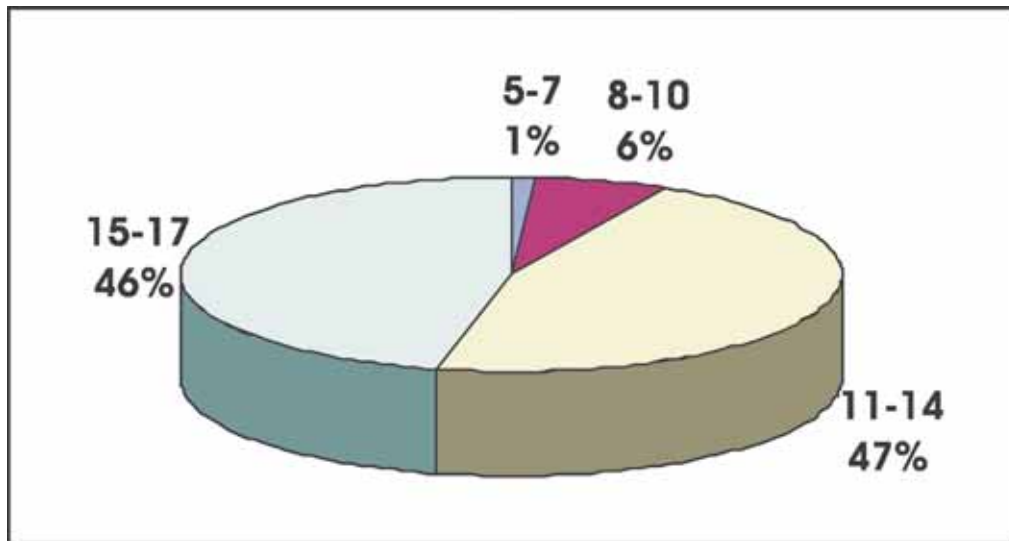


Information was also collected on the basis of payment for working children (15-17 years). It was found that about half of them (52%) were paid on a monthly basis and another 44% on a daily basis. In construction, which has emerged as the most important activity involving children, most of the children are paid daily.

5.3.3 Age at which first started working

It was found that for a majority (47%) of children, the initiation happened at quite an early age.

Figure T17: Percentage distribution of children based on the age at which they first started working



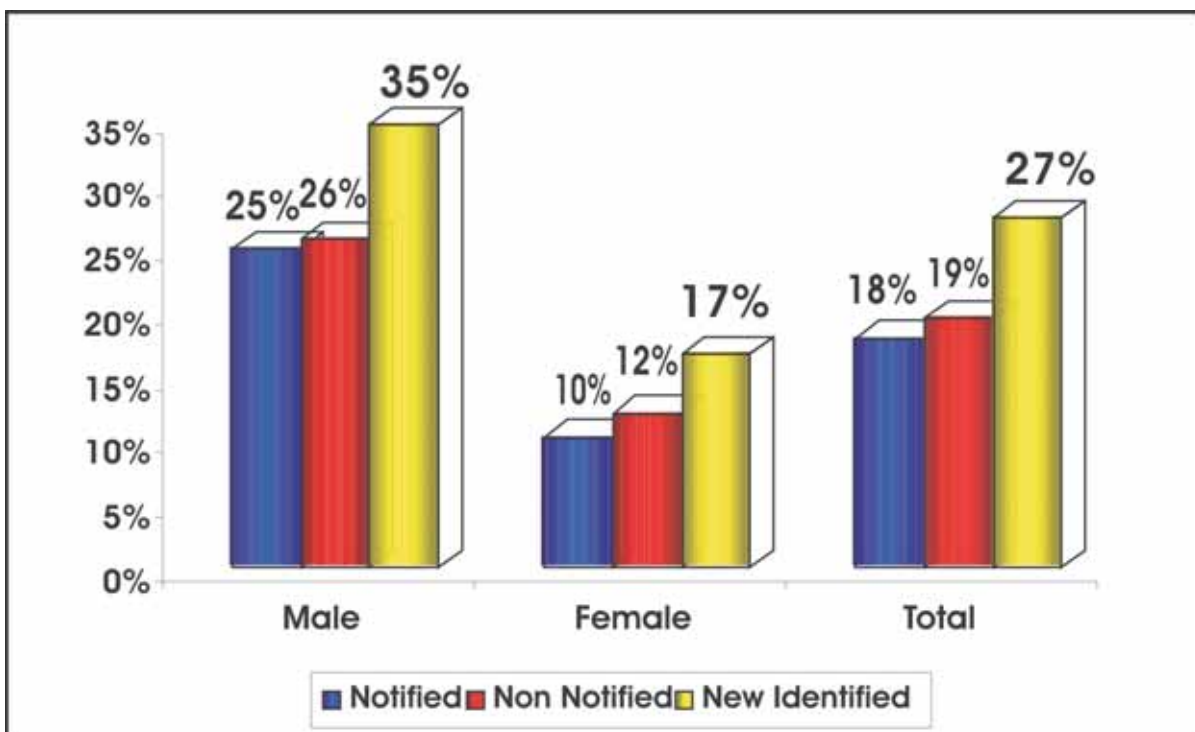
5.3.4 Skill training

The study collected information on the type of skill training the children have received in the past. Only 21.5% children said that they had received some kind of skill training. The highest percentage of children who had received training was reported from Circle-5 (31%) while the lowest was seen in Circle-7 (7.8%).

5.3.5 Prevalence of child labour

The prevalence of child labour among children in the age group of 15-17 years was analysed. It was found that the prevalence was higher in the case of newly identified slums as compared to non-notified and notified slums. The percentage was higher in the case of boys as compared to girls. The prevalence of child labour in the age group of 15-17 years across the three different slum types is shown below.

Figure T18: Prevalence of child labour in slums (15-17 years)



TECHNICAL NOTE - 6

LISTING DATA ON PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

In this section, we have presented the child labour prevalence as seen in the households listed during the listing exercise. Please note that these are not the final estimates. This data produced by listing was then used to generate estimates applicable for the entire slum population.

Here, the prevalence data is presented in two ways: (a) circle-wise for all 7 circles and (b) slum-type wise for all 3 slum types.

6.1 Prevalence of child labour: Circle-wise Distribution

The percentage of child labour in the age group of 5-14 years in different definitional categories is as follows. The denominator for these percentages is the number of children covered by the survey in the age group of 5-14 years.

Grid T1: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.46 (184)	0.67 (268)	2.60 (1046)	3.72 (1498)
	Going to school	0.64 (259)	1.40 (565)	94.23 (37917)	96.28 (38741)
	Total	1.10 (443)	2.07 (833)	96.83 (38963)	100.00 (40239)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (1276)			

About 1.1% of the children in the age category of 5-14 years are involved in hazardous activities. Although 3.72% children are out-of-school, not all of them are engaged in work. The percentage of children involved in an economic activity – hazardous or otherwise – is 3.17%.

Encouragingly, the prevalence figures are significantly lower than what the worldwide trends show. According to the Global Child Labour Trends – 2006, a report published by ILO, the percentage of child labour in 2000 across the globe was 9.3% which later fell to 6.2% in the year 2004. There is a drop of 33.2% in this figure from 2000 to 2004.

Grid T2: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 1

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.42 (35)	0.75 (62)	2.27 (188)	3.44 (285)
	Going to school	0.82 (68)	1.28 (106)	94.46 (7822)	96.56 (7996)
	Total	1.24 (103)	2.03 (168)	96.73 (8010)	100.00 (8281)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (271)			

The above grid shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 1. About 3.4% of the children are Out of School and about 3.2% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T3: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 2

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.31 (13)	0.81 (34)	3.23 (136)	4.34 (183)
	Going to school	0.52 (22)	1.68 (71)	93.45 (3939)	95.65 (4032)
	Total	0.83 (35)	2.49 (105)	96.68 (4075)	100.00 (4215)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (140)			

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 2. About 4.34% of the children are Out of School and about 3.3% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T4: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 3

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.44 (35)	0.29 (23)	2.14 (169)	2.87 (227)
	Going to school	0.73 (58)	1.14 (90)	95.26(7537)	97.13 (7685)
	Total	1.18 (93)	1.43 (113)	97.40 (7706)	100.00 (7912)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (206)			

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 3. About 2.87% of the children are Out of School and about 2.61% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T5: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 4

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.53 (31)	1.11 (65)	2.93 (172)	4.57 (268)
	Going to school	0.53 (31)	1.77 (104)	93.13(5464)	95.43 (5599)
	Total	1.06 (62)	2.88 (169)	96.06 (5636)	100.00 (5867)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (231)			

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 4. About 4.57% of the children are Out of School and about 3.94% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T6: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 5

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.63 (44)	0.52 (36)	2.78 (194)	3.93 (274)
	Going to school	0.80 (56)	1.26 (88)	94.00(6555)	96.07 (6699)
	Total	1.43 (100)	1.78 (124)	96.78 (6749)	100.00 (6973)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (224)			

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 5. About 3.93% of the children are Out of School and about 3.21% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T7: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 6

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.1 (1)	0.78 (8)	4.96 (51)	5.84 (60)
	Going to school	0.19(2)	1.07 (11)	92.9(955)	94.16 (968)
	Total	0.29 (3)	1.85 (19)	97.86 (1006)	100.00 (1028)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (22)			

The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 6. About 5.84% of the children are Out of School and about 2.14% of the children are involved in economic activity.

Grid T8: Percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 7

School Going Status	Not going to school	0.42 (25)	0.67 (40)	2.28 (136)	3.37 (201)
	Going to school	0.37(22)	1.59 (95)	97.97(5645)	96.63 (5762)
	Total	0.79 (47)	2.26(135)	96.95 (5781)	100.00 (5963)
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	No Economic Activity	Total
		Working Children (182)			

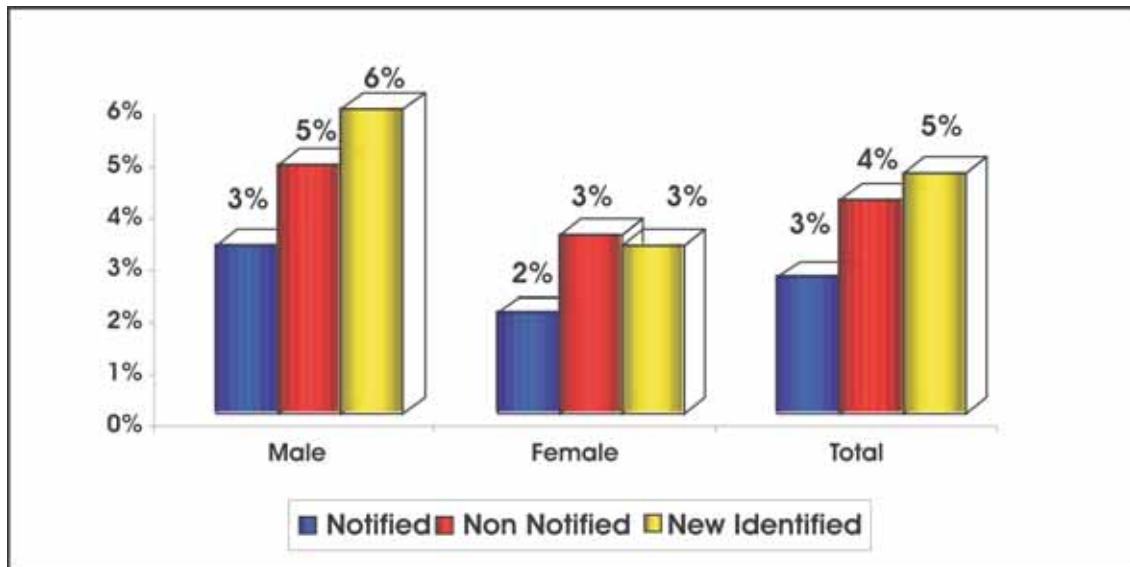
The above table shows the percentage of child labour within the age group of 5-14 years in Circle 7. About 3.37% of the children are Out of School and about 3.05% of the children are involved in economic activity.

6.2 Prevalence of child labour: Distribution by Slum Type

Based on the information collected during the listing exercise, the prevalence of child labour was calculated for all slum types (notified, non-notified and newly identified). The key findings here are:

- It was found that about half of the slums did not have any child labour within the age group of 5-14 years. This should be seen as an important achievement in the fight against child labour.
- In the age group of 5-14 years, the percentage of male child labourers was higher than that of girl children.
- The prevalence of child labour is lower in the case of notified slums, presumably due to the measures taken by the government, including the District Administration, NCLP teams and the Labour Department.

Figure T19: Prevalence of child labour (5-14 years) by Slum Type



6.2.1 Distribution of slums based on percentage of child labour

The following pie diagrams show the distribution of slums based on the percentage of child labour.

In about 58% of the notified slums, there was no child labour in the age group of 5-14 years. About 10% slums have less than 2.5% of the children working. About 15% slums have 2.5-5% of the children working. About 10% of the slums have 5-10% of the children working. Only in 2% slums the child labour percentage was between 20-40%; only in one slum it was more than 40%.

In about 51% of the non-notified slums, there was no child labour in the age group of 5-14 years. About 8% of the slums have less than 2.5% of the children working. About 4% of slums have 20-40% of the children working. One slum has more than 40% of the children working.

In about 47% of the newly identified slums, there was no child labour in the age group of 5-14 years. About 6% of the slums have less than 2.5% of the children working as child labour. In about 5% of the slums, the proportion of child labour is more than 20% and in 2 slums, it is more than 40%.

Figure T20: Distribution of notified slums based on percentage of child labour

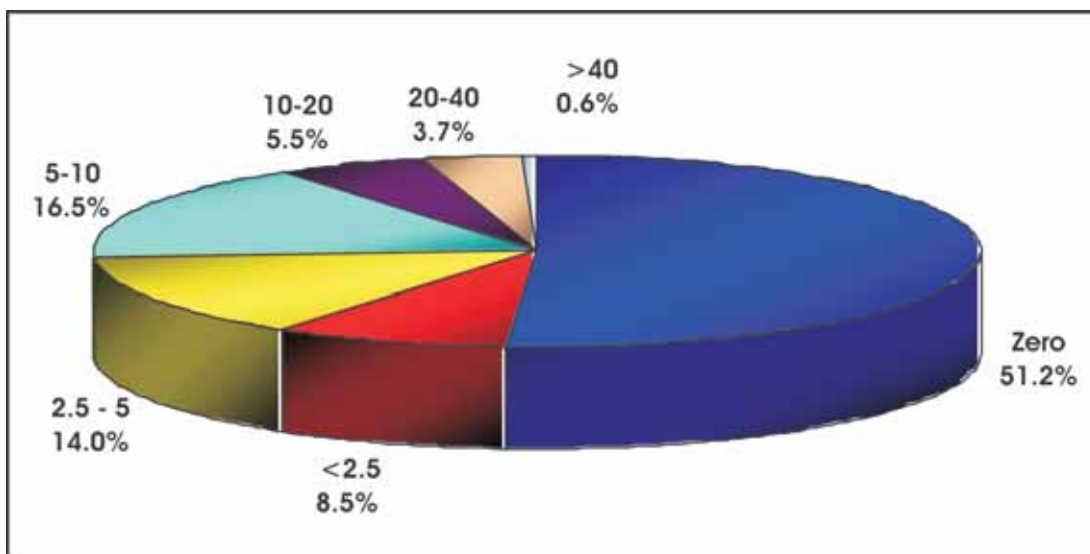


Figure T21: Distribution of non-notified slums based on percentage of child labour

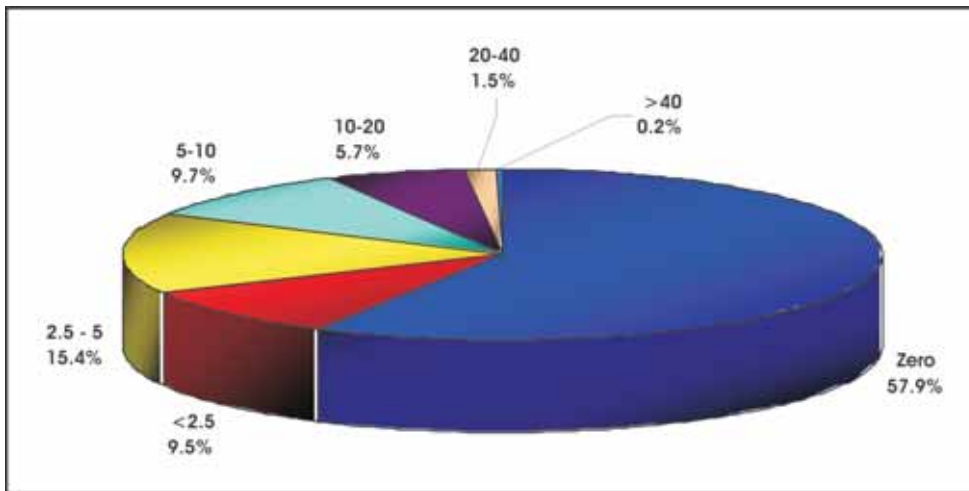
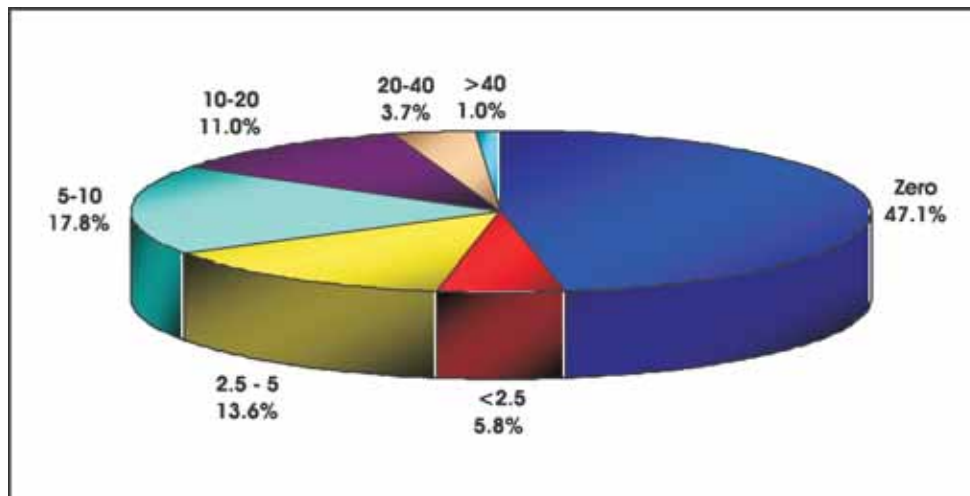
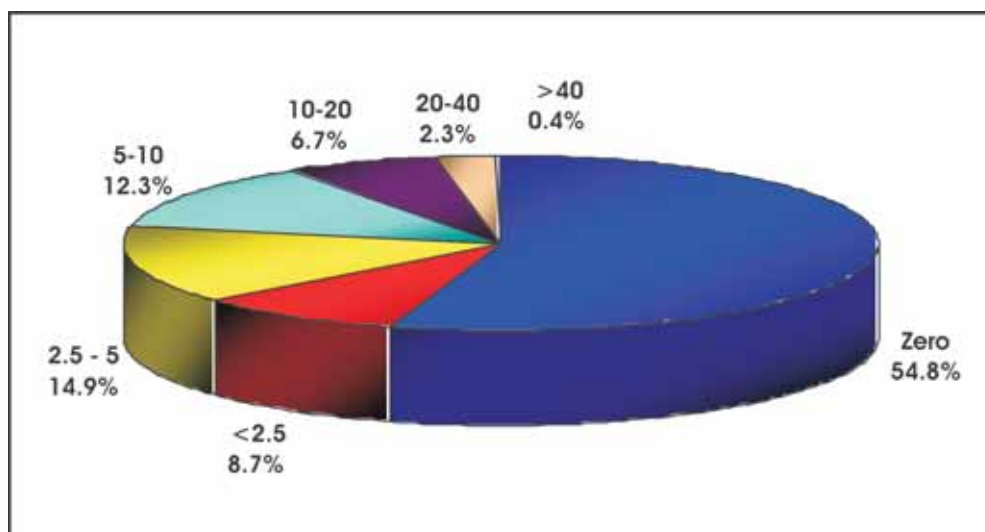


Figure T22: Distribution of newly identified slums based on percentage of child labour



The overall distribution of slums based on the percentage of child labour is shown below.

Figure T23: Distribution of all slums based on percentage of child labour



In case of slums with an abnormally high proportion of child labour it was found that these slums were located in close proximity to factories, workshops, construction sites etc. The high percentage of child labour did not depend on the size of the slums but on proximity of slums to such sites.

6.2.2 Defining the Hot Spots

The slums that appear in the top-decile in terms of the child labour prevalence (as per the absolute estimates) can be treated as 'hotspots' and should be immediately targeted for intervention by the district administration and labour department for the rescue and rehabilitation of children.

TECHNICAL NOTE - 7

PROCESS OF ESTIMATION

One of the objectives of the study was to develop estimates of child labour at the slum level. The base for the estimation was the children in the age group of 5-14 years from the listed households who were involved in some economic activity. Estimates of child labour were further broken down into estimates for male and female child labour. Based on these estimates, the percentage of child labour in each slum was arrived at and the slum was accordingly named as a hotspot or otherwise.

The process of estimating child labour in the slums involved the following steps:

1. Total number of households in the slum:

The study through the listing process enumerated sample houses in all the slums of Hyderabad. The field team arrived at the total number of households in a slum after a transect walk through the slum and interaction with the key informants including local leaders, health jawans, etc. This exercise helped in coming up with a realistic estimate of number of households in the slum.

2. Estimated total number of children:

The listing process captured the number of children in the sample households with the help of the listing format. This gave the total children in the slum from within the surveyed households. With this information available, the total number of children in the slum was estimated as follows:

Box 1: Estimated total number of children

= (Number of HH as per ORG survey * Total children in the slum (from surveyed households)) / Total households covered

20 Households surveyed by ORGCSR had 17 children

so 110 Households (which are the total households in the slum) will have ?

which is shown as $110 * 17 / 20 = 93$

3. Estimated total child labour

The listing process gives the information on the total number of child labour from the sampled households. Of the total number of children within the listed households a particular number of children are classified as child labour. Based on this, the total number of child labour was estimated.

Box 2: Estimated total child labour

= (Estimated total number of children * Total child labour) / Total children in the slum)

If there are 17 children of the households surveyed by ORGCSR and there are 4 children who are classified as child labour

Then of the total 93 children (estimated in the above step) in the slum the number of children who can be classified as child labour is?

Thus the estimated total child labour is calculated as $93 * 4 / 17 = 22$

4. Percentage of child labour

The estimated percentage of child labour is calculated on the basis of the total estimated number of child labour and the total estimated number of children.

Box 3: Percentage of child labour

$$= (\text{Estimated total child labour} / \text{Estimated total number of children}) * 100$$

As calculated above the estimated total child labour is **22** and the estimated total number of children is **93**.

$$22/93 * 100 = \mathbf{23.65\%}$$

5. Estimated male child labour

The estimated number of male child labour is calculated on the basis of number of male child labour (found during the survey) and the total number of children in the slum (also based on the survey)

Box 4: Estimated male child labour

$$= (\text{Estimated total number of children} * \text{Total male child labour}) / \text{Total children in slum}$$

The survey has found that there are 2 male child labour of the 17 children. However, the survey has also estimated the total number of children in the slum at 93.

Of the **17** children surveyed there were **2** male child labour. So of the total **93** children,

The estimated number of male child labour in the slum can be found out from

$$93 * 2/17 = \mathbf{11}$$

6. Percentage of male child labour

The percentage of male child labour in a given slum is calculated on the basis of available figures of estimated male child labour and estimated total number of children.

Box 5: Percentage of male child labour

$$= (\text{Estimated male child labour} / \text{Estimated total number of children}) * 100$$

The estimated number of male child labour is **11** and the estimated number of total children in the slum is **93**. So the percentage of male child labour is calculated using

$$11/93 * 100 = \mathbf{11.8\%}$$

7. Estimated female child labour

The estimated number of female child labour is calculated on the basis of number of female child labour (found during the survey) and the total number of children in the slum (also based on the survey)

Box 6: Estimated female child labour

= (Estimated total number of children * total female child labour) / total children in the slum

The survey has found that there are **2** female child labour of the **17** children. However, the survey has also estimated the total number of children in the slum at **93**.

Of the **17** children surveyed there were **2** female child labour. So of the total **93** children, the number of female child labour will be :

$$93 * 2 / 17 = 11$$

8. Percentage of female child labour

The percentage of female child labour in a given slum is calculated on the basis of available figures of estimated female child labour and estimated total number of children.

Box 7: Percentage of female child labour

= (Estimated female child labour / Estimated total number of children)*100

The estimated number of female child labour is **11** and the estimated number of total children in the slum is **93**. So the percentage of female child labour is calculated using

$$11 / 93 * 100 = 11.8\%$$

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I Slum Checklist for Discussion with Key Informants

Name of Slum	
Name of Circle	
Name of Ward	
Name of Block	
Names of the Key Informants	
Estimated number of Households	
Estimated population	
Estimated HH with Child Labour	
Total Male Child Labour	
Total Female Child Labour	
Total Child Labour	
Name of Investigator/Supervisor	
Total Children (5-17 yrs) in the Slum	
Remarks	

Annexure-II Listing Questionnaire

1. IDENTIFICATION

Particulars of slum

1. Slum Name మురికివాడ పేరు				
2. Mandal మండలం				
3. Type of slum మురికివాడ తరహా	1. Notified 2. Non Notified			
4. Type of listing లిస్టింగ్ తరహా	1. Complete enumeration 2. Sample enumeration			
5. If sample enumeration specify block name				

Household address and status

6. Locality / Colony ప్రాంతం / కాలనీ	7. Street No. వీధి నెంబరు	8. House No. ఇంటి నెంబరు
9. House / Structure Number	10. Permanent Landmark to identify the house	11. Sample HH No.
12. Name of Head of HOusehold (HoH)		
13. Status of listing : Completed - 1 Locked / no respondent - 2, Refused - 3 1. లిస్టింగ్ స్థితి : పూర్తయింది - 1, తాళం పెట్టి ఉంది / జవాబుదారి లేదు - 2, తిరస్కరించారు - 3		
14. Respondent contact numbers if any		

1.0 Survey Particulars

1. Interviewer Name : ఇంటర్వ్యూయర్ పేరు				
2. Interview Dates : ఇంటర్వ్యూ తేదీలు	1st	Day	Month	Year
	2nd	Day	Month	Year

This section to be completed after completing the survey

3. Is this interview is accompanied by ORGCSR Supervisor ఇంటర్వ్యూ సమయంలో ORGCSR సూపర్వైజర్ కూడా ఉన్నారా?	1. Yes 2. No	Name	Code
4. Whether Back Checked బ్యాక్ చెక్ చేయబడిందా?	1. Yes 2. No	Name	Code

Date Entry Particulars

5. Date Entry Particulars	Operator Name	Operator Code	Date
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3.0 Household Particulars

- 3.1 Type of Household** **1 Single person** **2 Nuclear Household** **3 Joint or extended household**
 కుటుంబ తరహా 1 ఒంటరి 2 చిన్న కుటుంబం 3 ఉమ్మడి కుటుంబం

3.2 Number of household members (exclude those who have been away for more than 6 months)

కుటుంబ సభ్యుల సంఖ్య (6 నెలల కంటే ఎక్కువ కాలం దూరంగా ఉంటే వారిని పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకోకూడదు)

Age (In completed Years)	0-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-17 Years	18-59 Years	60 and above	Total
Male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3.3 No. of earners సంపాదనాపరుల సంఖ్య

Age (In completed Years)	5-14 Years	15-17 Years	18-59 Years	Total
Male	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Female	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3.4 Other Household details

Caste	Religion	BPL Card Type	Ownership of House	Type of House	Primary occupation of CWE	Annual HH Income
1. General	1. Hindu	1. Antyodaya (AAY)	1. Own House	1. Pucca		
2. SC	2. Muslim	2. White Card	2. Rented	2. Semi pucca		
3. ST	3. Christian	3. Pink Card	3. Others	3. Kutcha		
4. OBC	4. Others					

3.5 Highest level of education of the CWE (refer codes) _____

ప్రధాన సంపాదనాపరుని విద్యాస్థాయి (కోడ్లతో సరిచూడండి)

3.6 No. of years residing in the slum _____ 3.7 No. of years residing in Hyderabad _____

ఈ మురికివాడలో ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాల నుండి నివసిస్తున్నారు? హైదరాబాద్ లో ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాల నుండి నివసిస్తున్నారు?

3.8 If residing for less than 3 years in Hyderabad (in Q 3.7), from where migrated _____

ఒక వేల హైదరాబాద్ లో 3 సంవత్సరాల కంటే తక్కువ ఉన్నట్లయితే, ఎక్కడ నుండి వలస వచ్చారు?

4.0 Details of Children aged between 5 and 17 years (To be Answered by any Adult member of the Household)

5 మరియు 17 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య వయస్సు ఉన్న పిల్లల వివరాలు (కుటుంబంలోని ఎవరైనా పెద్దవారు సమాధానం చెప్పాలి)

S.No.	Description	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
4.1	Name of the Child పిల్ల / పిల్లవాడి పేరు					
4.2	Relationship to the HOH Refer Code 1 కుటుంబ యజమానితో సంబంధం కోడ్ 1 తో సరిచూడండి	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

S.No.	Description	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
4.3	What is the age of (Name) in completed years ? పూర్తయిన సంవత్సరాలలో వయస్సు ఎంత?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.4	What is the sex of (name)? లింగం (పేరు) ఏమిటి? Male = 1 and Female = 2 పురుషులు = 1, స్త్రీ = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.5	Has (name) ever attend school? ఎప్పుడైనా స్కూలుకు వెళ్లావా? Yes = 1 and No = 2 (If no skip to 4.9) అవును = 1 మరియు లేదు = 2 (ఒకవేళ లేదు అయితే 4.9కు వెళ్ళాలి)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.6	Highest level of school attended / completed by (name) Refer code 2 ఎంత వరకు చదువుకున్నావు (పేరు) / పూర్తి చేశావు? కోడ్ 2తో సరిచూడండి	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.7	Is (name) currently attending school ప్రస్తుతం స్కూల్కు వెళ్తున్నావా? Is (name) currently attending school Yes = 1 and No = 2 అవును = 1 మరియు లేదు = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.8	Level or grade (name) currently attending Refer Code 2 ప్రస్తుతం ఏమి చదువుతున్నావు (పేరు) ? కోడ్2 తో సరిచూడండి	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.9	Reasons for not attending school Refer Code 3 స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళకపోవడానికి కారణాలు ఏమిటి? కోడ్3 తో సరిచూడండి	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.10	Has (name) ever worked for cash in the past? ఎప్పుడైనా డబ్బు కోసం పనిచేశావా? Yes = 1 and No = 2 అవును = 1 మరియు లేదు = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.11	Has (name) ever worked for cash in the past 12 months ? గత 12 నెలల్లో ఎప్పుడైనా డబ్బు కోసం పనిచేశావా? Yes = 1 and No = 2 (Terminate interview) అవును = 1 మరియు లేదు = 2 (ఇంటర్వ్యూను ముగించండి)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.12	What kind of work was (name) involved in the past 12 months? గత 12 నెలల్లో ఎటువంటి తరహా పనిచేస్తున్నావు?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

S.No.	Description	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
	Specify (can be multiple responses) Refer Code 4 వివరించండి (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు) కోడ్ 4తో సరిచూడండి					
4.13	What was the Location of work Refer Code 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.14	In the last 12 months for how many months did (name) work? గత 12 నెలల్లో ఎన్ని నెలలు పనిచేశావు?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.15	For how many days in a month did (name) work? నెలలో ఎన్ని రోజులు పనిచేశావు? (పేరు)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.16	On what basis was (name) paid for the work he did? డబ్బు ఏ విధంగా చెల్లించారు? Daily Basis = 1 రోజు వారి = 1 Monthly Basis = 2 నెలసరి = 2 Others = 3 ఇతరములు = 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.17	At what wage rate did (name) receive the payment ? Rs/- _____ (day or month) ఎంత కూలి రేటు మీకు లభించింది? రూ.లు (రోజుకు లేదా నెలకు)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.18	At what age did (name) first start working for cash ? డబ్బు కోసం పనిచేయటం ఏ వయస్సులో మొదలు పెట్టావు (పేరు) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.19	Has (name) ever received any skill training for the work ? Yes = 1 and No = 2 పనిలో నైపుణ్యానికి ఏదైనా శిక్షణను తీసుకున్నారా? అవును = 1 మరియు లేదు = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.20	Has (name) ever rehabilitated by Govt. or other agencies in the past? గతంలో నువ్వు ప్రభుత్వం లేదా ఇతర ఏజెన్సీల ద్వారా గతంలో ఎప్పుడైనా పునరావాసం కల్పించబడిందా? Yes = 1 and No = 2 అవును = 1 మరియు కాదు = 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.21	When was (name) rehabilitated by the Govt. or other agencies ? Specify year ప్రభుత్వం లేదా ఇతర ఏజెన్సీల ద్వారా ఎప్పుడు పునరావాసం కల్పించబడింది?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Annexure-III Household Questionnaire

Interviewer Name _____ Supervisor Name _____

Schedule No : _____ (to be transferred from listing questionnaire)

Household identification

Details	Description	Code	Skip to
Name of the HoH కుటుంబ యజమాని పేరు	_____		
Name of the slum మురికివాడ పేరు	_____	<input type="text"/>	
Index Child Name and Code	_____	<input type="text"/>	

Section 1 : Socio Economic Profile of the households / Family Details (To be enquired with the parents / care taker of the selected child involved in any economic activities)

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
1.1	Are (name's) parent (natural father & natural mother) alive ? తల్లిదండ్రులు జీవించియున్నారా? (Yes - 1, No - 2) అవును -1, కాదు -2	Father	1 2	
		Mother	1 2	
1.2	With who does (name) reside in this slum? ఈ మురికివాడలో ఎవరితో కలిసి ఉంటున్నారు?	Parents తల్లిదండ్రులు	1	
		Other relatives ఇతర సంబంధీశులు	2	
		Brokers / middlemen / agents బ్రోకర్లు/ ఏజెంట్లు	3	
		Friends స్నేహితులు	4	
		Alone ఒక్కచే	5	
		Others ఇతరులు	6	
1.3	What is the educational level of the parent of the selected child? ఎంచుకున్న పిల్లల తల్లిదండ్రుల విద్యాస్థాయి ఏమిటి?	Education Status	Father	Mother
		Illiterate నిరక్షరాస్యులు	01	01
		Literate but without formal Schooling అక్షరాస్యులు, కాని నియత విద్య కాకుండా	02	02
		Less than Primary ప్రైమరీ కంటే తక్కువ	03	03
		Primary School (up to 5th) ప్రాథమిక విద్య (5వ తరగతి వరకు)	04	04
		Middle School (up to 8th) మాధ్యమిక విద్య (8వ తరగతి వరకు)	05	05
		High School / Matriculate (up to 10th) హైస్కూల్/మెట్రిక్యులేషన్ (10వ తరగతి వరకు)	06	06
		Higher Secondary / Intermediate (up to 12th) హయ్యర్ సెకండరీ / ఇంటర్మీడియట్ (12వ తరగతి వరకు)	07	07
		Technical Education / Diploma సాంకేతిక విద్య / డిప్లొమా	08	08
		General Graduate and above సాధారణ డిగ్రీ మరియు అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ	09	09
		DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	99	99

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
1.4	What is the present occupation of (name's) parents? తల్లిదండ్రుల ప్రస్తుత వృత్తి ఏమిటి?	Occupation Codes Unskilled wage labourer నైపుణ్యం లేని పని చేసే కూలీ Semi-skilled/skilled wage worker కొంత నైపుణ్యం / నైపుణ్యం గల కూలీ Artisan/Craftsmen శిల్పి / వృత్తి పనివారు Other Self Employed worker ఇతర స్వయం ఉపాధి పని వారు Home based worker ఇంటి పనివారు Domestic help ఇంటి సహాయం Service (Pvt.) ఉద్యోగం (ప్రైవేట్) Petty trader / hawker without fixed premises స్థిరమైన ఆవరణ లేని చిన్న వ్యాపారి / తోపుడు బండితో వ్యాపారం చేసేవారు Petty trade with fixed premises but no employees స్థిరమైన ఆవరణం కలిగివున్న చిన్న వ్యాపారి కాని ఉద్యోగులు లేరు Peon / Clerical/ Salesman / factory floor worker/job worker in an organisation / firm/shop/institution సంస్థ / దుకాణంలో పూను / క్లర్క్ / సేల్స్మెన్ / ఫ్యాక్టరీ ఫోలర్ వర్కరు / ఉద్యోగి Others (Specify _____) ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	Father 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11	Mother 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11
1.5	Type of house (Interviewer to observe) ఇంటి తరహా (ఇంటర్వ్యూయర్ గమనించాలి)	Pucca Semi-Pucca Kutcha	1 2 3	
1.6	What is the ownership status of the house you reside in? మీరు నివసించే ఇంటి యాజమాన్య స్థాయి ఏమిటి?	Owned స్వంత Provided free by owner యజమాని అద్దె లేకుండా ఇచ్చారు Rented from private owner ప్రైవేట్ యజమాని వద్ద అద్దెకు Encroached ఆక్రమించినది Others ఇతరములు	1 2 3 4 5	
1.7	Howmany rooms do you have in your house? మీ ఇంటిలో ఎన్ని గదులు ఉన్నాయి?	Number of Rooms గదుల సంఖ్య	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
1.8	What is the main source of drinking water for this house? ఈ ఇంటికి ప్రధాన త్రాగునీటి సదుపాయము ఏమిటి?	Piped water inside the house ఇంటిలోని పైపు పేరు	1	
		Piped water outside the house ఇంటి బయట ఉన్న పైపు పేరు	2	
		Community Borewell / hand pumps కమ్యూనిటీ బోరు బావి / చేతి పంపులు	3	
		Others ఇతరములు	4	
1.9	Do you have an individual latrine in your house మీ ఇంటిలో వ్యక్తిగత మరుగుదొడ్డి ఉందా?	Yes అవును	1	
		No కాదు	2	
1.10	Does your household currently have electricity supply? ప్రస్తుతం మీ కుటుంబానికి విద్యుత్తు సదుపాయం ఉందా?	Yes authorised అవును, అధికారికంగా	1	
		Yes unauthorised అవును, అనధికారికంగా	2	
		No లేదు	3	
1.11	Does this household own any agricultural land? (land can be located in their native place or place from where they have migrated) మీ కుటుంబము ఏదైనా వ్యవసాయ భూమి స్వంతంగా కలిగి ఉందా ? (వారు పుట్టిన ప్రదేశంలో భూమి కల్గి ఉన్నారా? లేదా వలస వెళ్ళిన ప్రదేశంలోనా?)	Yes అవును	1	if 2 skip to 1.13
		No కాదు	2	
1.12	How much agricultural land does the household own. (Area in acres) కుటుంబము ఎంత వ్యవసాయ భూమిని కలిగి ఉంది? (ఎకరాలలో)	Irrigated _____ సాగుభూమి Unirrigated _____ సాగులేని భూమి		
1.13	Do you have the following in your house? మీ ఇంటిలో ఈ క్రింది వాటిని మీరు కలిగి ఉన్నారా? Investigator to read out one by one ఇన్వెస్టిగేటర్ ఒకదాని తర్వాత ఒకటి చదవాలి (Multiple response possible) (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు) asset list to be finalised	Bicycle సైకిలు	01	
		Motorcycle మోటార్ సైకిల్	02	
		Auto ఆటో	03	
		B/W TV బ్లాక్ అండ్ వైట్ టి.వి	04	
		Colour TV కలర్ టి.వి.	05	
		CD or DVD Player సి.డి. లేదా డి.వి.డి ప్లేయర్	06	
		Radio / Cassette Player రేడియో/కేసెట్ ప్లేయర్	07	
		Refrigerator రిఫ్రిజిరేటర్	08	
		Kirosene Stove కిరసనాయిల్ స్టవ్	09	
		LPG Connection గ్యాస్ కనెక్షన్	10	
		Sewing Machine కుట్టు మిషన్	11	
		Electric Fan ఫ్యాన్	12	
		Pressure Cooker కుక్కర్	13	
		Telephone (Landline) టెలిఫోన్ (ల్యాండ్ లైన్)	14	
		Mobile Phone మొబైల్ ఫోన్	15	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to																				
1.14	<p>Do you or any member in the household have any of the following? మీరుకాని లేదా మీ కుటుంబములోని సభ్యులు ఎవరైనా గానీ ఈ క్రింది వాటిని కలిగి ఉన్నారా?</p> <p>Investigator to read out one by one ఇన్వెస్టిగేటర్ ఒకదాని తర్వాత ఒకటి చదవాలి (Multiple response possible) (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు)</p>	<p>Saving account in any bank ఏదైనా బ్యాంకులో పొదుపు ఖాతా Any account (Saving / RD) in the Post Office పోస్టాఫీసులో ఏదైనా ఖాతా పొదుపు / రికరింగ్ డిపాజిట్</p> <p>Life Insurance Policy జీవిత భీమా పాలసీ</p> <p>Health Insurance ఆరోగ్య భీమా</p> <p>Chitfunds చిట్ ఫండ్స్</p> <p>Member of a self help group స్వయం సహాయక గ్రూపులో సభ్యులు</p> <p>None</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p> <p>03</p> <p>04</p> <p>05</p> <p>06</p> <p>07</p>																					
1.15	<p>Does the household have any debts in any form currently (including items pledged)? ప్రస్తుతం మీ కుటుంబము ఏదైనా అప్పు కలిగి ఉందా?</p>	<p>Yes అవును</p> <p>No కాదు</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p>	<p>If 2, then skip to 2.1</p>																				
1.16	<p>(Debt: The household has taken any money advance or credit formal / informal source (అప్పు : కుటుంబం ఏదైనా ముందస్తుగా డబ్బు తీసుకోవడం లేదా నియత / అనియత వనరుల నుండి డబ్బు తీసుకోవడం)</p> <p>Formal source - Bank, SHG నియత వనరులు - బ్యాంకు, స్వయం సహాయక గ్రూపు</p> <p>Informal Source - Local money lenders, employers, chitfunds Type of security offered items pledged for each debt should checked) అనియత వనరులు - ఆ ప్రాంతములో ఉండే వడ్డీ వ్యాపారులు, ఉద్యోగులు, చిట్ ఫండ్స్</p> <p>ఒక్కొక్క అప్పు తీసుకొనే సమయంలో హామీగా ఎటువంటివి పెట్టుకున్నారో పరిశీలించాలి</p>	<p>Yes అవును</p> <p>No కాదు</p>	<p>01</p> <p>02</p>	<p>If 2, then skip to 2.1</p>																				
<p>Kindly detail the various debts / liabilities that the household currently has ప్రస్తుతం ఈ కుటుంబం కలిగి వున్న వివిధ ఋణాలు మరియు ఆస్థుల వివరాలను దయచేసి తెలియచేయండి</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debt</th> <th>Source</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Amount repaid till date</th> <th>Type of security offered</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Debt 1</td> <td>Formal - 1 Informal - 2</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt 2</td> <td>Formal - 1 Informal - 2</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt 3</td> <td>Formal - 1 Informal - 2</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td>Rs. _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Debt	Source	Amount	Amount repaid till date	Type of security offered	Debt 1	Formal - 1 Informal - 2	Rs. _____	Rs. _____		Debt 2	Formal - 1 Informal - 2	Rs. _____	Rs. _____		Debt 3	Formal - 1 Informal - 2	Rs. _____	Rs. _____	
Debt	Source	Amount	Amount repaid till date	Type of security offered																				
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Debt 3	Formal - 1 Informal - 2	Rs. _____	Rs. _____																					

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
1.17	<p>Has the household faced any of the following situation and resultant cash crunch in the last 12 months? మీ కుటుంబము క్రింద ఉన్న ఏదైనా పరిస్థితిని ఎదుర్కొన్నారా? మరియు గత 12 నెలల్లో దాని ఫలితంగా డబ్బు ఇబ్బంది కలిగిందా?</p> <p>(Multiple answers possible) (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు)</p>	<p>Death of a household member / Income earner కుటుంబ సభ్యుని / ఆదాయం సంపాదించేవారి మరణం</p> <p>Illness or injury that prevented the earner from usual work అనారోగ్యము లేదా గాయాల వలన సాధారణంగా చేసే పని చేయలేకపోవడం</p> <p>Marriage or funeral ceremony of any household member కుటుంబ సభ్యులలో ఎవరిదైనా వివాహం లేదా కర్మ</p> <p>Loss or destruction of property ఆస్తి నష్టం</p> <p>Communal riots ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని తగాదాలు</p> <p>None ఏవీ కాదు</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>	
1.18	<p>How was it mitigated ? అవి ఎలా తగ్గిపోయాయి?</p>	<p>Assistance from Government Agencies ప్రభుత్వం నుండి సహాయం</p> <p>Assistance from NGOs ప్రభుత్వేతర సంస్థల నుండి సహాయం</p> <p>Assistance from religious organisations మతపరమైన సంస్థల నుండి సహాయం</p> <p>Assistance from local community Organisations ఆ ప్రాంత కమ్యూనిటీ సంస్థల నుండి సహాయం</p> <p>Borrowed money from bank or other organisations బ్యాంకు లేదా ఇతర సంస్థల నుండి డబ్బు అప్పు తీసుకున్నారు</p> <p>Borrowed money from friend/relatives స్నేహితులు / బంధువుల నుండి డబ్బు అప్పు తీసుకున్నారు</p> <p>Borrowed money from non-relatives బంధువులు కాని వారి నుండి అప్పు తీసుకున్నాను</p> <p>Set children to work పిల్లలను పనిలో పెట్టాను</p> <p>Sold Property ఆస్తులను అమ్మారు</p> <p>Reduced household expenditure ఇంటి ఖర్చులను తగ్గించుకున్నాను</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>	

Section 2 : Migration History

Please provide details of migration of the family till the last three places of migration

No.	Questions	Current Residence	Previous place 1	Migration Number
				Previous place 2
2.1	Detailed addresses of this place ఈ ప్రదేశము యొక్క చిరునామా			
	Village / Town Name గ్రామం / పట్టణం పేరు	Hyderabad		
	Mandal మండలం See the code list - 1			
	District జిల్లా See the code list - 2	Hyderabad		
	State రాష్ట్రం	Andhra Pradesh		
2.2	When did you move to this place mm/yy మీరు ఈ ప్రదేశమునకు ఎప్పుడు వచ్చారు ? నెల / సం.ము	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2.3	How long did you stay at this place? (Record in months) ఎంతకాలం నుండి మీరు ఈ ప్రదేశంలో ఉంటున్నారు? (నెలల్లో నమోదు చేయాలి)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
2.4	Who did you know at this place Use code list given at the end of table మీకు ఈ ప్రదేశం గురించి ఎవరు చెప్పారు? Relatives = 1 Friends = 2 Agents = 3 Others = 4, and birth = 99			
2.5	How long after coming to this place did you find a work ? (months) ఈ ప్రదేశానికి వచ్చిన తర్వాత ఎంత కాలానికి మీకు పని దొరికింది ? (నెలలు) by birth = 99			
2.6	What was your occupation at this place (use occupation codes of listing applicable for all) ఇక్కడ (ఈ ప్రదేశంలో) మీ వృత్తి ఏమిటి? (లిస్టింగ్ లోని వృత్తి కోడ్లను ఉపయోగించాలి) అందరికీ వర్తిస్తుంది.			
2.7	What was your total Household income from all sources at this place just before you moved out ? (Annualy) ఇక్కడికి రాకముందు అన్ని వనరులతో కలిపి మీ కుటుంబ ఆదాయం ఎంత ? (సంవత్సరానికి)		Rs. _____	Rs. _____

No.	Questions	Current Residence	Previous place 1	Migration Number
				Previous place 2
2.8	How old was (name) when you moved to this place? ఇక్కడికి వచ్చినపుడు మీ పిల్లవాని వయస్సు ఎంత?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.9	Was (name) ever enrolled in a school at this place ? Yes = 1 (skip to 2.11) No = 2 Not applicable = 3 ఈ ప్రదేశంలో ఎప్పుడైనా స్కూలులో నమోదు చేశారా? అవును = 1, కాదు = 2, వర్తించదు = 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2.10	Was (name) attending school at this place just before you moved out? Yes = 1 No = 2 Not applicable = 3 ఇక్కడ ఉన్నపుడు మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళాడా? అవును = 1, కాదు = 2, వర్తించదు = 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2.11	Was (name) involved in any economic activities at this place ? Yes = 1 No = 2 Not applicable = 3 (skip to 2.14) ఏదైనా ఆర్థిక కార్యక్రమాలలో మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) పాల్గొన్నాడా? అవును = 1, కాదు = 2, వర్తించదు = 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2.12	What type of economic activities was (name) involved at this place? ఎటువంటి తరహా ఆర్థిక కార్యక్రమాలలో మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) పాల్గొన్నాడు? Refer Codes from Code List	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2.13	What was (name's) monthly earnings at this place? మీ పిల్లవాని నెలసరి సంపాదన ఎంత?	Rs. _____	Rs. _____	Rs. _____
2.14	Why did you move out of this place? Codes to be developed after pretesting Multiple responses possible See the code list - 5 ఇక్కడి నుండి నువ్వు ఎందుకు వెళ్ళావు? బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు.			

Section 3 : Details of Work undertaken by the child and remuneration received (ask about the Index child in the age group of 5-17 years)

Name of the Child _____

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to				
3.1	In which activity did (name) start working first చేయటం మొదలుపెట్టినపుడు మీ పిల్లవాడు ఏ పని చేశాడు?	Enter the code of the activity 1. _____ 2. _____	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
3.2	What was the age did (name) started working ? పనిచేయడం మొదలుపెట్టినపుడు మీ పిల్లవాని వయస్సు ఎంత?	Enter the Age DK/CS	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">99</td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			99		
99								
3.3	In which activity is (name) presently involved See the code list - 4 ప్రస్తుతం మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) ఏమి పని చేస్తున్నాడు?	Enter the code of the activity 1. _____ 2. _____	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					If code is same in 3.1 and 3.3 then skip to 3.5
3.4	What is the reason for the change in activity కార్యక్రమంలో (పనిలో) మార్పుకు కారణం ఏమిటి?	Low remuneration in the previous activity గతంలో చేసిన పనికి తక్కువ జీతం Punishment / Harassment శిక్ష / వేధింపులు Not allowed to go to school స్కూలుకు వెళ్లనివ్వడం లేదు Insufficient Food అహారము చాలినంత ఇవ్వడం లేదు Fired by employer Family changed occupation/place కుటుంబ వృత్తి / ప్రాంతం మార్పు Others (specify) _____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7					
3.5	Who helped in finding work for (name)? పని దొరకడానికి ఎవరు (పేరు) సహాయం చేశారు?	Parents తల్లిదండ్రులు Relatives / caretaker బంధువులు / సంరక్షకులు (Name himself) (అతని పేరు) Friends స్నేహితులు Broker / middlemen బ్రోకరు/ఏజెంటు Others (specify) _____ ఇతరులు (వివరించండి) DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3 4 5 6 9					

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
3.6	How many hours in each day / week does he / she usually engage in the main activity (.....)? సాధారణంగా అతను / ఆమె రోజుకు / వారానికి ఎన్ని గంటలు ప్రధానమైన వృత్తిలో నిమగ్నమై వుంటారు?	Write no. of hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> /day Or Write no. of hours <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / week	1 2	
3.7	Since last week how many days he/she actually worked? గత వారం రోజుల్లో అతను / ఆమె ఎన్ని రోజులు పనిచేశారు?	No. of Days	<input type="text"/>	
3.8	Does the child get a weekly off? వారంలో ఒకరోజు సెలవు వుంటుందా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	
3.9	During what time of the day he/she usually carry out this work? రోజులోని ఏ సమయంలో ఆమె / అతడు సాధారణంగా పని చేస్తాడు?	Day Night	1 2	
3.10	On what basis does the child get paid దేని ఆధారంగా అతడు / ఆమెకు చెల్లింపు జరుగుతుంది?	Per Hour గంటకు Per Day రోజుకు Per Unit (produced) basis ఉత్పత్తి జరిగినదాని బట్టి Per month నెలకు Others (specify) _____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి) DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3 4 5 9	If 3, go to 3.11 or else skip to 3.12
3.11	If paid on unit basis, then specify the unit and payment per unit ఒక వేళ యూనిట్‌ను బట్టి చెల్లింపులు జరిగితే, యూనిట్‌ను గుర్తించాలి మరియు ఒక్కొక్క యూనిట్‌కు ఎంత చెల్లిస్తారో గుర్తించాలి	Unit _____ Payment / Unit <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		If 3, go to 3.11 or else skip to 3.12
3.12	Who receives the payment? డబ్బు ఎవరు తీసుకుంటారు?	Parents తల్లిదండ్రులు Relatives / caretaker బంధువులు / సంరక్షకులు Self (Child) పిల్ల / పిల్లవాడు Friends స్నేహితులు Broker / middlemen బ్రోకరు/ఏజెంటు Others (specify) _____ ఇతరులు (వివరించండి) DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	
3.13	What is (Name's) per day remuneration from main work, both in cash and in kind payments? డబ్బు రూపేణా మరియు సేవ రూపేణా రెండూ కలిసి ప్రధానమైన పని ద్వారా రోజుకు వచ్చే ఆదాయం ఎంత?	Cash Rs. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Kind _____		

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
3.14	<p>What does the child do with the income? ఆ ఆదాయంతో పిల్లలు ఏమి చేస్తారు?</p> <p>Multiple responses possible బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు</p>	<p>Give to parents / family / caretaker తల్లిదండ్రులు/కుటుంబానికి/సంరక్షకునికి ఇస్తారు</p> <p>Pay rent అద్దె చెల్లిస్తారు</p> <p>Pocket Money పాకెట్ మనీ</p> <p>Spend on food/ clothing అహారము / బట్టలకు ఖర్చు పెడతారు</p> <p>Pay for School Fees, Books, Uniforms స్కూల్ ఫీజు, పుస్తకాలు, యూనిఫారంకు చెల్లిస్తారు</p> <p>Pay dues to employer యజమాని అప్పులు తీరుస్తారు</p> <p>Pay debts (other than employer అప్పులు చెల్లిస్తారు (యజమానికి కాకుండా)</p> <p>Saves పొదుపు చేస్తారు</p> <p>DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>	
3.15	<p>Is (Name) involved in bonded labour? (working to repay the loan / advance taken by the household members) మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) జీతగానిగా ఉంటున్నాడా? (అప్పు చెల్లించుటకు పని / కుటుంబ సభ్యులు ముందుగా తీసుకొన్న సొమ్ముకు)</p>	<p>Yes అవును</p> <p>No కాదు</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
3.16	<p>Other than the regular payment does (Name) get any other payment / gift / bonus etc. for the work he does from his employers? యజమానుల నుండి పనికి సంబంధించి క్రమమైన చెల్లింపులు కాకుండా ఇతర చెల్లింపులు / బహుమతులు / బోనస్ మొదలైనవి ఏమైనరా పొందుతారా?</p>	<p>Yes అవును</p> <p>No కాదు</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
3.17	<p>Does (Name) get any paid leave during a month? నెలలో చెల్లింపుతో కూడిన సెలవు ఏదైనా ఉంటుందా?</p>	<p>Yes, Number of days in a month - <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> అవును, (ఒక నెలలో) రోజుల సంఖ్య</p> <p>Only during festival (like Diwali etc.) పండుగ సమయాలలో మాత్రమే (దీపావళి వంటివి)</p> <p>Only due to some serious illness అనారోగ్య సందర్భాలలో మాత్రమే</p> <p>None ఏవీ కాదు</p>	<p>97</p> <p>98</p> <p>99</p>	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
3.18	Can (Name) leave the job as per his / her wish? అతడు / ఆమె ఇష్ట ప్రకారం ఉద్యోగాన్ని వదిలేయగలరా?	Yes అవును No కాదు Don't Know తెలియదు	1 2 3	
3.19	What is the kind of treatment does (Name) receive from the employer in case of absenteeism or any kind of less productivity? సెలవు తీసుకున్నప్పుడు లేదా తక్కువ పని చేసినప్పుడు యజమాని పద్ధతి ఎలా ఉంటుంది?	Sympathetic Treatment కనికరమైన పద్ధతి Neutral Treatment తటస్థ పద్ధతి Ill Treatment కించపరిచేదిగా Pay cut జీతంలో కోత Others (Specity) ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 7	
3.20	In case of ill treatment with your chyild by the employer do you think you can go back and report someone / taken any legal action against the employer? యజమాని మీ బిడ్డతో తగిన విధంగా ప్రవర్తించని సమయంలో మీరు వెళ్ళి ఎవరికైనా రిపోర్ట్ చేయాలని / యజమాని మీద చట్టపరమైన చర్య తీసుకోవాలని అనుకున్నారా?	Yes అవును No కాదు Don't Know తెలియదు	1 2 3	
3.21	Does he/ she get involved in any household chores other than above mentioned activities? పైన చెప్పిన కార్యక్రమాలు కాకుండా ఏదైనా కుటుంబ బాధ్యతలతో అతడు / ఆమె పాలు పంచుకుంటారా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	If 2 then skip to 4.1
3.22	Howmany hours does (Name) actually spend on these household chores? కుటుంబ బాధ్యతల కోసం ఎన్ని గంటలు వనియోగిస్తారు?	Number of Hours <input type="text"/>		
3.23	Which household chores does he/ she mainly carrying out? (Multiple answers) ప్రధానంగా అతను / ఆమె ఏ విధమైన కుటుంబ బాధ్యతలు మోస్తారు? (బహుళ సమాధానములు)	Cooking / serving food ఆహారము వండటం / వడ్డించటం Shopping for household కుటుంబం కోసం షాపింగ్ Cleaning utensils / house పాత్రలు/ఇంటిని శుభ్రం చేయటం Washing cloths బట్టలు ఉతకటం Minor household repairs ఇంటికి అవసరమైన చిన్న మరమ్మత్తులు Fetching water / wood నీటిని తేవడం / కట్టెలను తేవడం	1 2 3 4 5 6	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
		Caring for children పిల్లల సంరక్షణ	7	
		Caring for old, sick వృద్ధుల / రోగుల సంరక్షణ	8	
		Other Similar activities అటువంటి ఇతర కార్యక్రమాలు	9	

Section 4 : Information on Work Environment, health & safety issues (Age between 5-17 years)

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
4.1	Did (Name) have any of the following illness in the last one month ? (multiple answers possible) గత నెలలో క్రింద ఉన్న ఏదైనా జబ్బు బారిన పడ్డారా? (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు)	Jaundice పచ్చకామెర్లు Typhoid టైఫాయిడ్ Malaria / Chikungunya మలేరియా / చికెన్గున్యా Breathing Problem శ్వాస సంబంధిత సమస్య Diarrhoea / Stomach Disorder డయేరియా / ఉదర సంబంధిత అస్వస్థత Fever and Fatigue జ్వరం మరియు నీరసం Others (specify) _____ ఇతరుములు (వివరించండి) None ఏమీ లేవు	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If 8 skip to 4.6
4.2	How often did he/she fall ill in the last 12 months? గత 12 నెలల్లో అతడు / ఆమెకు ఎంత తరచుగా అనారోగ్యం కలిగింది?	Once or twice ఒకసారి లేదా రెండు సార్లు 3-5 times 3-5 సార్లు More than 5 times 5 సార్లు కంటే ఎక్కువ	1 2 3	
4.3	Has the employer (other than the parent / Family members) paid for the medical treatment expenses వైద్యానికి అయిన ఖర్చులు యజమాని (తల్లిదండ్రులు / కుటుంబ సభ్యులు కాకుండా) చెల్లించారా?	Yes always అవును, ఎల్లప్పుడూ Yes sometimes అవును, కొన్నిసార్లు No, never కాదు, ఎప్పుడూ లేదు	1 2 3	
4.4	How serious was (Name's) most recent illness? ఈ మధ్య వచ్చిన జబ్బు ఎంత ప్రమాదకరమైనది?	Permanently disabled పనిచేయడానికి శాశ్వతంగా వీలు లేకపోవుట Prevented from work permanently పని చేయడానికి శాశ్వతంగా ఆటంకం Stopped work temporarily తాత్కాలికంగా పనిచేయడం మానివేశాను Changed Job ఉద్యోగం మారాను	1 2 3 4	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
4.5	In your opinion what was the prime cause of (Name's) recent illness మీ అభిప్రాయములో ఆ అనారోగ్యానికి ప్రధానమైన కారణం? Multiple responses possible బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు	Due to work పనివల్ల Due to poor living condition నివాసస్థితి బాగుండక పోవడం Outbreak of the diseases in the near bylocality పరిసరాల కారణంగా వ్యాధుల వ్యాప్తి Others ఇతరములు	1 2 3 4	
4.6	Does (name) work with or under the following conditions? మీ పిల్లవాడు (పేరు) ఈ క్రింద పరిస్థితుల్లో పనిచేస్తున్నాడా? (Multiple responses possible : Read out all options) (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు మరియు అన్ని ఆప్షన్లను చదవాలి)	Dust, fumes, gas దుమ్ము, ధూళి, గ్యాస్ Noisy Environment శబ్ద కాలుష్యం Extreme temperature I humidity ఎక్కువ వేడి / చలి Dangerous tools అపాయకకరమైన పనిముట్లు Insufficient lighting వెలుతురు చాలినంత లేకపోవటం Chemicals మందులు Work in Basement భూగర్భ భాగంలో పని Carry heavy loads ఎక్కువ బరువులు మోయటం None of the above పై వాటిలో ఏవీ కావు	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
4.7	Are you aware of likely health problems or possible hazards / injury connected to his / her work? అతడి / ఆమె పనికి సంబంధించి ఏదైనా ఆరోగ్య సమస్యలు వస్తాయని మీకు తెలుసా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	
4.8	Does (name) wear any protective wear like helmet / gloves during work? మీ పిల్లవాడు పనిచేసే సమయంలో రక్షణగా హెల్మెట్ / గ్లోవ్లు ధరిస్తాడా?	Yes అవును No కాదు Not Applicable సంబంధించినది కాదు DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3 4	
4.9	Did (name) have any of the following injury in the last 12 months? (multiple answers possible) గత 12 నెలల్లో క్రింద వున్న ఏదైనా గాయం మీ పిల్లవానికి అయ్యిందా? (బహుళ సమాధానాలు రావచ్చు)	Back Muscle pain వెన్ను నొప్పి Blisters పుండ్లు Cut / Deep తెగటం Broken bones ఎముకలు విరగటం None ఏవీ కాదు	1 2 3 4 5	If 5 skip to 5.0
4.10	In your opinion what was the cause of (name's) most recent injury? మీ అభిప్రాయంలో మీ పిల్లవానికి ఈ మధ్య అయిన గాయానికి కారణం ఏమిటి?	Due to work పని వల్ల Not due to work పని వల్ల కాదు	1 2	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
4.11	How would you describe the work place where (name) is currently working? ప్రస్తుతం మీ పిల్లవాడు పనిచేస్తున్న ప్రదేశం గురించి మీరు చెప్పగలరా?	_____		

Section 5 : Parents attitude about working children (Age 5-17 years)

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
5.1	What do you prefer (name) to be doing at this age? ఈ వయస్సులో ఏమి చేయడానికి ప్రాధాన్యం ఇస్తారు?	Work for income ఆదాయం కోసం పని	1	
		Assist family business and household chores only కుటుంబ వ్యాపారము మరియు బాధ్యతలలో సహాయం	2	
		Work for income and assist at home in household chores ఆదాయం కోసం పని చేసి కుటుంబ బాధ్యతలలో సహాయం	3	
		Attend school and assist family household chores స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళడం మరియు కుటుంబ బాధ్యతలలో సహాయం	4	
		Attend School only స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళడం మాత్రమే	5	
5.2	In your opinion why does (name) work at this age instead of attending school ? మీ అభిప్రాయంలో ఈ వయస్సులో స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళకుండా పనికి ఎందుకు వెళ్తారు? (Multiple answers possible. Probe for any other) (బహుళ సమాధానములు రావచ్చు. ఇంకా ఏమైనా అని ప్రోబ్ చేయాలి)	Suppliment family income కుటుంబ ఆదాయానికి సహాయపడటం	1	
		Pay outstanding family debts కుటుంబానికి ఉన్న అప్పులను తీర్చుటకు	2	
		Help in household business కుటుంబ వ్యాపారంలో సహాయం	3	
		Schooling in irrelevant స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళరు	4	
		School too far స్కూలు చాలా దూరం	5	
		Cannot afford school fees / expenditure స్కూలు ఫీజు / ఖర్చు భరించలేము	6	
		Child not interested in school స్కూలుకు వెళ్లాలనే ఆసక్తి పిల్లలకు లేదు	7	
		Other (specify) ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	8	
5.3	What problem do you perceive to affect his/her/other working children? మీ అభిప్రాయంలో పనిచేసే పిల్లలు ఎదుర్కొనే సమస్యలు ఏమిటి?	(Maximum two problems in order of importance) (ప్రాముఖ్యతనుసరించి గరిష్టంగా రెండు సమస్యలు)	1	
		Injuries, illnesses or poor health గాయాలు, అనారోగ్యం లేదా ఆరోగ్యస్థితి బాగుండకపోవుట	2	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
		Physical abuse శారీరక వేధింపు	3	
		Emotional abuse మానసిక వేధింపు	4	
		Sexual abuse లైంగిక వేధింపు	5	
		None ఏవీ కావు	6	
5.4	<p>In your opinion what kind of support would be required to address the problem faced by working children?</p> <p>మీ అభిప్రాయంలో పనిచేసే పిల్లలు ఎదుర్కొనే సమస్యలను చెప్పటానికి ఎటువంటి సహాయం అవసరం?</p> <p>(Five most important areas) Investigators to write the opinion and supervisors to code them later (ఐదు ప్రధానమైన అంశాలు)</p> <p>ఇన్వెస్టిగేటర్స్ అభిప్రాయాలను వ్రాయాలి మరియు తర్వాత సూపర్వైజర్లు కోడ్ చేయాలి</p>	<p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p>	<p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	
5.5	<p>What are your future plans for (name)</p> <p>మీ భవిష్యత్తు ప్రణాళికలు ఏమిటి?</p>	<p>Search for a better paying work మంచి వేతనం వచ్చే పని కోసం వెతకటం</p> <p>Get the child trained for a better job మంచి ఉద్యోగం కోసం పిల్లలకు శిక్షణ ఇవ్వటం</p> <p>Get the child enrolled in a school and send him/her to school పిల్లలను స్కూలులో చేర్పించటం మరియు అతనిని / ఆమెను స్కూలుకు పంపటం</p> <p>Others (specify) _____ ఇతరములు వివరించండి</p> <p>I have not thought of this దీని గురించి ఆలోచించలేదు</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p>	
5.6	<p>Did (name) ever been rehabilitated or attend a Bridge School ?</p> <p>నువ్వు ఎప్పుడైనా సంరక్షణ కేంద్రం లేదా బ్రిడ్జి స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళావా?</p>	<p>Yes అవును</p> <p>No కాదు</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	

Section 6 : Perception of children regarding work (to be asked to the index child)

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
6.1	Do you know what is the minimum age that the children can work at పిల్లలు ఎంత వయస్సులో (కనిష్టంగా) పనిచేయవచ్చో మీకు తెలుసా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	If 2, then skip to 6.3
6.2	What is the minimum age ? కనిష్ట వయస్సు ఎంత?	Enter the age	<input type="text"/>	
6.3	Do you like your work ? మీ పనిని మీరు ఇష్టపడుతున్నారా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	If 2, then skip to 6.5
6.4	Why do you like your work నీ పనిని నువ్వు ఎందుకు ఇష్టపడుతున్నావు?	Can help support family కుటుంబానికి సహాయం చేయగలను Can earn money for school స్కూలు కోసం సంపాదించగలను Can earn money for food (day to day survival) ఆహారం కోసం డబ్బు సంపాదించగలను (రోజు వారి ఖర్చు) Enjoy working with friends స్నేహితులతో కలిసి పనిచేయడం సంతోషం Others (specify)_____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 5	
6.5	Why don't you like your work? మీ పనిని మీరు ఎందుకు ఇష్టపడటం లేదు?	Work hazards make me sick పనిలో ఉన్న ప్రమాదాలు అనారోగ్యం పాలు చేస్తాయి Can't go to school, too tired స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళకపోవటం, ఎక్కువ అలసిపోవటం Don't like work పని నచ్చలేదు Don't like the employer యజమాని నచ్చలేదు Parents take away the earning సంపాదనను తల్లిదండ్రులు తీసుకెళ్ళిపోతున్నారు Paid less తక్కువ చెల్లిస్తున్నారు Not paid in cash డబ్బుగా చెల్లించడం లేదు Others (specify)_____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
6.6	How does your employer treat you? మీ యజమాని మిమ్మల్ని ఎలా చూస్తారు?	Sympathetically / kind ప్రేమగా / జాలిగా Is not concerned / neutral సంబంధం లేకుండా / తటస్థంగా Scolds me తిడతారు Beats me కొడతారు Others (specify)_____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 5	

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
6.7	Would you advise/recommend this job to your sister / brother / friend మీరు మీ సోదరి/సోదరుడు/స్నేహితుని ఈ ఉద్యోగంలో చేరమని సలహా ఇస్తారా? ప్రోత్సహిస్తారా	Yes అవును No కాదు DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3	
6.8	Do you know anyone who has stopped working in your present occupation ? ప్రస్తుతం మీరు చేసే వృత్తి నుండి ఎవరైనా పని మానివేసిన వ్యక్తి మీకు తెలుసా?	Yes అవును No కాదు DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3	If 2, then skip to 6.10
6.9	If yes then for what reason ? ఒకవేళ అవును అయితే, ఏ కారణం చేత?	Education / joined school చదువు/స్కూలులో చేరాడు Got better work opportunity మంచి పని దొరికింది Family migrated కుటుంబం వలస వెళ్ళింది Unwell/Sick అనారోగ్యము Others (specify)_____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	1 2 3 4 5	
6.10	Do you know that you should be in School? నువ్వు స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళవచ్చని నీకు తెలుసా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	
6.11	Would you go to school if arranged for ఒక వేళ సదుపాయం కలిగిస్తే, స్కూలుకు నీవు వెళ్తావా?	Yes అవును No కాదు DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3	
6.12	What would you like to become when you grow up? పెద్దయిన తర్వాత నువ్వు ఏమి కావాలని అనుకుంటున్నావు?	Continue working in the present sector / activity ప్రస్తుతం చేసే పనిలో కొనసాగుతాను Govt. Service ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగం Private Service ప్రవేట్ ఉద్యోగం Business వ్యాపారం Self employed స్వయం ఉపాధి Domestic work ఇంటి పని Others (specify)_____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి) DK/CS తెలియదు / చెప్పలేము	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
6.13	Have you been approached earlier for rehabilitation? నువ్వు పునరావాసానికి ఇంతకు ముందు వెళ్ళావా?	Yes అవును No కాదు	1 2	If 2, then skip to 6.15

Sl.No.	Details	Description	Code	Skip to
6.14	If yes then by whom ఒక వేళ అవును అయితే, ఎవరి ద్వారా?	Govt. Organisation ప్రభుత్వ సంస్థ	1	
		Non Govt. Organisation ప్రభుత్వేతర సంస్థ	2	
		Others (specify) _____ ఇతరములు (వివరించండి)	3	
6.15	Have you ever been rehabilitated or attend a Bridge School ? నువ్వు ఎప్పుడైనా పునరావాసానికి లేదా బ్రిడ్జి స్కూలుకు వెళ్ళావా?	Yes అవును	1	
		No కాదు	2	

End the interview
ఇంటర్వ్యూ ముగించండి

Annexure-IV Employers Questionnaire

Name of the respondents _____
 జవాబుదారుల పేరు

Fill up the location code in the box given here
 ఇక్కడ ఇచ్చిన బాక్సులో ఆ ప్రాంతం యొక్క కోడ్‌ను వ్రాయాలి

Detailed address of the location of interview _____
 ఇంటర్వ్యూ ప్రదేశం యొక్క చిరునామా (వివరంగా)

Call completed ఇంటర్వ్యూ పూర్తయింది Yes = 1, No = 2 అవును = 1, కాదు = 2

Date of interview (dd/ww/yy) -- / -- / --
 ఇంటర్వ్యూ తేదీ (తేదీ / నెల / సం.ము)

Interviewer Name : Interview Code
 ఇంటర్వ్యూ పేరు ఇంటర్వ్యూ కోడ్

This interview schedule was back-checked : Yes No
 ఈ షెడ్యూల్ బ్యాక్ చెక్ చేయబడింది అవును కాదు

If yes, date of back-check (dd/mm/yy) : -- / -- / --
 అవును అయితే బ్యాక్ చెక్ తేదీ (తేదీ / నెల / సం.ము)

Supervisor's signature after scrutiny : _____
 సూపర్వైజర్ సూపర్వైజర్ సంతకం

Introduction :
 పరిచయం

Hello / Namaskar. I am part of a team of ORG CSR, a private agency that is conducting a survey for _____ I would request you to spare some time to answer some questions.
 నమస్కారం. నేను ORG CSR అను ప్రైవేట్ ఏజెన్సీ నిర్వహించే సర్వేలో సభ్యుడిని, కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానమివ్వడానికి మీరు కొంత సమయం నాకు కేటాయించవలసిందిగా మిమ్మల్ని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

I will ask you some questions about your opinion to issues related to child labour. I will also need some personal information about you. We would like to assure you that information given by you shall not be used for any purpose other than research. Your participation is purely voluntary.
 బాల కార్మికుల అంశాలకు సంబంధించి కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు మీ అభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసుకోవడానికి నేను అడుగుతాను. మీ గురించిన వ్యక్తిగత సమాచారము నాకు అవసరమవుతుంది. మీరు ఇచ్చిన సమాచారం పరిశోధన కొరకు మాత్రమే ఉపయోగిస్తానని నేను హామీ ఇస్తున్నాను. మీరు దీనిలో పాల్గొనడం స్వచ్ఛందం.

If you are willing to give us time, may I proceed with the interview now ? If you are busy with something else at the moment, please suggest when and where I can meet you again.
 మీరు కొంత సమయం ఇవ్వడానికి ఇష్టపడితే, నేను ఇంటర్వ్యూ ఇప్పుడు చేయవచ్చా? ఇప్పుడు మీరు వేరే పనిలో బిజీగా ఉంటే, మిమ్మల్ని కలవడానికి ఎప్పుడు మరియు ఎక్కడ అనేది దయచేసి తెలియచేయండి.

Consent Status : అంగీకార స్థితి
 Yes అవును 1
 No కాదు, ఇంటర్వ్యూ చేయడానికి తిరస్కరించారు 2

INS : If the respondent refused to be interviewed after listening to the introduction, terminate the interview and document the refusal.
 సూచన : పరిచయం విన్న తర్వాత ఇంటర్వ్యూ ఇవ్వడానికి జవాబుదారు తిరస్కరిస్తే ఇంటర్వ్యూను ముగించి, తిరస్కరించబడినది అని వ్రాయాలి.

Q.N.	Question	Options	Codes	Skip
1	Respondent classification data			
1.1	Age of the respondent (in completed years) జవాబుదారుని వయస్సు (పూర్తయిన సంవత్సరాలలో)	<input type="text"/>		
1.3	Sex of the respondent జవాబుదారుని లింగం	Male Female	1 2	
1.4	What is your occupation ? మీ వృత్తి ఏమిటి? INS : Record the occupation description verbatim. Comapre the description with the code-list given Enter the correct code in the boxes Occupation వృత్తి _____	Occupation Code	<input type="text"/>	
1.5	What is the maximum educational level you have attained ? గరిష్ఠంగా మీ విద్యాస్థాయి ఏమిటి?			
	Illiterate / non-formal education నిరక్షరాస్యులు / అనియత విద్య		1	
	Schooling less than primary ప్రైమరీ కంటే తక్కువ		2	
	Schooling till primary and above but not up to high school ప్రైమరీ మరియు అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ కానీ హైస్కూలు వరకు కాదు		3	
	Completed high school హైస్కూలు చదువు పూర్తయింది		4	
	Completed higher secondary హయ్యర్ సెకండరీ పూర్తయింది		5	
	Some college but not completed graduation కాలేజీ చదువు కాని డిగ్రీ పూర్తి కాలేదు		6	
	Graduate / Post Graduate but not from technical / professional stream గ్రాడ్యుయేట్ / పోస్ట్ గ్రాడ్యుయేట్ కాని సాంకేతిక / వృత్తి విద్య కాదు		7	
	Graduate / Post graduate from technical / professional stream సాంకేతిక / వృత్తి విద్యలో గ్రాడ్యుయేట్ / పోస్ట్ గ్రాడ్యుయేట్		8	
1.6	Have you currently employed any children at your home/office/ industry ప్రస్తుతం మీ ఇంటిలో / ఆఫీసులో / ఇండస్ట్రీలో ఎవరైనా పిల్లలు పని చేస్తున్నారా?	Yes No	1 2	
1.7	How many children are working in your home/office/industry? మీ ఇంటిలో/ ఆఫీసులో / ఇండస్ట్రీలో ఎంతమంది పిల్లలు పనిచేస్తున్నారు?	<input type="text"/>		
	Categorize the Employer having employed children as యజమాని ఏ పని కోసం	Domestic Help Non- hazardous Hazardous	1 2 3	

2	Media Usage				
2.1	How often do you మీరు ఎంత తరచుగా?	Often	Occasionally	Never	
A	Read Daily Newspapers దినపత్రికలు చదువుతారు	1	2	9	
B	Read Magazines మేగజైన్లు చదువుతారు	1	2	9	
C	Read Books పుస్తకాలు చదువుతారు	1	2	9	
D	Watch TV టి.వి. చూస్తారు	1	2	9	
E	Listen to radio రేడియో వింటారు	1	2	9	
2.2	Have you come across in the news or any other source that child labour is considered as a crime and is punishable? బాల కార్మికులు ఉండటం నేరం మరియు దానికి శిక్ష పడుతుందని వార్తలలో గాని లేదా వేరే దగ్గర గానీ మీరు చూశారా?		Yes No	1 2	

3	In your opinion why do people employ child labour (look at the category of the employer and ask relevant section) మీ అభిప్రాయంలో ప్రజలు బాలి కార్మికులను ఎందుకు పెట్టుకుంటారు? (యజమాని యొక్క కేటగిరీని చూసి సంబంధించిన సెక్షన్‌ను అడగాలి)						
2.1	Employer of Domestic Help	Response					
I	What are the primary reasons for hiring the child as domestic help? ఇంటి పనికి పిల్లలను పెట్టుకోవడానికి ప్రధానమైన కారణాలు ఏమిటి?	Strongly agree	Some what agree	Neutral/ Un decided	Some what disagree	Strongly disagree	No Answer
A	Wage rate of children are less than the adults పిల్లల కూలిరేటు పెద్దల కంటే తక్కువ	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	Children do not complain if more work is given to them unlike their adult counterpart ఎక్కువ పని పిల్లలకు ఇచ్చినా, పెద్దవాళ్ళ వలే ఫిర్యాదు చేయరు	1	2	3	4	5	9
C	Children are can do a piece of work better than their adult counter part పిల్లలు పెద్ద వారికంటే కొంత బాగా పని చేస్తారు	1	2	3	4	5	9
D	Children are easily available for domestic help ఇంటి పనికి పిల్లలు బాగా దొరుకుతారు	1	2	3	4	5	9
E	Since Children are less articulate, less vocal and less organized, they do not have any association to fight back పిల్లలు తక్కువ మాట్లాడుతారు మరియు తక్కువ సంఘటితంగా ఉంటారు. వారికి ఏ విధమైన అసోసియేషన్ ఉండదు.	1	2	3	4	5	9
F	Children are trusted and would not steal or commit any crime పిల్లలు నమ్మకంగా ఉంటారు మరియు దొంగతనం లేదా నేరం చేయరు	1	2	3	4	5	9

G	Children would demand less from the employer పిల్లలు యజమాని వద్ద తక్కువ డిమాండ్ చేస్తారు	1	2	3	4	5	9
H	Children are suitable for baby sitting పిల్లల సంరక్షణకు పిల్లలు సరిపోతారు	1	2	3	4	5	9

II	Employer of Industry (Non-Hazardous)	Response					
	What are the primary reasons for hiring the child labour in Industries (non-hazardous)? పిల్లలను ఇండస్ట్రీలలో తీసుకోవడానికి ప్రధానమైన కారణాలు ఏమిటి?	Strongly agree	Some what agree	Neutral/ Un decided	Some what disagree	Strongly disagree	No Answer
A	Wage rate of children are less than the adults పిల్లల కూలిరేటు పెద్దల కంటే తక్కువ	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	Children do not complain if more work is given to them unlike their adult counterpart ఎక్కువ పని పిల్లలకు ఇచ్చినా, పెద్దవాళ్ళ వలే ఫిర్యాదు చేయరు	1	2	3	4	5	9
C	Children are suited for the job (nimble fingers) and can do a piece of work better than their male counter part పిల్లలు ఈ ఉద్యోగానికి బాగా సరిపోతారు మరియు పెద్ద వాళ్ళకంటే బాగా పనిచేస్తారు	1	2	3	4	5	9
D	Children will not form a union and resort to strikes or lockout (absence of labour disputes) పిల్లలు యూనియన్‌ను పెట్టలేరు మరియు స్ట్రైక్‌లు లేదా లాకౌట్ చేయలేరు (తగాదాలు ఉండవు)	1	2	3	4	5	9
E	Children are not covered under labour laws hence the industry is not liable for any incidental loss of life, medical obligation etc. పిల్లలు కార్మిక చట్టాల పరిధిలోకి రారు కనుక మందుల ఖర్చు, అనుకోకుండా జరిగే ప్రాణ నష్టానికి ఇండస్ట్రీ బాధ్యత వహించాల్సిన అవసరం లేదు	1	2	3	4	5	9
F	Children do not bargain and would work for longer period of time without asking for hike in wage పిల్లలు ఏమీ అడగరు (బేరం చేయరు) జీతం పెంచమని చాలా కాలం వరకు అడగరు	1	2	3	4	5	9

G	Since Children are less articulate, less vocal and less organized, they do not have any association to fight back పిల్లలు తక్కువ మాట్లాడుతారు మరియు తక్కువ సంఘటితంగా ఉంటారు. వారికి ఏ విధమైన అసోసియేషన్ ఉండదు.	1	2	3	4	5	9
H	Child labour constitutes some forms of casual labour to be hired and fired at will	1	2	3	4	5	9
I	Children are trusted and would not steal or commit any crime పిల్లలు నమ్మకంగా ఉంటారు మరియు దొంగతనం చేయరు లేదా ఏ విధమైన నేరం చేయరు	1	2	3	4	5	9

III	Employer of Industry (Hazardous)	Response					
	What are the primary reasons for hiring the child labour in Industries (hazardous)? పిల్లలను ఇండస్ట్రీలలో తీసుకోవడానికి ప్రధానమైన కారణాలు ఏమిటి?	Strongly agree	Some what agree	Neutral/ Un decided	Some what disagree	Strongly disagree	No Answer
A	Wage rate of children are less than the adults పిల్లల కూలిరేటు పెద్దల కంటే తక్కువ	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	Children do not complain if more work is given to them unlike their adult counterpart. They are less troublesome ఎక్కువ పని పిల్లలకు ఇచ్చినా, పెద్దవాళ్ళ వలే ఫిర్యాదు చేయరు. వారితో సమస్యలు తక్కువ	1	2	3	4	5	9
C	Children are suited for the job (nimble fingers) and can do a piece of work better than their male counter part పిల్లలు ఈ ఉద్యోగానికి బాగా సరిపోతారు మరియు పెద్ద వాళ్ళకంటే బాగా పనిచేస్తారు	1	2	3	4	5	9
D	Children will not form a union and resort to strikes or lockout (absence of labour disputes) పిల్లలు యూనియన్‌ను పెట్టలేరు మరియు స్ట్రైక్‌లు లేదా లాకవుట్ చేయలేరు (తగాదాలు ఉండవు)	1	2	3	4	5	9
E	Children are not covered under labour laws hence the industry is not liable for any incidental loss of life, medical obligation etc. పిల్లలు కార్మిక చట్టాల పరిధిలోకి రారు కనుక మందుల ఖర్చు, అనుకోకుండా జరిగే ప్రాణ నష్టానికి ఇండస్ట్రీ బాధ్యత వహించాల్సిన అవసరం లేదు	1	2	3	4	5	9
F	Children do not bargain and would work for longer period of time without asking for hike in wage పిల్లలు ఏమీ అడగరు (జేరం చేయరు) జీతం పెంచమని చాలా కాలం వరకు అడగరు	1	2	3	4	5	9

G	Since Children are less articulate, less vocal and less organized, they do not have any association to fight back పిల్లలు తక్కువ మాట్లాడుతారు మరియు తక్కువ సంఘటితంగా ఉంటారు. వారికి ఏ విధమైన అసోసియేషన్ ఉండదు.	1	2	3	4	5	9
H	Child labour constitutes some forms of casual labour to be hired and fired at will	1	2	3	4	5	9
I	Children are trusted and would not steal or commit any crime పిల్లలు నమ్మకంగా ఉంటారు మరియు దొంగతనం చేయరు లేదా ఏ విధమైన నేరం చేయరు	1	2	3	4	5	9

4 Attitude of Employers towards Child Labour బాల కార్మికుల పట్ల యజమాని ప్రవర్తన

4.1 Please tell me what you think of the following statements :
క్రింది స్టేట్‌మెంట్‌లను గరించి మీరు ఏమి అనుకుంటున్నారో దయచేసి చెప్పండి

	Statements	Response					
		Strongly agree	Some what agree	Neutral/ Un decided	Some what disagree	Strongly disagree	No Answer
A	Employment of children is hindering economic growth బాలలు పనిచేయడం అనేది ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధికి ఆటంకం	1	2	3	4	5	9
B	Poverty is not the only reason for child labour బాల కార్మిక వ్యవస్థకు పేదరికం ఒక్కటే కారణం కాదు	1	2	3	4	5	9
C	Child income contributes a meager amount to the family economy కుటుంబ ఆదాయంలో పిల్లలు ఆదాయం చాలా తక్కువ	1	2	3	4	5	9
D	A large number of children comes from households where the parents are unemployed or under - employed ఎక్కువ మంది పిల్లలు అటువంటి కుటుంబాల నుండి వచ్చినవారు - తల్లిదండ్రులు నిరుద్యోగులు లేదా తక్కువ జీతంతో ఉన్నవాళ్ళు	1	2	3	4	5	9
E	The vast number of children in the work force is responsible for bringing down the adult's wages ఎక్కువ పిల్లలు పనిచేయడమే పెద్దల కూలి రేటు తగ్గటానికి కారణం	1	2	3	4	5	9
F		1	2	3	4	5	9

	పిల్లలు చదువుకోకపోతే, వారి వ్యక్తిగత అభివృద్ధి మాత్రమే కాదు, సమాజాభివృద్ధికి కూడా చాలా నష్టం						
G	Child labour actually hinder growth : blocking opportunities, decreasing technological innovation, perpetuating poverty and damaging the future adult workforce సాధారణంగా బాల కార్మిక వ్యవస్థ అభివృద్ధికి ఆటంకము, అవకాశాలను తగ్గిస్తుంది, సాంకేతిక పరిశోధనలను తగ్గిస్తుంది, పేదరికాన్ని కొనసాగిస్తుంది మరియు భవిష్యత్తులో పెద్దల పనిని నాశనం చేస్తుంది (అభివృద్ధి ఉండదు)	1	2	3	4	5	9
H	A child that supplies more labour and less education will have less human capital ఒక పిల్లవాడు ఎక్కువ శ్రామికులు మరియు తక్కువ విద్య సరఫరా చేయడం వలన మానవ వనరులు తగ్గిపోతాయి	1	2	3	4	5	9
I	Adult who worked in industries, as children are less productive than their counterpart who did not start working until adulthood?	1	2	3	4	5	9
J	Child rights are non-negotiable and equally borne by all children, regardless of their economic, social, or biological background పిల్లల హక్కులనేవి వారి ఆర్థిక, సామాజిక లేదా జీవ సంబంధిత (పుట్టుక) నేపథ్య ఆధారంగా రావు. అందరికీ సమానంగా ఉంటాయి	1	2	3	4	5	9
K	Circumstantial compulsion work due to the economic necessity or other reasons do not create a new 'right' of children to work ఆర్థిక అవసరాలను లేదా ఇతర కారణాల వలన సందర్భాన్ని బట్టి బలవంతంగా పని చేయవలసి రావటం వలన	1	2	3	4	5	9
L	Forcing young children to work for their own survival is society's repudiation of their fundamental rights యువతను పని చేసుకొని వారి బ్రతుకు వారిని బ్రతకమనడం వలన వారి ప్రాథమిక హక్కులు గురించి వారు పట్టించుకోరు	1	2	3	4	5	9
M	Many working children face significant threat to their health and safety since they are routinely exposed to harsh climate, sharpened tools, heavy loads, increasingly toxic chemicals and motorized equipments	1	2	3	4	5	9

	చాలా మంది బాలకార్మికులు తరచుగా కఠినమైన వాతావరణం, పడునైన ఆయుధాలు, ఎక్కువ బరువులు, ఎక్కువ అపాయకరమైన రసాయనాలు మరియు మోటారు ఉపకరణములతో పనిచేయటం వలన వారి ఆరోగ్యానికి నష్టం కలుగుతుంది.						
N	Particularly girls working as domestic help away from homes, are physically and mentally tortured and sexually abused which can have devastating consequences on their health ప్రత్యేకించి ఇంటి పనికోసం ఇంటికి దూరంగా వచ్చేవారు భౌతికంగా మరియు మానసికంగా బాధ పెట్టబడతారు మరియు లైంగికంగా వేధించబడతారు. దీని ఫలితం వారి ఆరోగ్యం మీద ప్రభావం చూపవచ్చు	1	2	3	4	5	9
O	Process of globalization and increased competition in the world market would increase and worsen the phenomenon of child labour ప్రపంచ మార్కెట్లో విపరీతమైన పోటీ బాల కార్మికుల సంఖ్యను పెరిగేలా మరియు పిల్లలను చెడగొట్టేదిగా ఉంది	1	2	3	4	5	9

5	Child Labour Concerns					
	I will now discuss with you some of the major Child Labour Issues. Please tell me how concerned you are about these issues బాల కార్మికులకు సంబంధించి కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన అంశాలను గురించి మీతో ఇప్పుడు చర్చిస్తాను. మీకు ఈ అంశాలు ఎంత వరకు సంబంధించినవో దయచేసి తెలియచేయండి					
	Statements	Response				
		Highly concerned	Fairly concerned	Not much	Not at all	Never heard of this
A	A large number of children are forced to work under hazardous condition and suffer from irreversible diseases like silicosis చాలా మంది పిల్లలు అపాయకరమైన పరిస్థితులలో పని చేయవలసి వస్తుంది. ఫలితంగా సిలికోసిస్ వంటి బాగు చేయలేని జబ్బుల బారిన పడాల్సి వస్తుంది	1	2	3	4	5
B	Children are not covered under labour law hence are exploited by the employers పిల్లలు కూలి చట్టం పరిధిలోకి రాకుండా కనుక యజమానులు స్వలాభానికి ఉపయోగించుకుంటారు.	1	2	3	4	5

C	<p>Most of the world's child labourers are found to be in informal sector - selling on street, working in agriculture or hidden away in houses - far from the reach of official labour inspector and media scrutiny</p> <p>ప్రపంచంలోని ఎక్కువ మంది బాల కార్మికులు అనియత విభాగంలోని వారు - వీధుల్లో అమ్మేవారు, వ్యవసాయ పనులు చేసేవారు లేదా ఇంటి పని చేసేవారు.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
D	<p>Many children who fail in their education ends up in child labour and remain away from education forever</p> <p>చాలా మంది పిల్లలు చదువులో తప్పితే బాల కార్మికులుగా ఉండిపోతారు. ఎప్పటికీ చదువు నుండి దూరమయిపోతారు</p>	1	2	3	4	5
E	<p>Children are trafficked by employers and are beaten and even tortured if they attempt to escape. Some time the child dies or suffers from psychological distress</p> <p>ఒక వేళ వెళ్ళిపోవడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తే కొట్టడం మరియు బాధపెట్టడం యజమానులు చేస్తుంటారు. కొన్నిసార్లు పిల్లలు చనిపోవడం లేదా మానసిక రోగులుగా మారడం జరుగుతుంది.</p>	1	2	3	4	5

INS : Thank the respondent and terminate the interview.

Annexure-V Monitoring Formats

Following is the 35-column format in which the weekly monitoring sheet was maintained for each Circle by ORG CSR and reviewed by CCG.

Slum Name	Ward	Block	Field-work status	Reasons for not doing field work	No. of HH as per UCD list	No of HH #	Estimated Population #	Slum Class	No. of Segments	Listing coverage / Segment	Total listing / coverage #	Re-fused / locked house	Total HH with child Labour	Male child labour	Female child labour	Total child labour in slum	Total child labour in slum	% of child labour	

Continued ...

Estimated Households*	Est HH with Child Labour*	Total Male child Labour*	Total Female Child Labour*	Total Child Labour*	Name of Supervisor	Name of the KI	Designation of KI	Start date of survey	End date of survey	Average size of field team	Map prepared (Yes = 1, No = 2)	KI Identified (Yes = 1, No = 2)	Slum segmented (Yes = 1, No = 2)	Listint completed (Yes = 1, No = 2)	Re-Survey marks	Survey duration	

Note:

1. Fieldwork status was noted as: not done, ongoing and completed.
2. Reasons for not doing the fieldwork in a particular slum were as described in the report.
3. Hash sign (#) stands for the data collected during the ORG CSR survey.
4. Asterisk sign (*) stands for the data provided by the key informant.
5. Instances of duplicate slum name were recorded in the 'remarks' column.
6. The details of start date and (likely) end date were used by CCG to plan its supervisory visits to slums where fieldwork was going on.

The following summary sheets were extracted as and when required from the weekly monitoring sheet, to know at-a-glance status of listing and main survey:

]Summary Sheet (Specimen only)

No.	Circle	Slum Type	Slums (Total)	Slums (Covered)#	%age achievement	Target HH in [5]	Listing Status			Remaining slums
							Completed HH in [5]#	%age achievement	Likely date of completion*	
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	
1	1	Notified	183	71	38.8	2586	2586	100	12/1/2008	112
2		Non-notified	36	5	13.9	120	120	100	12/1/2008	31
3	2	Notified	91	45	49.5	1541	1541	100	10/1/2008	46
4		Non-notified	11	5	45.5	260	260	100	10/1/2008	6
5	3	Notified	167	74	44.3	2977	2977	100	12/1/2008	93
6		Non-notified	35	13	37.1	524	524	100	12/1/2008	22
7	4	Notified	123	0	0.0	0	0	0	20/1/2008	123
8		Non-notified	39	0	0.0	0	0	0	20/1/2008	39
9	5	Notified	113	0	0.0	0	0	0	20/1/2008	113
10		Non-notified	48	1	2.1	31	31	100	20/1/2008	47
11	6	Notified	33	25	75.8	715	715	100	10/1/2008	8
12		Non-notified	8	7	87.5	197	197	100	10/1/2008	1
13	7	Notified	105	68	64.8	2896	2896	100	10/1/2008	37
14		Non-notified	26	15	57.7	489	489	100	10/1/2008	11
	Total	Notified	815	283	34.7	10715	10715	100		532
		Non-notified	203	46	22.7	1621	1621	100		157
		Grand total	1018	329	32.3	12336	12336	100		689

Annexure-VI Consolidated and Circle - level Estimates

Providing the consolidated and circle-wise estimates was one of the major expected outcomes of the survey. These estimates are presented in the following order in the subsequent pages:

1. Out Of School Children: Consolidated (All Circles)
2. Out Of School Children: Circle-wise
3. Working Children: Consolidated
4. Working Children: Circle-wise
5. Children in Hazardous/ Non-Hazardous Work: Consolidated
6. Children in Hazardous/ Non-Hazardous Work: Circle-wise

Within each estimate sheet, the estimates are given for all slums in the city or circle (as the case may be) in the diminishing order of total number of OOS or Working children. Along with the total number of children, the totals of male and female children and the proportion of such children in the total estimated child population in the slum is also given.

For each slum named in the sheet, the ward number, block number and slum type is also specified in order to facilitate its identification.

