Report

Proposed Neighbourhood Strategy

Towards Child Labour Free Jaipur
Background
Jaipur’s traditional industries, like gems, jewelry, handicrafts, textiles, and tourism have built an enduring and unique brand for the Pink City. The presence of a huge diversity of products creates an unrivaled, hands-on visitor experience. But this thriving and competitive business environment is challenged and abused by a minority of producers and traders who fail to follow the law – and cause untold harm to the lives of children and adolescents. In 2016, Rajasthan recorded the second highest number of cases of trafficked children in India. There is an estimate of 50,000 children in child labour in Jaipur, with many of them working in different kinds of workshops producing handicraft items. The handicraft items mainly include bangles, gems, semi-precious stones, embroidery, stone fixing work on saris & ladies top and handmade papers.

A large number of rescues of children have been conducted in last six to seven years, but according to top police officials, the number of child labour is increasing despite their highest concern. It has been realised that only conducting rescue operations is not sufficient to make a dent in the overall problem. The average number of children rescued remains under 1,000 per year since 2011. It is not more than 2% per year of the estimated number. Major reasons for the low percentage of rescued children are difficulties to locate the workshops using child labour, as these workshops operate behind closed doors; and lack of attention and support from community members where these workshops are operating.

Locations of the Workshops
There is no survey available about the numbers and geographical locations of the workshops which have employed children. The hidden nature of workshop’s operations makes it more difficult to locate and find out the details. Many of the workshops are inside houses that look like any other residential building. The only data which can help in identifying areas where these workshops are concentrated in large numbers is the data on official rescues carried out.

The rescue operations were first highlighted in Jaipur in 2011. Since then, small and large rescue operations have been conducted by Jaipur Police, together with CSOs and other concerned departments. The data of rescues are being maintained by several departments and quasi-judiciary body, Child Welfare Committee (CWC). The data regarding location of rescues has been accessed and analysed for the purpose of the report.

Affected areas in Jaipur: Analysis based on data of Rescued Children
Child labour can be found across the city working in hotels, dhabas, shops, tea stalls and domestic work etc., but a large number of children are working in handicraft sectors. Out of total rescues, 96% of children were rescued from the handicraft sectors: Bangle, jewellery, Aari-tari (embroidery), stonecutting/ polishing¹.

¹ Rescues in Jaipur, December 2017, PRAXIS
Jaipur district has been divided into five Police districts: North, South, East, West, and Rural. Majority of children, 83%, were found working and rescued from the north district of the police unit within Jaipur city between April 2013 and March 2016. There are 15 police stations in Jaipur city north district which have been clustered into five ‘Police Circles’. The areas that come under Jaipur North police districts are areas mostly surrounding and inside the ‘Pink city’ area of Jaipur.

Data of rescued children, 2013-16, shows that out of the five police circles in north district, four circles had a high number of children rescued. The highest number of children were rescued from Shastri Nagar Circle, 35%, followed by Kotwali, 25% and Ramganj, 16%. As shown in table 1, under Shashtri Nagar Circle, there are three police stations: Shastri Nagar, Bhatta Basti, and Vidyadharnagar. Similarly, under Kotwali, Ramganj and Amer, police circles, there are four, three and two police stations respectively. Out of the whole north police district, Bhatta Basti, Kotwali, Ramganj, Galtagate, Shastri Nagar, Brahmpuri, Jalupura, and Vidyadharnagar are the main police stations areas from where significant numbers of children have been rescued in the recent past.

From the below table, the priority areas for intervention are: Bhatta Basti, Shastri Nagar, Vidyadharnanagar, Galta gate, Ramganj, Brahmpuri, Jalupura, Nahargarh, Sanjay circle, areas under Kotwali PS station.

### Key Highlights
- There are several locations within Jaipur where children have been found working. Some locations had more frequent rescues than others
- Most of the rescues happened in Jaipur city, rather than the rural blocks of Jaipur district
- Within Jaipur city, the North police district has the highest percentage, 83%, of rescues that were conducted in the district
- Within the North police district, three police circles have the largest concentrations of rescues operations
- Pockets that need immediate attention to address the issues of child labour are areas in and around the ‘Pink City’
There are 91 Wards in the city. There are no clear geographic details available online showing which Ward area comes under which Police station. However, a manual exercise was carried out to match the available list of areas under each ward and list of areas under each police station.

It has been found that ward numbers 1-6, 8, 10, 66, 68, 69-91 (see map) have a large number of rescued children, which may point to there being large numbers of child labourers in the areas. However, further work is required to match the list of wards and areas identified under police stations with the help of local experts.
Selection of areas for Neighbourhood Intervention

The neighbourhood interventions are one of the key components under the Child LabourFree Jaipur program. Therefore the selection of areas/wards under the program is a very crucial decision. It has been analysed that selection of areas for neighbourhood intervention should have a criterion of evidence of high child labour, and that it should also use criteria indicating that there can be scope for actions within short to medium term. In other words, the task would be facilitated if local CBOs or NGOs have already mobilised sections of the community to some extent around any particular community issue(s). This doesn’t mean that other areas with high prevalence of child labour should be ignored, but at least for the initial phase, the program should take into account other enabling factors in order to achieve and document success. The factors which need to be considered when selecting areas for the neighbourhood intervention are:

- High prevalence of employment of child labour
- Areas which have high number of trafficked children
- Presence of local vibrant CBOs/NGOs/Unions
• A mix of community perspectives, beyond the individuals and enterprises that employ child labour. There need to be community members who prefer not to employ child labour and also those who are currently indifferent.
• There should be a clearly understood link between the workshops that have child labour in the neighbourhood and the markets for sales of these products. The markets could be local, domestic and international. Understanding the market would help in addressing the problem through the business intervention component of the program.

Based on the outcomes of the discussion held with CSOs, on 8th November 2017 (please see Annexure I for more details), personal interviews conducted with various stakeholders, September- November 2017, and evidence of high number of rescues, as per table 1, the following three areas are being recommended for neighbourhood intervention, especially during the first phase:

- **Neighbourhood Cluster -I**: BhattaBasti and Shastri Nagar
- **Neighbourhood Cluster -II**: Ramganj and Galtagate
- **Neighbourhood Cluster -III**: Brahmpuri and Chandpaul

**The Neighbourhoods and their characteristics**

Each neighbourhood has some unique features beside some common characteristics of the selected areas. All the characteristics have been documented from the point of view of dealing with issues of child labour in the area. Out of these selected clusters, some areas have a concentration of child labourers who have been trafficked and confined in workshops, some areas have children who migrated with their parents, and the rest include concentrations of local children staying with their parents and doing the handicraft work at their household level. So, broadly child labourers can be divided into three categories from the intervention point of view:

1. Trafficked children
2. Migrant children staying with their parents
3. Local children staying with their parents

Working conditions for all three categories of children are similar, except that trafficked children’s lives have higher levels of direct violence². Cases of brutal murder have been recorded in past.

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**Is it a fact that there is a nexus between locals and workshop owners?**

The workshop owners are mostly outsiders, mostly from Bihar - Gaya, Nalada, Muzaffarpur, Katihar, Darbhanga, Aurangabad and Madhubani. They run their workshops in rented premises. The workshop owners have very limited interaction with local people in the area, and they refrain from participating in any CSO programs. Some locals benefit from these workshops. The benefits include rent, which is higher than normal rent in the area, supply of food to the workshops, supply of raw materials, transporting products to the market etc. Apart from these people, there are people who actually make a loss in their businesses, because they don’t employ child labourers. The rest of the people are silent on the issue of trafficking. Some SHG members want to raise their voice against workshop owners, but they feel they would not be supported.

Local voices can be raised against employment of child labourers can be raised through mobilising those locals who are negatively affected by workshops and those who don’t like it but are still silent.
Neighbourhood Cluster-I: Bhatta Basti and Shastri Nagar

This neighbourhood has the highest concentration of child labourers who have been trafficked and confined in small workshops.

About the area: The area is a mix of unauthorized colonies and slums. Streets are narrow. There are three to four story buildings across all the area. According to the rescued children, in each alternate house, there are 10-15 children kept on each floor in workshops. All the workshops are being run in rented premises, mostly by a manager who is an outsider. Some locals have direct economic benefit from the workshops, for example through being paid rent. Some local residents also run dhabas and home-based units that supply meals to these workshops, while some are benefiting by running raw material shops, or taking charge of transporting finished products etc.

Pockets for intervention under this cluster are:


Shastri Nagar: Bandha Basti, Madina Masjid, Kabristan Or Vikram Sarkil, Swami Bast, Dhaka Basti, Rajeev Colony, Painter Colony Meena Ka Tiba and Mahatma Gandhi Colony

Child labour products: Mostly bangles (made of artificial Lac) and semi-precious stones, Aari-tari (embroidery) etc.
Condition of Child Labourers\(^3\)

- Children start work around 8 am in the morning and work until late night till 2 am, depending upon the pressure of orders with the workshop. At many workshops, children have to cook once they stop working in the night.
- They get two meals in a day. They are fed poorly so that they won’t fall asleep and will keep working.
- Those children who have stayed long, more than two to three years, and become reliable for the workshop owner are allowed to go to the nearby park on Sundays, in the supervision of an adult employee or owners’ relatives. Children are able to locate these parks.
- Children who are new to the workshop are not allowed to move from their respective floors/buildings. They are also not allowed to talk to their parents on phone. Older children can talk to parents, but only in front of someone, so they can’t say anything that would be alarming to their family.
- Some workshop owners also engage their own children, but these children do lighter work. They go to school, have a proper diet and take rest properly.
- Children were kept threatened that they would be murdered if they deny orders/stop working. One of them was aware of the recent murder of a child. One of the children in the Focus Group Discussion (now at the shelter home) had been badly beaten up by iron rods on head and backbone, and had serious injuries. He was under treatment.

Status of Law and order in the area

Despite continuous rescue operations conducted in the area, there is very little fear among the workshop owners. The local people are either supportive or indifferent and silent on the issue. All the workshops have illegal status in terms of other business norms. In addition, there is hardly any evidence of action being taken against those who are renting out the building to the workshops. Local Ward members are also silent on the issue.

CSOs Presence In the area

There are a few CSOs working in the area including a construction worker union. CSOs are working on education, health, entitlements and skill training. Self-Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) has also formed SHGs in the area and providing them training and employment opportunities.

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\(^3\) Outcome of the FGD conducted with rescued children in October 2017
Neighbourhood Cluster -II: Ramganj and Galtagate

This neighbourhood has the highest concentration of home working child labour. These are children staying with their families, including children who migrated with their parents into this area. Most of the migrant children are from Bareilly, a city in UP, about 10 hours away from Jaipur. They come here with their whole family, including siblings, and go back during harvesting season or if there are similar work orders in Bareilly. Children have to work at both places in any case. Some workshops with trafficked children are also operational in the area.

About the area
The area has mixed populations in terms of labourers and businessmen. The businessmen are generally engaged in trading of the items produced in the area. Labourers either work on handicraft items on piecework rate or they do other daily wage labour including rickshaw pulling. They do this other work especially during offseasons, when there is no handicraft related work. The size of the houses is mostly around 25 Sq. ft., too small to accommodate all the family members comfortably. They work either on the roof of the building or within the same rooms where they are staying. Local respondents say that the area stays awake the whole night and works. The area faces major problems of lack of basic amenities including sanitation. There is only two government schools in the area and a small private school. The capacity of schools is low in terms of accommodate all the children of the area. The schools also deny
enrollment. Many children in the area depends upon the Madarsa. Service related to health within the community is also poor whether it is ICDS related services or ANM/Asha.

**Child labour products:** Aari-tari (embroidery), stone cutting/polishing, mostly semi-precious; artificial jewelry and bangles

**Pockets for intervention under this cluster are:**
- **Ramganj:** Ramganj PS to Galta Gate, Paharganj, and Transport Nagar.
- **Galta Gate:** Saiyad Colony, Imam Chouk, Panjabi Colony, areas near Dargah, Bilocharian, Gosiya, Karim colony, Gulzar Colony, Aziz colony and Idghah Kacchi Basti, Chardrwaja

**Condition of Child Labourers**
The condition of these children is not less severe than trafficked children; the only difference is that they are staying with their parents. They work for 15 to 16 hours with only half an hour break for meals. They are not allowed to play or study. Sunday is weekly off for them. They go to the park and enjoy their childhood.

Some of the facts related to these children are:
- Children work with their families on ‘fixing stones’ on clothes and ‘Aari-tari’ on sari.
- All the family members do the work including children eight years of age and above. There is no difference in working condition among girls and boys, except girls have additional responsibility for household chores
- Children start working around noon and work till 3 to 4 am. There is no break except for two meals in a day
- Most of the children look malnourished. The main reason for this is that they don’t take anything before noon, and only have two meals in a day
- Children are forced to keep working till late hours; some said that if they wish to sleep they have been beaten up by their parents. However, children do not have a complaint about it. They have been taught that their parents started working in their early ages like them
- Children learn the stone fixing and Aari-tari work. They have a close understanding of how the business runs. Hindu festivals such as Holi and Deepawali are the main working seasons for them. They don’t get such work pressures during Eid.
- Children who migrated with their families have to leave their studies. Local children are also not enrolled in schools.

**Economics of piecework**
Children’s families get the work from middlemen (Karkhandar) in the community. The middlemen get the work from sari shops in the Pink City market. Middleman distributes and collects the stuff, negotiates piece rate and makes payments. No advance payment system

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4 Outcome of discussion conducted with children at Ramganj area
5 ibid
exists. In fact, there are cases of non-payments for completed work. Middleman earns almost equal money on each and every piece which he takes from the families. If it is stone fixing on the sari, the piece rate varies, starting from INR 30 per sari to INR 100. It takes a day for two people to complete it with 6 to 8 hours of work. And if it is Aari-tari, the amount they earn varies from INR 2000 to INR 4000. Sometimes it is as higher as INR 6000. It can be completed in a day if 3-4 people work together work on the piece. However, there is no regular inflow of the work. Saris and women’s tops, decorated with stone or Aari-tari work sell in the market at high prices. These clothes are also sent to other cities as well as being exported. According to the children, although local and migrant families do similar work, the migrant families struggle even more because of the high rents that they must pay for their accommodation.

**CSOs Presence In the area**
There are a few CSOs working in the area including a construction workers’ union. CSOs are working on education, health, entitlements and skill training. JKSMS runs an Interactive Learning Methods (ILM) centre in the area for child labourers.

**Key Strategy of Interventions**
The access to child labourers in the area is not as difficult as in Bhatta Basti cluster. The key strategy would be ensuring direct and indirect benefits (including access to entitlements) to the parents and linking children to mainstream education system.
Neighbourhood Cluster -III: Brahmputri and Chandpole

About the area
The area can be highlighted in terms of the mixed population of child labourers, trafficked children, and children who are staying with their parents. The area is closest to the Pink City market, in comparison with other clusters. Local children living with their families are working mostly in apparel, and migrant populations, mostly from Bihar and Bengal, are engaged in bangle making and embroideries on Saris and ladies' tops (Kurtis).

Child labour products: Aari-tari (embroidery), artificial jewelry and bangles

Pockets for intervention under this cluster are:
Brahmpuri: Bibi Fatima Colony, Madina Nagar, Rehmat Nagar, Jaisingh Nagar, RashiVihar Colony, Hazarat Ali Colony and Hazarat Ali Colony

Chandpole: Chandpole, Topkhaneka Rasta, Tripolia Bazar, Nidaraoji Ka Rasta, Khazanowalokarasto, Tikkadmalka Rasta, PuraniBasti, areas near Badi Masjid and Kishanpole
Condition of Child Labourers
The condition of child labourers in the area is similar to the condition of children in other clusters: Trafficked children are not allowed to leave the workshops, they have two meals in a day, no contact with their parents etc. Similarly, child labourers with their families are working in a condition as if they were simply a worker, not as if they are children belonging to the family.

CSOs Presence In the area- There were no NGOs found directly working in the area, though this needs further investigation. However, the construction workers’ union has an active presence in the area.

Key Strategy of Interventions
As the area is a mix of both categories of children (trafficked children and children staying with their families), the intervention strategy would be a mix of what has been designed for BhattaBasti and Ramganj clusters.
**Neighbourhood Intervention Strategy**

Neighbourhood intervention is one of the key components of Child Labour Free Jaipur program. The intended overall result from the intervention is not limited to achieving a sharp reduction in child labour over the period, but also developing a sustained immunity or resilience against the employment of child labour within the communities. Within the first three years of the program, the intervention aims to identify individuals, groups, child rights champions within the communities, mobilize and train them towards community actions against the employment of child labour.

**Objective of the Intervention in each of the three neighbourhoods**

- Community raises voice against the employment of trafficked children and coordinates with concerned departments to address the issue
- Child labourers staying with their families are withdrawn from the work and enrolled in mainstream education and skills training
- Development and modeling of ‘child labour free products’ clusters

**Key Stakeholders of the Interventions**

- **Statutory local bodies**: Ward-level Child Protection Committee (under provisions of ICPS), School Management Committee (under the provision of the RTE Act, 2009), Health and Education Committees (under local governance system), Health workers: Anganwadi workers, Asha and ANM; Community Liaison Group (CLG) members of Police; police etc.
- **Individuals**: Children, youth, women, men and elderly members of the community etc.
- **Community Groups**: Already functional groups like SHGs, CBOs
- **Local leaders**: Ward members, religious leaders, influential persons etc.
- **Mohalla (Colony) Committees/Residents Welfare Associations**
- **Local businesses, bazar associations, rickshaw and auto drivers**

**Suggested Processes**

- **Resource mapping of the area**: It includes estimating the untapped potential of the resources. It will help in deciding which theme, e.g. education (schools), health (CHC/PHC/Hospitals), and which(s) community issue can be selected initially for mobilization in each of cluster
- **Mapping of business operations and personal details**: This can be done over a period selecting small parts of the area at a time and moving ahead. This will help in formulating targeted interventions later during the program
- **Identification of CSOs**: NGOs/CBOs/unions for non-financial partnerships
- **Production of child labour free goods**: Within the same locality production of child labour free goods should be ensured. This could be done through promoting already exiting workshops/individuals/SHGs who are not using child labours, forming and supporting producers’ companies, and providing them markets. This would further help in strengthening of community to mobilise and raise concern about employment of children.
• **Community mobilisation**: There is need to mobilise every segment of the society, initially around their immediate perceived needs and evolving the work as quickly as possible to focus on child labour

• **Committee should be formed and strengthened under the Intervention**: Child Protection Committee, Police Circle level Committee, with collaboration of circle level Police officials and community level theme based committee (e.g. sanitation and health committee) should be formed and supported

• **Community Empowerment**: Linking individuals and committee with concerned departments and making sure that the department makes proper response, e.g. committee taking responsibility for local sanitation should be linked to Municipal corporation and make sure they get proper response

• **Community Action against child labour**: With high level of mobilization, appropriate community action can be planned

**Use of Action Research methods:**
The clusters should be further divided into sub-clusters for interventions. The above actions should be designed and implemented through participatory processes in some sub-clusters to begin with and should include documentation of the results of the change. The initial cycle should be completed within 8 to 10 months in each sub-cluster and should then expand to other clusters, while locally-based NGOs continue to develop activities with community groups in the older sub-clusters. Initiating the process in further sub-clusters is required to cover all the areas of selected clusters within the project period. The action research can begin with salient issues for the community and transition to having them take ownership of the child rights agenda in their area.

**Community Mobilisation Strategy**
Following methods can be used effectively. The methods should be tested and finalise through action research

➢ **Benefits to the Community**
  • Linking with entitlements
  • Jobs to youth in retail chain with required skill training
  • Business returns to the community/artisan support
  • Benefits to unorganized sector workers (construction workers)
  • Improvement in sanitation status of the community

➢ **Linking to Existing Programs**
  • Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota, 25%, to private schools, under The RTE Act 2009, and health (Bhamashah Health Insurance Scheme, a smart-card based cashless health cover of up to Rs 3 lakh)
  • Poshan (Anganwadi/crèche) Program to provide benefits in terms of nutrition and immunization to children, 0-5 years, and pregnant women
  • **Reward/recognition program**: Child Rights Champions: Individuals and groups recognition can be initiated in collaboration with DCR/Police
### Intervention Strategy

#### Common Intervention

- Community mobilisation to build enabling environment to address the employment of children
- Formation and strengthening of formal/informal groups and linking them with concerned department
- Income generation programs promoting production and marketing of child labour free products
- Promoting artisans/SHGs through producer companies
- Programs targeting decrease in out of pocket expenditures especially on health and education
- Facilitating entitlements of the community members and engage them to open up the discussion of child labour in the community
- Community awareness raising programs starting from soft themes to the issue of child labour
- Action research to identify soft issues to open-up the discussion within the community, and design the whole journey of the community towards raising voices against child labour employment

#### Customized Intervention

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour through Trafficking</th>
<th>Child labour staying with Parents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Mapping of the employers and gathering personal and business-related information</td>
<td>• More of business intensive directly benefiting targeted families of child labour i.e. working with middleman, parents creating offline/online markets etc. and negotiating with families towards education of children</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Engage community members/groups to establish dialogue with workshop owners</td>
<td>• Counselling parents and children</td>
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<td>• Ensure regular visits to concerned departments to maintain law and order in the area</td>
<td>• Learning centres and mainstreaming children into formal schools, facilitating entitlements of children</td>
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<td>• Targeted awareness raising programs, e.g. premises owners(not to let out rooms for illegal operations)</td>
<td>• Facilitating bridge courses in schools as provided under SSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Exploring possibilities of formal education of migrant children</td>
<td>• Medical camps, nutrition programs and health check-up programs for child labour</td>
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Consultation with CSOs in Jaipur, 8 November 2017

A consultation workshop with local CSOs had been organised in November 2017 in Jaipur. Part of the agenda was to discuss the areas in Jaipur where there is a high number of child labourers, locate it on the Jaipur city map, discuss the criteria for selection of neighbourhoods and finally come up with a recommended list of neighbourhood areas. The CSOs present in the consultation have hands-on experience in dealing with the issue. Some of them directly engage in rescue processes, some of them have good chance to interact with rescued children, and some of them are already working in the areas since long. Input provided by them reflects a deep understanding of these contexts and can really guide the hotspot program.

The group identified the following areas and provided details of the relevant products:

1. Shastri Nagar- 18 slums, engaged in the production of bangles, semi-precious stones, Aari-tari (embroidery) etc. The area has high number of trafficked children
2. Vidya Nagar- semi-precious stones, polishing gems, bangles etc. The area has high number of trafficked children
3. Brahmpuri- Bangles, silver/ German Silver jewelry, Aari-tari (embroidery) etc. The area has a high number of trafficked children. The Aari-Tari work is mostly done by migrant workers
4. Jawahar Nagar- Aari-tari, rag pickers, sex-workers etc. The area has mostly workers from local area. The area includes area between Tilla number 1 to 7; areas behind Jal Mahal and Kachchi Basti on Jawahar Nagar road
5. Raghunath Nagar- Rag picking, carpet and stone polishing
6. Hasanpura- Gem polishing by local workers
7. Madina Colony- Bangles and Aari-tari (embroidery). The area has a high number of trafficked children. The Aari-Tari work is mostly done by migrant workers. The area includes Jhotwara, Shiv Colony, and Madina colony
8. Ramganj- Aari-tari (embroidery), stone cutting/polishing, artificial jewelry, bangles. The area has migrant and local workers.

Out of the above areas, the group unanimously recommended the three priority areas for intervention as below-

I. Shastri Nagar and its 18 slums
II. Ramganj which includes Chardarwaja, Ghatgate, and Idgah
III. Brahmpuri- The area includes Chandpole, Pahari

According to the CSOs, even the above three areas have more than 50,000 children engaged in workshops.
FGD conducted with rescued Children

Background of the FGD
The FGD was conducted with six children rescued in the second week of October 2017. Some of these children were very expressive and outspoken. The period of stay in work ranged from six months to three years for these children. They belong to Bihar, from Gaya, Samastipur, and Aurangabad districts, and were working at different areas in the same locality. The children who had been working for longer knew the inside story of the workshop operations.

Outcome of the FGD

On the conditions of children in workshops
• There are also a huge number of children in the area neighbouring Bhatta Basti especially in Jhotwara, Madina colony, and Makka Colony. Children said that on each floor of almost every house there were 15-20 children engaged in work. However, children were not able to estimate a total number of children in these areas.
• Those children who have stayed long, more than two to three years, and become reliable for workshop owner are allowed to go to the nearby park on Sundays, under the supervision of an adult employee or owners’ relatives. Children are able to locate these parks.
• Children who were new to the workshop are not allowed to move from their respective floors/buildings. They are also not allowed to talk to their parents on phone. Though older children can talk to family, but in front of a supervisor, so they can’t say anything that would alarm their family.
• Children start work around 8 am in the morning and work until late night till 2 am, depending upon the pressure of orders with the workshop. At many workshops, children have to cook once they stop work in the night.
• Some workshop owners also engages their own children, but these children do lighter work. They go to school, have a proper diet and take rest properly.
• Children were kept threatened that they would be murdered if they deny orders/stop working. One of them was aware of the recent murder of a child. One of the children in the FGD was badly beaten up by iron rods on head and backbone, got serious injuries. He was under treatment in the home.

On the Workshop Operations
• Children call ‘Seth’ (Master) to the workshop owner and ‘company’ to the clients who come to workshops for making a business deal.

• A few children understand the inside story of the business as they hear the conversations between Seth and the company over the phone and figured out. Sometimes company physically visits the workshop to see the status and quality of work. Sometimes they come with sample and negotiate with Seth on rates and delivery time

• A few Seths has shops in the market- Chandpole area. Children knew the locations. Rest supply for companies

• The company gives money to open workshops. They visit workshops regularly and take a stock. Sometimes buyers from outside visit workshops

• Packed bangles have been sent many places mostly Mumbai and outside India as well in countries like Dubai and Saudi Arabia

• Workshop owners have mostly direct dealing with shopkeepers (it seems that middleman between shops and workshop owner is pseudo arrangement to play with legal provisions and to create a greater contractual distance between retailer and producer in case there are violations)

• Children said that it takes maximum 7 days to learn the skill required for working in bangle workshop. According to them, there are no special requirements for children in bangle or Zari (embroidery) work, merely the workshop owner needs workers who can work continuously without any resistance. Adult workers are in-fact more useful as they do not make mistakes in fixing stones in bangles, there would be fewer errors.

• The bangles are being produced using low-cost chemical and chinese stones. The chemicals are available in each alternate shop in the location. Children said that if somebody chokes the supply of the chemical, the bangle workshops would automatically get closed.

• Children can only work in chemical based (Kaccha) production workshops, they can’t work in the production of Lac bangles (Pakka).

• The time taken in finishing bangles depends upon the number of lines of stones/decoration that it has. The bangles design start from one line to five lines, and the time and cost vary accordingly. Generally, children who stayed long work on complex design

On Source Areas and trafficking chain

• There are known people in villages who send children for work in cities. They talk to parents and give them lucrative offers with the advance of INR 4000 to 5000 ($63 - $79). Sometimes, they directly contact children and convince them to go along with them
• Traffickers have developed relations with police including Railway Police (GRP/RPF). Children said that Railway Police are vigilant at stations, but instead of stopping, they help traffickers to board them on the train. Generally, before reaching the station, the traffickers call up the police and police help once they reach station. In one incident, traffickers were caught with children, kept in GRP station, but after sometime, they were allowed to board. Children also had seen police officers and traffickers having drinks together. They have no hopes from the police.

• Children travel in the general bogie, unreserved bogie, with traffickers. A woman always accompanies the group of children being sent. These ladies do frequent travel, and charge INR 2000-3000 per trip. All children traveling together had been taught how to respond when somebody (ticket collector, police or co-passenger) interacts with them.

• Children said that there was a need to convince their parents. For their personal reasons, parents send children to Jaipur or other areas. Parents should be convinced by officials so that they refrain from sending children.

• The workshop owners have networks in other cities where similar workshops are running. Children say, ‘Children are also sent to Delhi if there is shortage of demand in the workshops in Jaipur’.