PREFACE

Increased involvement of children and women in domestic work is a grim reality of today's world. In line with the ATSEC's commitment to combat exploitation form of domestic workers, it is important that we bring some database and comprehensive information on these issues. NGOs often claim huge migration from Jharkhand to different part of country to work as domestic workers.

Keeping the above fact in mind it was thought essential to prepare some document, which can help in working over these issues. Our prime concern will be to create effective awareness generation and rehabilitation of those people who have suffered lot.

Detail and reliable information on Domestic Workers is indeed required to inform growing public concern about the issue. ATSEC, Jharkhand is fortunate to receive technical and financial assistance from UNIFEM in carrying out this study. From this survey, detail information regarding the family, migrants, reasons of migration, place of migration and other related information will be available to us.

We do hope that the wealth of information contained in this report and the database of the survey will contribute significantly to a deeper understanding on the nature and characteristics of domestic workers would greatly help on the challenges that lie ahead. Most importantly, we hope that the outcome of this study will guide policy makers, community leaders and NGOs to tackle the right target in implementing their interventions to combat this issue, for the benefit of state.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The team members of this study would like to thank UNIFEM, Ms. Nandita Barua, Ms. Richa Macsuedon, Ms. Joyatri Ray and Ms. Archana Tamang for their generous support for completing this report. I also thank Mr. M. M. Mandal, National Coordinator, ATSEC, India for his generous support.

It is my earnest duty to express my deep gratitude to Ms. Nidhi Khare, Labour Commissioner, Government of Jharkhand and Sri Sajal Chakravarty, Director, SIRD, Ranchi for taking keen interest, extended help and able guidance throughout the assessment.

I am also thankful to all partner NGOs (Maharshi Menhi Kalyan Kendra, National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust, DAHAR, Centre for Development, Vikas Jyoti, SATH EE, PRAYAS, Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad, Manavi, Gramin Navodaya Kendra & Bhartiya Kisan Sangh) of ATSEC, Jharkhand for taking keen interest and completing the fieldwork.

My sincere thanks goes to members of Research Plus Group, Ranchi for doing all background work for compilation & analysis of data and preparing this report in a short span of time.

Last but not least, all the respondents must be thanked for giving their precious time for the interview.

Sanjay Kumar Mishra
State Co-coordinator
ATSEC, Jharkhand Chapter.
General profile of Domestic Workers
Domestic work is defined as labor for a family, (other than his or her own family) within their private household. The nature of the employment within a home is a unique one and often isolated work environment. The position of domestic worker is almost always considered menial or inferior to the family for which they are employed. Indeed in the past, domestic work was sometimes done by slave or indentured or bonded servant. Some of the job titles today for domestic workers include: servant, maid, housekeeper and nanny. While domestic workers can be either female or male, most household prefers female worker and most often paid less than males. Domestic workers are customarily immigrant or members of ethnic, national or religious minorities of the country of employment. Domestic workers have no workers compensation, nowhere to report a violation, and are often unable to quit their employment.

General task performed by Domestic workers
Tasks for domestic workers can include:

- **Kitchen work**: shopping for food, cooking and preparation of meals, waiting on the family and serving meals, cleaning up after mealtime and taking care of tableware.

- **Housecleaning and housekeeping**: care of furniture and bric-a-brac, washing dishes, polishing silver and cleaning the house including bathrooms, floors, walls, windows and sometimes annexes, such as guest houses, garages and shed.

- **Clothing care**: washing, drying, ironing of clothing, sometimes mending of clothing or delivery/pick-up of clothing that is dry cleaned.

- **Child and elder care**: babysitting or childcare, changing diapers and other clothes, washing children, supervision of meals and activities and delivery to and from school. Domestic workers will sometimes be given tasks that revolve around elder care such as supervision, bathing, companionship tasks, delivery to and from doctor visits and light medical chores.
Hazards faced by Domestic Workers

- **Physical hazards**: Some physical hazards include: long working hours, insufficient rest time and sometimes insufficient food, exposures to hot and cold water, exposure to hot kitchen environments, musculoskeletal problems, especially back and spinal pain, from lifting children and furniture and kneeling to clean floors. "Housemaid's knee" has been likened to "carpet layer's knee", the injury sustained by carpet layers. While mechanization of certain floor polishing and waxing processes has resulted in less work from the knees, many domestics still must work from their knees, and almost always without padding or protection (Tanaka et al. 1982; Turnbull et al. 1992).

- **Chemical hazards**: Domestic workers can be exposed to a wide variety of acids, alkalis, solvents and other chemical in household cleaning products, which can cause dermatitis. Dermatitis can often be exacerbated by the immersion of hands in hot or cold water (Scolari and Gardenghi 1996). Domestic workers may not know enough about the materials they use or how to use these products safely.

- **Biological hazards**: Domestic workers with responsibility for the care of young children in particular are at greater risk of becoming infected with a variety of illnesses, especially from changing diapers, and from contaminated food and water.

- **Psychological and stress hazards**: Some psychological and stress hazards include isolation from one's family and community; lack of paid vacation and sick or maternity leave; inadequate protection of wages; rape, physical and mental abuse; over-extended working hours; and general lack of benefits or contracts. Live-in domestic workers face greater danger from hazards including violence, harassment, physical and mental abuse (Anderson 1993).
Importance of the Study

Previous Research & Estimate of Domestic Workers in India

1. A survey in India, noted that 17% of domestic workers were under 15 years old and also reported that girls aged 12 to 15 were the preferred choice of 90% of employing household.

2. In Chennai, a study found that 25% of the children became child domestic workers before they completed eight years. 65% of the children entered the work force between the age of 9 & 12 years.

3. According to report on working conditions of domestic servants in Delhi (Ministry of Labour), nearly 90 percent of domestic workers are women.

4. An NGO estimate over 300,000 domestic workers from tribal belt of India. However, these figures are an estimate only, which does not give any specific pattern. Few NGO’s such as Arunodhaya centre for street and working children, National domestic workers forum etc. are working, but so far no such statistics are available in view of Jharkhand. Many NGOs claim that about 42,000 domestic workers are there in India who are migrated from Jharkhand. Irony is most of them are not well paid, living in difficult situation and having rare contact with their families. As mentioned earlier, they face many types of hazards out side that's why ATSEC, Jharkhand felt a need to conduct a study on domestic worker. However it is very difficult to obtain correct number of the out migrants but certainly this study will give new dimension to this area. It has also been observed that around 80 percent of the domestic workers are female and most of them are below 18 years. Thrust of the study lies in preparing a database in view to bring the out migrants in main stream.
Who’s that young girl in your household?

Women : Who was that young girl I saw in your household the other day?

Man : She’s someone my wife has taken in. She came from my wife’s village … her family is very poor.

Women : I tought you were deeply apposed to child labour?

Man : Of course I am! She isn’t child labour … we don’t pay her to worked My wife took her in out of kindness.

Women : But I thought I saw her in the kitchen doing the washing up?

Man : Naturally she helps my wife about the house.

Women : And does she go to school?

Man : Well no …’

Above story tells us that even there are dometic workers but people do not want to reveal that. Who knows how many are working in which condition.

Thus the study by ATSEC , J harkhand to get some concrete information about them.
Objectives of the Present study
The main objective of the survey was to get information about migrated domestic workers from selected district of Jharkhand. However the specific objectives are as follows:

1. To estimate the migrant domestic worker from selected districts of Jharkhand
2. To analyse the socio-economic profile of the domestic workers
3. To understand the occupation structure & wage structure and examine the social problems being faced by them
4. To understand the reason of out migration and,
5. Thus, to prepare an advocacy policy on the basis of available database.

Study Design
1. Area of study
The present study has been carried out in eight districts of Jharkhand namely: Dumka, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Simdega, and Pakur. These districts were selected where the migration proportion are usually taken place.
## 2. Sample Selection stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stages</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Selection of district-8 districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Selection of blocks- 2 blocks from each district based on tribal population literacy rate &amp; key information from the field NGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Selection of villages- Simple random sampling will be used to select the villages. 20 villages from each block will be selected. Thus total- (20 x 2 x 8 = 320 villages) have been selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Selection of Household-Investigator of each NGO visited each village. They prepared a list of person with help of key information. Then snowball technique has been used. If they have got one person out from the village, then they have asked from them whether they know any other person. In this way a comprehensive list of all the persons who are out has been prepared. An identification checklist was prepared to gather this information. Then the interviewer visited all these households and they asked the information with help of semi-structure schedule.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tools of Data collection

Research Plus Group and ATSEC designed a semi-structured questionnaire for household. All the investigators of the respective partner NGOs were given one day training (who collected information from field Partner NGOs conducted the field work.) Three different types of formats were prepared:

- Identification checklist
- For household where some body has gone out.
- For household where some body went and came back.

### List of Indicators

- **Questions about the household**: number of its members, size of the hose, number of rooms of different kinds, type of equipment relating to domestic work e.g. water and sanitation facilities
Questions about the child domestic: age (by group, previously established), sex, home address, ethnic origin, relationship to the household.

Questions about recruitment: method of recruitment, date of recruitment, previous job, length of employment, ongoing contact with parents or 'auntie'.

Questions about terms and condition of employment: including the nature of tasks performed, working hours, rest breaks, leisure opportunities, and time off.

Questions about accommodation, meals and living conditions.

Questions about behavior, attitude, performance and relation with other members of the family.

Questions about health, educational status and well-being.

Questions about worker's future.

Questions to ask about the employers.
Findings and Recommendations

Number of Out Migrants from each district

The survey shows very high out migration from Jharkhand. In total 785 person are reported out from Jharkhand. Among the selected districts Ranchi has the highest out migrants. Hazaribagh district has the lowest out migrants among the selected districts. (Figure: 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of district</th>
<th>Persons reported out</th>
<th>Persons those who come back</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dumka</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godda</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazaribag</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumla</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lohardagga</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranchi</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakur</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simdega</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>625</strong></td>
<td><strong>160</strong></td>
<td><strong>785</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Domestic Workers from Jharkhand
Socio-economic Profile of the households

Among all the reported cases 54.6 percent are Hindus, 4.7 percent are Muslim, 12 percent are Christian, and 28.3 are Sarna. It is very clear from the survey most (76 percent) belong to ST category. If we include SC and OBC in this, the figure is 20.4 percent. So it is clear that only 3 percent are out which belong to general category. (Figure: 2, 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>04.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarna</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>00.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste/Tribe</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>76.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>08.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (General)</td>
<td>03.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table : 2

![Religion of the Out Migrants](image)

![Caste/Tribe of Out Migrants, Jharkhand](image)
Table 3 shows some household characteristics like house type, source of drinking water, distance of source of drinking water and availability of separate kitchen in the households. All these aspects are somehow related to the economic well being of the household. It is very clear that most of the households live in Kaccha house. This is a sign of poor economic condition of the households. Around 85 percent of the household has kaccha house. Well water has been reported the major source of drinking water. Around 89 percent of the household does not have separate kitchen. Either they are cooking in side the living room or at open space or Varandah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House type</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kachha</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-pucca</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pucca</td>
<td>03.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of drinking water</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handpump</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well water</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>08.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance of drinking water place</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within premises</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 Km</td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1 Km</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separate Kitchen in household</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 depicts some other characteristics like fuel source, source of light and toilet facilities inside the house. Figures are quite relevant to the group, which we are dealing with. Most important is that about 97 percent of the household does not have toilet facility. Thus it becomes very clear that the socio-economic condition of the household is very poor. This will be definitely a big reason for moving out.
Table 4
Table 5 shows ownership of some selected assets in the household. This table supplements the findings that the selected surveyed households belong to the lower socio-economic condition. Cycle is the main asset they have as around 67 percent reported to have cycle. This is important mode of transportation people use in Jharkhand. Around 8 percent have pressure cooker, around 34 percent have radio, 10 percent have television, and around 6 percent have electric fan. (Table 5)

Table 5 Ownership of the household assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage of household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pressure cooker</td>
<td>08.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>09.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>05.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-wheeler</td>
<td>00.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor pump</td>
<td>02.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background Characteristics of the out migrants

Age - sex structure

As discussed earlier most of the domestic workers are females. This survey also represents the same trend as about 70 percent of the out migrants are females. The survey results found that majority of them belong to low age group i.e. less than 20 years. The lowest age reported in the survey is 7 years. One can imagine the irony of that child who is going out far away from parents to work as domestic workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of the out migrants</th>
<th>Age group of the out migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 30%</td>
<td>25+ Years 18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 30%</td>
<td>20-25 Years 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;20 Years 67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education level

Education is acknowledged as the most effective tool in combating child labour. The lack of education opportunities available to children clearly contributes to the enabling of domestic worker. Information on schooling was collected from their parents. As expected most of them are illiterate (65 percent).

This leads to another problem like mainstreaming of those persons. When these figures are viewed sex wise problem become more severe as more than 80 percent of the female out migrants are illiterate.
Information about out migration

Table 6 shows information about timing of going out. It is not a new phenomenon, however there is definitely an increasing trend. Around 34 percent of the workers are reported to move with in one year. 41.3 percent of the persons are out for last 2-3 year and around 24 percent migrated before 3 years. The impact of this can be easily viewed in table 6. In the survey question was asked that with whom they have moved out. First of all we would like to tell here that definitely there was problem in getting response of this question. They thought that some body can take action those persons. But when investigators convinced them that this is just for research study they answered the question.

Table : 6 Timing and persons with whom they went

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years back they went</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 years</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 3 years</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With whom?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>With whom?</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With some villagers</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With other relative</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown persons</td>
<td>08.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By force</td>
<td>03.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About 8.5 percent reported that they have moved with some unknown person and another 3.4 percent reported that they have moved by force. Although these figures are very less but in our view it is very important. There are definitely some persons or group who are operating these activities. This may be one of the reasons that we faced problem in getting response of this question.

**Reasons for going out**

Reasons for going out are more or less similar to any migration study as they said that the main reason is unemployment. They quote like this "yahan kuch karne ke liye nahi tha , to bahar chala gaya , kam se kam pet to bharega". That means they do not have anything to do here, that's why they have migrated, at least they will get food over there.

**Table : 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons of going out (n=625)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No work to do here</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better opportunities</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan problems</td>
<td>05.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage problem</td>
<td>01.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Around 5.3 percent reported that since they have taken some loan and they have to repay it that why some body has moved to earn something.
Contact with families at home

Table 8 represents contact of the out migrants with their families. Only one quarter (around 27 percent), reported that they are in regular touch. One can imagine the problem of those migrants who are female, below 20 years, illiterate and they don't have regular contact with their families. Around 10 percent reported that they don't have any information since they have moved out. Certainly there is a need to look into these aspects.

Table 8 : Contact with families at home

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once in a month</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not so far</td>
<td>09.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Came within one year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Income Aspects
People migrate to another place for well being or better earning source. But is it happening here? Answer would be no. It’s very clear that most of them are not well paid. They are working lot but for very less amount. About 60 percent of the domestic workers are working just for Rs. Below 1000 per month. In the survey we have found that only 2.2 percent are getting more than 2000 Rs. Per month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income per month</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1000 Rs.</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000-2000</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2000 &amp; above</td>
<td>02.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sends Money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency of money sending

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When he comes</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other person brings</td>
<td>06.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table : 9

Cash Income of the Out Migrants

![Cash Income of the Out Migrants](chart.png)
Only 13 percent of the households are getting money from the out migrants persons monthly. Majority of them said that they get some money when they visit their parents.

**Work Pressure**

Many people claim that domestic workers are working at very risk such as physical, social, mental hazards. It has been tried to get some picture in the survey.

**Table : 10 Rest (except sleeping hours and study)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No rest</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 hours</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 hours</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5&amp; above</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the survey the parents were asked that whether they know about the rest hours. Around 6 percent said that they are not aware about this. It is very clear that about half of them are not able to take any rest other then the normal sleeping hours.
To get clearer picture of the work pressure, one more proxy variable has been taken. Thinking that if there is more number of person in the household where they are working definitely work pressure will be more. Table 11 represents the results, about more than half responded that there are more than 7 persons in the household where they are working. In the same time it is also important to look in to the living place. Around 25 percent does not have nay fixed place. Although a big portion said that they are living in the master's house, but they were unable to say about fix place.

**Table : 11 Work pressure & living condition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living condition</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chaal</td>
<td>03.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In master's house</td>
<td>69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen/ Barandah</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of persons where working</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 - 7</td>
<td>16.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Above 7</td>
<td>51.5</td>
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</table>

**Place of out migration**

Place is very important in terms of analyzing any particular trend of migration. The survey result shows a very strong trend as about 41 percent are going to Delhi. Secondly they are going to Bihar. It is known that Jharkhand was a part of Bihar earlier. Most of them reported to be in Patna.
Table : 12 Place of outgoing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan cities</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
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<td>Mumbai</td>
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<td>03.4</td>
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<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>023</td>
<td>02.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other states</td>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>U.P.</td>
<td>078</td>
<td>12.5</td>
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<td>Orissa</td>
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<td>02.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Bengal</td>
<td>064</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other states/ Not states/ Can't say</td>
<td>043</td>
<td>06.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North east state</td>
<td>025</td>
<td>04.0</td>
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</table>

Estimation of Out Migrants from Jharkhand on basis of above trend

It is very difficult to estimate any migration figures on basis of such small sample size. But definitely we can say about some trend. There is 785-reported migration of domestic workers from the selected villages. Crudely we can say that about 23109 persons have been migrated as domestic workers from these selected districts.
Recommendations

It is evident from the study that out of 1,11,022 person (surveyed area), 180 are out. If this pattern continues then almost 5690 person are out as domestic workers. This estimation is crude in nature, as this was just rapid assessment. We feel that a more comprehensive study is required. Some of the recommendations include:

- More comprehensive study by covering more villages.
- For the better understanding of the issue, a multi organisation forum should be constituted. In this forum NGOs, Various Government Departments including Police and Media should come on single platform.
- Awareness Programs
- Vocational Training Programs for creating job opportunities.
- Counseling of the persons who have come back and counseling of the parents as well, to make them aware about the problem.
- Childhood with education
- Rescue, Rehabilitation and Follow-up action.
Summary

- Most of them are female below aged 20 years.
- More than half of them are illiterate.
- Most of them are getting very less amount (Less than Rs. 1000 per month).
- Main place of migration is Delhi followed by Bihar.
- It is estimated that around 23000 may be working as domestic workers from selected districts.
References

- An overview of Child Domestic Workers in Asia, Bharati Pflung.
- Internal Trafficking Among Children and Youth Engaged in Prostitution, IPEC, (TISCA).
JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON CHILD & DOMESTIC WORKERS

Organized by:
ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
JHARKHAND STATE CHAPTER
(ATSEC JHARKHAND)
&
BHARTIYA KISAN SANGH

23.03.2005

Supported by:
UNIFEM
&
USAID

Venue:
CAPITOL HILL, Main Road, Ranchi - 834001
**Agenda of the Advisory Committee Meeting**

1. Introduction of ATSEC
2. Last experiences on the issue
3. Discussions on the Survey areas on the issue
   - Who migrate (social, educational, economic status)
   - Reasons of migrations
   - Media of migration
   - Regions / areas where they migrate
   - Their status after migration
   - Recent cases
4. Data resources from the departments and stakeholders
5. Suggestions and Action plan
6. Concluding
Joint Advisory Committee Meeting & Rapid Baseline Data Collection workshop on the issue

Domestic Worker and Exploitation

Introduction

The joint Advisory Committee Meeting commenced with welcoming of distinguished Guest Ms. Nidhi Khare (IAS), Labour Commissioner, Shri Sajal Chakraborty (IAS), Director, State Institute for Rural Development (SIRD), Jharkhand, Mr. Sujeet Ranjan, CARE, Jharkhand, Mr. Devoshish Sinha, CINI, Ms. Clodayn Mc Cumiskey, Catholic Relief Service, Delhi Desk, Sr. Gemma Toppo, National Domestic Welfare Worker Trust, Ranchi and ATSEC CSO Network Partners by Shri. Sanjay Kumar Mishra, ATSEC Jharkhand State Coordinator.

Mr. Mishra, the ATSEC Jharkhand State Coordinator, gave a brief outline about the ATSEC Jharkhand Chapter, its initiatives and Front Challenges at hand, a summary of his vocalization:

It has been repeatedly cited that 42,000 girls have been trafficked from Jharkhand to other parts of the country, essentially the metropolitan areas. But there is absence of a document to support the above quoted figure. The necessity of a document is important, as without it, the facts can be rendered as baseless. The main issue of discussion in this report will be, the girls trafficked from the interior of Jharkhand to the various metropolitan cities and other urban areas of the country as domestic labour. These girls who are working as domestic help in various urban household across the country are often made to work for a meager pay or no pay at all. In some cases they are also denied dignity of work and are subjected to coercion. All of these problems are coupled with another grave problem of sexual exploitation of the trafficked individuals particularly children.

The problems of trafficked children is not limited to their experience in their workplaces, even when they are rescued and rehabilitated, they are not accepted in the society. This
especially true for girls as most of them belong to the Christian tribal groups who have rigid and conservative attitudes; Different tribes in different areas have different attitudes; even same church tribals react differently. These factors should be looked into as rescuing and rehabilitating the trafficked individual is not enough, one should also educate the society to change their attitude so that such trafficked individuals are accepted in the society.

The issue of child and women trafficking needs a forum for investigation and to understand the facts and figures, as well as an interface is required where ideas could be exchanged. ASTEC fulfills the need for such a forum as it deals with the problem of trafficking of women and child.

And with this introductory & inaugural address, Shri Mishra chaired Ms. Nidhi Khare (IAS), the Labour Commissioner for presiding the Board Committee who spoke of length regarding a new outlook on the problem of migration, the depressed native state economy and about the acceptability of migrant individuals in society.

A brief outline of Ms. Nidhi Khare (IAS), the Labour Commissioner monologue:

**Migration : A Problem or an Asset?**

An entirely new point of view has emerged regarding the issue. There are two ways of addressing an issue. The first way is to see it as a problem and identify its root cause and work upon it. The other way is to consider it as an opportunity and work on it in order to exploit the opportunity in the most fruitful way possible. In case of trafficking of women and child it has always been difficult to address the problem as it is the constitutional right of every individual who is the citizen of the country to seek work anywhere within the territory of the country. If you look into the reality, it cannot be denied that poverty and unemployment are present in the state of Jharkhand. Due to the presence of unemployment and poverty, the market is not strong enough and hence the problem of migration is rampant in this region. People from the state migrate because they are paid more in other states. It also helps in the overall development of the country as the migrant workers are just fulfilling the market demands. These are quite simply market forces at work. For example there is demand of workers in Punjab and Haryana and the migrant workers from the Jharkhand state satisfy this demand. If these workers do not go out and work in states like Punjab and Haryana then the green revolution could be in serious threat.
Thus, the migrant labourers and the state should see this as an opportunity and a state such as Jharkhand should make its laborers aware of their capabilities, thus making them more confident. Once they are aware of their capabilities they won’t be exploited and will be able to seek favourable workplaces not only within the state but also overseas. They should follow the example of Kerala, which even though had a literacy of almost 100% among women but still suffered from the crisis of huge population and unemployment. Due to employment problem prevalent in Kerala, people stated migrating to the Middle East and the Gulf region as fitters and nurse, etc. The option of migration was lucrative to people as they were getting a pay that was 5 to 10 times more than what they got in their homeland for the same work. The economy of Kerala boomed, but not due to any Government initiative but because of remittance of income from abroad. Migration is viewed as a problem when the people are:

- Taken away by coercion or cheating.
- The workers are paid less wages than they deserve
- The women are forced to work even during the maternity period.

But in most cases there is no coercion or cheating and the people are happy to migrate, mostly these migration are facilitated by a middleman who themselves are 1st generation migrants, these people usually take away their own family members and relatives.

**ROOT CAUSE: THE DEPRESSED ECONOMY**

The “Big Push” theory based on the Rodanstien-Rosan model gives a premise for development of a country, which is trapped in a low-level equilibrium. This low-level equilibrium is due to the small size of the local market due to low buying power resulting in low demand, which in turn results in low supply. To get out of the low level of equilibrium, it is needed to invest a lot of money into the economy of the underdeveloped country by making infrastructure and starting huge projects for public use. This will also provide employment to the people giving them buying power and thereby increasing the demand power and finally developing the economy. The above started model was applied to recover from the Great American Depression of the 1920s. The same situation is prevalent in Jharkhand as its economy is depressed, there is a lack of infrastructure and the human resources are not developed. For creating the necessary infrastructure and for the
development of Jharkhand it also needs investment of a huge scale in order to escape out of its underdeveloped condition. This will curb the problem of unemployment and therefore will prevent migration to other regions. It will also result in the emergence of a better and stronger economy in the region. Such a strong and improved economy will serve as an attraction for the migrant population to return back to their native state. It will also help in providing the migrant population with employment opportunities when they are rehabilitated.

The phenomenon of migration can be also viewed as opportunity, in the sense that the unskilled labour which can later prove to be useful for the local economy and help to develop it and in the long run will be helpful in preventing migration. If today the economy is in a depressed state then it is due to the state as well as the state population also, it is agreed that for the state to improve its infrastructure and develop its human resources lots of money and time is required.

Such a development will take a lot of time and apart from the time and effort by the state the population of the state should also utilize the capitalist economy by gaining employment in outside states. It should also be the responsibility of the population to come back to their home state after a period of 5-10 years in which they would have attained enough capital and entrepreneurial skills to set up profitable projects in their native state.

This would solve two purposes:

- Help in the development of the state economy
- Would increase employment opportunities in the state thus acting as a deterrent to further migration.

On asking his views regarding the immigration of workers Shri Sajal Chakrabarty (IAS), Director, SIRD, Jharkhand said that he agreed with Ms. Khare on all points and also praised the new outlook regarding the migrant workers. He also raised pertinent points regarding the question of acceptability of migrant workers and the depressed economy, his views on the economy were similar to those of Ms. Khare and his views on acceptability and possible solutions to the problem of migration are given below:

**THE QUESTION OF ACCEPTABILITY**

The migrant workers especially girls face the problem of acceptability when they return to their homes. In a pan - Hindu society if a girl goes out to work, the girl is considered as impure and has to prove purity of character. Such beliefs are not limited only to the Hindu society but also to the Tribal Christian population of the state who has rigid and conservative attitudes. In such cases some pertinent questions, which arise, are:
Whether the girl will be accepted back in her society?
If she marries outside, will the tribal society still accept?
After being exposed to an entirely new urban culture, will she be able to adjust to her native culture?

The situation though is still better in Jharkhand where most of the migrant women population work as domestic help, in other states like West Bengal and in Nepal the girls are being trafficked to brothels.

**ADDRESSING THE CRISIS**

On making an exhaustive study of the current situation regarding migration from the remote rural areas of the Jharkhand state to other urban areas of the country, we come to realize that the root cause of the problem is not migration, but factors affecting migration. Other problems, which complement this problem, are regarding:

- Minimum wages to the migrant labourers.
- Appropriate working environment for the migrant population.
- Awareness about the rights of the migrated individuals.

As it has been said earlier that the constitution of India guarantees some rights to the citizens of the country, which also includes the right to seek work in any part of the country. For this reason migration cannot be rendered as illegal. A law making trafficking illegal will only be a regulatory law, which will not be of great help to stop trafficking. But what we can assure is, a certain minimum pay, a non-hazardous work environment and an exploitation free working condition. Sometime even maternity leave is not granted. Here, the role of NGOs becomes very important. The NGOs should educate the people about their rights and about minimum wages. They should be made aware of the redressal system, where to go if their rights and payment are denied.

Labour is an asset to the state and we should work in order to make their working conditions better. They can contribute to the local economy in a substantial manner. The role of middleman and agents should also be realized and recognized as that of welfare. This can also prove to another lucrative employment opportunity.
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ramesh Chandra SATHEE, Prof. Colony, Godda
2. Murli Shyam PRAYAS, Kanhari Hill Road, Hazaribagh
3. Sanjay Kumar Jha Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad, Sindhi Para, Pakur
4. Clodayn Mc Cumiskey DCR / CRS - India, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi
5. Alka Singh CRS - India, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi
6. Ashok Sahoo Dahar, Rana Chowk, Lohardaga
7. Vinay Kumar Sinha Vikas J yoti, Indra Nagar, Hehal, Ranchi
8. Akhilesh Pathak Maharishi Menhi Kalyan Kendra, Ranchi
9. Debasish Sinha CINI, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi
10. Soma Sinha CINI, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi
11. Walter Bhengra DD News
12. Nidhi Khare, IAS Labour Commissioner, Govt. of J harkhand
13. Sujit Ranjan Care India, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi
14. Dipak Prasad Centre for Development, Ranchi
15. Sajal Chakrabarty, IAS, Director State Institute for Rural Development, Hehal, Ranchi
16. Birendra Prasad Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, Itki Road, Ranchi
17. N. K. Singh Rashtriya Naveen Mail
18. Sr. Gemma Toppo National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust, Ranchi
19. Mary Lakkra National Domestic Workers Welfare Trust, Ranchi
20. Satish Girja NVJ K, Hazaribagh
22. Ajay Paswan Akbar-e-Mashriq
23. Yashodhara Tripathi, Advocate ATSEC
24. Aseem Pamerj Hindustan Times
25. Ranjit Nation HR Association
26. Zafar Imam Sahara Samay
27. Upendra Singh Reporter PTN News
28. R. M. Mishra Gramin Navodaya Kendra
29. Md. Sabal J harkhand Today Sandh Dainik
30. Ahshish Kumar Sr. Reporter
31. Namit Oberai NUJ S, Kolkata
32. Ankit Singh NUJ S, Kolkata
33. Krishna Dipayan Dash NUJ S, Kolkata
34. Sanjay Kr. Mishra State Co-ordinator, ATSEC
35. Kishore Jain Bhartiya Kisan Sangh
A report

On

Sensitization Workshop on Domestic Workers
(First Hand Documentation Presentation)
At Regional Level

14th June 2005

ATSEC JHARKHAND CHAPTER, RANCHI

C/o Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, Shree Ram Nagar
Road No. 3, Hehal, Itki Road, Ranchi - 834005
Ph. No. 0651-2511669, E-mail ID : ksanjaymishra@rediffmail.com
Introduction

Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of migrant has become the major problem for Jharkhand. ATSEC Jharkhand is trying to fight against this. The motive of Workshop was to present the First Hand Documentation on the issue of domestic workers. This study was an attempt to understand the current situation of Domestic Workers with specific focus on trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Objective of Workshop

- Information dissemination of first hand documentation on the issue of domestic workers.
- Analysis and authentication of first hand documentation with the associates of the ATSEC, Jharkhand Chapter, Jharkhand.

Sensitization Workshop on Domestic Workers
First Hand Documentation Presentation at Regional Level

Date: 14/06/05
Venue: Hotel Yatrik, Tower Chowk, Deoghar

9.00 - 10.00 AM: Registration
10.00 - 10.15 AM: Introduction of the Participants
10.15 - 11.15 AM: Welcome Address, Introduction to the objective and theme of the Workshop by Mr. Sanjay Kr. Mishra, State Coordinator, ATSEC Jharkhand
   Inauguration of the Workshop
11.15 - 01.00 PM: Presentation of First Hand Report Documentation of Domestic Workers
01.00 - 02.00 PM: LUNCH
02.00 - 04.00 PM: Group Discussion
04.00 - 04.30 PM: Concluding Session
04.30 PM: Vote of Thanks
Workshop On Domestic Worker  
First Hand Documentation Presentation  

Sensitization Workshop for Domestic Workers commenced with welcoming of distinguished Guest Mrs. Sampat Meena (S. P.), Deoghar. Shri Arjun Bhai, general Secretary, CHETNA, Mr. Satish Kr. Karna, Director, Lok Prema. Mr. Rajat Kr. Mitra, Program Director, Badlao Foundation, by Mr. Sanjay Kr. Mishra ATSEC Jharkhand State Coordinator.

Mr. Mishra, the ATSEC Jharkhand State Coordinator, gave a brief outline about ATSEC Jharkhand Chapter and First Hand Documentation on Domestic Workers, a summary of his vocalizations:

Women and children from Jharkhand are migrated to other state in search of job. Approximately 42,000 girls have been trafficked from Jharkhand to metropolitan cities. The main issues of discussion in this report will be, the girls trafficked from interiors of Jharkhand to the metropolitan cities and other urban areas of the country as domestic labour. These girls who are working as domestic help in various urban household across the country are often made to work in pathetic condition. In some cases they are even Sexually exploited. Approximately 70 percent of total migrant women and girls are forced to join flesh trade.

Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation has become the major Social problem. But there is absence of document to know the exact figure. Necessity of Document has been felt for a long time, as without it, the fact can be rendered as baseless. So, in the state Jharkhand A Rapid Assessment of Domestic Workers in 8 district (the most affected with problem of migration) was done by ATSEC Jharkhand and Research Plus Group, Ranchi. Labour Department, Social Welfare Dept., Police Dept. and 10 NGOs helped in conducting survey.

Findings of the first hand documentation on the issue:

• Most of them are female below aged 20 years.
• More than half of them are illiterate.
• Most of them are getting very less amount (Less than Rs. 1000 per month)
• Main place of migration is Delhi followed by Bihar.
• It is estimated that around 23000 may be working as domestic workers from selected districts.
Ms. Sampat Meena (S.P.), Deoghar Deliverance on the issue & reflection

An entirely new point of view has emerged regarding the issue. There are two views on migration. The first view is to see it as a problem and identify a remedy. The other view is to see it as an opportunity and work on it in order to exploit the opportunity. Migration of workers can't be controlled.

The Liberalization of economy has vastly diminished traditional livelihood means of poor. The introduction of new methods has reduced the need for agricultural workers. This has led to unemployment coupled with increase in population has left no option other than migration. Moreover the economy of Jharkhand is depressed. There is lack of infrastructure, so most of the illiterate and partially literate person in migrating from Jharkhand in search of livelihood. These migrants basically work as Domestic Labour. Some migrate on their own but most of the migration is through contractors and middleman. Even parents are also sending their children in expectation of a better future. So real issue is not migration but the problem resulting from migration such as Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Migrants.

Here the role of NGOs becomes very important, the NGOs should educate the people about their rights and minimum wages. They should make labours aware of their capabilities. NGOs also make them more confident and aware of all the pros and cons of migration. Exploitation of Domestic Worker basically children can be controlled by awareness. Workers should be made aware of redressal system, where to go if their right and payments are denied. The role of middleman and agents should also be realized.

Migration should be done with the help of placement agencies. NGOs and government should work together to lessen the severe problem of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation.
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<th></th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Position/City</th>
<th>City</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Mrs. Sampat Meena</td>
<td>IPS, S. P.) Deoghar</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Arjun Bhai</td>
<td>General Secretary, CHETNA, Deoghar</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. Satish Kr. Karna</td>
<td>Director, Lok Prerna, Deoghar</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. S. N. Mishra</td>
<td>Secretary, V.N.W., B-Deoghar</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. Promod Kumar</td>
<td>Accountant, Manvi, Dumka</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. Madhav Kumar Das</td>
<td>Secretary, Lok Prerna, Deoghar</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Ms. Manju Singh</td>
<td>Computer Operator, Lok Prerna, Deoghar</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. Jitendra Sharma</td>
<td>Social Worker, Chetna Vikas, Deoghar</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Mr. Prayag Pd. Singh</td>
<td>Coordinator, Chetna Vikas, Deoghar</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Ms. Sadhna Kumari</td>
<td>Secretary, VAM (India), Deoghar</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mr. Kumar Ranjan</td>
<td>Secretary, Chetna Vikas, Deoghar</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. Saomesh Pd. Singh</td>
<td>Acct. Officer, Lok Prerna, Deoghar</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mr. Om Prakash Singh</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha</td>
<td>Coordinator, Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad, Pakur</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mr. Shuvendu Bikash</td>
<td>Coordinator, FACE, Pakur</td>
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<td>Ms. Prema Singh</td>
<td>Director, Prabha Bharti, B-Deoghar</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Ms. Usha Ranjan</td>
<td>Secretary, Tribal Foundation, Deoghar</td>
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<td>Mr. Basant Kumar</td>
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<td>Mr. Sanjay Gupta</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Ms. Sarla Karna</td>
<td>Secretary, Fontal Development Foundation, B-Deoghar</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Mr. Ranjan Kumar</td>
<td>Program Manager, Chetna Vikas, Deoghar</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Mr. Sanjay Kumar</td>
<td>Project Coordinator, Chetna Vikas, Deoghar</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Mr. Rajat Kr. Mitra</td>
<td>Program Director, Baldeo Foundation, Mihijam</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Mr. Gopi Nath Ghosh</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Mr. Nakul Prasad</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Mr. Alamgir Ansari</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Mr. Sailendra Mishra</td>
<td>Deoghar</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Mr. Jitendra Kr. Singh</td>
<td>Reporter, E. T. V. News, Bihar</td>
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<td>Mr. Baidyanath Pd. Verma</td>
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<td>Video Grapher, E. T. V. News, Bihar</td>
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<td>Prof. R. N. Singh</td>
<td>Reporter, Aaj</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Mr. R. C. Sinha</td>
<td>Dainik Jagran</td>
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1. ARTICLES

■ Article 6, CEDAW

Article 6
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

■ Article 19, CRC

Article 19
1. States Parties take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

■ Article 34, CRC

Article 34
States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:
(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 1, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 1
States Parties shall prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as provided for, by this Protocol.

Article 2, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 2
For the purpose of the present Protocol:

SALE OF CHILDREN
(a) Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration;

CHILD PROSTITUTION
(b) Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration;

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY
(c) Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child, the dominant characteristic of which is depiction for a sexual purpose.

Article 3, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 3
1. Each State Party shall ensure that, as a minimum, the following acts and activities are fully covered under its criminal or penal law, whether these
offences are committed domestically or transitionally or on an individual or organized basis:

(a) In the context of sale of children as defined in article 2 (a):

(i) The offering, delivering, or accepting by whatever means a child for the purpose of:
   - Sexual exploitation of the child;
   - Transfer of organs of the child for profit;
   - Engagement of the child in forced labour;

(ii) Improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption:

(b) Offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution, as defined in article 2 (b); and

(c) Producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling, or possessing for the above purposes, child pornography as defined in article 2 (c).

2. Subject to the provisions of a State Party's national law, the same shall apply to an attempt to commit any of these acts and to complicity or participation in any of these acts.

3. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

4. Subject to the provisions of its national law, each State Party shall take measures, where appropriate, to establish the liability of legal persons for offences established in paragraph 1 of this article. Subject to the legal principles of the State Part, this liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil, or administrative.

5. States Parties shall take all appropriate legal and administrative measures to ensure that all persons involved in the adoption of a child act in conformity with applicable international legal instruments.
Article 4, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3.1, when the offences are committed in its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State.

2. Each State Party may take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3.1 in the following cases:

   (a) When the alleged offender is a national of that State or a person who has his habitual residence in its territory;

   (b) When the victim is a national of that State.

3. Each State Party shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the above-mentioned offences when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to another State Party on the ground that the offence has been committed by one of its nationals.

4. This Protocol does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

Article 5, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 5

1. The offences referred to in article 3.1 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties, and shall be included as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty subsequently concluded between them, in accordance with the conditions set forth in these treaties.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extraditions from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Protocol as a legal basis for extradctions in respect of such offences. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. Such offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between State Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 4.

5. If an extradition request is made with respect to an offence described in article 3.1 and if the requested State Party does not or will not extradite, on the basis of the nationality of the offender, that State shall take suitable measures to submit the case of its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

■ Article 6, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 6

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 3.1, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of the present article in conformity with any treaties or other arrangements on mutual legal assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties or arrangements, State Parties shall afford one another assistance in accordance with their domestic law.

■ Article 7, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

Article 7

States Parties shall, subject to the provisions of their national law:

(a) Take measures to provide for the seizure and confiscation, as appropriate, of:

   (i) Goods such as materials, assets and other instrumentalities used to commit or facilitate offences under the present protocol;
(ii) Proceeds derived from such offences;

(b) Execute requests from another State Party for seizure or confiscation of goods or proceeds referred to in subparagraph (i);

(c) Take measures aimed at closing on a temporary or definitive basis premises used to commit such offences.

**Article 8, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)**

**Article 8**

1. States Parties shall adopt appropriate measures to protect the rights and interests of child victims of the practices prohibited under the present Protocol at all stages of the criminal justice process, in particular by:

(a) Recognizing the vulnerability of child victims and adapting procedures to recognize their special needs, including their special needs as witnesses;

(b) Informing child victims of their rights, their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases;

(c) Allowing the views, needs and concerns of child victims to be presented and considered in proceedings where their personal interests are affected, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law;

(d) Providing appropriate support services to child victims throughout the legal process;

(e) Protecting as appropriate the privacy and identity of child victims and taking measures in accordance with national law to avoid the inappropriate dissemination of information that could lead to the identification of child victims;

(f) Providing, in appropriate cases, for the safety of child victims, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation;

(g) Avoiding unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases and the execution of orders or decrees granting compensation to child victims.
2. States Parties shall ensure that uncertainty as to the actual age of the victim shall not prevent the initiation of criminal investigations, including investigations aimed at establishing the age of the victim.

3. States Parties shall ensure that, in the treatment by the criminal justice system of children who are victims of the offences described in the present Protocol, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.

4. States Parties shall take measures to ensure appropriate training, in particular legal and psychological, for the persons who work with child victims of the offences prohibited under the present Protocol. State Parties shall, in appropriate cases, adopt measures in order to protect the safety and integrity of those persons and/or organizations involved in the prevention and/or protection and rehabilitation of child victims of such offices.

5. Nothing in this article shall be construed as prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused to a fair and impartial trial.

### Article 9, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)

**Article 9**

1. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen, implement and disseminate laws, administrative measures, social policies and programmes, to prevent the offences referred to in the present Protocol. Particular attention shall be given to protect children who are especially vulnerable to these practices.

2. States Parties shall promote awareness in the public at large, including children, through information by all appropriate means, education and training, about the preventive measures and harmful effects of the offences referred to in the present Protocol. In fulfilling their obligations under this article, States Parties shall encourage the participation of the community and, in particular, children and child victims, in such information and education and training programmes, including at the international level.

3. States Parties shall take all feasible measures with the aim of ensuring all appropriate assistance to victims of such offences, including their full social reintegration, and their full physical and psychological recovery.
4. States Parties shall ensure that all child victims of the offences described in the present Protocol have access to adequate procedures to seek, without discrimination, compensation for damages from those legally responsible.

5. States Parties shall take appropriate measures aimed at effectively prohibiting the production and dissemination of material, advertising the offences described in the present Protocol.

■ **Article 10, CRC OP (SALE, PROSTITUTION, PORNOGRAPHY)**

**Article 10**

1. States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.

States Parties shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

2. States Parties shall promote international cooperation to assist child victims for their physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and repatriation.

3. States Parties shall promote the strengthening of international cooperation in order to address the root causes, such as poverty and under development, contributing to the vulnerability of children to the practices of sale, prostitution, pornography and child sex tourism.

4. States Parties in a position to do so shall provide financial, technical or other assistance through existing multilateral, regional, bilateral or other programmes.
THE MISSION
Stop Child Trafficking
Trafficking of children is one of the most heinous forms of violations of child rights must stop in the best interest of the child as well as the humanity.

Build strong partnership, network and linkages amongst the CBOs, member of Civil Society, Judiciary, Police, The State Department of the Social Welfare Advisory Board, Labour Department and the Media.

Create strong data base to assess the extent of the problem.

Generate awareness about the problem.

Facilitate a change of the mind state and outlook towards a child.

VISION
ATSEC has a vision for children without exception to be protected from being trafficked and sexually exploited by a person and persons.

ATSEC does not and will stand up against institutionalized crime, which take advantage of the vulnerability of the children and the youth owing to poverty, discrimination, violence and other factors.

ATSEC’s MISSION STATEMENT is to work with a commitment to spare no effort and to ensure that all children and the youth are protected from trafficking and sexual exploitation.

STRATEGY
ATSEC J HARKHAND has focused since 2000 all its experience to flight against all sexual exploitation of children in J harkhand.

OUR CREDO
• apply zero tolerance against sexual exploitation of effective cross programmes at district level.
• drive preventive actions, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes with grass root collaboration and capacity building.

OBJECTIVES

Main Objective
Eliminate all sexual exploitation of children and child sexual abuse in Jharkhand.
Recognition of trafficking of regional issues.
Educate women communities about girl children trafficking and children sexual abuse.
Provide self- sustainable programmes at the grass root level to VDCs concerned by girl children trafficking.
Collaboration coordination and other effective effort at state level to combat child trafficking. Review of existing law, legal practices and method of law enforcement.
A holistic sensitive and child friendly legal framework to address various forms of child trafficking and protection needs of children.
Freedom of all child victims from persecution or harassment by them in position of authority.
Access to free legal assistance and interpreters for the victims during full proceeding.
Rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked children by providing education counseling and a safe home.
Sensitization of mass media regarding the child trafficking to ensure active role of media in the combat.
Mobilize youth volunteers for active campaign against trafficking of women and children.
Promoting interpersonal communication visiting government leaders, lawmakers and society leaders for prevention of trafficking of women and children.
**ACTION**

We commit ourselves to even more effective action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of the children based upon the following measures:

Create social mobilization of the plan of action for elimination trafficking and sexual abuse of children, circulated by the Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India of all the state.

Work towards strengthening NGOs network at the state level, strengthening partnership with Govt. for collective action for elimination of trafficking and sexual abuse.

Establish linkage with specialized organization / institution / individual having shown keen interest on the prevention of child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, good practices and disseminate them for replication.

Setup state level monitoring committee to review action taken by the state government and the ATSEC network in this region.

**OUR COMMITMENT**

We are committed combat to child trafficking and it is based upon our firm belief in child rights and the need to protect children from sexual exploitation and the need to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse in the country. The key principle is to inherent in this convention namely, on discrimination the best interest of the child, the child’s right to live, survival and development and respect for the view of the child, and the heart for action and encompasses the need for effective assistance and protection for those under 18 years of age.

**FUTURE PLAN**

i. Enhancing capacity building

ii. Awareness Programmes

iii. Advocacy structure to mainstream child protection
State Level Advisory Committee Meeting

Mr. S. Girija, NVJ K presenting his views.

Participants of the Advisory Committee Meeting

Ms. Nidhi Khare, IAS, Labour Commissioner and Mr. Sajal Chakraborty, IAS, Director SIRD

Mr. Sanjay Kr. Mishra, State Coordinator, ATSEC in his welcome speech and keynote address
Participants from Police Department at the Police Training Workshop

Members of the Advisory Committee

Group Discussion of the Advisory Committee

A visit by Ms. Richa Macsuedon, UNIFEM at the shelter home of Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Bijupara
Mr. S. M. Caire, IPS, DGP, Jharkhand inaugurating the sensitization workshop along with Mr. M. Mandal and Richa Macsuedon.

Police Sensitisation Workshop

Group Discussion of Police Officers at the workshop

Group Discussion of CDPOs and NGO representatives
Regional Workshop at Deoghar inaugurated by Ms. Sampat Meena, IPS, SP Deoghar

Representatives of NGOs and Social Welfare Deptt. at the Regional Workshop

Group Discussion at the Regional Workshop at Ranchi
कहाँ रिया के निमित्तं की जाबाज़ है आपके पास?

के लिए एक नौकरा है, उसे मैसूर महासंग्रह पर खाना भी देती है, कृपया मारती नहीं, उसे आभास करने के लिए रेस्त्र भी देती है। इसीलिए नौकरों को अपने पर के लोगों के साथ मनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि नौकर भी उनके ही बैटे-बेटियाँ की नहीं हैं। इसलिए सुनते ही यहाँ मौजूद लोगों ने उल्लिखित वजहकर उनकी माता का सम्मान दिया।

होटल या उस में उसके संबंधी नियुक्ति के स्वरूप कस्टोल हो गये, फिर एक सप्ताह ने संबोधि किया कि इससे पहले ही उसके पर का था या नहीं वह रहने तारा है, उसे भी तो पहना चाहिए। उसे भी खेलने की दृष्टि मिलती चाहिए। फिर कभी ठोकर चाहिए और उसे कोई सुधिप्रथा नहीं दें। जब ऐसे सवाल है जिसका जवाब हम सब को देखते हैं। क्या कभी जवाब है अपने पास? जब वाल महारानी रोकते और इस अवसर पर तेज़ी प्रयागर दे। आप आपकी आप?...अगर आपका जवाब हां है तो फिर ठीक, विजय भवन, भोजपुरी कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन में कुछ नहीं होने वाला।

जरूरत मानना चाहिए गये...
Juvenile Justice Board formed

HT Correspondent
Ranchi, July 25

THE JHARKHAND GOVERNMENT has constituted the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) on Monday. Seven juvenile courts have also been constituted, which would cover all the 33 districts of Jharkhand.

"Apart from nominating the chairman and members in all the seven juvenile courts, space has also been earmarked for all the seven juvenile courts," said Social Welfare Department Secretary, Sukhdev Singh. The board has been constituted for three years. The term of chairman and other members would automatically lapse after three years. The board will function under the provision of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. PC), he said.

The cases pertaining to the juvenile crimes committed in the districts of Ranchi, Lohardaga, Simdega, Gumla, Latehar, Garhwa and Palamu will be disposed of in the Ranchi House, Dumardaga, Ranchi. First class judicial magistrate Sanjita Selvasegar has been appointed as the chairman/chief magistrate of the board. Yashodhara Tripathi and Sanjay Kumar Mishra will act as members.

The juvenile cases committed in Jamshedpur will be heard in the special home, Karanidih, Jamshedpur, where the first class magistrate, Jamshedpur, Rakesh Kumar will be the chairperson. Sushama Das and Shailendra Rai will act as members.

The cases of Chaibasa and Sarelasa-Kharsawan will be heard at the special home located on the premises of Zilla School, Chaibasa. The acting judicial magistrate, Chaibasa, Sadhansup Shashi will officiate as chairman. Sister Mary Basanti Bera and Savitri Bora are members.

The juvenile cases committed in Dhanbad and Bokaro will be disposed of at the special home, Chiragoda, Dhanbad. First class magistrate, Premlata Tripathi will be the chairman with Lopamudra Bamerjee and Shashi Prakash as members.

Likewise, the juvenile crime cases of Hazaribag, Chaibasa, Koderma and Giridih will be examined in the special home located in the Hazaribagh central jail. First class magistrate, Hazaribag, Kalpana Haranika is the chairperson. Swagata Samnab and Rakesh Kumar Sinha of Hazaribagh are the members. The juvenile cases of Dumka, Deoghar, Pakur, Jamtara, Sahabganj and Gaya will be heard in special home, Dumka.
पलायन रोकने के लिए स्वतंत्र एजेंसी हो : एसपी

एमसी की एक विचारधारा का आयोजन
- एमसी की तिथियां लड़कियों को गाड़ी पर ले जाने के लिए उपयुक्त है।
- दिन भर में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के साथ लड़कियों को उपयोगी कैस्ट में ले जाना चाहिए।
- 42 हजार में भीमुरु नौकरी का कारक में रोकने का प्रयास किया जाना है।
- पत्नी नौकरी पर आधारित दो पत्रकारों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में वातावरण के दौरान खुशी है।
- सरकारी मंत्री जामालूद्दीन फैज़ल का क्रम बदला का महत्व है।

रांची एक्सप्रेस

राजधानी
एमसी द्वारा सर्ड में कार्यशाला का आयोजन
घरेलू नौकरों की समस्याएं गंभीर : मीरा कबीर
राज्य में सात किशोर न्यायालय बोर्ड का गठन

प्रशासन

हिन्दीमें

प्राधान्य क्षेत्र

पंजीकरण, 14 जुलाई: हरियाणा के दक्षिण, बागपुरा बी.टी.वी. और भारतीय बंदरगाह के संयुक्त उद्यम में दक्षिण-पूर्वी खान और भारतीय बंदरगाह के दक्षिण-पूर्वी खान से संयुक्त उद्यम में दक्षिण-पूर्वी खान और भारतीय बंदरगाह के संयुक्त उद्यम का उद्यम, का उद्यम का उद्यम का कार्यशाला का संयोजन किया। कार्यशाला में दक्षिण-पूर्वी खान की स्थिति पर बनाया गया है। प्रमाण के साथ दक्षिण-पूर्वी खान को भी संयुक्त उद्यम का प्रमाण देने के लिए है। उन्होंने कहा कि गर्मी के दौरान तितक गर्म का प्रयास करना उनका शासन किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि गर्मी के दौरान तितक गर्म का प्रयास करना उनका शासन किया जाता है।

प्रस्तावना नहीं रुका करना दुरूरों के लिए नहीं मिलेगी दुरूर

प्रदेश प्रशासन के कार्यालय प्रभारी श्रीमती श्रीमती श्रीमती श्रीमती कृष्ण जी के साथ, लक्ष्य रचना की। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे यह लगता है कि गर्मी के दौरान तितक गर्म का प्रयास करना उनका शासन किया जाता है।

कार्यशाला का उद्यम कर्तव्य श्रीमती श्रीमती श्रीमती कृष्ण जी के साथ, लक्ष्य रचना की। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे यह लगता है कि गर्मी के दौरान तितक गर्म का प्रयास करना उनका शासन किया जाता है।

प्रशासन नहीं रुका करना दुरूरों के लिए नहीं मिलेगी दुरूर

प्रशासन के साथ नहीं मिलेगी दुरूर और दुरूरों को भी संयुक्त उद्यम का प्रयास करना उनका शासन किया जाता है।

प्रशासन के साथ नहीं मिलेगी दुरूर
Girls in search of jobs, lured and exploited

By Ranjana Kumar Verma

Ranchi: Budhman, a tribals of Chironko block of Ranchi district, never had thought even in her dream that one day she would study in a school and earn her livelihood by doing dignified work at the same time. She was leading a cursed life at Delhi, earning household jobs for a well-off family and paying her virtually nothing for her hard work. She was taken to Delhi by one of the middlemen, who are very active in the rural areas of Jharkhand, who promised her parents that she would be given training in stitching and then would get a very good job. However, the promise of middlemen turned out to be a false one and after reaching Delhi, the innocent tribal girl was made to work as a maid in a rich household. She was not paid a single penny for her work, was not even allowed to contact her family members and was kept in a virtual captivity with very little basic amenities.

A chance meeting with the volunteers of Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC) changed the life of Budhman. It was due to the intervention of ATSEC volunteers that Budhman could end the miserable life which she was forced to lead at her work place. Today she is studying in a school and also earning money by working in her free hours. The case of this tribal girl depicts the story of thousands of such girls who are being taken out of their state to big cities, after promising them good jobs, and are exploited both mentally and physically by taking the attention of the people towards this problem. A one-day workshop was organized by ATSEC here on Thursday. The workshop revealed many facts related to the problems of tribal girls who are taken out of the state in name of providing employment opportunities, but there are shocking facts which came out during the workshop that in many cases the girls who manage to come out of the grasp of their exploiting employers are not taken back by their families.

"There is no doubt that many girls who are taken to big cities by middlemen in search of employment land in brothels, but their non-acceptance by the family members, who send her with such middleman only add to their agony and we find it really hard to rationale such girls," said ATSEC state coordinator Ganesh Mishra. He claimed that ATSEC to date has rescued 11 such girls and is providing them education along with some vocational training. Mishra lamented the fact that the government was not showing any concern for this menace, which has caused a non-reparable damage to the psyche of the victims. As per the study conducted by ATSEC, thousands of girls are being taken out the state every year and a well-organized machinery has developed over the years which is working systematically to make quick buck out this business.
DRAFT REVEALS SORDID FACTS
Girls in job lure trap

ABREED MUSHEEFE

Ranchi, July 14: A 17-year-old girl, Nita, Suppose Nita, was trafficked from a village in Pakar and taken to New Delhi as a domestic helper after she was 500-71-year-old.
Nita, one of the entire household, the children of her master and helped in other works too. But, as she grew closer to the members of the family, she started to notice that she was being kept in the room. Finally, she had enough and tried to escape, but she was caught by the police.

At one hand girls like Nita are being lured away from the state with the government totally ignorant about the facts. The NGOs on the other hand have failed to register any cases against either the families involved or the middlemen.

"We have secured the girls from the clutches of traffickers that have not yet filed any FIR against those involved directly or indirectly for trafficking. The reason being that in such cases the rehabilitation of the girls will become difficult and their lives will be spoiled," said Sunil Mishra, state co-ordinator of ATSEC, an NGO working for child trafficking in Jharkhand.

ATSEC organised the workshop on child trafficking here today. The NGO also presented a draft to the government and the related people.

The draft has been prepared by ATSEC with the help from its 18 NGO partners spread across the state after researching for more than six months. The draft is based on a survey conducted on 10 villages of the eight districts of Dumka, Godda, Hazaribagh, Gumsila, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Pakar and Simdega. The result of the survey has come out with startling results.

According to the report, in the year 2000 and 2001, middlemen have taken 700 villagers out of the state by luring them to provide lucrative jobs. Out of them 70 per cent are females while 30 per cent are males. Among them, 70 per cent are males and 30 per cent are females. More than eighty per cent of these women moved out are tribal people.

The report shows that Ranchi has the highest number of villagers with 200 people followed by Dumka with 90, Simdega 80 and Gumsila with 68. Out of these the number of people who returned to their homes were 70 in Ranchi, 15 in Dumka, 13 in Simdega and 17 in Gumsila.

The Telegraph
A Study of Domestic Workers in Jharkhand

2005
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