

**A Report on
Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under
Centrally Sponsored Bonded Labour System
(Abolition) Act, 1976 in the state of Madhya
Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and
Uttar Pradesh**

Sponsored by

Planning Commission
Government of India
Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg
New Delhi 110 001

Prepared by



**Socio Economic and Educational
Development Society (SEEDS)**

RZF – 754/29, Raj Nagar II, Palam Colony, New Delhi 110045



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bonded labour system has been abolished in India and bonded labourers were freed from any obligation to render bonded labour and payment of debt with the commencement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Any custom, agreement or other instrument by virtue of which a person is required to render any service as bonded labour became void. District Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties and responsibilities for implementing the provisions of this Act. Vigilance Committees at district and sub-division level are required to be constituted to monitor the identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1978 for rehabilitating the bonded labourers. Presently the scheme has a provision of Rs. 20,000/- per freed bonded labourer for his/her rehabilitation. The expenditure is to be shared by the Central Government and respective State Governments on 50:50 basis.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study the effectiveness of the scheme in bringing improvements in the living conditions of released bonded labourers and their integration into the mainstream of the society
- To study the current status of the rehabilitated bonded labour
- To assess the help / support bonded labour got from the State Governments
- To study the problems faced in coming out of bondage
- To study the rehabilitation package received by released bonded labour
- To study the current source of livelihood of release bonded labour
- To assess the support provided by the local NGO's/Government /Financial Institutions to the released bonded labour

Sample Size

Field survey was conducted in order to collect primary information/data in 32 districts of five study states. The total number of villages visited for field work in the 32 districts of the five study states is 212. The total number of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed for the study is 1879.

STUDY FINDINGS

Bonded Labourers in India

Incidence of bonded labourers is reported from 17 states from time to time. There is a positive co-relationship between the poverty of the area and the incidence of bonded labourers. As per the Ministry of Labour and Employment, there is a large number (2,86,839) of identified bonded labourers (Annual Report, 2007-08). About 93% of the identified bonded labourers have been rehabilitated; some are in the process of rehabilitation. The maximum number of bonded labourers were rehabilitated in early 1980s and the number of identified bonded labour is decreasing over time indicating the decrease in new incidences and no or very low relapse cases. State wise analysis shows a high concentration of bonded labourers in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Socio-economic background of rehabilitated bonded labourers: More than half (52%) of them are of more than 45 years age. The proportion of females in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is 19%. About 83% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. The proportion of STs (43.6%) in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is slightly more than the SCs (39.9%) and 16% of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are from other Backward Class (OBC) communities.

Most of the (76.2%) surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are illiterate, 16.6% less than primary, 6.6% primary and 0.6% have studied above primary level. Highest proportion of illiterates in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is in the state of Rajasthan, where 96.3% of them are illiterates, followed by Madhya Pradesh, where 89.3% of them are illiterates. The lowest proportion of illiterates among the rehabilitated bonded labourers is in Tamil Nadu, where 63.3% of them are illiterates. About 86% of the total surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are married, 12% are unmarried and 2% are either widowed or separated. The socio economic profile of the rehabilitated bonded labourers clearly shows that they were from the marginal sections of the society and were poor and illiterate.

Reasons of bondage: Debt was the main reason, which forced many respondents to work as bonded labourer. The survey revealed that in case of 70.7% of the respondents, loan was the reason for bondage and 92.3% of those who took loan did so for consumption/food. The size of half of the loans was less than Rs. 5,000 and loans above Rs. 10,000 were only 6.3% of the total respondents.

Type of work done as bonded labour and period of bondage: About half of the respondents (46.8%) worked on agricultural farms when they were in bondage, 17% in stone mines and 10.1% on brick kilns. Respondents were in bondage for various periods ranging from less than one year to more than 15 years. Figure 5.5 reveals that maximum proportion of 35.4% respondents were in bondage for a period ranging from 5 to 10 years. Another 20.4% respondents were in bondage for 10 to 15 years and 13.9% worked as bonded labourers for a long period of 15 years before they could be released and rehabilitated. The rehabilitated bonded labourers who could be released in a period of upto 5 years

constitute 30.3% of the total respondents. Those who were released within a year of bondage are only 2.3% of the total respondents.

Family members in bondage: About half (48.8%) of the total respondents said that other family member(s) were also in bondage along with them. Highest proportion of those respondents whose other family member was also in bondage was in Madhya Pradesh where reportedly 84.4% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers said that one or more member of their family were also in bondage. In maximum cases husband and wife both were in bondage as 61.5% of the total respondents said so and brother was in bondage along with the respondents in 14.8% of the total surveyed cases. In 19.1% case other family member (other than spouse, daughter, son and brother) was in bondage. All such cases where more than one person of the rehabilitated bonded labourer family were in bondage worked either on brick kilns or stone mines.

Who helped the bonded labourers to come out of bondage: Majority (95.2%) of them told that it was state government and 1.0% said that village panchayat helped them in coming out of the bondage and 0.5% said that fellow villager helped them in their release from bondage. There were 3% respondents who said that they were helped by NGO to come out of bondage. Analysis of state level data reveals that more than 97% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in the states of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu reported that they were helped in coming out of the bondage by the State Government. Panchayats helped the bonded labour release in case of 11.5% case in Madhya Pradesh followed by 2.3% in Orissa.

Year of rehabilitation: 30.8% of the respondents were rehabilitated during 1986-90 followed by 23.2% during 1996-2000 and 20.5% during 1981-85. After rehabilitation of large number of released bonded labourers during 1986-90, 3.9% were rehabilitated during 1991-95. Again during 1996-2000 a large proportion of 23.2% were rehabilitated during this period. In next five years period of 2001-05, 6.4% respondents were rehabilitated while the next 3 years (2006-08) saw 13% respondents getting rehabilitation assistance. It was found that except in case of one instance in Baran district of Rajasthan there was no attempt from the Masters to force the released bonded labourer again into the bondage.

Type of help provided after release: Some relief is provided immediately after the release (Rs. 1000 per released bonded labourer according to current norms) and rehabilitation grant and guidance is provided within a short span of time after release. About one third (25.2%) respondents said that they got the rehabilitation assistance in cash, 27.2% said that they were given assets and remaining 36.9% said that they were given assets and also some cash. More than 80% respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reportedly got cash assistance while in case of Orissa more than 90% reported that they were provided assets. Attempt to converge other government schemes meant for the poor has also been observed in all the study states and in most cases the released bonded labourers were provided house form Indira Awaas Yojna or from the state scheme.

Gap between release and rehabilitation: It is expected that released bonded labourers will be rehabilitated within few months but in many cases a gap of more than 2 years has also been experienced by the released bonded labourers. The gap is more in the case of those bonded labourers

who were released during seventies and eighties in Rajasthan state. The gap between release and rehabilitation has decreased over time in all the states. These days the released bonded labourers are getting the rehabilitation amount/package generally within a period of 3 months but in some districts and in some cases it gets delayed to more than 3 months and at times even more than 6 months. More than 55% respondents in the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu got the rehabilitation assistance within a period of less than one month after their release. More than 60% respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh got the rehabilitation assistance in a period of more than 6 months. In case of Uttar Pradesh majority (97%) of the respondents got the rehabilitation assistance six months after their release.

Type of assets provided and quality of assets: More than 62% rehabilitated bonded labourers who were provided livestock as assets. Out of these 24.9% were given cows, 24.7% bullocks and 13% goats. There are inter-state variations in the proportion of the respondents getting a particular type of asset, as it was provided based on their choice and also the suitability of the asset as per local conditions and the opinion of district officials responsible for rehabilitation.

More than half (52.4%) respondents said that the quality of the assets provided was either very good (37.2%) or good (25.2%) and 27.2% rated the quality as average and remaining 10.4% felt that the quality of assets provided was either poor (7.6%) or very poor (2.8%). About 55% of the respondents in Orissa and Rajasthan rated the quality of assets as very good while in Tamil Nadu almost all (99.8%) respondents rated the quality of the assets either very good or good. Half of the respondents who were provided assets in Madhya Pradesh said that quality of the asset was either poor or very poor. Those who rated the quality of assets as poor or very poor in the states of Orissa and Rajasthan was 13.3% and 20.2% respectively.

Status of assets: Released bonded labourers are provided assets in order to help them earn their livelihoods from those assets and therefore, it is important to know what the status of the assets is presently. It is only 35.4% of the respondents who are maintaining the assets and using it as a source of some income and the remaining 64.6% do not have that asset as 18.4% have sold it and 46.2% reported death/ damage of assets. In case of petty shops 87.5% are still functional while remaining petty shops and all the cycle shops have been closed. 57.9% respondents are still maintaining the cows while 41.4% sold the cows to meet some important requirements.

Prosecution of the Masters: According to the law the Masters should be prosecuted in a court of law. This means there should be a large number of Masters against whom cases should be registered for keeping labour in bondage but for various reasons the cases are not initiated against all the Masters. A common reason cited is that if the case is registered against the Master, the released bonded labour can not be rehabilitated till the time the case is proved and settled, which may take years but as per the Bonded Labour Abolition Act of 1976, the bonded labourers should be rehabilitated within a shortest possible time span irrespective of the fact that the Master has been booked or not. However, Masters are generally rich and influential people and enjoy political backing, which comes in the way of registering cases against them. There is hardly any co-relationship between the number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated and the number of cases registered against the Masters as only a small number of cases are registered against the Masters.

Vigilance and Monitoring Committee: There are State, District and Tehsil level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and meetings more or less takes place regularly but it appears that the decisions taken at these meetings are not taken seriously in some states.

Present economic condition of the rehabilitated bonded labourers: Wage labour is the main source of earning for the rehabilitated bonded labourers as 82.4% of the respondents said that their main occupation is working as labourer. A small proportion (7.9%) of the rehabilitated bonded labourers has farming as their main occupation and 1% earn their living by running a petty shop and/or service. Remaining 7.5% have occupation other than agriculture, wage labour and petty business. State wise analysis shows that the proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who work as wage labourer ranges from 78.7% in Tamil Nadu to 95.1% in Madhya Pradesh. In case of Tamil Nadu, 16.9% rehabilitated bonded labourers work as labourer on rice mills on a monthly salary basis and did not want to identify themselves with wage labourers. On an average there are 2.4 working members per family. Except in case of Rajasthan, the average number of earning members in a family are 2.2 and 2.3.

It was found that all of them do not have BPL cards. Of the total respondents only 43.7% reportedly have BPL cards. The proportion of those who have BPL cards varies from only 3.1% in Tamil Nadu to 96% in Orissa. Rajasthan has 89.7% BPL card holders while in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh 61.5% and 20% respondents respectively have BPL cards. When the card holder were asked about the frequency in which they get ration from the PDS ration shop, 88.3% said that they get ration once a month, 8.0% said that they get once in two months and the remaining 3.7% said that they never get the ration.

It was good to note that 91.6% of respondents worked for NREGA, rest migrated and could not work for NREGA. The respondents were asked that how much they earned by working for NREGA during last year i.e 2008. Of the total respondents, 83.2% said that they earned upto Rs. 5,000 by working for NREGA and 8.4% said that they earned more than Rs.5,000. As already said 8.2% did not work for NREGA as they migrated out for work.

Use of Government health facilities: It was found that 90.1% of them go to the Government hospital in case of illness and 9.6% go to the private practitioner. A very small proportion go to local traditional healers and faith healers. The proportion of those who go to the government hospital varies from 58.2% in case of Madhya Pradesh to 98% in Orissa.

Total family income and expenditure: Annual family income of the respondents varies from less than Rs. 10,000 to more than Rs. 35,000. About 61.9% of the total respondents earned less than 20,000 rupees per annum and 17.4% earned less than Rs. 10,000 per year, 28.4% earn between Rs. 10,000 and 15,000 and 16.1% said they earn Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 per annum. Over all the respondents from Uttar Pradesh earns higher incomes than other four study states followed by Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

The proportion of respondents whose annual family expenditure is less than Rs. 10,000 accounts for 14.5% of the total sample, 29.0% spend between Rs.10001 to 15,000, 12.8% between Rs.15001 to 20000, 17.0% between Rs. 20001 to 25000 and remaining 26.7% spend more than Rs. 25,000 per annum. The proportion of respondents with annual income of more than Rs. 35,000 is only 8.9% while the proportion of those who spend more than Rs. 35,000 per annum is 13.4%. Large proportion (62.5%) of the total expenditure accounts for food consumption followed by expenditure on clothes, which is 11.9% . After food and clothes festivals accounts for 9.01% of the health 7.6%, travel 5.6% and education the lowest 4.3% of the total expenditure.

Ownership of house and type of house: Overall 92% of the total respondents live in their own houses and 8% live in others' house. More than half of the of the rehabilitated bonded labourers live in katcha/mud houses. The highest proportion of respondents (55.2%) living in semi-pucca houses are in Uttar Pradesh. None of the respondent in Tamil Nadu has a semi-pucca house. Most of the respondents i.e 97.6% live in one or two room house and only 2.5% of them have more than two rooms in their house. The survey revealed that 10.8% respondents have a separate kitchen and electricity connection is available in the houses of only 41.7% of the total surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers. However the proportion those who have electricity connection varies from as high as 88.6% in Tamil Nadu to only 3.7% in Orissa.

Source of drinking water: Hand pump and tap water emerge as the main source of drinking water as 83.6% of the total respondents said that they use hand pump (42.5%) and tap water (41.1%) for domestic use. Tap water is the main source of drinking water in Tamil Nadu where 91.2% respondents reportedly use tap water while in other four states the proportion of respondents using tap water is 10.5% in Orissa and less than 5% in remaining three study states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Opinion of the rehabilitated bonded labour to improve their life: All the respondent expressed their gratitude towards the government for their release and rehabilitation and also gave various suggestions like demand for more resources for better income generation, free house, free electricity connection, free ration and drinking water followed by allotment of agricultural land.

Conclusion

It has been observed that over the period the programme of release and rehabilitation is improving. The gap between release and rehabilitation has been significantly reduced. Still there is scope to make the programme more efficient and effective to have better impact on the livelihoods of the released and rehabilitated bonded labourers. Some of the suggestions to improve the rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers are listed below:

Suggestion for Government of India

- Present rehabilitation amount is Rs. 20,000 per rehabilitated bonded labourer, which is not sufficient for facilitating income generating activities to provide income on sustainable basis at least at par with wages available for wage labourers. Many officials with whom the discussions were held in this regards felt that the amount should at least be raised to Rs. 50,000 per rehabilitated bonded labourer.
- A monitoring mechanism may be designed at the Central level in the Ministry of Labour and Employment to ensure that the gap between identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers should not be more than two months. For this, the cases of incidence of the bonded labour should be reported to the Ministry as soon bonded labourers are identified in the states and it should monitor rehabilitation by asking for bi-annual reports rather than annual reports with specific information on the reasons for delays in rehabilitation, if any. Simultaneously, the Central grant for rehabilitation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be released timely.
- Rehabilitation package was designed decades back and after that only the rehabilitation amount has been enhanced but not much thinking has gone into designing a sustainable livelihood package for the rehabilitation. Ministry of Labour and Employment or the Planning Commission should commission a study or form a task force to design a rehabilitation package in close participation with various stakeholders specially the released bonded labourers and their family members.
- Ministry of Labour and Employment should ask State Governments to converge bonded labour rehabilitation with various other Central and State Government welfare schemes meant for the poor as part of the package.
- It was observed that all the rehabilitated bonded labourers do not have ration cards/Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards. There should be a directive to the states that Below Poverty Line cards and ration card to access Public Distribution System should be issued within a month of the release as a rule as part of the rehabilitation package. Also state governments should ensure availability of ration on a regular basis at PDS shops.

Actions to be taken by State Governments

- Gap between identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers should not be more than two months.
- Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as per section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 should be constituted in all the districts and sub-divisions and meetings should be held regularly. Actions on the minutes of the meeting of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees should be taken in both letter and spirit. The agencies concerned for implementation of these decisions should be asked to submit action taken report within 15 days.

- In all cases rehabilitation package should be designed in consultation with the released bonded labourers and their choice of assets must be considered and provision should be made for related training and facilities.
- A strong linkage should be established with the rehabilitated bonded labourers and various developmental agencies, which are implementing different poverty alleviation schemes/programmes like NREGA, IAY, SGSY, SGRY etc. so that the rehabilitated bonded labourers become economically independent in order to avoid relapse into bondage for any of their family members in future.
- Guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and the State Governments on Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers should be strictly followed. There should be uniformity in identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in all cases and in all districts.
- Massive awareness campaign should be organised regularly in all the districts of the state especially in rural areas about the evils of bonded labour system.
- Orientation/sensitisation workshops in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India should be organised at sub-division level to discuss the issues relating to identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers with the officials concerned with these issues at ground level and NGOs working for the cause of bonded labourers.
- There should be planned efforts to build capacity of the released bonded labourers in the activities chosen by them and linkage should be developed with various welfare and developmental activities at sub-division and district level so that they may access the benefits from various poverty alleviation programmes.
- Guidelines may be issued from state headquarter to all the district authorities that utilization certificate of grants provided for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be sent to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India within six months without fail so that delay in sanction of further grant is avoided.

Chapter-I

BACKGROUND

1 BACKGROUND

Slavery and debt bondage are old institutions of labour exploitation in the society and existed even in ancient and medieval India as well. Description of slavery and debt bondage along with the regulations governing them, are available in ancient Hindu and medieval Islamic literature. The system of mortgaging one's labour in lieu of debt taken in the times of adversity by the poor prevailed/prevails in various forms in almost all parts of the country and is deep rooted in the history. The poor households find themselves in a situation of pity, where one or more members of the family mortgage their labour at the wage rate fixed by his/her employer, which normally is much below market rate and hours of work too long. The person has no choice to try to improve his/her economic status as his/her services are at the disposal of his/her Master only and he/she is not allowed to accept any paid work other than working for his/her employer. Bonded labourers form the economically weakest rung of the society. Uneven social structure characterized by feudal and semi-feudal conditions that existed in the past and exist to some extent even today are responsible for the existence of such an exploitative system.

The first efforts to abolish slavery and debt bondage were initiated during the 19th century. Anti-Slavery Abolition Act 1833 made slavery illegal in the British Empire and Government came up with the Anti-Slavery Report of 1841, which led to the passing of the Anti-Slavery Act 1843. However, soon after passing of Anti-Slavery Act 1843, the government received strong petition against the Act from more than 500 *zamindars* and *talukdars* of Bengal because the system of slavery provided cheap labour to the *zamindars*. The Government ignored these protesting landlords in the interest of bonded labourers/slaves. However, at that time it was done mainly because it served the interests of the Colonial power as they and the Lancashire mill owners both wanted free mobility of labour to various parts of the British Empire. The Anti-Slavery Act 1843 impacted the life of those in slavery but it ignored the numerous categories of bonded labourers and contract labourers prevalent in various parts of the country.

The League of Nations adopted the Slavery Convention in 1926, which was followed by the first International Labour Organisation (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and was ratified in India more than 20 years later. It took another more than 20 years to pass the law to abolish bonded labour system as it was with effect from 25th October 1975, when the Bonded Labour System Ordinance was passed. In the following year (in 1976) it was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Bonded labourers were freed from their bondage with liquidation of their debts. As per the definition adopted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the light of Section 2(g) of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the following are considered bonded labourers:

- Service without wages or less than prescribed minimum wages/lower than the market wage, for same or similar nature of work in the locality;
- Denial of choice of alternative avenues of employment;
- Denial of the right to move freely as a citizen in any part of the territory of India;

- Denial of the right to sell one's labour or the product of one's labour at market value;
- The existence of any, some or all these consequences is sufficient to prove the occurrence of bonded labour system.

In short, bonded labourer is one who renders his/her service on account of certain obligations flowing from loan / debt / advance and work at a rate much lower than existing wage rate.

Constitution of India did not allow forced or bonded labour, Article 23 bans trafficking in human beings and forced labour. The first large-scale survey to assess the nature and magnitude of the bonded labourers was conducted in 1978 by Gandhi Peace Foundation and National Labour Institute. A number of judgments have been pronounced by the Supreme Court of India to clarify the meaning of the term 'bonded labour'. It has also appointed Commissioners and has given a number of directives to Central and State Governments to reduce the incidence of bonded and forced labour and to vigorously implement the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Since 1997, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has been given a pivotal role in monitoring the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and in ensuring that the Central and State Governments follow the directives of the Supreme Court of India. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) constituted an Expert Group (2000) who made it clear that the intention of Article 23 of the Constitution is the prohibition of all kinds of forced labour and not only forced labour based on debt.

1.1 Bonded Labourers in India

An ordinance prohibiting bonded labour was passed in 1975 and legislation to this effect was passed in 1976. The Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute carried out the first survey of bonded labourers in the year 1978 and estimated the total number of bonded labourers at 26.2 Lakh (Sarma, 1981). This estimate was based on a survey of 1000 villages in 10 states. According to this survey majority (about 87%) of the bonded labourers were Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) and again majority (about 89%) of them were working in the agricultural sector. The Ministry of Labour and Employment did not agree with the number of bonded labourers estimated by Gandhi Peace Foundation on the ground that they had not adopted a systematic and statistical methodology in surveying and estimating the number of bonded labourers. The 32nd Round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) estimated the total number of bonded labourers in 16 major states of India as 3.43 Lakh.

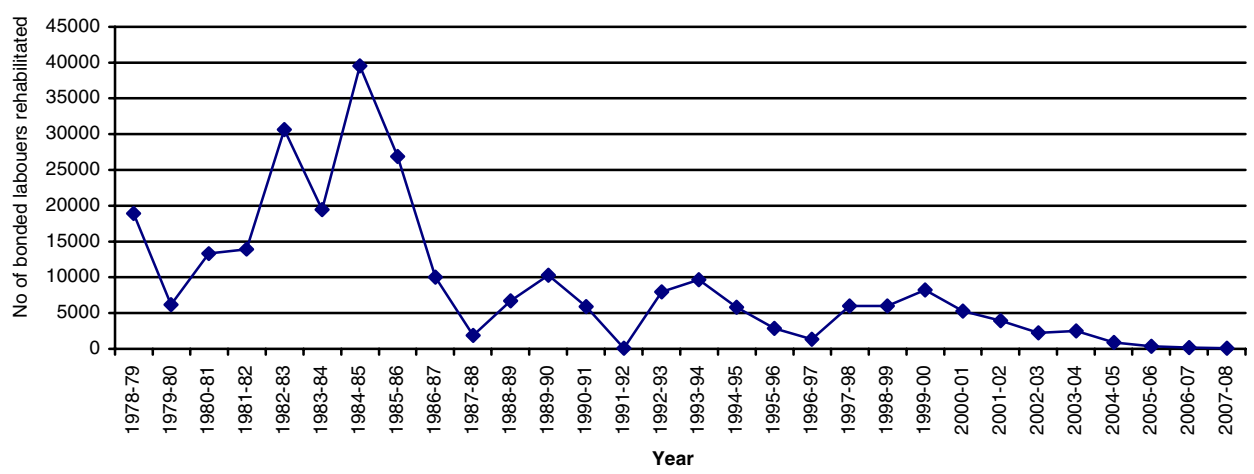
A study conducted by The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991 found that incidence of bondage was higher in agricultural sector mainly in low rainfall areas having lower productivity indicating a link between poverty stricken areas and incidence of bonded labour. The non-agricultural sectors having high incidence of bonded labour were identified as stone quarries, brick

kilns, fisheries, plantation, beedi rolling, weaving specially carpet weaving, pottery, match-box and fireworks factories¹.

The NCRL also found high incidence of migrant bonded labour mainly from Bihar in agriculture and brick kilns in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. One of the interesting observations was that labourers from one state go to other state to work as bonded labourers while labourers from other states may be in bondage in same state. To cite an example, labourers from Andhra Pradesh go for work in quarries and kilns in Haryana, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and at the same time labourers from other states are in bondage in the quarries in Andhra Pradesh.

As per the Ministry of Labour and Employment, there are a large number (2,88,098) of identified bonded labourers (Annual Report, 2008-09). About 93% of the identified bonded labourers have been rehabilitated; some are in the process of rehabilitation. Figure 1.1 depicts that maximum number of bonded labourers were rehabilitated in early 1980s and the number of identified bonded labourers is decreasing over time indicating the decrease in new incidences and no or very low relapse cases². State wise number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in different years since the inception of the bonded labour rehabilitation scheme is given in *Appendix A*.

Figure 1.1: Year wise number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in India from 1978-79 to 2007-08



State wise analysis shows a high concentration of bonded labourers in the States of, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. A large number of 2.88 lakh bonded labourers have been identified and released since 1976 after the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 came into effect. However, only 2.68 lakh of the identified and released bonded labourers have been rehabilitated by spending an amount of Rs. 6983.36 lakhs (Table 1.1).

¹ Child labour and child bonded labourers were found working in match-box and fire work factories.

² This may be due to various other reasons like hiding of such cases by the masters, lack of proper identification but assuming other factors as constant, it indicates decrease in incidence and positive impact of the scheme and other developmental efforts of the Government.

Table 1.1 shows that about 93% of the identified bonded labourers have been rehabilitated, while the rest are in the process of rehabilitation.

Table 1.1: State wise details of identified and rehabilitated bonded labourers and Central assistance provided

S.No	States	Number of Bonded Labourers		Central assistance provided (in Rs)
		No. of Bonded Labourers released	Rehabilitated	
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,988	31,534	850.00
2	Bihar	14,315	13,533	454.38
3	Karnataka	63,437	57,185	1578.18
4	Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392	164.49
5	Orissa	50,029	46,901	903.34
6	Rajasthan	7,488	6,331	72.42
7	Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573	1661.94
8	Maharashtra	1404	1,325	15.56
9	Uttar Pradesh	28,846	28,846	633.30
10	Kerala	823	710	15.56
11	Haryana	591	89	4.93
12	Gujarat	64	64	1.01
13	Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2,992	568.48
14	Punjab	69	69	6.90
15	Chhatisgarh	124	124	12.40
16	Jharkhand	196	196	19.60
17	Uttranchal	5	5	0.50
18	West Bengal	267	267	20.41
	Total	2,88,098	2,68,136	6,983.36

Source: Annual Report. Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI, 2008-09

The annual report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (2004-05) reveals that about 20,000 (more than 7% of total) released and rehabilitated bonded labourers are not traceable. They have either died or left their place without leaving their addresses with anyone. The states where all the identified and released bonded labourers could not be rehabilitated are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh (Table 1.1)

1.2 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

With the commencement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the bonded labour system in India has been abolished and bonded labourers were given the right to be free from any obligation to render bonded labour. Any custom, agreement or other instrument by virtue of which a person is required to render any service as bonded labour became void. And liability to repay bonded debt got extinguished by virtue of this Act. The Act also empowered the authorities to get the mortgaged property of the bonded labourers freed. District Magistrates have been entrusted with

certain duties and responsibilities for implementing the provisions of this Act. Vigilance committees at district and sub-division level are required to be constituted to monitor the identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers.

Rehabilitation of the identified and freed bonded labourers is an important issue. Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India launched a 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' in 1978 in order to assist the State Governments in the rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers. Under this scheme, all proposals for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers used to be scrutinised and approved by the Director General of Labour Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI but this caused delay in implementation. It was therefore, decided in 1983 that screening of the bonded labour rehabilitation proposals would be done by District/State Level Screening Committees and sanctioned by the State Governments concerned.

1.3 Rehabilitation Grant Provided by Central Government

Central and State Governments are supposed to share the expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of bonded labourers on 50:50 basis. Originally the scheme provided for rehabilitation assistance upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000 per bonded labourer. Later it was realized that the rehabilitation amount of Rs. 4,000 per bonded labourer is not enough and it was raised to Rs. 6,250 per bonded labour w.e.f 1.2.1986 and Rs.10,000 w.e.f 1.4.1995 . Subsequently the amount was again enhanced to Rs 20,000 per bonded labourer w.e.f 1.4.2000. Out of this, Rs. 1,000 per bonded labourer is paid immediately on release. The released bonded labourers are rehabilitated by providing them with the rehabilitation package. If the released bonded labourers belong to another state and willing to go back to their native place, Government makes arrangements for their repatriation to their native States. They are just paid Rs. 1,000 per bonded labour by the Government of the State where they were in bondage and the rehabilitation package is provided by their native State. Intimation of such cases is to be given to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI. In order to get the 50% share of the Central Government, a proposal with details of districts and the number of bonded labourers to be rehabilitated in that year along with the utilization certificate of the previously released grants is to be sent to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Detailed guidelines are presented in *Appendix B*.

Chapter-II

STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2 STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objective

The objective of the study is to evaluate the implementation and efficacy of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in the five study states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

The main objectives of the study are:

- To study the effectiveness of the scheme in bringing improvements in the living conditions of released bonded labourers and their integration in to the mainstream of the society.
- To study the current status of the rehabilitated bonded labour
- To assess the help / support bonded labour got from the State Governments
- To study the problems faced in coming out of bondage
- To study the rehabilitation package received by released bonded labour
- To study the current source of livelihood of release bonded labour
- To assess the support provided by the local NGO's/Government / financial institutions to the released bonded labour.

It was important to see that how the beneficiaries were being helped by the scheme and what were their perceptions and suggestions for improvement of the scheme. It was also studied that how the money sanctioned by the Central and State Governments for the welfare of bonded labourers was being used by the recipients. Documentation, present status and analysis of the activities / micro-enterprise started by the beneficiaries, of these micro-enterprises was also studied. This will help in refining the strategies for improving the scheme and thus the sustainability of the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries' opinion on the procedural issues of sanction of grant / loan and suggestions for improving the procedure and system is also documented in the report. Problems faced by the beneficiaries at each stage right from applying for grant to successfully starting the income generating activity was documented. Society's attitude and opinion matters a lot, particularly in eradicating a social problem like bonded labour system. The study has also documented the society's attitude towards bonded labourers and towards those who have been rehabilitated or are in the process of rehabilitation.

2.2 Methodology

The study is based on secondary as well primary sources of information. Officials of Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India were contacted to understand their perception of the study requirements and discussed and finalized the scope of proposed work. Literature was searched to get secondary information. Questionnaire for fieldwork was developed and refined after getting feedback from the Ministry.

The general approach and methodology for the study was determined keeping in view the objectives of the study. The approach was:

- To prepare an effective plan for undertaking the study based on a clear understanding of the nature and scope of work.
- To identify sources of secondary data for the study report.
- To identify a proper sampling technique and different category of respondents for this study.
- To design survey tools and prepare structured questionnaires for the fieldwork.
- To conduct field survey to collect relevant data and discussions with the staff responsible for implementing the scheme.
- To carry out interaction with the different stakeholders such as Central and State Government officials in the concerned Departments, organizations engaged in implementing the scheme at State Level, and the identified beneficiaries – the Bonded Labourers.

2.2.1 Secondary Sources

Available published and unpublished documents, reports available on different aspects of the assessing the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme on Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in various libraries and concerned departments in Delhi and also the concerned departments in the state were consulted during secondary data collection. The aim was to get a detailed idea about the present status of the Programme and its different aspects, such as number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated; number of cases initiated against the Masters and their status; different departments involved in the rehabilitations and the role played by them.

2.2.2 Primary data

Field survey was conducted in order to collect primary information/data. Interaction with various respondents identified on both sides i.e. those involved in implementation of the scheme and those who have been benefited from the same. Primary data was collected on pre-tested survey schedules and through focused group discussions. Group discussions were held with the representatives of Panchayats and villagers in general to know their reaction on the issue of bonded labour and the level

of sympathy and co-operation that exists in the society for the identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. Selection of respondents was based on an appropriate sampling technique, which is explained in the following text.

2.2.3 Sampling Techniques

It was mentioned in the proposal that four districts with highest concentration of the rehabilitated bonded labourers will be selected for this study and 5% of bonded labourers rehabilitated since 1997-98 will be included in the survey. Perusal of year wise data available in the Ministry of Labour and Employment revealed that only a small number of bonded labourers have been released after 1997-98 and it was felt that the data collected from this small number would not make a good study. It was, therefore, decided that bonded labourers rehabilitated since 1986 will be included in the study. The selection of district was purposive as the districts having more number of rehabilitated bonded labourers were included in the study. This selection was made with active participation of the state officials of the departments concerned. The selection of blocks within the districts and villages within the blocks was again purposive as it was done in consultation with the district level officials and the blocks with higher number of rehabilitated bonded labourers were selected but the district officials helped in selecting the blocks and villages to include different types of works in which rehabilitated bonded labourers were working i.e agriculture, stone mines, carpet weaving etc. The selection of respondents was random but not systematic random. The respondents from the selected villages were selected randomly from those who were available in the village on the day(s) of visit by the field investigators. Some states had small number of bonded labourers who were rehabilitated after 1997 and hence bonded labourers rehabilitated during earlier years were also included in the survey. In total a more than 10% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers were included in the fieldwork, which was higher than 5% proposed in the study proposal. State wise available position was as under.

Madhya Pradesh

A meeting was held with the officers in the concerned Departments in all the study states. Labour Department is responsible for bonded labourers in all the study states except in Tamil Nadu, where Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department looks after this issue. The rehabilitation, however, is done by the concerned District Collectors in all the states. In case of Madhya Pradesh, it was found that the issue of bonded labour rehabilitation was under the Revenue Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh till the year 1999 after which it was transferred to the Department of Labour. Reportedly of Department of Labour made efforts to get the data related to bonded labour release and rehabilitation from the State Revenue Directorate located in Gwalior but could not get the same. It was, therefore, decided in the meeting with the Commissioner of Labour, Indore that the study will be based on the data available in the office of the Commissioner of Labour. The data available is from the year 1999-00 till 2007-08. Data reports cases of bonded labour rehabilitation in 14 districts of the state, of which 9 were selected for this study. The major basis of selection of the districts was the higher number of rehabilitated bonded labourers in the district. Raisen and Vidisha are the two districts where maximum number of rehabilitated bonded labourers are located. The other districts selected for the study are Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Guna, Ratlam, Satna and Shuvpuri. The

selected 9 districts accounted for 92.9% of the total rehabilitated bonded labourers who were rehabilitated since 1999-00 (Annexure C1).

As per the data available in the Annual Administrative Report of the Department of Labour, Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2007-08, a total of 612 bonded labourers were released from various districts from August 1999 to December 2007. The total number of bonded labourers who were rehabilitated in the state was 277 only. The detailed data from the Commissioner of Labour office which is upto end of 2008 lists the number of rehabilitated labourers as 295 as 17 bonded labourers were released and rehabilitated in Bhopal district on 19th September 2008. Since the number of rehabilitated bonded labourers, who were rehabilitated after the year 1999 is 295 and there are some villages in these districts to which these bonded labourers belong, it was decided that all the villages in the selected 9 districts having more than 10 rehabilitated bonded labourers will be visited and all the available rehabilitated bonded labourers will be interviewed. Thus a total of 20 villages were visited in 9 selected districts. Finally data could be collected only from 8 of the 9 selected districts as the rehabilitated bonded labourers from both the villages³ visited for survey in Guna district have migrated out 2-3 years ago and villagers do not know where have they have gone. No rehabilitated bonded labourer could be found in village Varmarhi of district Vidisha, where 19 released bonded labourers belong to 4-5 families were rehabilitated. Thus a total of 122 rehabilitated bonded labourers could be finally included in the survey and this accounts for 44.5% of the total list available with the Department of Labour.

Rajasthan

The number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in Rajasthan after the year 1997 is small. The total number of bonded labourers released in the state of Rajasthan from the year 1976 till 2007 is 7,478 of which 6,331 have been rehabilitated. Some of the released bonded labourers died before they could be rehabilitated and some left the place without letting anyone know their new address. As per the data available at state level a total of 4677 bonded labours have been rehabilitated since the year 1986 and of these 4203 belong to only one district i.e Baran and discussions at district level revealed that most of them were rehabilitated in eighties. Therefore, it was decided in consultation with office of the Commissioner of Labour, Jaipur that field work will be conducted in the districts of Alwar, Baran, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and Kota, which had more number of rehabilitated bonded labours. It was decided to contact 10% rehabilitated bonded labourers, except in case of Baran district, where a complete list of the rehabilitated bonded labourers is not available. Bonded labourers for the survey were randomly selected from the list provided by the respective districts.

Orissa and Tamil Nadu

In the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu the number of rehabilitated bonded labour was more and 10% of those rehabilitated after 1990 in case of Orissa and after 1997 in case of Tamil Nadu were included in the survey from the districts selected based on discussions with the concerned officers at state level.

³ The two villages visited are Kanchanpuri and Vinaykheri where the released bonded labourers were rehabilitated during the years 2002-03 and 2000-01 respectively.

The districts included in the field work in Orissa are Balangir, Baragarh, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Sonapur, Sundargarh and those in Tamil Nadu are Coimbatore, Kanchipuram, Karur, Perambalur, Tiruvallur, Vellore (Annexure C3 and C4).

Uttar Pradesh

The details of rehabilitated bonded labourers in Uttar Pradesh are available since 1997 and 10% of the total rehabilitated bonded labourers from the five districts were selected in consultation with the concerned officers. Selection of districts was based on more number of rehabilitated bonded labourers in that district and also to include the bonded labourers released from different type of works. The districts where the fieldwork was conducted in the state of Uttar Pradesh are Aligarh, Badaun, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar and Sonbhadra (Annexure C5)

2.3 Sample Size and Field Survey

Field survey was conducted in order to collect primary information/data in 32 districts from five states listed in Table 2.1. The total number of villages visited for fieldwork in the 32 districts of the five study states is 136. The total number of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed for the study is 1879 (Table 2.2). The number of bonded labourers surveyed in a state varied depending on the number of rehabilitated bonded labourers in that state. The maximum numbers of rehabilitated bonded labourers included in the survey are from Tamil Nadu followed by Rajasthan and Orissa. As explained above the number of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed depends on the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated in that state.

Table 2.1: Number of districts, villages and respondents included in the field survey

S. No	States	No of districts	Number of Villages	Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers surveyed
1	Madhya Pradesh	9	14	122
2	Orissa	7	60	351
3	Rajasthan	5	37	377
4	Tamil Nadu	6	63	799
5	Uttar Pradesh	5	22	230
	Total	32	136	1879

Field teams interacted with various other respondents i.e. those involved in implementation of the scheme and NGO representatives. Primary data was collected on pre-tested survey schedules and through Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Group discussions were also held with the representatives of Panchayats and villagers in general to know their reaction on the issue of bonded labour and the level of sympathy and co-operation that exists in the society for the identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers.

List of villages where the survey was conducted is given as *Appendix* C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5.



2.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Data collected during wall-to-wall survey and field surveys have been properly scrutinized, collated, processed and analyzed. Survey findings are presented in the report with the help of appropriate graphics, photographs and tables to make the results easy to understand. Data has been analysed to generate state and district level tables. State level tables have been presented in the main report while the district level data has been presented in Appendix D.

2.5 Study Limitations

The number of respondents varies from 122 in Madhya Pradesh to 799 in Tamil Nadu. Average figures of all the five study states are therefore, influenced by the results of analysis of Tamil Nadu data.

Chapter-III

BONDED LABOURERS IN STUDY STATES

3 BONDED LABOURERS IN STUDY STATES

Bonded labour system is old and deep-rooted in the society in many parts of India. These Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of Government of India⁴ was enacted to eradicate this inhuman practice but so far it cannot be claimed that the practice of bonded labourers has been completely eradicated. Incidences of bonded labourers are still reported from various states. The form of bondage, however, is changing in many states and bondage from one generation to the other seems to have decreased very significantly. Instead of long term bondage short-term bondage has become more prevalent now. Attempts to take advantage of the benefits available under bonded labour rehabilitation scheme by those who are not actually bonded labour as per the definition have also been reported from various states. Identification of large numbers compared to release of much less number after verification indicates that many want to be identified themselves as bonded labourers.

Analysis of data of the released bonded labourers in relation to the total population in that state reveals that Arunachal Pradesh⁵ is the state where 0.32% of its population was working as bonded labourer. The states where more than 0.01% of their total population was working as bonded labourer are Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (Table 3.1). The proportion of released bonded labourers to total population in the state of Rajasthan is 0.01% and there are eight other states where the proportion of bonded labourers to total population is higher than Rajasthan.

Table 3.1: Concentration of bonded labours in major states of India

S.No	States	No. of released bonded labourers	Total population	Percentage of released bonded labourers in relation to total population
1	Andhra Pradesh	37,988	75727541	0.050
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	1091117	0.323
3	Bihar	13,792	82878796	0.017
4	Karnataka	63,437	52733958	0.120
5	Madhya Pradesh	13,125	60385118	0.022
6	Orissa	50,029	36706920	0.136
7	Rajasthan	7,478	56473122	0.013
8	Tamil Nadu	65,573	62110839	0.106
9	Maharashtra	1404	96752247	0.001
10	Uttar Pradesh	28,489	166052859	0.017

⁴ State Government of Rajasthan took initiatives to abolish bonded labour system, prior to the Bonded labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of Government of India. The Rajasthan Sagri System Abolition Act of 1961 was passed to abolish the *sagri* system of debt bondage in the state of Rajasthan and Tribal Research Institute, Udaipur was given the responsibility to , conduct survey to examine the *sagri* system in Rajasthan.

⁵ There existed a system where everyone born in Sulung community was a slave for the Nishi community people.

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh

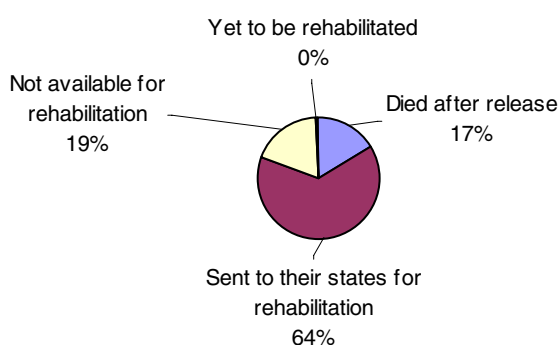
Table 3.2: Comparison of proportion of total released bonded labourers to total rehabilitated bonded labourers

State	No. of bonded labourers released	No. of bonded labourers rehabilitated	Percentage of bonded labourers rehabilitated to total no. released
Madhya Pradesh	13,125	12,200	92.95
Orissa	50029	46,901	93.75
Rajasthan	7,478	6,331	84.66
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65,573	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	28,489	28,489	100.00
Total of study states	164,694	159,494	96.84
India other than study states	122,145	107,383	87.91
India as a whole	286,839	266,877	93.04

Table 3.3: Number of identified and released bonded labourers and their status after release

Status of identified bonded labourers	No. of bonded labours
Total no. of bonded labourers identified and released	11352
Rehabilitated after release	9112
Died after release and before rehabilitation	373
Sent to their respective states after release	1430
Not available for rehabilitation (not traceable or declined rehabilitation package)	430
Yet to be rehabilitated	7

Fig. 3.1: Status of released bonded labourers who could not be rehabilitated in the state of Rajasthan



The proportion of released bonded labourers who have been rehabilitated varies from 84.66% in Rajasthan to 100% in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Except Rajasthan the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers to total released labourers in the respective state is better than the average proportion of the other than study states (Table 3.2). Rajasthan has maximum proportion of released bonded labourers who could not be rehabilitated. A detailed analysis of the data of the state of Rajasthan has

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh

been attempted to see that why 15.34% of the released bonded labourers are yet to be rehabilitated (Table 3.3). A large number of 373 released bonded labourers could not be rehabilitated as they died before they could be rehabilitated and 430 were not available at their known addresses as they possibly migrated to other places (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.1). This happened because of a long gap of upto 10 years between release and rehabilitation in some cases who were released during late seventies. Situation at present has however, improved and the released bonded labourers are rehabilitated within maximum period of six months.

Table 3.4: Bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated in Uttar Pradesh

Year	Identified/ released	From other states	To be rehabili- tated in the state	Bonded labour belonging to the state released in other states	Total to be rehabilitated in the states	Died/ not available	To be rehabili- tated	Actually rehabili- tated
1996-97	407	87	320	-	320	01	319	30
1997-98	174	143	31	-	31	02	29	31
1998-99	327	310	17	10	27	-	27	71
1999-00	552	306	246	-	246	28	218	78
2000-01	419	267	152	21	173	79	94	106
2001-02	180	150	30	-	30	-	30	21
2002-03	254	224	30	-	30	03	27	11
2003-04	186	102	84	01	85	02	83	320
2004-05	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	112
2005-06	323	175	148	08	156	04	152	149
2006-07	329	155	174	16	190	24	166	143
2007-08	125	34	91	29	120	09	111	133
Total	3331	2008	1323	85	1408	152	1256	1205

It is interesting to note that labourers from a particular state work as bonded labourer in other states and labourers from other states work in the state from where the bonded labourers are working in other states. Data from Uttar Pradesh presented in Table 3.4 is a good example of this. The data depicts that in the state of Uttar Pradesh during the period 1996-97 to 2007-08, 3331 bonded labourers were identified and released. A large number of 2008 were from other states leaving 1323 to be rehabilitated in the state and at the same time 85 bonded labourers belonging to Uttar Pradesh were released in other states thus increasing the total number of released bonded labourers to be rehabilitated in the state to 1408. Of these 1408 to be rehabilitated in the state, 10.8% (152 released bonded labourers) either died or could not be traced as they migrated to some other place and thus only 1256 remained for rehabilitation of which 1205 have already been rehabilitated and remaining 51 were rehabilitated after some more months.

Chapter-IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE REHABILITATED BONDED LABOURERS

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE REHABILITATED BONDED LABOURERS

It is common knowledge that bonded labourers come from a poor socio-economic background. Bonded labourers are generally illiterate, poor and asset-less and belong to so called lower strata of the society. Most of them come from scheduled tribe and scheduled caste communities. Data collected on socio-economic profile of the rehabilitated bonded labourers is presented in the following sections.

4.1 Age

Sampled rehabilitated bonded labourers were asked about their age. The age of more than half (52%) of them is more than 45 years (Figure 4.1). One of the reasons for this is the fact that many of them were released more than 5 years ago and were in bondage for more than 10 years before they were released. The proportion of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in the age group of 25 to 45 years is 39.8% and 8.2% are of less than 25 years age. A small proportion (2%) of rehabilitated bonded labourers are under 18 years of age. Analysis of state wise data reveals that there are no rehabilitated bonded labourers of less than 18 years age in the states of Orissa and Rajasthan (Table 4.1). Rajasthan has highest proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who are above 55 years old. This is because most of them were released more than 20 years ago and worked for more than 10 years before they were released and rehabilitated. More than half of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are in the age group of 25 to 45 years, while in the states of Orissa and Rajasthan more than 70% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers are above 45 years of age.

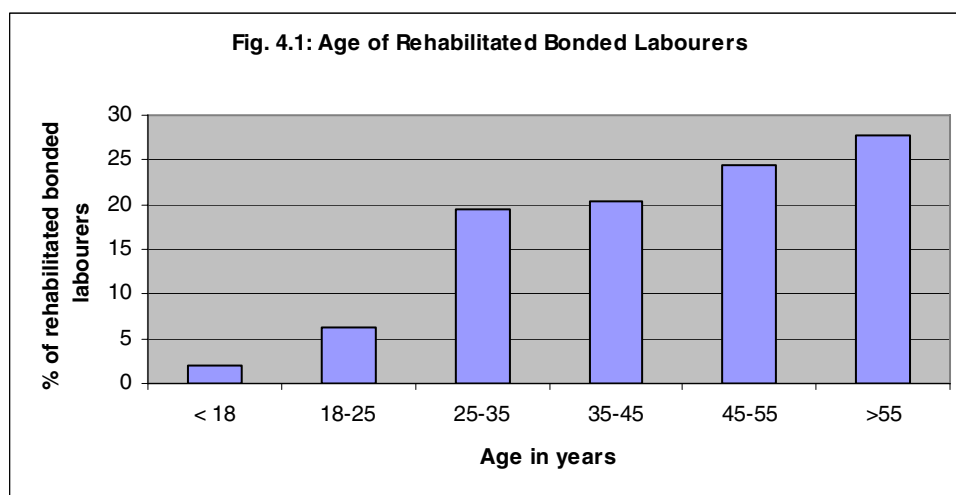


Table 4.1: Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different states (In Percentage)

Age group	M.P	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Total
< 18	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.2	2.0
18-25	12.3	0.3	0.0	9.6	10.4	6.2
25-35	38.5	8.0	1.1	27.5	29.1	19.5
35-45	23.0	17.7	4.0	26.2	29.1	20.3
45-55	12.3	48.1	14.9	20.5	23.0	24.3
>55	13.1	25.9	80.0	12.1	6.1	27.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Sex of Rehabilitated Bonded Labourer

Most of the released and rehabilitated bonded labourers are male. The proportion of females in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is 19% (Fig. 4.2). Of the five surveyed states, the smallest proportion of females is in case of Rajasthan where only 4.8% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers are females. The highest proportion of female rehabilitated bonded labours is in Uttar Pradesh states, where 27% of the total rehabilitated bonded labourers are female (Table 4.2). More number of female rehabilitated bonded labourers is in those states where the families are in bondage and they mainly work on brick kilns and stone quarries. It must be noted here that the case of only female bonded labour from a family has not come to the notice in any of the states. Wherever the females were in bondage, they were along with other family members, most often husband and in some cases father.

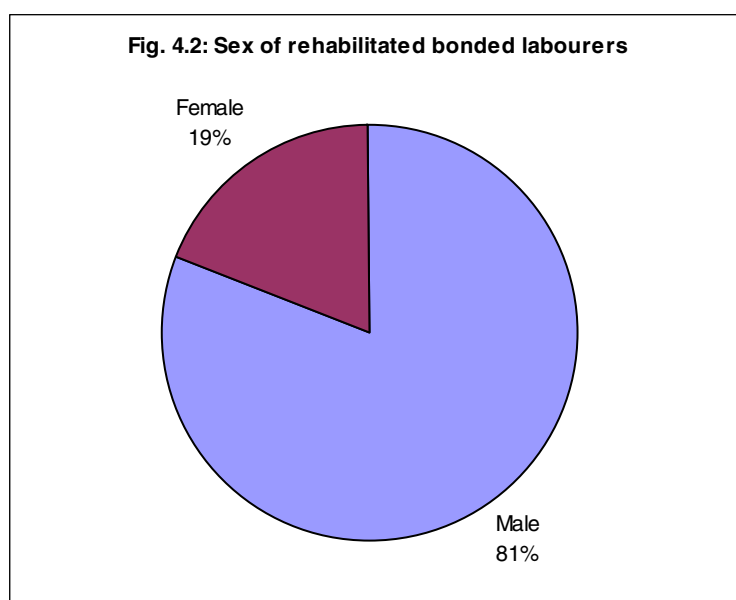


Table 4.2: Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours (In Percentage)

States	Male	Female	Total
Madhya Pradesh	77.9	22.1	100.0
Orissa	82.3	17.7	100.0
Rajasthan	95.2	4.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	75.8	24.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	73.0	27.0	100.0
Total	80.7	19.3	100.0

4.3 Religion

Data on the religion of the respondents revealed that almost all of them are Hindus and a small proportion of 2.2% are Muslims. Out of five surveyed states maximum proportion of released and rehabilitated Muslim bonded labourers was found in Uttar Pradesh where 13% of them are Muslims (Table 4.3). There are no rehabilitated Muslim bonded labourers in the state of Tamil Nadu and their proportion is less than one percent in the states of Rajasthan (03.%) and Madhya Pradesh (0.8%).

Table 4.3: Religion of the rehabilitated bonded labours (In Percentage)

States	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Madhya Pradesh	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Orissa	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0
Total	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0

4.4 Social Category

About 83% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers belong to ST and SC communities (Fig. 4.3). The proportion of STs (43.6%) in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is slightly more than the SCs (39.9%). Figure 4.3 shows that 16% of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are from OBC communities and only about one percent from other communities and those belonging to the general category. State wise analysis shows that the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers belonging to the ST community to the total rehabilitated bonded labourers varies from 78.7% in the state of Madhya Pradesh to 8.7% in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The other state, which has very high proportion of STs in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is Rajasthan where 74.5% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers are from ST community (Table 4.4). To some extent the proportion of STs in the total rehabilitated bonded labourers depends on the proportion of STs in the total population. The proportion of those belonging to SC community to the total rehabilitated bonded labourers vary from 61.3% in Uttar Pradesh state to 15.6% in Rajasthan state. Similarly the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers belonging to OBC category ranges from 29.6% in the state of Uttar Pradesh to as low as 1.6% in Madhya Pradesh (Table 4.4).

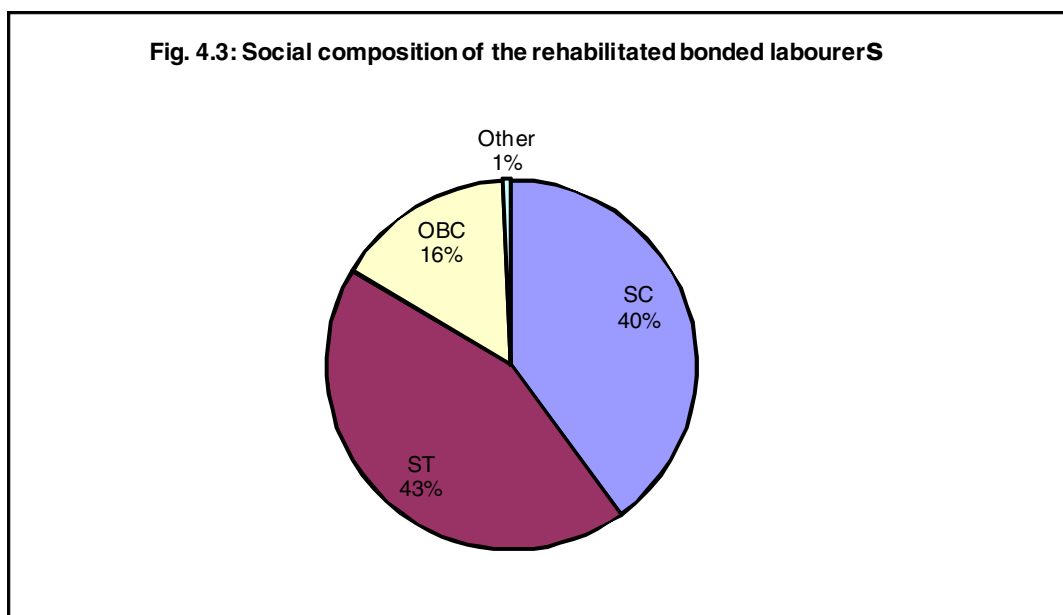


Table 4.4: Social category of the rehabilitated bonded (In Percentage)

States	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	78.7	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.0
Orissa	50.1	43.9	3.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	15.6	74.5	9.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	44.1	33.5	22.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	61.3	8.7	29.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Total	39.9	43.6	15.7	0.4	0.4	100.0

4.5 Education Level

Most of the (76.2%) of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are illiterate, 16.6% less than primary, 6.6% primary and 0.6% have studies upto above primary level (Fig. 4.4). Highest proportion of illiterates in the rehabilitated bonded labourers is in the state of Rajasthan, where 96.3% of them are illiterate followed by Madhya Pradesh, where 89.3% of them are illiterate (Table 4.5). The lowest proportion of illiterates among the rehabilitated bonded labourers is in Tamil Nadu, where 63.3% of them are illiterate. Proportion of those who have studied less than class V and class V is the highest in Tamil Nadu as 24.8% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in Tamil Nadu have education below primary level and 11.9% upto primary level. As is evident from literacy figure the lowest proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers with less than primary and primary education is in the state of Rajasthan. Table 4.5 shows that none of the rehabilitated bonded labourer had studied above primary level in the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu but in the state of Madhay Pradesh (2.5%) and Uttar Pradesh (2.2%) more than 2% rehabilitated bonded labourers have studied upto middle class. Interestingly it was only in case of Rajasthan that 0.3% of the total rehabilitated bonded labourers have education up to high school level.

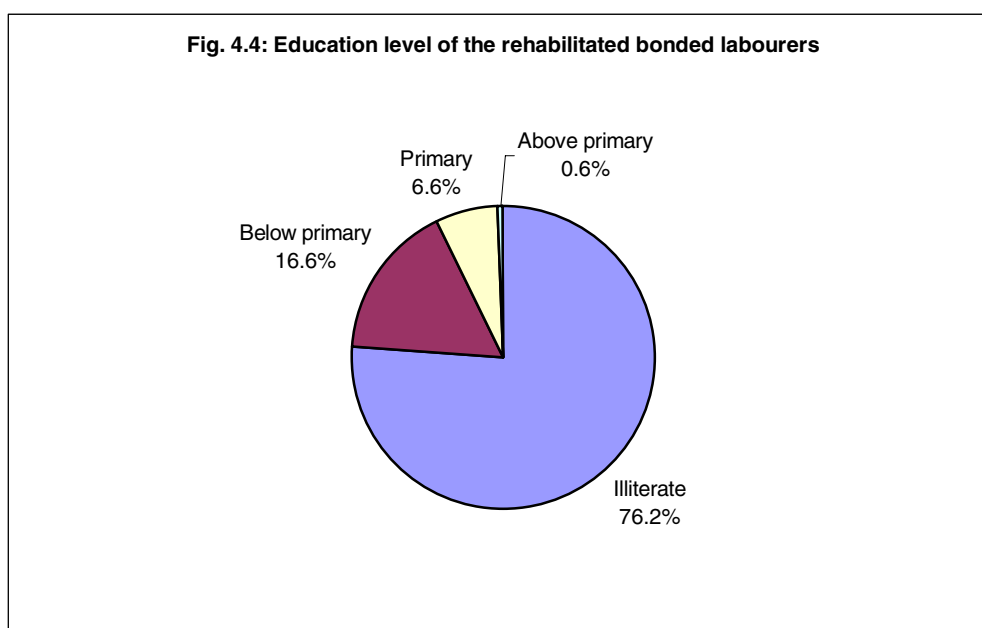


Table 4.5: Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labourers (In Percentage)

States	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Madhya Pradesh	89.3	6.6	1.6	2.5	0.0	100.0
Orissa	81.5	17.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	96.3	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	63.3	24.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	73.9	16.5	7.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Total	76.2	16.6	6.6	0.5	0.1	100.0

4.6 Marital Status

About 86% of the total surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers are married and 12% are unmarried and 2% are either widowed or separated (Fig. 4.5). State wise analysis presented in Table 4.6 shows that the proportion of unmarried rehabilitated bonded labourers ranges from 17.1% in the state of Orissa to 3.4% in Rajasthan. No co-relation was found when the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers in less than 25 years age was compared with the proportion of unmarried rehabilitated bonded labourers.

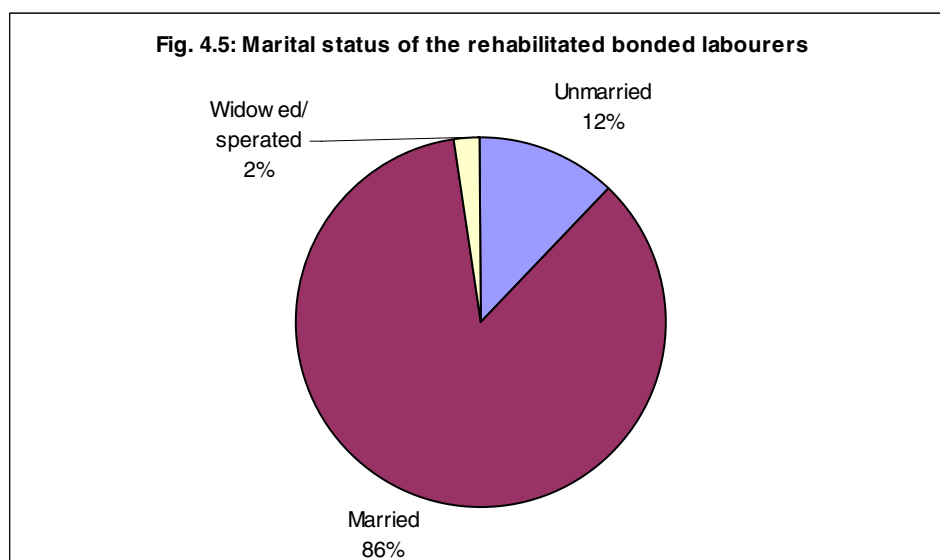


Table 4.6: Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labourers (In Percentage)

States	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated/Divorcee	Total
Madhya Pradesh	8.2	88.5	1.6	1.6	100.0
Orissa	17.1	82.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	3.4	92.0	4.0	0.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	16.8	82.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.8	90.4	4.8	0.0	100.0
Total	12.1	85.8	1.9	0.2	100.0

It is only in the state of Madhya Pradesh that the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers of less than 25 years of age (13.1) is more than the proportion of unmarried rehabilitated bonded labourers (8.2%). It appears from the case wise detailed analysis of unmarried rehabilitated bonded labourers that most of them could not marry because of poverty and bondage. The proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who have become widowed varies from 0.9% in Tamil Nadu to 4.8% in Uttar Pradesh. Cases of separation among the rehabilitated bonded labourers were found in the states of Madhya Pradesh (1.6%) and Rajasthan (0.5%). This may be attributed to the system of separation practised among the tribals in these states.

Chapter–V

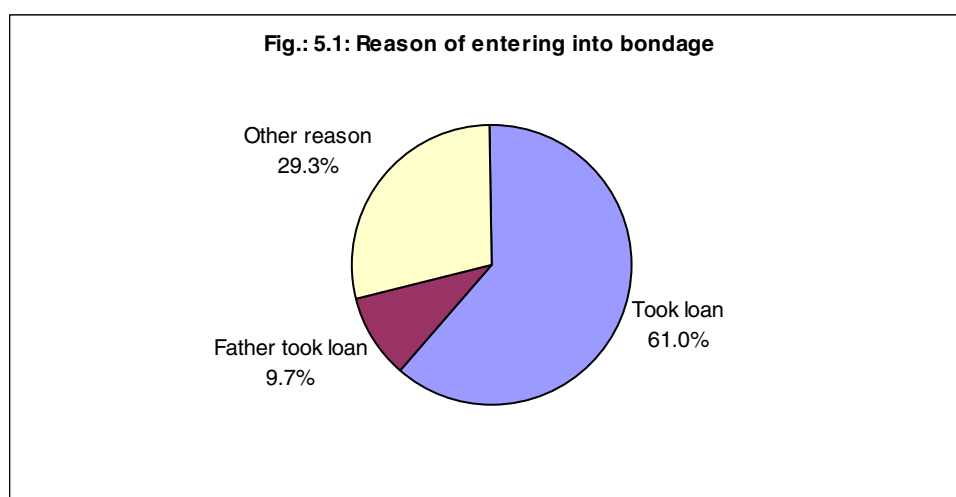
**CAUSES, GENESIS AND
DURATION OF BONDAGE**

5 CAUSES, GENESIS AND DURATION OF BONDAGE

It has been explained in the last chapter (Chapter 4) that the rehabilitated bonded labourers come from poor socio-economic background, which is the main reason of their bondage and acceptance of the bonded labour system. Most of it is debt bondage and this chapter will explain that what circumstances compelled them to take loan, how much and on what terms and conditions.

5.1 Reasons of bondage

Debt was the main reason, which forced many respondents to work as bonded labourer. The survey revealed that in case of 70.7% of the respondents, loan was the reason for bondage (Fig. 5.1). Further analysis shows that it was the rehabilitated bonded labourer himself who took loan in 61% cases and in case of another 9.7% case the father of the rehabilitated bonded labourer took loan⁶. Remaining 29.3% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers said that there were other reasons (other than taking loan), which led to their bondage. In most of the cases where the respondents cite other reason for their bondage, it was mainly the hunger due to which they accepted to work as bonded labourers. It was because of the abysmal poverty they were able to arrange food for their families and they started working as bonded labourer so that they can provide food to their families.



Analysis of Table 5.1 shows that the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who took loan themselves varies from 89.3% in Madhya Pradesh to 27.4% in Orissa state and the proportion of those bonded labourers whose father took loan varies from 27% in case of Rajasthan state to only 1.7% in case of Tamil Nadu. There is a significant proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who did not take any loan but became bonded labourers and their proportion is quite high in the state of Orissa, where 64.1% respondents became bonded labourers without taking any loan (Table 5.1). There are only 2.4% rehabilitated bonded labourers in Madhya Pradesh who said that they became bonded labourer without taking any loan.

⁶ It is not clear here that in those cases where the father took loan, how many cases are there in which the son worked as bonded labourer after the father became old/sick (not capable of working) or died and in how many cases the father took loan and sent his son to work as bonded labourer in lieu of the loan.

Table 5.1: How the person became bonded labour (In Percentage)

States	Took loan	Father took loan	No other option	Total
Madhya Pradesh	89.3	8.2	2.4	100.0
Orissa	27.4	8.8	64.1	100.0
Rajasthan	68.4	27.9	3.4	100.0
Tamil Nadu	69.2	1.6	29.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	56.5	10.4	33.1	100.0
Total	61.0	9.7	29.3	100.0

The rehabilitated bonded labourers in the state of Rajasthan told that after entering into bondage they were not paid any cash by the Masters but were given grains, food and clothes. The small amount of money was paid rarely when it was very necessary. Respondents in Rajasthan told that the Master used to tell them one shopkeeper⁷ from where they could get limited quantity of some necessary food items like wheat, dal, some spices etc. They were not allowed to get even sufficient quantity of the food items.

5.2 Rate of Interest on the Loan Amount

Most of the rehabilitated bonded labourers being illiterate; they may not have a correct idea of the interest rate and that is the reason many could not reply⁸ when they were asked about the rate of interest. The results of the survey revealed that the rate of interest though was higher than the bank rates but was not too high (if the rate mentioned by the respondents is correct). More than three fourth (78.7%) of the respondents said that they did not pay any interest or preferred not to respond to the question on rate of interest. Those who mentioned the rate of interest said that the rate of interest varied from 1% in case of 4.8% respondents to 0.9% respondents who paid 5% rate of interest. (Table 5.2). Most of them (29.4%) said that they paid an interest rate of 2% per month.

Table 5.2: Monthly rate of interest on the loan amount (In Percentage)

States	Rate of interest					No response/ No interest
	1%	2%	3%	4%	5% or more	
Madhya Pradesh	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	95.9
Orissa	0.0	2.0	0.0	25.9	0.6	71.5
Rajasthan	4.8	29.4	12.2	0.0	0.0	53.6
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	20.0	15.7	7.4	6.6	53.4
Total	1.4	8.9	4.4	5.7	0.9	78.7

⁷ The shopkeeper had the instructions from the master that how much ration is to be given in a month and the payment to the shopkeeper was made directly by the master.

⁸ Many respondents could not understand and reply the question of interest correctly and the data should be treated with caution.

5.3 Purpose of Taking Loan

Surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were asked to specify the purpose for which they had to take loan. The analysis of data shows that 92.3% of those who took loan did so for consumption/food as they did not have enough to eat. Loan for marriage accounted for 6% of the total of those who took loan; of this 3.4% took loan for meeting the cost of marriage of their son and/or daughter and another 2.6% for their own marriage. It is worth noting here that 1.2% of the respondents who took loan had to take it for their own treatment or someone in the family (Figure 5.2). A very small proportion of only 0.5% of those who took loan, it was for repair/construction of house.

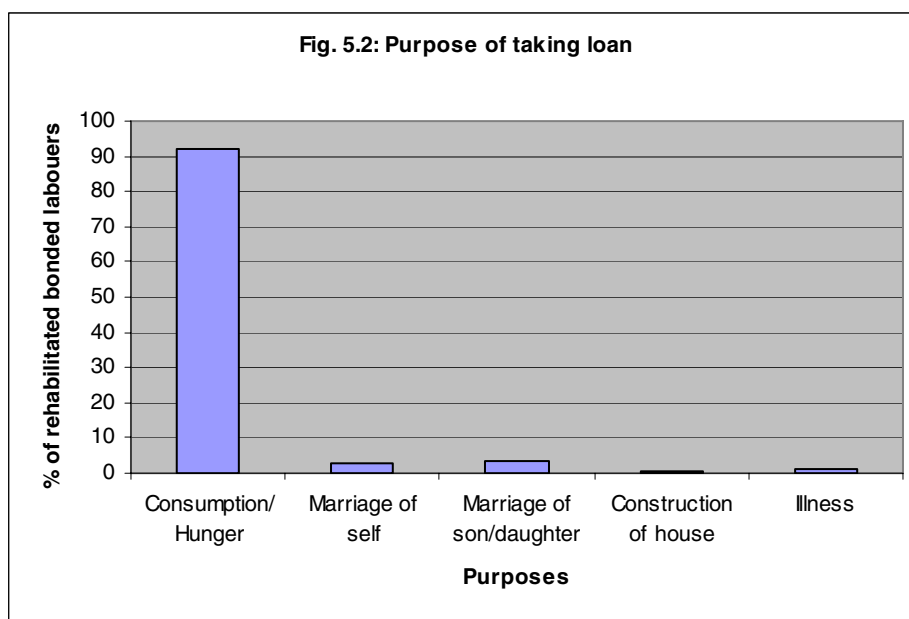


Table 5.3: Purpose of taking loan (In Percentage)

States	Consumption/ Hunger	Marriage of self	Marriage of son/daughter	Construction of house	Illness	Total
Madhya Pradesh	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orissa	84.6	6.0	9.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	84.9	4.2	6.1	0.0	4.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	88.3	5.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	100.0
Total	92.3	2.6	3.4	0.5	1.2	100.0

State wise analysis reveals that all the rehabilitated bonded labourers who took loan in Tamil Nadu did so for meeting the food requirement of their family. This was followed by the state of Madhya Pradesh where 96.7% rehabilitated bonded took loan to come out of hunger situation (Table 5.3). In case of Uttar Pradesh the loan for consumption was taken by 88.3% of rehabilitated bonded labourers. In the states of Orissa and Rajasthan the proportion of those who took loan for consumption is about

85% each. The proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who took loan for their own or their son/daughter's marriage is the highest in the state of Orissa, where 15.1% of the total loans were taken for this purpose – 6% own marriage and 9.1% for son/daughter's marriage. The proportion of loans for marriage in case of Uttar Pradesh state is 10.3% of which 4.2% was for own marriage and 6.1% for the marriage of son/daughter. In case of Uttar Pradesh the loans taken for own marriage was more than double (5.2%) the loan for marriage of son/daughter (2.2%). No rehabilitated bonded labourer took loan for their own marriage in Madhya Pradesh but 3.3% took loan for the marriage of their son/daughter.

5.4 Size of Loan

The average proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who took loan in all the five study states is 77.2%. Further analysis shows that all the respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh took loan followed by 95% in Rajasthan (Table 5.4). The proportion of respondents who took loan in the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu is only about 65%. Figure 5.3 reveals that amount of half of the loans was less than Rs. 5,000 and the loans above Rs. 10,000 were only 6.3% of the total respondents.

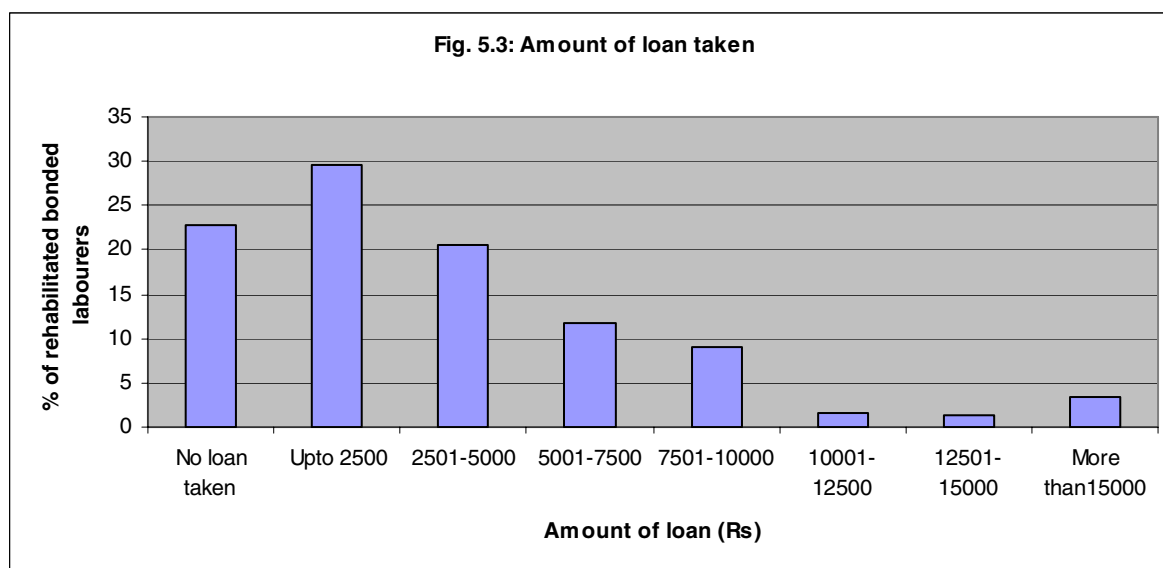


Table 5.4: Amount of loan taken before entering into bondage (In Percentage)

Loan amount (Rs)	M.P	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Overall
No loan taken	0.0	34.8	5.0	35.9	0.0	22.8
Upto 2500	42.8	47.6	59.2	7.1	21.7	29.6
2501-5000	4.9	17.6	21.1	22.3	24.3	20.6
5001-7500	11.5	0.0	2.1	21.9	10.0	11.7
7501-10000	21.2	0.0	6.1	11.0	13.5	9.0
10001-12500	9.0	0.0	2.7	0.5	1.7	1.6
12501-15000	6.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.9	1.4
More than 15000	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	24.9	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.4 reveals that the average loan size taken by the respondents is higher in the state of Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh. All the respondents in these two states took loan and about 46% took loan of upto Rs. 5,000 and about 30% respondents in Uttar Pradesh and about 20% in Madhya Pradesh took more than Rs. 10,000. In case of Uttar Pradesh about 25% of the loans were of more than Rs. 15,000 (Table 5.4). The amount of loan taken was the lowest in Orissa followed by Rajasthan. All the loans in case of Orissa state were on less than Rs. 5,000 and 73 of all loans were upto Rs. 2,500 only.

5.5 Type of Work Done as Bonded Labour

About half of the respondents (46.8%) worked on agricultural farms when they were in bondage (Figure 5.4). During the period of their bondage 17% were working in stone mines followed by 10.1% in brick kilns. Further 7.6% of bonded labourers were kept to do domestic work and a significant proportion of 17.1% reported that they were employed in works other than agriculture, stone mine, brick kiln and domestic work. When asked about the working hours, respondents in all the states complained that they had to work for very long hours from early morning to late nights.

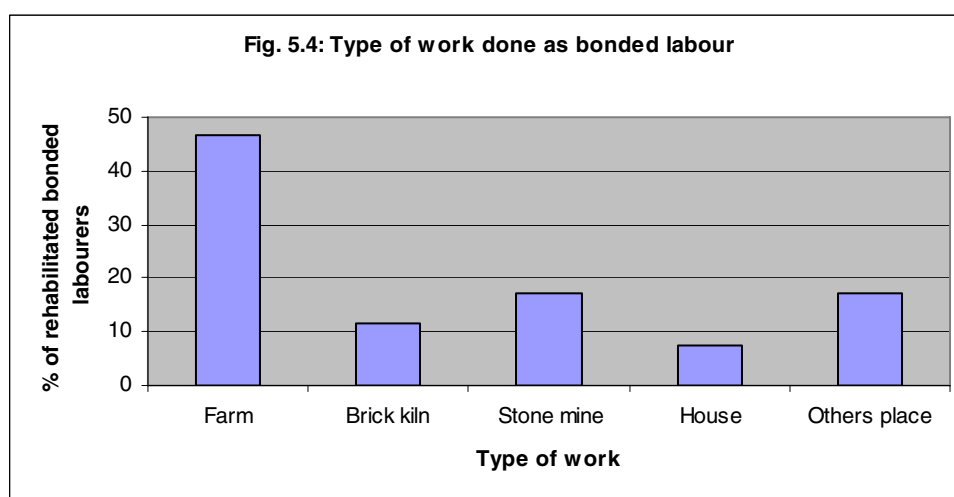


Table 5.5: Type of work done as a bonded labour (In Percentage)

States	Agricultural farm	Brick kiln	Stone mine	House	Others work	Total
Madhya Pradesh	45.1	23.0	30.3	0.8	0.8	100.0
Orissa	61.5	0.6	0.0	37.9	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	92.8	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	23.8	10.0	26.9	0.1	39.9*	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	26.6	41.7	25.2	0.4	3.0**	100.0
Overall	46.8	11.5	17.0	7.6	17.1	100.0

*Rice mills ** Carpet weaving

State wise analysis shows that majority (92.8%) of the rehabilitated bonded labourer were reportedly working on agricultural farms in the state of Rajasthan (Table 5.5). A small proportion of 2.9 and 2.4% worked on brick kilns and stone mines respectively. The proportion of those who worked as domestic help was only 1.9% in the state of Rajasthan. Orissa is the other state where more than half (61.5%) of the respondents worked in the agricultural farms. Orissa tops the five study states in terms of the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers (37.9%) who reportedly worked as domestic workers. In none of the other study state the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who worked as domestic workers is more than 2%. Highest proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who worked on brick kilns is in Uttar Pradesh, where 41.7% fall under this category and highest proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who worked in stone mines is in Madhya Pradesh, where 30.3% of the respondents fall under this category. The other states where more than one fourth of the respondents worked in stone mines is Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu state there are a large proportion of 39.9% respondents who worked in other than agriculture, brick kiln, stone mines and house. These workers worked at rice mills during their bondage. Similarly in Uttar Pradesh 3% of the respondents were in bondage in carpet weaving units.

5.6 Period of Bondage

Respondents were in bondage for various periods ranging from less than one year to more than 15 years. Figure 5.5 reveals that maximum proportion of 35.4% respondents were in bondage for a period ranging from 5 to 10 years. Another 20.4% respondents were in bondage for 10 to 15 years and 13.9% worked as bonded labourers for over 15 years. The rehabilitated bonded labourers who could be released in a period of upto 5 years constituted 30.3% of the total respondents. Those who were released within a year of bondage are only 2.3% of the total respondents.

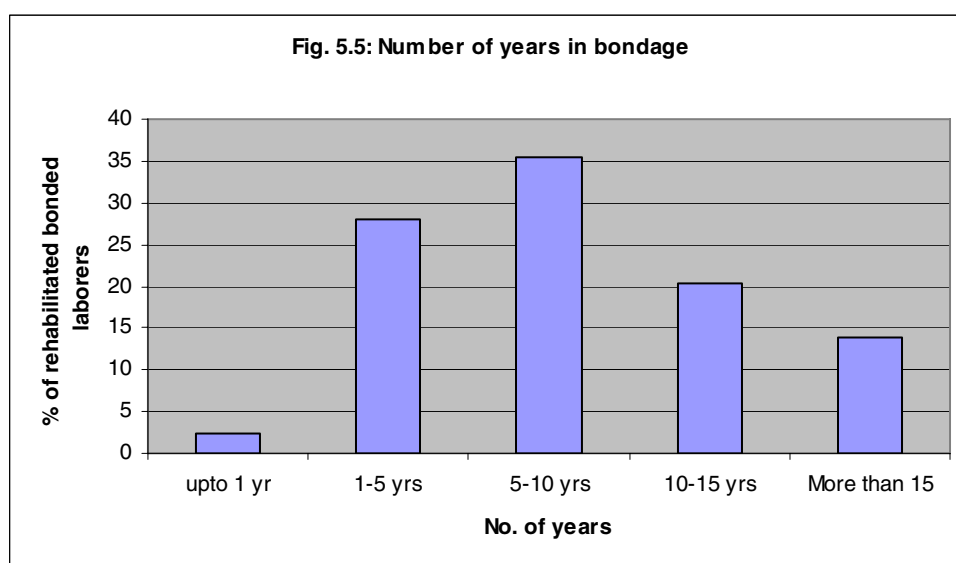


Table 5.6: Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage (In Percentage)

States	No. of years in bondage before release								Total
	upto 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	More than 15	
Madhya Pradesh	10.7	27.0	4.1	4.9	13.1	15.6	8.2	16.4	100.0
Orissa	3.7	6.0	4.8	8.5	30.8	34.5	10.5	1.2	100.0
Rajasthan	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	5.0	19.7	30.5	40.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	1.1	4.9	1.5	3.8	9.1	43.8	24.8	11.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.2	5.2	10.4	6.5	22.6	43.0	9.5	0.6	100.0
Overall	2.3	5.7	3.4	4.6	14.3	35.4	20.4	13.9	100.0

Analysis of state wise data reveals that 90.5% respondents worked as bonded labourers for more than 5 years in the state of Rajasthan followed by Tamil Nadu where 79.6% of the respondents were in bondage for a period of more than 5 years and Uttar Pradesh where 53.1% respondents were in bondage for a period of more than 5 years (Table 5.6). More than 40% of the total respondents in the states of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were in bondage for a period of 5-10 years. It is in the state of Madhya Pradesh where about 60% of the total respondents were in bondage for a period of less than or upto 5 years followed by Orissa state where 53.7% of the respondents worked as bonded labour for upto 5 years period. Largest proportion (37.7%) of those respondents who worked as bonded labourers for a period of upto 2 years is in the state of Madhya Pradesh again followed by Orissa state where 9.7% of the total respondents worked as bonded labourers for a period of upto 2 years.

5.7 Family Members in Bondage

The respondents were asked if some other members of their family also worked as bonded labour and 48.8% replied in positive. Highest proportion of those respondents whose other family member was also in bondage was in Madhya Pradesh where reportedly 84.4% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers said that one or more member of their family were also in bondage. Figure 5.6 shows that 65.7% respondents in Tamil Nadu, 55.4% respondents in Rajasthan and overall 48.8% respondents had one more member of the family in bondage. The smallest proportion respondents who reported one or more family member in bondage was in the state of Orissa, where only 3.1% respondents said that one more family member also worked as bonded labourer along with them. There is a positive co-relationship between the proportion of rehabilitated bonded labourers who worked on brick kilns and stone mines and the proportion of those respondents who reported that one or more family members worked as bonded labourer along with them.

In maximum cases husband and wife both were in bondage as 61.5% of those respondents, who have more than one family member in bondage, said so (Figure 5.7). Brother was in bondage along with the respondents in 14.8% of the total surveyed cases and in 19.1% cases other family member (other than spouse, daughter, son and brother) was bondage. In case of a small proportion of 4.6% of the total respondents son/daughter worked as bonded labourer along with their parents. Further analysis revealed that there were 2.9% cases where 3 or more members of a family were in bondage together.

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh

All such cases where more than one person of a family were in bondage together were in case of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who worked at brick kilns and stone mines.

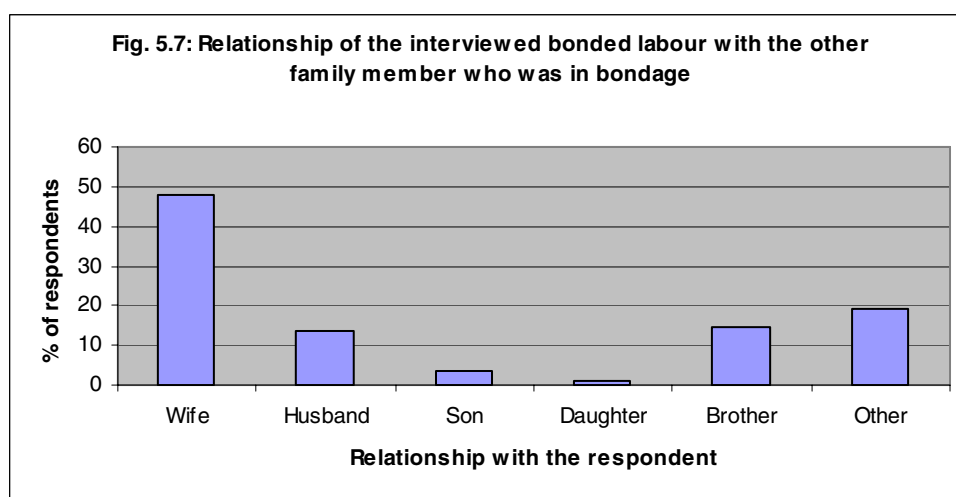
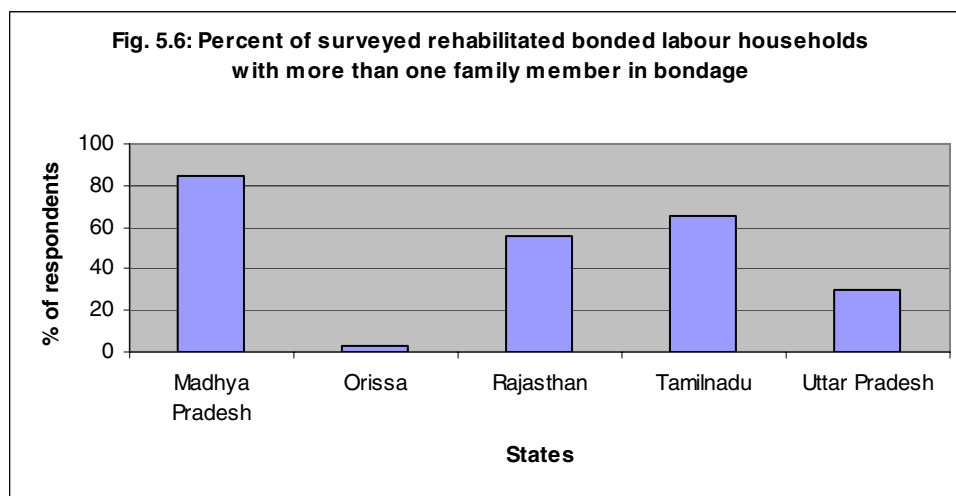


Table 5.7: Households with more than one bonded labour and relationship with the respondent (In Percentage)

States	Percentage of HH* with more than one bonded labour	Relationship with other bonded labour in the family					
		Wife	Husband	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other
Madhya Pradesh	84.4	54.4	17.5	1.9	0.0	11.7	14.6
Orissa	3.1	36.4	18.2	0.0	18.2	27.3	0.0
Rajasthan	55.4	85.2	1.4	1.9	0.5	7.7	3.3
Tamil Nadu	65.7	34.1	16.4	4.6	1.3	15.8	27.8
Uttar Pradesh	30.0	33.3	21.7	2.9	0.0	31.9	10.1
Overall	48.8	48.0	13.5	3.5	1.1	14.8	19.1

HH= Households

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh



The state wise analysis shows that husband and wife both were in bondage in case of 86.6% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers who had another family member also in bondage in Rajasthan (Table 5.7). The proportion of respondents who were in bondage along with their spouse is 71.9% in Madhya Pradesh state followed by about 55% in the states of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Orissa had the highest proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers whose daughters were also in bondage along with them. However, this must be kept in mind here that this proportion is to those respondents who reported more than one member of his family in bondage. Higher proportion of respondents who reported that their brother was also in bondage along with them was also in Uttar Pradesh where 31.9% of those respondents who had more than one family member in bondage said that their brother also worked as bonded labourer along with them followed by Orissa (27.3%) and Tamil Nadu (15.8%).

Chapter–VI

RELEASE AND REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

6 RELEASE AND REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOURERS

Two steps are involved before the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers – first they need to be identified and then they need to be released. Any person can inform the government if he knows of any bonded labour and government gets them released after verification. However, many people do not report the bonded labour cases, for various reasons, even if they know⁹. When the respondents were asked if they know some one working as a bonded labourer, about 3% of them replied in the positive¹⁰. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India has a provision of financial assistance (Rs. 2 lakh per district at present) to support the states to conduct surveys in order to identify bonded labourers in different districts. As per the direction of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the State Governments are required to form State, District and Tehsil/Block level Bonded Labour Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and they are responsible for identification, release and rehabilitation of the bonded labours in their respective areas. NGOs are also supposed to come forward to identify bonded labourers. In some states special drives are conducted to identify the bonded labourers. Though a uniform law exists throughout the country but the identification and release of bonded labourers is constrained by various socio-political factors and bonded labourers still remain in bondage inspite of the existence of the Act against abolishing the bonded labour system. The fact remains that some districts report that there are no bonded labourers in their district or they identify a small number but all of a sudden during one particular year in some districts a large number of bonded labourers are identified and released. This is generally because of the initiative of some proactive officer heading the district¹¹. Many of these released bonded labourers were in bondage for periods of more than 5 to 10 years but the districts reported non-existent of any bonded labour in previous reports. Close examination of data presented in Table 2.2 reveals this fact. An interesting fact is that in many cases people were found working as bonded labourer in another state, people from other states were working as bonded labourers in the same district.

One very important issue is the gap between release and rehabilitation. The delay in rehabilitation makes the released bonded labourers vulnerable to again enter into bondage in the same place or else where or to migrate to some other place. There are instances where the delay between release and rehabilitation has been few years. This will be discussed at length later in this chapter.

Having correct data on identification, release and rehabilitation is another issue. Data available at state level does not match with the data at district level, particularly in case of some districts, where large number of bonded labourers were released and rehabilitated. The data collected from the rehabilitated bonded labourers about their release also does not match with data available at district. This may be because of the respondents are illiterate and they find it difficult to tell the exact year of release in cases which are more than 20 years old. If the data collected based on field survey is compared with

⁹ Individuals who know about the cases of bonded labourers are often from the same village/area where this master lives and they avoid making a complain against their own fellow villagers, who sometimes may be powerful as well.

¹⁰ After knowing the benefits, some of the people these days try to get themselves declared as bonded labour even if they do not fit the criteria. Such cases have been reported from various states.

¹¹ According to the National Commission on Labour (2002) there are 20 lakh mine workers in Rajasthan and many of them are bonded labourers.

the data available at the state level, a large variation may be noticed. The year of release told by the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers is more or less in agreement with the year of release available in district records but in some cases does not match with the data available in state records.

6.1 Who Helped the Bonded Labourers to Come Out of Bondage

The surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were asked to tell that who helped them in coming out of the bondage. Majority (95.2) of them told that it was the state government¹² and 1.0% said that village panchayat¹³ helped them in coming out of the bondage and 0.5% said that fellow villager helped them in their release from bondage (Table 6.1). There were 3% respondents who said that they were helped by NGO to come out of bondage. The total proportion of the rehabilitated bonded labourers who were helped in their released by NOG may be more but after identification they remained in background. Lower proportion of NGO as reflected in the table 6.1 may be because of the fact that the NGOs¹⁴ sometimes remain in background and report the cases to the Government.

**Table 6.1: Who helped the bonded labourers in their release from bondage
(In Percentage)**

States	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Madhya Pradesh	79.5	11.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orissa	97.4	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	97.3	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	87.4	0.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	95.2	1.0	3.0	0.5	0.3	100.0

Analysis of state level data reveals that more than 97% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in the states of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu reported that they were helped in coming out of the bondage by the State Government. Panchayats helped the bonded labour release in case of 11.5% cases in Madhya Pradesh followed by 2.3% in Orissa. None of the respondent in Tamil Nadu reported that they were helped in their release by the Panchayats. It was reported by 11.7% respondents in Uttar Pradesh and 9% respondents in Madhya Pradesh that they were helped by the NGOs to come out of the bondage. In other three states small proportion of the respondents said that they were helped by the NGOs to come out of bondage (Table 6.1). In Rajasthan fellow villagers helped 1.3% of the

¹² Many of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in Rajasthan when asked for the year of release and who released them said that they were released during the period of emergency by the government. This means that they were released during the year 1976 and 1977 but the official records list the year of release as 1981.

¹³ Role of village Panchayats may be made more proactive and this may go a long way in eradicating the problem of bonded labours. This type of initiative has already yielded results in the state of Karnataka, where the State Government has passed an Act making Panchayats responsible for the incidence of bonded labourers in their respective villages/areas.

¹⁴ Review of literature revealed that NGOs played active role in the release of bonded labourers in some districts.

respondents in their release from the bondage and none of the other study states fellow villagers were reported to help in the release of the bonded labours.

6.2 Year of Rehabilitation

Work of releasing and rehabilitating the bonded labourers has been going on for many years. However, and it started a bit more systematically after the 1976 Act for release and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. But for various reasons all those who were working as bonded labourers could not be released in various drives and also some new cases of bonded labourers happened. This is the reason that in some cases bonded labourers are still found after so many years of the 1976 Act. This study was to focus on the bonded labourers who were released during and after 1997-98. But in some states the number of bonded labourers rehabilitated after 1997-98 is small and, therefore, it was decided (as explained in the methodology) that bonded labourers rehabilitated before this period will also be included in the study. In some cases (mainly in Rajasthan) the gap between release and rehabilitation was quite long as some the bonded labourer were released even before the 1976 Act came in force and it took many years before they could get the rehabilitation assistance.

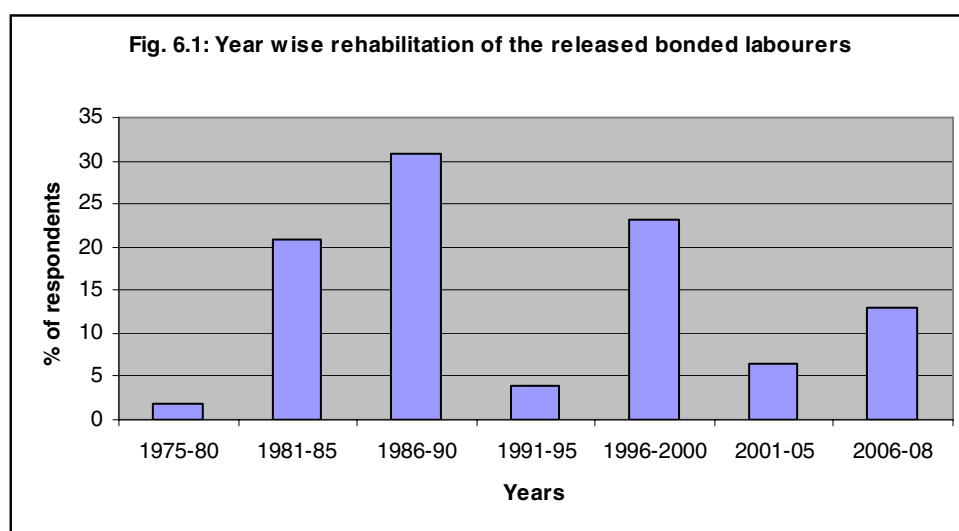


Figure 6.1 shows that 20.5% respondents were rehabilitated during 1981-85 followed by 30.8% during 1986-90. After rehabilitation of large number of released bonded labourers during 1986-90, a small proportion of 3.9% were rehabilitated during 1991-95 and again during 1996-2000 there was a large proportion of 23.2% who were rehabilitated during this period. In next five years period of 2001-05, 6.4% respondents were rehabilitated while the next 3 years (2006-08) saw 13% respondents getting rehabilitation assistance. The increasing and decreasing proportion of respondents rehabilitated during different slabs of 5 year periods happens due to various factors mainly because some labourers in bondage remain unidentified due to various reasons and are released when there is a special drive increasing the proportion during those years and secondly the some of the released bonded labourers get rehabilitated within a short period of release while the others had to wait longer.

Table 6.2: Year of rehabilitation (In Percentage)

Year of rehabilitation	States					Overall
	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	
1975-80	0.0	2.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
1981-85	0.0	22.5	76.6	0.0	0.0	20.9
1986-90	0.8	66.7	7.7	41.5	0.0	30.8
1991-95	0.0	5.5	3.2	0.1	17.8	3.9
1996-2000	49.2	2.7	5.0	35.6	30.9	23.2
2001-05	27.0	0.6	0.3	5.2	19.1	6.4
2006-08	23.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	32.2	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

State level data presented in table 6.2 presents a clearer picture of the states where bonded labourers rehabilitated before 1997-98 (period suggested in the proposal) were included in the study. In Madhya Pradesh most of the respondents were rehabilitated 1996 onwards as about half of them were rehabilitated during the period 1996-2000 and remaining half after the year 2000. About one fourth (23%) of them were rehabilitated during three year period of 2006-08. In Uttar Pradesh all the respondents were rehabilitated after the year 1991 of which 82.2% after 1996. About one third (32.25) of the respondents have been rehabilitated in the 3 year period of 2006-08. More than 90% of the respondents in two states of Orissa and Rajasthan were rehabilitated before the year 1990. In Tamil Nadu, where a large number of bonded labour have been released and rehabilitated, 41.5% of the respondents were rehabilitated during the period 1986-90 and remaining (except 0.1%) after the year 1996. In Tamil Nadu also a significant proportion of 17.6% were rehabilitated in the 3 year period of 2006-08 while none of the respondents in Orissa and Rajasthan were rehabilitated during this 3 year period of 2006-08. Thus while the period 2006-08 saw significant progress in rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers in case of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, no such cases were reported Orissa and Rajasthan.

6.3 Attempt by the Pervious Master to Coerce Into Bondage Again

In many cases the Masters are from the same or nearby villages/areas and that is the reason why fellow villagers do not report the cases of bonded labourers even if they know about them. It was felt that this may also lead to coercing the released bonded labourers again into the bondage and the respondents were asked about this. It was found that except in case of one instance in Baran district of Rajasthan state there was generally no attempt from the Masters' to force the released bonded labourer again into the bondage (Table 6.4).

Table 6.3: Attempt by previous employer to force the rehabilitated bonded labourers in bondage again (In Percentage)

States	Percentage of respondents to total surveyed	
	Yes	No
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	98.
Orissa	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	0.3	99.7
Tamil Nadu	0.5	99.5
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	99.6
Total	0.5	99.5

Almost all (99.5%) the respondents said that there were no attempts by the Master to have them in bondage again. However, a very small proportion of 0.5% of the respondents from the five study states reported that the Masters attempted to have them again as bonded labourers (Table 6.3). None of the respondents in Orissa state said that the Master asked them to work as bonded labour again. The proportion of those who said that the Master wanted them again to work as bonded labourers was the highest in Madhya Pradesh, i.e. 1.6% and it was the lowest in Rajasthan where 0.3% of the respondents said so.

6.4 Type of Help Provided After Release

Some relief is provided immediately after the release (Rs. 1000 per released bonded labourer according to current norms) and rehabilitation grant and guidance is provided within a short span of time after release. The amount of rehabilitation was Rs. 4,000 (including immediate relief) upto the year 1986 when it was raised to Rs. 6250 per released bonded labour. Respondents were asked a simple question that if they received cash or some assets/articles for their rehabilitation from the government. In some states/districts¹⁵ the released bonded labour are provided immediate relief of Rs. 1000 in terms of food and clothes etc. and in some states/districts partly food items and some money. While they were asked about the type of assistance, they were a bit confused. In many cases the small amount received at the time of release has been reported as cash assistance. The information presented about type of assistance should be considered more as indicative information.

About one third (25.2%) respondents said that they got the rehabilitation assistance in cash¹⁶, 27.2% said that they were given assets and remaining 36.9% said that they were given assets and also some cash (Figure 6.3.). Analysis of state level data shows that more than 80% respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reportedly got cash assistance while in case of Orissa more than 90% reported that they were provided assets (Table 6.4). Proportion of those who said that they were given assets as well cash is maximum in Tamil Nadu, where 57.3% of the respondents said so. This

¹⁵ This mainly depends on the Districts Officers at the time of rehabilitation that in what form they provide relief.

¹⁶ There is likelihood that the respondents may have mixed the information as they may have not distinguished between immediate relief and rehabilitation and in some cases they were given the benefit of other schemes as convergence with other government welfare scheme for rehabilitation. The respondents are illiterate and the rehabilitation was done more than 20 years ago in many cases so the chances of getting the mixed information are higher.

was followed by Rajasthan state, where 39.4% respondents said that they were provided assets and also given money.

Attempt to converge other government schemes meant for the poor has also been observed in all the study states and in most cases the released bonded labourers were provided house form Indira Awas Yojna or from the state scheme. But since districts do not have enough budget for houses means for BPL all the released bonded labourers are not provided this facility. BPL cards were issued in most of the cases. In some cases the rehabilitated bonded labourers were provided lease of land and stone mines so that they may earn better income.

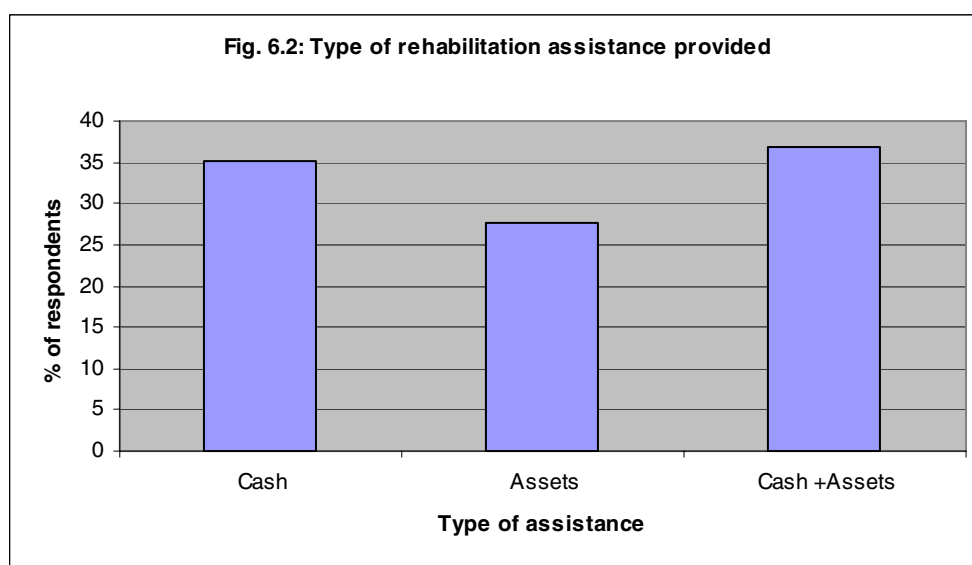


Table 6.4: Type of rehabilitation assistance provided to the released bonded labourers (In Percentage)

States	Rehabilitation grant given to released bonded labour			Total
	Cash	Assets	Cash + Assets	
Madhya Pradesh	80.3	6.6	13.1	100.0
Orissa	0.3	90.9	8.8	100.0
Rajasthan*	9.5	50.9	39.4	100.0
Tamil Nadu	42.6	0.1	57.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	80.9	0.0	19.1	100.0
Overall	35.2	27.7	36.9	100.0

*(0.2 not got any help)

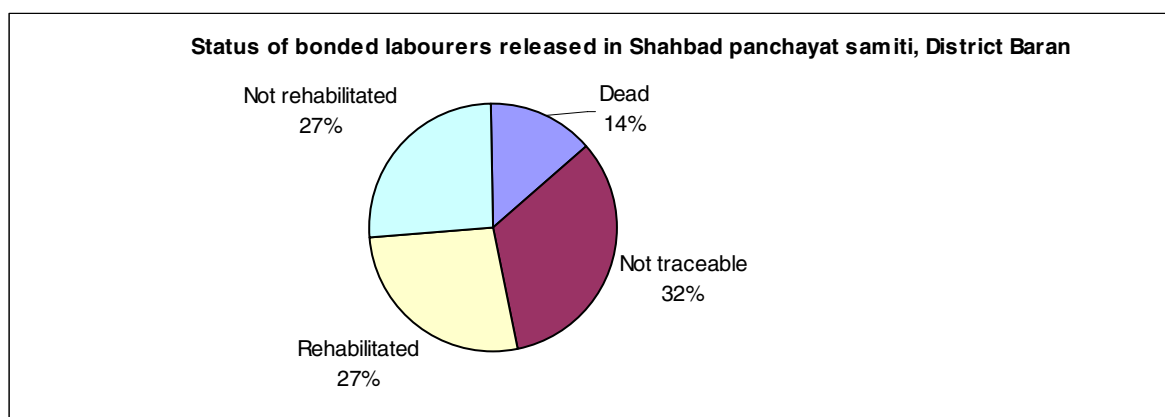
6.5 Gap between Release and Rehabilitation

It is expected that released bonded labourers will be rehabilitated with in a period of few months but in many cases a gap of more than 2 years has also been experienced by the released bonded labourers. The gap is more in the case of those bonded labourers who were released during seventies and

eighties¹⁷ in Rajasthan state. The gap between release and rehabilitation has decreased over time in all the states. These days the released bonded labourers are getting the rehabilitation amount/package generally within a period of 3 months but in some districts and in some cases it gets delayed to more than 3 months and at times to even more than 6 months. The bonded labourers are poor and illiterate lot who are socially and psychologically depressed because of working in bondage for years together. It is very difficult for them to survive if they are not provided immediate support to get rehabilitated. The immediate relief of some food grains and clothes lasts only a week or so. The case presented in the box 1 shows that bonded labourers who were released in seventies and early eighties were provided rehabilitation support after a period of more than 10 years and how some of them died in the mean time and others migrated for seeking their living and were not traceable for rehabilitation.

Box 1: Case of Baran district, Rajasthan state

The detailed analysis of the data pertaining to 226 cases of Baran district who were released during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1981 and provided rehabilitation support between 1999 and 2005 i.e after a gap of almost 25 years reveals that by the time of rehabilitation 8.4% of them died and 27% were not traceable. Figure given below presents the status of the bonded labourers who were released in Shahabad panchayat samiti of Baran district. It is painful to note that 14% of them died before they could get the rehabilitation benefits and another 32% are not traceable, as they may have migrated for work.



¹⁷ The records show that the 110 bonded labourers who were released during the year 1975-76 were provided rehabilitation assistance in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 i.e. after a gap of more than 7 years.

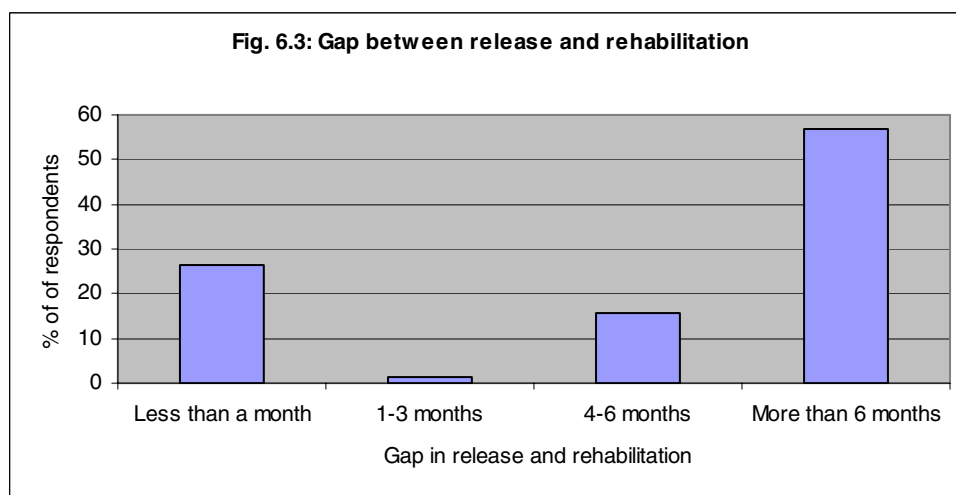


Figure 6.3 shows that about one fourth (26.3%) of the respondents were provided rehabilitation assistance within a period of one month of their release and 1.4% said that they got rehabilitation assistance within a period of 1 to 3 months. Proportion of those who got rehabilitation assistance in 4 to 6 months is 15.5% and more than half (56.8%) got the rehabilitation assistance in more than 6 months.

Table 6.5: Gap between release and rehabilitation (In Percentage)

States	Gap between release and rehabilitation				Total
	Less than a month	1-3 months	4-6 months	More than 6 months	
Madhya Pradesh	26.3	7.9	2.7	63.2	100.0
Orissa	55.0	0.9	43.3	0.8	100.0
Rajasthan	3.6	3.1	13.9	79.4	100.0
Tamil Nadu	59.6	10.3	0.1	30.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.4	2.6	97.0	100.0
Overall	26.3	1.4	15.5	56.8	100.0

Analysis of state level data shows that more than 55% respondents in the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu got the rehabilitation assistance within a period of less than one month after their release (Table 6.5). More than 60% respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh got the rehabilitation assistance in a period of more than 6 months. In case of Uttar Pradesh majority (97%) of the respondents got the rehabilitation assistance six months after their release.

6.6 Type of Assets Provided

The rehabilitation amount provided by the government as well as its mode has changed over time. In the beginning government used to purchase assets and give to the released bonded labourers but these days normally cheques are given to the released bonded labourers and they make payment for the assets that are arranged for them and in some cases cash is given. In many cases the period of more



than 20 years has lapsed after the rehabilitation amount/asset was provided and it should not be expected from the respondents to recall the exact amount they were provided. The respondents were, therefore, asked about the assets they were provided as two third of them got either assets or assets and cash.

More than 62% rehabilitated bonded labourers were provided livestock as 24.9% were given cows, 24.7% bullocks and 13% goats. Bullock carts were given to 6.5% of the rehabilitated bonded labourers and 5.7% were provided land. A small number (1%) were given petty shops/cycle repair shop (Table 6.6). Tractors were provided to group of rehabilitated bonded labourers and 0.7% of the respondents got tractors. There are inter state variations in the proportion of the respondents getting a particular type of asset, as it was provided based on their choice and also the suitability of the asset as per the opinion of the district officials responsible for rehabilitation. Table 6.6 shows that in case of Madhya Pradesh most of the respondents who got assets were provided goats and others were provided land.

Table 6.6: Type of Assets provided to the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers (In Percentage)

States	Name of the asset											Total
	Sheep	Goat	Cows	Bullocks	Bullock- cart	Cycle shop	Petty shop	Land	Tractor	Other		
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orissa	7.7	4.0	15.4	52.4	2.0	0.9	0.0	16.5	0.0	1.1		100.0
Rajasthan	0.0	30.4	0.6	38.9	22.2	0.6	1.8	3.8	0.0	2.0		100.0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	47.5		100.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	93.9		100.0
All States	2.1	10.9	24.9	24.7	6.5	0.4	0.6	5.7	0.7	23.6		100.0

Goats were also provided to 30.4% respondents getting assets in Rajasthan and 4% in Orissa. Sheep were provided only in the state of Orissa where 7.7% respondents who got assets were provided sheep (Table 6.6). Cows were provided in the states of Tamil Nadu (50.8%), Orissa (15.4%) and to a small proportion (0.6%) in Rajasthan. Respondents in two states of Orissa and Rajasthan reported that they were provided bullocks. In Orissa 50.8% of those who got assets were provided bullocks and in Rajasthan 38.9% got bullocks. Bullock carts were also provided in these two states i.e Orissa and Rajasthan. In Rajasthan 22.2% and in Orissa 2% of respondents were provided bullock carts. Cycle shops and petty shops were also provided as rehabilitation assistance only in two states each- cycle shops in Orissa and Rajasthan and petty shops in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Land was given to the released bonded labourers in Orissa (16.5%), Madhya Pradesh (9.3%) and Rajasthan (3.8%). It was only in the state of Tamil Nadu that a small proportion of 1.7% were provided assets got tractors. Remaining respondents were provided other than the assets described above.

6.7 Quality of Assets

Respondents were asked to express their opinion about the quality of the assets they were given. This was done for the assets in general (Table 6.7) and for particular assets separately (Table 6.8). First, the opinion about the quality of all assets in general; 62.4% respondents said that quality of the assets provided was either very good (37.2%) or good (25.2%) and 27.2% rated the quality as average (Figure 6.4). Remaining 10.4% felt that the quality of assets provided was either poor (7.6%) or very poor (2.8%). About 55% of the respondents in the states of Orissa and Tamil Nadu rated the quality of assets as very good while the proportion of those who rated it as good ranged from 6.8% in Orissa to 44.8% in Tamil Nadu. It is important to note that almost all (99.8%) respondents rated the quality of the assets either very good or good. The remaining 0.2% said that the quality of the assets was average. In other four states the proportion of those who opined that the quality of the assets was average varied from 25.4% in Orissa to 65.2% in Rajasthan. Half of the respondents who were provided assets in Madhya Pradesh said that the quality of assets was either poor or very poor. The proportion of those who rated the quality of assets as poor or very poor in states of Orissa, Rajasthan was 13.3% and 20.2% respectively. None of the respondents in the state of Uttar Pradesh said that the quality of the asset was very poor but 12.2% said that it was poor.

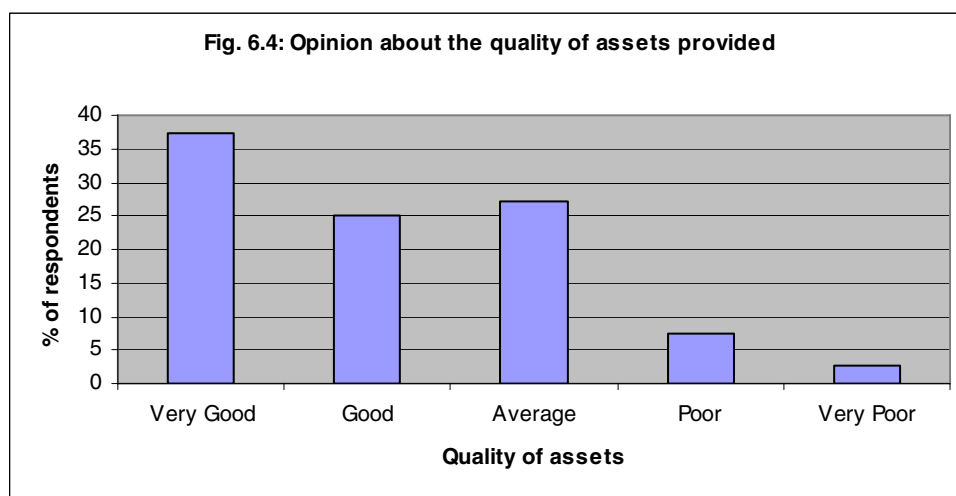


Table 6.7: Quality of the assets provided in general (In Percentage)

States	Quality of assets					Total
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	8.3	41.7	45.8	4.2	100.0
Orissa	54.4	6.8	25.4	10.5	2.8	100.0
Rajasthan	0.3	14.3	65.2	12.9	7.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	55.0	44.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	32.7	55.1	12.2	0.0	100.0
All States	37.2	25.2	27.2	7.6	2.8	100.0

Table 6.8: Quality of different assets (In Percentage)

Name of the asset	Total assets in a particular category					Total
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	
Goat/Sheep	0.0	17.5	59.5	17.5	5.6	100.0
Cow	58.3	40.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bullocks	0.1	7.5	67.7	17.3	6.8	100.0
Bullock Cart	0.0	22.4	52.6	11.8	13.2	100.0
Cycle shop	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Petty shop	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Land	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tractor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	40.7	47.0	10.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
All assets	37.2	25.2	27.2	7.6	2.8	100.0

Respondents' opinions were analysed asset-wise to know their opinion about the quality of the particular asset (Table 6.8). The quality of goats and sheep was rated as good by 17.5% and average by 59.5%. No one rated as very good while 23.1% rated the quality of sheep/goat as poor and very poor. In case of cows the quality was rated as very good and good by 98.9% of the respondents and no one said it was poor or very poor. Surprisingly it was not so in case of bullocks and only 7.5% said that the quality was good or very good and 67.7% rated the quality of bullocks as average. Remaining 24.1% rated the quality of bullocks as poor or very poor. In case of bullock carts 22.4% rated the quality as good and 52.6% as average. Remaining 25% said that the quality of the bullock carts they got was either poor or very poor. All the respondents rated the quality of land as average and quality of tractors as very good (Table 6.8).

6.8 Status of Assets

Released bonded labourers are provided assets in order to help them earn their livelihoods from those assets and, therefore, it is important to know that what is the status of asset presently. It is only 35.4% of the respondents who are maintaining the assets and using it as a source of some income and the remaining 64.6% do not have that asset as 18.4% have sold it and 46.2% reported death/ damage of assets (Figure 6.5).

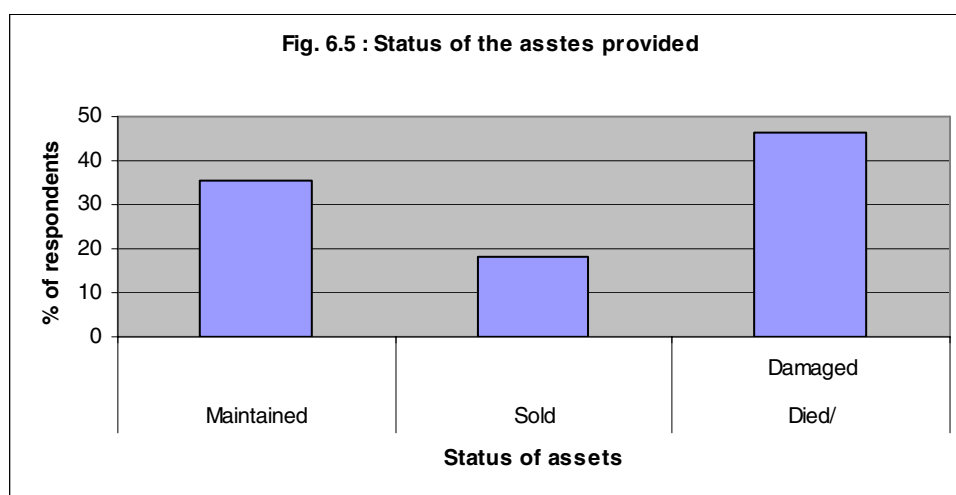


Table 6.9: Status of the asset provided as rehabilitation package (In Percentage)

S. No	Name of Asset	Status of Asset (Percentage of Beneficiaries)			Total
		Maintained	Sold	Died/Damaged	
1	Goat/Sheep	3.2	11.1	85.7	100.0
2	Cow	57.9	41.4	0.8	100.0
3	Bullocks	0.8	2.3	97.0	100.0
4	Bullock Cart	3.9	0.0	96.1	100.0
5	Cycle shop	0.0	0.0	100.0 (closed)	100.0
6	Petty shop	87.5	0.0	12.5 (closed)	100.0
7	Land	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	Tractor	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	Others	60.2	36.5	3.3	100.0
Overall		35.4	18.4	46.2	100.0

Asset wise analysis reveals that all the respondents who got land and tractors are still maintaining it. In case of petty shops 87.5% are still functional while remaining petty shops and all the cycle shops have been closed (Table 6.9). Cows are still being maintained by 57.9% respondents while 41.4% sold the cows to meet some important requirements and 0.8% reported death of the animal. A large proportion reported death in case of bullocks and goats/sheep and 96% reported damage of their bullock cart. Based on the data presented in the table 6.9 it may be concluded that bullocks and sheep/goats did not performed well as income generating assets and resulted in a death of a very large proportion of these animals.

6.9 Prosecution of the Masters

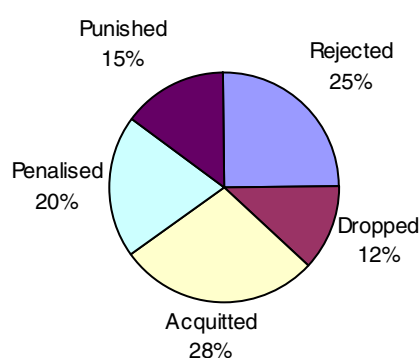
According to the law the Masters should be prosecuted in a court of law. This means there should be a large number of Masters against whom cases should be registered for keeping labour in bondage but for various reasons the cases are not initiated against all the Masters. A common reason cited is that if the case is registered against the Master, the released bonded labour can not be rehabilitated till the

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh

time the case is proved and settled, which may take years¹⁸. As per the Bonded Labour Abolition Act of 1976, the bonded labourers should be rehabilitated within shortest possible time span irrespective of the fact that the Master has been booked or not. But Masters are generally rich and influential people and enjoy political backing, which comes in the way of registering cases against them. There is hardly any co-relationship between the number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated and the number of cases registered against the Masters¹⁹ as only a small number of cases are registered against the Masters. In case of Tamil Nadu, where more than 20, 000 bonded labourers have been released between 1997-98 to 2004-05, only 884 cases were registered against the Master and 803 of them were convicted. In other states a small proportion of those against whom the case is registered, are convicted like in Uttar Pradesh a total of 305 cases were registered out of which 94 were found innocent, cases against the remaining 197 are pending in the courts and only 6 have been convicted and punished. This is true in other states as well like in Malkangiri district of Orissa a total 728 cases were registered of which 460 were dropped and 19 were released. The cases against the remaining 249 are pending in the courts.

Analysis of data from the state of Rajasthan, which is available in more details than other study states has been presented as an example. Analysis of this data on the number of bonded labourers released in a district and the cases registered against the Masters reveals that cases were registered against only 3.26% of the Masters in Rajasthan and further analysis of the district wise data of Rajasthan shows that highest number of Masters were booked in Chittorgarh district (12.18%) followed by Dungarpur where 7.9% Masters were booked. In the two districts (Baran and Kota) accounting for the 70% of the released bonded labourers in the state, the cases were registered only against 0.87% Masters (1.1% in Baran district and 0.36% in Kota district).

Figure 6.6: Outcome of the cases registered against the masters



¹⁸ A gap of more than 2 years has been found between release and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers as per the Government's records itself, even without cases against masters.

¹⁹ It is also not easy to get data of cases registered against master and their district level break-up and particularly the detailed status of the registered cases.



If one goes into the details further, it is found that out of 370 Masters against whom the cases were registered, cases against 12% were dropped, 25% cases were rejected, 28% were acquitted and finally only 35% were either penalized or punished by the court of law (Figure 6.2). District wise data shows that all the cases against all the 9 Masters who were booked in Kota district were dropped and in case of Baran district 26 out of 60 cases were dropped.

6.10 Vigilance and Monitoring Committee

There are State, District and Tehsil level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and meetings more or less take place regularly but it appears that the decisions taken at these meetings are not taken seriously in some states. For example a meeting held on 24-12-2008 in Kota district lists two cases about which the Committee asked the Sub-Divisional Officers (SDOs) to investigate the complaints received about bonded labourers in their respective sub-divisions. The SDOs were asked to investigate on 20-3-2008 and again in next meeting on 25-4-2008 but nothing happened in next eight months time. This shows the casual attitude and insensitivity of the administration towards the cases of bonded labourers.

Chapter-VII

IMPACT OF BONDED LABOUR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

7 IMPACT OF BONDED LABOUR REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

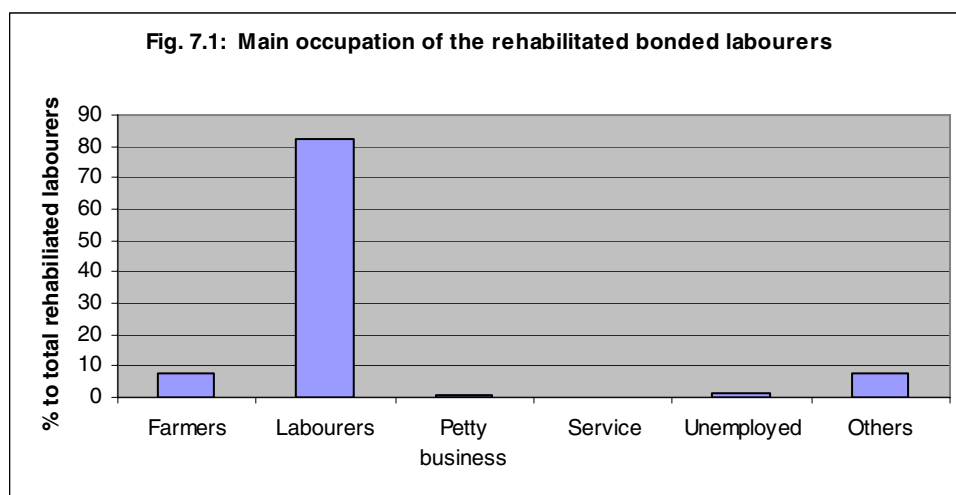
The rehabilitation package is supposed to help the released bonded labourers to establish some sustainable livelihood activity. It has already been noted in the previous chapter that most of the assets provided as rehabilitation package have died/damaged or have been sold in some cases. There is only a small number of respondents who are still maintaining a particular type of asset like land, tractor and petty shops. About 58% of rehabilitated labourers who got cows as asset also maintained them. An effort will be made to assess the economic situation of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in the following text.

7.1 Present Economic Condition of the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers

One of the ways of finding out the impact of the rehabilitation package can be to see that how they have made use of the rehabilitation package and the second can be having a glimpse into their present lives. The outcome will be a mix of rehabilitation efforts and also the individuals' efforts to improve their lives. It is difficult to find out the exact impact of the rehabilitation package after a long gap but their existing economic position will help in understanding as to see that how it compares with their lives as bonded labourers.

Main occupation

Wage labour is the main source of earning for the rehabilitated bonded labourers as 82.4% of the respondents said that their main occupation is working as labourer (Figure 7.1). A small proportion (7.9%) of the rehabilitated bonded labourers have farming as their main occupation and 1% earn their living by running a petty shop and service. Remaining 7.5% have other occupation than agriculture, wage labour and petty business.



State wise analysis shows that the proportion of those rehabilitated bonded labourers who work as wage labourer ranges from 78.7% in Tamil Nadu to 95.1% in Madhya Pradesh. In case of Tamil Nadu there are 16.9% rehabilitated bonded labourers who work as labourer in rice mills on a monthly salary basis and did not want to identify themselves with the wage labourers (Table 7.1). After wage labour,

the other main source of earning for the respondents is agriculture and the proportion of those who said that their main occupation is agriculture varies from 1.6% in Madhya Pradesh to 18.6% in Rajasthan. There are less than one percent respondents whose main source of earning is petty business and their proportion varies from 0.4% in Tamil Nadu to 3.3% in Madhya Pradesh. Those who reported other occupation as their source of earning include rice mill workers in Tamil Nadu and 3.5% horse cart drivers in Uttar Pradesh. The data was analysed to see that in how many cases the assets provided by the government as rehabilitation assistance are still helping the respondents to earn their living and it was found that only in 12.5% cases the respondents are earning from the assets provided as rehabilitation assistance; 7.9% from the land and 4.6% from other assets like petty shops, cows, goats etc.

Table 7.1: Occupational structure of the rehabilitated (In Percentage)

States	Farmers	Labourers	Petty business	Service	Un-employed	Others	Total
Madhya Pradesh	1.6	95.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orissa	7.1	87.5	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	100.0
Rajasthan	18.6	80.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	4.0	78.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.9 (rice mill worker)	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	8.3	84.3	2.2	0.0	1.7	3.5 (Horse cart driver)	100.0
Total	7.9	82.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	7.5	100.0

7.2 Number of Earning Members

On an average there are 2.4 working members per family. Except in case of Rajasthan state, the average number of earning members in a family are 2.2 and 2.3 (Table 7.2). Average number of male working members is more than average female working members. The main occupation of both male and female working members is wage labour in most of the cases. Women work more as agriculture labourers while men work more as wage labour in construction and non-agricultural works as well. However, a substantial number of men also work as labour in agricultural sector as well.

Table 7.2: Number of earning members in a family (In Percentage)

States	Average No. of earning members per household		
	Male	Female	Total
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	1.0	2.2
Orissa	1.1	1.1	2.2
Rajasthan	1.9	1.3	3.2
Tamil Nadu	1.2	1.1	2.3
Uttar Pradesh	1.2	1.0	2.2
Overall	1.3	1.1	2.4

7.3 Benefit from Government Schemes

An effort was made to see if they are getting the benefit of existing major programmes meant for the poor. It was found that all of them do not have BPL cards. Of the total respondents only 43.7% reportedly have BPL cards. The proportion of those who have BPL cards varies from only 3.1% in Tamil Nadu to 96% in Orissa (Table 7.3). Rajasthan has 89.7% respondents who have BPL cards and Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have 61.5% and 20% respondents respectively, who have BPL cards. When the card holders were asked about the frequency in which they get ration from the PDS ration shop, 88.3% said that they get ration once a month, 8.0% said that they get once in two months and the remaining 3.7% said that they never get the ration (Table 7.3). State wise analysis shows that all the respondents in proportion of those respondents who get ration every month varies from 99.2% in Tamil Nadu to 54.4% in Uttar Pradesh and the proportion of those who get once in two months varies from 71.7% in Uttar Pradesh to 0.8% in Tamil Nadu. All the BPL card holders in Tamil Nadu reported that majority of them they get ration every month and all of them get atleast once a month. However, the proportion of respondents who have BPL card is very small in Tamil Nadu. The proportion of those who said that they never get ration varies from 03.% in Orissa to 19.7% in Madhya Pradesh.

Table 7.3: Proportion of rehabilitated bonded labours having BPL card and the frequency of getting ration (In Percentage)

States	Percentage having BPL card	Frequency of ration provided by the PDS system		
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never
Madhya Pradesh	61.5	70.5	9.8	19.7
Orissa	96.0	91.7	7.7	0.3
Rajasthan	89.7	87.0	4.5	8.5
Tamil Nadu	3.1	99.2	0.8	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	20.0	54.4	71.7	4.9
Total	43.7	88.3	8.0	3.7

7.4 NREGA

NREGA is helping the poor and released bonded labourers may be considered poorest of the poor. The respondents were asked that how much they earned by working for NREGA during last year i.e 2008. It was good to note that 91.6% of them worked for NREGA, rest migrated and could not work for NREGA. Those who worked for NREGA told that they earned rupees 3,000 to more than 5,000. Of the total respondents, 83.2% said that they earned upto Rs. 5,000 by working for NREGA and 8.4% said that they earned more than Rs. 5,000 by working for NREGA. As already said 8.2% did not work for NREGA as they migrated out for work.

7.5 Use of Government Health Facilities

The respondents were asked about their health seeking behaviour in order to know the use of government health facilities by them. It was found that 90.1% of them go to the Government hospital in case of illness and 9.6% go to the private practitioner (Table 7.4). A very small proportion goes to local traditional healers and faith healers. The proportion of those who go to the government hospital varies from 58.2% in case of Madhya Pradesh to 98% in Orissa and the proportion of those who go to the private doctor in case of illness varies from 2% in Orissa to 41% in Madhya Pradesh.

Table 7.4: Where does the rehabilitated bonded labourers go in case of illness (In Percentage)

States	Pvt. Doctor	Govt. Hospital	Other	Overall
Madhya Pradesh	41.0	58.2	0.8	100.0
Orissa	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	7.2	92.6	0.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	4.5	95.0	0.5	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	26.1	73.9	0.0	100.0
Total	9.6	90.1	0.3	100.0

7.6 Total Family Income

Respondents were asked about their income in order to have an idea of their present economic situation. Annual family income of the respondents varies from less than Rs. 10,000 to more than Rs. 35,000. Figure 7.2 depicts that 61.9% of the total respondents earn less than 20,000 rupees per annum. There are 17.4% of the total respondents who said that they earn only less than Rs. 10,000 per year, 28.4% earn between Rs. 10,000 and 15,000 and 16.1% said they earn Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 per annum. There are 12.5% respondents who earn Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 per year and only about one fourth of total i.e 25.6% earn more than Rs. 25,000 per year. Only 8.9% of the total respondents said that earn more than Rs. 35,000 per year.

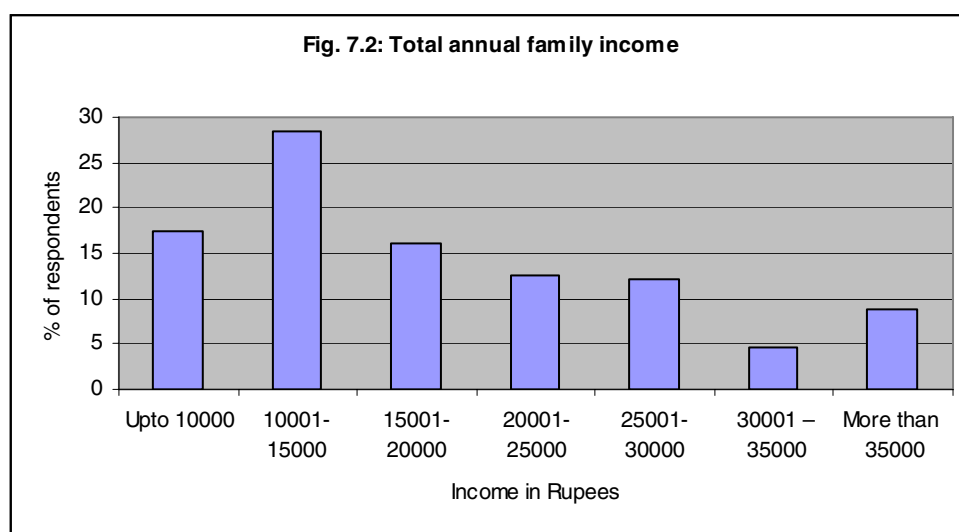


Table 7.5: Total family income of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers from all sources (In Percentage)

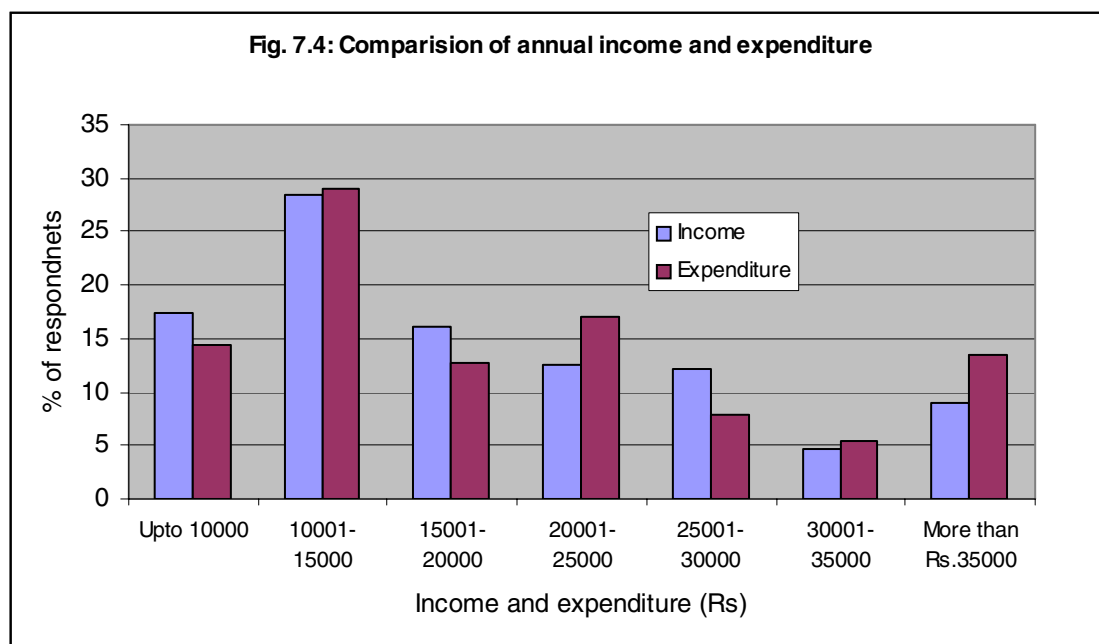
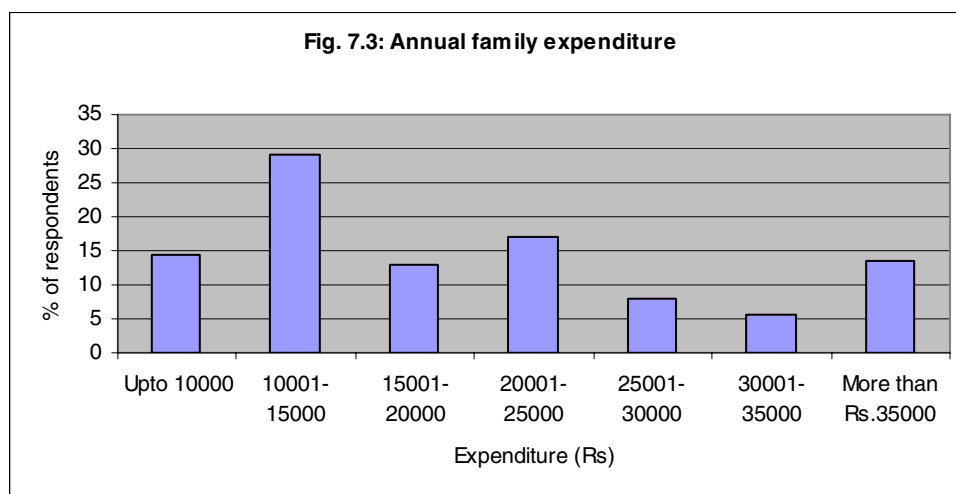
States	Percentage of respondents with income of Rs						
	Upto 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	30001 – 35000	More than 35000
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	13.0	28.6	13.8	6.6	6.6	31.4
Orissa	25.2	45.6	16.4	8.8	4.8	0.9	1.5
Rajasthan	6.2	19.1	32.6	20.5	11.2	7.7	2.7
Tamil Nadu	23.4	36.8	7.8	10.0	13.3	1.6	7.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	3.0	13.4	13.1	21.3	13.5	35.5
Overall	17.4	28.4	16.1	12.5	12.1	4.6	8.9

Table 7.5 depicts that on an average 17.4% of the respondents have annual income of less than Rs. 10,000 while 8.9% earn more than Rs. 35,000. Analysis of the state level data reveals that most of those earning more than Rs. 35,001 belong to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where 35.5% and 31.4% respondents respectively reported that they earn more than Rs. 35,000 per annum. In other three study states the proportion of those who earn more than Rs 35,000 varies from 1.5% in Orissa to 7.1% in Tamil Nadu. There are large number of respondents in Orissa and Tamil Nadu who earn less than Rs. 15,000 per year. Proportion of those who said that they earn less than Rs. 15,000 per annum is 70.8% in Orissa and 60.2% in Tamil Nadu. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of 3.4% in this income level i.e those who earn less than Rs. 15,000 per year. More than half (53.1%) respondents in Rajasthan said that they earn between Rs. 15,000 to 25,000 per year and in other four study states the proportion of respondents in this income group varied from 17.8% in Tamil Nadu to 42.4% in Madhya Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has highest proportion of those respondents who earn Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 annually. The proportion of respondents in annual income group of Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 varies from 5.7% in Orissa to 34.8% in Uttar Pradesh. Over all the respondents from Uttar Pradesh earn higher incomes than other four study states followed by Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

7.7 Total Family Expenditure

Expenditure details will help in understanding that if the income of the respondents is sufficient to run their families or not. Figure 7.3 shows that the respondents spend an amount of less than Rs.10,000 to more than Rs. 35,000 annually. The proportion of respondents whose annual family expenditure is less than Rs. 10,000 accounts for 14.5% of the total sample, 29.0% spend between Rs.10001 to 15,000, 12.8% between Rs.15001 to 20000, 17.0% between Rs. 20001 to 25000 and remaining 26.7% spend more than Rs. 25,000 per annum. The proportion of those families whose annual expenditure is more than Rs. 35,000 is 13.4%. Analysis of income and expenditure details reveals that the proportion of families having annual income of upto Rs. 10,000 is 17.4% while those having expenditure of less than Rs. 10,000 is 14.5% indicating that many respondents spend more than their income (Fig. 7.4).

The proportion of respondents with annual income of more than Rs. 35,000 is only 8.9% while the proportion of those who spend more than Rs. 35,000 per annum is 13.4%.



State wise analysis of the expenditure reveals that more than 50% of the respondents in Orissa (56.1%) and Tamil Nadu (63.8%) spend only upto Rs. 15,000 per annum to run their families. Less than 5% respondents in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh reported to have annual expenditure of upto Rs. 15,000 per year (Table 7.6). About half (53.4%) respondents in Rajasthan incur an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 to 25,000 per annum to run their families and while about one third of the respondents do so in the states of Madhya Pradesh (33.2%) and Orissa (34.6%). Most of the respondents in Orissa (90.7%) and Tamil Nadu (83.2%) said that their annual family expenditure is less upto Rs, 25,000 only. About one third (32.8%) respondents in Uttar Pradesh and about one fourth in Madhya Pradesh (26.0%) and Rajasthan (25.4%) had annual expenditure of Rs 25,000 to 35,000. Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are two states where a significant proportion of respondents spend more than Rs. 35,000 annually to run their families. More than half (52.8%) of the respondents in Uttar Pradesh and more

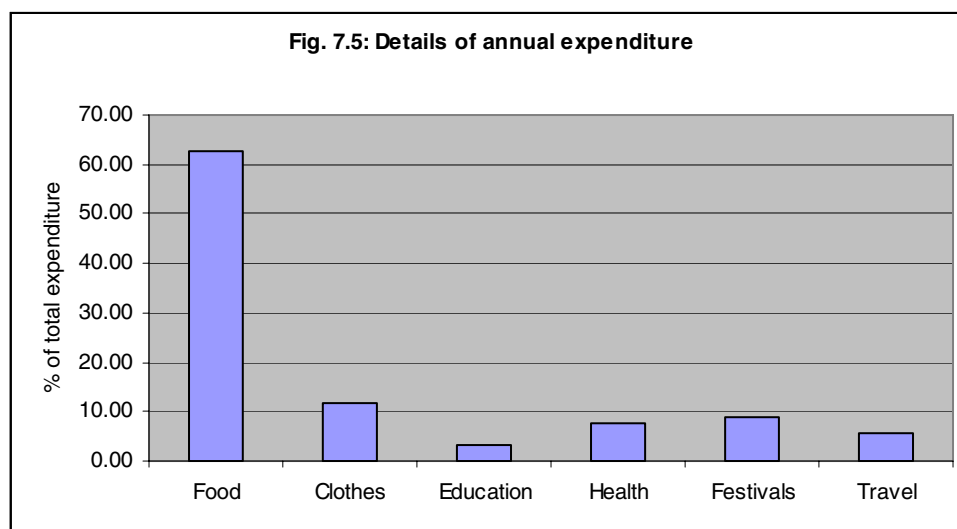
than one third (36.0%) in Madhya Pradesh said that their annual expenditure exceeds Rs. 35,000 while only 6.9% in Rajasthan and about 2% in Orissa and 2.4% in Tamil Nadu fall in the annual expenditure bracket of more than 35,000 rupees

Table 7.6: Total family expenditure of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers on all items (In Percentage)

States	Percentage of respondents with annual expenditure of Rs.						
	Upto 10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	30001-35000	More than Rs.35000
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	4.8	10.6	22.6	17.8	8.2	36.0
Orissa	14.5	41.6	15.4	19.2	4.9	2.4	2.0
Rajasthan	1.6	12.7	26.8	26.6	14.1	11.3	6.9
Tamil Nadu	26.8	37.0	7.6	11.8	13.4	1.0	2.4
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	1.3	4.7	7.6	19.4	13.4	52.8
Overall	14.5	29.0	12.8	17.0	7.8	5.5	13.4

7.8 Details of Expenditure

An attempt was made to understand that what are the main components of the total household level expenditure of the respondents. Analysis of the data presented in figure 7.5 shows that food accounts for a very large proportion of the total expenditure as it accounts for 62.5% of the total expenditure followed by expenditure on clothes, which is 11.9% of the total expenditure. After food and clothes, the other important expenditure head is festivals, which accounts for 9.01% of the total expenditure, health 7.6%, travel 5.6% and education the lowest 4.3% of the total expenditure. A very small amount of only 0.14% is spent on other items.



**Table 7.7: Major item wise expenditure details of the rehabilitated bonded labourers
(In Percentage)**

States	Percentage of respondents							Total
	Food	Clothes	Education	Health	Festivals	Travel	Others	
Madhya Pradesh	60.57	9.69	4.14	9.27	10.95	5.39	0.00	100.00
Orissa	63.70	12.22	5.04	7.11	7.18	4.76	0.00	100.00
Rajasthan	56.39	12.54	4.77	9.68	11.25	5.18	0.20	100.00
Tamil Nadu	65.11	12.67	4.09	4.27	7.76	5.98	0.11	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	59.80	10.95	4.94	9.77	9.02	5.22	0.30	100.00
Overall	62.52	11.93	4.37	7.55	9.01	5.63	0.14	100.00

Further analysis at state level shows that expenditure on food varies from 56.4% in Rajasthan to 65.1% in Tamil Nadu. The states where the respondents reported more than 60% share of food in total expenditure are Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu (Table 7.7). The expenditure on food in Uttar Pradesh is only slightly lower than 60% leaving only Rajasthan with less than 60% expenditure on food. Like food, there seems to be a similarity in case of expenditure on clothes as the respondents in three states of Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu reported expenditure of 12.2% to 12.7% on clothes followed by 11.0% in Uttar Pradesh and 9.7% in Madhya Pradesh. Next important expenditure is money spent on celebrating festivals and the proportion of total expenditure spent on festivals varied from 7.2% in Orissa to 11.3% in Rajasthan. Respondents in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan spent about 11% on celebrating festivals and about 7% of total expenditure is spent on festivals in Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Health accounts for 7.6% of the total expenditure and it ranges from 4.3% in Tamil Nadu to 9.8% in Uttar Pradesh. Except in Orissa (7.1%) the respondents in other three states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh spend 9.3 to 9.8% of the total expenditure on health. Except in Orissa the respondents in other four study states spend 5.2 to 6% on travel. Education accounts for only 4.4% of the total expenditure of the respondents and there are not high variations in the percentage of expenditure spent on education as it varies from 4.1% in Tamil Nadu to 5.0% in Orissa. It is interesting to note a comparatively higher expenditure by the respondents on education in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh (Table 7.7).

7.9 Ownership of House

All the rehabilitated bonded labourers belong to the same village in which they are living after rehabilitation. They were asked if the house they are living belongs to them or someone else. Majority of the respondents were living in their own house (Table 7.8). Overall 92% of the total respondents live in their own houses and 8% live in others' house. Those who pay some rent for the house are 1.9% of the total respondents. State wise analysis shows that more than 98% respondents in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan live in their own houses and 93.5% in Uttar Pradesh also live in their own houses but in Tamil Nadu only 81.1% have their own house and remaining live in others' houses. None of the respondent living in others' house in Madhya Pradesh pays rent. It is in Tamil

Nadu that 3.6% of the total respondents live in rented houses (Table 7.8%). The rent, however, is a very small amount.

Table 7.8: Ownership of the house (In Percentage)

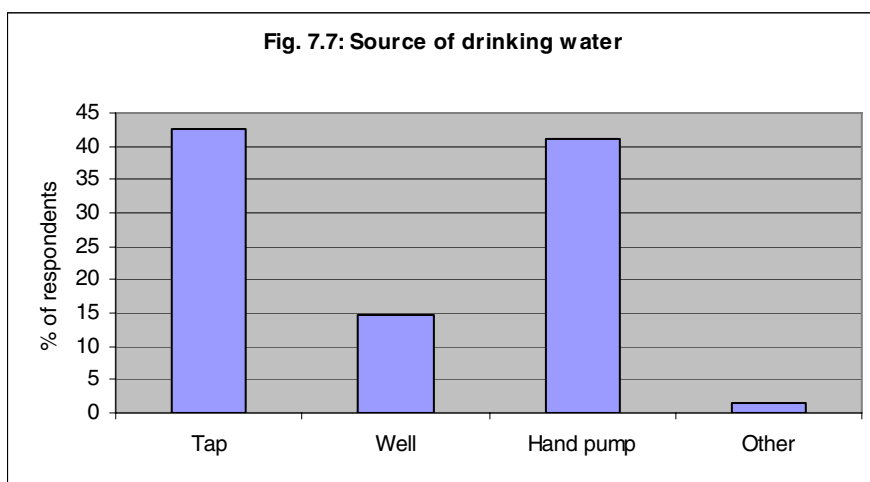
States	Self	If not living in own house		Total
		Rented	Free of rent	
Madhya Pradesh	98.4	0.0	1.3	100.0
Orissa	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0
Rajasthan	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	81.1	3.6	12.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	93.5	0.4	6.1	100.0
Total	92.0	1.9	6.1	100.0

7.10 Type of House

About two third of the respondents live in mud houses (some live even in huts), 10.1% in semi-pucca houses and only 23.2% have pucca houses to live. State wise analysis shows that the highest proportion of respondents living in kacha houses are in Rajasthan state. The proportion of those respondents who live in kacha houses varies from 33.9% in Uttar Pradesh to 82.2% in Rajasthan. The highest proportion of respondents living in semi-pucca houses are in Uttar Pradesh where 55.2% of them live in semi-pucca houses and none of the respondent in Tamil Nadu has a semi-pucca house. The proportion of those respondents who live in semi-pucca houses is 15.6% in Madhya Pradesh, 7.7% in Rajasthan and 4.3% in Orissa. Maximum number of respondents living in pucca house belong to Tamil Nadu where 36.0% of them live in pucca houses followed by Orissa 18.8% and Madhya Pradesh 14.8%. The proportion of respondents having pucca house in other two study states of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is about 10% each. Most of the respondents i.e 97.6% live in one or two room house and only 2.5% of them have more than two rooms in their house.

7.11 Source of Drinking Water

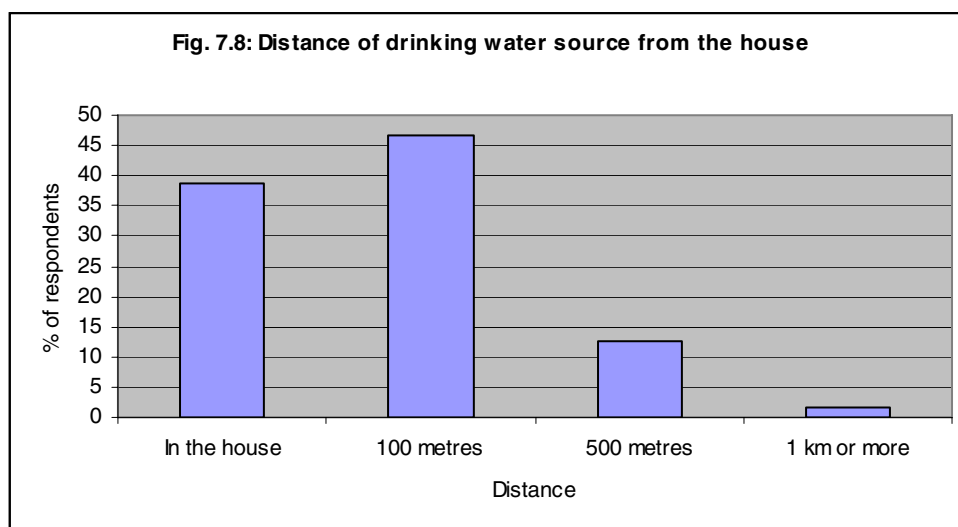
Hand pump and tap water emerged as the main source of drinking water as 83.6% of the total respondents said that they use hand pump (42.5%) and tap water (41.1%) for domestic use (Figure 7.7). Well is the other important source of drinking water, which supply water to 14.8% respondent households and other sources are used by 1.6% of the respondents.



State wise analysis presents large variations in the type of source used by the respondents in different states (Table 7.11). Tap water is the main source of drinking water in Tamil Nadu where 91.2% respondents reportedly use tap water while in other four states the proportion of respondents using tap water is 10.5% in Orissa and less than 5% in remaining three study states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Hand pump is the major source of drinking water for more than 80% respondents in the states of Uttar Pradesh (91.7%), Madhya Pradesh (88.5%) and Rajasthan (81.7%). In Orissa also a significant proportion (38.7%) of the respondents said that they drink hand pump water. Wells are listed as source of drinking water by 11.7% respondents in Rajasthan, 6.6% in Madhya Pradesh, 5.0% in Tamil Nadu and 3.5% in Uttar Pradesh. Sources other than tap, hand pump and well are used by 1.6% to 2.6% respondents in three study states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Table 7.9: Source of drinking water (In Percentage)

States	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	6.6	88.5	1.6	100.0
Orissa	10.5	50.7	38.7	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	4.8	11.7	81.7	1.9	100.0
Tamil Nadu	91.2	5.0	1.1	2.6	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	4.8	3.5	91.7	0.0	100.0
Total	42.5	14.8	41.1	1.6	100.0



When the data of distance from source of drinking water was analysed, it was found that except 1.6% of the respondents all others have drinking water within 500 meters of their houses (Figure 7.8%). Drinking water is available at a distance of upto 100 meters only to 85.7% respondents' households. A significant proportion of 38.9% of the respondents have drinking water source within their houses and it is only 12.7% respondents who have drinking water source at about 500 meters distance.

Table 7.10: Distance of drinking water source (In Percentage)

States	Distance of source of drinking water				Total
	In the house	100 metres	500 metres	1 km or more	
Madhya Pradesh	3.3	56.6	25.4	14.8	100.0
Orissa	2.0	81.8	16.2	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	1.6	64.5	30.5	3.4	100.0
Tamil Nadu	78.6	18.5	2.9	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	37.0	57.4	5.7	0.0	100.0
Total	38.9	46.8	12.7	1.6	100.0

Analysis of Table 7.10 presenting state level data about the distance from the source of drinking water shows that most of the respondents who reported drinking water within their houses belong to Tamil Nadu. All except 2.9% of the total respondents in Tamil Nadu have water either in the house or within 100 meters of their house followed by Uttar Pradesh, where 94.4% respondents reported water either within the house or within 100 meters of their houses. The other state, which has significant proportion of households with water within the house is Uttar Pradesh where 37.0% respondents said that they have drinking water within their house. There is a positive co-relationship between the households using tap water and hand pump water with the houses having drinking water source within their house. The proportion of households, which have water within 100 meters of their house varies from 81.8% in Orissa to 5.7% in Uttar Pradesh. There are 12.7% respondents who have water from 100 to 500 meters of their house and it varies from 2.9 in Tamil Nadu to 30.5% in Rajasthan. It is in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where about 30% of the respondents reported that they have drinking

water within 100 to 500 meters of their house. Only two of the study states have drinking water at a distance of one kilometre or more from their houses. These states are Madhya Pradesh (14.8%) and Rajasthan (3.4%).

7.12 Households with Separate Kitchen and Electricity Connection

It can be imagined after having an idea about the type and size of the houses where the respondents live, that most of them do not have separate kitchen. Kitchen for them is a small thatched shed just outside the house in many cases. The survey revealed that as an average 10.8% respondents have separate kitchen and this proportion varies from 18.0% in Madhya Pradesh to 3.5% in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have more than 15% respondents who said that they have separate kitchen (Table 7.11).

Electricity connection is available in the houses of only 41.7% of the total surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers and the proportion of those who said they have electricity connection varies from as high as 88.6% in Tamil Nadu to only 3.7% in Orissa. Except Tamil Nadu other study states have less than 20% respondents who reported to have electric connection (Table 7.11).

**Table 7.11: Households having separate kitchen and electric connection
(In Percentage)**

States	Percentage of households having			
	Separate kitchen*		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Madhya Pradesh	18.0	82.0	18.9	81.1
Orissa	4.6	95.4	3.7	96.3
Rajasthan	8.8	91.2	6.1	93.9
Tamil Nadu	15.4	84.6	88.6	11.4
Uttar Pradesh	3.5	96.5	7.0	93.0
Total	10.8	89.2	41.7	58.3

*Separate kitchen in the case of surveyed households means just a small katcha shed adjacent to the living room, which has a chulha (oven) to cook and no other facility. This should thus not be equated with a kitchen.

Table 7.12: Opinion of the rehabilitated bonded labourers for improving the life of released bonded labourers (In Percentage)

Opinion	States				
	M.P	Orissa	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh
Provide the resources for better income generation	50.8	19.4	28.1	3.9	11.3
Government must provided free houses	22.2	24.0	33.4	3.3	31.2
Provide free electricity	2.5	28.9	6.6	25.4	2.6
Create proper awareness about various government scheme	4.9	5.4	6.1	1.0	9.1
Again provide livestock	1.6	5.7	2.9	6.6	0.0
Provide proper source of drinking water	1.6	12.3	2.1	2.0	3.9
Provide good land for cultivation	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	29.1
Provide free ration	16.4	1.7	9.0	0.8	0.0
Provide good education free to their children	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	4.4
Medical facilities should be free	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3
Provide interest free loan	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	0.0
No Comments	0.0	0.3	0.6	54.7	7.1

7.13 Opinion of the Rehabilitated Bonded Labour to Improve their Life

All the respondents were asked that how their life can be improved. They gave various suggestions like demand for more resources for better income generation, free house, free electricity connection, free ration and drinking water followed by allotment of agricultural land (Table 7.12). They also felt that proper awareness about various government programmes/schemes should be created, as they do not know much about these programmes/schemes (Table 7.12). Free quality education for their children was also the concern in two districts. Proportion of those who demanded resources for better income generation is highest in Madhya Pradesh followed by Rajasthan and Orissa. About one third in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and about one fourth respondents in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh said that government should provide free houses to the released bonded labourers and about one fourth rehabilitated bonded labourers in Tamil Nadu and Orissa said that they should be provided free electricity. Free ration was suggested by 16.4% respondents in Madhya Pradesh and 9.0% in Rajasthan

Chapter–VIII

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

- Bonded labour system has been abolished in India and they were freed from any obligation to render bonded labour and payment of debt with the commencement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Any custom, agreement or other instrument by virtue of which a person is required to render any service as bonded labour became void. District Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties and responsibilities for implementing the provisions of this Act. Vigilance committees at district and sub-division level are required to be constituted to monitor the identification and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers.
- Incidence of bonded labourers is reported from 17 states from time to time. There is a positive co-relationship between the poverty of the area and the incidence of bonded labourers. The state of Rajasthan is one of the states having high incidence of bonded labour
- As per the Ministry of Labour and Employment, there were a large number (2,86,839) of identified bonded labourers (Annual Report, 2007-08). About 93% of those have been rehabilitated; some are in the process of rehabilitation. The maximum number of bonded labourers were rehabilitated in early 1980s and their number is decreasing over time indicating the decrease in new incidences and none or very few relapse cases.
- As per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the Master, who keeps the labourer(s) in bondage is required to be prosecuted but in actual practice only a small number of Masters are prosecuted and this number also varies highly from district to district.
- All the rehabilitated bonded labourers were Below Poverty Line when they became bonded labourer. A small number of them have crossed poverty line after rehabilitation but majority are still are Below Poverty Line.
- The major purpose of taking loan by the respondents was to meet basic household needs mainly related to food security. Marriage of children and self were other reasons for taking loan.
- Long gaps have been noticed between release and rehabilitation. Though this gap has reduced a lot during recent years but in some cases there is a need to further reduce the gap.

- Selection of assets is crucial for income generation. Counselling of the freed bonded labourers is important before they can participate in assets selection exercise. Though there was an effort to involve them in selection of assets but it was not a regular and systematic effort. In most cases the selection of assets was done by the officials and then the beneficiaries were asked to opt for one of the selected assets. The major problem here is that the freed bonded labourers are not in a position to participate actively in assets selection process. Unless they are psychologically rehabilitated and enough confidence is built to interact with government officials, the assets selection exercise would not be result oriented. This is very important to mainstream them in the society.
- The other important thing is to establish linkage with developmental agencies for some time so that sustainable income may be generated from the assets. There should be a policy of giving preference to rehabilitated bonded labourers in all the poverty alleviation schemes / programmes so that they start earning enough for their families.
- It was found that the respondents are generally unaware of the existence of any Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at districts/block level. They have no idea of where the committee is constituted and who are the members of the committee.
- Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for identification, release and rehabilitation of the bonded labourers need to be more active. Meetings don't take place regularly or action on the minutes is taken sincerely. Apparently there is no system of accountability fixed on the officer concerned about the decisions taken in the meeting and such decisions are allowed to ignored or linger on for long.
- There is a lack of awareness among the masses on the plight of bonded labourers and also about the District and Sub-Division level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. These committees should be accessible to the general public as well.
- Except one respondent, all other surveyed respondents said that there was no attempt by their ex-employer to force them again in bondage.
- Most of the respondents have kacha single room houses. There is no separate kitchen in about 95% cases and only about 6% have electricity connection. One of the main suggestion of the rehabilitated bonded labourers was that the government should give houses to all the rehabilitated bonded labourers. Other suggestions given by the respondents relate to facilities like drinking water, electricity, education and livestock.
- Bonded labour rehabilitation scheme has impacted the life of rehabilitated bonded labourers positively to some extent. However, there is a lot of scope for improvement and making the impact more effective and long lasting. Some of the finding of this study may help in reshaping the rehabilitation scheme.

8.2 Recommendations for Formulation of Policy in Future

The findings of the study have some policy implications for the Government of India are listed below:

8.2.1 Actions to be taken by Government of India

- Present rehabilitation amount is Rs. 20,000 per rehabilitated bonded labourer, which is not sufficient for facilitating income generating activities to provide income on sustainable basis at least at par with wages. Many officials with whom the discussions were held in this regards felt that the amount should at least be raised to Rs. 50,000 per rehabilitated bonded labourer.
- A monitoring mechanism may be designed at the Central level in the Ministry of Labour and Employment to ensure that the gap between identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers should not be more than two months. For this, the cases of incidence of the bonded labour should be reported to the Ministry of labour and Employment as soon bonded labourers are identified in the states and Ministry of Labour and Employment should monitor rehabilitation by asking for bi-annual reports rather than annual reports with specific information on the reasons for delays in rehabilitation, if any. Simultaneously, the Central grant for rehabilitation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be released timely.
- Rehabilitation package was designed decades back and after that only the rehabilitation amount has been enhanced but not much thinking has gone into designing the sustainable livelihood package for the rehabilitation. Ministry of Labour and Employment or the Planning Commission should commission a study or form a task force to design a rehabilitation package in close participation with various stakeholders in rehabilitation programme for released bonded labourers and their family members.
- Ministry of Labour and Employment should ask State Governments to converge bonded labour rehabilitation with various other Central and State Government Schemes meant for the poor as part of the package.
- It was observed that all the rehabilitated bonded labourers do not have ration card or Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards. There should be a directive to the states that below poverty line card and ration card to access public distribution should be issued within a month of the release as a rule and should be part of the rehabilitation package.

8.2.2 Actions to be taken by State Governments

- Gap between identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers should not be more than two months.

- Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as per section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 should be constituted in all the districts and sub-divisions and meetings should be held regularly. Actions on the minutes of the meeting of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees should be taken in both letter and spirit. The agencies concerned for implementation of these decisions should be asked to submit action taken report within 15 days.
- In all cases rehabilitation package should be designed in consultation with the released bonded labourers and their choice of assets must be considered and provision should be made for related training and facilities.
- A strong linkage should be established with the rehabilitated bonded labourers and various developmental agencies, which are implementing different poverty alleviation schemes/programmes like NREGA, IYA, SGSY, SGRY etc. so that the rehabilitated bonded labourers become economically independent in order to avoid relapse into bondage for any of their family members in future.
- Guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India and the State Government on Identification, Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers strictly be followed and there should be uniformity in identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in all cases and in all districts.
- Massive awareness campaign should be organised in all the districts of the state especially in rural areas about the evils of bonded labour system. Such awareness campaigns should be organised at regular intervals, to encourage identification of released bonded labours.
- Orientation/sensitisation workshops in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India should be organised at sub-division level to discuss the issues relating to identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers with the officials concerned with these issues at ground level and NGOs working for the cause of bonded labourers.
- There should be planned efforts to build capacity of the released bonded labourers in the activities chosen by them and linkage should be developed with various developmental activities at sub-division and district level so that they may access the benefits from various poverty alleviation programmes.
- Guidelines may be issued from state headquarter to all the district authorities that utilization certificate of grants provided for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers under Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be sent to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India within six months without fail so that delay in sanction of further grant is avoided.

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Appendix -A

Appendix A: State wise Bonded labour Rehabilitated since the beginning of the programme

Year	Arunachal Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttanchal	Total
Rank of the state	9	4	6	15	16	2	11	7	10	3	14	8	1	5	13	12	17	
1978-79	0	2000	625	0	0	1512	83	850	0	1256	0	797	10266	1500	0	0	0	18889
1979-80	0	2387	331	0	0	1357	30	0	0	1050	0	527	0	500	0	0	0	6182
1980-81	0	1959	1117	0	0	7258	0	0	0	1511	0	518	85	842	0	0	0	13290
1981-82	0	1630	452	0	0	4209	76	86	0	5531	0	18	50	1912	0	0	0	13964
1982-83	0	0	362	0	0	4509	0	90	0	9554	0	958	10654	4520	0	0	0	30647
1983-84	0	0	1812	20	0	7400	329	3691	0	1530	0	618	1310	2786	0	0	0	19496
1984-85	0	7946	1516	0	21	2010	0	103	0	10577	0	1000	10240	6121	0	0	0	39534
1985-86	0	2990	850	24	0	6115	0	0	1300	3412	0	234	6258	5712	0	0	0	26895
1986-87	0	500	702	20	0	2698	0	0	0	2076	0	767	0	3281	0	0	0	10044
1987-88	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	1253	0	130	0	145	0	0	0	1873
1988-89	0	0	638	0	0	3613	0	0	0	2165	0	135	0	150	0	0	0	6701
1989-90	0	0	106	0	0	4389	0	4341	0	1216	0	242	0	0	0	0	0	10294
1990-91	0	0	2035	0	0	0	0	2736	0	1130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5901
1991-92	0	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
1992-93	0	1950	356	0	0	5600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7906
1993-94	0	4638	175	0	0	3381	192	0	0	1134	0	54	51	0	0	0	0	9625



Year	Arunachal Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujrat	Haryana	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatisgarh	Jharkhand	Uttanchal	Total
Rank of the state	9	4	6	15	16	2	11	7	10	3	14	8	1	5	13	12	17	
1994-95	0	1920	743	0	0	1180	0	0	0	1113	0	105	786	0	0	0	0	5847
1995-96	0	1632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1152	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	2898
1996-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1148	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	1323
1997-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000	0	0	0	0	6000
1998-99	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	5578	249	0	0	0	5960
1999-2000	1416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	6620	79	0	0	0	8195
2000-2001	1576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	3656	0	0	0	0	5256
2001-2002	0	0	28	0	7	36	0	0	14	0	0	0	3844	0	0	0	0	3929
2002-2003	0	0	125	0	21	1854	0	0	5	0	69	0	0	0	124	0	0	2198
2003-2004	0	1699	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	10	398	0	0	0	5	2465
2004-2005	0	0	281	0	0	64	0	265	0	19	0	0	41	0	0	196	0	866
2005-06 to 2007-08	0	283	417	0	40	0	0	230	6	0	0	0	0	1049	0	0	0	2025
Total upto March 2008	2992	31534	13533	64	89	57185	710	12392	1325	46901	69	6331	65573	28846	124	196	5	268136

Appendix -B

Appendix B: Guidelines for Rehabilitating Bonded Labours

“A Blue Print on Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Labourers” was circulated by the Secretary, Ministry of Labour to all the Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories in September, 1982. This blue print said that rehabilitation of bonded labourers is one of the items in the revised 20-Point Programme of Government of India announced on 14-1-1982. It is worthwhile to mention here the observation of the Minister of Labour in this context. “He will not have inputs for production or any supply of credit, he will neither have any professional skill that would enable him to pursue an independent livelihood. Even where installed in a profitable activity, he will have no income during the period of gestation. The bonded labour, who is used to a world of domination and servitude will not obviously be aware of his rights.”

It was realized that the rehabilitation of the bonded labour should have two components (i) Psychological rehabilitation and (ii) Physical and economic rehabilitation. Psychological rehabilitation is of great importance for the bonded labour and they need to be assured that they also are entitled to earn their economic livelihood like other human beings. It was stressed that they be provided benefits of the other rural development projects operational in an area.

Various suggestions were provided in the Blue print for physical and Economic Rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. Following is the list of suggestions, given in the Blue Print along with detailed explanation of the each.

- Allotment of house site and agricultural land.
- Land development (including irrigation of lands already in their possession and irrigation of lands allotted.)
- Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- Agriculture
- Credit (including consumption loan)
- Horticulture
- Animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery, fodder cultivation etc.
- Training for acquiring new skills and developing existing skills
- Traditional arts and crafts.
- Wage employment, enforcement of minimum wages etc.
- Collection and processing of minor forest produce.



- Health, medical care and sanitation etc.
- Supply of essential commodities.
- Education of children of bonded labourers
- Protection of civil rights

The above list was just indicative and not exhaustive. This indicated the need for exploring various options for the benefit of making the bonded labour feel confident about earning his living and start doing it. Economic independence is expected to help him mingle in the society.

Guidelines for Rehabilitation and Type of Income Generating Activities: Ministry of Labour has provided guidelines for rehabilitation of the released bonded labours As per these guidelines out of the approved package of Rs 20,000 per released labour an amount of Rs. 1,000 should be provided at the time of release and remaining Rs. 19,000 should be paid at the time of grounding the scheme. The Ministry also provides guidelines on the types of income generating activities that the rehabilitated bonded labours should be helped to start. The guidelines from the Ministry of Labour suggest the following land based, non-land based and skill based schemes (income generating activities/ enterprises) for rehabilitation.

Land based: Allotment of land preferably in the village where bonded labour ordinarily resides or is liberated to prevent antagonisation form other villagers. The land for allotment should be identified from Government land and/or ceiling surplus land. Delivery system of inputs like seeds fertilisers, credit facilities and draught power should be identified. If there is a need, the assigned land should be reclaimed and developed.

Non-land based: Non land based micro enterprises suggested are milch cattle i.e either cows or buffaloes as per the suitability of the area. Animals like pigs, goats, and sheep units may be provided depending on the social sensibilities of the respective bonded labours and the physical environment. Minimum veterinary cover from the existing extension of veterinary services should be arranged and rehabilitated bonded labours should be helped to develop institutional linkage for marketing the products.

Skill/Craft based occupations: In order to help the rehabilitated bonded labours to develop their skills and craftsmanship in income generating activities, their skill/craft should be identified. Provision should be made for supply of raw materials, implements, working capital and workshed. Linkage with market through cooperative or other state- aided institutions should be facilitated and developed in order to eliminate exploitation by private middlemen.

Ministry of Labour, GOI, sanctions and releases its share of the rehabilitation grant upon request from the respective State Governments. It is the responsibility of the state governments to identify, get released and rehabilitate the released labours as per the guidelines. State Governments may confer the powers on to the District Magistrates in order to ensure that the provisions of the Act are properly

Study of Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme under Centrally sponsored Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh

carried out. District Magistrates may also specify the subordinate officer to exercise all or any of the powers and to perform all or any of the duties, so confirmed or imposed and the local limits within which such powers and duties shall be carried out by the officer. District Magistrates and the officers specified by him shall take such actions as may be necessary to eradicate the enforcement of forced labour. The District magistrates are authorized by the State Government under section 10 and the officer specified by the District Magistrate under that section shall as far as practicable try to promote the welfare of the forced bonded labour by securing and protecting the economic interests of such bonded labourers so that he may not have any occasion or reason to again go into the clutches of the Master and become a bonded labourer.

Guidelines for Constituting Vigilance Committee: Ministry of Labour has also asked the State Governments to constitute a Vigilance Committee in each district and each sub-division as it may think fit and notify it in Official Gazette. There are guidelines as regards who should be members of the Vigilance Committee. District Magistrate or a person nominated by him/her shall be the Chairperson and following will be the members:

- Three persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and residing in the district - to be nominated by the District Magistrate.
- Two social workers, residents in the district - to be nominated by the District Magistrate.
- Not more than three persons to represent the official or non-official agencies in the district connected with rural development – to be nominated by the State Government.
- One person to represent the financial and credit institutions in the district – to be nominated by the District magistrate.

Similarly there will be a Vigilance Committee at Sub-Division level. Each Vigilance Committee constituted for a Sub-Divisional shall consist of the following:

- Sub-Divisional magistrate or a person nominated by him/her will be the Chairperson.
- Three persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and residing in the Sub-Division - to be nominated by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
- Two social workers, residents in the Sub-Division - to be nominated by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
- Not more than three persons to represent the official or non-official agencies in the Sub-Division connected with rural development – to be nominated by the Districts Magistrate.
- One person to represent the financial and credit institutions in the Sub-Division– to be nominated by the Sub-Divisional magistrate.
- One officer specified under section 10 and functioning in the Sub-division.



The functions of each Vigilance Committee are as follows:

- To advise the District magistrate or the officer authorized by him as to the efforts made and actions taken to ensure that the provisions of this Act or of any rule made there under are properly implemented.
- To provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers.
- To coordinate the functions of rural banks and co-operative societies with a view to analysing adequate credit to the freed bonded labourers.
- To keep an eye on the number of offences of which cognizance has been taken under this Act.
- To make a survey as to whether there is any offence of which cognizance ought to be taken under this Act.

To defend any suit instituted against a freed bonded labourer or a member of his family or any other person dependent on him for the recovery of the whole or part of any bondage debt or any other debt which is claimed by such person to be bonded debt.

Appendix –C

Appendix C: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey.

Appendix C1: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey in Madhya Pradesh .

S. No	District	Number of	No. of rehabilitated Bonded Labourers
1	Bhopal	3	8
2	Vidisha	4	16
3	Chhatarpur	1	5
4	Damoh	2	17
5	Guna	2	0
6	Raisen	2	43
7	Ratlam	1	4
8	Satna	3	15
9	Shivpuri	2	14
	Total	20	122

Appendix C2: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey in Orissa.

S. No	District	Number of Villages	No. of rehabilitated Bonded Labourers surveyed
1	Balangir	10	49
2	Baragarh	13	55
3	Kalahandi	9	51
4	Malkangiri	13	50
5	Mayurbhanj	16	51
6	Sonapur	8	36
7	Sundargarh	4	59
	Total	73	351

Appendix C3: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey in Rajasthan.

S.No	District	Number of Villages	No. of rehabilitated Bonded Labourers surveyed
1	Alwar	3	19
2	Baran	27	316
3	Chittorgarh	3	18
4	Dungarpur	3	13
5	Kota	1	11
	Total	37	377

Appendix C4: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey in Tamil Nadu.

S.No	District	Number of Villages	No. of rehabilitated Bonded Labourers surveyed
1	Coimbatore	14	307
2	Kanchipuram	13	95
3	Karur	08	155
4	Perambalur	02	58
5	Tiruvallur	08	74
6	Vellore	15	110
	Total	60	799

Appendix C5: Number of villages and respondents included in the field survey in Uttar Pradesh.

S.No	District	Number of Villages	No. of rehabilitated Bonded Labourers surveyed
1	Aligarh	6	31
2	Badaun	2	34
3	Mirzapur	3	51
4	Muzaffarnagar	5	65
5	Sonbhadra	6	49
	Total	22	230

ANNEXURES

Annexure- District wise Tables

Table1.1 : Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different districts of Madhya Pradesh.

District	Age group						Total
	< 18	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	>55	
Bhopal	0	62.5	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	100
Chhatarpur	0	20	20	20	0	40	100
Damoh	0	11.8	42.2	29.4	5.9	11.8	100
Raisen	0	7	30.2	23.3	20.9	18.6	100
Ratlam	0	25	50	0	25	0	100
Satna	0	0	60	40	0	0	100
Shivpuri	7.1	0	50	21.4	14.3	7.1	100
Vidisha	0	18.8	43.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	100
Total	0.8	12.3	38.5	23.0	12.3	13.1	100.0

Table1.2 : Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different districts of Orissa

District	Age group						Total
	< 18	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	>55	
Bolangir	0	0	0	0	75.5	24.5	100
Baragarh	0	0	0	1.8	74.5	23.6	100
Kalahandi	0	0	7.8	13.7	58.8	19.6	100
Malkangiri	0	0	0	16	60	20	100
Mayurbhan	0	0	35.3	58.8	3.9	2	100
Sonapur	0	2.8	0	11.1	33.3	52.8	100
Sundargarh	0	0	6.8	20.3	28.8	44.1	100
Total	0	0.3	8	17.7	48.1	25.9	100

Table1.3: Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different districts of Rajasthan.

District	Age group						Total
	< 18	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	>55	
Alwar	0	0	0	0	52.4	47.6	100
Baran	0	0	1.3	4.4	12	82.3	100
Chittorgarh	0	0	0	5.6	33.3	61.1	100
Dungarpur	0	0	0	0	7.7	92.3	100
Kota	0	0	0	0	9.1	90.1	100
Total	0	0	1.1	4	14.8	80.1	100

Table1.4: Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different districts of Tamilnadu

District	Age group						Total
	< 18	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	>55	
Coimbatore	43.8	37.7	40.9	34	47.6	25.8	38.4
Kanchipuram	46.9	28.6	10.5	9.1	7.9	3.1	11.9
Karur	0	15.6	31.4	24.4	7.3	11.3	19.4
Perambalur	0	3.9	5.9	8.6	7.9	11.3	7.3
Tiruvallur	6.3	0	9.5	12.4	6.1	4.1	9.3
Vellore	3.1	14.3	1.8	11.5	23.2	44.3	13.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table1.5: Age of rehabilitated bonded labourers in different districts of Uttar Pradesh.

District	Age group						Total
	< 18	18-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	>55	
Aligarh	0.0	12.9	35.5	32.3	19.4	0.0	100.0
Badaun	0.0	20.6	38.2	41.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	0.0	13.7	25.5	49.0	11.8	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	7.7	15.4	27.7	9.2	30.8	9.2	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	6.1	36.7	49.0	4.1	4.1	100.0
Total	2.2	10.4	29.1	29.1	23.1	6.1	100.0

Table 2.1 : Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Bhopal	100	0	100
Chhatarpur	40	60	100
Damoh	52.9	47.1	100
Raisen	97.7	2.3	100
Ratlam	100	0	100
Satna	46.7	53.3	100
Shivpuri	85.7	14.3	100
Vidisha	68.8	31.2	100
Total	77.1	22.9	100.0

Table 2.2: Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Orissa

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Balangir	98.0	2.0	100.0
Baragarh	96.4	3.6	100.0
Kalahandi	100.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	64.0	36.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	96.1	3.9	100.0
Sonapur	44.4	55.6	100.0
Sundargarh	67.8	32.2	100.0
Total	82.3	17.7	100.0

Table2.3 : Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Rajasthan.

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Alwar	78.9	21.1	100.0
Baran	95.6	4.4	100.0
Chittorgarh	100.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	95.2	4.8	100.0

Table2.4 : Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Coimbatore	95.4	4.6	100.0
Kanchipuram	54.7	45.3	100.0
Karur	65.2	34.8	100.0
Perambalur	55.2	44.8	100.0
Tiruvallur	45.9	54.1	100.0
Vellore	85.5	14.5	100.0
Total	75.8	24.2	100.0

Table2.5 : Sex of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Male	Female	Total
Aligarh	64.5	35.5	100.0
Badaun	64.7	35.3	100.0
Mirzapur	78.4	21.6	100.0
Muzaffarnagar	56.9	43.1	100.0
Sonbhadra	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	73.0	27.0	100.0

Table 3.1: Social category of the rehabilitated bonded in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Bhopal	37.5	50	12.5	0	0	100
Chhatarpur	80	20	0	0	0	100
Damoh	0	100	0	0	0	100
Raisen	7	90.7	2.3	0	0	100
Ratlam	0	75	0	0	25	100
Satna	73.3	26.7	0	0	0	100
Shivpuri	7.1	92.9	0	0	0	100
Vidisha	0	93.8	0	0	6.2	100
Total	18.0	78.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	100.0

Table3.2 : Social category of the rehabilitated bonded in Orissa.

Districts	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Balangir	81.6	8.2	6.1	4.1	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	30.9	65.5	1.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	29.4	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	72.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	27.5	45.1	17.6	8.9	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	42.4	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	50.1	43.9	3.7	2.3	0.0	100.0

Table3.3 : Social category of the rehabilitated bonded in Rajasthan.

Districts	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Alwar	5.3	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	15.8	78.8	5.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	38.9	55.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	7.7	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	15.6	74.5	9.5	0.3	0.0	100.0

Table 3.4 : Social category of the rehabilitated bonded in Tamilnadu.

Districts	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Coimbatore	63.8	32.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	24.5	3.9	70.3	0.0	1.3	100.0
Perambalur	1.7	1.7	96.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	13.5	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	97.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
Total	44.1	33.5	22.0	0.0	0.4	100.0

Table 3.5 : Social category of the rehabilitated bonded in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	SC	ST	OBC	General	Others	Total
Aligarh	93.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	64.7	25.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzaffarnagar	44.6	6.2	49.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	32.7	6.1	59.2	2.0	0.0	100.0
Total	61.3	8.7	29.6	0.4	0.0	100.0

Table4.1: Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Bhopal	62.5	25.5	0	12.5	0	100
Chhatarpur	100	0	0	0	0	100
Damoh	100	0	0	0	0	100
Raisen	93	7	0	0	0	100
Ratlam	50	50	0	0	0	100
Satna	100	0	0	0	0	100
Shivpuri	92.9	0	7.1	0	0	100
Vidisha	81.3	12.5	0	6.3	0	100
Total	89.3	6.6	1.6	2.5	0.0	100.0

Table4.2 : Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Orissa.

Districts	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Balangir	69.4	26.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	69.1	29.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Malkangiri	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	72.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	88.9	8.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	81.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	81.5	17.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 4.3 : Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Rajasthan.

Districts	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Alwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	95.9	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Chittorgarh	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	96.3	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	100.0

Table 4.4 : Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Coimbatore	71.7	25.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	31.6	42.6	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	74.3	23.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	34.5	26.4	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	63.3	24.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 4.5: Education level of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Illiterate	Below primary	Primary	Middle	High school	Total
Aligarh	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	64.7	26.5	5.9	2.9	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzaffarnagar	44.6	30.8	18.5	6.2	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	89.8	6.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	73.9	16.5	7.4	2.2	0.0	100.0

Table 5.1: Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
Bhopal	25	75	0	0	100
Chhatarpur	0	100	0	0	100
Damoh	11.8	88.2	0	0	100
Raisen	9.3	88.4	1.3	0	100
Ratlam	0	100	0	0	100
Satna	0	100	0	0	100
Shivpuri	0	92.9	7.1	0	100
Vidisha	12.5	87.5	0	0	100
Total	8.2	90.2	1.6	0.0	100.0

Table 5.2: Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Orissa.

Districts	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
Balangir	2.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	1.8	98.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	38.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	5.9	94.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	40.7	59.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	17.1	82.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.3: Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Rajasthan.

Districts	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Total
Alwar	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	3.8	93.6	2.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
Chittorgarh	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	7.7	53.8	38.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
Total	3.4	92.1	4.0	0.0	0.5	100.0

Table 5.4: Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Total
Coimbatore	23.1	75.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	22.1	77.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	14.2	85.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	8.6	91.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	17.6	82.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	1.8	95.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
Total	16.8	82.4	0.9	0.0	100.0

Table 5.5 : Marital status of the rehabilitated bonded labours in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Total
Aligarh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	84.3	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzaffarnagar	16.9	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	4.8	90.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 6.1: Occupational structure of the rehabilitated in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Farmers	Labourers	Petty business	Service	Unemployed	Total
Bhopal	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	4.7	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 6.2 : Occupational structure of the rehabilitated in Orissa.

Districts	Farmers	Labourers	Petty business	Service	Unemployed	Others	Total
Balangir	0.0	89.8	2.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	1.8	94.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	0.0	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	41.2	51.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Sonapur	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	5.1	88.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Total	7.1	87.5	0.6	0.3	4.3	0.3	100.0

Table 6.3: Occupational structure of the rehabilitated in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Farmers	Labourers	Petty business	Service	Unemployed	Total
Coimbatore	0.0	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Karur	0.0	100.0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	14.9	81.2**	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	18.2	80.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Total	4.0	78.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0

* 78.1* of these work as rice mill worker

** 10.9% work as rice mill workers

Table: Occupational structure of the rehabilitated in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Farmers	Labourers	Petty business	Service	Unemployed	Total
Aligarh	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0
Badaun	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	11.8	84.3	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	95.4	3.1	0.0	1.5	100.0
Sonbhadra	26.5	69.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	8.3	87.8	2.2	0.0	1.7	100.0

Table 7.1: House type of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Katcha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Hut/Tent	Total
Bhopal	100	0	0	0	100
Chhatarpur	60	0	40	0	100
Damoh	94.1	0	5.9	0	100
Raisen	76.7	23.3	0	0	100
Ratlam	100	0	0	0	100
Satna	66.7	0	33.3	0	100
Shivpuri	50	50	0	0	100
Vidisha	25	6.3	68.7	0	100
Total	69.7	14.8	15.5	0.0	100.0

Table 7.2 : House type of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in Rajasthan.

Districts	Katcha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Hut/Tent	Total
Alwar	10.5	89.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	86.4	6.0	7.6	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	66.7	11.1	22.2	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	92.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	82.2	10.1	7.7	0.0	100.0

Table 7.3 : House type of the rehabilitated bonded labourers in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Katcha	Pucca	Semi pucca	Hut/Tent	Total
Aligarh	3.2	6.5	90.3	0.0	100.0
Badaun	11.8	0.0	88.2	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	86.3	11.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzaffarnagar	3.1	1.5	95.4	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	55.1	32.7	12.2	0.0	100.0
Total	33.9	10.9	55.2	0.0	100.0

Table 8.1 : Ownership of the house in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Self	Rented	Free of rent	Total
Bhopal	87.5	0.0	12.5	100.0
Vidisha	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	98.4	0.0	1.4	100.0

Table 8.2 : Ownership of the house in Orissa.

Districts	Self	Rented	Free of rent	Total
Balangir	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	96.6	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0

Table 8.3 : Ownership of the house in Rajasthan.

Districts	Self	Rented	Free of rent	Total
Alwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0

Table 8.4 : Ownership of the house in Tamilnadu

Districts	Self	Rented	Free of rent	Total
Coimbatore	95.1	0.0	4.9	100.0
Kanchipuram	47.4	0.0	52.6	100.0
Karur	76.8	1.9	21.3	100.0
Perambalur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Vellore	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0
Total	84.1	3.6	12.3	100.0

Table 8.5 : Ownership of the house in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Self	Rented	Free of rent	Total
Aligarh	93.5	0.0	6.5	100.0
Badaun	97.1	0.0	2.9	100.0
Mirzapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	81.5	0.0	18.5	100.0
Sonbhadra	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	93.5	0.0	6.5	100.0

Table 9.1: Size of the house in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	No of rooms				Total
	1	2	3	4 +	
Bhopal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	64.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	60.5	39.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	61.5	35.2	3.3	0.0	100.0

Table 9.2: Size of the house in Orissa.

Districts	No. of rooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four	
Balangir	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	5.5	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Kalahandi	2.0	92.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	43.1	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	2.8	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	20.3	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	11.1	88.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 9.3: Size of the house in Rajasthan.

Districts	No of rooms					Total
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Alwar	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	53.8	43.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	59.7	32.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0

Table 9.4 : Size of the house in Tamilnadu.

Districts	No. of rooms					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	More than Four	
Coimbatore	15.3	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	21.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	24.3	67.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	23.6	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	34.3	64.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 9.5 : Size of the house in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	No of rooms					Total
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Aligarh	32.3	51.6	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	20.6	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	82.4	13.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	21.5	50.8	23.1	4.6	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	61.2	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	44.8	44.3	9.6	1.3	0.0	100.0

Table 10.1: Source of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Bhopal	12.5	12.5	75.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	6.3	93.2	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	0.0	9.3	88.4	2.3	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	21.4	14.3	57.4	7.1	100.0
Total	3.3	6.6	85.5	1.6	100.0

Table 10.2 : Source of drinking water in Orissa.

Districts	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Balangir	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	1.8	32.7	65.5	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	2.0	23.5	74.5	0.0	100.0

Malkangiri	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	51.0	13.7	35.3	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	2.8	88.9	8.2	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	13.6	78.0	8.5	0.0	100.0
Total	10.5	50.7	38.7	0.0	100.0

Table 10.3 : Source of drinking water in Rajasthan.

Districts	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Alwar	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	1.6	13.3	82.9	2.2	100.0
Chittorgarh	72.2	5.6	22.2	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.0	100.0
Total	4.8	11.7	81.7	1.8	100.0

Table 10.4: Source of drinking water in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Coimbatore	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Kanchipuram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	65.5	0.0	0.0	34.5	100.0
Tiruvallur	83.8	5.4	10.8	0.0	100.0
Vellore	67.3	31.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Total	91.2	5.0	1.1	2.6	100.0

Table 10.5: Source of drinking water in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Tap	Well	Hand pump	Other	Total
Aligarh	32.3	6.5	61.3	0.0	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	7.8	92.2	0.0	100.0
Muzzaffarnagar	1.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	4.1	95.1	0.0	100.0
Total	4.8	3.5	91.7	0.0	100.0

Table 11.1: Distance of drinking water source in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Distance of source of drinking water				
	In the house	100 mt	500 mt	1 km	Total
Bhopal	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	6.3	81.3	12.4	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	7.0	30.2	25.6	37.2	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	3.3	56.5	25.4	14.8	100.0

Table 11.2 : Distance of drinking water source in Orissa.

Districts	Distance of source of drinking water				Total
	In the	100 metres	500 metres	1 km or	
Balangir	0.0	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	2.0	56.9	41.2	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	11.8	78.4	9.8	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	0.0	91.4	8.3	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	0.0	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0
Total	2.0	81.8	16.2	0.0	100.0

Table 11.3: Distance of drinking water source in Rajasthan.

Districts	Distance of source of drinking water					Total
	In the house	100 mt	500 mt	1 km		
Alwar	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	1.3	63.6	30.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	5.6	72.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1.6	64.5	30.5	3.4	0.0	100.0

Table 11.4: Distance of drinking water source in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Distance of source of drinking water				Total
	In the house	100 metres	500 metres	1 km or more	
Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	98.3	17	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	28.4	40.5	31.1	0.0	100.0
Vellore	18.2	81.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	78.6	18.5	2.9	0.0	100.0

Table 11.5: Distance of drinking water source in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Distance of source of drinking water				
	In the house	100 mt	500 mt	1 km	Total
Aligarh	38.7	54.8	6.5	0.0	100.0
Badaun	38.2	55.9	5.9	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0
Muzzaffarnagar	92.3	4.6	3.1	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
Total	37.0	54.3	5.7	0.0	100.0

Table 12.1: Households having separate kitchen and electric connection in Madhya Pradesh

Districts	% of households having			
	Separate kitchen		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bhopal	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	75.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	23.3	76.7	2.3	97.7
Ratlam	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	100.0	66.7	33.3
Shivpuri	0.0	100.0	85.7	14.3
Total	18.0	82.0	18.9	81.1

Table 12.2: Households having separate kitchen and electric connection in Orissa.

Districts	% of households having			
	Separate kitchen*		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Balangir	12.2	87.8	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	3.6	96.4	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	5.9	94.1	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	9.8	90.2	21.6	78.4
Sonapur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	0.0	100.0	3.4	96.6
Total	4.6	95.4	3.7	96.3

*Separate kitchen in the case of surveyed households means just a small katcha shed adjacent to the living room, which has a chulha (oven) to cook and no other facility. This should thus not be equated with a kitchen.

Table 12.3 : Households having separate kitchen and electric connection in Rajasthan.

Districts	% of households having			
	Separate kitchen		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alwar	10.5	89.5	26.3	73.7
Baran	4.7	95.3	1.4	95.9
Chittorgarh	5.6	94.4	27.8	72.2
Dungarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	8.8	91.2	6.1	93.9

Table 12.4 : Households having separate kitchen and electric connection in Tamilnadu.

Districts	% of households having			
	Separate kitchen*		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Coimbatore	11.6	88.4	100.0	0.0
Kanchipuram	4.2	95.8	94.7	5.3
Karur	2.6	97.4	98.7	1.3
Perambalur	1.7	98.3	94.8	5.2
Tiruvallur	24.3	75.7	18.9	81.1
Vellore	55.5	44.5	80.9	19.1
Total	15.4	84.6	88.6	11.4

*Separate kitchen in the case of surveyed households means just a small katcha shed adjacent to the living room, which has a chulha (oven) to cook and no other facility. This should thus not be equated with a kitchen.

Table 12.5 : Households having separate kitchen and electric connection in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	% of households having			
	Separate kitchen		Electric connection	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Aligarh	3.2	96.8	22.6	77.4
Badaun	0.0	100.0	2.9	97.1
Mirzapur	2.0	98.0		100.0
Muzzafarnagar	3.1	96.9	6.2	93.8
Sonbhadra	8.2	91.2	8.2	91.8
Total	3.5	96.5	7.0	93.0

Table: Where do you go in case of illness in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Pvt. doctor	Govt. hospital	Other	Total
Bhopal	62.5	37.5	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	7.1	85.8	7.1	100.0
Total	40.0	58.2	0.8	100.0

Table 13.1: Where do you go in case of illness in Orissa.

Districts	Pvt. Doctor	Govt. Hospital	Other	Overall
Balangir	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	3.9	96.1	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	2.8	97.2	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	5.1	94.9	0.0	100.0
Total	2.0	98.0	0.0	100.0

Table 13.2 : Where do you go in case of illness in Rajasthan.

Districts	Pvt. doctor	Govt. hospital	Other	Total
Alwar	0.0	94.7	5.3	100.0
Baran	8.5	91.5	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	7.2	92.6	0.2	100.0

Table 13.3: Where do you go in case of illness in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Pvt. Doctor	Govt. Hospital	Other	Overall
Coimbatore	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	0.6	99.4	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	5.2	94.8	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	12.2	82.4	5.4	100.0
Vellore	20.9	79.1	0.0	100.0
Total	4.5	95.0	0.5	100.0

Table 13.4: Where do you go in case of illness in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Pvt. doctor	Govt. hospital	Other	Total
Aligarh	80.6	19.4	0.0	100.0
Badaun	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	3.1	96.9	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	26.1	73.9	0.0	100.0

Table 14.1: How the person became bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Took loan	Father took loan	By force	Other	Total
Bhopal	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	62.4	31.3	0.0	6.3	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	85.8	0.0	7.1	7.1	100.0
Total	89.4	8.2	0.8	1.6	100.0

Table 14.2: How the person became bonded labour in Orissa.

Districts	Took loan	Father took	No other	Other*	Total
Balangir	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	7.3	0.0	92.7	100.0
Kalahandi	70.6	0.0	0.0	29.4	100.0
Malkangiri	20.0	10.0	0.0	70.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	52.9	5.9	0.0	41.2	100.0
Sonapur	30.6	30.6	0.0	38.9	100.0
Sundargarh	20.3	11.9	0.0	67.8	100.0
Total	27.4	8.8	0.0	64.1	100.0

*Stating life onward we become a boned labor from Individual owner, No loan taking
Only he gives food item like rice.

Table 14.3 : How the person became bonded labour in Rajasthan.

Districts	Took loan	Father took	By force	Other	Total
Alwar	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	65.2	32.6	2.2	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	83.3	5.6	11.1	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	61.5	0.0	30.8	7.7	100.0
Kota	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	68.4	27.9	3.4	0.3	100.0

Table 14.4: How the person became bonded labour in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Took loan	Father took loan	No other option	Other	Total
Coimbatore	38.8	0.0	0.0	61.2	100.0
Kanchipuram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0
Perambalur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	51.8	9.1	0.0	39.1	
Total	62.6	1.6	0.0	29.2	100.0

Table 14.5: How the person became bonded labour in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Took loan	Father took loan	By force	Other	Total
Aligarh	6.5	3.2	74.2	16.1	100.0
Badaun	2.9	2.9	94.1		100.0
Mirzapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	43.1	33.1	0.00	23.1	100.0
Sonbhadra	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Total	56.5	10.4	24.3	8.7	100.0

Table15.1 : Purpose of taking loan in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Hunger	Marriage of self	Marriage of son/daughter	House building	Illness	Other	Total
Bhopal	87.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	93.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table15.2 : Purpose of taking loan in Orissa.

Districts	Consumption/ Hunger	Marriage of self	Marriage of son/daughter	Construction of house	Illness	Total
Balangir	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	58.2	18.2	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	47.2	16.7	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	89.8	1.7	6.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Total	84.6	6.0	9.1	0.3	0.0	100.0

Table 15.3: Purpose of taking loan in Rajasthan.

	Hunger	Marriage	Marriage of	House	Illness	Other
Alwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baran	83.2	4.7	7.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Chittorgarh	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Dungarpur	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kota	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	84.9	4.2	6.1	0.0	4.8	0.0

Table 15.4: Purpose of taking loan in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Consumption/ Hunger	Marriage of self	Marriage of son/daughter	Construction of house	Illness	Total
Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Vellore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 15.5 : Purpose of taking loan in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Hunger	Marriage of self	Marriage of son/daughter	House building	Illness	Other	Total
Aligarh	71.0	12.9	3.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	76.5	11.8	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	86.3	7.8	2.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Muzaffarnagar	95.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	88.3	5.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	0.0	100.0

Table 16.1: What was the amount of loan in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Upto 2500	2500-5000	5000-7500	7500-10000	10000-12500	12500-15000	More than 15000	Total
Bhopal	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	18.8	31.3	18.6	100.0
Chhatarpur	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	88.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	2.3	11.6	32.6	44.2	4.6	4.6	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	42.1	5.1	11.5	22.2	9.0	6.9	3.2	100.0

Table 16.2 : What was the amount of loan in Orissa.

Districts	No loan only food like rice	Upto 2500	2501-5000	Total
Balangir	100	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	56.4	43.6	100.0
Kalahandi	11.8	86.4	1.8	100.0
Malkangiri	14.0	68.0	18.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	43.1	47.1	9.8	100.0
Sonapur	13.9	47.4	38.7	100.0
Sundargarh	55.9	30.6	13.5	100.0
Overall	34.8	47.6	17.6	100.0

Table 16.5: What was the amount of loan in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Upto	2500-	5000-	7500-	10000-	12500-	More than	Total
Aligarh	29.0	6.7	29.0	11.0	0.0	6.5	17.8	100.0
Badaun	26.3	23.5	23.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	9.0	100.0
Mirzapur	31.4	33.3	5.9	21.5	3.9	4.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	9.2	3.0	9.2	0.0	3.1	75.5	100.0
Sonbhadra	32.6	44.9	2.0	16.3	0.0	2.0	2.2	100.0
Total	21.7	24.3	10.0	13.5	1.7	3.9	24.9	100.0

Table 17.1 : Where you worked as a bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Farm	Brick kiln	Stone mine	House	Other	Total
Bhopal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	17.6	76.5	0.0	5.9	100.0
Raisen	95.4	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	13.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	45.1	23.0	30.3	0.8	0.8	100.0

Table 17.2 : Place work where worked as a bonded labour in Orissa.

Districts	Farm	Brick kiln	Stone mine	House	Others	Total
Balangir	55.1	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	68.6	0.0	0.0	31.4	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	60.0	2.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	76.5	2.0	0.0	21.6	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	41.7	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	59.3	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	100.0
Total	61.5	0.6	0.0	37.9	0.0	100.0

Table17.3 : Where you worked as a bonded labour in Rajasthan.

Districts	Farm	Brick kiln	Stone	House	Other	Total
Alwar	42.1	52.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	96.8	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
Chittorgarh	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	92.8	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.0	100.0

Table17.4 : Place work where worked as a bonded labour in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Farm	Brick kiln	Stone mine	House	Others	Total
Coimbatore	44.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	54.1 (Rice Mills)	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	77.9 (Rice mills)	100.0
Karur	0.0	0.0	88.4	0.0	11.6 (Rice mills)	100.0
Perambalur	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	100.0
Tiruvallur	13.5	16.2	0.0	0.0	70.3 (Rice Mills)	100.0
Vellore	39.1	59.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Overall	23.8	10.0	26.9	0.1	39.2	100.0

Table 17.5 : Where you worked as a bonded labour in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Farm	Brick kiln	Stone mine	House	Other	Total
Aligarh	74.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	52.9	44.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	2.0	9.8	88.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	1.5	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	51.0	8.2	26.5	0.0	14.3 (Carpet/Dari worker)	100.0
Total	29.6	41.7	25.2	0.4	3.0	100.0

Table 18.1 : Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs	15+ yrs	Total
Bhopal	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	75.0	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	0.0	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.7	32.6	16.3	37.1	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	64.3	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.0	27.7	4.1	4.9	13.1	21.8	12.1	16.3	100.0

Table 18.2 : Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage in Orissa.

Districts	No. of years for which worked as bonded labourer before release								Total
	Upto 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	More than 15	
Balangir	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	28.6	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	16.4	25.5	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.0	21.6	70.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	0.0	14.0	18.0	32.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	25.5	41.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	19.7	5.9	2.0	100.0
Sonapur	0.0	0.0	2.8	22.2	52.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	0.0	0.0	6.8	18.6	49.2	25.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	3.7	6.0	4.8	8.5	30.8	34.5	10.5	1.2	100.0

Table 18.3 : Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage in Rajasthan.

Districts	Less	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15	15+ yrs
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Alwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	36.8	42.2	0.0	0.0
Baran	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	3.2	20.3	33.2	40.2
Chittorgarh	0.0	0.0	11.5	5.6	5.6	16.7	33.4	27.2
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	15.4	69.2
Kota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	18.2	72.7
Total	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	5.0	20.4	30.5	39.6

Table 18.4 : Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage in Tamilnadu.

Districts	No. of years for which worked as bonded labourer before release								Total
	Upto 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	More than 15	
Coimbatore	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	52.5	15.7	27.9	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	2.1	12.6	31.6	35.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	64.5	28.4	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	0.0	62.1	0.0	0.0	36.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	91.9	0.0	1.3	100.0
Vellore	0.0		0.0	0.0		2.7	95.4	1.9	
Overall	1.1	4.9	1.5	3.8	9.1	43.8	24.8	11.0	100.0

Table 18.5 : Number of years for which the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers were in bondage in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Less than 1 year	1-2 yrs	2-3 yrs	3-4 yrs	4-5 yrs	5-10 yrs	10-15 yrs	15+ yrs	Total
Aligarh	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	64.6	6.5	0.0	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	2.0	2.0	5.9	5.9	39.2	39.3	5.9	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	6.2	10.8	15.4	18.5	24.6	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	18.4	38.8	34.6	2.0	100.0
Total	2.2	5.2	10.4	6.5	22.6	43.0	9.5	0.4	100.0

Table 19.1 : Who were the other members in bondage in Madhya Pradesh.

District	% of Households with more than 1	Relationship with other bonded labour in the family						
		Wife	Husband	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other	Total
Bhopal	87.5	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	42.8	28.6	100.0
Vidisha	93.8	46.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	26.7	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	82.4	50.0	28.6	7.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	100.0
Raisen	79.1	73.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	14.7	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
Satna	86.7	38.5	53.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	78.6	81.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
Total	84.4	54.4	17.5	1.9	0.0	11.7	14.6	100.0

Table 19.2 : Who were the other members in bondage in Rajasthan.

District	% of Households with more than 1 bonded labour	Relationship with other bonded labour in the family					
		Wife	Husband	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other
Alwar	100.0	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baran	56.6	83.8	1.1	2.2	0.6	8.9	3.4
Chittorgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kota	100.0	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1

Table 19.3 : Who were the other members in bondage in Uttar Pradesh.

District	% of Households with more than 1 bonded labour	Relationship with other bonded labour in the family					
		Wife	Husband	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other
Aligarh	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mirzapur	11.6	7.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0
Muzzafarnagar	82.6	24.6	20.3	0.0	0.0	27.5	10.0
Sonbhadra	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Total	100.0	33.3	21.7	2.9	0.0	31.9	10.0

Table 20.1 : Year of rehabilitation in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Year of rehabilitation						
	1990	1999	2000	2002	2006	2008	Total
Bhopal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	0.8	2.5	46.7	27.0	16.4	6.6	100.0

Table 20.3 : Year of rehabilitation in Rajasthan.

Districts	Year of rehabilitation														
	1974	1975	1978	1981	1982	1984	1985	1988	1989	1990	1992	1993	1996	1998	2005
Alwar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	26.3	0.0
Baran	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	77.5	0.0	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Chittorgarh	5.6	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dungarpur	0.0	69.2	7.7	0.0	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.3	6.6	0.3	13.8	65.5	0.3	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.7	1.3	0.3

Table 20.4 : Year of rehabilitation in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Year of rehabilitation													
	1986	1989	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coimbatore	0.3	89.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	62.1		22.1
Karur	0.0	0.0	0.6	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.9	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Perambalur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tiruvallur	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	59.5	23.0	0.0
Vellore	0.0	0.0	0.0		68.2	30.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	7.4	34.5	0.1	16.0	9.4	6.3	3.5	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.4	12.9	2.1	2.6

Table 20.5 : Year of rehabilitation in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Year of rehabilitation											
	1993	1994	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2006	2007	2008	Total
Aligarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	19.4	77.4	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	6.1	63.3	14.3	2.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	1.3	13.5	3.0	0.4	30.4	3.9	14.8	0.4	3.9	13.5	14.8	100.0

Table 21.1 : Who helped in coming out of Bondage in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Bhopal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	93.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4 (by MLA)	100.0
Raisen	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	28.6	0.00	71.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	79.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	11.5	100.0

Table 21.2: Who helped the bonded labourers in their release from bondage in Orissa.

Districts	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Balangir	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	88.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overall	97.4	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 21.3: Who helped in coming out of Bondage in Rajasthan.

Districts	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Alwar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baran	97.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0
Chittorgarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0
Total	97.3	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0

Table 21.4: Who helped the bonded labourers in their release from bondage in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Coimbatore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Perambalur	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	77.0	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Overall	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 21.5 : Who helped in coming out of Bondage in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Who helped in coming out of bondage					Total
	Govt	Panchayat	NGO	Fellow villager	Other	
Aligarh	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	49.0	0.0	51.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	87.4	0.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 22.1: What help was provided by the government in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	% of released bonded labour given			
	Cash	Assets	Cash +assets	Total
Bhopal	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	94.1	0.0	5.9	100.0
Raisen	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Shivpuri	42.9	57.1	0.0	100.0
Total	80.3	6.6	13.1	100.0

Table: 22.2 What help was provided by the government in Rajasthan.

Districts	% of released bonded labour given			
	Cash	Assets	Cash + assets	Total
Alwar	10.5	73.7	15.8	100.0
Baran	10.2	47.0	42.8	100.0
Chittorgarh	5.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
Dungarpur	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Kota	0.0	18.2	81.8	100.0
Total	9.4	51.6	39.0	100.0

Table 22.3 : What help was provided by the government in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	% of released bonded labour given			
	Cash	Assets	Cash + assets	Total
Aligarh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Badaun	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	32.3	0.0	67.7	100.0
Sonbhadra	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	80.9	0.0	19.1	100.0

Table 23.1 : Gap between release and rehabilitation in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Gap between release and rehabilitation							Total
	Less than a month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-3 months	5-6 months	More than 6 months	
Bhopal	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.2	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Raisen	55.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
Total	26.3	7.0	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.0	63.2	100.0

Table 23.2: Gap between release and rehabilitation in Orissa.

Districts	Gap between release and rehabilitation						Total
	Less than a month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	1- 2 years	More than 2 Years	
Balangir	63.3	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	58.8	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	76.0	24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	17.6	2.0	76.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sonapur	58.3	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	23.7	3.4	71.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Total	55.0	0.9	43.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0

Table 23.3 : Gap between release and rehabilitation in Rajasthan.

Districts	Gap between release and rehabilitation						
	Less	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-3	5-6	More than 6
Alwar	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baran	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.6	2.6	5.	71.0
Chittorgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Kota	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.1
Total	3.6	2.1	0.5	4.1	2.6	7.3	79.8

Table 23.4 : Gap between release and rehabilitation in Tamilnadu.

Districts	Gap between release and rehabilitation						
	Less than a month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	1- 2 years	More than 2 Years	Total
Coimbatore	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	9.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.0	100.0
Karur	60.6	39.4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Perambalur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0
Vellore	5.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	92.7	0.0	100.0
Total	59.6	10.3	0.1	0.0	30.0	0.0	100.0

Table 23.5 : Gap between release and rehabilitation in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	Gap between release and rehabilitation							
	Less	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-3	5-6	More	Total
Aligarh	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	77.4	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Total	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.0	100.0

Table 24.1 : Type of Assets provided to the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Name of the asset										
	Sheep	Goat	Cows	Bullocks	Bullock cart	Tractor	Cycle shop	Petty shop	Land	Other	Total
Bhopal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vidisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Raisen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satna	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Shivpuri	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	100
Total	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	100

Table 24.2 : Type of Assets provided to the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers in Orissa.

Districts	Name of the asset								
	Sheep	Goat	Cows	Bullocks	Bullock-cart	Cycle shop	Land	Other	Total
Balangir	0.0	2.0	46.9	26.5	2.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	0.0	0.0	29.1	36.4	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	0.0	9.8	11.8	70.6	5.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Malkangiri	0.0	0.0	10.0	44.0	2.0	4.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	52.9	11.8	2.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.8	100.0
Sonapur	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	0.0	3.4	5.1	86.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
All Districts	7.7	4.0	15.4	52.4	2.0	0.9	16.5	1.1	100.0

Table 24.3 : Type of Assets provided to the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers in Rajasthan.

Districts	Name of the asset									
	Sheep	Goat	Cows	Bullocks	Bullock	Tractor	Cycle	Petty	Land	Other
Alwar	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baran	0.0	19.9	0.6	37.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2
Chittorgarh	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
Dungarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
Kota	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	0.0	30.4	0.6	38.9	22.2	0.0	0.6	1.5	3.8	2.0

Table 24.4 : Type of Assets provided to the Rehabilitated Bonded Labourers in Tamil Nadu.

Districts	Name of the asset								
	Goat	Cows	Bullocks	Bullock-cart	Cycle shop	Tractor	Land	Other	Total
Coimbatore	0.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	100.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karur	0.0	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	40.6	100.0
Perambalur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tiruvallur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vellore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All Districts	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	47.5	100.0

Table 25.1 : Quality of the asset provided in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	Quality of asset					
	V.good	good	Avg.	Poor	V.poor	Total
Bhopal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vidisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Damoh	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	46.7	53.3	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	100.0
Total	0.0	8.3	41.7	45.8	4.2	100.0

Table 25.2 : Quality of the asset provided in general in Orissa.

Districts	Quality of asset					
	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Total
Balangir	71.4	4.1	18.4	6.1	0.0	100.0
Baragarh	90.9	1.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kalahandi	56.9	9.8	23.5	5.9	3.9	100.0
Malkangiri	76.0	2.0	18.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Mayurbhanj	7.8	17.6	25.5	37.3	11.8	100.0
Sonapur	52.8	0.0	41.7	5.6	0.0	100.0
Sundargarh	27.2	10.2	45.8	13.6	3.4	100.0
All District	54.4	6.8	25.4	10.5	2.8	100.0

Table 26.1 : What other support you got from the government (other than Rs. 20,000) in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	% of respondents				
	Benefit of other schemes	Guidance	Other	None	Total
Bhopal	37.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0
Vidisha	13.3	0.0	0.0	86.7	100.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Damoh	5.9	0.0	0.0	94.1	100.0
Raisen	23.3	0.0	0.0	76.7	100.0
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Shivpuri	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0
Total	19.0	0.0	0.0	81.0	100.0

Table 26.2 : What other support you got from the government in Rajasthan(other than Rs. 20,000)

Districts	% of respondents			
	Benefit of other schemes	Guidance	Other	None
Alwar	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baran	59.9	0.5	0.3	23.1
Chittorgarh	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Dungarpur	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1
Kota	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.8
Total	67.1	0.5	0.3	32.1

Table 26.3 : What other support you got from the government (other than Rs. 20,000) in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	% of respondents				
	Benefit of other schemes	Guidance	Other	None	Total
Aligarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Mirzapur	21.6	0.0	0.0	78.4	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	59.2	0.0	0.0	40.8	100.0
Total	17.4	0.0	0.0	82.6	100.0

Table 27.1 : Do you have a BPL card and what is the frequency of ration in Madhya Pradesh.

Districts	% having BPL card	Frequency of ration				Total
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never	Other	
Bhopal	12.5	12.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	100.0
Vidisha	93.8	56.3	25.0	18.7	0.0	100.0
Chhatarpur	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	100.0	76.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Raisen	25.6	62.8	4.7	32.6	0.0	100.0
Ratlam	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Satna	100.0	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	71.4	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	61.5	70.5	9.8	19.7	0.0	100.0

Table 27.2 : Proportion of rehabilitated bonded labours having BPL card and the frequency of getting ration in Orissa.

Districts	% having BPL card	Frequency of ration provided by the PDS system		
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never
Balangir	93.9	98.0	0.0	2.0
Baragarh	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kalahandi	94.1	98.0	0.0	2.0
Malkangiri	100.0	82.0	18.0	0.0
Mayurbhanj	98.0	100.0	0.0	2.0
Sonapur	97.2	83.3	16.7	0.0
Sundargarh	89.8	79.7	20.3	0.0
Total	96.0	91.7	7.7	0.3

Table 27.3 : Do you have a BPL card and what is the frequency of ration in Rajasthan.

Districts	% having BPL card	Frequency of ration			
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never	Other
Alwar	89.5	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Baran	88.6	86.4	3.8	9.8	0.0
Chittorgarh	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0
Dungarpur	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kota	90.9	72.7	18.2	9.1	0.0
Total	89.7	87.0	4.5	8.5	0.0

Table 27. 4: Proportion of rehabilitated bonded labours having BPL card and the frequency of getting ration in Tamilnadu.

Districts	% having BPL card	Frequency of ration provided by the PDS system		
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never
Coimbatore	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kanchipuram	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0
Karur	1.3	98.7	1.3	0.0
Perambalur	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiruvallur	27.0	97.1	2.9	0.0
Vellore	2.7	99.1	0.9	0.0
Total	3.1	99.2	0.8	0.0

Table: Do you have a BPL card and what is the frequency of ration in Uttar Pradesh.

Districts	% having BPL card	Frequency of ration				
		Once a month	Once in 2 months	Never	Other	Total
Aligarh	0.0	87.5	6.3	6.3	0.0	100.0
Badaun	2.9	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mirzapur	35.3	43.5	54.3	2.2	0.0	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	18.5	18.5	69.2	12.3	0.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	30.6	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	87.3	53.4	41.7	4.9	0.0	100.0

Table 28.1: Total family income from all sources in Madhya Pradesh

District	% of respondents				
	Rs.10000/-	Rs.10001-15000/-	Rs.15001-20000/-	Rs.20001-25000/-	Rs.25001-30000/-
Bhopal	0.0	0.0	25.0	37.5	37.5
Vidisha	6.3	18.8	25.1	37.6	12.2
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Damoh	0.0	0.0	5.9	5.9	88.2
Raisen	2.3	18.7	55.9	13.9	9.2
Ratlam	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Satna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shivpuri	0.0	7.1	21.4	0.0	71.5
Overall	1.6	11.5	28.6	13.8	44.5

Table 28.2 : Total family income of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers from all sources in Orissa.

District	% of respondents						
	Upto Rs.10000	Rs.10001- 15000	Rs.15001- 20000	Rs.20001- 25000	Rs.25001- 30000	Rs. 30001	More than
Balangir	4.1	59.0	10.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baragarh	10.9	85.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kalahandi	37.3	54.9	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malkangiri	48.0	40.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mayurbhanj	2.0	9.9	19.6	23.6	29.4	5.9	9.6
Sonapur	30.6	50.0	13.9	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Sundargarh	43.1	20.5	31.3	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0
Overall	25.2	45.6	16.4	8.8	4.8	0.9	1.5

Table 28.3 : Total family income from all sources in Rajasthan

District	% of respondents				
	Rs.10000/-	Rs.10001- 15000/-	Rs.15001- 20000/-	Rs.20001- 25000/-	Rs.25001- 30000/-
Alwar	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6
Baran	6.0	16.7	27.0	16.5	17.9
Chittorgarh	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2
Dungarpur	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.3
Kota	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Overall	7.1	19.2	32.1	20.6	21.8

Table 28.4 : Total family income of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers from all sources in Tamilnadu.

District	% of respondents						
	Upto Rs.10000	Rs.10001-15000	Rs.15001-20000	Rs.20001-25000	Rs.25001-30000	Rs.30001 – 35000	More than 35000
Coimbatore	60.0	32.5	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Kanchipuram	18.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karur	4.5	17.5	2.6	26.4	45.3	1.9	1.9
Perambalur	6.9	86.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tiruvallur	1.4	8.1	27.1	24.4	14.9	5.5	18.6
Vellore	0.9	30.9	15.5	14.5	22.7	4.5	11.0
Overall	23.4	36.8	7.8	10.0	13.3	1.6	7.1

Table 28.5 : Total family income from all sources in Uttar Pradesh.

District	% of respondents						
	Rs.10000/-	Rs.10001-15000/-	Rs.15001-20000/-	Rs.20001-25000/-	Rs.25001-30000/-	Above 30000/-	Total
Aligarh	3.2	0.0	22.6	6.5	45.2	22.2	100.0
Badaun	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.8	85.3	100.0
Mirzapur	0.0	5.9	25.5	15.7	13.7	39.2	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	3.1	3.0	12.3	18.4	63.2	100.0
Sonbhadra	0.0	4.0	18.3	22.3	24.4	31.0	100.0
Overall	0.4	3.0	13.4	13.1	21.3	48.2	100.0

Table 29.1: Total family expenditure on all items in Madhya Pradesh

District	% of respondents				
	Rs10000	Rs. 10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000
Bhopal	0.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	50.0
Vidisha	0.0	12.6	12.6	37.8	37.0
Chhatarpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0
Damoh	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	88.2
Raisen	0.0	6.9	13.9	27.9	51.3
Ratlam	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0
Satna	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	93.3
Shivpuri	0.0	0.0	14.2	21.3	64.5
Overall	0.0	4.8	10.6	22.6	62.0

Table 29.2 : Total family expenditure of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers on all items in Orissa.

District	% of respondents						
	Rs. 10000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs.15001-20000	Rs. 20001-25000	Rs. 25001-30000	Rs.30001-35000	More than Rs.35000
Balangir	0.0	40.8	10.1	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baragarh	3.6	92.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kalahandi	15.9	53.0	23.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malkangiri	32.0	42.0	14.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Mayurbhanj	0.0	6.0	13.9	31.8	19.7	15.8	12.8
Sonapur	27.8	36.2	22.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sundargarh	25.5	18.7	25.5	25.5	3.4	0.0	1.7
Overall	14.5	41.6	15.4	19.2	4.9	2.4	2.0

Table 29.3 : Total family expenditure on all items in Rajasthan.

District	% of respondents				
	Rs10000	Rs. 10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000
Alwar	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	2.7
Baran	1.4	9.6	20.3	21.9	30.6
Chittorgarh	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.4
Dungarpur	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.3
Kota	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.0
Overall	2.3	12.3	24.1	26.9	35.0

Table 29.4 : Total family expenditure of the surveyed rehabilitated bonded labourers on all items in Tamilnadu.

District	% of respondents						
	Rs. 10000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs.15001-20000	Rs. 20001-25000	Rs. 25001-30000	Rs.30001-35000	More than Rs.35000
Coimbatore	13.4	32.2	6.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	47.1
Kanchipuram	18.9	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karur	3.9	18.1	2.6	29.0	43.3	1.3	1.8
Perambalur	6.9	86.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tiruvallur	6.9	6.9	25.8	27.3	15.0	4.1	14.0
Vellore	0.0	33.6	16.4	20.9	23.6	2.7	2.8
Overall	8.6	37.0	7.6	11.8	13.4	1.0	21.1

Table 29.5 : Total family expenditure on all items in Uttar Pradesh.

District	% of respondents						
	Rs10000	Rs. 10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	Above 30000	Total
Aligarh	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	18.4	75.2	100.0
Badaun	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.8	5.8	85.5	100.0
Mirzapur	2.0	2.0	8.0	13.8	19.8	54.4	100.0
Muzzafarnagar	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.5	18.9	75.0	100.0
Sonbhadra	2.0	2.0	6.0	14.2	30.6	45.2	100.0
Overall	0.8	1.3	4.7	7.3	19.0	66.9	100.0

List of villages where survey was conducted and number of respondents from each village in the state of Madhya Pradesh

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	No. of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed
Bhopal	Hujur	Kali Pipal	5
	Hujur	Chachan	1
	Hujur	Gariya	2
Bidisha	Basoda	Suja	10
	Basoda	Azad Nagar	2
	Khiriya	Bamhori	4
	Basoda	Barmadi	Not available in the village*
Chhatarpur	Raj nagr	Khajwa	5
Damoh	Hata	Dhoriya	4
	Hata	Ghurkhera	13
Raisen	Silwani	Chincholi	16
	Silwani	Patpadi	27
Ratlam	Ratlam	Jharkhori	4
Satna	Maihar	Bharli	4
	Maihar	Chota Pahari	7
	Maihar	Etra	4
Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Baskhedi	10
	Shivpuri	Thakupura	4
Guna	Guna	Kanchanpura	Not available in the village*
	Guna	Vinayakkheri	Not available in the village*
	Total		122

* All the released and rehabilitated bonded labourers have migrated along with their families 2-3 years ago and the villagers do not know where they are.

List of villages where survey was conducted and number of respondents from each village in the state of Orissa.

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	No. of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed
Bargarh	Ambabhana	Ghughurapali	2
	Ambabhana	Gudhipali	3
	Ambabhana	Bhukta	5
	Ambabhana	Kathipali	4
	Ambabhana	Mahapali	1
	Ambabhana	Dwari	3
	Ambabhana	Chicholi	14
	Ambabhana	Ambagona	8
	Ambabhana	Bugbagi	5
	Ambabhana	Telewari	6
Bolangir	Puintala	Naikanpali	2
	Puintala	Bhupel	1
	Puintala	Arjounda	4
	Puintala	Gondwal	3
	Puintala	Puilpala	9
	Puintala	Purebhan	3
	Puintala	Kairbad	8
	Puintala	Pundamal	2
	Puintala	Kharpali	4
	Puintala	Sukhandimal	2
	Puintala	Khirapali	3
	Puintala	Anhlimunada	5
	Puintala	Lokhapada	3
Malkangiri	Khairaput	Ghariput	1
	Khairaput	Podaghat	1
	Khairaput	Doriguda	6
	Khairaput	Bairagi munda	2
	Khairaput	Gurugara	3
	Khairaput	Gutigura	5
	Khairaput	Pushapali	10
	Khairaput	Gulenpali	1
	Khairaput	Matiapali	5
	Khairaput	Shikhpali	1
	Khairaput	Rasabera	5
	Khairaput	shindigura	4
	Khairaput	Pushapali	5
Mayurbhanj	Surkuli	Manimudiya	1
	Surkuli	Barapahi	3
	Surkuli	Benbasiri	1
	Surkuli	Gayalphapra	3
	Surkuli	Sureri	2
	Surkuli	Talagaon	1
	Surkuli	Kandhipali	1
	Surkuli	Ekkagari	4

	Surkuli	Khiphing	1
	Surkuli	Raghunathganj	1
	Surkuli	Kamta	1
	Surkuli	Katiya	3
	Surkuli	Raidikha	3
	Surkuli	Khakhrapura	1
	Surkuli	indupur	6
	Surkuli	Bharngi	20
Sundergarh	Sadar	Babapahal	9
	Sadar	Padbahal	6
	Sadar	Lakrakanhi	5
	Sadar	Deuli	26
Subaranpur (Sonepur)	Dungripali	Khutapali	2
	Dungripali	Rengali	6
	Dungripali	Ganjabanda	13
	Dungripali	Ajakanan	9
	Dungripali	Suali	11
	Dungripali	Andharibandhi	5
	Dungripali	Sonabahalipali	8
	Dungripali	Pahandi	1
Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	Muwali	13
	Bhawanipatna	Sarasapali	7
	Bhawanipatna	Keshinga	6
	Bhawanipatna	Kolikoshi	7
	Bhawanipatna	Narla	5
	Bhawanipatna	Golmunda	4
	Bhawanipatna	Kalhapati	4
	Bhawanipatna	Langigarah	1
	Bhawanipatna	Satueipara	2
Total			351

List of villages where survey was conducted and number of respondents from each village in the state of Rajasthan

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	No. of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed
Baran	Kishan Gang	Asnawar	10
	Kishan Gang	Banawar Garh	17
	Kishan Gang	Bilasa	2
	Kishan Gang	Digaud	8
	Kishan Gang	Gareda	30
	Kishan Gang	Gowarch	2
	Kishan Gang	Galwara	8
	Kishan Gang	Kurari Kalan	3
	Kishan Gang	Khairwan	7
	Kishan Gang	Pipalda Kalan	11
	Kishan Gang	Pritam Pura	1
	Kishan Gang	Relawan	16
	Kishan Gang	Tonshi	1
	Shahbad	Agar	4
	Shahbad	Balla	19
	Shahbad	BamanGaon	11
	Shahbad	Belkhera	12
	Shahbad	Dewari	10
	Shahbad	Ganeshpura	18
	Shahbad	Kasbathana	10
	Shahbad	Kelwara	16
	Shahbad	Khatka	20
	Shahbad	Kushalpura	9
	Shahbad	Kujay	2
	Shahbad	Mahuakheri	8
	Shahbad	Rajpur	20
	Shahbad	Samarania	19
Kota	Ramganj Mandi	Satalkheri	11
Alwar	Thanagaji	Gopal pura	4
	Alwar	Kasbathana	11
	Alwar	Kusbadahara	4
Chittorgarh	Kapasan	Ghorajee ka Nimbara	1
	Nimbhara	Bhawliya	11
	Nimbhara	Ramakhera	6
Dungarpur	Dungarpur	Manpur	9
	Aspur	Bankora	2
	Aspur	Mathua	2
	Total		377

List of villages where survey was conducted and number of respondents from each village in the state of Tamilnadu

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	No. of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed
Coimbatore	Pollachi	Annanagar	74
		V K pudur	3
		Thammapathi	36
		Samandurai	7
		Sethumdai	14
		Kohur	20
		Arthananpalvy	23
		Divanpudul	19
		Narikkalpathi	20
		Okkali paleyam	20
		Pethanai ckanur	21
		Kinathubdav	15
		Zamin kattampatti	21
		Muthugoundenur	14
Kanchipuram	Ceengalpattu	Seenakuppam	1
		Padur	7
		Kunnanakkam	8
		Keerapakkam	4
		Kunnapattu	3
		Panchan theerthi	1
	Madhurthanjan	Kakilapettai	4
		Paltalam	15
	Poonamallee	Parivakkam	5
	Sriperumbudur	Sogaandi	4
		Kunrathur	7
	Tirukkaukkunram	Moocherri	9
		Agatheeswaram	27
	Karur	Kalithalar	Naganoor
Pothurothan pettai			23
Shivayam			13
Vadacheri			21
Kazhur			17
Kalladi			27
Sathyamansali			18
Gudaloor			22
Perambalur			Perambalur
	Elempulur	20	
Tiruvallur	Arakkonam	Vedol	4
		Velavadi	10
	poneeri	Ayanambakkar	2
		Nolombur	8

	Pulicat	Vanganour	4
	Tiruttani	Papireddy palli	24
		Thoohudhanur	2
		Nedumbaram	20
Vellore		Tiuppattur	Thokkiam
		Agaram	4
		Kakkanam pakkam	6
		Koratti	5
		Selendampalli	5
		Sowiekuppan	2
		Karamberi pudur	3
		Kudapathi	5
		Madapallai	10
		Bommikuppan	9
		Vekkalapuram	3
		Elsiri hills	2
	Vanyambadi	Perunnapattu	11
		Kurallepattu	4
	Walajapet	Kattiari kuppam	38
Total			799

List of villages where survey was conducted and number of respondents from each village in the state of Uttar Pradesh

District Name	Block Name	Village Name	No. of rehabilitated bonded labourers surveyed
Muzaffar Nagar	Chirana	Ramra	25
	Jansat	Kamsampur Khela	17
	Jansat	Gujeri	8
	Gashi Pukta	Tana	5
	Charthawal	Kanhaheri	10
Aligarh	Atrauli	Nai Ka Nagla	13
	Atrauli	Slarpur	7
	Atrauli	Khoriya	2
	Atrauli	Klaharn pur	5
	Atrauli	Ram Pur	4
	Biloli	Khitora	25
Badaui	Biloli	Shahpur	18
	Rajgarh	Rampur	10
Mirzapur	Pahari	Belwan	16
	Lalganj	Jethawhan	25
	Ghorawal	Raghunath pur	8
Sonbhadra	Ghorawal	Sotil	20
	Dudhi	Jorukhand	6
	Chopan	Kone	1
	Chopan	Tedhawa	4
	Chopan	Ramgarh	4
	Chopan	Pakri	6
	Total		