Participatory statistics to measure prevalence in bonded labour hotspots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: Findings of the base- and endline study

May 2018 – 2019

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Citation Oosterhoff, P.; Bharadwaj, S.; Chandrasekharan, A.; Shah, P.; Nanda, R.B.; Burns, D. and Saha, A. (2019) Participatory Statistics to Measure Prevalence in Bonded Labour Hotspots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: Findings of the Base- and EndLine Study, Brighton: IDS

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Published August 2019

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Funding Freedom Fund

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IDS is a charitable company limited by guarantee and registered in England
Charity Registration Number 306371
Charitable Company Number 877338

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements 4
List of abbreviations 4
Executive Summary 5
Methods 5
Results 6
1 Introduction 9
1.1 Background 9
1.2 Study context 12
2 Methods 13
2.1 Study design 13
2.2 Process and timeline 14
2.3 Tool development and sample 16
2.4 Site and sample selection 18
2.5 Sample size 19
2.6 Survey administration 22
2.7 Adjustments in survey administration 23
2.8 Validation 23
2.9 Focus Group Discussions 24
2.10 Ethical considerations 24
2.11 Study limitations and challenges 25
3 Findings 26
3.1 Respondent profile 27
3.2 Bonded labour status 29
3.3 Bonded labour types 38
3.4 Demographic profiles and socio-economic linkages with bonded labour 41
3.4.1 Religion and social group distribution of households 41
3.4.2 Economic status of households 44
3.4.3 Access to healthcare 50
3.5 Loans and bonded labour 52
3.6 Early marriage 55
3.7 Community Feedback and Discussions 56
4 Summary of Key Findings 57
5 Conclusion 59
Annex 1: Baseline validation 61
Annex 2: Validation of Prevalence Endline Study in Bihar And Uttar Pradesh 66
Annex 3: findings of the baseline hamlet level discussions 75
Annex 4: Findings of the endline hamlet-level discussions 80
Annex 5: Survey Guide 87

Acknowledgements

The team would like to extend its gratitude to all the partner organisations that participated in the research process, including attending the training, sharing feedback with their respective teams, coordinating support visits and spot checks, and helping to draw this process to a close. We are also grateful to the community members who gave their time to the process and the discussions that followed. Their inputs have enriched our insights and contributed greatly to the base- and endline prevalence studies.

The team would also like to record its gratitude to the Freedom Fund, especially Ginny Baumann for supporting the team from the initial design phase of this process, as well as the finance and administration teams at Praxis and IDS for providing support throughout the field process. We would also like to thank Catherine Müller for her technical advice for the quantitative data analysis and Charity Jensen for her editorial support.

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List of abbreviations

BL	Bonded labour
BMVS	Bhusura Mahila Vikas Samiti
CVC	Community Vigilance Committee
CSE	Commercial Sexual Exploitation
FSS	Fakirana Sister's Society
GSI	Global Slavery Index
HH	Household
IDS	Institute for Development Studies
IDEA	Institute for Developmental Education and Action
IDF	Integrated Development Foundation
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MSEMVS	Manav Sansadhan Evam Mahila Vikas Samiti
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PGS	Pragati Gramodyog Evam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan
SC	Scheduled Castes
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SHGs	Self Help Groups
UP	Uttar Pradesh

Executive Summary

This report documents the findings of the Institute of Development Studies'(IDS) and its partner, Praxis Institute for Participatory Practices', programme of research, learning and evaluation of the Freedom Fund funded operational work in a 'modern slavery hotspot' in northern India to reduce the prevalence of bonded labour in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Research was undertaken in this programme between 2014 and 2018 by IDS and Praxis Institute teams in both states.

Methods

This study implemented a baseline[1] and endline survey using participatory statistics in order to examine changes in the prevalence of bonded labour using repeated cross-sectional household data. The baseline survey was undertaken through scoping visits, which consisted of interviews with non-governmental organisations (NGOs), focus groups with community members, field observations, and the participatory collection and analysis of 353 life stories. The goal of the surveys was to identify the most significant indicators of change and generate a baseline of participatory statistics.

To measure the changes in hotspot prevalence rates[2] that took place during the intervention period, we compared the results of NGOs that were in the programme through baseline and endline surveys. The baseline and endline surveys utilised the same NGOs and hamlets. Two NGOs stopped Freedom Fund-supported work in the areas between the baseline and endline surveys.[3] We drew a cross-section of households for each NGO and hamlet.

Estimates from the participatory statistical analysis show the correlations of bonded labour with various factors. Where possible, conclusions have been drawn about whether this quantitative analysis undertaken corroborates certain widely held assumptions with regard to forms of bonded labour in India, such as its concentration among, poor, landless households belonging to Dalit and Other Backward Classes with little or no access to credit and other services. However, there is a dearth of studies that looked at changes resulting from interventions on modern slavery.[4]

To gain additional insight on the causal relations and local perceptions of change, the

[1] Oosterhoff P., Burns D., Bharadwaj S., Nanda R.B. (2017) *Participatory statistics to measure prevalence in bonded labour hotspots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: findings of the baseline study.* Brighton: IDS
[2] Prevalence adjusted for variance inflation rates are reported.
[3] In one case collaboration has continued, but in another area, the collaboration stopped.
[4] See for example (Oosterhoff *et al*., 2018) for a recent systematic review of the evidence of "what works" in interventions that aim to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery in South Asia http://www.modern-slavery-review.com/index.php

team facilitated focus group discussions on the results at the end of the data collection process in each hamlet or ward. These discussions focused on the reasons for the differences in prevalence results and used the tallied-up data to explore how gender, age and caste dynamics shape bonded labour.

Results

Bonded labour reduced dramatically across the hotspots in the period between the base- and endline surveys from 56.2% to 11.6% in the intervention communities. It is clear that the Freedom Fund supported interventions have been chosen well as they are in areas where there has been a high prevalance of bonded labour.

Some reports suggest that "modern slavery" in India might be reducing, however the lack of comparable methodologies makes it difficult to draw definite general conclusions on national trends.[5] Our report brings critical bottom-up evidence that shows how targeted interventions have contributed to a likely reduction in bonded labour prevalence in this geographical "hotspot".

Households in this hotspot have been able to change the characteristics of their working relationships through a combination of interventions at the heart of which is collective local mobilization and action through community vigilance committees (CVC).

The program is facilitated by different NGOs. There is variety between the communities, the intervention characteristics and components. These components include community-based groups, specifically community vigilance committees, credit and savings groups, access to entitlements, children's education and activation of government livelihoods programmes, rescue and rehabilitation, awareness raising and legal support. Furthermore, collaborations between local groups, the local government, local government bodies and the private sector took different forms based on local needs and

[5] The global slavery index was reporting a *flow figure* in 2016 (over past 5 years) and found that approximately 7,989,000 million people were estimated to live in slavery in 2018. This is less than half of the estimated 18 million people in 2016. (Both reports are available at: https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/resources/downloads/). But 2018 reports a *stock figure* for that year and these two methodologies are not comparable. Methodologically our data cannot be compared with slavery index (2016 or 2018). GSI identifies risk factors of modern slavery using national surveys to identify variables were statistically associated with victims. The risk factors are used to build a statistical model that best predicts slavery at individual level. And these Individual predictions are aggregated to risk scores at the country level. The number of victims is estimated by applying the estimated prevalence to population data for each country. An estimate of state-imposed forced labour was then added. What we do is estimate intervention area-specific estimates of prevalence and these estimates go towards bringing micro/bottom-up evidence on prevalence from hotspots. Another report suggest that ex-child labour did go down: https://www.savethechildren.in/articles/statistics-of-child-labour-in-india-state-wise but there are differences by states. A systematic literature review of the effects also found no comparable studies that looked at changes in incidence and prevalence of interventions on modern slavery http://www.modern-slavery-review.com/index.php

capacities. This rich diversity means that we cannot say which intervention is the "magic bullet" that can be scaled up to ensure universal success. What we can say is that a bottom-up approach that stimulates and facilitates collective organization and local action is effective in reducing the prevalence of bonded labour in communities living with bonded labour. Systematic reviews of the evidence of "what works" in interventions that aim to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery in South Asia (Oosterhoff *et al*., 2018)[6] agree that community-based approaches are effective in reducing prevalence of trafficking (Jensen, Oosterhoff and Pocock 2019)[7] at local levels.

The baseline survey found that half of the participating households were directly affected by bonded labour. Among the participating households, 29% had all working family members in bonded labour and 22% had at least one family member in bondage.

Among the total number of 526 bonded labourers in 3,175 endline households, 378 were men (aged 18 and above) and 90 were boys (aged 17 years and below). While the prevalence of bondage inside and outside the community has reduced, men and boys are still working more often in conditions of bondage. This reflects the persistence of gendered norms about work that facilitates the acceptance of child labour among boys.

Most people in the intervention areas at both baseline and endline belonged to the Dalit (or Scheduled Caste) social category, followed closely by Other Backward Classes (OBC).[8] Most people in the intervention area have a stable lease for the house they live in but are landless. The data do not show a significant linkage between land ownership status and bonded labour. However, the data does show that as the size of the land holding increases, the prevalence of bonded labour decreases.

There are substantial geographic variations within our sample. In some intervention areas, the vast majority of households had some form of bonded labour at baseline (>95%), while in others the rate was less than 10%. There are also huge differences in reductions between NGO areas. The causes of these differences are not clear and may be related to the socio-economic characteristics of these areas, effects of natural disasters, the scope and intensity of government, or differences in NGO and community-led interventions.

[6] Oosterhoff, P., Yunus, R., Jensen, C., Somerwell, F., Pocock, N.S. (2018) *Modern slavery prevention and responses in South Asia: An evidence map.* London: Department for International Development. https://www.heart-resources.org/assignment/modern-slavery-evidence-map/

[7] Jensen, C., Oosterhoff, P. and Pocock, N. (2019) *Human Trafficking in South Asia: Assessing effectiveness of interventions.* London: Department for International Development

[8] Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes that are educationally or socially disadvantaged.

Caste, gender, age, access to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) benefits, and loan-taking are key factors at the individual and household level related to bonded labour in this hotspot. As reported payment received for the number of days worked through MGNREGA increases, the incidence of bonded labour decreases. This suggests that improved access to economic alternatives, such as MNREGA, may be an important part of an intervention package aiming to reduce bondage.[9] While these outcomes are promising, the current reported delay in payment of wages from other sources[10] could reduce the benefits of such alternatives.

Health expenses are still the main reason for taking out a loan among all households in the intervention areas. No progress was made in terms of access to health services, and in fact the number of health facilities appears to have decreased. While the opportunities for alternative loans through self-help groups have increased, the persistence of health expenses as the main reason for loans and the limited access to health facilities suggest that individuals coming out of bondage remain vulnerable to high-risk emergency loans for health expenditures.

Access to a bank account does not have any statistically significant impact on the status of bonded labour and has slightly decreased across the hotspot.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that a targeted approach which focuses on a hotspot with high levels of bondage using a variety of community-based interventions, community mobilisation and organization is particularly effective in reducing the prevalence of bondage.[11] They also corroborate the central idea of the hotspot approach, that slavery eradication should come from within communities and that NGO activity should be designed to enable and facilitate this through collective action.

Community-based groups, specifically community vigilance committees that receive a range of support to build their capacity to work against bonded labour were a consistent factor across the hotspot. NGO reports and observations show that these groups are very diverse in the scope and intensity of their activities, the local contexts in which they operate, and the kinds of support they can mobilize.

[9] We do not report any causal effects as we haven't examined causal impacts from MGNREGA to bonded labour in this report.
[10] Press Information Bureau. (2019). Payment delays in MGNREGA. Available at: http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187262
[11] However, there may be interventions that have similar or better results that have not yet been identified as they were -for example- not yet published.

However there are common themes across these groups i) collective bargaining for multiple purposes (e.g. for getting entitlements, for improving schools, for changing exploitative work arrangements); ii) accessing improved livelihoods in various ways; and iii) awareness about legal rights and about the illegality of trafficking, bonded and child labour. These are all combined which is important.

We cannot extrapolate from this datato estimate prevalence of bonded labour beyond this intervention area in Uttar Pradesh and Biharor with comparable approaches and combinations of interventions because we did not compare the results in this hotspot with other areas. Furthermore, data on prevalence builds an understanding of the profile of families affected bybonded labour and correlations with different variables rather than demonstratecausal analysis.[12] The results of this study are useful to inform program design and the selection of communities and households in other high prevalence areas.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

"Modern slavery" is a contested umbrella term for a range of exploitative labour practices, such as forced labour, bonded labour (sometimes referred to as "bondage"), trafficking and more recently, forced marriage (GSI, 2016).[13] The semantics of the term has divided researchers and activists (Bunting and Quirk, 2017).[14] With the definitions changing over time, estimations for the number of affected people change, which in turn affects the measurements of the impact of "modern slavery" eradication efforts. For local organizations and activists, these global debates are relevant as they shape policy and funding decisions, which affect local action. Practitioners should be able to collect data that they can analyse and use as part of their work on eradication. Furthermore, understanding shifts in intervention areas in "hotspots" can enrich and inform global debates with more detailed local lived realities.

According to the Global Slavery Index 2018, India still has the largest number of individuals in modern slavery in the world. Approximately 7,989,000 million people were estimated to live in slavery in India 2018.[15] Bonded labour has been illegal in India for many decades, and the government, domestic NGOs, activists and international organizations have

[12] For example, we cannot say the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) had an impact on bonded labour but we can say that changes in variables such as reported access to Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/MNREGA cards are co-related with reduced prevalence of bonded labour.
[13] Global Slavery Index (2016)
[14] Bunting, A., & Quirk, J. (*Eds*.). (2017). Contemporary Slavery: Popular Rhetoric and Political Practice. UBC Press.
[15] Walk Free Foundation, 2018, Available at: https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/resources/downloads/

collaborated with the aim of reducing the prevalence of bonded labour and other extreme forms of exploitation.

According to the Freedom Fund,[16] most individuals in "modern slavery" are in debt bondage, either having taken out loans at extortionate rates from local landowners or inherited inter-generational debts and thus been forced to work for their employer.[17] Dalits are most at risk of being in debt bondage.[18] Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, two northern Indian states that rank very low on human development indicators, have a vast population of Dalits, wide-scale poverty and concentrated bonded labour in the poorest communities. This suggests that households in these communities might be more 'at-risk'[19] for bonded labour.

The Freedom Fund, along with partner organisations[20] in parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where modern forms of bonded labour are more prevalent, are working towards reducing trafficking, bonded labour and harmful child labour. The main objective of the baseline and endline studies is to measure changes in prevalence in the specific communities in which the NGO partners are working during the programme period.

[16] The Freedom Fund (freedomfund.org) is a philanthropic initiative designed to bring strategic and financial resources to the fight against modern slavery.
[17] As reported in: http://freedomfund.org/programs/hotspot-projects/northern-india-hotspot
[18] Dalits are a socio-economically disadvantaged group that are considered outcasts by the majority Hindu population. They are discriminated because of the 'menial' occupations practiced by their ancestors.
[19] 'Risk' and 'vulnerability' are common terms used in the literature on 'modern slavery' but there are no universally accepted definitions to measure risk and vulnerability across different contexts.
[20] The total number of partners has grown over time. 14 NGOs participated in this study. The current number of partners is 21. There are 15 community-based partners and the rest are providing specific services and expertise

Figure 1.1 (Source: Freedom Fund)

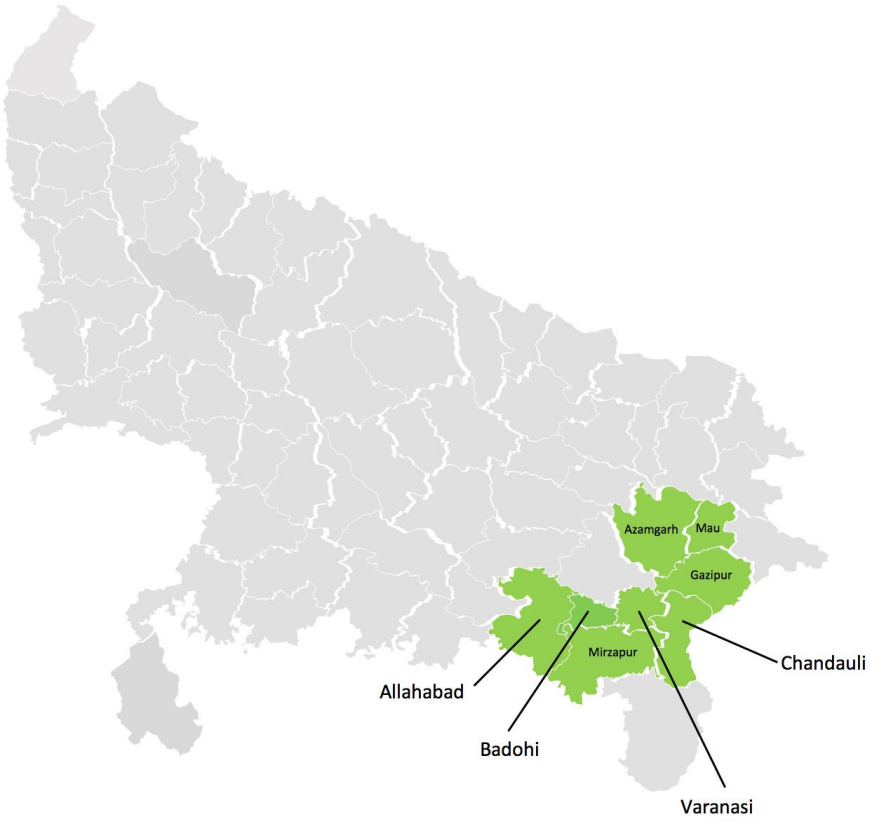
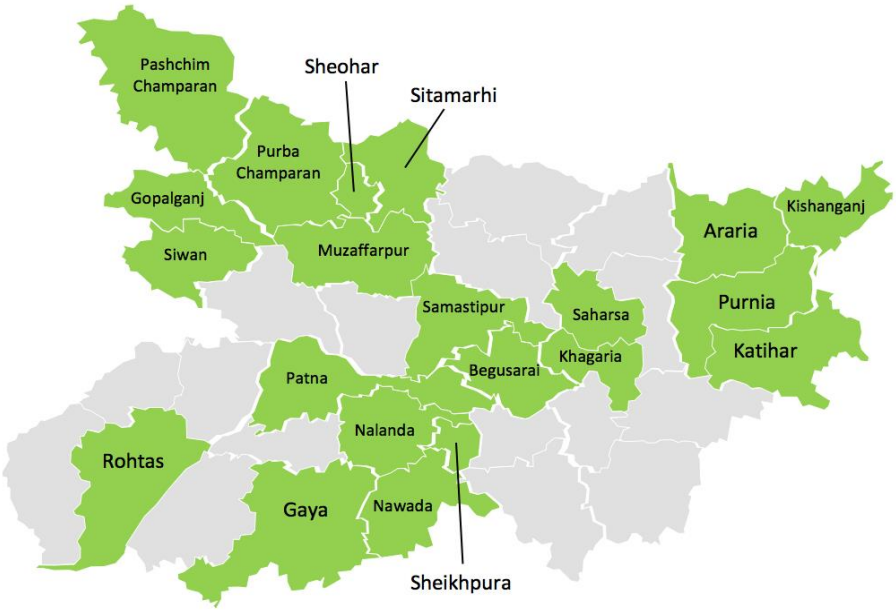


Figure 1.2 (Source: Freedom Fund)



The overall objective of the programme is to reduce the prevalence of all forms of bonded labour in 29 districts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The sub-objectives are to:

1. Reduce prevalence in the specific communities in which the Freedom Fund's partners are working through direct prevention, protection and prosecution interventions.
2. Improve the wider enabling environment[21] by:
    a. Strengthening the functioning of government safety nets;
    b. Improving the effectiveness of government anti-bonded labour structures, such as district vigilance committees and child welfare committees;
    c. Building public awareness and changing attitudes about bonded labour; and
    d. Increasing legal deterrence so that slaveholders and traffickers do not enjoy impunity but instead are more likely to face arrest and prosecution.
3. Increase civil society's capacity for sustained and effective anti-bonded labour action.
4. Support rigorous research and evaluation in the hotspot.

1.2 Study context

The Freedom Fund currently supports local NGO intervention programmes in six hotspots where there are high concentrations of modern-day bonded labour (in this case, northern India). The hotspot area in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is a complex setting where multiple forms of bonded labour co-exist with many other types of social-economic and political inequality. Each partner NGO has its own expertise and history covering a range of forms of bonded labour, including adult and child bonded labour and trafficking outside communities including trafficking into the sex industry, but all support and initiate community-based interventions.

The aim of each hotspot programme is to reduce prevalence in the hotspot as a whole with partners in specific communities working on direct prevention, protection and prosecution interventions; improving the wider enabling environment for freedom; increasing civil society's capacity for sustained and effective anti-bonded labour action; and supporting rigorous research and evaluation on bonded labour.

[21] This relates not just to the immediate villages but refers to systemic change, though still at a level that is within the reach of partners to affect. This is mostly at the local level with some efforts made at state level where there is scope for change. Activities aimed at this sub-objective would centre primarily around the partners' individual and collective advocacy.

While most partners are engaged with several forms of severe exploitation, the balance of activity is that approximately 15% of interventions focus on commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), 40% on bonded labour, and 45% on child labour. The Freedom Fund chose partners according to the extent to which they met the following criteria: (1) they address bonded labour; (2) they are involved in rescue and/or interception; (3) they equip survivors through effective support for recovery and reintegration; (4) they are positioned to contribute to systemic change, including through community-based reflection and collective action against bonded labour; (5) they are engaged in local, district, state and/or national-level advocacy; (6) they are involved in legal services for victim protection and/or prosecution of those who hold or traffic bonded labourers; and (7) their capacity, organisational reliability, trustworthiness, and transparency.

While acknowledging the importance of deep structural factors in communities that affect the prevalence of bonded labour but would take decades to challenge (e.g. the impact of caste discrimination), a central idea underpinning the programme is that slavery eradication should come from within communities and that NGO activity should be designed to enable and facilitate this through collective action, including the work of Community Vigilance Committees. NGO activity in villages therefore tends to focus at the hamlet level, the lowest administrative level.

2 Methods

2.1 Study design

The main objective of this study is to measure the change in prevalence of bonded labour in the communities in which the Freedom Fund's NGO partners are working during the programme period. Since an empirical measurement of interventions and change requires documentation of at least two points in time to offer comparison, IDS and Praxis conducted baseline and endline surveys.

As there were no existing prevalence data available, the selection of locations by local partners was based on observed and reported high levels of bonded labour or trafficking taking place. Some of the partners have worked in these areas for many years and therefore had experiential knowledge which contributed to appropriate site selection. Evidence of the need to work in certain locations consisted of the existence of typical characteristics associated with high prevalence of bonded labour, such as being primarily Dalit or Adivasi, having high levels of landlessness and poverty, and lack of access to government safety nets. The aim of this study is therefore not to show overall prevalence for the larger districts, but to show prevalence in the intervention areas and how it changed

over time.

The study team used the same instrument to conduct the baseline and endline surveys in hamlets using random sampling of households. The endline survey was undertaken in the same hamlets approximately 36 months after the baseline survey was conducted. The baseline study has also provided the partners with inputs to their ongoing programmes with the aim of decreasing the prevalence of bonded labour during the intervention period.

The choice of participatory statistics as a method for working with baseline data was influenced by a range of different factors, including the multiple working definitions and understandings of bonded labour; the difficulties associated with identifying "hidden populations"; the extractive nature of traditional surveys; and the need to give feedback to the communities affected so that they can validate the results and take action themselves.[22] Participatory census and generation of numbers could also overcome some of the problems associated with traditional survey methods especially the extractive nature of the process. With the use of participatory tools, such as a social map, disaggregated socio-demographic data on families and village institutions can be collected, analysed and discussed at the local level. When statistical principles are used, these data can be analysed at a higher aggregated level, in this case, the hotspot level. Having been successfully used for monitoring and evaluation in other contexts, IDS selected participatory statistics as the method for measuring prevalence and other indicators of change as part of an integrated mixed-methods approach including life story analysis, system mapping and action research.

This experiment in the use of participatory statistics for collecting prevalence data on bonded labour has wider importance within the global movement, as anti-slavery agencies around the world struggle to generate accurate prevalence data in a way that is relevant locally. It is consequently particularly important to explore the validity and reliability of the results from this research so that it can inform further research about the extent to which this method can be re-used.

2.2 Process and timeline

The process and timeline followed by the study team for the base- and endline surveys is detailed in the figures below.

[22] More details are available in CDI Practice Paper, Number 16, February 2016: http://cdimpact.org/publications/using-participatory-statistics-examine-impact-interventions-eradicate-slavery-lessons.

Figure 2.1 Baseline process and timeline

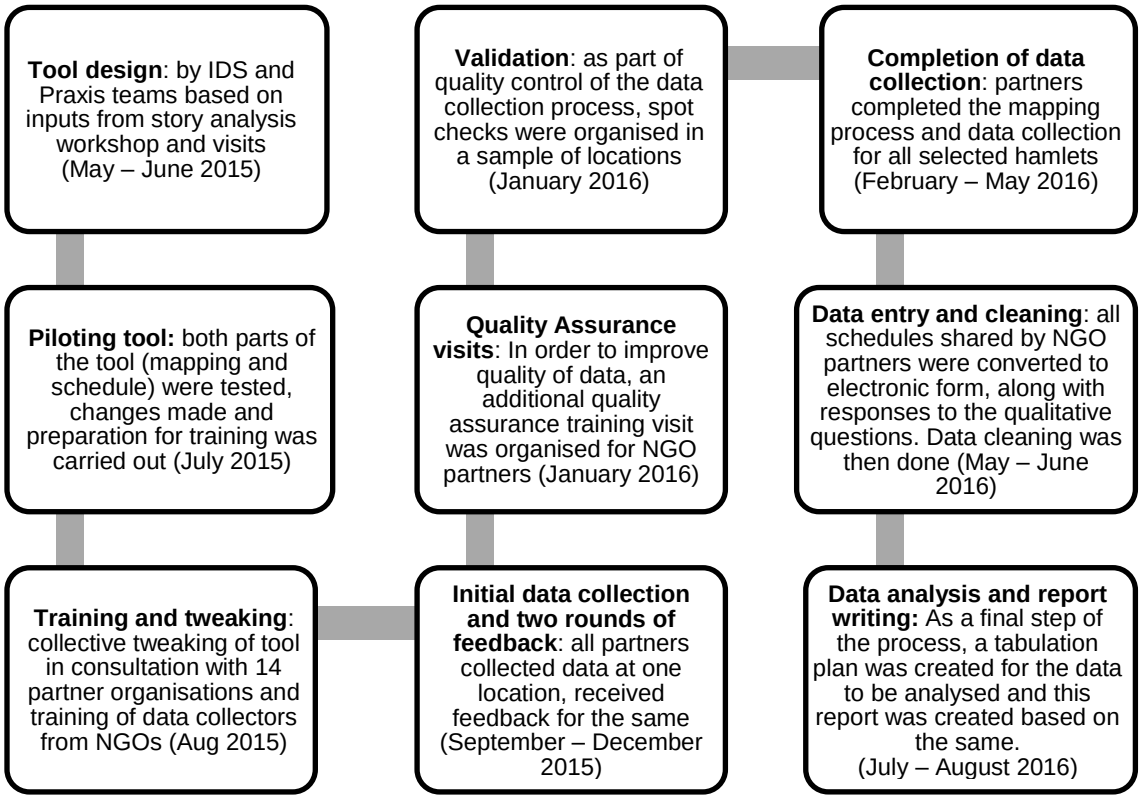
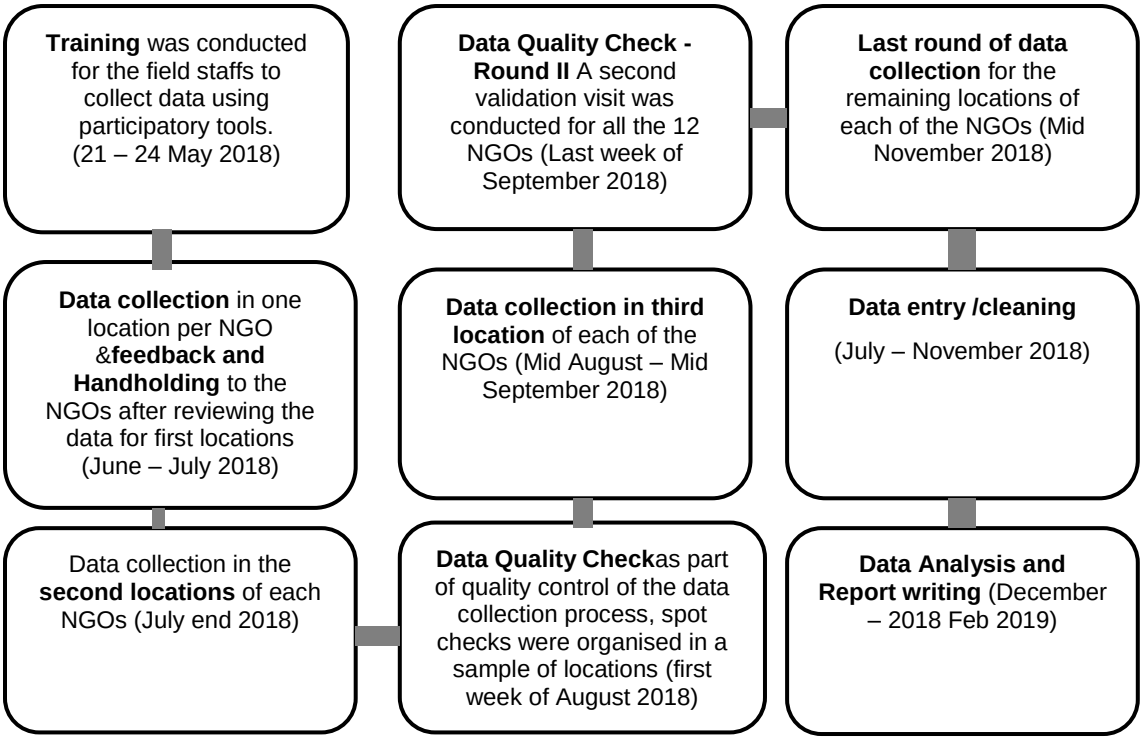


Figure 2.2 Endline process and timeline



The baseline process took 15 months while the endline process took almost nine months.

The team did not carry out a piloting process at endline as it replicated the same tool used

in the baseline. Additionally, the Praxis team carried out a second round of validation visits at endline to one location of each of the 12 partners.

2.3 Tool development and sample

Before the prevalence study was conducted, IDS and Praxis involved eight NGOs in a life-story collection and analysis workshop. The purpose was to understand the systemic causes of bonded labour, identify how programmes should intervene and be relevant, and consider what the indicators of significant change would be according to individuals living in contexts of bonded labour. The key themes that emerged from the joint analysis of 353 life-stories on the causes of bonded labour included illness, lack of education, high volume of loans, caste-based discrimination and deceit, such as – fake job/working condition promises. Participants then used these life-stories to explore causal relations between the themes, creating a wall-wide system map using arrows and lines. This map showed causal relationships and systemic feedback loops. The qualitative analysis of the pathways and indicators of change from the map and the clustered analysis generated indicators of change over time between baseline and endline for (1) prevalence and incidence of bonded labour; (2) access to health services (3) the reasons for taking out loans.

Other diagnostic indicators that were considered included religion; caste; type and size of land ownership; access to MGNREGA benefits; having a bank account; family size; family composition; access to school; school dropout rate; presence of traffickers and type of trafficking; taking out of loans; purpose of loans; reason for loans; and early marriage.

To identify and understand bonded labour amongst adults and children, three categories of bonded labour were defined: 1) bonded labour within a village, 2) bonded labour outside a village, and 3) not working in any of the above situations. The answer was to be inserted along with the suitable pictorials of men, women, boys and girls and accordingly.

To identify whether or not a person was in bonded labour, the following criteria[23] were used:

1. The relationship between employee and employer is characterised by, or formed due to, any one or more of the following reasons:
   a. A loan taken by the employee or their family;
   b. An advance paid to the employee or their family in cash or in-kind;
   c. Involves force or compulsion;
   d. Reinforced by custom;
   e. Entry into the relation by the employee is voluntarily and based on economic needs.
2. Bonded labour can be paid or unpaid labour (the individuals might have started off the arrangement voluntarily but now the employer uses force as part of the arrangement or will not let them work for someone else).
3. In such a relationship, the employee:
   a. Does not have the freedom to choose their employer;
   b. Cannot negotiate the terms and condition of their working arrangement.

These criteria and guidance on questions are detailed in the survey instrument and guidelines. The debt could be from anyone in a household to classify as bonded labour. Interviewers asked about current bonded labour status and explained that a person is bonded when they are working to pay off a particular debt and had one of the other above-mentioned characteristics.

Prevalence of bonded labour was measured at the household level. Although a specific individual may take out a loan, debts are in practice treated as being held by the household as a collective unit. Consequently, decisions, duties and responsibilities about who is repaying the loan or advance are collective rather than individual.

[23] These criteria were adapted from Freedom Fund and global criteria by the NGO and the researchers based on the collective life story analysis as described in details in: Oosterhoff P., Bharadwaj S., Burns D., Mohan Raj A., Nanda R. B., Narayanan P. (2016) *Using Participatory Statistics to Examine the Impact of Interventions to Eradicate Slavery: Lessons from the Field.* CDI Practice Paper 16 http://www.ids.ac.uk/publication/using-participatory-statistics-to-examine-the-impact-of-interventions-to-eradicate-slavery-lessons-from-the-field.

2.4 Site and sample selection

One of the criticisms of participatory quantitative methods is that they lack statistical power and therefore their conclusions lack statistical robustness. The design of this study, however, aimed to provide a strong statistical approach to the baseline. As no census data were available, an estimate of current prevalence was used to calculate the sample size. Overestimating baseline prevalence could result in a sample too small to detect changes but given that NGOs substituted other activities with the collection of data, the research team wanted to keep the sample small enough to manage without compromising the normal activities of NGOs. Based on the focus group discussions, it was assumed that 5% of households in the hotspot would report a form of bonded labour and that the efforts of the NGOs in the period studied could achieve a significant reduction of 2% (bringing prevalence down to 3%) across the programme, but might not achieve eradication during this short period of a few years. The sample size of baseline and endline groups to measure that change would need to be 1,506 for each study (baseline and follow up), for a total of 3,012.[24]

Although the aim of the study was to estimate the prevalence of bonded labour across the hotspot, a participatory approach requires that NGOs not only collect data but also analyse and use these for their own learning. In order to ensure that there was a large enough sample to detect big shifts within NGO programmes, allowing them to draw lessons themselves, it was decided that a minimum of data from 270 households would be shared per NGO. This would allow detection of a change from 7% to 2% at the individual NGO level,[25] a larger shift than in the sample for the hotspot as a whole. Thus, if 14 NGOs each collected 270 samples, data would be collected for 3,780 households. This was considerably larger than what was needed for the hotspot as a whole and thus allowed for some adjustments if teams encountered problems in data collection.

In order to select hamlets, each NGO shared a list of the hamlets in which it operated and indicated which of these had interventions before 2015 on the issue of bonded labour. These were then taken off the eligibility list to avoid conflating the results of Freedom Funded interventions with their previous efforts. An average number of households per hamlet was then shared and random numbers were applied[26] to select the final list of hamlets. To arrive at the desired sample size across all partners, each NGO had to meet

[24] Alpha 0.05, Beta 0.2, Power 0.8.
[25] With Alpha 0.05, Beta 0.2, Power 0.8.
[26] Using excel.

an average of 90 respondents (who would share data relating to 270 households). With an average number of 100 households per hamlet, each NGO selected 15 respondent households in each hamlet. The endline survey was conducted in the same hamlets except one[27] using random numbers to select 15 respondent households in each of these hamlets[28].

Residents in a hamlet often share social characteristics, such as caste, and it is at this level that one would expect to see changes in prevalence in bonded and child labour. Due to the focus of the programme we excluded hamlets where NGOs visited less than once a month and those that did not yet have a committee. The two NGOs that focused on sex work carried out their activities in red-light districts. Under Indian law, sex work and trafficking are conflated and the prevalence of sex work in these red-light districts is directly affected by planning and zoning laws, which are outside the authority of the NGO. Therefore, we excluded these NGO.

Data from the baseline study showed significant variations in prevalence across NGOs and between hamlets in the NGO intervention areas. In these hamlets we randomly selected households. In order to compare the prevalence rates across these hamlets at two moments in time, the same hamlets were revisited at the endline survey. We did not tell the NGO partners that the endline would be carried out in the same places. There was therefore a repeated cross-section of households at baseline and endline.

2.5 Sample size

The total number of households in the sample for the baseline was 3,466. The endline survey consisted of 3,177 households. All NGOs had a sample size with enough statistical power to measure the observed changes.[29] The total number of hamlets in which data was collected was 82 at baseline and 74 at endline.

The actual distribution of the number of households from which data were collected across partner NGOs and hamlets in both states is provided in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2.

[27] In only one NGO, Duncan Hospital, the intervention was discontinued in one hamlet.
[28] In cases where the selected respondents were not home or did not have any adult working members the facilitators would choose the next household on the random number list.
[29] Looking at the distribution of HHs, our target was 270 per NGO, this was achieved for all except Duncan and MSEMVS where the sample was slightly smaller.

Table 2.1 Number of households and hamlets per NGO in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar at baseline.

NGO	HH Per NGO	Hamlets Per NGO
Bihar		
Adithi	270	6
BMVS	285	6
Centre Direct	270	6
Duncan	270	6
FSS	270	6
Idea	270	6
IDF	270	6
Nirdesh	270	6
Prayas	246	6
TSN	270	6
Total	**2,691**	**60**
Uttar Pradesh		
MSEMVS	228	9
PGS	243	6
Total	**471**	**15**
Total Baseline	**3,162**	**75**

Table 2.2 Number of HH and hamlets per NGO in UP and Bihar at endline

NGO	HH Per NGO	Hamlets Per NGO
Bihar		
Adithi	270	6
BMVS	270	6
Centre Direct	270	6
Duncan	225	5
FSS	270	6
Idea	270	6
IDF	270	6
Nirdesh	270	6
Prayas	270	6
TSN	270	6
Total	**2,655**	**59**
Uttar Pradesh		
MSEMVS	252	9
PGS	270	6
Total	**522**	**15**
Total Baseline	**3,177**	**74**

The number of hamlets visited per NGO partner ranged between four and nine at baseline and five and nine at endline.

At the adjusted baseline, three NGOs collected data from fewer households while at endline, two NGOs collected data from fewer than 90 households.[30]

[30] The two NGO that were no longer active in the intervention area supported by the Freedom Fund had fewer than 270 HH in the baseline. This did not affect the results at the hotspot level.

2.6 Survey administration

The IDS and Praxis team were keen to conduct research in a way that would utilise the expertise of field staff, hold the participants' interest, and also encourage the sharing of experiences of community members in a simple, non-threatening manner. A two-part research process was evolved, through which each NGO collected data in a set number of predetermined (randomly selected) hamlets. Part 1 was a mapping exercise to generate background details on the hamlet and to compile a line listing of houses from which respondents could be randomly selected.[31] Part 2 was facilitated within 10 days after the mapping exercise and a pictorial self-assessment tool (see Annex 4) was used to generate detailed information about certain households in the hamlets. These maps were used for discussions in both the baseline and endline data to understand the meaning of the measured changes.

Ten to fifteen individuals from randomly selected households participated in the survey[32]. Respondents themselves indicated the appropriate answers to the questions for themselves and for their two adjacent neighbours on their sheet (one set of sheets was used per household for a total of three households per respondent). Non-literate community members were able to participate by referencing the pictorial equivalent, which was provided for all questions on the survey, for which they encircled the appropriate response. They could also clarify with other respondents or the facilitators in case they were unsure of the meaning of any questions.[33]

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of working adults and children, disaggregated by gender. For each individual, the respondents then selected a code from one to five at the baseline and from one to three at endline to specify the nature of bonded labour or its absence.[34] At baseline, the first four (1–4) codes denoted the characteristics of a bonded person further disaggregated by age (a minor aged 17 years and below] or an adult [aged 18 and above]) and location of work (i.e. within or outside the village). Code

[31] We needed to have the exact number of households. We had used an estimated list based on anecdotal verbal evidence to determine the sample size.

[32] During the data collection process at both the baseline and the endline, Praxis staff shared a list of random numbers using which the trained partner organisations used to select the households. The random number lists were created for all the NGOs as per the estimated number of households in each hamlet. To ensure that the households were chosen as per the random number list, the field co-ordinators were specifically trained on using the list. Additionally, during the review of data after the first set of data came in, Praxis randomly checked the house number of respondents with the random number list.

[33] All facilitators had been given training in workshops and refresher workshops as well as in the field on working with the community to avoid bias in the responses through misunderstanding of the questions or social pressure.

[34] Based on feedback from the data collectors, the coding system was simplified at the training during the endline process. It was identified that there was no need for the five codes as the information could be obtained using three codes.

5 was used to indicate a person working in none of these situations.[35]

Data collection teams faced several challenges in the field, including that in some cases the average hamlet size had been overestimated. Additionally, one of the eligible hamlets proved to be unsuitable for inclusion as most residents were absent. A few forms were completed incorrectly and had to be taken out of the sample.[36] One NGO had a considerably smaller number of hamlets in which it was carrying out activities, and so the findings would thus probably lack statistical power, but this NGO was still included since the research team determined that having some idea on the prevalence would be useful for the NGO's own understanding of the context and their work.

2.7 Adjustments in survey administration

In the baseline, there were 75 hamlets of the 12 NGOs, of which 15 were in Uttar Pradesh. Of these, while MSEMVS had 9 hamlets, all other NGOs had 6 hamlets each.

In the endline survey, of the 74 hamlets where data was collected, 59 were in Bihar and 15 were in Uttar Pradesh. For one of the partners, Duncan, one hamlet was dropped as the intervention was discontinued after community members were not able to attend meetings. A majority of the community members left their homes early for work and returned home late, and therefore did not want to engage with the NGO with their remaining time.

After a discussion with the facilitators at the training before conducting the survey, Praxis made changed the working condition code to further simplify it for the endline survey.[37]

2.8 Validation

As part of the study's quality control mechanism and as an addition to the original plan,

[35] Code 1 denoted an adult male / female working in bondage situation inside the village. Code 2 denoted adult male / female working in bondage situation outside the village. Code 3 denoted boy / girl working in bondage situation inside the village. Code 4 denoted boy / girl working in bondage situation outside the village.
[36] Several challenges were faced, including an overestimated hamlet size and non-availability of eligible hamlets to conduct the study in. These along with the mechanisms to overcome the challenges have been detailed in: http://cdimpact.org/publications/using-participatory-statistics-examine-impact-interventions-eradicate-slavery-lessons
[37] The number of codes was reduced to 3 by dropping the age disaggregation. Code 1 denoted any person working in bondage within the village, Code 2 denoted any person working in bondage outside the village, and code 3 denoted a person working in none of these situations. The age and sex was completed in a previous step in which working members were indicated as adult male, adult female, minor male, or minor female.

the study team undertook data validation for both base- and endline results to explore the extent of deviation from the data collected by the partners and to understand the reasons why (See Annex 1 and 2).

The second validation was double the size of the first (4% of the sample (of around 3177 rather than 2%), which meant 132 households rather than 72. Since there was variation greater than 10% in several responses, the second validation was repeated and extended to all NGOs with substantial hands-on support in the field and remote support by phone. As a result, the variation reduced to less than 10%.

In both the base- and endline surveys, the ages and number of children of neighbours was more difficult to assess for men than for women, but these were corrected during the group validation when the research team reconciled their answers.

2.9 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions on the results of the survey took place on the same day immediately after participants had completed the questions. Interviewers tallied up the prevalence data to facilitate discussions on prevalence in 82 hamlets at baseline and 74 hamlets at endline. Facilitators asked the five questions below, observed interactions between participants and made sure that every participant was given a chance to speak.

1. What do you feel is most surprising about the numbers?
2. In your opinion, what happens to people who want to come out of bonded labour?
3. Does the number reflect the situation? If anyone has managed to escape from bonded labour, who helped them?
4. How does the community approach help people in bonded labour?
5. What do you feel will help prevent bonded labour? Please prioritise them.

2.10 Ethical considerations

This study is part of a larger research monitoring, evaluation and learning project in the hotspot that the IDS Ethical Review Board has reviewed and approved.

2.11 Study limitations and challenges

The focus of the prevalence work was to go beyond token participation and move to research grounded in the community, with community members able to share information and insights through discussions. While there are limitations of the study, we believe that the data presented in this report are accurate, and that the quality has been enhanced by involving the NGO frontline workers, the field co-coordinators who have been in touch with the community directly, the validation of the community after the data collection through discussions in each hamlet and an overall rigorous data entry, cleaning and analysis process. When we had questions on the data or the forms the frontline workers were able to verify the data on the spot.

We visited the same locations, but Praxis only informed the partners about the locations during the endline training session. This means that NGO could not have spent proportionally more time in these communities during the intervention period reported in this study. It is possible that community members wanted to please "their" NGO who had done so much for them, and therefore wanted to report improvements, but we do not have any substantive evidence to support this statement.

We cannot claim that this method gives more or less accurate responses than with traditional surveys using external data collectors: our study design does not allow to make such comparative conclusions. We can say that the involvement of data collectors who are familiar to the community and the immediate reflections on the validity of the data by community members are likely to have enhanced the quality of the data to reflect the actual situation.

The challenges associated with any community process were part of this research process as well. These included crowd management due to mistaken anticipation of a government scheme or NGO programme making beneficiary lists[38]; insufficient time to discuss a sensitive issue with the participants like trafficking; inviting participants from different caste hierarchies to sit together; communication gaps or delays between senior NGO staff and the front-line staff collecting data; difficulties interacting with female respondents due to gender roles restricting women's ability to speak publicly on some issues, even when female respondents were matched with female interviewers; and timeline slippages due to other programme activities, festivals and elections. Monsoons and floods in parts of

[38] In some communities, citizens thought that the selected households would somehow be entitled to (information of) government or NGO benefits and wanted to participate as a respondent. Facilitators needed to explain to them that the purpose of the visit was for research.

Bihar added to the delays in endline data collection. During the endline survey, facilitators mentioned that there was initially some reservation among respondents on talking about loans, which could have led to under- or over reporting.

This study is further limited by the lack of a comparison group, without which the difficulties of detecting causal relations are exacerbated. Even if prevalence increases or decreases over the period, the study cannot attribute this change to our partners' interventions. Finding a comparison group is notoriously difficult in complex social settings.

This study is also limited in generalisability. A base-and endline study such as this one designed to measure changes within the intervention areas of selected NGOs in a certain geographic location cannot be used to draw linear conclusions about prevalence outside these areas. Generalisability was further limited by the small sample of NGOs for which validation was conducted. Validation of findings was, for budgetary reasons, only conducted for six randomly selected NGOs at baseline. The same process was initially used at endline, but after variations on some indicators of >10%, Praxis provided refresher training for the facilitators and redid the validation for all NGOs.

Importantly, the diversity of local-led interventions within the community-based framework that was used means that we cannot say which intervention undertaken by these groups is the most significant in understanding changes in prevalence.

Because the tool was prepared for use by largely non-literate groups and, to retain its simplicity, the 'why' aspects (for example, why there were dropouts or why there was no good access to health services) were not probed. However, participants discussed the causes of slavery once they had completed the tool during facilitated discussions in each hamlet after the results had been tallied up.

Some correlations were difficult to determine due to the design of the survey. Correlation between children who have dropped out of (or never been to) school and children in bonded labour was unable to be accurately observed because the education data relates to ages 5–14 years while the work data relates to ages 0–17 years.

3 Findings

This section details the profile of respondents and the bonded labour status of surveyed households. Comparisons are made based on the socio-economic and demographic profile of those households.

3.1 Respondent profile

A total of 1,163 respondents were surveyed at baseline across 86 hamlets in locations covered by 14 NGOs. With each respondent sharing data about three households (their own and their immediate neighbours on either side), the total number of households about whom data was generated was 3,489 after which 23 records were excluded because they did not indicate which of the family members were working. Further, for the purpose of comparative analysis between the baseline and endline surveys, Praxis analysed data for a total of 3,142 households from 75 hamlets after removing the data (i.e. for 324 households from 11 hamlets) surveyed by Manav Sansadhan Evam Mahila Vikas Sansthan - TIP (MSEMVS - TIP) and Aangan because these projects had not continued in the areas. So, for the comparative analysis, the baseline sample was n=3,142**.**

Similarly, for the endline survey, a total of 1,059 respondents participated across 74 hamlets in locations covered by 12 NGOs. As in the baseline survey, each respondent shared data about three households (their own and their immediate neighbours on either side). The total number of households about whom data was generated was 3,177. Praxis excluded records for two households,[39] bringing the final usable sample size to n=3,175.

NGOs tried to interact with a group of female respondents in at least 50% of the hamlets they visited. The NGOs could decide the gender of the participants from the randomly selected households in each hamlet based on their experience in terms of where more women were more likely to come and sit together as a group. During the baseline meeting, this proved difficult given people's availability at the time of the process and men's need to assert their roles as gatekeepers of family information, reflecting gendered confidence levels, norms and roles. Due to this difficulty at the baseline, the total number of male respondents was higher at 63% (n=657) whereas the number of women was comparatively lower at 37% (n=391). At endline, both male and female respondents were almost equal in number, with the male respondents comprising 48% of the sample (n=504) and female respondents at 52% of the sample (n=555).

[39] Both households had no working member in their families.

Figure 3.1

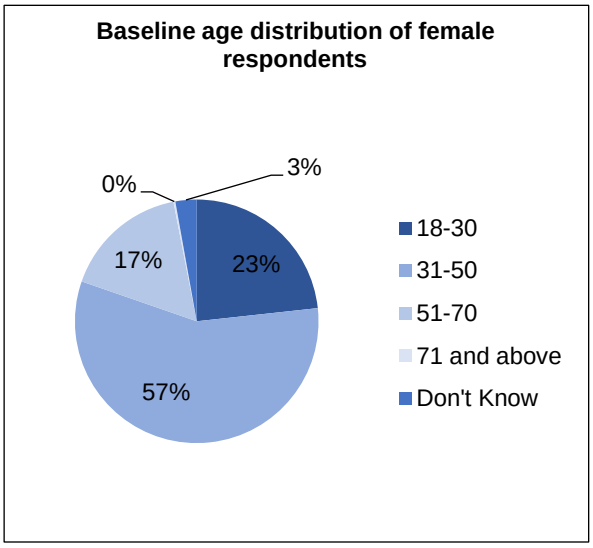


Figure 3.2

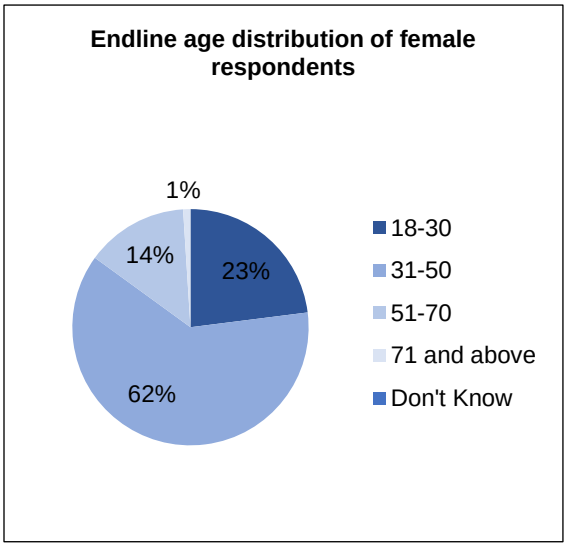


Figure 3.3

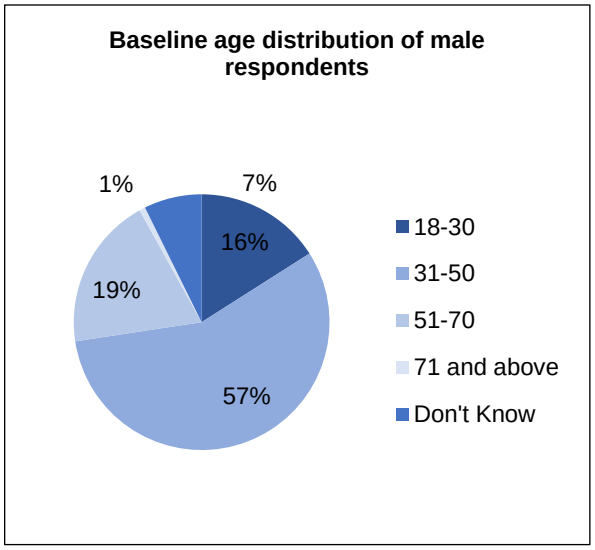
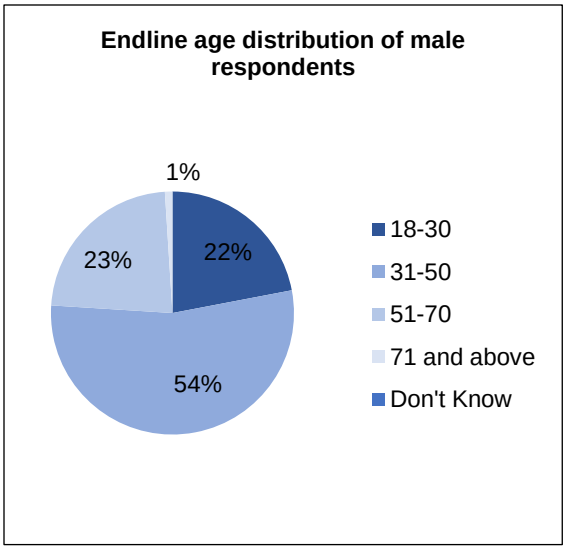


Figure 3.4



The majority of respondents for both the baseline and the endline surveys were in the 31–50 years age group. For baseline, both female and male respondents in this age group formed 57% of the total respondents. For endline, female and male respondents in this age group formed 62% and 54% of total respondents respectively. Interestingly, while 7% of male respondents and 3% of female respondents did not know their ages in the baseline, there was no respondent in this category in the endline stage. This may be due to a recent government initiative[40] to enrol all citizens in a national biometric identification system.

[40] The “aadhaar enrolment drive”.

3.2 Bonded labour status

Household that were found to *currently* have one member in any form of bonded labour were categorised as 'At least one person in bonded labour'. Households in which all working members were in bonded situation were categorised as 'Exclusively in bonded labour'.

A summary of the overall status of the sampledpopulation and status of bonded labour at baseline and the endline is presented in Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.6.[41]

Figure 3.5

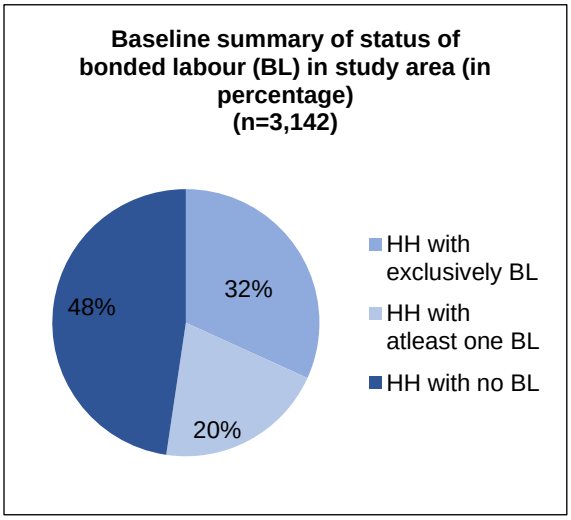


Figure 3.6

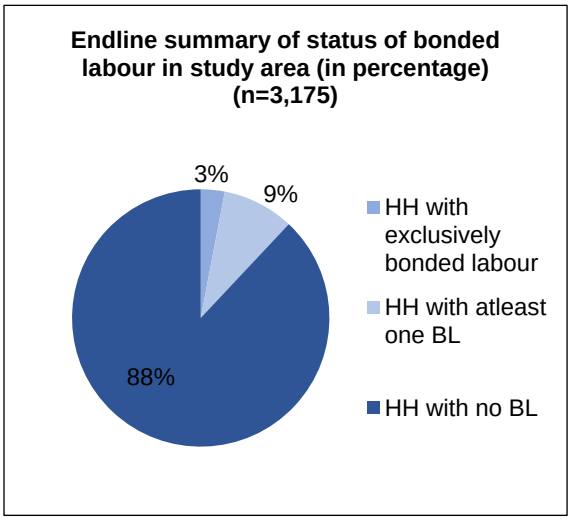


Figure 3.5[42] shows that at baseline, 32% (n=999) of surveyed households were exclusively in bonded labour and about 20% (n=646) of households had at least one person in bonded labour. At endline, as seen in Figure 3.6, about 3% (n=87) of surveyed households were exclusively in bonded labour and 9% (n=285) of households had at least one person in bonded labour. Compared to the figures at baseline, the endline figures indicate a drastic reduction in the number of households exclusively in bonded labour. From baseline to endline, percentages of households with at least one person in bondage are slightly more than halved.

[41] These figures are meant to describe the sample. Bonded labour prevalence is weighted by NGO (see Figure 3.13 and table 3.1 and the accompanying footnotes)
[42] The figures in the graphs 3.5. and 3.6. are unweighted. The weighted figures are outlined in Table 3.1, i.e. 56.2% at baseline and 11.6% at endline.

Figure 3.7

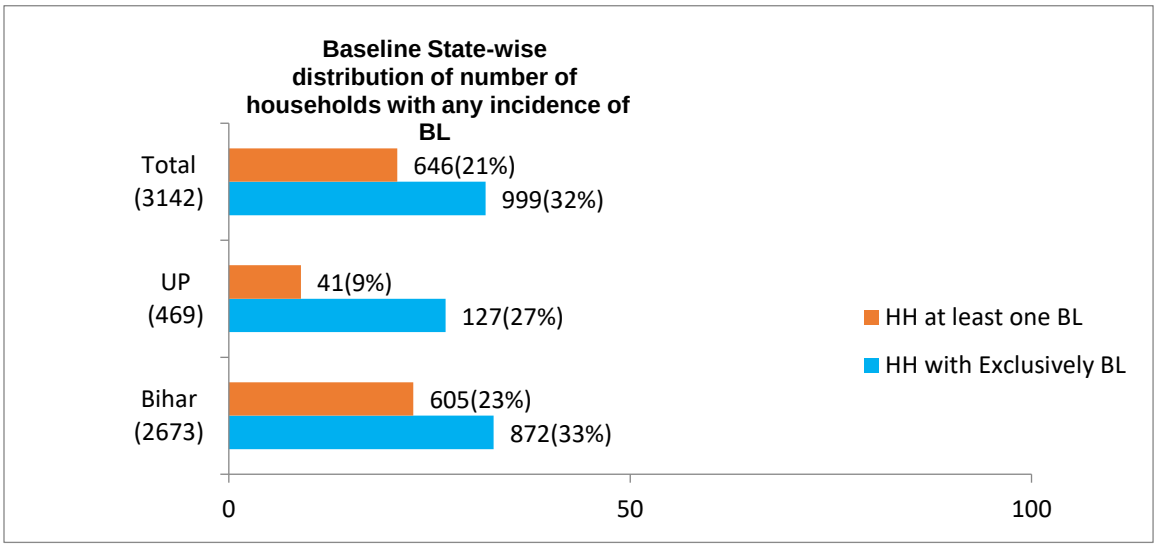
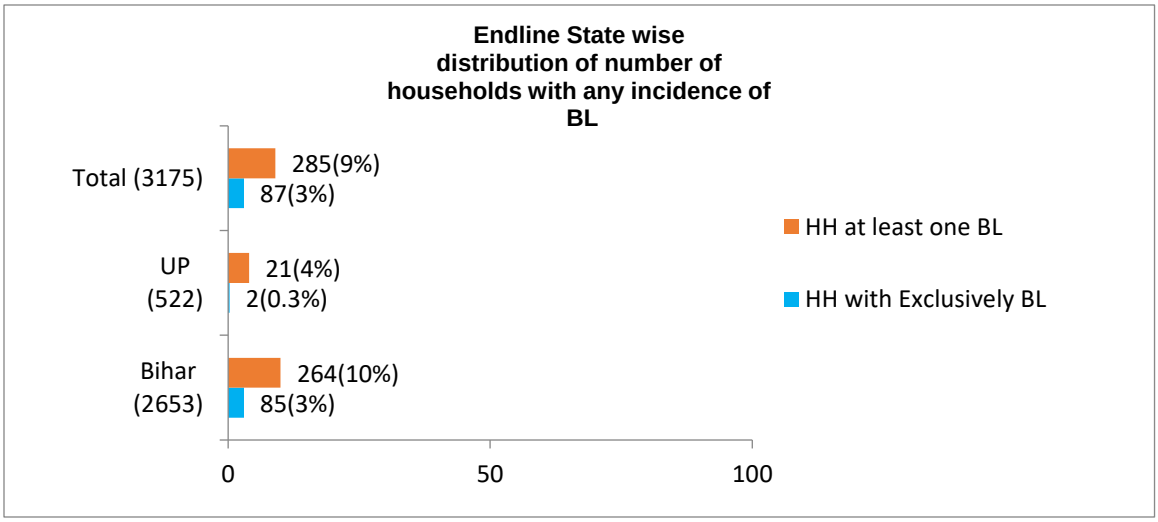


Figure 3.8



The data separated by state shows a clear reduction in the number of households with members in bonded labour. The reduction in both states has been substantial, with the total number of households with any form of bonded labour from 1,645 to 372, i.e. from 52% to 12%, with a sharper reduction of bonded labour in the intervention areas of Uttar Pradesh. Lower prevalence rates of entire families that were in bonded labour were observed.

Figure 3.9

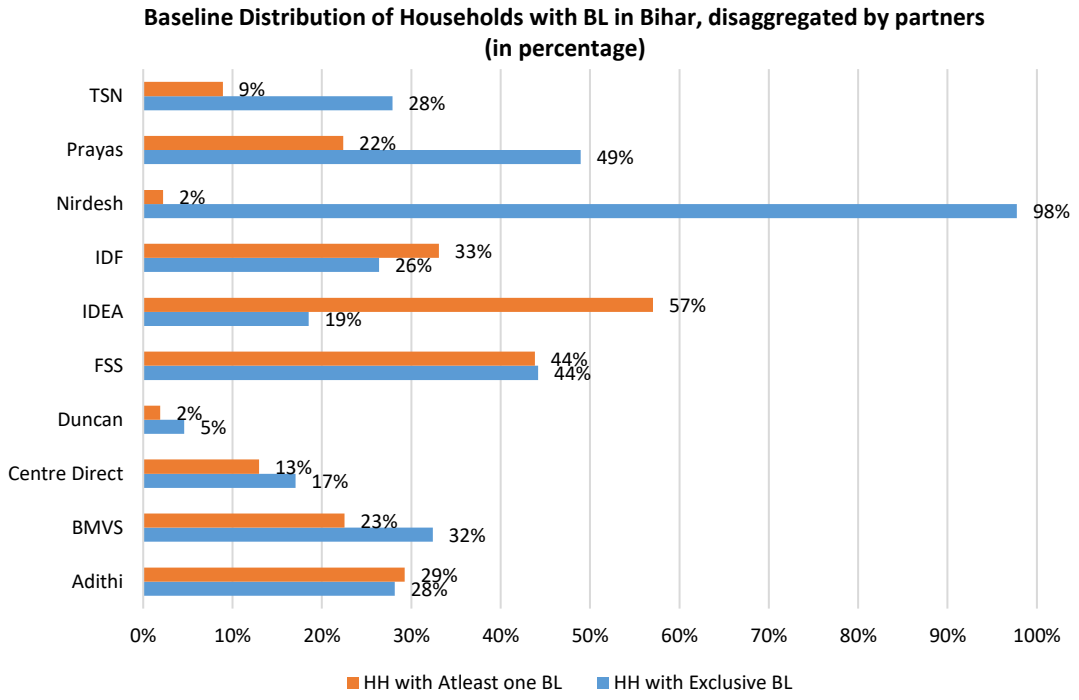


Figure 3.10

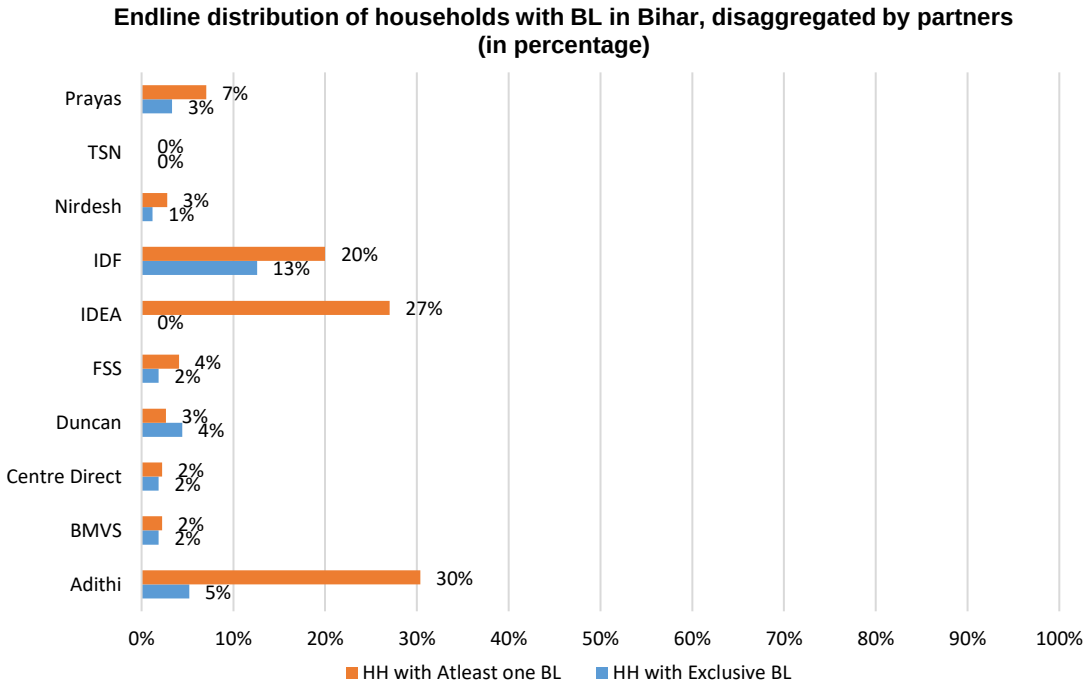


Figure 3.11

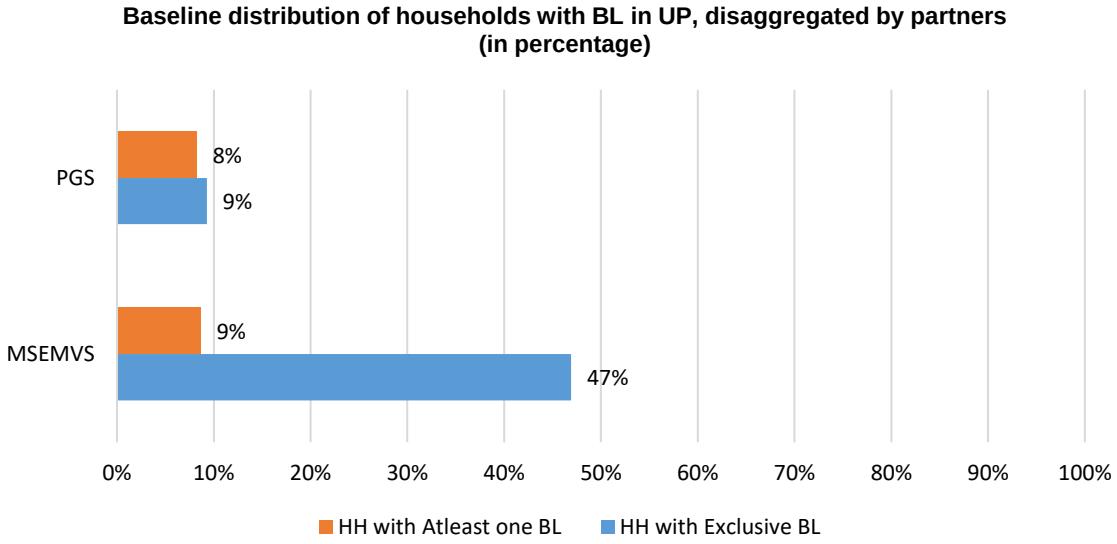
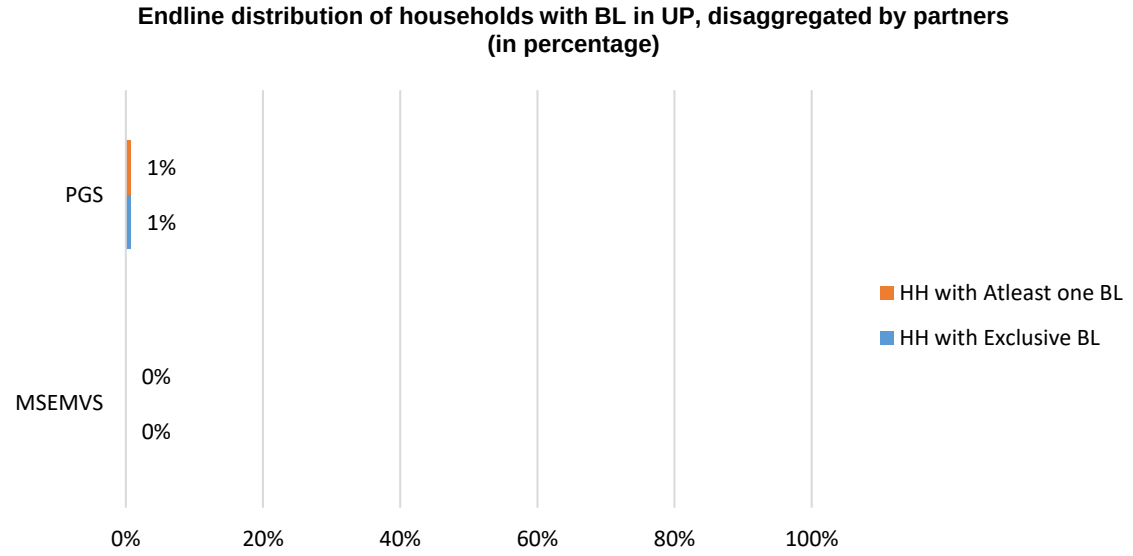


Figure 3.12



At baseline, TSN had recorded prevalence of bonded labour at 37%, while at endline, prevalence fell to 0%. TSN attributed the reduction to the role of CVCs.

In Uttar Pradesh, MSEMVS reported a drop in total BL from 56% at baseline to 0% at endline. MSEMVS reported the reason for reduction in prevalence as the selection of intervention areas based on caste composition combined with location. Based on Experiential knowledge, MSEMVS knew that certain castes are particularly vulnerable to bonded labour and trafficking, and used this knowledge to select locations. In these high-risk hamlets, NGO staff identified families who belonged to that particular caste as part of their planning process. MSEMVS thus combined a family centred approach with targeted planning for specific castes in a specific location.

At baseline, BMVS and Adithi reported similar prevalence rates (55% and 57% with no statistically significant difference), but at endline, BMVS reported much lower prevalence rates at 4% than Adithi, who reported prevalence at 36%. At the feedback meeting with NGOs after data collection had taken place, BMVS attributed this change to their livelihood enhancement activities, such as cattle rearing, which they provided to community members. They also credited the reduction in prevalence to the functioning of CVCs in improving access to health and education. However, the data do not support this explanation. Reported health care access in BMVS seems to have gone down. At baseline, 100% of respondents reported to have heath care access but at endline, 47% reported to have health care access. Loan taking has also increased. At baseline, 74% of respondents had taken out loans while at endline, 87% had taken out loans. The difference as a result of the interventions may be that these are safer loans since SHGs have become the second most significant source of loans in the hotspot.

Additionally, the BMVS committees implemented awareness campaigns on education trying to encourage children to attend school, leading to an increase in the number of school-going children in their intervention areas.[43] Adithi acknowledged the role of action research and discussions among the community as having brought change in prevalence, especially of exclusively bonded households. They also acknowledged the role of external factors such as floods and earthquakes in limiting their success, because of the material and immaterial damage as well as limiting the implementation of the intervention.

At baseline, communities in which FSS worked had a higher prevalence than IDEA communities, but reported a lower prevalence at endline. FSS thought that the main reasons for this success have been increasing the number of awareness activities on the vulnerability of girls being trafficked through their involvement in dance troupes, the formation of CVCs and training people on leadership.[44] IDEA staff reflected that the failure in proper implementation of government schemes hindered the success of their interventions to a larger extent. 59% of respondents in IDEA's hamlets had access to MNREGA benefits at baseline and 73% were landless. At endline, 59% had access to MNREGA and 45% were landless. This suggests there may have been improvement in land ownership but no improvements in access to MNREGA. The prevalence rate in PGS hamlets dropped from 16.8% at baseline to 9% at endline.[45] PGS staff reported that two

[43] For example, the number of school-going children improved from 406 to 475 from baseline to endline for BMVS.
[44] FSS reported 99 girls in bonded labour and this seems to have disappeared at endline.
[45] This was statistically not a significant change

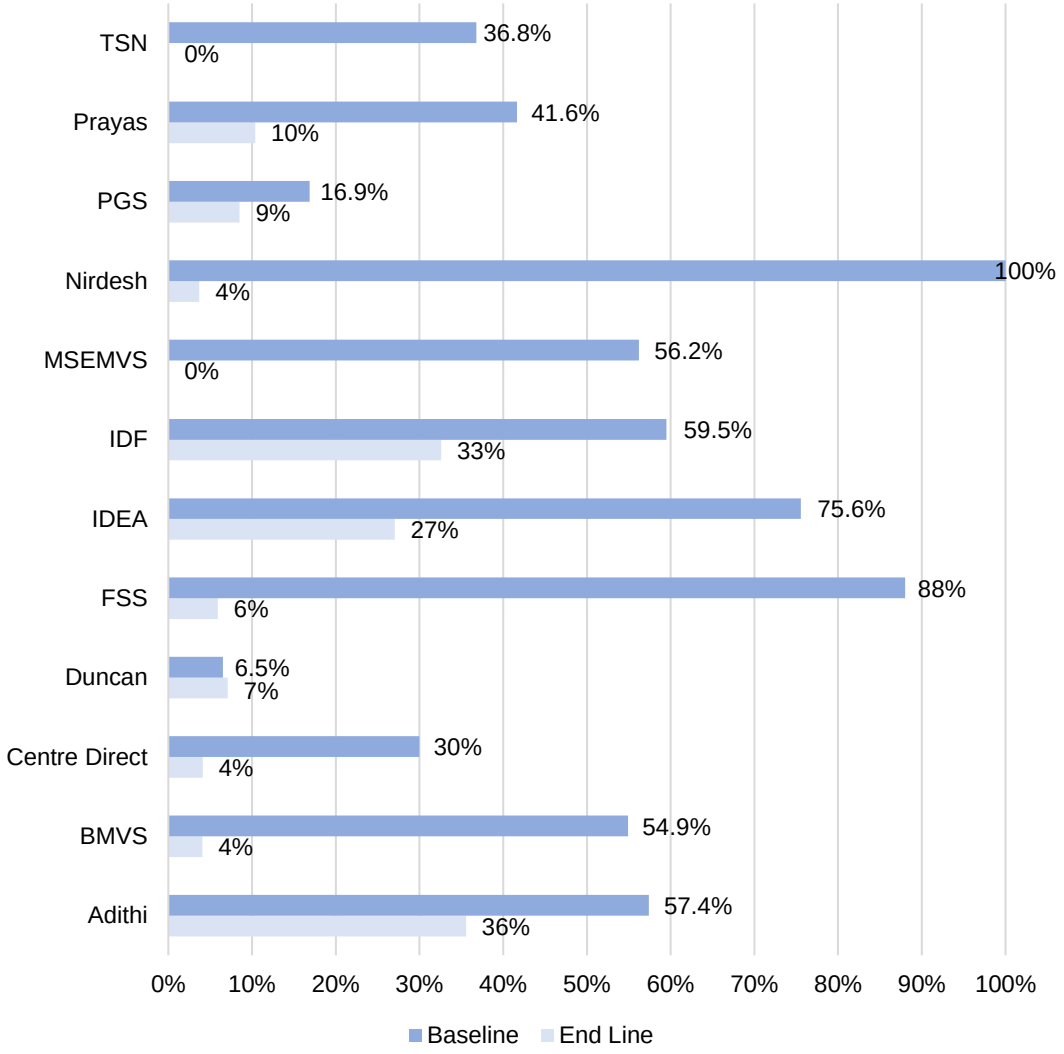
years ago - so during the intervention period - labourers in their area lost their jobs because their mining contracts were not renewed, pushing them into a financially vulnerable situation. PGS subsequently formed a farmer producer company and about 60–80% of labourers who had some land were engaged in work. The remaining 20–40% are vulnerable to bondage due to this economic instability which has affected the success of their intervention. Such examples demonstrate the interconnections of bonded labour with wider social and economic factors and the need to account for such factors when designing and evaluating interventions.

Some participating NGOs such as BMVS mentioned that the use of a "Migration Tracking System" by the CVC improved practices of safe migration by helping communities track where family members migrated and in what conditions they worked. This is a collectively adopted tool, which should be in use by all partners in all locations. It is used to promote greater responsibility by panchayat elected officials for people who are migrating. The CVCs work with these officials to make sure all migrant workers/families provide information when leaving for work including who they are going with and contact details.

Nirdesh felt that the experiences of repatriated children educated communities about not sending their children outside to work. Continuing loans and impact of natural disasters, may be a reason why the prevalence rates among boys had not dropped as sharply as the rates of girls. The boys who continued to work outside their home villages, were often reportedly the eldest sons.

Representatives from Centre Direct and MSEMVS also noted that children would work after coming home from school each day to pay off loans of their families. This suggests that children could be enrolled in school and in bondage simultaneously.

Figure 3.13 Prevalence of bonded labour at baseline & endline by NGO



Note: Figure 3.13 presents weighted prevalence rates by NGOs that are statistically different between baseline and endline (except Duncan and PGS). Bars display mean prevalence, i.e. average % HHs with bonded labour, and horizontal lines display confidence intervals (of the mean).

To draw prevalence estimates by NGO that are representative in our hotspots, Table 3.1 presents the prevalence rates and the corresponding prevalence with inflation weights.[46] Prevalence with inflation weights has reduced from 56% to 12%. Figure 3.13 presents the weighted prevalence rates by NGOs. We find that a statistically significant difference in prevalence between the baseline and endline for all NGOs except Duncan and PGS.

[46] Prevalence with inflation weights accounts for sample selection such that estimates can coincide to some known totals of the population. Using a one-stage clustered design with stratification, and primary sampling unit (village hamlet), weights are generated by population size for each hamlet divided by number of HH in the hamlet. The one stage-level sampling weight variable is used to compute mean prevalence for each NGO.

Table 3.1: Hotspot-level prevalence rate

		Baseline					Endline				
State	**NGO**	**Total sample**	**HH with at least one Bonded Labourer**	**Prevalence %**	**Prevalence with inflation weights[47]**	**Sample used with weights**	**Total sample**	**HH with at least one Bonded Labourer**	**Prevalence %**	**Prevalence with inflation weights**	**Sample used with weights**
Bihar	Adithi	270	155	57.4%	64.8	270	270	96	35.6%	35.6	270
Bihar	BMVS	284	156	54.9%	54.5	284	270	11	4.1%	5.0	270
Bihar	Centre Direct	270	81	30.0%	29.7	270	268	11	4.1%	2.1	270
Bihar	Duncan	261	17	6.5%	6.7	261	225	16	7.1%	7.8	225
Bihar	FSS	267	235	88.0%	89.1	267	270	16	5.9%	6.0	270
Bihar	IDEA	270	204	75.5%	73.9	270	270	73	27.0%	30.8	270
Bihar	IDF	269	160	59.5%	62.7	269	270	88	32.6%	29.6	270
Bihar	TSN	269	99	36.8%	36.2	269	270	0	0.0%	0.0	270
Bihar	Nirdesh	268	268	100.0%	100	268	270	10	3.7%	2.5	270
Bihar	Prayas	245	102	41.6%	42.3	245	270	28	10.4%	12.3	270
UP	PGS	243	41	16.9%	16.1	243	270	23	8.5%	8.5	270
UP	MSEMVS	226	127	56.2%	59.8	226	252	0	0.0%	0.0	252
Total		**Hotspot-level average using inflation weights within NGO Hamlets**			**56.2%**	**3142**	**Hotspot-level average using inflation weights within NGO Hamlets**			**11.6%**	**3175**

[47] The sampling for the survey was done by the village-hamlet as the primary sampling unit (PSU). To obtain the average prevalence within NGO hamlets' we estimated weights using the PSU. Weight = 'population size for each hamlet divided by number of HH in the hamlet sample'. In the baseline report, the hotspot-level prevalence with inflation weight was 53.1%. This has changed to 56.2% in this endline report. The weighting method is the same as in baseline report. Using a one-stage clustered design with stratification, and primary sampling unit (village hamlet), weights are generated by population size for each hamlet divided by number of HH in the hamlet. The one stage-level sampling weight variable is used to compute mean prevalence for each NGO. But as several NGOs dropped out the numbers in the base- and endline reports change.

For the baseline in this summary report, the results of the two NGOs[48] who are no longer working in their respective intervention areas supported by Freedom Fund are excluded. At baseline, mean prevalence was 0.5624 (56% of households with at least one member in bonded labour) with a standard deviation of 0.4962. With a desired confidence level of 90%, the corresponding confidence interval would be ± 0.003; meaning that we can be 90% confident that the true population mean falls within the range of 54 to 57% at baseline.[49] At endline, mean prevalence was 0.1165 (12% of households with at least one member in bonded labour) with a standard deviation of 0.3208469. With a desired confidence level of 90%, the corresponding confidence interval is ±0.019; such that we can be 90% confident that the true population means falls within the range of 11% (10.7%) to 13% (12.6%).

The following section examines the likely factors that are associated with average prevalence of bonded labour and can potentially explain the significant changes in prevalence over time using the repeated cross-section of households within the panel of hamlets and NGOs.

[48] Aangan and MSEMVS- TIP team.

[49] We believe these data are accurate. After the validation of the base-line results showed a high variance among some NGO, we conducted an additional quality assurance training visit for all NGO partners. In the validation of the baseline some data collectors over-counted and some under-counted, which made almost no difference in the net total. At the endline there had been a turn-over of NGO staff. When we found again a high random variation among a sample of NGO we redid the whole validation for all of the NGO. We also retrained all of the NGO. In both rounds, all of the NGO also received extensive and repeated individual support by phone and in person.

3.3 Bonded labour types

For households at baseline and endline that reported any form of bonded labour, the following section details the location (i.e. inside or outside the village), gender and age of those in bondage.

Figure 3.14

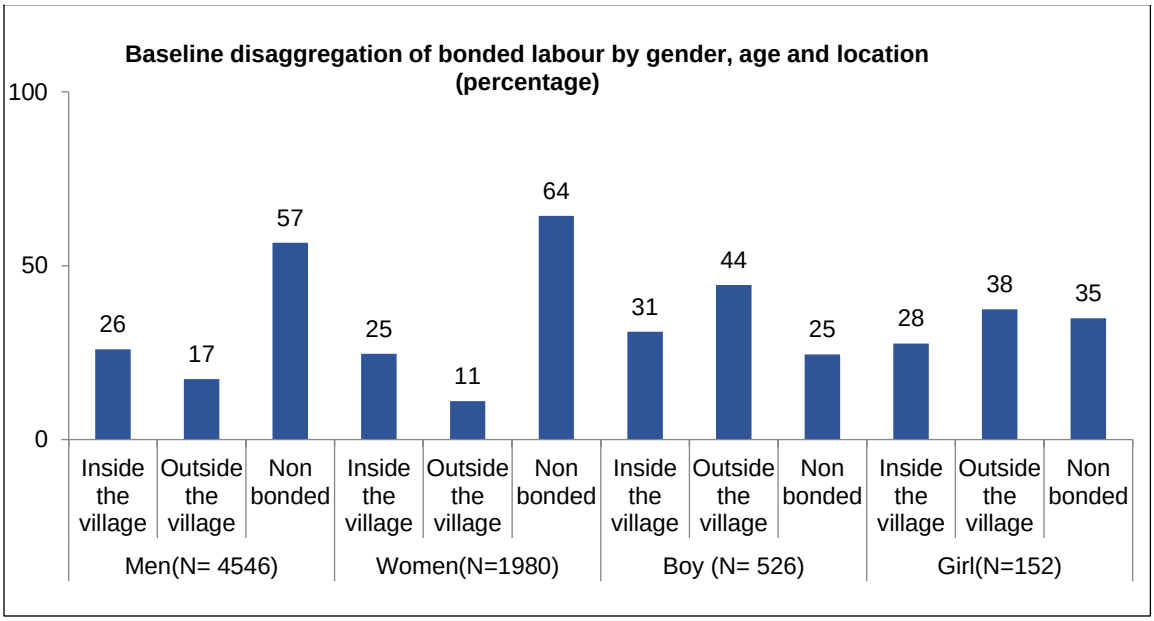


Figure 3.15

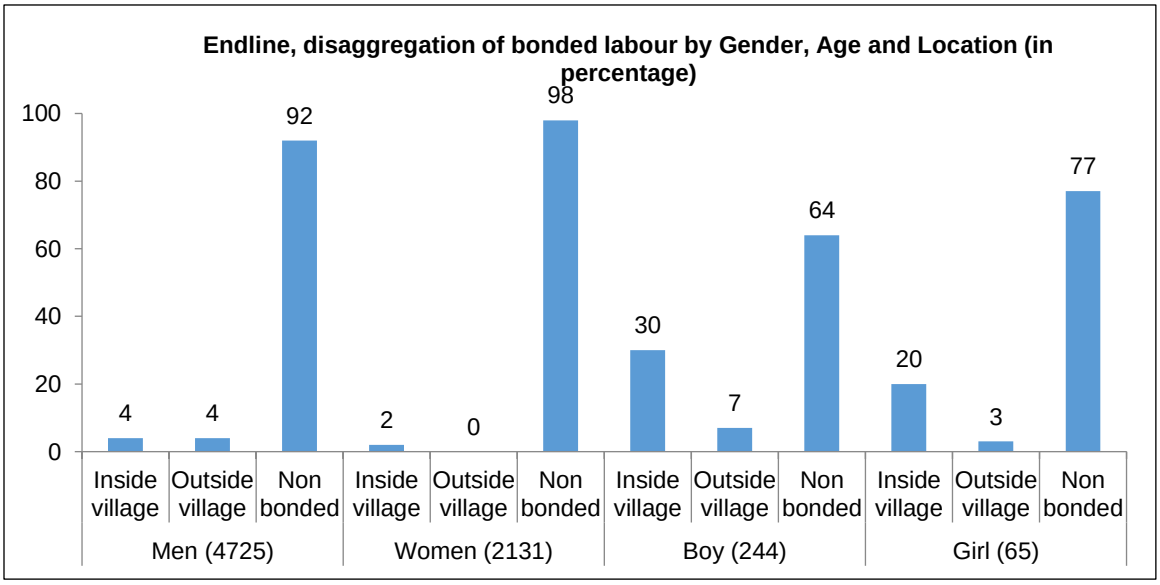
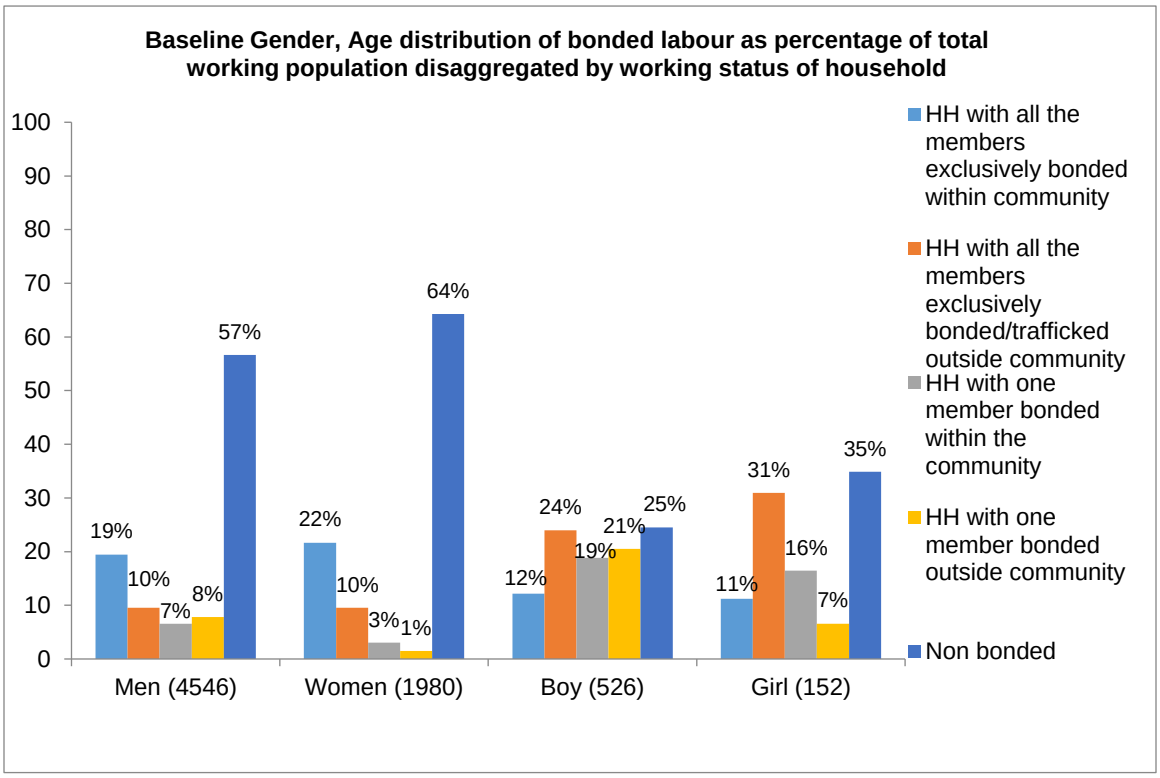


Chart 3.14 and Chart 3.15 combines these three categories. Boys and girls are those aged 17 years and below. Charts 3.14 and 3.15 display a reduction in bonded labour both within and outside the intervention villages among men and women. When there are less parents who leave the village in bondage there is less possibility of children going with them.

However, for boys and girls, the situation is different. While the prevalence of bondage outside the intervention villages reduced for both (from 44% to 7% for boys and from 38% to 3% for girls), the prevalence of bondage within the intervention villages did not change significantly. For boys, there was only a slight decline of 1% (from 31% to 30%) while for girls there was a reduction from 28% to 8%. if anyone in the family[50] is affected by bonded labour post-intervention, it's still likely to be the children. Also, it's more likely to be in the village than outside the village, which is a big change from the baseline.

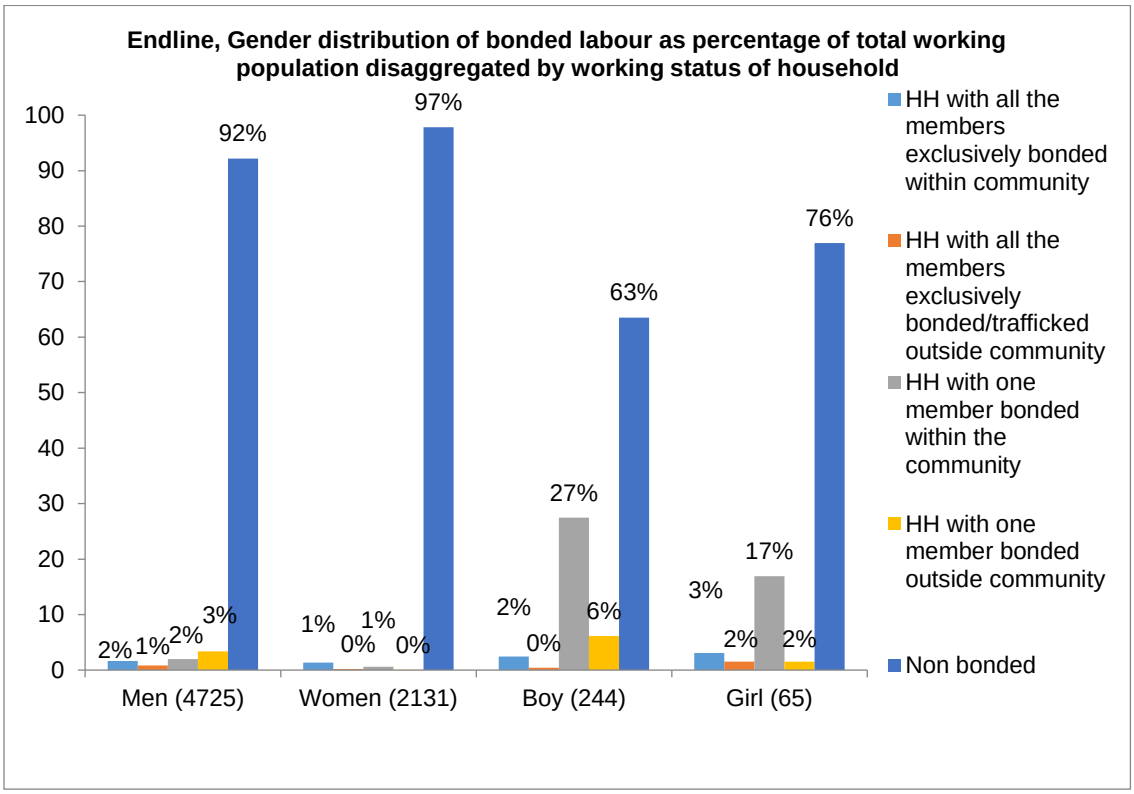
These percentages should be seen also with the sharp reduction of the numbers of people in bondage among all groups, as displayed below.

Figure 3.16



[50] For example, when parents work in bondage outside the village in agriculture or in brick kilns.

Figure 3.17



These actual numbers are important to keep in mind when looking at the increase in the percentage of boys (increased of 8%) and girls (increase of 1%) from households with at least one person in bondage within intervention villages. Boys report higher averages in prevalence but in absolute terms, bonded labour in this hotspot remains highest among men.

The absolute numbers and percentages of bonded labour among persons aged 17 years

and below are detailed in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Bonded labour among children aged 17 years and below

Baseline Status of HH with working members (N=3142), Endline Status of HH with working members (N=3175)	No. of bonded labourers Baseline	% of HHs with these bonded labourers (N) Baseline	No. of bonded labourers Endline	% of HHs with these bonded labourers (N) Endline
Bonded labour outside intervention villages				
Boys 17 years and below	234	6.2% (197)	16	0.5% (14)
Girls 17 years and below	57	1.2% (38)	2	0.1% (2)
Boys or Girls 17 years and below	291	6.8% (215)	18	0.5% (16)
Bonded labour inside intervention villages				
Boys 17 years and below	163	4.7% (150)	73	2.1% (64)
Girls 17 years and below	42	1.1% (33)	13	0.4% (11)
Boys or Girls 17 years and below	205	5.4% (172)	86	2.4% (74)
Other work not involving bonded labour				
Boys 17 years and below	129	3.7% (118)	155	4.2% (134)
Girls 17 years and below	53	1.5% (48)	50	1.3% (43)
Boys or Girls 17 years and below	182	4.8% (152)	188	4.6% (148)
Any bonded labourer aged 17 years and below	**496**	**12.1% (379)**[51]	**104**	**2.9% (89)**

This data show that in the intervention areas, there has been a reduction in migrant child bonded labour, although the percentage of boys in bondage is higher than in adult men.

3.4 Demographic profiles and socio-economic linkages with bonded labour

3.4.1 Religion and social group distribution of households

As the base- and endline surveys took place in the same hamlets, the reported religious affiliations remained similar, with Hindu respondents comprising the vast majority followed by Muslims and a very small group of Ambedkarites.[52]

[51] Note, that it is 379 because one HH can be in 1, 2 or all 3 categories.
[52] At baseline, 36 families identified as Ambedkarites, whereas only 6 families did so at endline. The Ambekarites are members of a Dalit Buddhist movement (also known as Neo-Buddhist movement started by the political activist and thinker B. R. Ambedkar). The movement rejects Hinduism, challenges the caste system and promotes the rights of the Dalit community.

Charts 3.18 and 3.19 shows the distribution of bonded labours by religion.

Figure 3.18

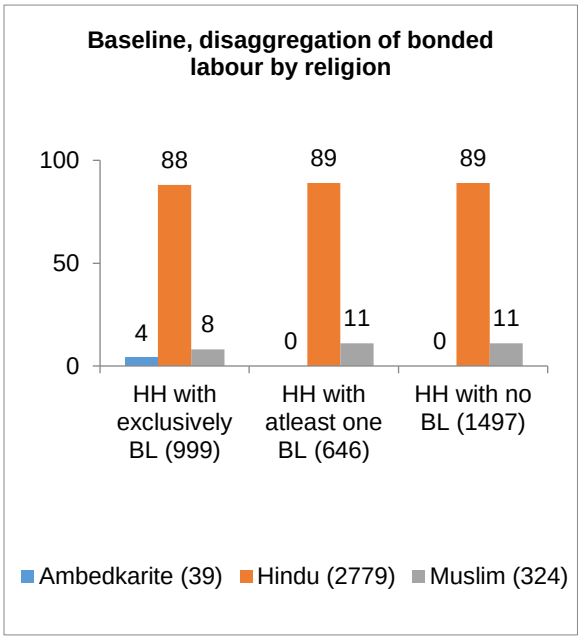


Figure 3.19

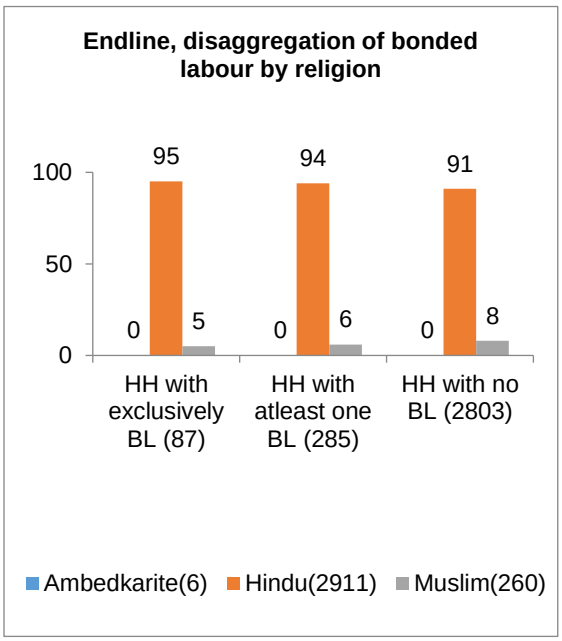


Figure 3.20

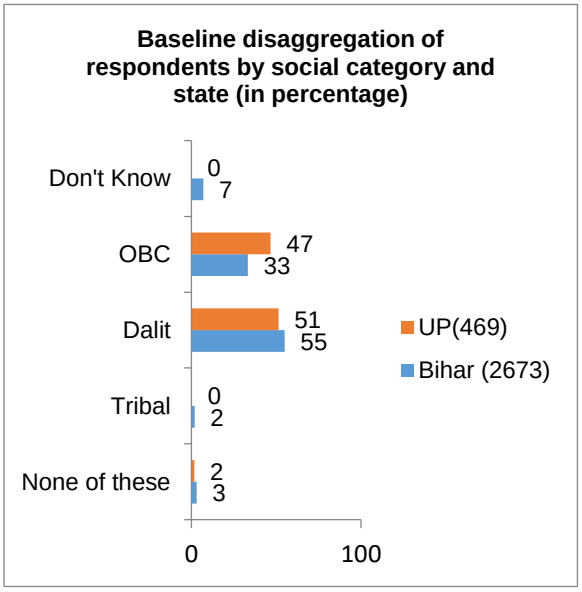
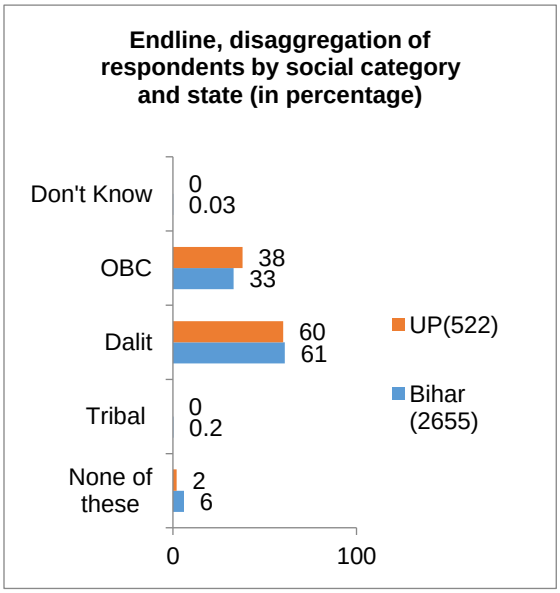


Figure 3.21



Close to 90% of total respondents were Hindus in both the baseline and endline surveys.

For the baseline and endline surveys, households in exclusively bonded labour belonged to the Hindu religion (88% of respondents at baseline and 95% at endline).

It is not surprising that caste, religious background and demographic composition are similar amongst respondents in baseline and endline since the same hamlets were sampled. At baseline, the majority of the households (54%) belonged to the Dalit (or Scheduled Caste) category and at endline, the majority of households (61%) belonged to the same category, followed by OBC both at baseline (35%) and at endline (34%). 2 % and 0 %) of baseline and endline respondents respectively belonged to Scheduled Tribes. 9% of respondents at baseline and 5% at endline fell under the category 'none of these', which means that either they were Muslim or belonged to one of the higher castes in the Hindu religion The household distribution by caste status in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is shown in Charts 3.20 and 3.21. The population distribution is consistent with the original assumptions of the study, i.e. the population in NGO intervention areas is predominantly Hindu, from the Dalit caste, followed closely by Other Backward Classes (a term used to classify castes which are educationally or socially disadvantaged). Respondents from tribal areas were low in number, as expected.

The distribution of bonded labour by social category is shown in Charts 3.22 and 3.23, Dalits had the highest levels of bondage at endline as well as at baseline. While at baseline the percentage of those in exclusive bondage were just a percentage point higher than those in those households with at least one member in bondage, at endline, the former is 10 percentage points higher than the latter.

Figure 3.22

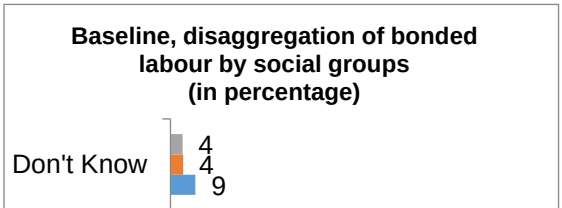
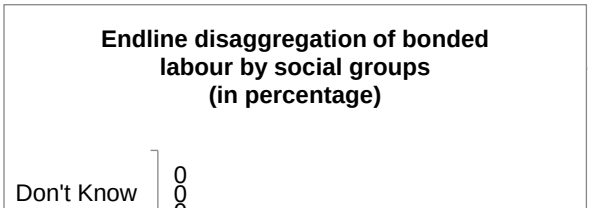


Figure 3.23



3.4.2 Economic status of households

Five parameters were used both at baseline and endline to understand the economic status of households: (1) ownership of land on which they live; (2) ownership of any cultivable land; (3) access to livelihood through MGNREGA;[53] (4) bank account holder living in the household; and (5) membership of a self-help group. The underlying assumption to be tested was that a viable economic status would correlate with a smaller number of working individuals in bonded labour per household.

Ownership of homestead land and cultivable land[54] indicated that a household was economically better off. Access to livelihood and linked payments from MGNREGA indicated that the household has at least one household member guaranteed a hundred days of minimum wage, and therefore were close to economic sufficiency. Access to a bank account or self-help group membership indicated easier access to safer loans and finance.

The following charts show patterns of bonded labour in each of these categories.

[53] The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), an act passed in 2005, guarantees one hundred days of wage-employment in a year to a rural household.

[54] Respondents knew if they owned the homestead land that their house had been built on and the cultivable land around it. They had documents for these. These rights to the homestead and cultivable land could be transferred if the person dies.

Figure 3.24

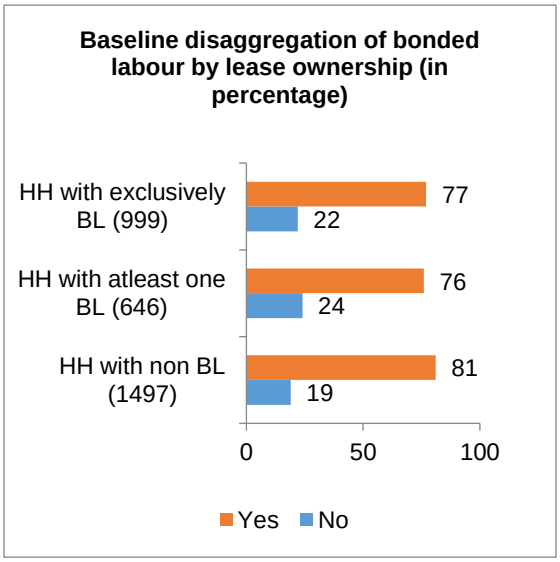
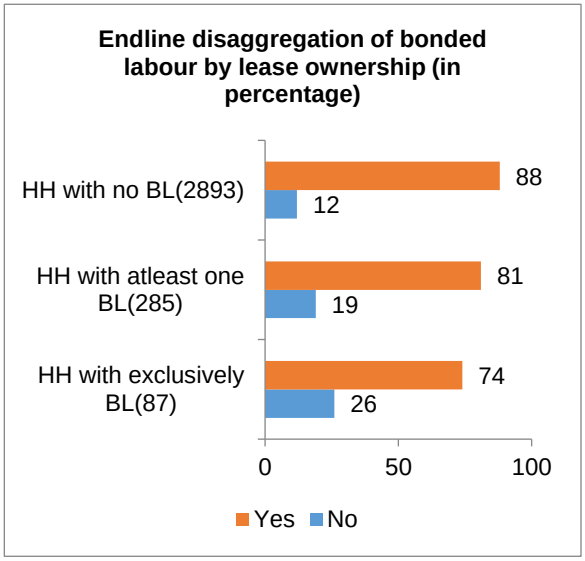


Figure 3.25



Respondents were asked to share the land ownership[55] status of their households. In the baseline survey of 3,142 households, in response to the question about whether the respondent owned the land on which they lived, 34% (n=842) answered “yes” and 66% (n=1,635) said “no”. Of the 3,175 households at endline, 40% (n=1,270) owned homestead land and 60% (n=1,905) did not. The disaggregation of bonded labour based on lease ownership at baseline and endline is shown in Chart 3.28 and Chart 3.29.

There appears to be no clear statistical association between land ownership and bondage or house lease and bondage. During focus group discussions participants reported that government schemes such as the Indira Awas Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana, which provide housing for families living below the national poverty line, were successful and functioning. It may be too early to detect statistically significant effects of such schemes on bondage.

[55] Land ownership has been measured in bighas. One bigha is roughly 2,500 square metres or 0.25 hectares.

Figure 3.26

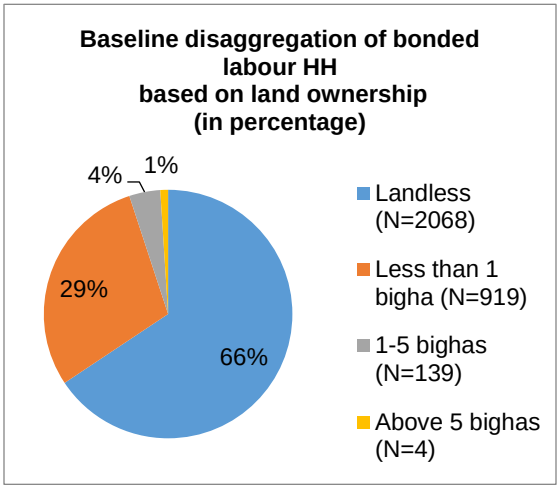


Figure 3.27

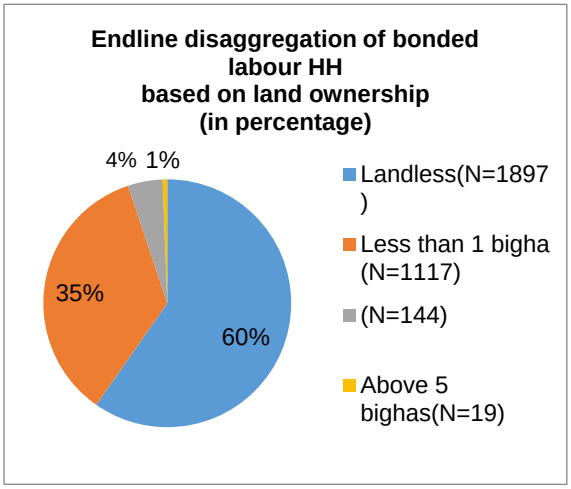


Figure 3.28

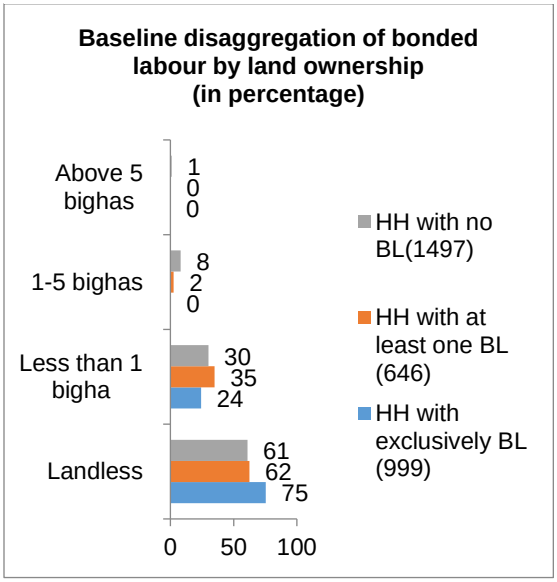
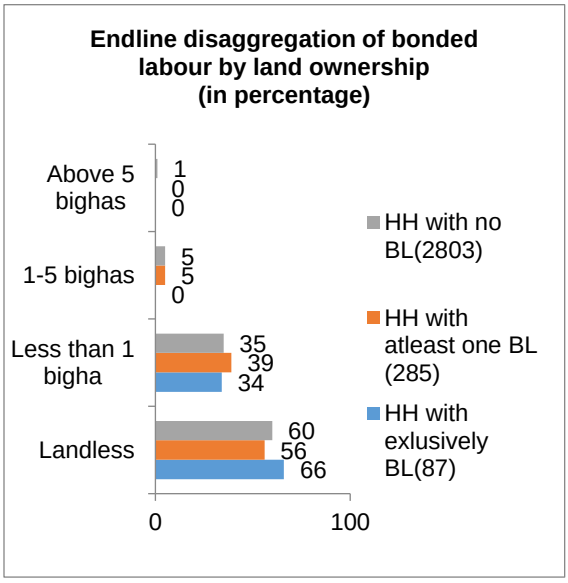


Figure 3.29



Charts 3.30, 3.31, 3.32 and 3.33 detail the disaggregation of households based on the possession of a MNREGA card (job card) as well as the incidence of bonded labour linked to possession of MGNREGA card. Chart 3.30 and 3.31 show that a majority (51%) of households did not have a MGNREGA card at either baseline or endline.

Figure 3.30

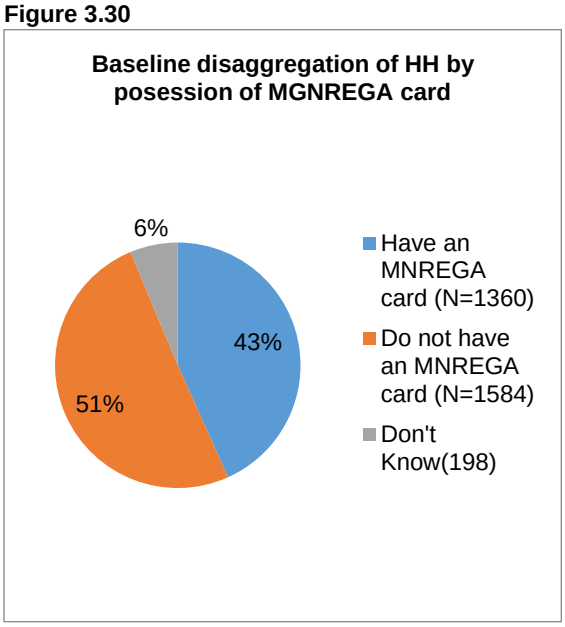


Figure 3.31

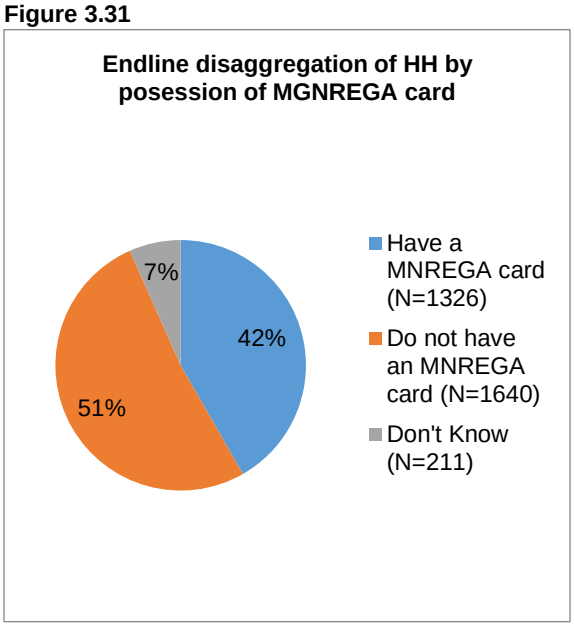


Figure 3.32

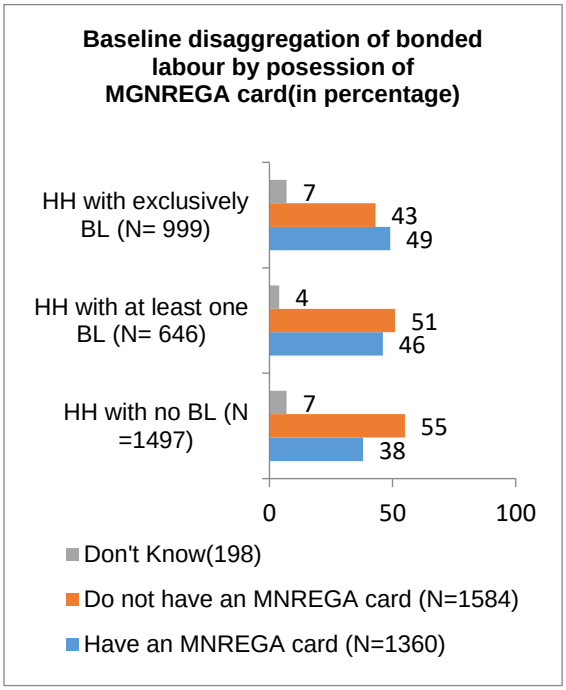
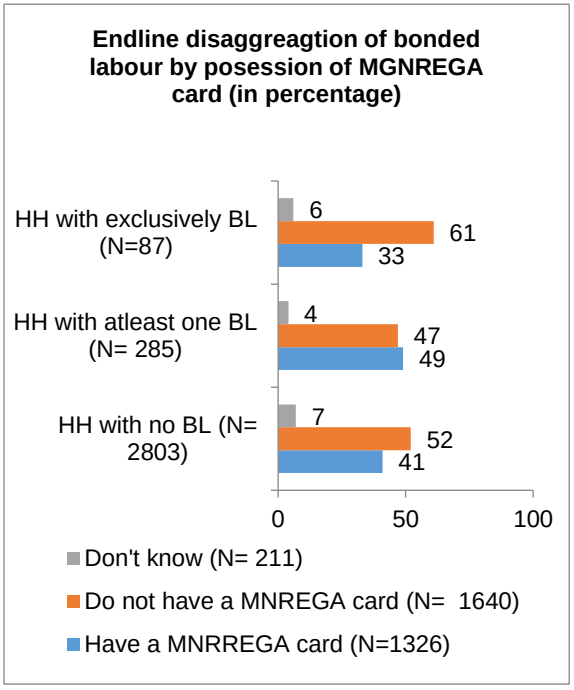


Figure 3.33



Households with exclusive bonded labour had fewer MNREGA cards at endline (61%) than at baseline (43%).[56] Households may have had MNREGA cards and were entitled to receive one hundred days of employment but may not have received this number of days of work or full and timely payment.[57]

[56] For households in exclusive bonded labour, those having MNREGA cards moved from 49 per cent at baseline to 33 per cent at endline. Perhaps having an MGNREGA card may have enabled households to move out of exclusive bondage.

[57] http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187262

The charts below show that most households were paid for working between 1 and 25 days, with a minority paid for work between 26 and 50 days.

Figure 3.34

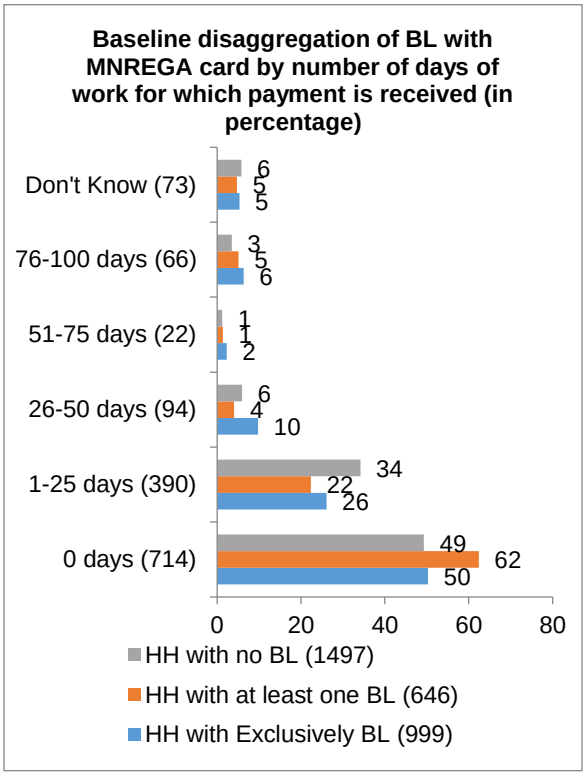
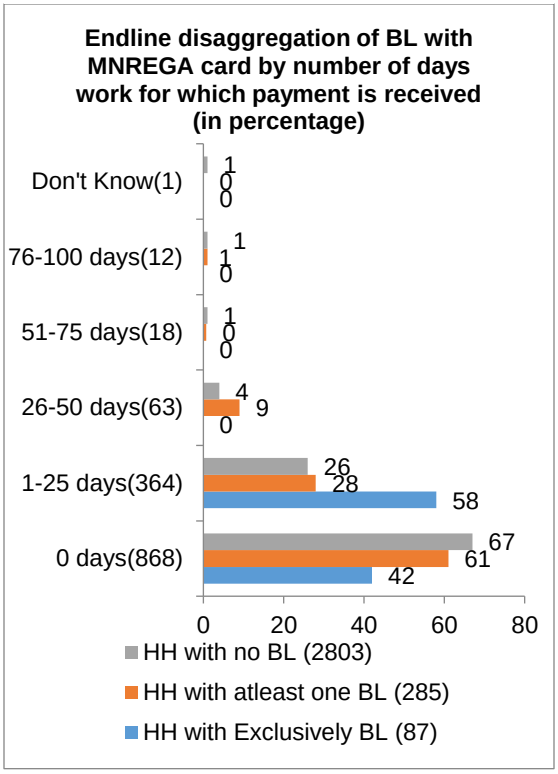


Figure 3.35



The role of MGNREGA in reducing bonded labour was a subject of debate among the NGOs and community members. While some felt it mitigated the plight of those in bondage by securing 100 days' payment, others felt the scheme was not implemented well enough to make a difference. The delays in payment were particularly difficult for low-income households who anticipated receiving money but were then forced to borrow money.

Figure 3.36

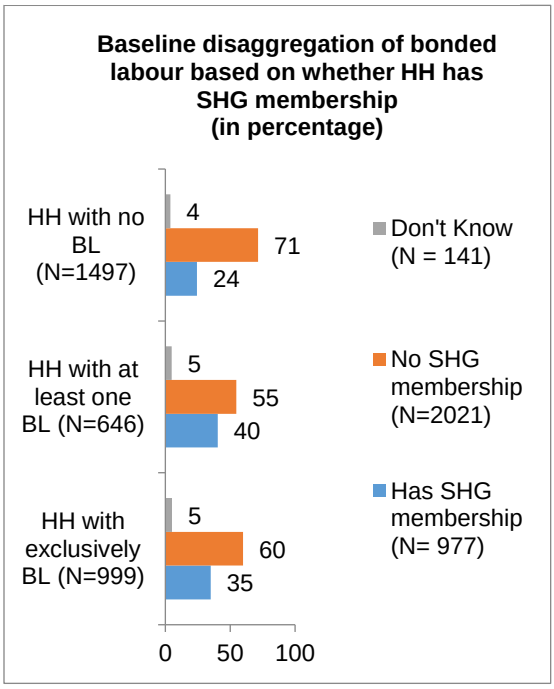
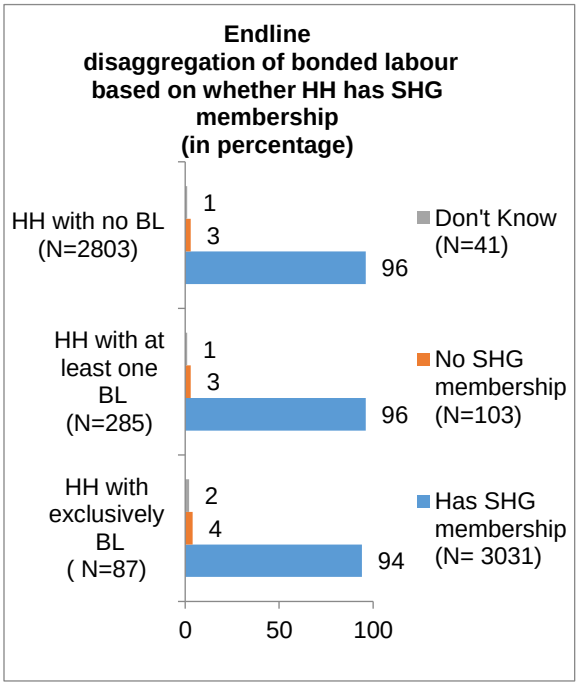


Figure 3.37



Charts 3.36, 3.37, 3.38 and 3.39 display the status of bonded labour with an individual in a household having membership of a self-help group and a bank account respectively.

Chart 3.36 and 3.37 shows an increase in average membership of SHGs amongst those in bonded labour from baseline to endline.

At baseline, 35% of households with members in exclusive bonded labour had SHG membership. This increased to 94% at endline. The number of households that gained SHG membership across all categories of respondents increased from n=977 at baseline to n=3,031 at endline. This reflects the focus of participating NGOs on setting up CVCs and linking communities to credit and savings groups. We cannot say that being part of an SHG in and of itself is correlated to significant change on bonded labour. However, since there was this very big change in proportion of households belonging to SHG, and many of these households came out of bonded labour, it should be noted as a factor that may have contributed to this change.

Both households with a member in bonded labour and households with all members in bonded labour show similar percentages of SHG membership at endline.

Figure 3.38

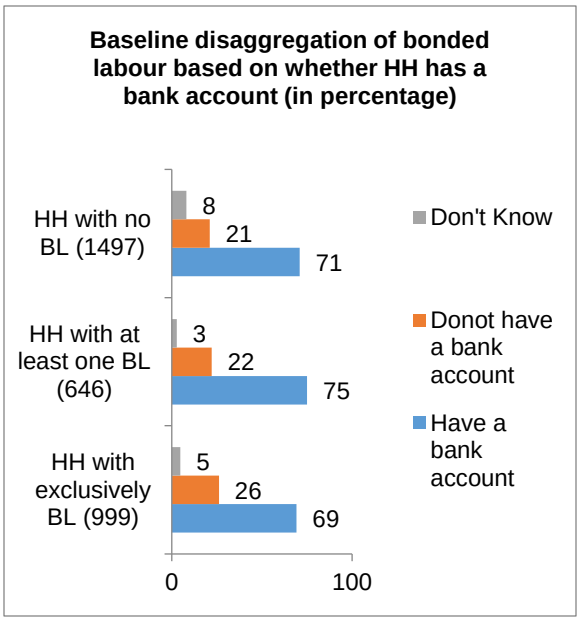
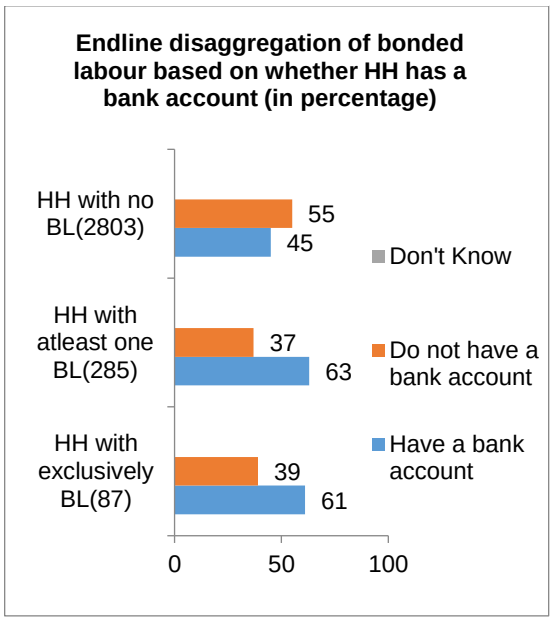


Figure 3.39



As seen in Charts 3.38 and 3.39, a substantial percentage of households with members who are all in bonded labour have access to bank accounts, but there is no causal relation between access to bank accounts and the bonded labour status of a household.[58]

3.4.3 Access to healthcare

Accessibility to health centres still remains challenging for households in both UP and Bihar.

At baseline, only 16% of households with members in exclusively BL had access to health centres without discrimination. Similarly, at endline, only 13% of households fell under the same category.

For households with at least one member in bonded labour, the percentage decreased from 9% at baseline to 7% at endline. For households with no bonded labour the percentage has decreased from 15% to 9%.

[58] Compared to the baseline there has actually been an overall slight decrease in people's access to bank account. But these differences are statistically not significant.

Figure 3.40

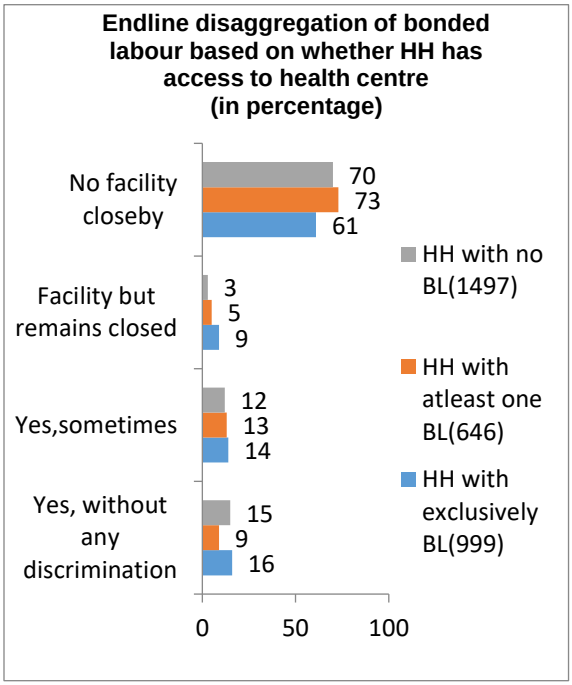


Figure 3.41

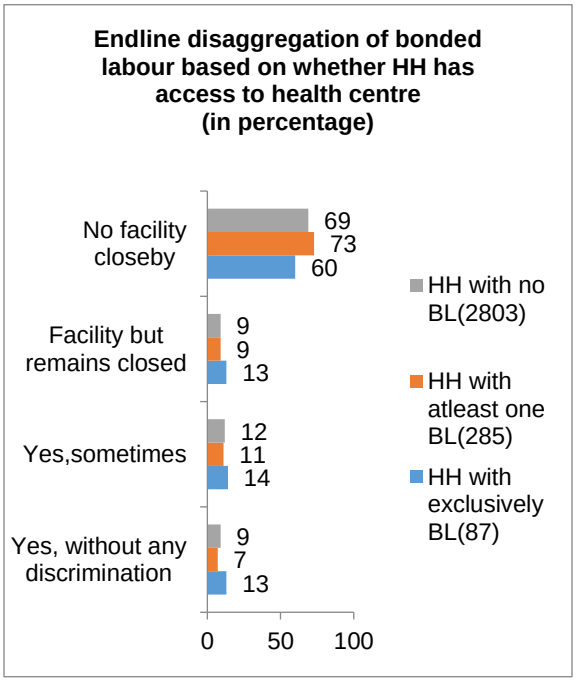


Figure 3.42

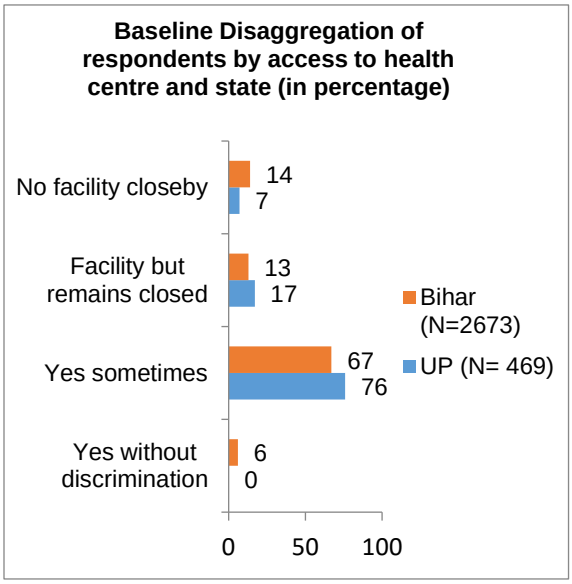
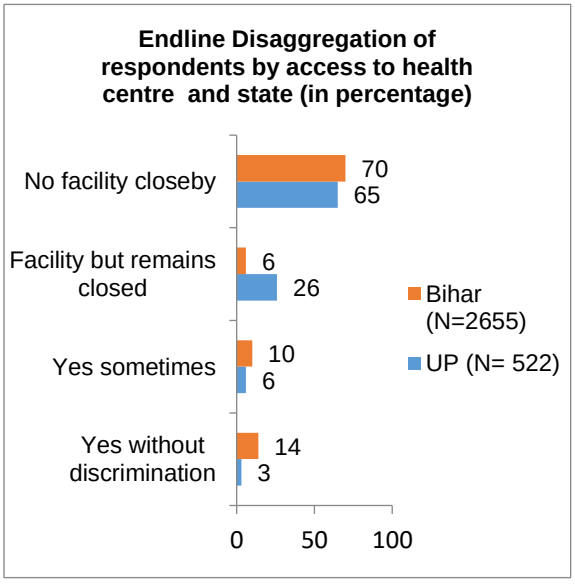


Figure 3.43



The percentage of non-availability of health centres at baseline (14% and 7% respectively in Bihar and UP) increased to 70% and 65%. This can be triangulated with the hamlet map discussions, according to which 67 hamlets out of 74 said there was no primary health centre in their Panchayat. Most participating NGOs reported to have worked on the issue of health - mostly by improving referral systems - but the impact of these programs was limited. For example, IDEA and Adithi said they did not receive support from the local primary health centre. These data suggest that the state health system has not improved in terms of available health care.

3.5 Loans and bonded labour

A significant link between loans and bonded labour emerged during the story analysis workshop which was substantiated by the findings of the baseline study.

Figure 3.44

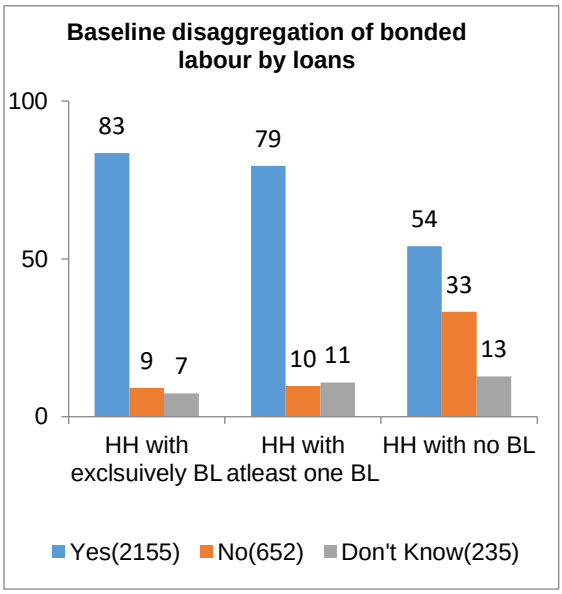
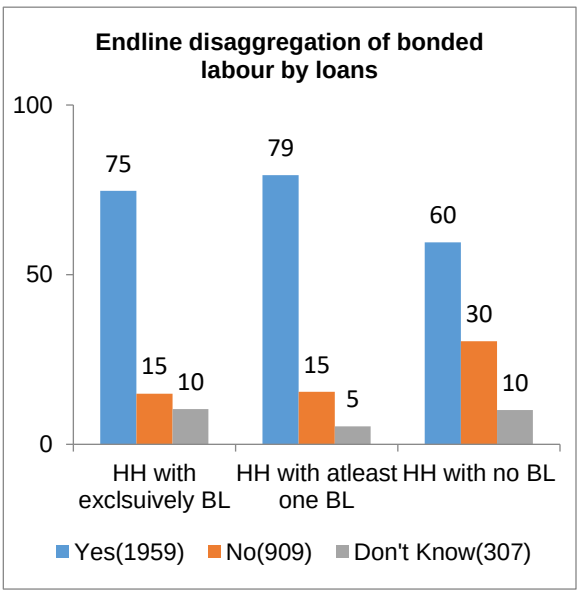


Figure 3.45



As seen in Charts 3.44 and 3.45, most households had loans. A higher percentage of loan takers was still found in households with all members in bonded labour and those with at least one working member in bonded labour. However, the average percentage of people in households with all members in bonded labour reduced.[59] The number of households who were not in bonded labour or taking loans doubled, suggesting that these households may have access to safer sources of loans - such as those provided through the credit and savings groups.

[59] The difference between endline and baseline is significant.

Figure 3.46

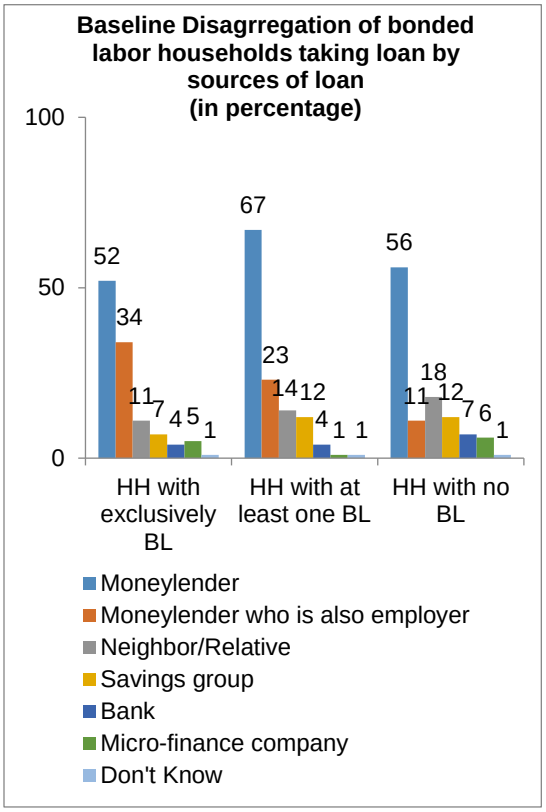
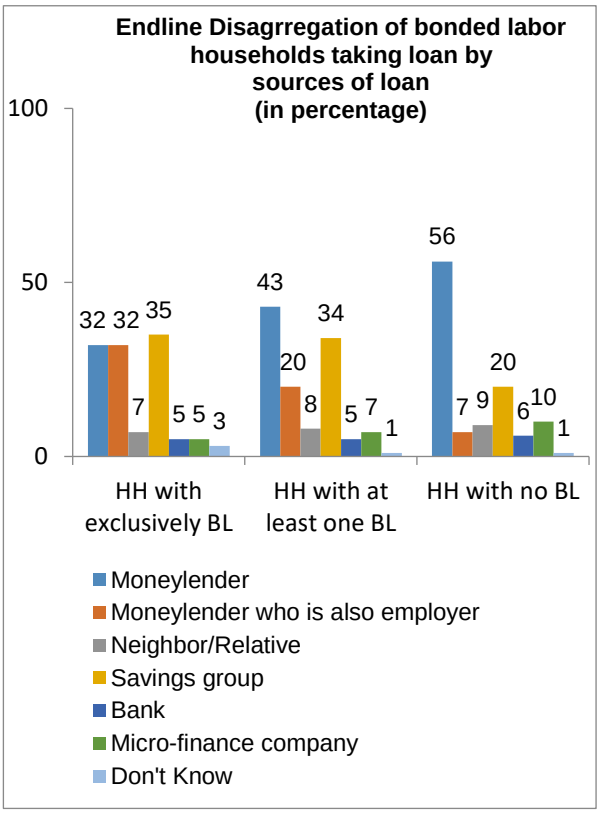


Figure 3.47



The sources of loans were wide-ranging and participantsoften borrowed from multiple sources. Charts 3.46 and 3.47 explore the status of bonded labour and the sources of loans. The sources of loans seemed to be similar across all the three categories of households with no-one in bonded labour, those who had at least one member in bonded labour and those where all working members were in bonded labour. Moneylenders were found to be the most common source of loans across all categories at baseline and endline. There was reduction in loans taken from moneylenders who are also employers from baseline.

The institutions, such as savings groups, microfinance companies, neighbours/relatives and banks were the most common sources of loans across all categories of households at both baseline and endline. The percentage increase in loan taking from savings group amongst participants in all three categories corresponds to the increase in SHG membership. The fact that the majority (35%) of households in exclusive bondage take loans from SHGs and a similar percentage (32%) of households with at least one member in bonded labour also borrow from SHGs suggests that SHG loans alone are not enough to reduce bonded labour. While loans from moneylenders has dropped from baseline to endline in households with prevalence of bonded labour, it remained constant amongst

households without any bondage. There is a minor reduction of 2% points in loans taken from moneylenders who are also employers.

The primary reasons reported by respondents for taking out loans are detailed in Table 3.3 and 3.4

Table 3.3 Baseline Table indicating reasons for taking loans

	HH with exclusively BL	HH with at least one BL	HH with no BL
Disease	60	61	54
Marriage	21	25	22
Large Family	9	3	3
Maintenance	7	5	5
Death	4	2	1
For livelihood	3	4	10
Accident	2	0	0
Festivals	1	1	1
To pay outstanding loan	1	1	1
Addiction	1	4	0
Don't Know	1	6	54
Education	0	0	1
Disaster/Emergency	0	0	1

Table 3.4 Endline Table indicating reasons for taking loans

	HH with exclusively BL	HH with at least one BL	HH with no BL
Disease	57	56	54
Marriage	14	30	23
Large Family	5	5	5
Maintenance	15	8	0
Death	3	3	0
For livelihood	3	7	0
Accident	3	0	1
Festivals	5	3	1
To pay outstanding loan	2	1	1
Addiction	0	0	0
Don't Know	0	4	0
Education	3	1	0
Disaster/Emergency	3	1	1

The above charts show limited change in the two main reasons for loan taking from baseline to endline, disease and marriage, with the former being the most significant reasonat baseline as well as endline for all households. As discussed earlier, access to non-discriminatory health facilities at endline seems to have deteriorated in comparison with the baseline.

Interestingly, the reasons for taking loans at endline have diversified, but high-risk emergency loans for health might not be covered by increased access to low interest loans from credit and savings groups, which means that households remain vulnerable.

3.6 Early marriage

Early marriage is defined here as marital union below the legal age of marriage in India (18 years for girls, 21 years for boys) in the last three years. Tables 3.5 and 3.6 detail the prevalence of child marriage.

Table 3.5 Baseline prevalence of early marriage

	Child marriage (boys)		Child marriage (girls)		Any child marriage	
	No. of HHs	No. of marriages	No. of HHs	No. of marriages	No. of HHs	No. of marriages
HH with exclusively BL (n=999)	88	99	70	72	149	171
HH with at least one BL (n=646)	81	83	38	40	113	123
HH with no BL (n=1,497)	87	91	10	10	172	186
Total (n=3,142)	**256**	**273**	**118**	**122**	**434**	**480**

Table 3.6 Endline prevalence of early marriage

	Child marriage (boys)		Child marriage (girls)		Any child marriage	
	No. of HHs	No. of marriages	No. of HHs	No. of marriages	No. of HHs	No. of marriages
HH with exclusively BL (N=87)	0	0	4	4	4	4
HH with at least one BL (N=285)	6	6	26	27	31	33
HH with no BL (N=2803)	59	59	84	85	139	144
Total (3175)	**65**	**65**	**114**	**116**	**174**	**181**

The prevalence of child marriages decreased between baseline and endline. Child marriage for boys reduced drastically. It is possibly that HHs became more aware, with households with all members in bondage making the most improvements in reducing child marriage. [60]

3.7 Community Feedback and Discussions

Although the prevalence of bondage decreased between baseline and endline, there are still people living in bonded situations. Respondents shared that NGOs played an important role in improving the situation of bondage at both baseline and endline.

People who are in bondage are still exposed to physical and verbal abuses. Community members reported that when they refused to work under unhealthy and unsafe working conditions moneylenders threatened to refuse them financial assistance in the future. Respondents also mentioned restrictions on movement and threats to take cattle or land as coercion mechanisms that had been used against them.

Respondents mentioned the importance of increasing awareness, accessing lower interest loans, and improving access to various government schemes and grievance redress mechanisms to prevent bonded labour. At the discussions after the data collection at baseline respondents mentioned that raising awareness would be important to reduce bonded labour. At endline, community members reported increased awareness of specific situations and relations that could push them into bondedness and human trafficking. The group added at endline that the SHGs (in 13% hamlets) and CVCs (in 16% hamlets) to their list of potential supports systems that could help them come out of bondage in addition to local authorities and NGOs mentioned at baseline.

In one of the hamlets, the community also mentioned the need for the development of linkages with social protection measures to exit bondage. In discussions after the endline survey, participants could articulate many of the pitfalls into bonded labour. This suggests that the awareness campaigns were effective.

[60] There is a co-relation, but we cannot claim direct effect from a factor to prevalence as there are other factors that could have contributed to this change. NGO, CVCs, SHGs and other groups have been active in raising awareness and sometimes in taking concrete actions to prevent child marriage in the intervention areas.

4 Summary of Key Findings

Bonded labour had reduced dramatically across the hotspot in the period between the base- and endline surveys from 56 (56.2%) to 12 (11.6%). It is clear that the Freedom Fund supported interventions have been in chosen well, as they are in areas where there is a high prevalence of bonded labour.

Households have been able to change the characteristics of their working relationships through a combination of interventions at the heart of which is collective local mobilization and action through community vigilance committees (CVC).

The program is facilitated by different NGOs. There is variety between the communities, the intervention characteristics and components. These components include community-based groups, specifically community vigilance committees, credit and savings groups, rescue and rehabilitation, awareness raising and legal support. Furthermore, collaborations between local groups, the local government, local government bodies and the private sector took different forms based on local needs and capacities. This rich diversity means that we cannot say which intervention is the "magic bullet" that can be scaled up to ensure universal success. What we can say is that a bottom-up approach that stimulates and facilitates collective organization and local action is effective reducing the prevalence of bonded labour in communities living with bonded labour. Systematic reviews of "what works" in interventions that aim to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery in South Asia (Oosterhoff et al., 2018)[61] agree that community-based approaches-are effective in reducing prevalence of different forms of modern slavery such as trafficking (Jensen, Oosterhoff and Pocock 2019)[62] at local levels.

The baseline survey found that half of the participating households were directly affected by bonded labour. Among the participating households, 29% had all working family members in bonded labour and 22% had at least one family member in bondage.

[61] Oosterhoff, P., Yunus, R., Jensen, C., Somerwell, F. and Pocock, N.S. (2018) *Modern slavery prevention and responses in South Asia: An evidence map.* London: Department for International Development. https://www.heart-resources.org/assignment/modern-slavery-evidence-map/

[62] Jensen, C., Oosterhoff, P. and Pocock, N. (2019) *Human Trafficking in South Asia: Assessing effectiveness of interventions.* London: Department for International Development

Among the total number of 526 bonded labourers in 3,175 endline households, 378 were men (aged 18 and above) and 90 of these were boys (aged 17 years and below). While the prevalence of bondage inside and outside the community has reduced, men and boys are still working more often in conditions of bondage. This reflects the persistence of gendered norms about work that facilitates the acceptance of child labour among boys.

Most people in the intervention areas at both base-line and endline belonged to the Dalit (or Scheduled Caste) social category, followed closely by Other Backward Classes (OBC).[63] Most people in the intervention area have a stable lease for the house they live in but are landless. The data do not show a significant linkage between land ownership status and bonded labour. However, the data does show that as the size of the land holding increases, the prevalence of bonded labour in those households decreases.

There are substantial geographic variations within our sample. In some intervention areas, the vast majority of households had some form of bonded labour at baseline (>95%), while in others the rate was less than 10%. There are also huge differences in reductions between NGO areas. The causes of these differences are not clear and may be related to the socio-economic characteristics of these areas, effects of natural disasters, the scope and intensity of government, or differences in NGO and community-led interventions.

Caste, gender, age, access to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) benefits, and loan-taking are key factors at the individual and household level related to bonded labour in this hotspot. As reported payment received for the number of days worked through MGNREGA increases, the incidence of bonded labour decreases. This suggests that improved access to economic alternatives, such as MGNREGA, may be an important part of an intervention package aiming to reduce bondage.[64] While these outcomes are promising, the current reported delay in payment of wages from other sources[65] could reduce the benefits of such alternatives.

Health expenses are still the main reason for taking out a loan among all households in the intervention areas. No progress was made in terms of access to health, and in fact the

[63] Other Backward Class (OBC) is a collective term used by the Government of India to classify castes that are educationally or socially disadvantaged.
[64] We cannot claim causality as we haven't looked at causal impacts from MGNREGA to bonded labour in this report.
[65] Press Information Bureau. (2019). Payment delays in MGNREGA. Available at: http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=187262

number of health facilities appears to have decreased. While the opportunities for alternative loans through self-help groups have increased, the persistence of health expenses as the main reason for loans and the limited access to health facilities suggest that individuals coming out of bondage remain vulnerable to high-risk emergency loans for health expenditures.

Access to a bank account does not have any statistically significant impact on the status of bonded labour and has slightly decreased across the hotspot.

5 Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that a targeted approach which focuses on a hotspot with high levels of bondage using a variety of community-based interventions, community mobilisation and organizaton is particularly effective in reducing the prevalence of bondage.[66] They also corroborate the central idea of the hotspot approach, that slavery eradication should come from within communities and that NGO activity should be designed to enable and facilitate this through collective action.

Community-based groups, specifically community vigilance committees that receive a range of support to build their capacity to work against bonded labour were a consistent factor across the hotspot. NGO reports and observations show that these groups are very diverse in the scope and intensity of their activities, the local contexts in which they operate, and the kinds of support they can mobilize. However there are common themes across these groups i) collective bargaining for multiple purposes (e.g. for getting entitlements, for improving schools, for changing exploitative work arrangements); ii) accessing improved livelihoods in various ways; and iii) awareness about legal rights and about the illegality of trafficking, bonded and child labour. These are all combined which is important.

We cannot extrapolate from this data to estimate prevalence of bonded labour beyond this intervention area in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, or with comparable approaches and combinations of interventions because we did not compare the results in this hotspot with other areas. Furthermore, data on prevalence builds an understanding the profile of families affected by bonded labour and correlations with different variables rather than demonstrates causal analysis.[67] Therefore, the results of this study are useful to inform

[67] For example, we cannot say the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) had an impact on bonded labour but we can say that changes in variables such as reported access to Self-

program design and the selection of communities and households in other high prevalence areas.

There is diversity of the types of NGO and state interventions and programmes that are available in the different hamlets which can protect people from having to take out risky loans and bondage. These differences in services reflect differences in NGO programmes as well as local governance in these communities. Some panchayats are for example more active or more successful in accessing government funding and programmes than others as well as making sure it reaches the intended families. This has an effect on the kinds of social protection and other public goods that are available to people.[68]

Help Groups (SHGs)/MNREGA cards are co-related with reduced prevalence of bonded labour.

[68] It is difficult to untangle the contributions of different government and NGO programmes in the area towards reducing forced and bonded labour. As such, it's important to recognise that changes in forced and bonded labour across districts may reflect the cumulative efforts of these organisations rather than any one intervention.

Annex 1: Baseline validation

REPORT

Spot-checks for Prevalence Study in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Submitted by Praxis
February 2016

PRAXIS
Institute for Participatory Practices

Background

A study to determine baseline prevalence of bonded labour and trafficking in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh was conducted by eleven partner NGOs of Freedom Fund. As part of this prevalence study, as a quality control mechanism, a validation of the data was undertaken by Praxis to explore the extent of deviation from the data collected by the partners and to understand the reasons for this. Such an exercise can confirm likelihood of reliability of answers and consistency of use of survey questions and criteria.

Sample

The first step was to generate the sample for the spot-checks. Spot-checks were to be done in 1% of the total of around 3,500 households, i.e. 36 households. Six organisations were randomly selected of the 14 organisations, using the random function on Microsoft Excel. In each of the six organisations, data for six households was to be collected from one location per organisation. The locations were those where data had already been collected. The locations and households were selected randomly. In certain locations, data for less than six households was collected owing to the unavailability of community members. In other locations, data was collected for more than six households. The number of households for which data was collected is presented in the table below:

Table (5): Number of households for which data was collected

Sl. No.	Organisation	State	No. of households
1	MSEMVS	Uttar Pradesh	6
2	Aangan	Uttar Pradesh	3
3	TSN	Bihar	9
4	Nirdesh	Bihar	9
5	IDEA	Bihar	9
6	FSS	Bihar	9
Total			**45**

Spot-check results

The 17-question schedules were redone with respondents from 45 households. Below are tables and graphs that present the number of households (of 45 households) that had a different response from when the data was earlier collected. The table also provides for explanation in cases where the variance is more than 10%.

Table (6): Details of variance in spot check results and reasons for same

		Number of households with variation in responses	Percentage of households with variation in responses	Reason for variance
1	House on own land?	5	11	Question not explained in detail.
2	Agricultural land ownership?	3	7	
3	Able to access healthcare?	9	20	Respondents were unable to understand the codes.
4a)	Does the family have a National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) card? (This 2005 act was renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).	3	7	
4b)	If yes, how many days of pay did the person get in the last one year?	2	4	
5	Bank account?	1	2	
6	Number of family members in this house?	12	27	The respondents at the spot-checks were women and in most cases the respondents to the original schedule were men. The men were not aware of the actual number of members in the neighbouring families.
7	Age of school-going children?	12	27	The respondents at the spot-checks were women and in most cases the respondents to the original schedule were men. The men were not aware of the actual number of school-going children in the neighbouring households.
8	Number and age at which they dropped out?	4	9	
9	Number of children between age 5–14 who never attended school?	3	7	

		Number of households with variation in responses	Percentage of households with variation in responses	Reason for variance
10	Number of working family members?	10	22	Not certain of the reason.
11	Form of bonded labour? (1) bonded labour of adults within the village; (2) bonded or trafficked adult labour outside the village; (3) bonded child labour within the village; and (4) bonded or trafficked child labour outside the village.	31	69	There was an issue with the way the question was facilitated, as most facilitators were not sure of how the data had to be recorded. Most respondents did not indicate the code for bonded labour against the working members in the family and thus higher instances of variation for the question. The variation was random. Some data collectors over-counted and some under-counted, which made almost no difference in the net total.
12	Have traffickers visited in the last one year?	3	7	
13	Has the household taken a loan?	1	2	
14	From who/where was loan taken?	3	7	
15	What has triggered loans in these houses?	2	4	
16	Part of a savings group?	3	7	
17	Marriages in the family in the last three years. Give the ages of members at the time of marriage.	11	24	The question was not facilitated correctly.

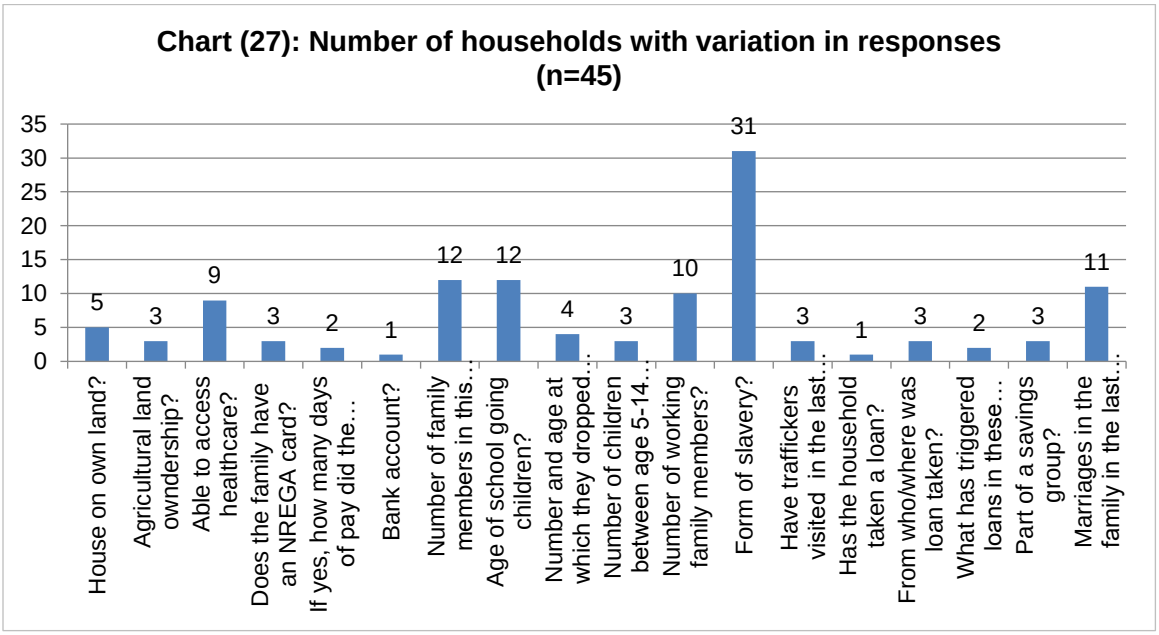


Chart (27): Number of households with variation in responses (n=45)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
3
9
3
2
1
12
12
4
3
10
31
3
1
3
2
3
11
House on own land?
Agricultural land owndership?
Able to access healthcare?
Does the family have an NREGA card?
If yes, how many days of pay did the…
Bank account?
Number of family members in this…
Age of school going children?
Number and age at which they dropped…
Number of children between age 5-14…
Number of working family members?
Form of slavery?
Have traffickers visited in the last…
Has the household taken a loan?
From who/where was loan taken?
What has triggered loans in these…
Part of a savings group?
Marriages in the family in the last…

Annex 2: Validation of Prevalence Endline Study in Bihar And Uttar Pradesh

Validation of Prevalence Endline Study in Bihar And Uttar Pradesh
(Planning, Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities Related to The Freedom Fund North India Hotspot)

Submitted by Praxis
November 2018

PRAXIS
Institute for Participatory Practices

Background

Freedom Fund is supporting the work of fourteen NGO partners in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (North India hotspot) in combating bonded labour in Northern India. As part of planning, learning, monitoring and evaluation activities for this North India Hotspot, a baseline prevalence study using participatory statistics, was carried out in 2016. Having reached the end of their programme, an endline prevalence study is being carried out in the same locations supported by twelve partners NGOs, to understand the changes in the situation of bonded labour and trafficking. (The two partners that were excluded from the endline were in UP – Aangan (as the programme had concluded and MSEMVS –TIP) as that had merged with MSEMVS).

Training

During a four-day training between May 21 and 24, 2018, a Praxis and IDS team trained 41 staff representing 13 NGO partners in the data collection process. On the first three days, the team facilitated sessions with the field staff members who would lead the data collection process in the villages. On the last day, the project coordinators also attended this training to enable them to support field staff and plan the data collection process.

We organized the training in the order field staff would implement the different steps in the process – starting with facilitating the creation of a household map of the village, random selection of households, and supporting households to complete the questionnaire and discuss the findings. The team went over each question. This was followed by group work where participants practiced the tool in groups of three. We provided specific attention to the section on bonded labour, with the participants discussing the definitions and meaning of bonded labour in small groups and in plenary sessions. We also held mock sessions to prepare for different situations that the team might encounter on the field. On the last day of the training participants presented the whole process to the management of their respective organisations. By June 2018, they began data collection in the same hamlets where the baseline study had been done.

After partners collected data in the first hamlet of the sample, they shared the sheets with the team who provided inputs on the process and quality of data before the NGO staff proceeded to collect data in the second hamlet. The validation of the results took place after data collection in two hamlets.

Sample for validation

To assure good quality data Praxis carried out spot checks to validate the findings in August 2018. We had agreed to do spot-checks in two per cent of the sample (of around 3,249) i.e.72 households in line with the program resources including NGO staff time.[69] Out of the total of six partners we selected four partners randomly and two purposively. The results of these latter two organisations showed a need for additional support to be able to collect good quality data. The sample of partners chosen for the validation is in the table below:

Table (7): Sample of partners selected for validation

		Selected partner	State
Selected Randomly	1	Adithi	Bihar
	2	BMVS	Bihar
	3	TSN	Bihar
	4	MSEMVS	Uttar Pradesh
Selected Purposively	5	Nirdesh	Bihar
	6	IDEA	Bihar

Validation process

One hamlet per NGO partner was visited as part of the validation exercise (six hamlets in all) and within each hamlet, four respondents who were part of the initial data collection process were requested to be part of this validation process (four respondents per hamlet shared data about twelve households in all – making it 72 households across the sample). Pragya, who co-trained the participants on data collection, carried out the validation exercise.

Much like the NGO had done during the validation, Pragya canvassed each question and the respondents indicated responses. She then compared the responses with the previous survey forms. Wherever variation was found, she discussed with the respondents to understand the reason behind the variance.

This validation process indicated variations of > 10% in several responses. Upon further investigation we found that the reasons for this were lack of clarity among NGO staff on bonded labour codes and them not using the symbol sheet (for that specific question) while facilitating, involvement of a person who had not attended the training in one location, and an overall tendency among the staff to rush the process. At the end of this

[69] This was an increase from the baseline validation, where only one per cent of the sample was validated, which was very small and this sample size could be managed with the available resources

initial validation, Pragya retrained several NGO staff face-to-face, stressing on the importance of carrying out the survey with enough time on hand, and suggesting that the NGOs use the bonded labour illustration sheet that was shared with them during the training in May. She explained the codes related to bondedness and the difference between a bonded and a migrant labourer in detail to the data collectors once again so that the errors that were identified during the validation process did not recur. This was followed up with a telephonic conversation with staff facilitating the process in the other NGOs which were not visited, in which they were asked to explain their understanding of bonded labour on the phone. Following this, Praxis sent an email to all NGOs sharing the learnings from the validation visits. Subsequent, the Praxis team made phone calls to all the staff that was facilitating the questionnaire. Praxis told the NGO heads as well as the staff once again that only those who were trained be asked to facilitate the questionnaire. Praxis also sought support from Freedom Fund to ensure the instructions were followed. Subsequently, Praxis and Rituu repeatedly followed up with the partners over phone. They also cross-checked the names of the data collectors with the list of the names that was created at the time of the training.

Second Validation Process

However, to be sure that this training had been effective and resulted in valid responses with a variation well under <10% results we felt it was necessary to redo the validation and extend it to **all** the NGO partners. This revalidation process was conducted without much delay in the end of September 2018 in order to ensure that the data from the remaining locations are accurate. Anusha and Pragya undertook the revalidation.

Process: For the second validation, we followed the same procedure followed during the validation process. Similar to the validation visit, Praxis staff visited one hamlet per NGO partner (total of 11 hamlets). Within each hamlet, we requested four respondents who were part of the initial data collection process to be part of this validation process.[70]

[70] Four respondents per hamlet shared data about twelve households in all - making it 132 households across the sample.

Praxis asked the six NGO partners whom we had visited during the initial validation, to choose locations from where they had recently collected the data (depending on whether they had completed the data collection for the third or fourth locations). We did this because Praxis and Rituu had already provided regular feedback on the data collection of the first and second locations. For the partners that we did not visit during the validation, the team randomly picked a location to visit.

Therefore the data collected in the second round of validation for 11 locations (12 households per partner) is 132 households, which is (around 4 per cent of the total number of households covered in the study (3,177).

Households: Similar to the validation process, the Praxis team randomly selected four respondents from among those who had been part of the data collection exercise by the NGO in that village.

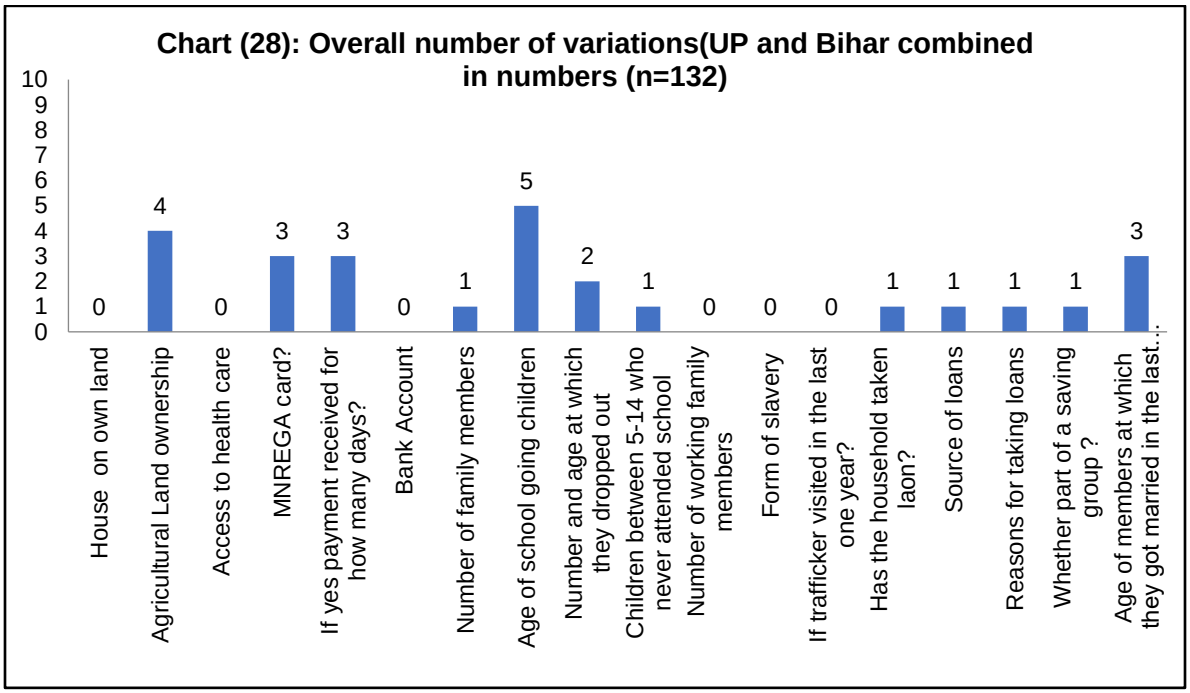
Findings of Second Validation

The validation team facilitated completing the questionnaire with four randomly selected respondents from the sample village. They checked and explained each answer to the questions to the respondents.

The tables and graphs below detail the specific findings of the validation exercise. Wherever the variation was found to be more than two per cent reasons for the same has been mentioned.

Table (8): Details of variance in responses and reasons for same

	Question	Variance observed		Reason for variance
		Number	Percentage	
1	House on own land?	0	0	
2	Agricultural land ownership?	4	3	The respondents were not sure about the exact size of neighbour's agricultural land. During the validation process, respondents could discuss with other respondents and neighbours to check the accuracy of their answers
3	Able to access healthcare?	0	0	
4a	Does the family have an NREGA card?	3	2	
4b	If yes, how many days of pay did the person get in the last one year?	3	2	
5	Bank account?	0	0	
6	Number of family members in this house?	1	0.75	
7	Age of school going children?	5	4	Respondents were initially unsure of the ages for neighbour's children. During the validation process they could check the accuracy of their answers with others – including their neighbours.
8	Number and age at which they dropped out?	2	1	
9	Number of children between age 5–14 who never attended school?	1	0.75	
10	Number of working family members?	0	0	
11	Form of slavery?	0	0	
12	Have traffickers visited in the last one-year?	0	0	.
13	Has the household taken a loan?	1	0.75	
14	From who/where was loan taken?	1	0.75	
15	What has triggered loans in these houses?	1	0.75	
16	Part of a savings group?	1	0.75	
17	Marriages in the family in the last three years. Give the ages of members at the time of marriage.	3	2	



71

[71] After the validation of the base-line results showed a high variance among some NGO, we conducted an additional quality assurance training visit for all NGO partners. In the validation of the baseline some data collectors over-counted and some under-counted, which made almost no difference in the net total. At the endline there had been a turn-over of NGO staff. When we found again a high random variation among a sample of NGO we redid the whole validation for all of the NGO. We also retrained all of the NGO. In both rounds all of the NGO also received extensive and repeated individual support by phone and in person.

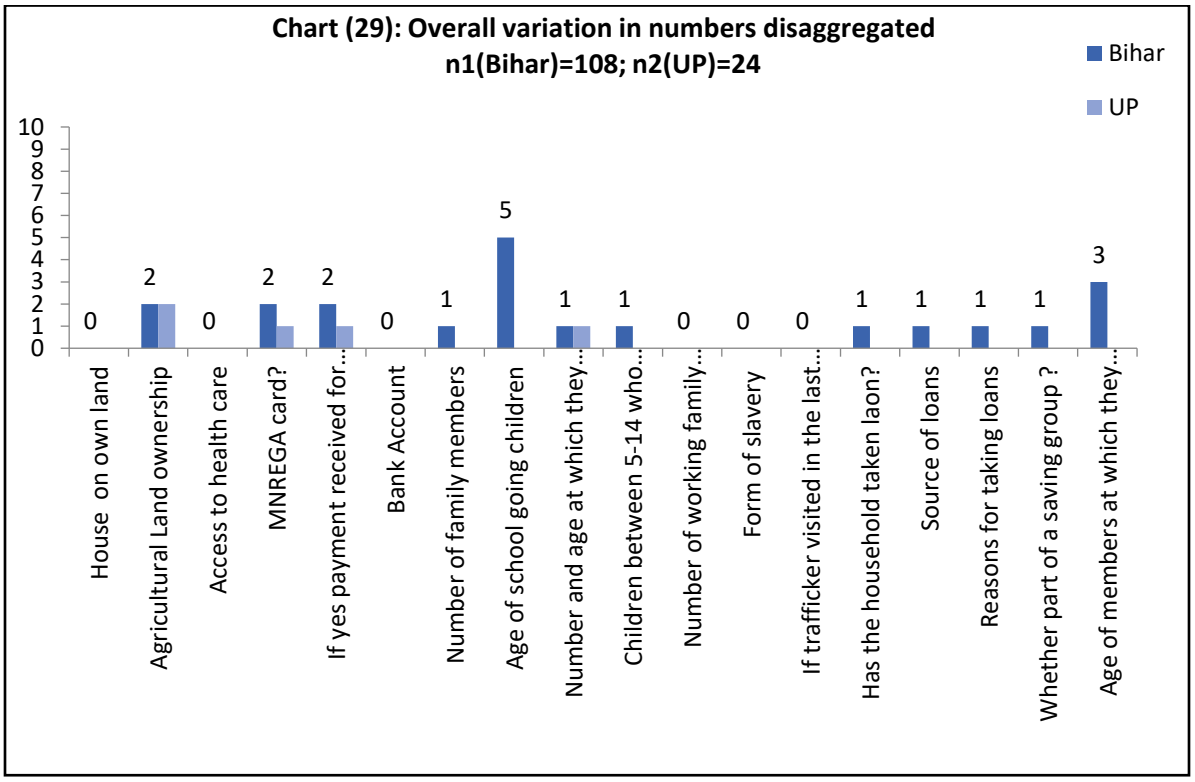


Chart (29): Overall variation in numbers disaggregated
n1(Bihar)=108; n2(UP)=24
Bihar
UP
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
0
2
0
2
2
0
1
5
1
1
0
0
0
1
1
1
1
3
House on own land
Agricultural Land ownership
Access to health care
MNREGA card?
If yes payment received for...
Bank Account
Number of family members
Age of school going children
Number and age at which they...
Children between 5-14 who...
Number of working family...
Form of slavery
If trafficker visited in the last...
Has the household taken laon?
Source of loans
Reasons for taking loans
Whether part of a saving group ?
Age of members at which they...

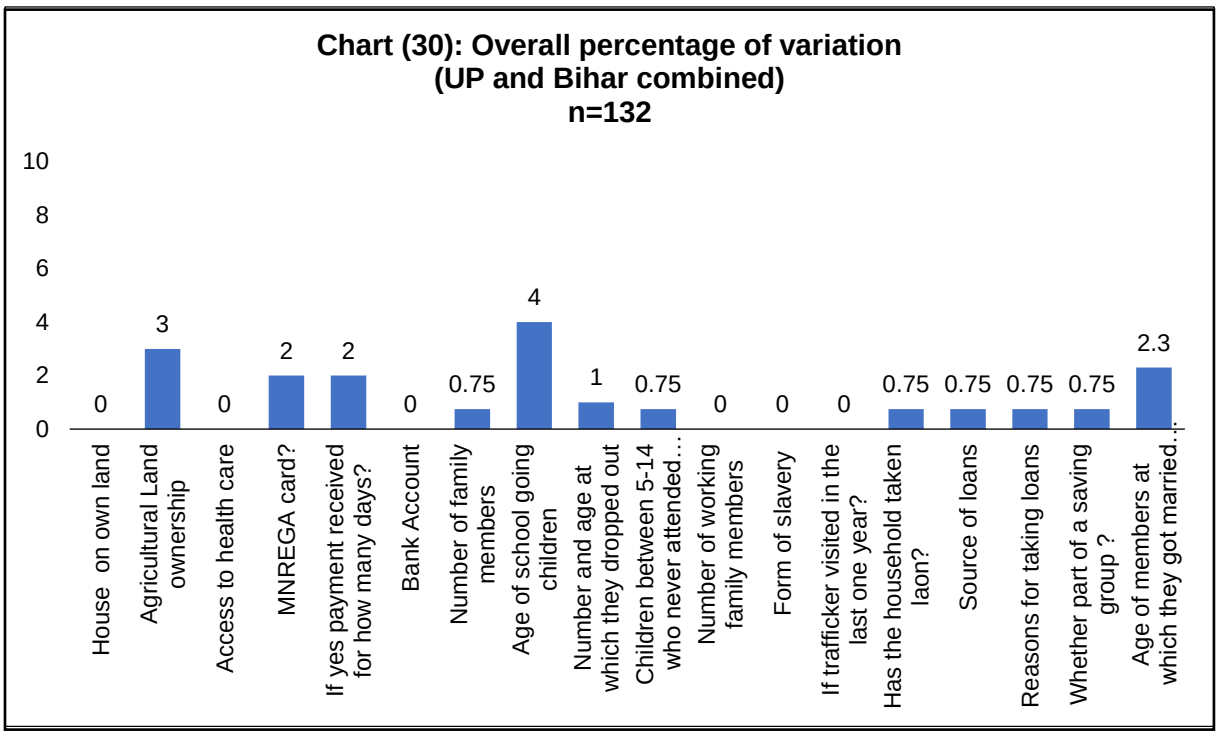


Chart (30): Overall percentage of variation
(UP and Bihar combined)
n=132
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
3
0
2
2
0
0.75
4
1
0.75
0
0
0
0.75
0.75
0.75
0.75
2.3
House on own land
Agricultural Land ownership
Access to health care
MNREGA card?
If yes payment received for how many days?
Bank Account
Number of family members
Age of school going children
Number and age at which they dropped out
Children between 5-14 who never attended...
Number of working family members
Form of slavery
If trafficker visited in the last one year?
Has the household taken laon?
Source of loans
Reasons for taking loans
Whether part of a saving group ?
Age of members at which they got married...

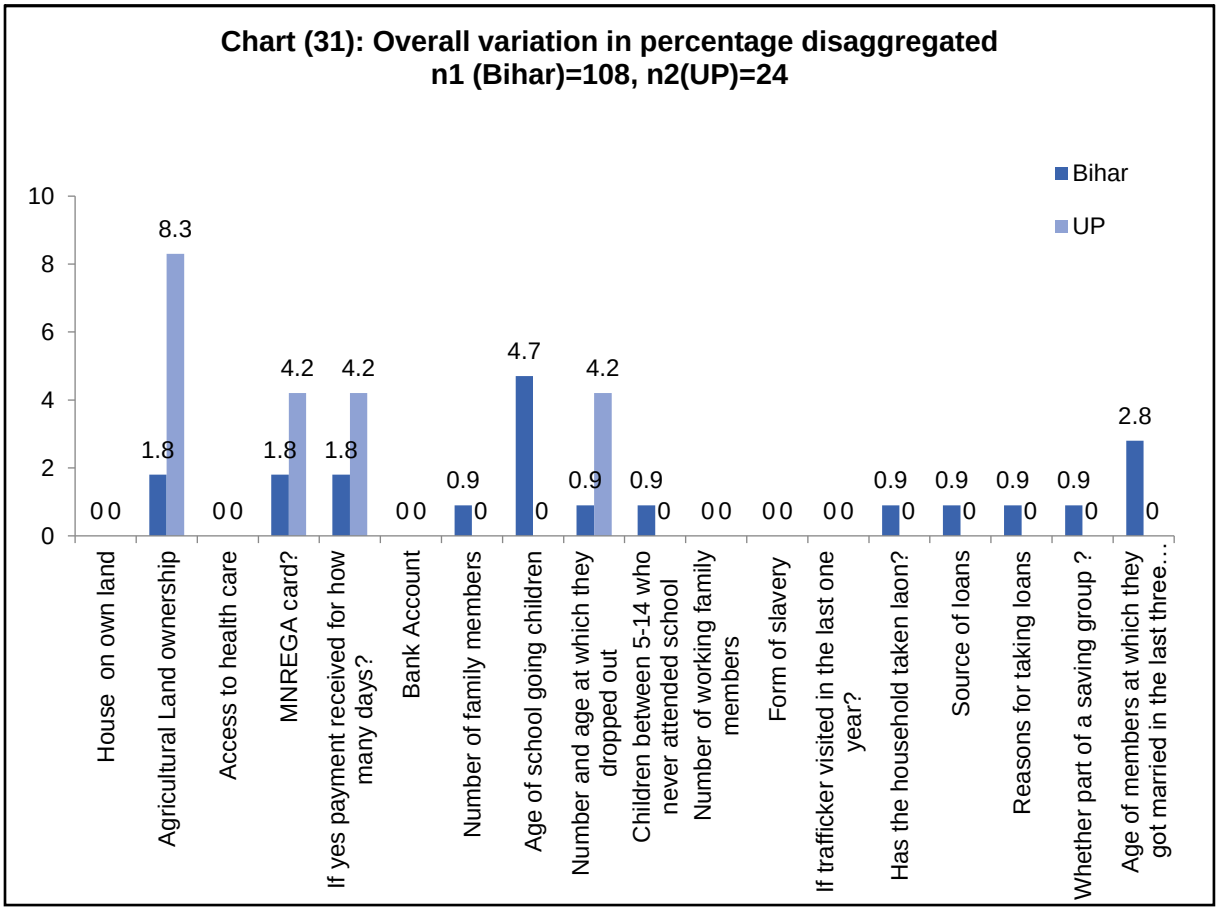


Chart (31): Overall variation in percentage disaggregated
n1 (Bihar)=108, n2(UP)=24
Bihar
UP
10
8
6
4
2
0
0 0
1.8
8.3
0 0
1.8
4.2
1.8
4.2
0 0
0.9
0
4.7
0
0.9
4.2
0.9
0
0 0
0 0
0 0
0.9
0
0.9
0
0.9
0
0.9
0
2.8
0
House on own land
Agricultural Land ownership
Access to health care
MNREGA card?
If yes payment received for how many days?
Bank Account
Number of family members
Age of school going children
Number and age at which they dropped out
Children between 5-14 who never attended school
Number of working family members
Form of slavery
If trafficker visited in the last one year?
Has the household taken laon?
Source of loans
Reasons for taking loans
Whether part of a saving group ?
Age of members at which they got married in the last three…

Annex 3: findings of the baseline hamlet level discussions

Participatory statistics to measure prevalence in bonded labour hotspots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: findings of the baseline hamlet level discussions

2015–2016

Submitted by Praxis

Background

Discussions on the results of the survey took place after the participants had completed the questions. The facilitators tallied up the prevalence data from the forms to facilitate a discussion on the prevalence results in 82 hamlets. Discussions did not take place in hamlets where there were no, or very few, cases of bonded labour found. Facilitators asked the four questions below, observed the interactions and made sure that every participant was given a chance to speak.

1. In your opinion what happens to people who want to come out of bonded labour?
2. If anyone has managed to escape from bonded labour who helped them?
3. Who does the community approach to help people in bonded labour?
4. What do you feel will help prevent bonded labour? Please prioritise them.

Table (9): In your opinion, what happens to people who want to come out of bonded labour?	**N**	**%**
Physical and/or emotional violence and intimidation	65	30.52%
Abusive language/ verbal abuse by employer	29	13.62%
Higher poverty and indebtedness	25	11.74%
Restrained from leaving room/ Workspace	20	9.39%
Wage cut	15	7.04%
Forced to do more work for less pay	14	6.57%
Rendered homeless or landless	12	5.63%
False lawsuit/ falsely implicated in criminal cases	8	3.76%
Middleman linked violence	6	2.82%
Disallowed from working with other employers	6	2.82%
Discrimination and ill treatment of people	6	2.82%
Not being fed/ starved	3	1.41%
Family members made to work instead	2	0.94%
No social support and lack of faith in family and community to sustain a person after escaping	1	0.47%
Social isolation, not being allowed to talk to anyone	1	0.47%

Many residents of these hamlets are living in fear. They report that that people who express that they want to come out of bondage will face physical, emotional and verbal violence by landlords. They will l be socially ostracised and pushed deeper into poverty by the money lenders with higher interest rates. A small group of people in less than half of the hamlets (32 hamlets) tried and managed to come out, mostly with the help of NGO's. In contrast respondents mentioned that they would approach various authorities, traditional and state authorities- in order to get out. They also emphasised the importance of raising awareness in the community about modern bondage as the main pathway to ending it. Although there is mentioning of self-help groups who in addition to thrift and

savings groups often also play many additional community roles, their role is minor compared to those of the NGO or otherwise externally initiated. Education, access to banking or livelihoods received remarkably little attention by comparison. It would be quite useful to present these results to communities living with bondage to have a discussion about the programme's current priorities and focus.

NB: 213 is the total number of multiple answers

List of responses given above shows that restriction on movement, physical violence and demanding them to repay the loan in shorter duration with interest are often meted out by the employer when they want to come out of bonded labour.

Table (10): If anyone has managed to escape from bonded labour, who helped them?	**N**	**%**
Through NGO working in the village	14	21.5%
CVC	10	15.3%
Self	7	10.7%
Family and relatives	6	9.2%
Migration registration and information centre	5	7.6%
Police	5	7.6%
Legal Help (advice centre, through District magistrate etc.)	4	6.1%
Officials	2	3.07%
Women's development committee	2	3.07%
People in the community	2	3.07%
Self-help groups (thrift and saving society)	1	1.5%
Task force committee	1	1.5%
Childline	1	1.5%
Village headman	1	1.5%
Non formal education centres	1	1.5%
Child protection committee	1	1.5%

NB: 65 is the total number of multiple answers

Only 32 hamlets reported that a person escaped from bonded labour. Those who did escape mostly did so with the help of a local NGO, the CVC, family or found their own way out.

Table (11): Whom does the community approach to help people in bonded labour?	**N**	**%**
Panchayat representative	49	25.52%
Local police	33	17.19%
Local NGO	32	16.67%
Community vigilance committees (CVC)	19	9.90%
District level functionaries	8	4.17%
Anti-human trafficking unit	7	3.65%
Labour department functionaries	7	3.65%
Legal representative	6	3.13%
Ward level representative	6	3.13%
Block level representatives	5	2.60%
Local community	5	2.60%
Self	4	2.08%
Contractors, money lenders or powerful people	3	1.56%
Self-help groups (thrift and saving society)	3	1.56%
MGNREGA representative	2	1.04%
Women's development committee	1	0.52%
Child protection committee	1	0.52%
People outside the village	1	0.52%

NB: 192 is the total number of multiple answers

Although local village heads (*Mukhiya*) played a very minor role in the known escapes, they are mentioned most often as the person communities approached to ask for assistance, followed by the police, government officials, NGO and CVC. This could suggest an awareness that these authorities should help them, a consciousness of their rights as citizens but also a disconnection with the current ability or willingness of the authorities to do so in practice.

Table (12): What do you feel will help prevent bonded labour? Please prioritise them	**N**	**%**
Community awareness programmes (including legal literacy).	37	21.64%
Community based mechanisms like CBOs, CVCs and community monitoring	25	14.62%
Innovative communication - radio, movies, street theatre.	24	14.04%
NGO programme	19	11.11%
Strengthen PRIs, police and other local officials	17	9.94%
Self-help groups (thrift and saving society) S	16	9.36%
Educational facilities - formal and non-formal	9	5.26%
Bank linkages and internet banking	8	4.68%
Livelihoods opportunities and skill building for employability	7	4.09%
Anti-human trafficking unit	5	2.92%
Adolescent girls groups	2	1.17%
Government scheme	2	1.17%

NB: 171 is the total number of multiple answers

Annex 4: Findings of the endline hamlet-level discussions

Participatory statistics to measure prevalence in bonded labour hotspots in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar: findings of the endline hamlet-level discussions

2018–2019

Submitted by Praxis

Background

The process of community discussion was conducted at all the 74 hamlets in which the prevalence of bonded labour was measured after collecting the data. The facilitators tallied up the prevalence data from the filled in survey forms to facilitate a discussion on the prevalence results in all the 74 hamlets. Discussions did not take place in hamlets where there were no or very few cases of bonded labour found. Both at the baseline and the endline, four common questions were discussed during the community discussion process (from question 2 to 4 as mentioned below). However, at the endline study, there was one additional question that was discussed (question number 1 as mentioned below). Facilitators asked the five questions below, observed the interactions and made sure that every participant was given a chance to speak.

1. What do you feel is most surprising about the numbers?
2. In your opinion, what happens to people who want to come out of bonded labour?
3. Do the numbers reflect the situation If anyone has managed to escape from bonded labour, who helped them?
4. Who does the community approach to help people in bonded labour?
5. What do you feel will help prevent bonded labour? Please prioritise them.

*The percentage has been calculated out of the total of the responses received for each of the question.

Table (13): What do you feel most surprising about the numbers (data related to slavery questions)	**N**	**%**
The numbers reflects the current situation of the households and is an outcome of the discussions from and within the family.	33	34
Some families are still in bonded situation	7	7
Numbers indicate that there has been change at present as compared to the past	6	6
People are still living below poverty line and are dependent on others for their livelihood.	5	5
People are still taking loans and are indebted.	4	4
The numbers indicate that some people are now out of bondage and are living freely	4	4
Indicates the financial status of many households.	4	4
Better understanding amongst the community about situations of bonded labour	3	3
Village is still at a vulnerable situation	2	2
Need of self employment opportunities	2	2
People are who working under others and are still found to be suppressed by them.	2	2
Shows different situations of the people living in the village.	2	2
Big farmers, Moneylenders and landlords are still source of loans for many households.	2	2
Need of awareness on education	2	2
Need of more awareness on slavery, human trafficking.	1	1
Need of accessibility to health, education and other social security services in order to free from bondage.	1	1
Exploitation of people by big companies by making them work for long hours and paying them low wages id rampant today.	1	1
Usage of machines at the stone quarries has lead to reduction in employment.	1	1
People who are landless take others land on lease for agricultural purpose.	1	1
People are now much more aware about from whom to take loans.	1	1
These people work as daily wage labour.	1	1
There have been different reasons for taking loans such as during marriage, festivals, and disaster situations.	1	1
The people in the village have a limited source of livelihood.	1	1
Need of taking action against all forms of exploitation	1	1
Need of financial support to some households	1	1
Some people are still working under the zamindars especially when the crop yielding is not good then they are more trapped.	1	1
Due to their financial dependence on daily wage work they are forced to take loans from the Mahajan.	1	1
Migration is due to increasing number of loans	1	1
Some families still do not have MNREGA card.	1	1
There is very little job opportunities in the village which pushes people in the trap of bonded situation	1	1
The numbers indicate that the situation of our village has not improved till now.	1	1
People are still living in a deplorable situation	1	1
The data shows the problems/challenges faced by the community	1	1

Summary findings

From the responses, it can be inferred that some people are still working in bonded situation. It was reported that due to the intervention of NGOS, the situation today has changed to a certain extent as compared to the past. The community further discussed and shared that those who want to escape from situation of bonded labour are exposed to physical and verbal abuses. They are also threatened by the money lenders that they will not be provided with any financial assistance when needed. Some of the members further added that imposing of restrictions on their movements within and outside the villages, threatening them of taking away their cattle, lands is a common practice. During the discussion, some of the preventive measures against bonded labour also came up, some of which included need of awareness amongst all, opting to safer sources of loans, increased access to various government schemes and grievance redress mechanisms. The community also discussed some the major stakeholders who help them to escape from the situation of bonded labour which included – Community Vigilance Committee, NGOs, Community Based Organisations, Panchayat Raj Institution members, Police authorities, helpline numbers.

Note: 64 is the total number of multiple answers

Many of the households shared that the numbers indicate the present (economic, social, and educational situations) that is existent in their households. Different range of answers came up from different hamlets. On the one hand, some of the households shared that the data collection process and the numbers coming from indicated that people are still working under difficult situations whereas on the other hand it was also discussed that there have been positive changes in working conditions at the present as compared to the past.

Table (14): Impact on those who wants to get out of slavery	N	%
Physical Violence	24	17
Restrictions on movement - Within and outside the villages	20	15
Verbal Abuse	19	14
Forced to repay the loans at once	15	11
Threatening from the brokers about not providing them with financial assistance when they require	14	11
Physical abuse	4	3
Bad behaviour towards them, however at present physical abuse does not take place.	4	3
Cattles are taken away	4	3
Pressure from the side of the Mahajan and force them to continue to work.	3	2
Forced to work	3	2
Lack of acceptance in the society	3	2
The person who is giving loans threatens to not help in future	2	2
Exploitation -by showing greed of money	2	2
Lands are taken away	2	2
False cases and allegations are made against them	2	2
Threat to be killed	2	2
Mental Abuse	1	1
Brokers/Mahajans miscalculate the amount and sum it up at higher amount	1	1
Restraint on their choice/freedom to join another work	3	2
They (the lender/employer) do not allow them to graze their cattle on their land.	1	1
Restrictions are imposed on grazing their cattle's	1	1
Fear of physical violence	1	1
Fear of not getting other jobs	1	1
Asked to leave their houses	1	1
The zamindars troubles us unnecessarily	1	1

NB: 109 is the total number of multiple answers

The table above lists down different threats and abuses that a person faces while attempting to leave bonded situation. The most common issue faced by them is imposition of restriction on movement imposing of restrictions on movement i.e. not being allowed to walk freely within the villages as well as outside the villages. The practices of demanding the repayment of entire borrowed amount along with interest much before the time of repayment is another form of common threat experienced by them.

Table (15): Who helps them to come out of the situation of slavery	N	%
NGOs	25	18
CVCs	22	16
SHGs	18	13
CBOs	6	4
Self	6	4
Safer sources of loans	6	4
Government Schemes	5	4
CWCs	5	4
Such situation has not occurred in our village in last two years.	3	2
Skill development Training	3	2
Block level officers	3	2
Helpline Number	3	2
Police stations	3	2
Relatives	3	2
Anti- Human Trafficking Unit	3	2
Neighbours	2	1
Migration	2	1
Head of the Panchayat (Sarpanch)	2	1
Rural Vigilance Commission	2	1
PRI members	2	1
Legal Aid Centres	2	1
Social Workers	2	1
Family Members	2	1
Awareness amongst people	1	1
Support from elderly	1	1
Attending meetings of NGOs	1	1
Cattle Rearing	1	1
Labour Department	1	1
Action Research Group Members	1	1
Child Protection Committee	1	1

Note: 107 is the total number of multiple answers

The list indicates different stakeholders who play a major role in helping people to come out of the situation of slavery. Some of the households also shared that borrowing loans from safer sources such as banks, SHGs has additionally helped from escaping from their bonded situation.

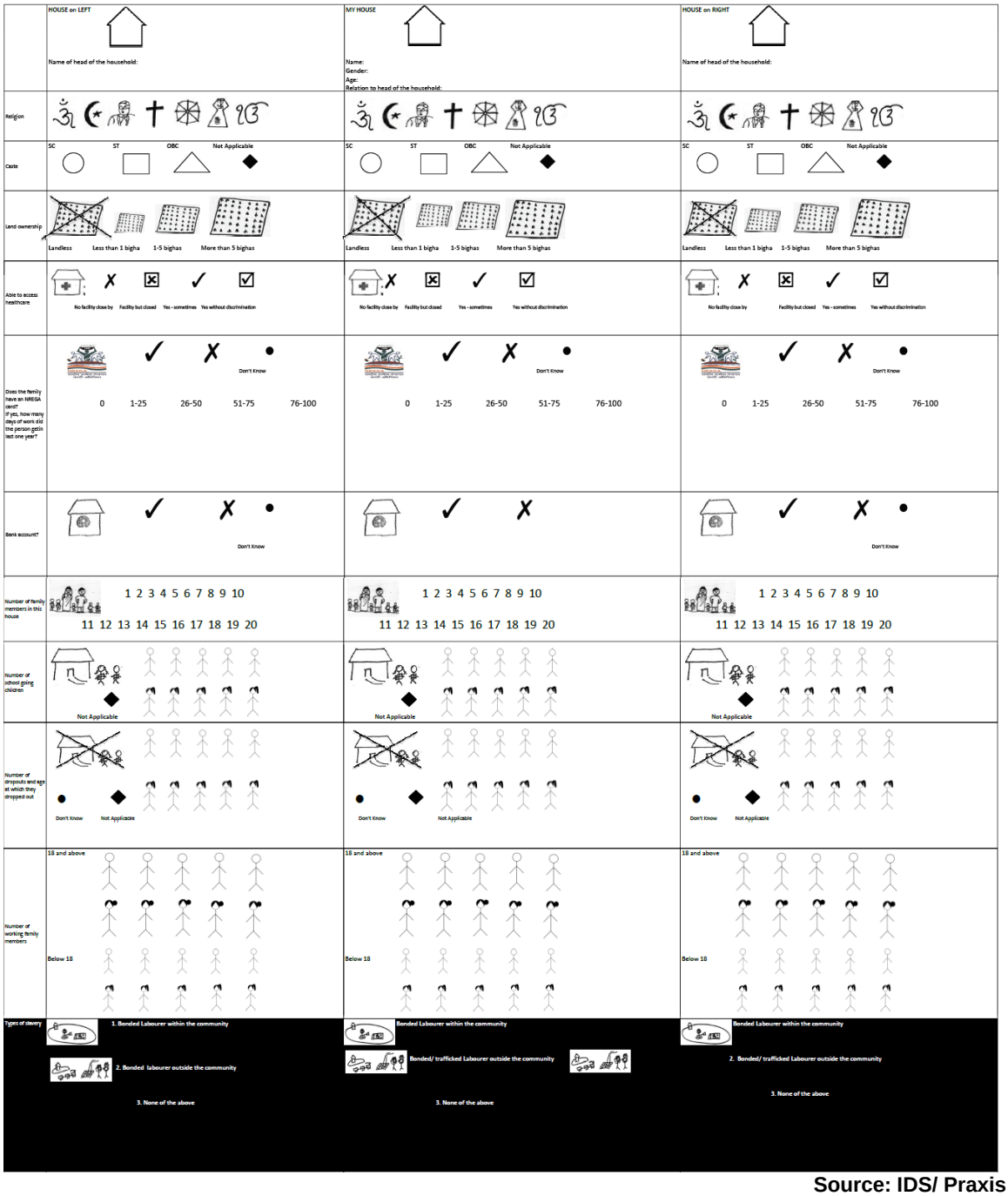
Table (16): What have you learnt in the past two years can help in preventing situation of bonded labour		**N**	**%**
1	Awareness on different issues	76	39
2	Formation of CVCs, meetings	25	13
3	Government grievance mechanism	25	13
4	Savings, SHGs	33	17
5	Promoting education amongst children	9	5
6	Creating livelihood opportunities	6	3
7	Avoid gambling, alcohols	3	2
8	Tracking and identifying the middlemen	10	5
9	Restraining children from going to brick kilns	2	1
10	Identifying issues	4	2

Note: 184 is the total number of multiple answers

The data shows that there has been some awareness amongst people on issues related to slavery, trafficking, and relevant legal provisions. Formation of local committees, CVCs has also been discussed to be helpful in preventing the situation of slavery.

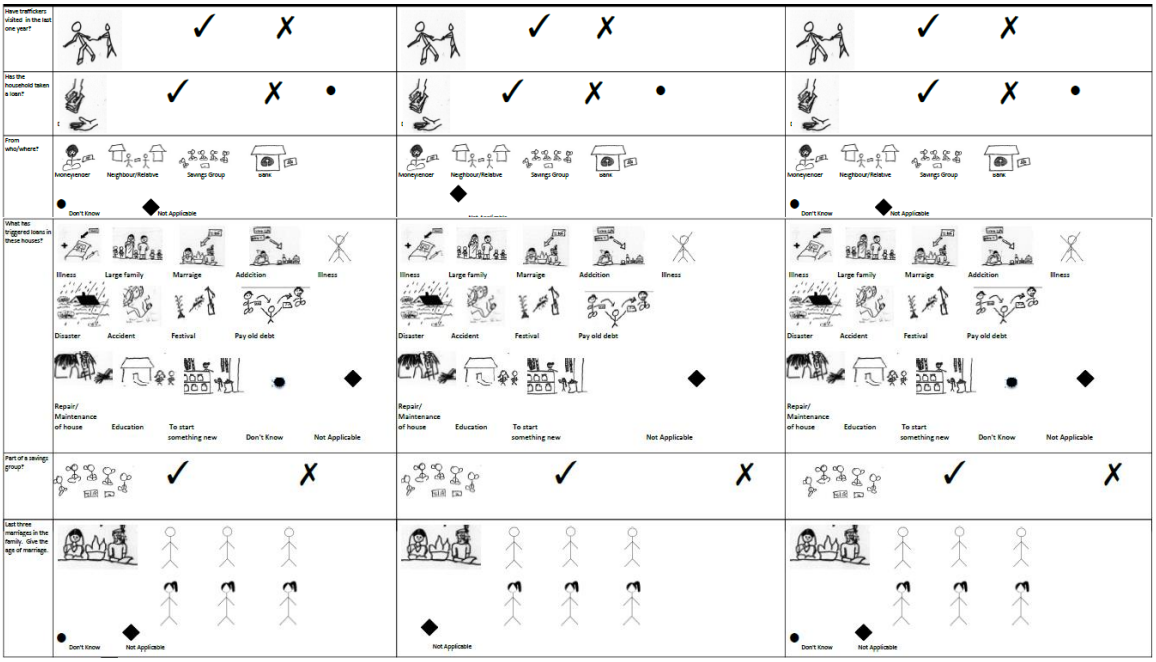
Annex 5: Survey Guide

Survey Tool: English (1A)



Source: IDS/ Praxis

Survey Tool: English (1B)

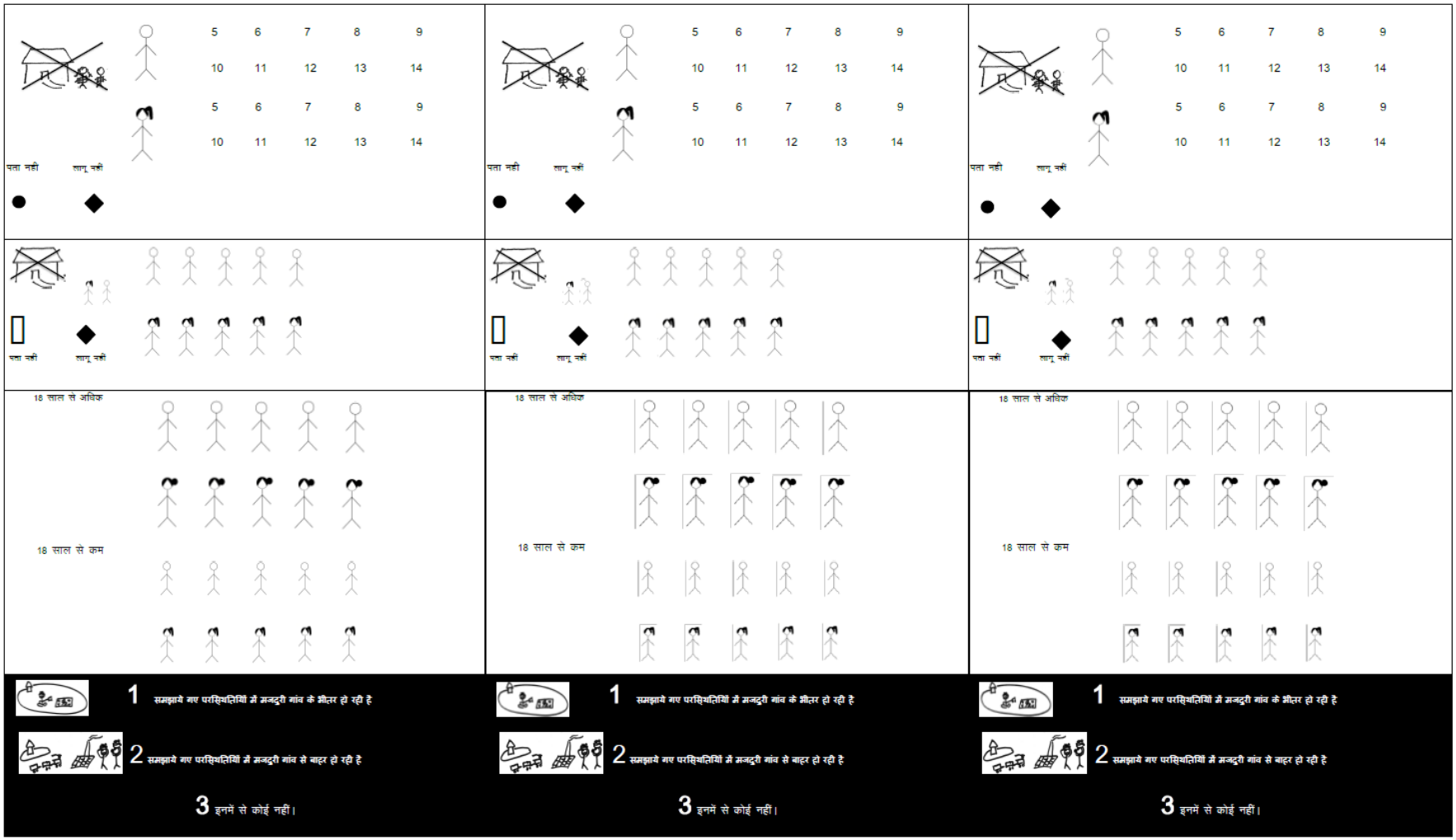


Source: IDS/ Praxis

	घर की मुखिया का नाम	घर की मुखिया से रिश्ता:	घर की मुखिया का नाम
धर्म	हिन्दू मुसलमान अम्बेडकरवादी ईसाई बौद्ध जैन सिख	हिन्दू मुसलमान अम्बेडकरवादी ईसाई बौद्ध जैन सिख	हिन्दू मुसलमान अम्बेडकरवादी ईसाई बौद्ध जैन सिख
जाति / समुदाय	एस.सी एस.टी. ओबीसी लागू नहीं	एस.सी एस.टी. ओबीसी लागू नहीं	एस.सी एस.टी. ओबीसी लागू नहीं
क्या आपका घर आपकी अपनी जमीन पर बना है?			
जमीन का मालिकाना हक़	भूमिहीन 1 बीघा से कम 1 से 5 बीघा तक 5 बीघा से अधिक	भूमिहीन 1 बीघा से कम 1 से 5 बीघा तक 5 बीघा से अधिक	भूमिहीन 1 बीघा से कम 1 से 5 बीघा तक 5 बीघा से अधिक
स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धता	स्वास्थ्य संस्थ आसपास नहीं स्वास्थ्य संस्थ है लेकिन बन्द रहता हाँ सभी सभी हाँ बिना किसी भेदभाव के	स्वास्थ्य संस्थ आसपास नहीं स्वास्थ्य संस्थ है लेकिन बन्द रहता हाँ सभी सभी हाँ बिना किसी भेदभाव के	स्वास्थ्य संस्थ आसपास नहीं स्वास्थ्य संस्थ है लेकिन बन्द रहता हाँ सभी सभी हाँ बिना किसी भेदभाव के
क्या परिवार में मनरेगा कार्ड है? यदि हाँ तो पिछले साल कितने दिन कार्य मिला।	मालूम नहीं 0 दिन 1 - 25 दिन 26 - 50 दिन 51 - 75 दिन 76-100दिन	मालूम नहीं 0 दिन 1 - 25 दिन 26 - 50 दिन 51 - 75 दिन 76-100दिन	मालूम नहीं 0 दिन 1 - 25 दिन 26 - 50 दिन 51 - 75 दिन 76-100दिन
क्या परिवार में किसी के पास बैंक में खाता है	मालूम नहीं	मालूम नहीं	मालूम नहीं
इस परिवार में कितने सदस्य हैं	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20+	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20+	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 20+
परिवार में कितने बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं? और उनकी उम्र क्या है?	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 लागू नहीं	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 लागू नहीं	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 लागू नहीं

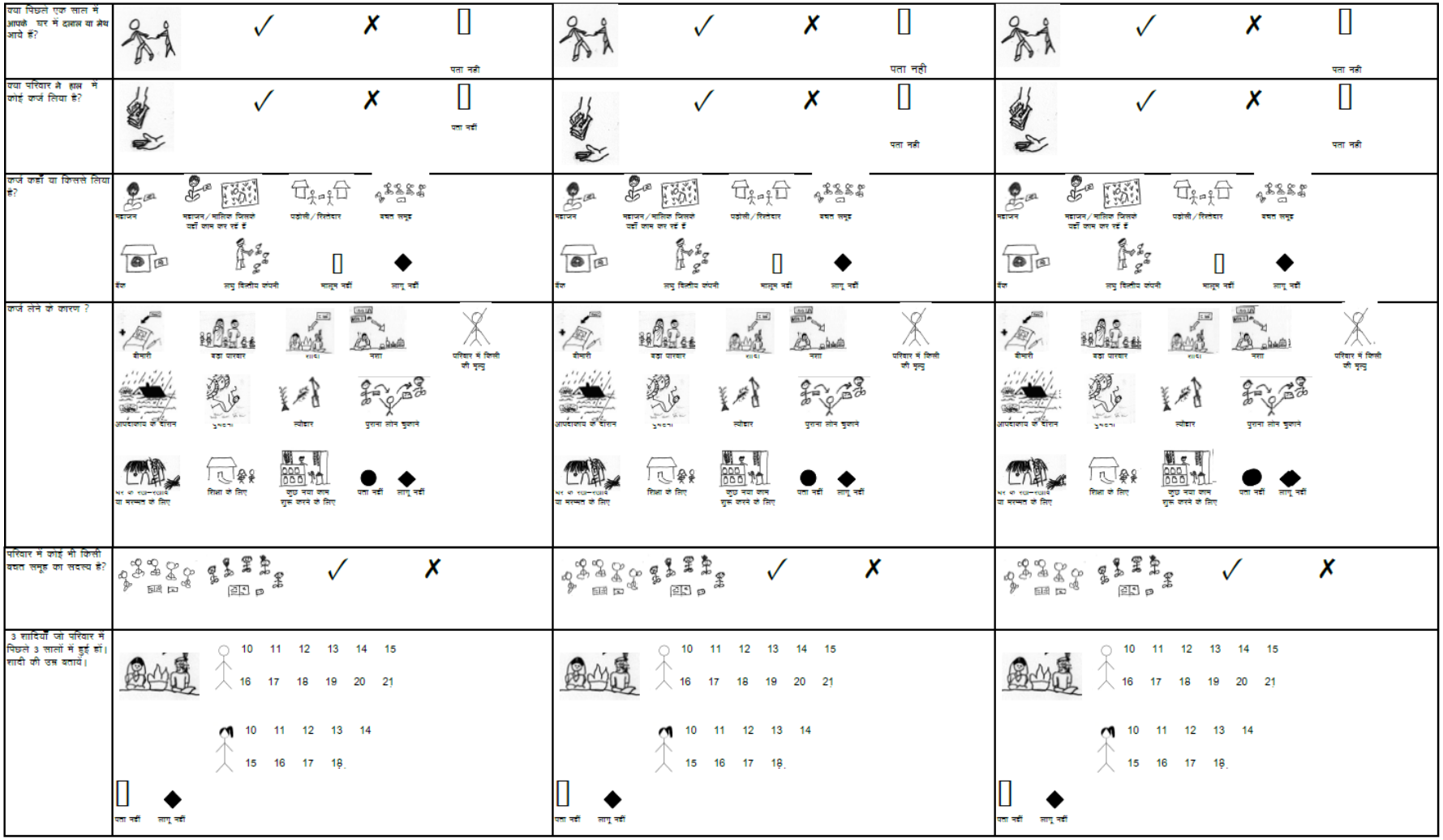
Source: IDS/ Praxis

NI Field Instrument: Hindi (2)



Source: IDS/ Praxis

NI Field Instrument: Hindi (3)



Source: IDS/ Praxis