

## A World of Migrants *Khanabadoshon ki Duniya*

### RADIO PROGRAMME 1: The right to migrate

The program will contrast how international migration is seen as desirable and internal migration is seen as problematic by the city dweller. The program will put aspiration in context by juxtaposing the animated preparations before travel that migrants from both classes (lower and upper) undertake. The focus will be on similarities to evoke empathy.

#### VOICEOVER

Hello, this is Mehak and you are listening to “Khanabadhoshon Ki Duniya”. Have you ever wondered how exciting it is to go away and start a life in a completely new place? Well, I have always dreamed of it – to live outside of India at least once in my lifetime. Turns out, that dream of mine will come true very soon. Suman aunty also has a similar wish you know? Every now and then she even keeps talking about how nice it will be to go and meet her brother once he finds a nice job in a big city. Oh, I forgot to tell you. Suman aunty works with us, she takes care of all the household chores at my place.

#### DRAMA

**Arshiya:** Mom... mom... I got through Oxford University. I just got the confirmation mail

**Mom:** That’s very good. When do you have to join? And how much is the fee?

**Arshiya:** We have time for that mom. I hope that I get my visa as soon as possible. God, everything is so expensive there, I think I must look for a part time job as well

**Mom:** Job?

**Arshiya:** Hmmm

<Sound of broom>

**Suman:** Ma’am ... can you move your legs a bit? ... Arshiya, you got a job?

**Arshiya:** No Suman aunty, I just got my admission

**Mom:** Yeah Suman, Arshiya will be going abroad now to study. Oh by the way, can you bring your brother sometime this week? We need help to remove the suitcase from the storeroom upstairs ... we can clean the room too if he comes, it’s been a long time now.

**Suman:** Definitely Ma'am ... the day he gets an off from college, I'll bring him here with me

**Arshiya:** Suman Aunty, your brother got admission to his college?

**Suman:** Haan Arshiya, I just hope that he gets a part time job now. Do you know anyone who would offer him a job?

**Sarita <interrupts>:** Uff ... What will she know? I'll talk to her dad about this

**Suman:** Okay Ma'am, I'll leave now

**Arshiya:** Maa, Will you talk to dad about her brother's job?

**Mom:** Hmm ... We'll see. You think jobs grow on trees? These people will never stop complaining you know. There are already eight family members living in that small room of hers, now her brother has joined too. You know what Arshiya? They have a house that is larger than ours back in her village ... but everyone prefers to stay here only. I don't know why they keep coming here. Anyway ... I think it's better for you to stay at your aunt's place in London, you can start looking for your job from there itself. Okay?

**Arshiya:** Ok mom

## **VOICEOVER**

According to the Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution of India, all citizens have the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Also, internal migrants constitute 37% of the entire Indian population, according to the census report of 2011. But still, only the dreams of a few are justified while the dream of others is hardly spoken about? Why is it so? Who are these migrants? What motivates them to move to different cities?

## **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**Number of Vox Pops:** 4

Introduction: Name, age and profession

They talk about when and why they migrated to a different city (education, work, drought etc). A few insights on whether the migration has fulfilled their aspirations (what they wanted to do and what they ended up doing)

## **VOICEOVER**

Isn't it a bit scary to be lost in a new place where you do not know anyone at all? But you know ... the same place feels a bit like home when you meet someone who could help you find your way through. Sometimes the same person could become a companion who will make each step of your journey way easier than you thought it would be.

So would you be that companion to an auto driver or your domestic help if you ever see them struggling to adapt to their new surroundings?

## RADIO PROGRAMME 2: The migrant as an entrepreneur

The lived experiences of migrants and their contributions to the place/city they migrate to. The ways in which they create opportunities and identities for themselves; the ways in which they create housing and water facilities for themselves.

### VOICEOVER

You know today I paid my newspaper vendor, milkman, my maid, and all other helpers their salaries. But my wallet has gone all empty! You are listening to *Khanabadoshon ki duniya* and I am Mehak. You know there is no end to our expenditure, but just think it's for our expenditures that these helpers are getting to run their houses. Well actually they are running their lives... right?

### DRAMA

**Woman:** *Bhaiyya* how much you selling 250 gm peanuts for?

**Moongphali wala:** 50 rupees madam.

<Pauses>

**Moongphali wala:** are you new here?

**Woman:** (scolds) how do you know I am new in this colony? You seem to know the whereabouts of everyone here. Don't you know all the vendors are supposed to be registered under Resident Welfare? Where is your registration? Loitering around the colony is strictly prohibited

**Moongphali:** err... madam don't be mad please. I have been living in this colony from the past 10 years. Look... You see that *gulle*? There at the corner a woman who irons clothes is my wife.

**Woman:** A woman who sits next to the wall of that green bungalow? Well that house belongs to Tiwari uncle.

<Contented>

**Moongphali wala:** Tiwari *ji* is a great man. He has given us a room on the ground floor in his house. We live there only. Instead of paying him any rent we iron his clothes for free, and both my daughters do the household chores in his house. God has been very kind!

**Woman:** Everyone must know you here then ... right?

**Moongphali wala:** Yes, few days ago some boys were teasing a girl here. I quickly threw my shoe at them. Since that day, they have not to be seen.

<*tarazu* sound, then peanuts being put into a paper packet>

**Moongphali wala:** take this.

**Woman:** err <hesitates> Sorry uncle! I yelled at you. In fact, my husband and I get our clothes ironed from your place. Sorry again.

**Moongphali wala:** <laughs> don't worry dear.

## VOICEOVER

There are so many migrants, just like this *moongphaliwala* (peanut seller), who come to cities from their village in order to make an identity for themselves in some way or the other.

## VOX POP/INTERVIEWS

A tailor from Farrukhabad – interview byte.

Auto ricka from zila Baliya – interview byte.

## VOICEOVER

According to the National Sample Survey Office, in India almost 60% migrant males and 40% migrant females move to cities to seek better opportunities,<sup>1</sup> just the way my father came to the city 15 years ago.

It's the same thing; whether I work on my laptop in an AC room, or a rickshaw puller rides his rickshaw. We both are trying to earn money and an identity. If the struggles are similar, then why is there a difference in viewpoints?

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<sup>1</sup> UNESCO. 2012. *National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India: Workshop Compendium, Vol 2*. New Delhi, UNESCO.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 3: A life without migrants

Using satire and irony to draw out number of everyday tasks that city dwellers take for granted and that will come to a halt in the absence of the migrant community that is willing to take on the dangerous and difficult jobs.

### VOICEOVER

**I am Mehak and you are listening to *Khanabadoshon ki duniya*.** We tend to value things when they are taken away from us. Just think of what all do you need to run your life swiftly. Mummy, papa, brother, sister, a friend... That's it? That's the only ones you need? Aren't you forgetting anyone important hmm?

### DRAMA: SCENE 1

**Anil <annoyed and in hurry, shouts and asks>:** My shirt isn't ironed. I am getting late for office. I haven't had tea yet. Hey Renu... Is Geeta on leave today? When is she going to come?

**Renu:** She has left work and gone to her village. That's the reason for helter skelter in house today

**Anil: <screams>** oho... God! Now you will have to look for a new maid. And that will take a long time. What nonsense is this?

### VOICEOVER

Did you hear? It is Geeta whose absence has sent their house into frenzy.

### DRAMA: SCENE 2

**Man:** Oh my God!

**Woman:** You are again late today.

**Man:** Today is auto strike, and that is why Raamu also didn't come.

**Woman:** Who is Raamu now?

**Man:** He is my auto driver. I have kept him to pick me daily. I had to change three buses today. In fact it was so packed that I had to stand all the way through.

**Woman:** But this strike will go on for two or three more days.

**Man:** Then I think I will have to sleep in the office only.

**[Laugh]**

## **VOICEOVER**

One should not have to go away from you in order to make you realize how important they are just like Geeta and Raamu are. Value them while you can. People like Geeta and Raamu come to big cities from small villages in search of work. And then they become so important that we can't imagine our day-to-day life without them. Right?

## **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**Woman 1:** My maid is important to me...

**Man 1:** Migrants are extra help...

**Woman 3:** Our laundry guy is irreplaceable...

**Woman 4:** Our life will be difficult without them...

## **VOICEOVER**

According to the Economic Survey of 2008, approximately 93% of Indian workers are employed in the unorganized sector. They include people such as our maids, plumber, people who work in factories, and others.

People who usually migrate from villages to cities, settle for works which a city dweller would not generally be ready to do. If migrants compromise for work that nobody wants to do, then is it okay not to pay our maids for the leaves they take? Think about it.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 4: Disrupting the homogenous image

The child and his school; the woman and domestic work; the man in the factory/rickshaw (very short positive narratives)

### VOICEOVER

Hi, I am Mehak and you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki Duniya. Our minds are so creative that we need just a word to conjure up the entire image. For instance, when I say Amitabh Bachhan, what comes to your mind? Deewar... Angry young man... right?

But when I say the autowallah, then what comes to your mind? Well...

Have you ever thought about how an auto driver would spend a day-off from work with his kids?

### DRAMA

[A slum unit.

TV noise in the background.

Kids playing.

A woman is cooking in one corner.

Pressure cooker whistles]

**Auto driver:** Rinku... Meenu... C'mon kids I am home.

**Rinku and Meenu:** papa papa...

**Auto driver:** see this... I have got you both oranges

[plastic bag sound]

Have this.

**Meenu:** Papa... we need to bring colors tomorrow. Our teacher will teach us how to paint.

**Rinku:** and papa I need white shoes. We are going to have a race competition in our school.

**Auto driver:** yes yes... I will see to it. Everything will be done.

**Woman:** [storms in angrily] let papa sit first... He just came and you started with 'I want this I want that!' Go outside and play!

**Auto driver:** Hey Kamla why do you yell at kids...huh?

**Woman:** You are saying 'yes' to everything that kids are asking for. How are you going to do it? Our rent is due; cooking gas needs to be filled, we have to

pay school fees as well. Silly things like sports and painting need to be ignored. How will we manage...?

**Auto driver:** err... it is difficult though. I am thinking not to take leave this Sunday. I will take the auto rickshaw out. That's right. Whatever we give our kids today, tomorrow it will show results. You don't worry. Tell me what have you cooked in dinner?

**Woman:** today I have made daal tempered with cumin and garlic.

**Auto driver:** wow... I feel so hungry already. Please get me that quickly.

## VOICEOVER

We assume that autowala's son will become autowala only and maid's daughter a maid on growing up.

According to a report published by UNESCO, there are almost 15 million migrant kids.<sup>2</sup> So, what are the dreams of these kids?

## VOX POPS/INTERVIEWS

**Girl:** I want to be a doctor...

**Woman:** I could bring my daughter to work and made more money but I didn't do it...

**Boy:** I will become a police officer on growing up.

**Man:** My son is in college and daughter in school... I don't want them to do the kind of work I am doing.

## VOICEOVER

People come to cities from villages for a better future. But as compared to a city dweller, a migrant struggles more in his search of an employment. This happens because they don't have enough facilities, which is why they get exploited, resulting in lack of acknowledgement of their rights.

According to a report by UNESCO Delhi, the Domestic Remittance market in India is worth 10 billion dollars.<sup>3</sup> This means that migrants contribute in the development of our country just the way we do.

So next time, don't bargain with any autowala please. He might buy sport shoes for his son with that extra money. Do think about it!

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<sup>2</sup> UNESCO. 2013. *Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India*. New Delhi, UNESCO.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 5: Belongings and un-belongings

How migrants identity depends on cultural, social and other cooperation and dynamics in the city and the amount of othering they face. The city dweller is a part of this project.

### VOICEOVER

I am Mehak and you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki duniya. You know I was just thinking whether our city would ever be as clean as any foreign city I mean where there is cleanliness everywhere. But is it even possible to attain?

### DRAMA

#### Restaurant

[noise, catering, plate, sounds]

<notification alert on phone sound>

**Man 1:** So, there is a new order by the government.

**Man 2:** What happened now?

**Man 1:** That slum area near our colony will be removed permanently from there.

[sigh of relief]

Good move! Such a nuisance it was.

**Man 2:** Yes, it's so dirty. But it houses so many people. My maid also comes from there.

**Man 1:** But government will pay compensation to them, so they can find another accommodation. Where is the issue then?

**Man 2:** Then it's alright. Government must have taken this decision after good planning.

### VOX POP/INTERVIEWS [City dwellers]

**Woman 1:** Normal human beings live in slums...

**Man 1:** Gvernment won't remove slums as it ensures them votes. It is about politics not slums.

**Man 2:** The standard of living there is very low...

## **VOICEOVER**

You might not know but according to the Census of 2011, there are almost 1.3 crore households in urban slums. People come to cities because of severe lack in employment opportunities in villages. And that is the reason why slums keep growing within the cities.

But it is important to understand that the Constitution of India allows us the right to migrate anywhere in the country. But if there is no scheme to ensure clean housing facilities, education, etc, then what good such right is for. That is why it is important to give good facilities to migrants and not just remove the slums.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 6: The working woman

Creating equity of inequities. A portrait of two migrant working women from two different classes struggling for childcare

### VOICE OVER

Oh god, my head is aching... Every morning our neighbor Meena auntie starts yelling at her maid. She does this drama every day.

Anyway leave it...

I am Mehak and you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki duniya. Actually every morning on her way to work, her maid leaves her 2 year old son with someone. Sometimes when she gets late, then auntie doesn't spare her.

You know, women in proper jobs, I mean such as in corporate sector etc., they can afford so many facilities available to them such as day care, crèches; in fact, many of those have maids also. Recently I spoke to my friend Natasha who works with an ad firm and leaves her two kids with the maid when she goes to office. So let's hear what Natasha said.

### INTERVIEW OF AN URBAN MODERN WORKING WOMAN – NATASHA

#### VOICE OVER

Both the mother and the child need good care. That is why in most of the offices facility of day care is provided. In fact, paid maternity leaves are also given. And all this comes in the rights of a woman.

So isn't a migrant woman also entitled to such provisions?

#### DRAMA

**Girl:** Ma, I babysit Deepu all the time. Please take him with you to work. And I don't know but get me admission in a school.

**Woman:** Have you gone mad? I barely get to make the ends meet in this little salary, how I will pay for your school fees?

**Girl:** Ma...

**Woman:** You are my intelligent daughter right? I will send you to school but for that I need 2-3 more houses to work. Ok?

**Girl:** You have been telling this from the last 6 months.

**Woman:** dear, when we came from the village, your father used to work and I stayed home with Deepu. Then you also went to school. Now with whom else

will I leave Deepu with if not with you? I can take him along but it doesn't go down well with people who I work for. I don't like that either. You study at home only and very soon I will get you an admission in a school also. Ok?

### **VOICEOVER**

According to a report by the Institute of Social Sciences Trust, 41% of women migrants come *specifically* to cities especially to find domestic work.<sup>4</sup> There are no opportunities in villages, so these women come looking for work in households. While doing so, how do they take care of their children?

### **INTERVIEW OF A DOMESTIC WORKER - SHAHINA**

#### **VOICE OVER**

So this is how domestic workers manage, but what about those women who work at construction sites? There they have no toilet facilities as well. Then imagine how they manage their work in pregnancy. And also during lactation, where do they leave their infants at construction sites? We feel bad for them, right? But they don't need our sympathy only. You need to start with your maids first. Stop threatening them with warnings of salary deduction for every leave they take. And consider the fact that she is babysitting your babies, while she has no one doing that for her kids. Allow her to bring her little kids to work. And stand by them for their rights. Will you?

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<sup>4</sup> S. Bhattacharya. 2009. *Report on Urban Poor Livelihoods: Domestic Workers in Delhi*. New Delhi, Institute of Social Sciences Trust.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 7: Agencies and choices

Narratives of the brave choices that migrants make when deciding to leave adversity and how they bring change in their source areas.

### VOICEOVER

I am Mehak and the program is Khanabadoshon ki duniya. You know I want to go on a holiday. But the problem is that except for Mumbai, I know nobody elsewhere. Well I am not a scared type ok, but it's always good to know that there is someone in a new strange place, just in case something happens. But it's also strange that I am thinking so much when I am going to only travel in my holidays to another city.

Imagine someone who is relocating from a village to a city, then what kind of information would he need. Who would he go to for guidance? Isn't it something to think about?

### DRAMA

<cow mooing, cow bell>

<bicycle bell>

<birds chirping, background of a field>

**Shyam:** Hey Deepak bhaiyya, when did you return from the city?

**Deepak:** Came last night. You tell me how are you? How is farming going?

**Shyam:** Not good... There has been too much rain this year. It's been really bad for farming. Now I am looking for work. I have to run my house after all...

**Deepak:** Oho, are you looking for work here in village only?

**Shyam:** No... Actually I met with a contractor who has promised me a job in Delhi.

**Deepak:** Hey listen. Do not trust just anyone; I will get you introduced with my boss who can give you a rickshaw for rent. Then you can stay there, meet people and find a better job once you have made your own network.

**Shyam:** But that contractor said the work is good, and I'll get more money.

**Deepak:** Is that contractor your friend? Huh? Tomorrow if he cheats you and you don't get the promised money then? Such people might be middlemen who get their commission like this.

**Shyam:** Err... So is your boss trustworthy?

**Deepak:** Yes. I have been working with him from the past two years. You will only have to pay the rent of your rickshaw monthly. After that whatever you earn will be yours. The more you work, the more you will earn.

**Shyam:** Hmm...That makes sense. You let me know whenever you will leave for the city. I will also pack my bags.

**Deepak:** Yes, sure.

### **VOICE OVER**

Shyam has found someone like Deepak. But some people who don't know anyone trustworthy are cheated and robbed in the cities. There are very little resources to help migrants regarding the information about employment.

### **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**Man:** I was cheated in Ghaziabad. Then I got angry and left the work. Now I am an auto driver.

**Woman:** housing was a big problem... There was shortage of all sorts like water and electricity.

### **VOICEOVER**

Most of the migrants in India are dependent on middlemen or contractors in terms of getting help for finding a job. It's because most of the migrants work in the informal sector that they get exploited in many ways such as: they are given more work but are paid less, there is sexual exploitation, and they don't at times get their salary for many months because there is no formal contract.

There are almost 15 million to 100 million seasonal migrants within India.<sup>5</sup> Every information regarding their rights and employment should reach them. And we must ensure that they are informed properly. It's our responsibility. Also think how much credit we give them for the development happening in the city. Think about it.

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<sup>5</sup> P. Deshingkar and S. Akter. 2009. *Migration and Human Development in India*. Human Development Research Paper 2009/13, UNDP.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 8: Migration and change

The small and incremental changes in gender norms; how the experience of travel expands narrow traditional and caste based restrictive practices.

### VOICEOVER

<Bangles sound>

Hello. I am Mehak and these are my new bangles. And you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki Duniya. Actually, some women from Rajasthan have set a market right outside our colony, where they are selling bangles. There is a woman called Nupur who started to chat with me. I liked her so much that I bought some bangles from her. She recently got married but chatting with her made me think of women who, just like her, migrate to big cities from small villages, also about many women like her who choose to work or do some business.

### DRAMA

**Customer:** Aunty, how much are you selling these earrings for?

**Mamta:** 200

**Customer:** Please give me in 150.

**Mamta:** Mot a penny less than 200, do you want to take?

**Customer:** Okay pack it.

**Lata:** Wow Mamta didi, you did not let her bargain for even a penny! Well done.

**Mamta:** You will also learn.

**Lata:** But how? I can't even talk properly.

**Mamta:** You have been here only for two days. Eventually you will learn everything, including speaking in English.

**(Laughs)**

**Lata:** For how many years have you been here?

**Mamta:** 10 years. Cities are very different from villages and they are also expensive. If you depend on your husband's income alone, you won't save a penny. That's why I also started earning. Here foreigners also come to buy the jewellery I sell. That's how I also learnt speaking in English just by observing them. Simple!

**Lata:** Wow *Didi*... But I feel anxiety a lot.

**Mamta:** Initially it happens with everyone. You will see, once you start working nothing will bother you. And when you will start contributing in family income with your hard-earned money, then that will bring you more joy.

## **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**Woman 1:** We have been working for 40 years. Women in village started getting more work through this.

**Woman 2:** Women aren't supported well in cities.

**Woman 3:** What I do here won't be possible in village.

## **VOICEOVER**

Happiness of having freedom in life also reflects in voice. Women, including migrant women, have as much right on the city as much as men folks do. Once in cities, women learn a lot more than what they could in villages. The sphere of their understanding expands helping them to create an identity of their own.

According to a 2012 UNESCO report, most migrant women either indulge in domestic work or become street vendors in big cities.<sup>6</sup> Such works fall under informal sector which is why they are exploited. According to an article there are an estimated 10 million street vendors in India.<sup>7</sup>

A report by the International Organization for Migration says that migration helps strengthen the position of women in general.<sup>8</sup> That is why it is important to make cities a safer and better place for migrant women. And this is our responsibility.

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<sup>6</sup> UNESCO. 2012. *National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India: Workshop Compendium, Vol 2*. New Delhi, UNESCO.

<sup>7</sup> WEIGO. *Street Vendors in India*. Available at [http://www.wiego.org/informal\\_economy\\_law/street-vendors-india](http://www.wiego.org/informal_economy_law/street-vendors-india)

<sup>8</sup> Based on several reports of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), including B. Sijapati. 2015. *Women's Labour Migration from Asia and the Pacific: Opportunities and Challenges*. IOM-MPI Issue in Brief No. 12.

## RADIO PROGRAMME 9: What can we do?

Creating very small and doable things city dwellers can do to contribute like: don't haggle with the rickshaw puller, strike up a conversation, pay minimum wages, provide leave to the domestic help, etc.

### VOICEOVER

Hello, this is Mehak and you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki Dhuniya. I had this little conversation with my auto driver on my way to work today. He told me that with great difficulty he had saved ten thousand rupees to send back home to his mother. Apparently last week his daughter fell ill and he had to spend a lot on her medications. Now who would take care of his mother back home?

You know, these are the inevitable difficulties faced by people who move away from home in search of livelihoods. It gets too difficult to find some peace with time, isn't it?

### DRAMA

<English song in background... bird chirping, colony sounds, balcony perspective>

**Sunita:** so Renu is your name... Right?

<Sound of Bangles >

**Renu:** Yes

**Sunita:** So, you can come around 7 pm from tomorrow. I will pay you 1000 rupees per month.

Okay?

**Renu:** *Didi*, I can come only around 5 pm.

**Sunita:** 5 pm will be difficult. No dear I have gym at 4.30 pm, won't be possible. But why can't you manage at 7 pm?

**Renu:** *Didi*, my husband worries for me as I am new to this city. That is why he doesn't let me go out and work. Right now, I have no money, so I need to start working. I want to come at 5 pm because he will be at work at that time

**Sunita:** Hmm... so that is the reason... Okay then... I will try to come back from the gym at 5.30 pm, will that suit you?

**Renu:** Yes *didi*, this is fine. Thank you.

**Sunita:** Okay then you can come from tomorrow.

**Renu:** Okay madam.

## **VOICEOVER**

A little adjustment from our side can help someone to great extents. Now let's see how much do you understand and help them.

## **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**VP1:** I teach the son of my maid for free ...

**VP2:** I haven't much as an individual, but have helped as a family ...

**VP3:** We help if not regularly but do help as and when they need ...

**VP4:** I try help my maid with extra clothes or books for his children ...

## **VOICEOVER:**

According to an article, the income of women street vendors in India ranges from 40 to 60 rupees per day.<sup>9</sup> And we still bargain with them. We also bargain with daily wage workers. We feel so accomplished for bargaining and buying vegetables and taking rickshaw rides for lesser prices. But we must remember that these migrants help us in our daily lives and contribute to urban development. They are not our slaves.

Start listening to their issues. Their stories might change your perspective.

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<sup>9</sup> WEIGO. *Street Vendors in India*. Available at [http://www.wiego.org/informal\\_economy\\_law/street-vendors-india](http://www.wiego.org/informal_economy_law/street-vendors-india)

## RADIO PROGRAMME 10: A did you know quiz

With migrants and city dwellers alike on internationally acknowledged rights of the migrant. It was done by asking people on the streets questions regarding migration.

### VOICEOVER

Hi, I am Mehak and you are listening to Khanabadoshon ki Duniya. It is true that from our air-conditioned room we can't empathise with people doing laborious work outside.

So, let me ask you a few questions to see how much do you know about migrants. Let's hear who knows how much.

My first question is what are the minimum wages of domestic workers in Delhi?

### VOX POP/INTERVIEWs

**VP1:** Maybe it is 8,000?

**VP2:** Depends on work.

**VP3:** 1,000

**VP4:** 50 to 70 rupees per day.

### VOICEOVER

Okay, I will give the answer. The Government has proposed a scheme for domestic workers, under which the maids will be paid at least 9,000 rupees per month. This scheme is intended towards maids who work full-time or are live-in. Apart from this the scheme has a cover for social security, and also provides leaves when needed.

Now my next question for you is: According to you how much contribution do migrants make in the national GDP?

### VOX POP/INTERVIEWs

**VP1:** No clue.

**VP2:** 10%

**VP3:** May be 30-40%

## **VOICEOVER**

We feel that people like plumber, mechanic, those who work in brick furnace and people like wage labourers do not essentially contribute in the national GDP. However, the reality suggests something else. According to a report by UNESCO Delhi, seasonal migrants in India contribute up to 10% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).<sup>10</sup>

My next question for you is: What are the sectors practising bonded child labour even when it is illegal?

## **VOX POP/INTERVIEWS**

**VP1:** child maids in homes.

**VP2:** factories

**VP3:** hotels restaurants.

## **VOICEOVER**

Correct answer. And you will be surprised to know that according to the Census of 2011, child labour in urban areas have increased by 50% in the last 10 years.<sup>11</sup> Almost 10% child labours are rag pickers, 5% are street vendors, 15% works in leather factories, but the highest number of child labour is practiced in hotel industries which are approximately 35%.<sup>12</sup>

Okay now I will ask you the last question. Which work attracts most of the migrants in the cities?

## **VOX POP / INTERVIEW**

**VP1:** small scale garments industries...

**VP2:** depends on qualifications.

**VP3:** house help...

## **VOICEOVER**

There are 4 crore migrants in construction sector, 1.1 crore in textile industry. Transportation, mines and agriculture has 1 crores, and domestic work has 2

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<sup>10</sup> UNESCO. 2013. *Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India*. New Delhi, UNESCO.

<sup>11</sup> CRY. 2015. *Child Labour in India*. Available at <http://www.cry.org/media-center/press-releases/child-labour-in-india-decreasing-at-a-snails-pace/>

<sup>12</sup> CARE and CRY. 2014. *Developing a new perspective on Child Labour: Exploring the aftermath of Mumbai raids conducted from 2008 onwards*.

crores migrants.<sup>13</sup> So, such people who are making your lives easy need your help, because everyone has right to better opportunities and life. Right?

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<sup>13</sup> A. Borhade. 2016. Internal Labour Migration in India: Emerging Needs of Comprehensive National Migration Policy. D. K. Mishra (ed.) *Internal Migration in Contemporary India*. New Delhi, SAGE India.