Narratives are one of the fundamental ways that people organize their understanding of the world (Flick, 2007). In narratives they make sense to themselves of their past experience and they share that experience with others. So the careful analysis of topic, content, style, context, and the telling of narratives will reveal people’s understanding of the meanings of key events in their lives or their communities and the cultural context in which they live (Gibbs, 2007). The analysis of narratives adds a new dimension to qualitative research. It focuses not just on what people said and the things and events they describe but on how they said it, why they said it, and what they felt and experienced. Narratives thus allow us to understand how they experience life.

In the present study the researcher had selected ten cases for narrative analysis. On the basis of narratives, the researcher had also developed the grounded theory for generating theoretical ideas.

Narratives 1

Name : Amjad (name changed)
Age : 13 years
Permanent Address : Dist-Saharsa, Bihar
Years of working : 4 years
Place of working : Azadpur subzi mandi

Amjad is a native of a village of Bihar which constituted of mostly Muslim families. He belongs to a joint family and has five brothers and three sisters. All his family members including his grand parents stay in village. Only Amjad and his elder brother Rahim (name changed) are putting up in Delhi. They are the only earning members of his family.

Amjad and his brother left their ancestral home in Bihar for Delhi in 2007 to overcome the financial difficulties of their parents. In the earlier days, his father used to work as labourer on daily wages (mostly in agricultural activities). With the
Amjad was finding it difficult to make both ends meet. So, in order to meet the requirements of the house, he had to borrow money from villagers and money lenders for the sustenance of the family. Amjad’s elder brother (Rahim) also told that his family had lost the small piece of land which they had owned to repay the debt taken by his father. His father was unable to get employment throughout the year as there were minimal employment opportunities in his village and neighbouring areas. The moneylenders/villagers pressurized him to pay back loan in time. So, with very little chances of any other source of employment other than being a landless agricultural labourer, his father decided to move to Delhi with the hope that he would be able to get employment and could earn decent money. At that time Amjad was three years old. While working for few years in Delhi, his father suffered from several diseases and was forced to spend huge money for his medical treatment. Life at Delhi was not easy for him. He remained unhealthy and continued to be sick for a long time and at last returned to his own village. Amir said, his father used to work very hard to feed and sustain the family. Then Amjad and his elder brother (Rahim) decided to work and return all the money borrowed by his father. Rahim (the elder brother of Amjad) was greatly impressed by the information about the opportunities in Delhi given by some members of his community who had earlier migrated to Delhi. It provided him a ray of hope and he decided to provide financial support for the family. Rahim and Amjad are working in Delhi Azadpur subzi mandi since 2007 to reduce the economic burden faced by their parents. In case of Amjad, poverty of his parents is the major cause for his engagement in remunerative job. Poor economic and social conditions forced Amjad and his brother to migrate to Delhi. In case of Amjad, both push (poverty, compulsion of parents, and their interest to earn for the family) and pull factors (availability of easy work in Delhi) forced them to migrate to Delhi. So, Poverty, indebtedness and unemployment was the main reasons for his migration.

His day starts at 4 a.m. in the morning when he directly goes to the Subzi mandi.

"Main subah chaar baje uthtaa hun aur sauch ke baad paanch baje mandee nikal jaataa hun aur sabji mandee mein hi naashtaa kartaa hun, wahaan main ek baje tak lagaataar kaam kartaa hun aur ek baje ghar par lunch karne ke liye aataa
Both of them used to collect tomatoes (Spoilt tomatoes) and fill in crate and send to the selected hotels/dhabas where they have made verbal contract to send tomatoes everyday @ Rs. 150 per crate. In summer (June-August), they do not get sufficient tomatoes from the market and have to purchase Ratlaam and Shimla varieties in a much higher price and send this to hotels. In this time, they had to face financial loss because they used to get only Rs.150/ per one crate. Amjad said “Jab Ratlaam aur shimala girta hai to hamne bahut jyaada ghaataa hota hai, jiske kaaran hamne kai baar udhaar le kar bi business mein lagaanaa padtaa hai, is samay ke dauraan hamein pandraa se bees hajaar rupaye tak kaa ghaataa uthaa kar kaam karna padtaa hai”. When he was asked by the researcher, why he is bearing such loss, Amjad said “agar ismein munaafaa na hota to hum ye kaam karte hi kyun? Jab ismein do paise bache hain tabhi to hum ye kaam kar rahe hain, aur isi ke bal par hamne apnaa do lakh rupaye kaa karj chukaa diyaa hai.” Amjad also said if we do not supply tomatoes regularly, they give contract to others. The hotel/dhaba owners often used to tell “Kar nahin sakte to chhod do, hum koi aur dekh lagen.” With this continuous threat hanging, they used to supply tomatoes even with a huge loss. Amjad and his brother feel proud that they are able to return about Rs. 50,000/ out of the total 2 lakhs of rupees loaned by his father. Every month they save about Rs.5000/ after fulfilling their minimum expenditure. From the saved money, they send some amount of money to their father every month through money order. They are also saving money for the marriage of their sisters. Amjad also said “the entire burden of running the family is on their shoulders”.

Amjad and his brother stay in a rented accommodation and pay Rs.1000/ per month for a single room excluding electricity charges. They pay about Rs.160/ for electricity charges per month. Their landlord only provides drinking water. He collects water from public tap available in the slum cluster for washing of utensils and clothes. Only one water tab is situated near the mosque. Sometimes Amjad has to stand in queue for long time for his turn to get water. In his rented accommodation, they do not have bathroom and toilet facilities. They go to Sulabh Sauchalaya and have to pay for bath and toilet at the rate of Rs.2 and Rs.1 respectively. Sometimes they also visit toilet and bathroom in the market which charges Rs.5 for toilet and Rs 10 for bath.
Amjad and his elder brother cook food themselves. They have kerosene stove in their house. His elder brother cooks food (lunch and dinner) and Amjad helps in cooking. Amjad purchases kerosene from market at the rate of Rs.30 per litre because they do not have ration card and can not avail PDS facilities.

Amjad’s landlord has provided them a ceiling fan which is used for cooling in the summer. During summer, they can manage but in winter they face lots of problems due to lack of sufficient woollen clothes. They also do not have a room heater and any other things to warm up the room. Both of them manage with only one blanket during winter season.

During the leisure, they see Hindi movies in T.V. (colour television purchased by them) with cable connection. He likes action movies of Bobby Deol and Sunny Deol. He also visits nearby market areas along with his friends. Amjad had many friends in his village like Ruskan, Sabeer and Baseer. But after coming to Delhi, Sahim (name changed) is his only good friend. He also has another friend Faheem (name changed), but their friendship broke down because of Faheem’s addiction with drugs. Amjad always tried to motivate him to give up drugs, but Faheem was deeply addicted and dependent on drugs. Due to this reason, Amjad left him alone and broke his friendship. After a gap of long time, again they became friends. Amjad tried to motivate him; spoke to him about its negative consequences. Faheem gave up his bad habits and again became a good friend of Amjad. Amjad also says that Faheem was also influenced by motivational talks delivered by various resource persons organised by various non-governmental organisations. Amjad is very happy as he is instrumental in helping Faheem to get out of these bad habits. In his words, “Main ek aisaa ladkaa hun, jo ladkaa kisi bhi tarah kaa nashaa kartaa hai main use ekdum sudhaar detaa hun”. Amjad sometimes eats sweet betel (meetha pan) and once he was offered beer by his friend Faheem. When his brother came to know about it, he was beaten brutally. Amjad said “Jab mere ghar mein koi nahn khaaataa to main kyun khaaun, Sahin mere jaisaa hai Jo kuch bhi khaaataa peetaa nahn hai isi liye wo meraa sabse pakkaa dost hai”. Amjad says that many people in the mandi take some or other kinds of drugs. In his family, every body is very strict and no body takes any kinds of drugs.
Amjad seems to be weak and undernourished. Very often, during the cold season, he suffers from cold, cough and skin diseases. He lives in very unhygienic conditions. In case of sickness, he visits nearby private clinics which charges Rs.30 for consultation. According to him, his neighbours look upon him with suspicion or indifference. In case of illness, neighbours never come forward to help them.

Amjad has never attended school but expressed that he wants to go back to school given an opportunity. He is not aware of existing laws to protect children or child labour or the available government schemes for free education of children. Amjad is very much interested and keen to study, but he has no scope and opportunity for the same. He says “Jab kaam karte-karte disturb ho jaataa hun to kaam chhod kar padhaai karne ka mann kartaa hai, magar kyaa karun hamaare is kaam ke alaawaa kamaai kaa koi jariyaa bhi to nahin hai, isi liye main kaam kartaa hun. Jyaadaa padhne ke liye jyaadaa paisaa chahiye, mere poore pariwaar mein koi nahin padhaa hai”.

Amjad says he doesn’t want to go back to his village; however he does go to village at least four times in a year. He doesn’t feel comfortable and happy when he visits his village. He feels very happy in Delhi and wanted to continue this job.

The narrative analysis reveals that poverty was the major cause for his engagement in remunerative job. Both the push (poverty, compulsion of parents) and pull factors (easy availability of jobs in Delhi) forced him to migrate to Delhi. The mild comforts being provided by his job have enabled him to feel contented as far as his necessities are concerned.

**Narratives 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Raju (Name Changed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent address</td>
<td>Paschimi Champaran, Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of working</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of working</td>
<td>Azadpur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Raju is thirteen years old; and has five brothers and two sisters. His family hails from Paschimi Champaran, Bihar. For the past couple of years they have been residing in village Bhadola near Adarsh Nagar metro station. Raju, his elder brother and father are the earning members of his family.

His father had borrowed huge sum of money and invested in sugar cane farming to get more profits. Due to heavy flood, his farm as well as living premises got damaged and his farming land became almost infertile due to deposit of sands carried out by flood water. He said “Har saal baadh ke Kaaran kheton aur gharon mein paani bhar jaataa hai aur hamein bahut pareshaani hoti hai, kai baar to saari fasal barbaad ho jaati hai”. Due to heavy loans and losses, his father went to Mumbai in search of work about three years back. He was working there as a labour contractor and was earning well. But unfortunately, after few months of working in Mumbai, again he lost his job and was coming back to village. On his way, he met someone in the train who suggested working in Azadpur Subzi Mandi. Since then, his father continued to work here and sell garlic in Azadpur Subzi mandi. During that time, his father was in financial doldrums and took loan of Rs.750/ from a lady (whom he called sister) to start garlic business. After few months of working in Delhi, he also brought the entire family to Delhi. Raju said it was poverty that drove them out from the village and the entire family had to migrate to Delhi after that severe flood which was the turning point for his family. So, thus, in case of Raju poverty, recurrence of frequent floods and loss of job of his father were the important reasons for migration.

He starts working since 5 a.m. in the morning and works till 1 p.m. and earns about Rs.200/ per day. He gives all his earned money to his father. He has been in this work for the last two years. His work place is quite at a distance from his jhuggis. After getting up early in the morning, he starts his way on foot to his work place. He goes to subzi mandi without taking breakfast to find a place for selling garlic. He has no fixed place in the subzi mandi where he can seat and sell garlic permanently. Everyday he has to make request to shop owner/house owner to use a part of his front premise for selling garlic with a payment of Rs.100/ per day. When asked why he has not been able to secure a fixed place in the subzi mandi, he said then they have to approach the market association and have to contribute a big amount of money for the same. His
elder brother has only been able to secure a fixed place, so he used to sell more and earns more as compared to his father also. When Raju was asked why he sells only garlic, he said there is no such extra work like cleaning, storage problem as well as no more fluctuations of price in the market.

His living conditions are extremely appalling. His family though is very poor is also extremely large. Raju is living along with his parents and other family members in a rented house (jhuggis) with a monthly payment of Rs.1100/ including electricity charges. His home is very much congested and overcrowded without any ventilation or sanitary facilities; even a modicum of essential human needs is not there. The entire eleven members of his family managed to live within the two room accommodation without bathroom and kitchen. The entire basti is unhygienic with water logging, dirt, insects and flies. They collect water from a nearby mosque which is a tough task for his family because they have to wait in queue for long hours. They go for toilet and bathrooms in common premises where they also stand in queue for their turn which charges Rs.1 for toilet and Rs.2/for bath for each member. He takes dinner with all his family members and shares his day long experiences during that time. However he takes his breakfast and lunch in the subzi mandi. In the breakfast, he used to take samosa, bread pakoda and tea. During winter he faces lots of problems without any room heating facility and lack of sufficient blanket and woolen clothes.

In the afternoon, he goes to Tamatar wala park to play with his friends. Sometimes he also watches television programme in his home. He also used to go to theatre to see movies along with his friends. He spoke loudly that he had visited Red Fort along with all family members very recently. He has not visited any other tourist place in Delhi except Red Fort.

The health conditions of Raju are more pitiable than other children working over there. He used to sit at a stretch for 9 hours and feels adequate pain in his waist. His feet are swelled up. He takes treatment from a nearby private hospital which charges Rs 40/ per visit. He continuously falls ill due to exposure to extreme weather conditions. His appearance is very dirty and looks very weak. His diet is frugal. He desires to have milk, fruits, sweets and other good eatables which are never
purchased. He has always some kinds of apprehension and anxiety in his mind for getting space to sit next day in the subzi mandi. His face shows emotions of fear and distress as he really finds difficult to secure a place.

He is very keen to study and said ‘*jab mann mein padhaai kaa khayaal aa jaataa hai to kaam mein mann nahi lagtaa hai.*” When asked if he would like to continue his study, his eyes lit up with hope. He often watched many children going to school and sometimes he also dreamt of going to school. But at the same time he feels happy in his work. He is interested to learn a trade skill that would fetch him a better job, pay and security like his uncle who is working as a tailor master in Gurgaon.

The child is very interested to study and want to become a doctor. The motivation behind his aspiration is to get rid of poverty and lead a happy and prosperous life. The child feels very uncomfortable and insecure in Jhuggi because he has fear that anybody will physically harm to him for sake of money. There are many drug addicted children who roam around in this area. They can thief and snatch by showing weapon. That he has informed the same to the nearby police station. So he always wants to earn more and can shift to a good housing colony where he can live happily. The narrative analysis reveals that poverty, recurrence of frequent floods and loss of job of his father were the important reasons for his migration as well as engagement in the job at such a tender age. The present living conditions of the child are also appalling. A large family and unlimited resources have added to his problem.

**Narrative 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ruskan (Name changed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Address</td>
<td>Madhepura district, Bihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of working</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of working</td>
<td>Azadpur Subzi Mandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ruskan is a native of Madhepura district of Bihar. He belongs to Dhuniya caste in Islam. He stays in Delhi along with his father. His other family members (mother, four younger brothers and one younger sister) stay in village. He has studied up to class three in his village school and presently working in Azadpur Subzi Mandi.

Ruskan came to Delhi three years back to help his father who works as a construction worker. Due to extreme poverty, his father wanted him to come to Delhi to join him in the work, so that he can earn something. During that time, Ruskan was nine years old. Ruskan says, his father’s income was not sufficient for taking care of the needs of his family. So, the economic needs of his family indirectly put a compulsion on him to engage in strenuous labour. So, 9 years old Ruskan left his home and moved towards Delhi as he was constantly pressurized to work.

He starts working since 6 a.m. in the morning to 11 a.m. (sometimes till 2 p.m.) and in the evening from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. During this time, trucks carrying tomatoes reach in the market area of subzi mandi. Ruskan’s job is only to classify rotten and the fresh tomatoes. He has no fixed place of job. Everyday, he asks for job when goods particularly tomatoes are unloaded at market area of Azadpur. He always remains mobile and asks for job when trucks carrying vegetables come to Azadpur subzi mandi. He also works on Saturdays and Sundays. The only happiness in his job is that he gets the payment immediately after the work is done. Sometimes he gets cash and sometimes tomatoes as remuneration. His residence is very close to the market area. Ruskan earlier used to help his father in selling vegetables, but due to extreme loss, his father started working as a labourer in construction site. Ruskan is not satisfied in his present job, but he realizes his responsibility and his father’s financial problems. So he works hard to support the family. Ruskan said, he continues to work even if he is ill because the daily earnings are very important not only for him but also to meet the basic needs of family.

Ruskan stays in a single room rented accommodation along with his father and pays Rs. 800/ per month for rent and Rs. 200/ per month for electricity charges. In his rented accommodation, there are no bathroom and toilet facilities. So, he uses public toilet (Sulabh Sauchalaya) which charges nominal payment. His landlord has
provided him a fan and a tube light in his accommodation. Ruskan takes his breakfast and lunch in the market. His father cooks food in the night and both of them eat together and during dinner, he shares his day long experiences with his father. Recently his father has purchased a mobile phone and Ruskan is very happy to speak to his mother over phone at least once in every week. He loves his mother very much and says “main apni mummy se bahut pyaar kartaa hun”. His father generally cooks rice or roti and pulses. Once in week, his father cooks either egg or fish in the dinner.

During the leisure time, he prefers to sleep in his home. Sometimes he also plays with friends. He has never visited cinema hall so far. Sometimes he also visits Sahim’s (name changed) house to see television. He likes to watch CID episodes on Sony TV or Bhojpuri channels. He happily said “Khelnaa achchhaa lagtaa hai par T.V. par program zyaadaa achchhaa lagtaa hai. Ek din main bhi kamaakar T.V. kharidunga aur apne gaon le jaungaa.” He also listens songs in the radio available in his home.

Most of the time, he suffers from headache, fever and takes medicine from the medical store. Sometimes he also visits private clinics nearby which charges Rs. 30/ per visit. His appearance is very untidy and wears old and unclean clothes. He lives in very unhygienic conditions.

He has studied up to 3rd standard before migrating to Delhi. He felt very bad when dropped out from school as he had to be separated from family and friends. He is very happy that he has the ability to read and write and confidently said that no body can cheat him in the market which is reflected in his saying “Main din ki kamaai aur kharche ka hisaab kar letaa hun.” He is very keen and eager to study but due to hard pressed with time and responsibility, he is unable to attend school. He has no idea about child labour legislations and said “mujhe iske baare mein koi jaankaari nahi hai.”

He wants to complete his studies till 12th class and wants to do his own business, so that he will be free from tension and uncertainty and will be able to pay back all family debts and take care of his family obligations.

The narrative analysis revealed that poverty of his family and family pressure were the important reasons forcing him to engage in strenuous labour. Again he was also living in unhygienic circumstances and had several health problems too.
NARRATIVES 4

Name: Vicky (Name changed)
Age: 13
Permanent address: Darbhanga district, Bihar
Years of Working: 1 year
Place of working: Loni garage

Vicky (13 years) belongs to Darbhanga district of Bihar. His mother and younger brother stays in village. His three elder sisters have got married before his father’s death. He came to Delhi about one year back after his father’s death.

His father was an agricultural labourer in the village and was very much addicted to alcohol. After his father’s death, there was no body to support them financially. Therefore, his family members and relatives pressurized him to do some work. His mother works as a domestic labour in his village and earns meager wages. So, one of his uncle brought him to Delhi with the assurance of providing him a job and placed him in a garage in Loni. Since then, he is working in that garage.

He has joined the trade one year before and was in the process of learning the trade. His working hour stretches from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. without any intermittent rest except sparing sometime for lunch. The boy helps the adult mechanic in many ways. He dismantles the different spare parts, tightens or looses the bolts, removes and fits the spare parts of the vehicle, does the oiling and cleaning of the different parts and hands over the different parts to the adult mechanic. He works in the open and thus exposed to Sun and sometimes rain. He gets Rs.100/- per day as wages besides tea, breakfast and lunch. His duties also consist of sweeping the premises everyday. He brings cigarettes, gutka, tea and samosa for the adult mechanics and owners. Almost everyday, he is verbally abused by the adult mechanics for wrongly putting spare parts in the vehicle. On few occasions, he was thrashed by the adult mechanic as well as the employers over minor mistakes.

He stays with another adult mechanic in the small room situated nearby the garage without any ventilation and sanitary facilities and pays rent Rs. 600/- in a month. He
goes to toilet on the road side along with a water bottle. He takes bath in the open near
the hand pump situated very close to his garage and also collects water from hand
pump for drinking purposes. His employer has provided them a table fan. They do not
have bed or any other furniture. Even the space is not sufficient to place table, chairs
or beds. They sleep in the floors with mats and bed sheets. All their things are kept in
boxes. During night, he along with his room partner cooks food in stove and most of
the time; he cooks eggs in his dinner as it is very easy to cook.

His health is very poor. During the cold days he often falls ill. He is also suffering
from stomach ache and worm trouble. In the evening, he feels pain in his body. He
has also health hazards connected with his occupation such as headache, tiredness etc.
His clothes are very old and unclean and it looks dirtier due to the nature of his work,
cleaning the vehicle, oiling, dismantling machinery and parts of the vehicle under the
supervision of adult mechanics.

He is very quiet in nature and says he has no time for playing and to do rest. He is
addicted with gutka and consumes at least 4/5 gutkas in a day. He has no other source
of enjoyment and said “\textit{Paise ke liye kaam karna padtaa hai.}’

He is very much interested to study and wants to have ability to write letters. After
being fully trained in this work, he wants to be a good mechanic and wants to
establish his own garage.

It was revealed from the narratives that after the death of his father, there was no body
to support them financially. Therefore, he was pressurized by his family members and
relatives to get engaged in work to earn money.

\textbf{Narratives 5}

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
Name & Susheel (Name Changed) \\
\hline
Age & 12 \\
\hline
Permanent Address & Manjoura, Bihar \\
\hline
Years of Working & 2 years \\
\hline
Place of Working & Azadpur \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Susheel along with his three brothers are staying in Bharolla, Delhi. Ravi (name changed) and Ramu (name changed) are his elder brothers and Rajesh (name changed) his younger brother. His parents, sisters and his elder brother’s wife and sisters stay in village.

Susheel came to Delhi two years ago along with his younger brother due to the pressure of his parents and eldest brother. His eldest brother came to Delhi five/six years back in search of employment in order to fulfil the domestic needs of his family. His father was also working in Azadpur Subzi mandi for a long time but due to an accident, he was disabled and unable to work anymore. So, he left for the village and started staying with his mother and sisters. Susheel came to Delhi two years ago along with his younger brother due to the pressure of economic reasons and started working in Azadpur in a tea stall. Susheel said “*Hum Sab bhaai yahaan ek saath rehte hain, kabhi-kabhi bade bhaai log pitaai kar detr hain, par unke saath rehna achchhaa lagtaa hai, wo merra bahut khayaal rakhte hain*”. So, poverty and loss of job of his father was the main reason for his migration.

Susheel has been working in the tea stall for the last two years. He starts his work in the morning since 5 a.m. to 8p.m. in the evening. He also works even on Saturday and Sunday. There is no specified holiday for him. Sometimes if he asks for leave to his employer, it is provided to him without much hesitation. His home is 30-40 kilometers away from his workplace. Susheel along with his three brothers come together by bus in the early morning to the subzi mandi. So, he doesn’t face any problem in commuting to the workplace. His duties consists of sweeping the premises, dusting and cleaning of benches, cleaning the vessels such as cups, spoons, tea kettles etc. He serves the customers those who come to the shop and also supplies tea to the shop keeper in the market areas. When there is rush of customers particularly during morning and evening, he has to very fast. He gets very tired in the evening; sometimes he is also scolded by his employer if he is late in serving the customers. He is also abused by his employer for reaching late to the work place. His employer gives him breakfast (tea, samosa or pakoda) and lunch (roti, dal and subzi). His elder brother comes in the evening to collect his wages from his employer. He took decision twice to discontinue with this job and search for another job but he was forced by his elder brother to go for work. Sameer said, “*Main khush hun, kabhi*
**mann na bhi kare to bhaai log zabardasti kaam par le jaate hain phir to kaam mein man lag hi jaataa hai'.**

Susheel along with his three brothers is staying in a one room pucca dwelling with a monthly rent of Rs.1500/ per month. They do not have toilet and bath room facility in his house. For toilet and bath, they use Sulabh Sauchalaya in Azadpur during day time and use the open space during the night. They have one colour T.V. with cable connection, one mobile phone, one ceiling phone, one tube light in his home. His elder brother cooks food at home in the night. He cooks roti or rice, pulses and vegetables. During the festival times, his brother brings sweets to home and he enjoys a lot in eating sweets. He never takes milk in his diet. Sometimes his brother brings milk to prepare tea if any of his friends comes to house. Susheel likes to have milk if it is left after making tea.

He hardly gets any time for recreational activities. During the leisure time, he only prefers to see television. He said “**hamaaraa chhotaa kamraa hai par T.V. par program hamesha chaltaa rehtaa hai, dekh ke mann ko bahut khushi hoti hai’**. He has never visited nay cinema hall for watching movies. He said “**bhaai manaak karte hain kehte hain yahaan achchhe log nahi jaate**”. He only gets time during night to see television.

His physical health condition appears good. He wears clean clothes and looks very neat and tidy. He has not witnessed any such health problems after coming to Delhi. He said, his younger brother was suffering from malaria few months back and they had visited government dispensary for his treatment. On minor illness, they purchase medicine from the chemist shop for the treatment of the disease.

He has no knowledge about any child labour legislations. He wants to study at least till 10\textsuperscript{th} class. He has studied up to class II in his village school before migrating to Delhi. After completing his 10\textsuperscript{th} standard, he wants to be engaged either in a Government job or to start his own shop in Azadpur.

It is revealed that poverty and loss of job of his father were the main reasons for his migration and engagement in his job. He is living with his elder brother under threat who collects his wages from his employer every month.
Narratives 6

Name: Saroj Kumar (Name changed)
Age: 12 years
Permanent Address: Bhagalpur, Bihar
Years of Working: 3 years
Place of Working: Azadpur

Saroj along with his 6 brothers and father Stay in Bhodala near Adarsh Nagar metro station. Saroj’s mother, grandmother and sister stay in the village.

Saroj’s father along with the eldest son migrated to Delhi 12 years ago in search of employment. His father at that time was working in New Delhi railway station as a welder and his eldest brother was helping his father in this work. His father worked for two years as a welder and then came to subzi mandi on the advice of a close relative who helped him to start work in the subzi mandi. His father used to purchase fresh vegetables from the market to supply to hotels. In this way, he was able to have a little hike in his income. However, his father was not able to earn sufficient money to fulfil the needs of the family. Moreover, there was also a stiff competition among the suppliers. So, his father quit the job and started to work as a Rickshaw puller. Since then, his father has been working as a rickshaw puller and brought all his family members to Delhi about five years back.

Saroj started his work at the age of six in the Azadpur subzi mandi. He generally works from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. His work place is one kilometer away from his home. Two years ago, when he was walking on the road to his workplace, he met an accident with an auto rickshaw and suffered a head injury. He purchases the tomatoes from the mandi and sales it in the chor bazaar. He gets six rupees profit from the sale of each pack of tomatoes. His eldest brother is working as auto rickshaw driver and is earning well, however his monthly rent of auto rickshaw is also very high as a result he is not able to save much. His other three elder brothers are also engaged as Kuli in tomato mandi. Saroj earns about Rs 2000-3000/ per month from this job and gives all his
earned money to his father. Sometimes he also keeps some pocket money with him and purchases eatables like samosa and pakoda in the market. His two younger brothers prepare peti in the mandi for packing of tomatoes. He works six days in a week except Sunday. When Saroj was asked why he was engaged in such job, he replied ‘Sir kaam to karnaa padegaa, papa kaam nahi karte hain’. His father doesn’t go regularly for rickshaw pulling. Whatever money his father earns, he spends in drinking liquor at home. He even takes money from his elder sons and spends all money in drinking. His mother frequently comes to Delhi and stays here for couple of weeks. His father used to abuse her and when Saroj including his brothers objected for his behaviour, he also scolded and threatened them. Saroj said “mujhe bahut buraa lagtaa hai jab mummy ki pitaai hoti hai. Main apni mummy se bahut pyaar kartaa hun”. He is satisfied in this job and said “mujhe ye kaam karnaa achchha lagtaa hai”. He has planned to continue with this job for 4 to 5 years or more and then will look forward for a new kind of well paid job. He said “main ye kaam aur kuchh dino tak karungaa par uske baad kyaa karungaa maine sochaa nahi hai”.

They live in a one room rented pucca house with no toilet, bathroom and kitchen facilities. Their house is also not sufficient to accommodate all family members. Saroj along with his two brothers go to subzi mandi for sleeping in the night. Father and other family members take rest in the home. Except one cooking gas stove, they do not have any other electrical gadgets available in his house. Only one ceiling fan is there. Two tin boxes are kept in the house. Woolen clothes and some other valuables are kept in the box.

In the afternoon, usually he goes to watch T.V. in the nearby house or he goes to park to play cricket. He also visits cinema hall once in a month preferably to see Bhojpuri movie. He likes to see action movies with more fighting scenes. He also likes to play cricket along with his friends. Rakesh (name changed), his younger brother also often plays cricket with him in the park.

Saroj wears full sleeves clean clothes but his health condition is poor. His mother washes all the clothes (these days his mother was in Delhi). He takes roti, rice with dal and vegetables. His mother cooks food on the gas. He never takes milk in his diet.
Saroj says, whenever he gets sick, he goes to private doctor who charges Rs. 40/ for consultation and extra charges is paid for medicines.

Saroj has no awareness about child labour legislations. He said, “Mujhe iske baare mein koi jaankaari nahi hai.” When he was asked about his future plan, he replied that he wants to become a doctor but while discussions, he did not show any inclination of being ambitious in life.

The narrative analysis of the study reveals that poor economic condition of his family, unemployment of his father as well as father’s addiction were the important reasons for his engagement in job.

**Narratives 7**

Name : Zakir (name changed)  
Age : 13 years  
Permanent address : Lakheempur, Lucknow  
Years of Working : one year  
Place of Working : Nandnagari

Zakir stays along with his parents and two elder sisters in Sundernagari. His father migrated to Delhi in 1990 along with one of his friend of his village. His father belongs to a village near Lucknow. The main reason of his migration was to get a suitable employment in Delhi. Since his father migrated to Delhi, he is working as a kabadibala.

Zakir started his work one year ego in an auto parts (garage) in E-block Nand Nagari, Gagan cinema road, Delhi. He works at stretch between 9 a.m. to 8p.m. with half an hour break during lunch generally in between 1p.m. to 2 pm. He has not changed his job in the last one year and is quite happy with the learning experiences from the garage. He helps the senior mechanic in various ways. He tightens and loosens the blots, removes the spare parts of the vehicle, and cleans the different spare parts of the vehicle etc. He said “ghar mein sabse badaa betaa to main hi hun is liye kuchh
kaam seekh kar kamaanaa to padegaa, aaj kaam seekhungaa to paanch saal baad jaakar khud ki kuch aamdani hogi”.

He gets one day off (on Tuesday) in every week and works even on Saturday and Sunday. He is paid Rs. 20/ at the end of every working day. He said, his wage is very less because he is a trainee and acts as a helper in the garage. However, his employer pays him Rs.100-200/ during festival times such as Eid, Holi, Diwali, etc. No other benefits are provided to him by his employer. The work place is at a walking distance of about 800 metres from his home. Zakir says” ustaad mujhe kabhi-kabhaar gaali detaa maarta hai, par aise to school mein teacher bhi maartaa hai aisaa mere abbu kehte hain”.

All his family members (7) stay in the jhuggi. It is a double storey pucca dwelling (20-22sq.feet) comprising one room at each floor. Zakir said “mere abbu ne hi yahaan aakar jhuggi daali thi tabse yaheen hamaaraa ghar hai.” The female members of his family use the public toilets located near M-Block Sundernagari School, whereas all the male members in the family visit the open ground located behind Gagan Cinema hall. For bathing purpose, they collect water from public tube well located in the community. They donot have refrigerator in the home. Zakir said “jab koi mehmaan ghar par aataa hai to hum thande paani ke liye barf padosi se maang lete hain ya fir dukaan se khareed kar lete hain”. They have one colour T.V along with cable connection used for entertainment purpose. His father has also a mobile phone. They have ceiling fan in each floor of the house. Food is cooked through gas stove. Plastic chairs and a wooden table are also in his home.

Zakir has attended school till 4th class and was then dropped out of school as he had to migrate to Delhi along with all his family members. He feels that being the elder son in the family, it is the natural obligation on his part to contribute for the family. He said, he was never interested in going to school as it pays nothing and on the other hand it makes you work a lot. That is why, he never felt bad on being dropped out of school. Now, he feels very happy that after some time he can contribute money to the family. He feels very much contented that now he can work independently on the puncture of the vehicles and also can help the adult mechanic in screwing the tyre of the vehicles.
During the working days, he does not get any time for any kind of recreational activities. He gets tired after working about eleven hours in the garage. After reaching home in the night, he has his dinner and goes to bed. During the major festivals like Eid, he used to go gagan cinema hall along with his friends. He likes to see salman khan movies. Once in a week, he gets holiday from his job and likes to play cricket with his community friends and also spends time in watching T.V. at home.

Zakir uses very dirty clothes and looks very thin. He says, even if he wears clean clothes it becomes dirty on the same day because of the nature of his job in the garage. Very often during the cold days, he suffers from cold and cough and purchases medicine from the near by medicine store. Some times he also visits the mobile health camp organized by St.Stephens hospital. On both the visits to the Zakir, his dresses were coloured with grease and other lubricants making his appearance quite untidy.

Zakir has no awareness about child labour legislations but he knows that child labour is a crime and the police and non-governmental organization staff catch him for this unlawful activity. He has no such specific future aspirations other than becoming a good mechanic and having his own motor garage.

The narrative revealed that due to the low income of his father, Zakir had to migrate to Delhi in search of employment. He feels that being the elder son in the family, it is his responsibility to contribute for the family.

**Narratives 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pankaj (Name changed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent address</td>
<td>Gorakpur, Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years of Working</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of Working</td>
<td>Sunder Nagari market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seven years ago, Pankaj’s father came to Delhi from Gorakhpur along with his uncles. After two years of working in Delhi, his father brought Pankaj and his other three brothers and mother to Delhi. However, his elder brother (17 years old) left for village one year back to work in the village and to look after the family business. His elder brother stays in his village along with his grand parents and uncles. His elder brother looks after the small general store along with his uncles and also looks after the cultivation. Their family owns some cultivable land in Gorakhpur. Pankaj could not explain the reasons of migration however; he feels his father migrated to Delhi to earn more money.

Pankaj works in his father’s Burgar shop located near Gagan cinema bus stop at Sunder Nagari market (besides Hanuman mandir). He has no fixed time of working. His father and brother are involved in the shop throughout the day. He joins them in the shop whenever he desires. But in the evening from 5 p.m-11 p.m. he always remains in the shop because during the evening time, there is heavy rush in his shop. Pankaj said “Dukaan ko sambhaalte wakt bheed bahut jyaada hoti hai, khaas kar shaam ko, aur unhein sambhaalne ke liye kam se kam do logon ki jarurat hai, agar teen log ho jaate hain to kaam kaa bhaar kam ho jaataa hai, isi liye main roz shaam ko paanch se gyaaraa dukaan par papa aur bhaai kaa haath bataane chalaa aataa hun.”. Pankaj is engaged in this job for the last three years. He said, the work demands to stand for long time and he gets tired. So, whenever, he feels tired he goes home which takes about fifteen minutes from the work place and takes rest over there. He said, sometimes his father gives him some pocket money. He is highly satisfied with this job.

He lives in Tahirpur Resettlement area in a rented pucca dwelling room along with six family members with a monthly rent of Rs.1000/ per month. His parents, brothers (younger and older) and his younger uncle also stay with him. The water supply facility is available in his house. They have ‘matka’ in the house which is used for cooling water in the summer season. In his house, electricity connection is also there. They do not have toilet in the house and have to rely on Saulabh Sauchalaya. They have a colour T.V. with cable connection.
Most of the time, Pankaj enjoys watching T.V. in his home. Though Gagan Cinema is located nearby to his house, he has never visited cinema hall for watching movies. However, he sees posters pasted on the cinema hall to have idea about the latest movie. He also enjoys playing cricket. He said “Sunday ko kabhi-kabhaar doston ke saath cricket kheltaa hun, aur T.V. par Sehwag ko kheltaa huaa dekhtaa hun, Sehwag meraa best player hai. Isi lye mujhe Sehwag ki batting achchhi lagti hai.”

During the interactions, he was found wearing clean and colorful clothes. On the two occasions, the respondent appeared a happy person, always having smiling face, and extrovert in nature which was reflected during the interactions. Pankaj did not suffer from any major illness so far. On minor health problems like cold, cough and fever, he visits private clinics located in the community.

Due to his involvement in jobs, he feels less interested in study. However, he has attended schooling up to class II in his village school. After coming to Delhi, he is involved in his family business. He wants to become rich and wealthy after growing up.

The above narrative analysis reveals that due to his parent’s pressure Pankaj had to migrate to Delhi and engage in the job.

Narratives 9

Name : Anisur (Name changed)
Age : 12 years
Permanent Address : Madhepura (Bihar)
Years of working : 3 years
Place of Working : Azadpur

Anisur and his father stay in Delhi. His two elder sisters and three younger brothers live along with his mother in the village. Anisur’s father came to Delhi from Bihar about eleven years before in order to get a suitable employment. His father had about one bigha of agricultural land in the village which was the only source of livelihood. His father used
to produce wheat, rice, maze etc. But the agricultural produce was not sufficient to maintain his family partly due to frequent loss in cultivation. So, his father left for Delhi for doing some job. After Coming to Delhi, he started work as a small vegetable vendor. With the passage of time, his father built rapport around the market area and now working as a vegetable whole seller in the Azadpur Subzi mandi. Anisur was forced by his father to come to Delhi to support him in his business.

Anisur does every household related work of his home. He wakes up at 4 am and start preparing the breakfast for him and his father. He cooks food (breakfast, lunch and dinner) and does various house related tasks including cleaning of clothes, cleaning the house and washing the utensils etc. He brings lunch for his father and works 5 to 6 hours along with his father in the subzi mandi. So, his father takes some rest in the subzi mandi itself. Some times he also sits in a nearby grocery shop and spends about 3 to 4 hours to earn some pocket money. He feels very proud of that he can cook all types of food which he has learned by himself. His father goes to work at 3 am in the morning and comes back home at 7 p.m. Anisur prepares dinner for his father before 7pm. He says his father saves three hundred rupees per day after all expenditures like food, travel and miscellaneous expenses.

Before his migration to Delhi, he was studying in Madrasa in his village. He was very much dissatisfied with the quality of education offered in the madrasa. After coming to Delhi, he feels satisfied with the facilities available in Delhi. In his village, they do not have electricity facility so they use kerosene oil for lighting the lamp. The entire village depended on one hand pump for drinking water. He feels satisfied to be at Delhi.

Anisur stays in a small single room accommodation at Bhadola village without any separate toilet and kitchen and pays a monthly rent of Rs. 1000/ per month and about Rs 250/ electricity charges. About 20 people from his village stay near to his house. However, they have made a little space in the outside corner of the house which is used for bathroom. For toilet, they used to go open ground with a bottle of water. They have two folding beds along with blankets, bed sheets, pillows and other necessary things. They have also a very small size colour TV with cable connection, ceiling fan, and a cooler in his home. Anisur cooks food in cooking gas stove. His
house and nearby surrounding is neat and clean. So Anisur feels very happy in Delhi because of all these facilities.

Anisur’s physical appearance looks good. During the cold days, he usually suffers from cold and whenever he has any health problem, his father takes him to private clinics only. The consultation fee of the doctor is Rupees 40. Anisur says he doesn’t find any time for recreation due to the overburden of work. During late evenings particularly after having dinner along with his father, he spends some time in watching Hindi movies. He has never taken any kinds of tobacco addiction and said “Jo log nashaa karte hain main to unki taraf dekhtaa bhi nahi hun. Jo log mere pados mein Nashaa karte hain main unke paas bhi nahi jaataa’. He goes home in every two months with his village people who live nearby and stays at least for a week

He wants to study in Delhi, but his father does not allow him to study. When he was asked about his future plan, then he replied “Abba jo chaahenge main wo hi banungaa”. He is interested to study and wants to become a teacher. He wants to educate all those children who could not able to educational facility like him. After becoming a teacher he can be able to educate all the poor children in his village.

The narrative analysis of the above revealed that poverty and lack of availability of educational facilities in his village were the primary reasons for his migration. Further, he was forced by his father to support him in his business.

Narratives 10

Name : Harish (Name Changed)
Age : 13 years
Permanent native place : Faizabad, U.P.
Years of working : 4 years
Present address : Sundernagari grocery shop
Harish was thirteen years old at the time of study. His parents have six children, 4 girls and 2 boys. Harish is the eldest son and is the third child among other siblings. His parents and other family members are staying in Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh.

Harish ran away from his house after a bitter fight with his father. He reported that he was going to school and was studying in class II. But his father pulled him out of school and put him in the work. So, at the age of seven he joined in work, not as choice but for his father’s pressure to earn money. The low income of his parents compelled him to get engaged in remunerative job. He was working in a shop that sold purses, belts and toys and earned about Rs. 20 per day. His father always wanted him to earn more. But he tried a lot but could not earn more and was always being scolded and ill treated by his father. He said “Maine bahut koshish kiyaa jyaadaa paisaa kamaane kaa kyunki baba aisaa kehte the”. He was feeling miserable. So, he decided to leave his home and come to Delhi on being advised by a village friend who was working in Delhi. He reported that “Mere dost ne kahaa Dilli mein bahut paisaa hai aur kaam bhi aasaani se mil jaataa hai.” He came to Delhi hoping to earn more money so that he could reduce the burden of his father’s loan by sending him more money. Thus, it is revealed that poverty, low income of parents and large size of the family are the main causes of child labour.

Now Harish works in Sunderinagari in a grocery shop and gets about Rs.1200 per month as wages with breakfast and lunch. His employer also gives him dresses and sweets and bonus money during Dipawali and other festive occasions. He starts working since 6 a.m. in the morning and works till 9.30 p.m. His place of work is quite at a distance from his jhuggis. After reaching the shop, he cleans the shop premises, arranges things in order. By 6.30 a.m. the shop is opened and ready for customers. He said “Main roz subah jaldi uth jaataa hun chahee garmi ho yaa sardi aur sab ke liye chay banaaataa hun.” He also prepares tea for himself and the employer and also does some household work of the employer if required like purchasing of medicines, giving vegetables in his home etc. Thus, he spends generally 12 to 14 hours in work with about one hour break for breakfast and lunch. After working such long hours, he gets very tired. His main responsibilities are to weigh goods and give to customers.
Harish stays in the jhuggi along with his village friend and pays a monthly rent of Rs. 450 equally shared by both of them. The water supply facility is not available in the house. They collect water for drinking and cooking purposes from the nearby community water tap. They do not have toilet in the house and have to rely on sulabh sauchalya which charges a nominal payment. They have a ‘matka’ in the house used for cooling water in the summer. Temporary electricity connection is there which enables them to use a fan and an electric bulb. Harish and his friend cooks food in the night and both of them eat together.

Harish is not a very healthy child because of undernourishment and looks very weak. When he falls ill, he prefers to visit private doctors. When he was asked why he visits private doctors, he reported “doctor sui nahi lagaataa hai.”

Harish has attended schooling up to class II. When he was asked whether he wants to continue his education, his eyes filled with tears and replied positively. He often watched many children going to school and often dreamt of going to school. However, he is very keen and eager to study if provided opportunity. He has no knowledge and awareness about the child labour legislations.

The narrative of the above revealed that bitter fight with his father for forcing him to earn more money was the immediate reason for his migration to Delhi. In his case, poverty, low income of parents and large size of the family were the main causes of his engagement in job.

**Grounded Theory based on Narrative Analysis**

One of the most commonly used approaches to coding is grounded theory. This approach has been used extensively across a variety of social science disciplines. Its central focus is on inductively generating novel theoretical ideas or hypotheses from the data as opposed to testing theories specified before hand. In so far as these new theories ‘arise’ out of the data and are supported by the data, they are said to be grounded. It is only at a later stage of the analysis that these new ideas need to relate to existing theory.
Chapter 8: Narratives – A Qualitative Analysis

Figure 8.1: Grounded theory based on Narratives

Reasons for migration
- Poverty
- Indebtedness
- Compulsion of parents
- Easy availability of job in Delhi
- Recurrence of frequent flood
- Unemployment of father
- Conflict with the father
- Parents’ pressure

Emotion focused
- Lack of love and care
- Anxiety and distress
- Feeling of insecurity
- Victims of verbal and physical abuses
- No time for play and rest

Confronting coping mechanism
- Cooking food by self
- Lack of sufficient woolen clothes in winter
- Lack of heating facilities during winter
- Exposure to extreme weather conditions
- Long working hours with intermittent breaks
- Visits to Sulabh sauchalaya for bathing and toilet purposes

Self Focused problems/avoidance
- Use of dirty clothes
- Untidy appearance
- Addition with Gutka and smoking
- School dropout
- Lack of awareness about child labour legislation
- Lack of interest to visit the village

Reasons for engagement in job
- Poverty
- Illness of father
- Indebtedness of the family
- Drugs addition of the father
- Unemployment of the father
- Recurrence of frequent flood
- Family pressure
- Easy availability of jobs in Delhi
- Migration of family

Working conditions
- Temporary job
- Long working hours
- Less wages
- Absence of leave
- Harassment by employer and customers
- Absence of over time wages and social security provisions

Housing conditions
- Stays in slum in unhygienic atmosphere
- Small rented house
- Overcrowding/Congested
- Lack of ventilation
- Absence of sanitary facilities
- Temporary electricity connection
- Lack of proper drinking water facilities