



MAPPING EXERCISE OF ALL MAJOR TRIBAL MIGRANT POCKETS OF ODISHA (SOURCE AND DESTINATION) AND ISSUES OF TRIBAL MIGRANTS

**A Situation Analysis, Gap Assessment and Future Directions on
LIVELIHOOD MIGRATION OF TRIBALS FROM ODISHA**

Study Commissioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

**Study Conducted by
SCSRTI, CRP Square, Bhubaneswar
Government of Odisha**

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Foreword

Migration of tribals is a major concern that the state has been facing for many decades. Despite implementation of the welfare schemes by the Central Government as well as State Government, the migration has been seen surging in many folds in the recent past. Most of the tribal communities have been migrating to other places in search of work, food and other facilities. Through Lack of facilities, unemployment and livelihood issues are the main causes for migration yet rapid urbanization has appeared as one of the driving forces of continuous rural-urban migration of tribals and its linkages. Impact of tribal migration is huge on forest products like – Honey, Turmeric, Mahua, Wood and other products – those have huge demand in urban areas. Moreover, their migration is also having abrupt impact on their inherited tribal culture and ethnic cult practices.

Labour migration and tribal migration are two different issues in the state. Ironically, the state government has been framing rules to check the labour migration but leaving tribals to fend for themselves. The labour commission swings into action over labour exploitation in general, but when question arises about tribal migration, it seldom frames any guidelines as the matter is not clear whether it falls under labour department or tribal affairs. There are many NGOs working towards the Forest Rights, but hardly any such organization exists, that focuses on putting a full stop to migration of tribals, as NGOs have limited resources.

As per the State Government, people from rural pockets of 11 districts – Bolangir, Bargarh, Subranapur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Gajapati, Ganjam, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada and Khorda – have been migrating to other places in search of work. The State Government has set up District level Monitoring Committee in these 11 districts under the leadership of the Collectors to check migration. But, State Government needs to monitor tribal migration in the State in order to implement some welfare schemes to stop their migration to other places. Odisha Government still needs to revisit existing rules, regulations, assess impacts, analyse gaps and to form strong policies to check tribal migration and enable them to become aware and avail adequate benefits from Government Schemes and Policies,

Through a study on tribal migrants of Odisha, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India given an opportunity to SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha to find out major causes and impact of tribal migration in the State by enabling documentation of the report 'Mapping exercise of all major tribal migrant pockets (source and destination) and issues of tribal migrants'. This has been the outcome of analysing livelihood migration of tribals from Odisha with situational analysis, gap assessment and future directions in 11 Source Districts, 7 Destination areas within Odisha and 2 Destination States namely – Kerala and Tamilnadu. The report draws attention to issues pertaining to facilities, opportunities and livelihood options. A team comprising of a Senior Consultant, two Research Assistants, one GIS Expert and one Data Entry Operator has undertaken this exercise and finalize the report.

This report recognizes the extent and dimensions of tribal migration in the State and emphasizes the need for policy change to ensure safe migration, promote enabling environment for tribals to remain in their own environment with peace, dignity and financial stability. Policy makers, developers and service providers can draw insights from this report.

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The study team will remain obliged to those personalities of Voluntary Organizations (NGOs) particularly to Mr. Ramesh Swain, CYSD, Koraput and Malkangiri, Dulal, Rairangpur, Mr. Abani Mohan Panigrahy, Nuapada, Mr. Dillip Das, Kalahandi, Mr. Theophil Gamango, Adivasi Darabar, Gajapati and the Secretary of 'Sewak', Sundergarh who guided the study team in approaching the right man at the right moment in the field. All of them helped in pin pointing approach to select tribal migration pockets, ensure proper plan of visit to field areas and indicated proper time to visit different areas as convenient to tribal community. That could help study team to make proper plan and manage time in judicious manner and collect requisite data/information without any omission. All these voluntary organizations do have versatile experience in livelihood, community management and a lot of aspects related to tribal life and environment management including human rights management. Many of them are currently related to Government structures as member to different development team meant for social and community based development.

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The critical analysis of different development programmes in comparison to various programmes of Orissa Livelihood Mission by Mrs. Sushmita Panigrahy, District Programme Manager, Orissa Livelihood Mission, Koraput was truly brilliant. Her attitude to ensure and promote enabling environment for optimal benefit to the tribal poor obviously speaks about her sense of involvement and critical attitude towards the issues of tribal deprivation and discrimination that is evidently inherent in different programmes of Government. She was quite authentic, progressive and critic in her approach.

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Anganwadi Workers, ANM, Teachers, Trade Union Leaders, Village Leaders (Pradhan), Migrants, Migrant Returnees, Families of Migrants, Local vendors (Tea Sellers in Railway Platform), Travels Owners, Contractors, Sardars, Labour Leaders at district and member of Bharat Mazdoor Sangh, Zilla Sampadak, Mr. Badrinarayan Mishra, Centre Manager DDU GKY units and Lead Farmer Mr. Thomas Mathew, Rubber Farm Owner, Kottayam etc.

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Their information and support at field level could ensure a wholesome idea about the area and could enable the study team to select proper area to probe into and decide some of the vital aspects that are contributory to migration from the locality. Their thorough knowledge about the modus operandi and the transit and pattern of migration in each of the study areas – have been quite helpful for the study team to take stock of right information through right approach.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASTI	Advanced Skills Training Institution
MRC	Migrant Rights Centre
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SLD	Society for Labour and Development
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
RTE	Right to Education
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Public Health Centre
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
ESI	Employee State Insurance
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
UPI	Unified Payments Interface
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
OSDMA	Orissa State Disaster Management Authority
IEC	Information Education and Communication
NCRMP	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
DTET	Directorate of Technical Education and Training
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
OSDP	Odisha Skill Development Project
OSEM	Odisha State Employment Mission
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	project Management Unit
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
SDTED	Skill Development and Technical Education Department
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

Executive Summary

Migration has taken a pivotal place in the present development discourse. It can be permanent or semi-permanent. Sometimes migration is voluntary, but many times people are forced to migrate because they do not have any other choices. Seasonal and circular migration of labour for employment has become one of the most durable components of livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas.

Scheduled Tribe constitute almost 9% of India's Population and 24% of Odisha's population and still continue to remain one of the most challenging sectors of population in terms of economic growth and development. It is a known fact that – most of the tribals live in relative geographic isolation, particularly in homogenous groups with limited interactions with non tribals. In fact, they have virtually developed and maintaining their tribal specific culture, attires and ways of living. Though some exceptions are witnessed to some extent, in the case of some of the tribals of Odisha yet, it is a fact that – both the Tribals and their Culture seem to be under threat. Development has failed to reach the tribal in an adequate and sustainable way which is resulting in increasing migration of tribal to developed areas of India in search of opportunities and livelihoods

This study was conducted in 11 Sources Districts of Odisha (Baleswar, Bolangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh) 7 Destination (Industrial, Business and Mining Hubs – in 6 districts i.e. Anugul, Cuttack, Ganjam (Berhampur), Jajpur (Jajpur Road), Keonjhar (Badbil, Brahmanipal, Joda), Khurda (Bhubaneswar, Baliana, Tapang) and Sundergarh (Rourkela) areas of Odisha and 2 Destination States namely - Kerala (Alappuzha, Idduki, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Palakkad) and Tamilnadu (Chennai, Kanchipuram and Tiruppur) highlights the story of Tribal Migration from Odisha, determines various reasons that force tribals to migrate and their plight in places where they land up for the economic succour.

The study report is divided into Eight Sections.

Section I provides an introduction to the study and establish its rationale. This section also contains objectives and purpose of the study. Section II outlines the methodology with focus on main research questions, research design and limitations of the study along with its prospective contribution. Section III speaks about literature review on the subject of tribal migration in Odisha and tries to draw important insights. Section IV denotes key findings of source areas in Odisha – from quantitative and qualitative data Section V delves into details of key findings of destination areas of tribal migrants of Odisha. Section VI deals with case studies from field assessment – from both source and destination areas and Section VII deals with summary of key findings and recommendations – way forward. Section Eight deals with GIS Tag. This is followed by Annexure, Study Schedules and References.

In the Annexure - The study document includes the comments and contents of some of the selected **Key Informants** that proved to be quite informative and guiding to decide the trend of migration, the pockets of migrants in different districts, the mode of transit, the pattern of migration and even motive and passion of migrants and their views about the destination and workplaces added to many more aspects that are directly related to or contributory to the life and livelihood of tribal migrants in a very concrete and confirmed manner. The views of some of

the key informants were quite critical and constructive to ascertain certain hidden and unknown factors in the context of tribal migration and tribal development as a whole. In fact, those views could prove as eye-opener in the context of some area specific and tribe specific endeavours undertaken as yet. Their perspective thoughts & their views of breaking dynamism of possessive thoughts – some “for” and some “against” tribal development could prove to ensure proper insight at right moment before initiating any field level enquiry.

The assertions from **Focus Group Discussions** could prove to be added advantage in all cases and helped a lot in ascertaining various aspects associated with tribal migration as opined and adhered by my Key Informants. The findings of FGDs have been interpreted and put into – for marking up the real thoughts inherent in all the activities related to the migration – especially the choice of occupation and workplace.

The GIS Tag - The contents in GIS Tag conforms to a very informative, educative part of whole document that not only gives a complete information on initiatives undertaken since the beginning but throws light on process undertaken to detect/determine samples, modalities adopted and criteria been taken into consideration etc. Added to this – GIS Tag gives a clear impression about various aspects of Tribal Migration – esp. the Source and Destination areas, Different pockets of Migration, Modes and Modalities of Transit of Migration and as such provides true feedback and rather insight for perspective planning.

The References - The references annexed contain information on a number of writings, documents and referrals that have been referred, consulted, analysed and linked to available data and information to understand certain specific aspects related to Tribal Migration in true nuance. Though a number of reference documents have been selected to be consulted for different aspects of migration – a few could be enlisted here.

Key Objectives of the Study

- ✓ To conduct mapping exercise and locate the major tribal migrant pockets of Odisha
- ✓ To find out reasons/factors (push and pull) that affect tribal migration
- ✓ To detect various issues associated with tribal migration
- ✓ To provide suitable suggestions and recommendations for safe migration ensuring protection of migrants rights
- ✓ To focus on migration of Tribals to different districts (within) of Odisha and to different States of India from different parts of Odisha,
- ✓ To choose Major Pockets of Tribal Migration to cover a range of migration experiences and to link together by migrant populations.
- ✓ To fill in the data gaps and build the capacity of researchers on Tribal Migration.

Sample Selection

Criteria for Selection of Source Areas

Selection of Sources Areas have been done on the basis of following criteria

- Percent of ST population as per Census 2011
- ST workers in numbers as per Census 2011
- ST work participation rate as per Census 2011
- Migration prone areas as per record of Labour Commissioner Odisha
- Migration prone areas as per record of State Labour Institute

- Percent of registered ST Construction workers as per record of Construction and Other Workers Welfare Board, Odisha
- Tribal dominated bordering district (potential areas for external migration)

Modalities adopted

- ✓ District wise verification of data (on ST population, workmen population and Work Participation Rate etc.) from Census 2011 as per requirement
- ✓ Consolidation of data available from Office of the Labour Commissioner of Odisha and the State Labour Institute of Odisha as per requirement
- ✓ Consolidating data in District and Block wise by correlating each data on different criteria of area selection
- ✓ Locating Industrial Hubs of entire Odisha (Through GIS) and short listing the Major Industrial Hubs of Odisha
- ✓ Locating Mining Hubs of entire Odisha (Through GIS) and short listing the Major Mining Hubs of Odisha
- ✓ Short listing possible areas of migration for domestic work and other works (in Odisha)
- ✓ Short listing possible areas of migration Outside Odisha.
- ✓ Preparing document for presentation

On the basis of the above criteria, the selection of Source Areas and Destination Areas was done and tools for data collection and analysis was also finalized. It was decided that the number of sample will be as follows.

- ✓ 5 Tribal Migrant households in each village of survey if the total number of household is less than 50.
- ✓ 10 Tribal Migrant households in each village of survey if the total number of household is greater than and equal to 50.

Sample for the Source Areas was selected taking “Major Tribal Migrant Pockets of Odisha” in consideration keeping in view the following aspects:

1. TSP and Non TSP (esp. KBK) districts of Odisha
2. Migration prone districts (known areas of migration) with specific emphasis on Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) districts.
3. Percentage of Registered ST Workmen as per Labour Welfare Board
4. Percentage of ST Workmen and their Work Participation Rate as per Census 2011
5. Tribal dominated bordering districts having larger access to major market sectors of neighbouring States.

Criteria for Selection of Destination Areas

The selection of Destination areas – **both Intrastate and Interstate** was done on the basis of following criteria

Intrastate Destinations

1. Known industrial hobs of Odisha [mainly industries/factories including the associated small scale industries and construction site in and around those hobs]
2. Known mining hobs of Odisha [mainly mines and the trading areas including the associated industries like Transport Units, Trading units and Construction sites etc.]
3. Known business hobs of Odisha [mainly having brick kiln, crusher units, construction sites – like road and building works as well as other opportunities like engagement in Hotels, Petty

business in the city, service in travels as driver, self-employed as drivers of light and heavy vehicles as well as agents in courier services etc.]

This was decided through the following process

- ✓ Available secondary information [known industrial, mining and business hubs of Odisha]
- ✓ GIS mapping of different locations of industrial, mining and business importance and ascertain areas for study

Interstate Destinations

- ✓ Known areas of migration from Odisha – as per available secondary data

Possible areas that can be covered under study as per available time and fund for study

Study Limitations and Challenges

The qualitative interviews were conducted till saturation. Selection of relevant participants for the study was a key challenge at source since the time of study was after rainy season and in most of the migrants had gone back to their workplaces. However, it was possible to talk to their families. Precise literature data on migration flows and a systematic accounting experience of those migrants is not available for Odisha. Many Government Officials accepted that there is paucity of data due to non-proper registration system at all levels and also expressed need to set up mechanism to maintain migration related data. Some of them also talked about paucity of staff and existing staff being over loaded in work. Some relevant data/information was also not available in government website – being not published yet and even some are left pass word protected and as such not available for a reader.

At destination, a major challenge was to locate and identify widely dispersed migrants, who met the defined criteria. In fact, locating tribal migrants among the mass of migrants from different from different workplaces in the study states was a very tedious process. In many cases local informers and officials were kept in confidence to tackle the situation. In many cases the benefit of NGOs in this regard could not be availed due to their temporary absence from headquarters for their official and personal purposes. For qualitative research, the participants were selected based on their availability and the information to be collected. All clusters were considered for selecting key informants, focus group discussion and other community level participation. Key informant selection was an on-going process since the beginning and sometimes they themselves suggested who can give good information and help to liaise with government officials.

There is no baseline data on Tribal Migration. No specific data on Labour Migration is available in the Census 2011 data. This was a major setback to decide sample. There is also Dearth of data/information to validate sample. Even though State Labour Institute conducted study on 9 districts of Odisha – the same is not available in public domain. Moreover, data provided by Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OB and OCWWB) had no data/information about Inter State Migrant Workers. Selection of destination areas (interstate) was limited only to Tamilnadu and Kerala even though there are number of [known from secondary source] interstate destinations. Due to fund, time and manpower constraints – other vital destination areas could not be included. Certain unforeseen hurdles that disturbed data collection flow in market. In some areas movement of study team was disturbed due to “Bandh” by political parties or the Maoists

Migration Scenario

In fact, it is well known a fact that all the reasons and determinants of migration are interrelated and rather complementary and supplementary to each other in one sense or the other – depending upon the demographic condition of the locality (sample area) and the socio-economic status of the migrant, his/her family/community as a whole, the demand of labour in the market and the opportunities available in the market. While discussing on Push and Pull Factors of Migration – it has to be taken in to account views and voice of every sample area in area specific manner and to understand whole picture in a broad manner - but with exclusive importance to every tiny aspect in critical manner.

Factors of Migration	
Push Factors	Pull Factors
<p><i>Push factors can be summed up in following manner. But nuances need to be understood since there are number of sub factors associated with one or more major factor(s) and determinant(s) of migration that need to be understood in proper manner – before jumping to any conclusion. Major factors are as below:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low & Declining Agricultural Production is the prime most reason of migration leading to dependence on alternative source of income • The burden of Climatic Aberrations, more particularly leading to Drought, Crop loss and /(or) failure also have appeared a Chronic Issue • Very low and continuously falling return from Forest – forest dependency of tribals is in stake. • Low and Irregular Wage in the local market – for whatever work available • Unemployment i.e. lack of alternative source of employment and earning • Vicious circle of Indebtedness – chronic issue 	<p>There are several other determinants that encourage people to migrate from rural-urban areas such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities and Prospects of employment • Expected income esp. higher wage and more number of days of employment (engagement) • Networks and costs (movement) of migration • Easy and Direct Access <p>The changing landscape and growth of economic activity in cities attracted substantial amounts of capital and also a large number of migrants.</p> <p>Hence, most of non-forced migrations must particularly be characterized as pull demand-driven.</p>

✓ Push Factors

More than 80% population has Agriculture as the main stay of their life. However, the status of land and irrigation available in their localities dissuades any form of sustainable agriculture. Forest produce is also a major part of their livelihood. Most of the forest produces collected by tribals gets sold. Middlemen buy these products at cheap prices and pocket most of the profit with tribals getting very less for their hand work and knowledge of the forest. The growing degradation of village forests, lack of proper conservation measures has resulted in falling return from the forests and thus forest dependence of tribal is in stake. Thus – even though the tribal society strongly anchored on agriculture and forestry based activities – that have lost their value. And thus Migration emerged as one of the best alternative for Survival. A number of issues in tribal villages affect their capacity to make a sustained living. Chronic indebtedness, low and declining return from agriculture, low and delayed payment in locally available works and lack of alternative source of income at local level are mounting issues that are complementary and supplementary to each and thus tends tribals to lack of economic development, opportunity, lack of skills and inability to access supports provided by the government. All these Push Factors – force tribals to migrate within or outside the state.

✓ Pull Factors

Factors that attract tribal youths are more opportunities for work, tangible difference between wage of local area and destination areas. Pull Factors of tribal migration – have now become more frequent and have become adaptable by young mass. Lack of interest in Agriculture and interest in vanities of city life [against lack of basic minimums at village] and feeling of liberty and self-reliance among the youths – tend them to move out of Odisha and work in remote most areas of other states – which were even not known to them earlier.

As evident from the above fact - there remains **Two Types of Migration among the Tribals of Odisha. Those are:**

1) Involuntary [more particularly Seasonal Migration in lean seasons after harvest period]. This includes movement by tribals – single or with family to brick kilns, harvesting in paddy and farms as well as to construction sites in different cities of Odisha and even out of Odisha – especially to nearby States like Andhra [particularly Vadrachalam, Vijayawada, Vizag etc. to work in agriculture fields], Telangana [particularly to Hyderabad and its outskirt areas to work in Brick kilns] and to Ranchi, Raipur of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to work in construction [road and building] and industrial sector as part time workers. This involves **Circular Movement** – since migrants return to their source areas as soon as job is over.

2) Voluntary Migration – which is rather known as **Opportunity Migration** is more found among Youth and Adolescents – who move with or without any information about the work or workplace. The reason for this sort movement must be best known to them. But many of them have started moving to workplaces with proper information about the work, workplace and even the quantum of wage they can have per day. But despite all these – inner aspect of such migration do confirm this as a Distress Migration since plight of migrants at workplace gives a clear picture in this regard. The status of migration returnees very clearly indicates this fact.

The Pattern of Migration

Both in case of Intrastate and Interstate Migration – the pattern of Migration has been seen being influenced by **Three Patterns** - (1) **Movement by self-initiative** without being dependent or influenced by others i.e. neither being influenced by advice/views of any known person, friend or family member nor being persuaded by Dalal or Contractor under the influence of any financial support. (2) **Movement along with friends and relatives** who are moving out of village in migration. In this case, it may so happen that migrant may move after consultation with friends and/or relatives working or staying in the destination city or the workplace. (3) **Movement with the support of Mediator**. The mediator generally means the agents of Contractors or the persons who are associated with the Contractors or the parties related (the drivers and middlemen) to Migrants or Contractors.

Of course **there is a change in the pattern of migration** [details in the relevant section of this document]. A thorough in look of **facts/information derived from source areas indicate that** Among the sample migrant households, out of total **20 types of tribes**, the fact of finding out trend of migration gives a clear indication that Kandha tribals are the most - that adopt Migration. The lowest rate of migration is found among the Binjhal.

In terms of Gender the current trend shows Male Migrants (482 – 71.41%) outnumber Female Migrants (193 – 28.59%). Male migrants is found to be the highest in Malkangiri with 93% (approx.) male. **However in terms of Age** – the tribal migrants can categorically divided into

two major groups i.e. 19 years to 38 years and 40 onwards up to 60 years and the field based observation reveals that there is more migration among the age group of 19 years to 38 years who are also more in trend of moving out of state – especially to different areas in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bangaluru, Andhra, Telangana and other areas as per their convenience. At the source areas – the tribals are engaged in **different occupations**. The major being Agriculture – supporting occupations are Daily wage, forest produce collection and other subsidiary means like Sale of small ruminants like goat, sheep, pigs and poultry, petty business like small shops and work in Government and Private sector as teacher, security guard and even in garages, shops and hotels as helpers and attendants.

Migrant workers are increasingly contributing to the economies of their source states by sending back a sizeable portion of their earning as remittance. **Migrants Remittance and its use** - lead hitherto development in their hinterland and enhance the standard of living of their family member. Thus for their striking but unacknowledged contribution to economies' of source and destination states, it is the need of hour that tribals be supported in every way possible by creating local livelihood and by facilitating their migration.

In almost all cases – the prime most reasons and **use of remittance at source areas** is to enhance daily subsistence and basic needs of families at village. Remittances do directly contribute to resource poverty of family. Migrants' remittances do not compensate adverse impacts related to indebtedness immediately. However, inflow of fund to families through remittance help in risk diversification, alleviate credit constraints and develop congeniality to attend daily needs of families to a great extent – which does have some positive impact.

Findings of Destination areas include that of both Intrastate and Interstate areas. The foregoing study shows that during the last two decades the intensity and pattern of migration in rural Odisha and among backward communities including Scheduled Tribes have changed remarkably. The proportion of migrants has increased and become widespread. Besides this, nature of migration is also changing from short term to long term. In terms of choice of destination, migration is now more widespread.

Major destinations areas of tribals - within and outside Odisha. Tribals from different source areas migrate to different areas as per convenience of movement, congeniality of environment to work and earn or for both reasons. Even though migrants with specific technical skills like Brick preparation, Knitting Machine Operation Welding and Electrical Works, etc. migrate to definite workplace or State to work – yet, with growing demand of work among the youngsters and other pressing factors of survival against unemployment, debt burden, disaster like Drought etc. there remains competition among them. The migrants also have to compete with migrants from other states of India – mostly from West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. This is the picture both in case of intra-state and inter-state workplaces.

Despite, the working hours, the rate of wage or monthly remuneration package etc. migrants do pay heed to “**length of period of engagement**” at workplace. **Optimal migration duration and activity choices** certainly affect continuity of migrant in a work. In the Intra State destinations, 69% respondents have migrated more than 12 months. Destination pockets namely Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jajpur, Joda, Badabil, Berhampur and Rourkela are major pockets where migrants get engagement for more than 12 months duration. The engagement at workplaces for 3 months and above but up to 6 months is not so frequent among tribal

migrants. Still 60% migrants to Tapang [Crusher Area] get work up to 6 months a year in **Various sectors - both within and Outside Odisha** makes to understand that the maximum engagement of migrants are there in Industry/ Factories (29.36%) followed by Construction(23.83%) and Service Sector(22.13%). **In Odisha** – the maximum engagement is found in Plant/ Industry and Service Sector (25% each) followed by 24% in Construction sector.

In Kerala maximum engagement is in Plant/ Industry (33%) followed by Agriculture (25%) and Service Sector (20.83%). **In Tamilnadu**, workers engagement is more in Plants/Industries (60.87%) and in Construction Sector (39.13%) and in Service Sector 11.38% **Income is a key determinant** in the case of migrants' decision to continue or return. The rate of wage or the monthly income – as a whole very well influences the standard of living, spending habit and the option to continue or shift or return home to a great extent.

Major issues of Tribal Migrants - Once reached at the Destination their Plight starts in one form or the other. They face a number of vulnerabilities related to their identity, livelihood, lifestyle, health, education, finance and legal protection etc. This is in addition to all hardship they face in terms of finding appropriate/adequate place to live, hardship to work in time bound overloaded work, lack of opportunity to avail basic amenities both at workplace and at the place of stay. Some of the major issues include - **Documentation and Identity** - Proving their identity is one of the core issues that impoverished migrants face when they arrive in a new place, a problem that can persist for years or even decades after they migrate. **Housing** - Migration and housing issues are inextricably linked. experiences of migrants not able to find low-cost house is chronic and major. Unaffordable rents in local areas force them to live at their workplaces or in open areas in the city or at best in the campus of the company which is just a compromise for survival only. **Limited Access to Formal Financial Services** - Migrant workers essentially remain as unbanked population as they do not possess permissible proofs of identity and residence. To avoid risk of theft, they are forced to wait for long periods to settle their wages. This makes them vulnerable to cheating/non-payment of wages at hands of contractors/middlemen. Sometimes, they are forced to avail safe-keeping services from local shopkeepers, who charge a fee for this service. **Political Exclusion** - In a state of continuous drift, migrant workers are deprived of many opportunities to exercise their political rights. Because migrants are not entitled to vote outside of their place of origin, some are simply unable to cast their votes. **Rampant Exploitation** - Migrants, completely dependent on the middlemen for information, end up working in low-end, low-value, hard, and risky manual labor are constantly subject to exploitation with little or no opportunity for legal recourse. Workers never come in touch with the principal employer. **Health Issues** - The health issues of migrants are varied. Disadvantage caused due to over work, unhygienic environment at work place, lack of safe drinking water, non-availability of first aid provision, nasty environment around habitation areas etc. not only create insecurity but also create many diseases. Many workers, after suffering from chronic diseases like Asthma, Kidney Trouble, Colic, Gout etc. are denied to continue work. Case of pregnant women, lactating mother and diseased women/mother become very deplorable in the absence of proper treatment or lack of proper attention due to lack of time and money to attend patient. The unattended and neglected cases lead to complications leading to loss of job or life.

State Intervention(s) - There are ample evidence of support to migrant tribals in both source and destination states – but mostly at pilot state. These need to be called and replicated very rapidly so that tribals can contribute to the nation's economy. Odisha and Kerala

Government have taken a number of actions to ensure safe migration and protect the rights of migrant workers. Still there is a need to do more and do with more articulation.

“Way Forward” is - **State Government should** set up a **task force to monitor migration** and also its prevention headed by woman with 50% members being women. CSO, NGO, academics, Government officials and legal aid service providers should be members in this Task Force. **Sustained availability of work at the grass root level** through conservation of forest resources, revival of traditional water supply system should be taken up to increase the productivity, provision of Irrigation facilities and support to SHGs etc. **Wage facilities** should be available within the locality for 8 months. There should be no wage disparity on the basis of gender. The highly coercive and exploitative money lending system should be curbed. **Rural banking system should assess the personal needs** for loans of the landless and marginal farmers and specifically the women and devise a system of advancing loans for personal needs without collateral security. **Overall capacity building**, marketing linkage, training of members etc of Women SHGs should be done so that they are able to earn a sustainable amount throughout the year from SHG activities. A Nodal agency should be established at Block level, District, State and Regional level to monitor migration. **Awareness** of all stakeholders should be developed. **Administration** - strict record keeping and monitoring of labour migration through District labour office should be done on gender disaggregated basis. **Legal** - Inter State Migrant Workers Act should suitably be amended for efficient implementation in a gender sensitive perspective. **Areas of Further research** - Impact of NREGA on curbing migration in general and specifically of women and trainings on rural migrants and further studies for empowering the enforcement and implementing officials/agents need to be done.

Structure of the Report

The study report is divided into EIGHT SECTIONS.

The Section One provides an introduction to the study and establishes its rationale. This section also contains objectives and purpose of the study.

The Section Two outlines the Methodology with focus on main research questions, the research design and the limitations of the study along with its prospective contribution.

The Section Three reviews existing literature on the subject of tribal migration in Odisha and tries to draw important insights.

The Section Four Key findings of source areas – from quantitative and qualitative data covering 11 Source districts of Odisha covering Baleswar, Bolangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh

The Section Five delves into details of Key findings from destination areas of tribal migrants of Odisha covering 7 Intra-state areas i.e. Anugul, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Jajpur, Berhampur, Joda/Badbil and Rourkela as well as 2 Interstate destinations i.e. Kerala and Tamilnadu.

The Section Six deals with Case studies from field Assessment - 10 each from source and destination with focus on both positive and negative aspects of tribal migration.

The Section Seven deals with Summary of key findings inclusive of both source and destination areas followed by recommendations [Way forward] to address gaps, improve environment for safe migration and promote specific programmes to curb tribal migration.

The Section Eight is concerned with GIS Tags on different aspects of migration. The tags reflects on the process of selecting the hubs of migration, the pockets [clusters] of migration, the transit of migration, different areas of intrastate and interstate destinations and some more matters that assures a better understanding on tribal migration.

This is followed by Annexure and References that are vital in the context of understanding the background and the status at field level.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Migration is an important feature of human civilization. The word migration has been defined by many authors. Many economists view it as an integral part of demographic transformation having greater potential for poverty reduction and economic growth. It has different dimensions and these could be analysed in terms of “WHO” migrates and “WHY”. Migration can be defined as movement of a group of people from one place to other. It has a watertight link with avenues of income available at destination. Migration reflects human endeavour to survive in the most testing conditions both natural and manmade

Box I.1

Migration – factors and reasons

As a consequence of historical and economic factors, there are serious income disparities, agrarian distress, inadequate employment generation, vast growth of informal economy and resultant migration from rural areas to urban, urban to urban and backward to comparatively advanced regions in the most appalling conditions.

Source: International Organization on Migration

Migration in India has existed historically, but, in the context of globalization and opening up of the world economy it has assumed special significance for the country and society. **Migration** has taken a pivotal place in the present development discourse. It can be permanent or semi-permanent. Sometimes migration is voluntary, but many times people are forced to migrate because they do not have any other choices. Seasonal and circular migration of labour for employment has become one of the most durable components of livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas.

Box I.2

Important factors of Migration

In many migration prone areas, important factors have been historical development of different regions, interlocked markets for credit, output and labour, marketable traditional skills and other livelihood options complementary to migration, availability of surplus labour within household, cultural norms (including traditional skills and gender based matters) regarding division of labour, and decisions related to children's education.

Source: Indian Research Journal of Extension Education Special Issue (Volume I), January, 2012

Dr. S. N. Tripathy (1979) writes, “Labour migration is a form of labour mobility towards district or state or outside where industry and employment are expanding. Migration may be phenomenon of flow of people over shorter or longer distance from one origin to a destination either for temporary or permanent settlement. Migration is not just by the very poor during times of crisis for survival and coping but has increasingly become an accumulative option for the poor and non-poor alike Seasonal and Circular (also known as cyclical, oscillatory)

migration has long been part of livelihood portfolio of poor people across India. It is now recognised that migration is a part of normal livelihood strategy of poor and does not occur only during times of emergency or distress. A lot of factors emerge as important determinant of who becomes the part of migration streams. This is because of the strong correlation between belonging to a Backward Caste and being poor (resource poor), illiterate, asset less as well as being discriminated against by employers and contractors. However, it all differs from place to place and from time to time and as such becomes part of the complex phenomena of migration”.

“In the context of **Tribal Migration** it is a well-known fact that tribal are engaged in various occupations like hunting, fishing, gathering of forest products, shifting cultivation to settled agriculture, rural crafts and artisans. A very few tribal groups are engaged in non-agricultural activities as mendicants, bards, pastoralists leading a semi-nomadic to nomadic life. Besides routine household work, tribals work in agricultural fields, forests for long hours. Overall output if seen in terms of number of hours of work is low. Even though tribals are hardworking they still chronically suffering from resource poverty and still remain deprived of benefits from existing development and welfare programmes of Government. Most of the natural resources including minerals are located in tribal areas. But they are alienated from their land and forest due to on-going de-forestation, power projects, industrial growth and mining activities Natural resources are being exploited in a way, leading to a process of gradual displacement and denying basic right of livelihood to them.

Massive investment in construction of dams, power plants, industrialization and mining creates wealth to the nation and employment opportunities to various people but all this is hardly of any benefit to the tribals rather it leads to their social and cultural deprivation, land alienation, destruction of environment and displacements, which is often without any rehabilitation and thus ultimately becomes one of the basic and major reasons of their Migration – that even continues for years together in terms of **Distress Migration**.

Large scale tribal land continues to be alienated in different parts of Odisha during the beginning of Tenth Plan and the settlement cases are not being disposed of easily. Tribals inhabiting for generations together have been deprived of their lands and traditional rights. Due to recent enactment of “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” forest dwelling tribals have claimed forest land. Migration to towns and cities often negatively influences the tribal culture and identity. Disadvantaged communities such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) are heavily represented in migration.

Before independence, out-migration of tribals to urban and industrial cities was very meagre. This was due to physical environment constraints. The limited needs of tribals also did not motivate them to come to cities. But after independence, the picture has changed considerably and the change might have been due to implementation of Five-Year Plans and Annual Plans which resulted in tribal development.

The Directive Principles of State Policy have made special programmes for the social, political and economic development of tribals with objective of integrating them at various levels of rural and urban communities. Secondly, safeguards provided by the Constitution of India have made them available great opportunities of education, entrepreneurship and jobs in Govt. service and in organised sector. Reservations in service have opened up new avenues for the tribals.

Box 1.3

New feature of tribal migration

Another new feature of tribal migration from these states in recent years has been the large-scale migration of single women [young girls and women] to cities in search of livelihood, which is a subtle change from earlier migration patterns when only men migrated to urban centres.

Tribal families nowadays are driven by poverty to send unmarried daughters to cities in search of work. Single women and tribal girls are prone to exploitation not only by employers but also by anti-social elements.

Source: Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2015-07.pdf>

Migration of the tribal population from Odisha and its neighbouring states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been taking place since the last three centuries and more. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the migration was forced as the British employed tribal labour to work in Assam Tea Gardens. However, since latter half of 20th Century, tribal people from these areas have started migrating voluntarily to earn their livelihood”. **[The Economic Affairs, Vol. 63, No. 1, pp. 57-69, March 2018]**

In the last century, a noticeable change was visible in the nature and pattern of tribal migration. Between 1950 and 1980, tribal people migrated to the rural areas of Bihar and West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural labour (**Mosse et al., 1997**). But from 1980 onwards, they started migrating to bigger cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and many other metropolis and industrial and construction hubs throughout India. A range and combination of push and pull factors drive migration particularly tribals and tribal women in particular. Rural-urban migration is emerging as a dominant form of migration amongst STs, all over India and Odisha is not an exception to that. Before beginning of migration period, Contractor and/or its agent provides labourers a cash advance to help the family left behind in absence of migrant. Advance is also used by the migrant to purchase essentials for journey. Advances are repaid through migrant wages. Length of time for repayment depends on wage that migrant receives at destination. Tribal migrants have found jobs in factories, agro-processing plants or working as porters, domestic servants, rickshaw pullers, petty traders, construction workers and domestic workers. Migrants are often willing to take on jobs that others cannot or do not want to do (e.g. these are dirty, degrading, laborious and dangerous.” **[The Urban Management Consulting Private Ltd. (UMC), Study of Community Engagement Platforms, Final Report September 2017]**.

I.1. Rationale of the Study

“It has been observed that large number of educated, uneducated and illiterate tribal from Odisha migrate to different parts of country and metropolitan city like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata Chennai etc. that are their major destinations for searching some gainful employment and casual labour in unorganized sector and as household maids for their livelihood. With the years – the number of migrants are increasing. And it has surprisingly come to the notice that many Tribal youths, adults and women including adolescent girls are migrating to different parts of India. In the above context, nature of varied data sets, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration etc. particularly among tribals and women tribal folks indicate that there is still a dearth of data and detailed analysis and probe is required to understand the tribal migration. This study will bring an insight to exiting thinkers, academicians and policy makers to think and rather rethink on different reasons of tribal migration, different programmes and schemes need to be revisited to stop or reduced migration by creating an enabling environment through appropriate measures of their socio economic wellbeing.

Reasons for their exodus need to be studied in detail, given large number of development programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Food for Work Programme (FFW), Prime Minister Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (PMGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). **[Source - Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion, Priya Deshingkar and Daniel Start Aug. 2003]**

Under the proposed study it is planned to find the reasons for their migration and to document how and where they migrate, their living conditions prior to migration and at their place of migration, what they feel about their future, whether they know development programmes being implemented for their benefit, what is their health status, their vertical job mobility, the impact of the migration on their socio-economic life pattern at individual and community level, agencies involved and all other related aspects particularly the tribal women migrants.

In the light of above facts, research team need to conduct a critical enquiry to understand existing status of tribal migrants, reasons of their movement (push and pull factors) issues they face during migration (i.e. during transit), at workplaces (i.e. destination) and also after returning from the migration. The study will focus on Tribal Migrants of Odisha. It will review problems of tribal migrants that will provide an insight to ensure/promote safe migration, reduce risks associated with the migration both at source and destination areas and suggest for long term development of tribal migrants. Contextually, this study will concentrate on all features of tribal migration including types, dimension, pattern, issues associated with migration, impacts of migration. The findings of the study will be utilised in putting forward various suggestions which can help the policy makers to undertake various development as well as welfare interventions among these tribal groups. This study will also take into account the Migration as a development issue and will ensure an empirical analysis of the impact of Migration in different perspective. This will help in bring out an insight to Migration and its empirical impacts both on the source and destination state

I.2. This study is Significant Because

Since Independence despite different development programme implemented by Govt. Tribes appeared as one of the backward communities of society. They still exist at subsistence level with poor health, education and income levels even though it cannot be denied that many tribal communities have taken advantage of schemes and have decrease gap of development

However, from the present scenario in India, it is still clear that Tribal population has the lowest Human Development Index and they are suffering from geographical and cultural exclusion. Moreover, a large segment of tribals still live below poverty line, suffers from high mortality rate, severe malnutrition, lower literacy rates and extremely slow pace of development. Under-development coupled with lack of access to administrative and judicial machinery in tribal areas further increases their deprivation. Objectives of the study, methodology adopted, data analysis, study findings, analysis of results, suggestions and recommendations are presented in this document subsequently.

I.3. Objectives of the Study

I.3.1. Key Objectives

- ✓ To conduct mapping exercise and locate the major tribal migrant pockets of Odisha
- ✓ To find out reasons/factors (push and pull) that affect tribal migration
- ✓ To detect various issues associated with tribal migration
- ✓ To provide suitable suggestions and recommendations for safe migration ensuring protection of migrants rights

- ✓ To focus on migration of Tribals to different districts (within) of Odisha and to different States of India from different parts of Odisha,
- ✓ To choose Major Pockets of Tribal Migration to cover a range of migration experiences and to link together by migrant populations.
- ✓ To fill in the data gaps and build the capacity of researchers on Tribal Migration.

The present study is an attempt to understand multi-facet phenomenon of tribal labour migration from Odisha. It purports to inquire into pull and push factors of tribal migrant workers working in different sectors and to mark out different issues associated with migrants – esp. at work place.

However, the issues related to their transit and the post migration period (i.e. after return from migration) has also been taken into account to assess and ascertain the status of migrants and the impact of migration on their socio-economic and cultural life as a whole.

I.4. Study Team

The study was conducted by a team consisting of the following personnel

Senior Consultant – One

Research Assistant – Two

GIS Expert – One

Data Entry Operator – One

CHAPTER – II

Methodology

The present study is based on an intensive fieldwork conducted in 11 districts as Source Areas, 7 districts as Destination Areas in Odisha and 3 districts in Tamilnadu as Destination area as well as 8 districts in Kerala as Destination areas, since mid of December 2018 till end of March 2019. Before the commencement of fieldwork, a thorough review of available secondary data was done by the project team in consultation with a team of experts with focus on following aspects

- ✓ Major Tribal Migrant Pockets
- ✓ Source and Destination
- ✓ Push and Pull Factors of Migration
- ✓ Issues of Migrants

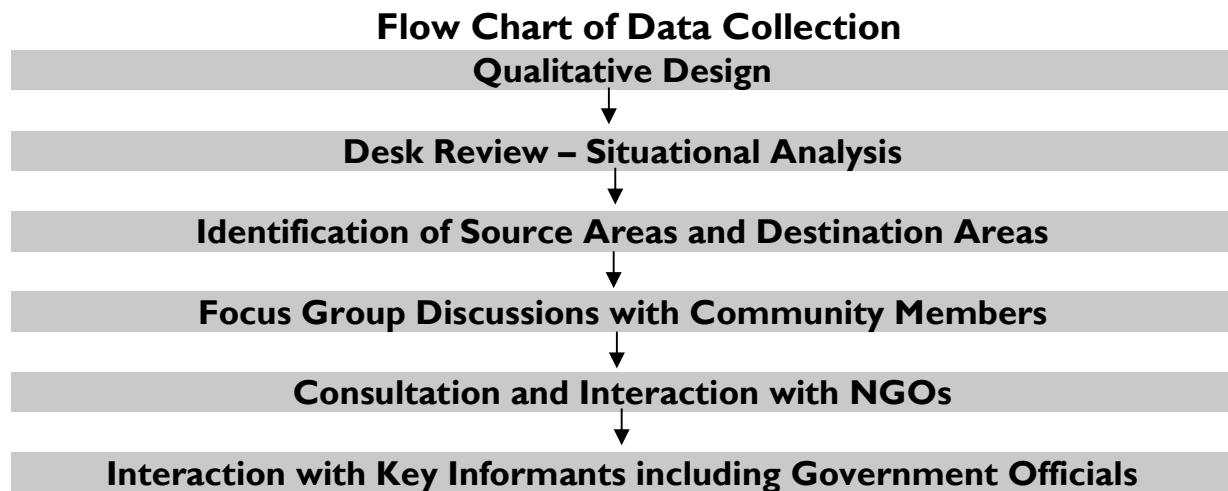
2.1 Process of Research

In order to review and understand the situation of migrants in India, both primary and secondary data sources were used for data triangulation and creating a complete picture of the situation. In order to proceed in desired direction, a desk review of existing literature was done including grey literature. Full record of the entire research is retained in order to ensure transparency and avoid duplication. A critical review was undertaken on the available key policies, law, regulations and institutional frameworks etc. that have so far been applied to improve the conditions of the migrants.

The Secondary Data was verified from following sources

- ✓ ST Population as per Census 2011
- ✓ Marginal Workers and Main Workers of ST as per Census 2011
- ✓ Information on Registered Construction Workers ST
- ✓ Information on Registration and Licence issued under Inter State Migrant Workers Act
- ✓ Data of Study on Migration conducted by State Labour Institute in 9 districts in Odisha
- ✓ Information on Migration prone districts of Odisha by Office of Labour Commissioner, Government of Odisha.
- ✓ Information about Odia Migrants rescued in different States (Telangana, AP etc.) by the State about Commission, Odisha

The primary data was collected through qualitative methods focus group discussion with community members including migrants, return migrants, their families and also through Key Informant Interviews (KII) in different areas with people from different groups of society. All the above information was organized and analysed in order to create a complete picture of the Scheduled Tribes and Livelihood Migrants of Odisha and to identify the major issues associated with migration and to find out possible solutions to improve the status of such migrants. At the end of study report – certain suggestions and recommendations been provided as a matter of – “Way forward”



2.1.1. Sample Selection

2.1.1.1. Criteria for Selection of Source Areas

Selection of Sources Areas have been done o./n the basis of following criteria

- Percent of ST population as per Census 2011
- ST workers in numbers as per Census 2011
- ST work participation rate as per Census 2011
- Migration prone areas as per record of Labour Commissioner Odisha
- Migration prone areas as per record of State Labour Institute
- Percent of registered ST Construction workers as per record of Construction and Other Workers Welfare Board, Odisha
- Tribal dominated bordering district (potential areas for external migration)

2.1.1.2. Modalities adopted

- ✓ District wise verification of data (on ST population, workmen population and Work Participation Rate etc.) from Census 2011 as per requirement
- ✓ Consolidation of data available from Office of the Labour Commissioner of Odisha and the State Labour Institute of Odisha as per requirement
- ✓ Consolidating data in District and Block wise by correlating each data on different criteria of area selection
- ✓ Locating Industrial Hubs of entire Odisha (Through GIS) and short listing the Major Industrial Hubs of Odisha
- ✓ Locating Mining Hubs of entire Odisha (Through GIS) and short listing the Major Mining Hubs of Odisha
- ✓ Short listing possible areas of migration for domestic work and other works (in Odisha)
- ✓ Short listing possible areas of migration Outside Odisha.
- ✓ Preparing document for presentation

On the basis of the above criteria, the selection of Source Areas and Destination Areas was done and tools for data collection and analysis was also finalized. It was decided that the number of sample will be as follows.

- ✓ 5 Tribal Migrant households in each village of survey if the total number of household is less than 50.
- ✓ 10 Tribal Migrant households in each village of survey if the total number of household is greater than and equal to 50.

Sample for the Source Areas was selected taking “Major Tribal Migrant Pockets of Odisha” in consideration keeping in view the following aspects:

- ✓ TSP and Non TSP (esp. KBK) districts of Odisha
- ✓ Migration prone districts (known areas of migration) with specific emphasis on Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) districts.
- ✓ Percentage of Registered ST Workmen as per Labour Welfare Board
- ✓ Percentage of ST Workmen and their Work Participation Rate as per Census 2011
- ✓ Tribal dominated bordering districts having larger access to major market sectors of neighbouring States.

2.1.1.3. Criteria for Selection of Destination Areas

The selection of Destination areas – **both Intrastate and Interstate** was done on the basis of following criteria

2.1.1.3.1. Intrastate Destinations

- ✓ Known industrial hobs of Odisha [mainly industries/factories including the associated small scale industries and construction site in and around those hobs]
- ✓ Known mining hobs of Odisha [mainly mines and the trading areas including the associated industries like Transport Units, Trading units and Construction sites etc.]
- ✓ Known business hobs of Odisha [mainly having brick kiln, crusher units, construction sites – like road and building works as well as other opportunities like engagement in Hotels, Petty business in the city, service in travels as driver, self-employed as drivers of light and heavy vehicles as well as agents in courier services etc.]

This was decided through the following process

- ✓ Available secondary information [known industrial, mining and business hobs of Odisha]
- ✓ GIS mapping of different locations of industrial, mining and business importance and ascertain areas for study

2.1.1.3.2. Interstate Destinations

- ✓ Known areas of migration from Odisha – as per available secondary data
- ✓ Possible areas that can be covered under study as per available time and fund for study.

2.2. Source Areas

Total 11 districts were short listed out of 30 districts from different zones of Odisha. The details of sample is given in Table 2.1

Table 2.1 : Sample of Source Areas			
Sl.	Sample Particulars	Sample number	Name of Sample Area with Zone
I	District	11	Mayurbhanj and Baleswar – Central Zone (2)
			Koraput, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Gajapati and

			Nuapada – Southern Zone (6)
			Bolangir, Kandhamal and Sundergarh - Northern Zone (3)
2	ITDA	12	Nilagiri, Karanjia, Rairangpur, Panposh, Parlakhemundi, Gunupur, Bhawanipatana, Jeypore, Koraput, Malkangiri, Raikia and Tikabali.
3	Blocks	21	Detailed Annexed (Annexure ---)
4	Gram Panchayats	42	
5	Villages	84	
6	Households	450	

2.3. Destination Areas

a) Intra State Areas

Intra State destinations cover seven areas such as: Twin City Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, Rourkela, Anugul, Jajpur, Keonjhar and Berhampur.

Table 2.2 : [Intrastate] Destination Area			
Sl	Particulars	Figures	Particulars
1	Districts	7	Anugul, Khurda, Ganjam, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Cuttack
2	Pockets	11	Anugul, Cuttack, Berhampur, Jajpur Road, Brahmanipal, Joda, Badbil, Bhubaneswar, Baliana, Tapang and Rourkela
3	Household	100	

b) Interstate areas

Table 2.3 shows the sample details of Inter-State Destination areas

Table 2.3: Sample Details of Inter State Destination Area		
Particulars	Number	Name
No. of Outside States	2	Tamilnadu and Kerala
No. of Districts	9	Tamilnadu 3 + Kerala 6
No. of Pockets	30	Tamilnadu 10 + Kerala 20
No. of Household	46	

Tamilnadu [Chennai (K.K.Nagar, Ambattur and Kandanchavadi) Kanchipuram (Kovalam, Kannathur) and Tirupur (SIDCO, Nallur, Tadcha)] and

Kerala - Districts namely Trivandrum, Ernakulum, Idduki, Alleppy, Palakkad, Kottayam and several hubs of these districts were selected discussing with key informants.

2.4. Data Collection Mechanism

In order to achieve objectives of this study, quantitative as well as qualitative data were collected both from Primary and Secondary Source. For this purpose, all existing literature and secondary data collected as a part of this project was compiled, suitably organized and analysed for relevant information. The inclusion and exclusion of information into the report were conducted at the discretion of the expert team that guides and leads the entire team.

2.4.1. Methods of Data Collection

The Collection of Primary Data was conducted via qualitative methods and collect information through in depth interviews and focus group discussions – both at source and destination. A multi-phased process of check and correction was done to prepare schedules before it is field tested. Data collection details in study areas is presented in Table 2.4

Table 2.4 : Data Collection Details in Study Area						
					Key Informant	
Sl.	Areas undercover	No. of Sample Migrant Village Schedules	No. of Sample Migrant Household Schedules	FGD	NGO and others	Govt
1	Source districts - Odisha	84	540	30	23	7
2	Intrastate Destination	-	100	10	8	2
3	Interstate Destination	-	46	6	9	6
Total		84	686	46	40	15

2.4.1.1. Study Tools

For the purpose of data collection, following tools were developed and used

- Household Schedule
- Village Schedule
- Schedules for Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- Schedules for Key Informant Interview (KII)

2.4.1.1.1. Household and Village Survey

Household and village level data were collected through a thorough process of interaction with sample personalities and villagers as per their availability. Structured Schedules were used to get information in this context. Before finalization of the data collection process – the team had made a cross checking of the data collection process in some of the sample villages and had ensured requisite rectification, as deemed fit.

2.4.1.1.2. Key Informants Interview (KII)

In order to collect data (both primary and secondary), a process was followed to collect information and evidential matters through interview and interaction with some of key informants of different areas that includes a number of personalities from different groups of society. Following persons were interviewed as Key Informants who does have in depth understanding and knowledge about the locality, the trend of migration, the access to and demand for benefits from Government Schemes in their localities and also the trend of migration and tendency of migrants of their localities as well as those people from nearby areas – who are associated with migrants during and after their migration.

- ✓ Migrant labourers
- ✓ Households whose members are at destination during the survey period
- ✓ PRI representatives
- ✓ Labour contractors
- ✓ District level Officials including Labour Officer, Welfare Officers, ITDA Officials, Subject Matter Specialists and officials of associated departments

- ✓ Anganwadi Workers, ASHA and ANM
- ✓ Local area personalities having knowledge/interest in migration and labour issues
Trade Union Leaders, Teachers of villages, Reporters of Newspapers, Officials of Railway Protection Force, Researchers, NGOs working on Migration/Tribal Livelihood
- ✓ Persons featured in case studies

Migrant labourers interviewed were selected on a random basis. In cases of family migration, the head of household was interviewed. Focus was also given to covering women migrants, in order to understand gender dynamics. All migrants were interviewed thro' a structured questionnaire covering family background, socio-economic background, causes and effect of their migration. Along with this, a village schedule was completed for each village in surveyed Gram Panchayats containing the details of those migrants who were working at their migration destinations during survey. Key Informants were interviewed at different levels both at village as well as Panchayat and district level depending upon their availability. Some of the opinion leaders, migrants and migrant families have also been interviewed to collect Case Studies. The study also looked at the role of Government in protecting the rights of the migrant labourers. For this purpose, Gram Panchayats representatives were contacted. District officials including the District Labour Officer, Divisional Labour Commissioner and Labour Inspector were interviewed.

2.4.1.1.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

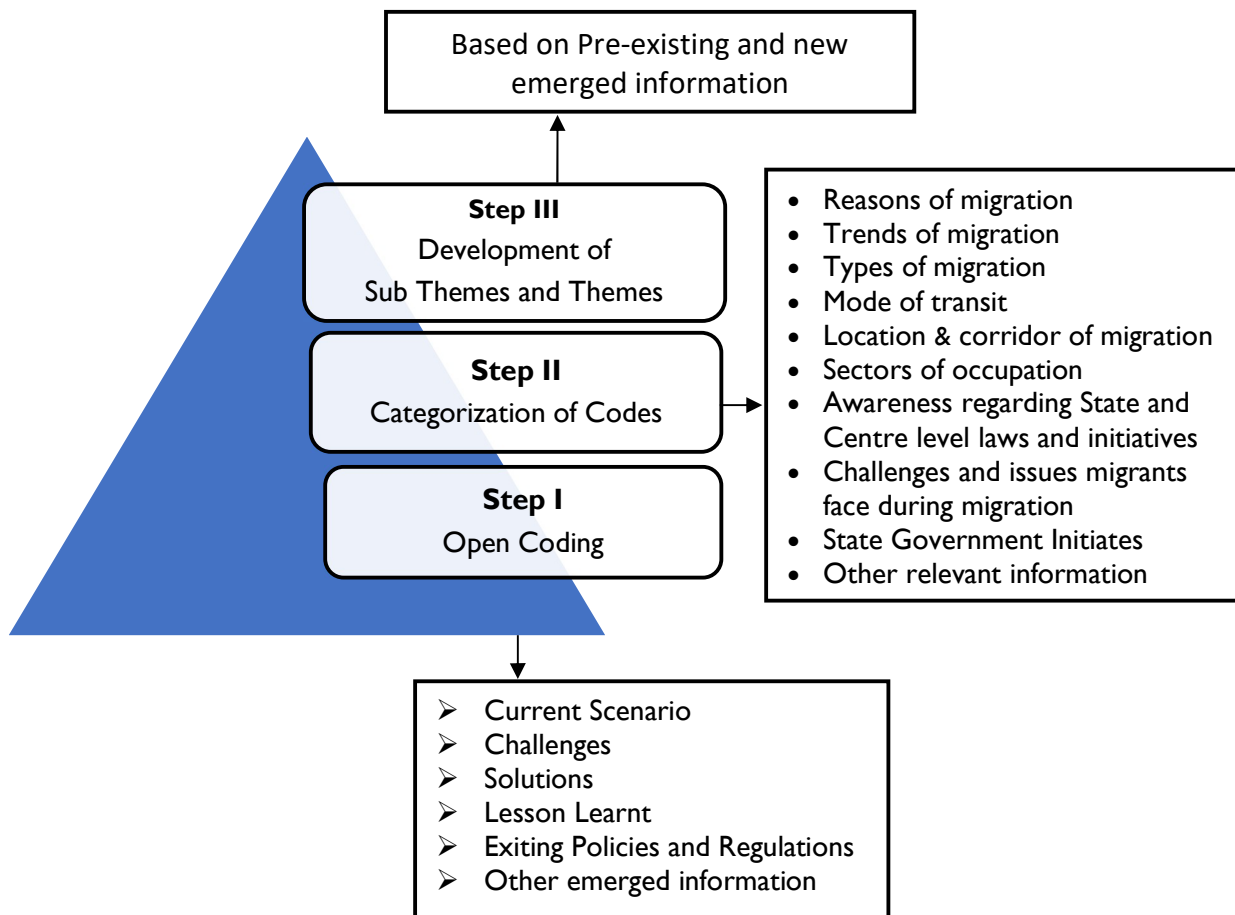
FGDs were also conducted in different villages as per the availability of community members. All members of the community (present in the FGD) were given opportunity to respond to – with specific emphasis on Gender Justice. This was done to assess the involvement and knowledge of people about the issue, the benefits they get and avail from Government and to take note of their views on how to curb migration and ideas about potentialities of people and their village as a whole to reduce migration and promote enabling environment for the migrants to remain at village and earn in possible manner.

2.5. Data Analysis Process

The analysis of both Quantitative and Qualitative Data was decided from the very beginning with the initiative of data collection performed by Research Assistants and the Senior Consultant who have sufficient understanding of migration to perform effectively. The data were arranged in tabular form and analysed to derive inferences and develop suggestions. The data analysis was done in Excel Spread Sheet using Microsoft 2007 version.

The process of analysis involved consolidation of data, followed by, formation of analytical tables that was discussed among the Research Assistants and Senior Consultant along with the GIS Expert – once every month. Feedback from consultation was shared by the Senior Consultant with Data Entry Operator along the team members. Views of different stakeholders including that of Key Informants were analysed in the monthly meeting regularly. Taking the views and suggestions of migrants and some returnees – some case studies have been noted. The Senior Consultant use to have a thorough discussion on facts and information received from different sources (including the KII) and briefed the team members about theme and essence of case studies. Attempts were made by the team to appraise – whether the views really corroborates the data collected through the individual and village level schedules

Data Analysis Process



2.6. Ethical Considerations

Informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to data collection and after explaining the nature of study in detail as well as answering any questions that any of the participants had. Participation of respondents was completely on voluntary basis. Respect and dignity of the participants were prioritized and no discrimination in terms of caste, creed, religion, gender and colour was made at any point of time during the study.

2.7. Study Limitations and Challenges

The qualitative interviews were conducted till saturation. The selection of relevant participants for the study was a key challenge at source since the time of study was after the rainy season and in most of the migrants had gone back to their workplaces. However, it was possible to talk to their families. Precise literature data on migration flows and a systematic accounting experience of those migrants is not available for Odisha. In most of the cases, government officials were not able to share data on tribal migration at both and national level. Many of them accepted that there is paucity of data due non-proper registration system at all levels from different levels and also expressed need to set up mechanism to maintain migration related data. Even some of them also talked about paucity of staff and the existing staff being over loaded in their existing condition. Some relevant data/information was also not available in government

website – being not published yet. At destination, a major challenge was to locate and identify widely dispersed migrants, who met the defined criteria. In fact, locating tribal migrants among the mass of migrants from different states was a very tedious process. In many cases local informers and officials were kept in confidence to tackle the situation. In many cases the benefit of NGOs in this regard could not be availed due to their temporary absence from the headquarters for their official and personal purposes.

For qualitative research, the participants were selected based on their availability and the information to be collected. All clusters were considered for selecting key informants, focus group discussion and other community level participation. Key informant selection was an on-going process since the beginning and sometimes they themselves suggested who can give good information and help liaise with Government officials.

There is no baseline data on Tribal Migration. No specific data on Labour Migration is available in the Census 2011 data. This was a major setback to decide sample. There is also Dearth of data/information to validate the sample. Even though State Labour Institute has conducted study on 9 districts of Odisha – the same is not available since not yet published in public domain.

Moreover, the data provided by Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (OB and OCWWB) had no data/information about Inter State Migrant Workers. Further to these - there were certain unforeseen hurdles that disturbed data collection flow in market. In some areas, movement of study team was disturbed all of a sudden – that compelled to manage time overlapping the leisure gap planned earlier by the team. Following are few of those.

- ✓ Time management disturbed due to - Bandh by BJP in Mayurbhanj and Bandh by Maoists in Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Gajapati districts.
- ✓ Difficulty in conveyance due to - Hiring of vehicles by Govt machinery for 'Pitha', 'Kalia' programme and hiring of vehicles for political rally
- ✓ Absence of many key informants due to Kalia and Pitha programme as well as Political Rallies – mainly Community members (esp. SHG members, AWW, ASHA and ANM) and even the PRI members, Government Officials remained absent since they were attending these programmes
- ✓ Indifference among some Government Officials
- ✓ Government officials overloaded with election related responsibilities are unable to pay proper attention and time to extent suitable support to the study team.
- ✓ In many places general public, especially who are active and interested in political activities were found absent in community level discussion
- ✓ Reluctance of community members to disclose their identity as Migrants
The reasons being
 - In recent past – some of the migrant parents had been interrogated by Police on the issue of child labour. [esp. in Malkangiri, Gajapati, Koraput and Rayagada districts]
 - Many of them been instructed by the Dalals not to disclose the fact.
- ✓ Incorrect/inaccurate information from the Community members
- ✓ Unable to provide accurate place of migration [Saying Chennai or Kerala but not able to say the exact place of visit]
- ✓ Migrant families fail to exactly recall benefits they have already availed from various Government Schemes.

And the last, but not the least - Sometimes – during study – people use to ask different questions on different government programmes, the delay in disposal and redressal of their issues and make query to take suggestions for further action. The team answered them as per own knowledge and convenience [time] without disturbing the study process and without diverting the attention of others.

2.8. Expected Contribution of the Study

The study adds to the existing literature on the livelihood migration among tribal community's migrants and the existing policy environment in different states of Interstate Migration [Kerala and Tamilnadu] as well as that Odisha that has been covered under study. It will contribute to in-depth understanding of tribal livelihood migration, reasons of migration, sectors of their employment during migration, corridor of migration, issues the face during migration and in depth insight into existing policy mechanism to address those issues and success and gaps in the concerned policies for all tribal migrants.

Exclusive study on Tribal Migration of Odisha has not yet been done. Studies on migration conducted so far are either completely source based or completely destination based. And this study is unique in the sense that it covers both source and destination areas including some of the important destination areas of Odisha – that do have importance as commercial or industrial hubs. However, it is a fact that destination based studies have not been able to capture the issues at the place of origin. And moreover, destination based studies are unable to deal with issues to place of origin. Thus these studies might have been lop-sided. As a whole a study without importance and co relation of source areas with destination and vice versa has made the credibility of those studies bit doubtful in relation to their utility.

This study has made a successful effort to overcome that deficiency by attempting to study both source and destination areas simultaneously. This two-ended approach should have been thought up earlier and be given top priority for research designed to frame and implement realistic migration policies. However, there are very few studies which examine rural to urban migration from both ends. In this respect, present study would emerge as an attempt to fill up this research gap.

In a broad perspective, the study's result can be useful for policy makers, planners practitioners and academicians for understanding the issues of tribal migrants' health, social security and comprehensive policies. By the way, the results of the study can be generalized to other states and also for other social groups, where similar internal migration situation exists due to livelihood migration.

CHAPTER - III

Desk review – Tribal Migration in Odisha

3.1. Process of Review

All the existing literature collected as a part of this project was compiled, suitably organized and analysed for relevant information. The literature search was undertaken using data bases through browsing the advanced Google search using keywords such as tribal, livelihood, urbanization, internal tribal migration and development, tribal social security, access of migrants and internal migration of tribal etc. The search of the articles was restricted to English language and those studies which were published from 1970 – 2017. This whole process of search and shortlisting of literatures was carried out during the mid of October to December 2018.

3.2. Migration in context of Odisha

“During the British rule in India, the Royal Commission on Labour (1929-31) observes that Odisha labourers used to go Rangoon, Assam, Bengal and Bombay since 1803 in order to work in plantations, earthwork dams, roads, railways, jute mills, textile mills, brick-kiln industry etc. To eke-out a living, the labourers of Odisha migrate to distant parts of the country. They are also forced by natural calamities like famine and high pressure of population of land, absences of alternative avenues of employment etc. A large segment of migrant labourers in Odisha belongs to the category of landless agricultural labourers and very often from scheduled backward or tribal castes. In few cases, those who have limited land did not possess the needed resources to develop the same as a result the barren land is left un-cultivated for year. Therefore, they compelled to work as migrant labourer. The exploitation by the feudal lord by the princely states of Odisha had also worked as a push factor for such out-migration. The indebted among the landed classes was traceable to abandon his ancestral occupation and work as migrant labourer.

In past, large numbers of Odia migrant workers migrate to Assam to work in tea gardens and to West Bengal particularly to Calcutta to work as Kulli” or as a worker in Jute mills. At present, they can be seen as plumbers and construction workers in most part of India and abroad. Besides these large chunk of migrant labourers are cluster in different part of the country to engage in various sectors at present. There also evidence of migration of workers, particularly from undivided Ganjam and Puri districts to Ahmedabad and Surat city of Gujarat to work in the textile mills and diamond cutting industry and people from undivided Kalahandi and Bolangir districts to Raipur and Bilashpur of Chhattisgarh to work as rickshaw pullers. [Internal Migration: Study on Rural and Urban Districts of Odisha and Gujarat – India by International Institute of Social Studies – November 2010]

“In Odisha, the push factors in rural area rather than pull factors constitute the main determinant of rural to urban migration in the urban informal sectors. It is also observed that, migrant workers of Odisha who instead of going to other part of the world they are

moving within the country i.e., inter- state migration. Beyond the inter-state migration, the state also has been experiencing the intra-state migration. In intra-state migration, migrants mostly belong from the coastal districts to the western part of Odisha and from the drought prone districts to the industrial belt of the state. However, a good number of migrants, particularly workers and traders to western part of Odisha and skilled and technical workers from industrial belt are migrating to outside the state as inter-state migration.

There are several factors operating to act as push and pull factors in the state. Among these factors; unemployment, chronic poverty, lack of industrialization, small size of land holding, low agricultural productivity and natural calamities are playing as push factor to force the people to migrate. However, employment opportunity, aspiration of better prospect, free from poverty and hunger and cosmopolitan of urbanities are the major pull factors operate to migrate people of the state. Although social and economic inequality in rural areas continue to surface in push the people from origin of the state. As like other states migrant, the Odisha migrants are also followed the same network system, i.e., prearranged job at destination may be by their friends, relatives or contractors at destinations, which more attract to migrate. There are a number of migration based study available in literature with relate to Odisha migration; some of are highlights in origin based few in names. Others are made attempt to study on destination based. In origin base researchers has attempted to find out networking/patterns of migrants.” [Nayak 1993; and Mishra 1998; Wandschneider and Mishra, 2003; Jha, 2005]

“Their findings show that the migrants of the state are move out of the state on their own accord with the help of friends and relatives and other co-villagers and some by labour contractors or agents. The migrant pattern studies shows that most of the migrants from origins are young, illiterate and from marginal farmer households. On the other hand, the destination based study reveals that distance has a positive association with income of migrants that motivate migrant moved from far away to earning more as compared to short distance migrants. Study also reveals age and educational level of the migrants are major decision factor, which induces migrants to migrate from origin”.[Samal and Mishra, 1998]

However, Jha (2005) origin based study on migration elucidates the changing patter of migrants in Odisha from traditional male dominated to female dominate pattern, particularly in tribal districts for livelihood options. It also reveals that the stream of migration has changed from rural–rural migration in pre 1980”s period to rural–urban migration (such as Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai). A study on Dadan labour structure of Odisha found that labourers of Odisha were taken too far off places like Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Sikkim and even to the Arabian countries like Iraq and Iran. Most of them were recruited as a Dadan labourer, their origin from the rural and tribal areas of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Puri districts of Odisha.

“They also found that migrants from the different districts of Odisha were migrating with different aspiration and motives. For instances; migrant form back ward and tribal belt of Odisha such as undivided Bolangir, Kalahandi and Kandhamal because of deforestation, increased pressure on land, lack of irrigation and recurring drought conditions due to poverty and unemployment, tribal’s have been migrating to outside their geographical boundaries as migrant labourer. Migration is common in almost all the districts of Odisha, however the more visible in coastal districts than in inland districts inhabitant where predominated by large number of socially and economically backward class people. For instance; migration is not largely taking

place from undivided Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir and Sambalpur districts but it is taking place more in Ganjam, Puri, Undivided Cuttack and Baleswar. The probable reason may be the available of well transport and communication facilities, hereditary influence and family contacts are some of the factors influencing people of these districts to migrate. Moreover, migration should not viewed as alternative source of livelihood for poor but it is an option for them to free from poverty and hunger for short period but effort should be geared to avoid risk indulgent migration process". [Tripathy and Das, 1997]

"Studies on Tribal Labour Migration have witnessed migration since the time immemorial. Wars, prosecution, climatic changes and economic forces have been the principal movers of the people all over the globe. Labour is crucial factor of production. It turns other resources into goods and income so as to satisfy needs of population. It is a fact that out migration of labour which overwhelmingly occurs from poorer regions of country to richer regions of other countries helps the migrant receiving regions more than the migrant sending regions in terms of production of goods, generation of income and satisfaction of needs.

Labour migration has been a continuous phenomenon in our country and more correctly among the poor segments of the society. It should be kept in mind that migration being the movement of human being in pursuit of certain cherished objectives like better employment, better wages and better quality of life, there is apparently nothing wrong. However, the problem becomes of serious magnitude when such migration leads to human misery and exploitation. The migration of workers is a human phenomenon and covers a vital part of the global economy. Today there are more migrants than ever because of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) of the world economy. The migration process has deeply rooted its feature with human civilization in India since long past.

In the present study special reference has given to tribal areas of Odisha. Prevalence of small farmers having small sized land holdings, non-application of modern technology in agriculture and seasonal unemployment along with persistent trouble due to natural disasters leading to crop loss, low productivity from land as well as degradation of natural resources as well as the natural set up (environment) in many parts of Odisha has forced the nature dependent Tribals to migrate in search of alternative sources for livelihood. People of rural areas migrate to urban areas within and outside their districts and also to neighbouring States. Migration is an outcome due to the repeated disasters that strike Odisha at regular intervals. There have been near about 40 natural disasters during the period of 1963-2013. The coastal region is more prone to cyclones, floods whereas the western districts and southern region are vulnerable to droughts and famines and have created a vacuum in livelihoods".

[Levien, Michael, 2015. "Social Capital as Obstacle to Development: Brokering Land, Norms, and Trust in Rural India," World Development, Elsevier, vol. 74(C), pages 77-92.]

"The manifestations of disasters are seen in the poverty, mal-nutrition, and distress sale of paddy, property and even children. Landlessness, indebtedness and lack of livelihood, low rate of PDS system, and improper utilization of MGNREGA force the people to seek survival options in other far way places. Displacement is another major cause of migration in Odisha. Endowed with natural resources, Odisha is the hot destination of multinational and transnational companies for mining leases and industry based on them. Mostly located in the Adivasi districts, these so called development projects have caused large scale displacement of indigenous population. Protests too have been strong and successful in many cases where by the project

have been stopped or stalled. Only negligible affected persons are absorbed in well-established project. Other thousands displaced have no other alternative but migrate out in search to make livelihood proper. Migrant populations overwhelmingly belong to category of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and other backward classes (OBC). These categories come under the purview of the poor and landless people who possess the least amount of assets, skills or education. The seasonal migrant is often linked to debt cycles and need for money for repaying debts, through which the people are exploited and are rendered into forced labour conditions and had to migrate on seasonal basis to different states for wage employment with a contractual process at hand". [International Journal of Academic Research and Development - Dynamics of tribal migration in undivided Koraput district of Odisha, India - Volume 2; Issue 4; July 2017]

While analysing the issues of tribal population in 11 selected sample districts of Odisha and 10 areas of Interstate destination in 2 States namely Kerala and Tamilnadu, this study makes an attempt to show the remedial path to deal with distress migration from different angles with proper scope to improve their survival fitness and increase possibilities to remain at home and survive without dependency on migration.

3.4. Some studies on Tribal Migration in Odisha

Normally migration of labourers from rural to urban areas has been viewed as an economic phenomenon, even though non-economic factors have some bearing. Primarily due to lack of employment in their area of origin, migration occurs. With the growth of urbanisation and industrialisation, the trend of migration within the country has increased significantly.

✓ **A study ‘Tribal Migration: A study in KBK Districts of Orissa’, by S.N. Tripathi (2003-2004)** has concentrated on migrants of sample tribal villages of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Malkangiri – the poverty stricken, drought ravaged tribal dominated districts of Odisha. These three districts have been selected as these districts are the most backward districts in the country known as, KBK districts. Three villages in each block of two districts were covered in this study by random selection. Data were collected from the migrant households of sample villages with the help of personal interview method through schedules and questionnaire. The questionnaire was specifically designed to collect data on variables like the level of income, employment, consumption pattern, health status, the level of education, awareness, exploitation, indebtedness, work-environment, wage discriminations and remittances, etc. As a result of which there is a vicious circle of poverty, employment, indebtedness and migration in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Malkangiri districts. Lack of employment and distressed condition of living compels tribal migrants to take advance from contractors resulting in migration. This vicious circle continues as a blot on various planned measures.

✓ **NSS 64th ROUND (July 2007-June 2008) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha**

Directorate of Economics and Statistics conducted all Odisha survey of households in the 64 round of NSS during July 2007 – June 2008 on Migration. It gives quantitative information on various key characteristics pertaining to migration, such as household migration, migrants and out- migrants etc. The survey covered a sample of 5180 households (3830 households in rural areas and 1350 households in urban areas) and sample 23882 persons (17955 in rural areas and 5927 in urban areas) of Odisha. Some of the key findings are stated below.

Household migration during last 365 days - Percentage of households having migration in rural areas was very low i.e. nearly 2 per cent. In urban areas, on the other hand, households having migration constitutes nearly 4.37 percent. Migration of households was largely confined within State. 78.23 percent of the migrant households in rural areas and 81.12 per cent of the migrant households in the urban areas had last usual place of residence within the State. Migration of households in both the rural and urban areas was dominated by the migration of households from rural areas. Nearly 80.63 per cent of urban migrant households migrated from rural areas whereas 32.36 per cent of rural migrant households migrated from urban areas. In both rural and urban areas, majority of the households migrated for employment related reasons. Nearly 46.68 per cent of the households in rural areas and 83.68 per cent of the households in the urban areas had migrated for employment related reasons. Pattern of migration - The percentage of temporary migration is 86% in the rural areas and 31% in the urban areas. Moreover, in the rural areas, the percentage of permanent migration was nearly 14 per cent while it is about 69 per cent in urban areas. Out-Migrants - In rural Odisha about 33.45 percent households reported having out- migration of their former members whereas in urban Odisha it is 19.25 percent. Out-migrant Remittances - 14.3 percent households in rural areas and 6.29 percent of households in urban areas have former members who are out migrated from the households during the period. About 24.63 percent of the out-migrants from urban areas, have sent remittances whereas 29.57 percent of Out migrants from rural areas have sent remittances

✓ **Seasonal Labor Migration and Migrant Workers from Odisha. [July 2014]** “Studies, Stories and a Canvas” conducted by Center for Migration and Labor Solutions [Ajeevika Bureau] Udaipur, Rajasthan supported by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts.

This study clearly spells about the absence of a well-grounded approach to define migration and emphatically put forth the fact that secondary estimates on migration are unable to capture and reflect real magnitudes and diversity in migration streams, as experienced today. There is a need to devise a new methodology, which would inform a superior policy-making and migration initiatives in Odisha, also drawing from rooted insights that field based organizations command.

This study focused on two regions i.e. Coastal and Western Odisha. Within Coastal Odisha, the districts were Nayagarh, Khorda, Puri and Kendrapada and in Western Odisha, Kalahandi, Nuapada, and Balangir districts. Data from 103 Panchayatas comprising 99, 523 households is being used for the study. With inputs from Odisha’s field organisations and researchers, the team has put together three study reports and a guest article in this collection.

The aggregation and analysis of this data across regions offers rich insights into the incidence and patterns of labour mobility from and within Odisha. As a first, the study justifiably articulates how any exploration of, or response to health concerns for migrant workers will need to be located in their social life and work context, and cannot be limited to an analysis of ailments alone. The study does a first-hand diagnosis of the case of Odia workers employed in the power looms of Surat and suggests further steps for remedial action, both at policy and implementation levels.

✓ **A Study On The Issues Of Distress Migration Of KBK Districts Of Odisha (May 2016)** and the role of Reverse Migration (Urban-Rural) in augmenting various measures taken by Government for it’s solution by Lopamudra Lenka Samantaray Research Scholar, Symbiosis Centre for Research and Innovation, Pune, India As an abstract of her study – she has

concentrated on various aspects of migration and has thrown light in area specific manner but has opted to make suggestions in empirical manner towards safe migration and improvement in the environment of migrants with specific focus on proper execution of development policies and ensuring access of beneficiaries to those. The content of report comprises of the following

1. Problem of distress migration in KBK regions of Odisha
2. Trend of urbanisation and the reverse drift of migration
3. Measures to check distress migration through reverse drift of migration.

The measures to check distress migration includes (a) The pro-poor development policy must be highly encouraged in the rural areas. The initiation must begin right from the backward regions like KBK areas. (b) The trend of migration should be thoroughly checked to avoid various socio-economic hazards. Both the state and central government has to adopt thorough statistical measures to represent realistic assessment. (c) The UID concept must be highly encouraged to deal with any issues of migrants.

The UID should integrate its project with organizations working with migrant workers throughout country (d) The state government should focus for agriculture and food safety programmes in order to avoid malnutrition in such areas. The food security act, public distribution system, cold storage facilities all other information and awareness system must be facilitated to bring overall improvement of these region. There should be proper enforcement of labour law, migrants" workforce act, minimum wage act, child labour act and labourers" welfare schemes to bring upliftment of entire regions. Similarly various social auditing/financial decisions must be ethically made for development of grass root level. A modest attempt has been made to study over socio-economic aspects of KBK regions and some measures have also been suggested for the development of these regions through reverse drift of distress migrants.

✓ **MGNREGS, Rural Employment and Distress Migration: A study in Odisha [2011-12]** Jajati Keshari Parida Deputy Director, National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD), NITI Aayog, Govt. of India, New Delhi

This paper attempts to study the role of MGNREGS in improving the household living standards and its impact on seasonal distress out-migration, conducting a primary survey of 400 households from Mayurbhanj and Jajpur districts of Odisha during 2011-12. The major findings suggest that MGNREGS has contributed enormously in creating job opportunities for the needy poor and socially backward households. The accessibility of NREGS prevented huge number of distress seasonal out migration and brought financial autonomy for the landless poor (Below Poverty Line) and socially backward (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) households through regular wage income.

This helped them to come out of hunger and debt traps, and hence an improved living standard. Therefore, the government should take proper measures to continue this programme in rural areas and allocate the resources based on demands calculation to avoid wastage of funds. Furthermore, an attempt should be made to create inter-industry linkages within rural regions through this programme that could generate a set of economic multipliers; and hence will provide sustainable source of rural employments and income generation to the socially and economically marginalized groups in India.

✓ **Multidimensional Enormities of Migration: A Case Study of Migratory Tribal Labour of Koraput District of Odisha [June 2013]** Dr. Sanjeeb Kumar Jena, Rajiv Gandhi University

This study is an attempt to understand the multi-facet phenomenon of labour migration in Koraput district of Odisha, a backward district, very low at the Human Development Index. It purports to inquire into pull and push factors of migrant workers working in different sectors with the objective

- ✓ to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrant workers of Koraput district, to examine the causes of their migration,
- ✓ to identify the factors influencing the level of work and financial satisfaction of the migrant workers,
- ✓ To study the impact of migration on their social relationship and social status and to suggest suitable recommendations for protection and welfare of migrant workers.

With a brief on migration in Odisha, the Researcher made an insight to following aspects to ensure wholesome idea and prompted to promote socio-economic and all round development of migrants with explicit envision to the following aspects :

a) Migration In Koraput District b) Socio-Economic Profile Of The Migrants c) Causes Of Migration In Koraput District [Push And Pull Factors] d) Working Pattern Of The Migrants e) Effect Of Labour Migration [Family Function, Demography, f) Function of Economic Consumption/ Happiness of family and community, g) Function of Socialisation, h) Function of Recreation and Protection and i) Redistribution of Gender Roles in a Migrating Family

Gender-wise Rural-to-Urban Migration in Orissa, India: An Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change [July 2011] by Nirmala Velan and Ranjan Kumar Mohanty

The paper analysed the factors influencing migration decision by gender, and verified whether adverse climatic changes influence it in Puri district, Orissa. It also examined the changes in socio-economic conditions of the sample migrant and non-migrant respondents, and their income distribution over a period of 3 years before and after migration/interview. Furthermore, the pull and push factors of migration, problems, and the reasons for non-migration were examined. Study is based on primary data collected from a random sample of 120 migrant and non-migrant respondents each, comprising 60 males and 60 females each from 4 sample villages in flood affected Rupdeipur Gram Panchayat of Pipli block of Puri district, from June-July 2009.

The findings reveal the migrant households to be comparatively socially and economically poorer than their non-migrant counterparts, while across gender the female households were relatively worse off than the male households. The majority of both categories of the sample households had reported being severely affected during the floods of June-September 2008 and earlier ones. As regards employment status, a vast majority of the migrants was seasonally and temporarily employed, whereas their non-migrant counterparts were either working on their own land or unemployed or housewives.

Post-migration, the migrants were more regularly employed in their neighbouring state, while not much change was observed in the case of the non-migrants in the village. An analysis of the decision to migrate revealed that while better education level and more land ownership negatively and significantly affected it regardless of gender, the influence of social network was positive and significant. The latter finding is confirmed by the studies of Munshi 2003; Bauer et al. 2006 and Molaei, Santhapparaj and Malarvizhi 2008. On the other hand, while pre-migration

household income level significantly discouraged female migration, it significantly encouraged male and combined migration. Studies of Ellis (2009), and Ezra and Kiros (2001) revealed similar income diversification effects. Higher pre-migration standard of living was found to significantly reduce male and combined migration, whereas it significantly encouraged female migration. Meanwhile, an increase in pre-migration annual employment days in native village significantly discouraged female and combined respondent's migration, whereas a rise in the degree of climatic change significantly encouraged it. The latter is supported by the findings of Black et al. (2008), who reported increased migration to safer locations in response to aggravating climatic change. Contrary to expectation, higher household debts were found to significantly discourage male migration, whereas higher dependency ratio significantly increased it. With respect to the combined respondents, marital status significantly encouraged migration. The foremost push factor for both male and female migrants was poverty, caused by factors like lack of assets and climate change hazards (Afifi 2010). Meanwhile, better income and job opportunity constituted the main pull factors regardless of gender (Ellis 2009; and Ezra and Kiros 2001).

Wide variations were observed in the priorities attached to reasons for non-migration and problems faced by the migrants by gender, which are attributable to the different socialisation norms prevailing in the society. Regardless of gender, the impact of migration on the migrant households revealed significant increase in their labour supply per day/month/annum, income, household expenditure, savings, debt and SLI in the post-migration period, with the significance level emerging relatively higher for females in all cases except SLI. Whereas, comparatively greater reduction in income inequality was observed among the migrant than non-migrant sample households. In sum, the flood affected villages of Rupdeipur Gram Panchayat in Pipli block of Puri district have compelled the low skilled rural poor to resort to migration as adaptation to climatic changes, survival and livelihood diversification strategies. Although multiple factors have led to migration in the study area, climate change and poverty have also been identified as its significant determinants. Moreover, the findings revealed evidences of gender variations in the factors leading to migration.

The study calls for implementation of suitable adaptation, coping and support policies from a gender perspective. This would include provisions of alternative employment schemes to protect and mitigate the problems of the affected people, training and land management methods, in the selected villages. The problems of migration due to climate change can also be minimised thro' timely dissemination of information on impending climatic catastrophe with the help of Meteorological department and media to ensure preparedness of the villagers in advance that could minimise damage and loss of life and material.

3.5 Concluding remarks

In all the study – different theme specific and area specific studies on migration has been done – some with focus on tribal or on backward community as whole (i.e. including Scheduled Caste Population). But no study covers both source and destination at a time and not analysed the tribal migration aspect in a holistic manner. Of course each study has its own importance and insight to reflect some facts before the readers. Importance of these studies can have bearing on certain aspects that one has discussed and the other has not. But, each one has added new line of thought for others especially to Planners, Academicians and Researchers including those who have not yet gone through these studies and yet to know the underlying matters in a well-known manner.

A review of the aforesaid studies enables the reader to know about some of the major aspects of migration in Odisha covering some of the aspects that affect the behaviour, choice and period of migration in Odisha. Some more facts i.e. migration and gender, MGNREGS and rural distress migration, climate change adaptation, seasonal migration and behaviour of migrants etc. While this literature review provides significant evidence on interstate migration the conceptual framework adopted in this research highlights key remaining data gaps that require further research and primary data collection. More precisely, existing data do not establish a breakdown of migration flows in relation to migrants' demographic and economic characteristics. Little is known on the participation of irregular migrants in the informal labour markets, which likely affects host communities, local economies and value chains. Remittance flows require documenting, and a particular focus should be placed on the role of women and the role they are likely to play a major role in stabilising livelihoods as a shock absorber. These data gaps hinder the assessment of labour migration implications. It is crucial to fill them in order to generate new evidence that can be used to implement growth-enhancing public policies and better regional labour frameworks. The available literature of the study reveals a number of vital aspects of migration from Odisha and many associated aspects that contribute to the existing think tank. But it is clear that all these are either concentrating to certain specific area of Odisha or reflecting some of many aspects of migration as a whole. But no study has yet been conducted to ascertain the status of migrants of entire Odisha. As such there exist data gaps and implications.

Further research is needed to develop a comprehensive mapping of labour migration and of economic participation of the different types of migrants. To that end, the research team developed an ambitious primary data collection framework that is based on both qualitative and quantitative. This research framework builds on the insights presented in this literature review and aims at enabling a combination of primary and secondary data. By cross-referencing the various data sources, the research team will be able to strengthen the analysis and provide recommendations for targeted programmes and policies to address the challenges faced by migrant populations including females and under-skilled people.

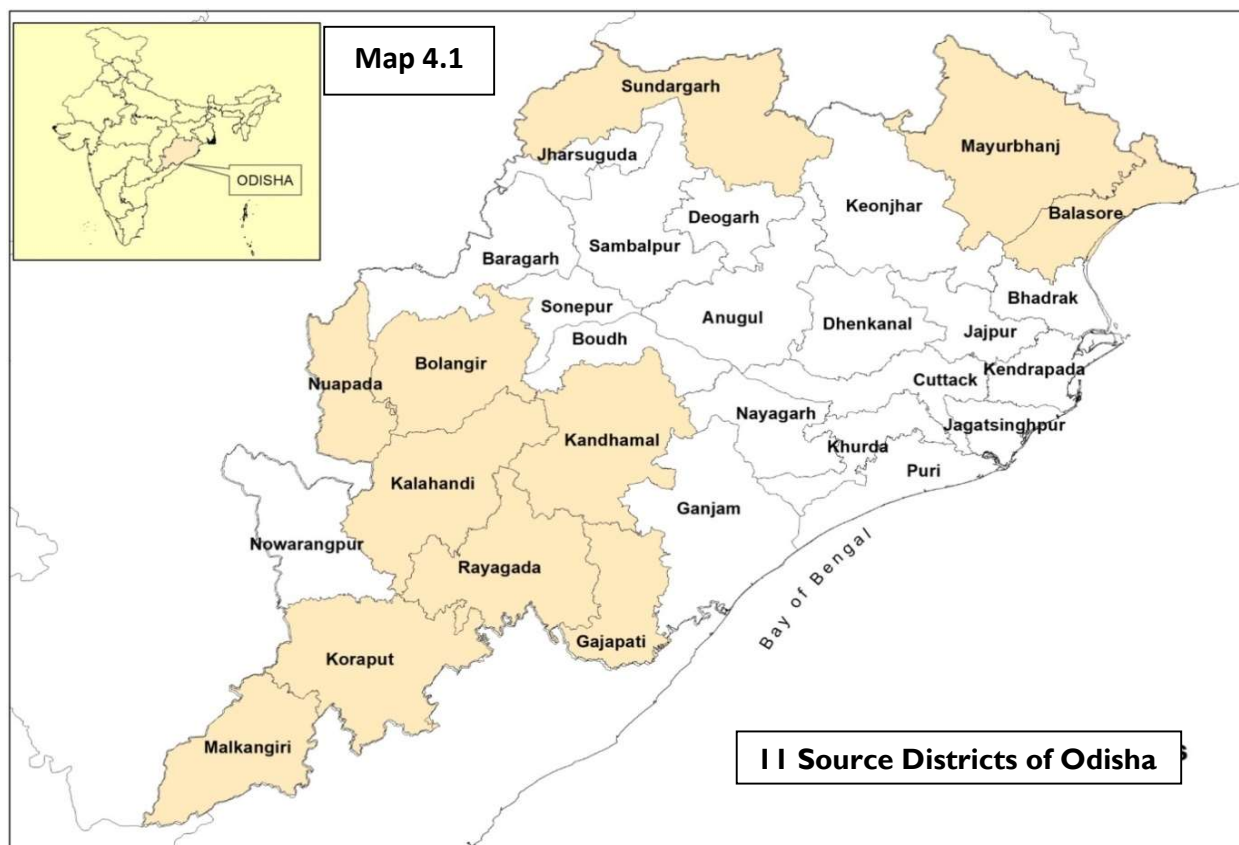


Community members gathered in FGD at Village: Kendumundi, GP: Kuhura, Block: Golamunda, District: Kalahandi

CHAPTER - IV

Key findings of Source Areas in Odisha

4.1 The profile area



Odisha has 9.2% tribal population as per 2011 population census and most the tribal communities have been migration to other places in search of work, food and other facilities. There are 62 different tribes including primitive tribal groups comprising about 21 lakh tribal families. Some of the tribal communities Odisha are Bhuyan, Kandha, Juango, Sabar and Ganda etc. who are still living in remote forest and hilly areas of Odisha.

As per Census 2011, the population of the Schedules Tribes (STs) in the State is 95.91 lakh accounting for around 22.8% of the total population of the State and 93.78% of which rural in nature. In terms of concentration of tribal population, the State occupies 3rd position with 8.3% Scheduled Tribes in the country. The literacy rate among the tribes in Odisha is 52.2.% which is higher than the National Average of 47.1% for Scheduled Tribe population of India. Total work population of the Odisha Scheduled Tribe population is 40.58 lakh. The majority of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State, is categorized as Cultivators.

4.1.1 Migration Scenario

11 Source Districts of Odisha - During the study, the situation of 11 selected districts of Odisha namely Baleswar, Bolangir, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh [see the map above]

4.1.1.1 Key reasons of migration

While on the one hand while declining agricultural incomes and inability of rural households to sustain with farming alone, the countryside in Odisha is witnessing an emergence of what one can term “migration” on the other hand lack of awareness on accessing the government sponsored welfare and development programmes too is resulting lesser frequency of access. Moreover, the “cash” requirement is cleverly tapped by the agents of “migration” and thus leaving the migrants grasping for everything and trapped to the vicious circle of indebtedness and the resultant poverty. They are also left in the lurch due to lack of outreach from government schemes point of view.

4.1.1.2 Migration Corridors

Interstate migration is noticeable from Odisha along with intra state migration to different corners of Odisha. Major destination states of Odisha workers are Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamilnadu, Delhi, Goa and Gujarat etc. are among the top migration destinations for Odiya migrants. Odisha does have a large number of intra-state migrants who visit different parts of Odisha to find work. Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jajpur, Anugul, Keonjhar, Berhampur and Rourkela are some of the main and common destinations for majority of tribal migrants of Odisha,

4.1.1.3 Key Sectors

Interstate migrants from Odisha work in different sectors as per their convenience and availability of work. But majority of them work in Industry and Factory – e.g. ply wood, iron and steel factory, spinning and textile industry, Construction e.g. road and building, Brick Kiln, Fly Ash Brick Industry, transportation and in Service sectors e.g. hospitals, hotels, security services etc. Some adolescents are also reported to have engaged in domestic work. Some of the workers are also engaged in agriculture – rubber, pine apple, tea and spice as well as paddy and vegetable. While throwing light on some major aspects in nutshell, the detailed findings of study on Source Areas includes a lot more information that gives a clear picture about various aspects of tribal migrants of Odisha. Following are some matters of key insight in this context.

4.1.1.4 Types of Migration

Two major types of migration could be witnessed among the tribals of Odisha – as evident from the information from primary source as well as views of different stakeholders [Migrants, NGOs and Key Informants (including Govt. Officials and PRIS)]. Both Distress Migration (Involuntary) and Opportunity Migration (Voluntary) are witnessed in almost all sample villages of study. In many parts Odisha – no doubt, distress migration is a known fact. Probing in the sample areas could bring following information to the forefront.

4.1.1.4.1 Distress Migration

- ✓ Distress migration is more prominently and rampantly found as Seasonal Migration that is common in almost all the sample villages.
- ✓ Even though distress migration appears to be seasonal – yet in some parts of Koraput and Rayagada districts, where shifting cultivation coupled with high land cultivation is prevalent, there is migration every year – particularly during the gap period of Shift Cultivation [e.g. In tribal shift cultivation areas, there is a practice of stopping cultivation for at least 3 years of so after one harvest from shift cultivation. This is done to naturally prepare the soil for better harvest subsequently] – more details in **KII Annexed**.
- ✓ Distress migration is also found in most of the disaster prone [particularly drought prone] areas of Odisha [Esp. in undivided KBK districts, Sundergarh, Gajapati and many more districts of south revenue zone of Odisha] – where crop failure, recurrence of falling return from agriculture, lack of proper management of agriculture due to unavailability of irrigation provision, paucity of fund to purchase agricultural inputs – mainly the seeds, manure and insecticide etc. is prominent.

However, the tendency of over spending during social festivals and celebrations in many parts of KBK districts – more particularly in Bolangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi district, celebration of Nuakhai Festivals [despite less income or no income due to crop failure] every year leads to indebtedness. And Dalals and Contractors do have the tendency of providing fund support before Nuakhai compels the poor tribals to work for those contractors by migrating to the areas where they tend to provide earning source for them. [**Confirmed through KII** – esp. by a DLO of KBK location who has the record of working there for more than 12 years.]

- ✓ Vicious circle of Debt and Loan causing distress migration among the adults as well as young mass has been also witnessed [in almost all the sample villages] that is increasing year by year in the resource poor areas – as opined by many young migrant returnees [KII in Annexure]. Crop failure, Loan for Social Obligations, Daughter/Sister Marriage are some of the major reasons of distress migration
- ✓ Less land holding – coupled with increased family size in almost all the sample areas have also increased possibilities of Distress Migration – more among Adults and Youngsters.

As opined by Dina Majhi (49) a Farmer of Minerbali Rayagada corroborated by the Sarpanch of Dangashil Panchayat of Rayagada – the growing Opportunity Migration among Youngsters has brought change in trend of life and subsistence in rural areas – that contribute towards distress seasonal migration among the adults:

- ✓ The younger generation is not interested in agriculture and as such are migrating for earning without supporting their parents and family member in agriculture.
- ✓ Very few families have livestock meant for ploughing. Many villagers are not interested to have cow/oxen since care taking including feeding itself appears extra botheration both in physical and financial terms. [Now people are interested to do farming through Tractor.
- ✓ That consume less time and also cost effective. People, who opt for agriculture, know the limitations are really interested to finish up farm works early, make preparation at the earliest and then move on Migration in search of Job. And this has become a practice in almost all the sample villages of study areas]
- ✓ Most of the married youngsters use to take their family to work place and not interested to stay at home.

- ✓ In the absence of young earning member(s) of the family, most of the adult are entrusted with the additional responsibility of looking after other members of family as well as take care of children left at home
- ✓ Some migrants use to purchase costly mobile phone, motor cycle and costumes etc. and rarely spare some money for parents or their families
- ✓ Irregularities in income due to absence in work due to sickness/disease, expenses on chronic diseases of family members as well as irregularities of remittance from the migrant to his/her family also causes disturbance in family set up
- ✓ Even some migrant returnees remain idle at home and become dependent upon old parents who barely manage their daily expenses from what they earn from local source.

4.1.1.4.2 Opportunity Migration

The trend and rise of Opportunity Migration has been more witnessed among the younger generation in all parts of Odisha in sample villages. Interaction with different stakeholders [including key informants] could make it clear that **Opportunity Migration** among Younger Generation is rampant and by the way increasing day by day. From almost all the sample villages, the Youngsters [including Adolescent/Young girls] are found moving out of their villages to different States out of Odisha – more particularly to different industrial hubs and commercial places of Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, UP, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Andhra, Telangana etc. – as confirmed by many Key Informants, migrants and families of migrants.

It is pertinent to note that – Even though in many cases the movement of youngsters are no doubt opportunity migration [**68% of total migrants in sample villages belong to the age group of 19-38 years –Table No.3**]– but one to one interaction by Senior Consultant of the team with many migrants to Tamilnadu and Kerala could reveal that:

- Many of them are also visiting out of state areas not for visiting new areas, availing the city life benefit and enjoy the facilities– but to adopt a discourse that will provide them definite source of income and more wage than that they earn by working in their locality.
- After listening from many Migrant Returnees, many youngsters are now conscious of the style of life and limitations of survival in those areas and are not interested to earn and enjoy by moving to out of state areas like Chennai, Kerala and Bangalore areas etc. Rather they are moving since they neither can join their families in agriculture work nor can join team as agricultural labour with too negligible rate of wage as agro labour nor can toil so much in such work and thus find that job unsuitable for them.
- In many cases, the debt / loan burden of their families compels them to move out of state to earn with better opportunities and better remuneration. This has also the plus point of continuity of job for long term unless they themselves leave that.

During interrogation, some migrant workers even revealed that they are working outside Odisha and are still continuing under compulsive situations – since their parents yet have to pay off the loan they have taken for their (the migrants) marriage. Moreover, some of them have started constructing / renovating house at their village. And they will continue till the construction work is completed and they do have a decent house to live in.

“ After working for more than 6-7 months, youngsters usually need to visit their home – even/may be just for a change. But there is every risk of losing job if a labour remains absent for more than 2 days. May it be self-sickness or that of parents, wife, child or dependants? But even for one day absence, one has to make alternative arrangement [replacement] or else s/he may lose job. And this a common features everywhere at destination, may that be small or big industry or any establishment that provide employment” **Bibhuti Singh a migrant from Mayurbhanj District.**

Even though – it is observed that Seasonal Migration is prevalent in almost all the sample villages/districts of Odisha, the nature of migration has never been permanent. Rather in most cases that has been for a period of 6 to 12 months or so. As evident from discussion with a number of Migrants and returnees, in all cases of Opportunity Migration – even though migrants manage to continue work and visit their families at villages in regular intervals – they never opt for settling there permanently. Employees are not also interested to take permanent burden absorbing them permanently. Thus movement has virtually made movement a matter of circular migration. Many youngsters who return home on leave during rainy season or winter – use to support their family in cultivation or harvesting work and again set out for job to destination areas.

If they are accepted to resume in their previous work places – then, well and good. Otherwise, they again roam and search for job. Thus every Opportunity Migration is integrally related to Circular Migration in many of sample villages. Thus there is a need to analyse Migration with specific emphasis on following aspects

Box 4.1

Tribal migration according to Age, Gender etc.

Migration as a means of Livelihood – as understood from the current study – just need an insight to understand various aspects associated with it. For this purpose, an in depth analysis of sample stakeholders in terms of their Tribe, Age, Gender, Occupation, Skills and Destinations etc. need to be understood. That will help bringing insight to the issue, the attitude, response and considerations of migrants in terms of works, workplaces, their skill, income and remittance as well as their further thought as a whole.

4.1.1.4.3 Community-wise Tribal Migrants in Odisha

While sampling Tribals of Odisha as migrants and understanding different aspects of their life associated with migration, the need for knowing more about the type of tribal migrants among the sample migrant households is a dire necessity to ascertain – “Which Type of Tribes are more Migrants.” The analysis of data/information collected from primary source – enabled the research team to sum up as below:

Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Households according to different tribal communities			
Sl.	Tribes Name	No. of Sample Household	% of Sample Household
1	Kandha	105	23.33
2	Gond	92	20.44
3	Bhuyan	39	8.67
4	Saura	35	7.78
5	Santal	30	6.67
6	Oraon	23	5.11

7	Gadaba	22	4.89
8	Munda	18	4.00
9	Ho	11	2.44
10	Lanjia Soura	10	2.22
11	Penga Paraja	10	2.22
12	Kolha	10	2.22
13	Bathudi	9	2.00
14	Sabar	7	1.56
15	Kharia	7	1.56
16	Bonda	5	1.11
17	Paraja	5	1.11
18	Kisan	5	1.11
19	Didayi	5	1.11
20	Binjhal	2	0.44
	Total	450	100
Source : Derived from Primary Source			

Out of total 20 communities of tribes, the fact of finding out trend of migration is a very important factor. A clear observation of the above table indicates that Kandha tribal constitutes 23.33% of the total tribals that adopt Migration. 105 Kandha households out of total 450 sample tribal households are migrants that are followed by Gond that constitute 20.44 per cent. Other than Kandha and Gond, there are tribes namely Bhuyan, Soura, Santal, Oran Munda and Gadaba that constitute maximum 8% and minimum 4% as migrants. However, the lowest rate of migration is found among the Binjhals that constitute only (0.44%) in the total mass of tribals sampled for the study.

The importance of knowing the type of tribals as migrants can help to know the trend of tribals and help focussing on their issue, the concerned districts and plan in area specific and tribe specific manner to accurately address their issue in proper manner and help promoting enabling environment for their development in pro-active manner. Over the years, the migration has not properly been addressed as a development issue and more particularly tribe specific attempt has not yet been even thought up. This specific focus on tribe can give a clear picture about trend and can tend to induce research and plan for tribe specific development in a congenial manner suitable to life and livelihood of different tribes suitable to their local environment, livelihood patterns and associated aspects.

4.1.1.4 Tribal Migrants according to GENDER

Table 4.2 : Distribution of Migrant Workers according to Gender			
District	Migrant Workers		
	Female	Male	Total
Baleswar	07 (24.14)	22 (75.86)	29 (100)
Bolangir	56 (49.56)	57 (50.44)	113 (100)
Gajapati	15 (30.00)	35 (70.00)	50 (100)
Kalahandi	16 (25.40)	47 (74.60)	63 (100)

Kandhamal	11 (20.75)	42 (79.25)	53 (100)
Koraput	11 (20.00)	44 (80.00)	55 (100)
Malkangiri	04 (7.14)	52 (92.86)	56 (100)
Mayurbhanj	12 (17.14)	58 (82.86)	70 (100)
Nuapada	43 (48.31)	46 (51.69)	89 (100)
Rayagada	09 (17.65)	42 (82.35)	51 (100)
Sundargarh	09 (19.57)	37 (80.43)	46 (100)
Total	193 (28.59)	482 (71.41)	675 (100)
Derived from Primary Source			

As a whole – the trend shows that male migrants (482 – 71.41%) out number Female Migrants (193 – 28.59%) among the tribal migrants. While looking into aspects of each of sample districts – it is clear that in majority of sample districts – the male migrants constitute more than 70% of the total migrant population in the district except Bolangir and Nuapada. The highest is found in Malkangiri with 93% (approx.) male.

However, in Nuapada and Bolangir district – the ratio is 50 – 50 (approx.). As ascertained during data collection at field level, there is a trend of both husband and wife moving to a particular place of migration – evidently found as workers in Brick Kiln of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and in Saw Mills of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

But it is a well determined fact from the primary source coupled with information from KII of different source districts that the rate of migration has increased more among

the persons in the age group of 18–38 even though it is ascertained through Focus Group Discussion and interview with Sarpanch of Renga Panchayat (Mrs. Sushila Majhi) that the adolescent girls (Kandha) of Similiguda village, in the Renga Panchayat, Rayagada district have not yet migrated out of their village. As per the current trend – this may appear an exception, but study team did not enquired for the reason behind – since it could smell the sentiment and the cultural value attached to that sentiment. One of the elders commented that “*Gharara Jhia Bohu kahinki gharu goda kadhi baharaku jibe. Ame kan Mari galuni?* [Why daughters and daughter in laws of family will go out of home to earn for family? We, elders of family [have not yet died] are still alive to feed and protect them.]”

Box 4.2

Even tribals of 54+ age migrate now

As opined by Mr. Narasingh, Sarpanch of Dangashil Panchayat, Rayagada, Sarpanch of Udulibeda Panchayat, Mayurbhanj, Ahari Kilo, Gram Pradhan of Khaliajholi village of Cherka Panchayat, Koraput, there is fall in the migration of women [more particularly of above 40 years of age.

Even though there is rise in number of adolescent girls to outside state areas – yet number of male youngster is more. However, there was a fall in the migration of male and female more than the age of 42-45 years of age few years back. But unfortunately, adults even of the age 54+ are also migrating now-a-days. Perhaps – they are not dependent upon income of their children – opined Mr. Narasingh in a docile manner.

4.1.1.4.5 Tribal Migrants by different AGE groups

In terms of Age, if categorically divided into three major groups i.e. in the age group of up to 18 years, in the age group of 19 years to 39 years and 40 onwards up to 60 years – then the field based observation reveals that there is more migration among the age group of 19 years to 39

years who are also more in trend of moving out of state – especially to different areas in Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bangaluru, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and other areas.

Table No. 4.3 : Distribution of Migrant Workers by Age Group (In %)			
District	Age Group 15 to 18	Age Group 19 to 39	Age Group 40 to 60
Baleswar	6.90	65.52	27.59
Bolangir	9.73	59.29	30.97
Gajapati	0	74.00	26.00
Kalahandi	3.17	77.78	19.05
Kandhamal	1.89	86.79	11.32
Koraput	1.82	60.00	38.18
Malkangiri	0	66.07	33.93
Mayurbhanj	4.29	77.14	18.57
Nuapada	6.74	56.18	37.08
Rayagada	3.92	70.59	25.49
Sundergarh	0	82.61	17.39
Total	4.15	69.04	26.81
Derived from Primary Source			

It is eye-catching a fact that more than 80% migrants in Kandhamal and Sundergarh district are young migrants – being the age group of 19-38 years. And rather it is more alarming a fact that more than 60% youngsters constitute the migrant mass in more than 9 districts including Kandhamal and Sundergarh. Only in Nuapada district – the ratio is 56% (approx.) and in Gajapati it is 59.29 per cent.

It is a matter of concern that old people within the age group of 40-60 years including those 60+ years in age are still toiling for life and livelihood. This clearly indicates how they are under compulsion and suffer from non-availability of minimum basics for their survival? In almost all the sample districts, the ratio of geriatric personalities among the migrants are more than 20%. Even in districts namely Koraput (38.18%), Malkangiri (33.93%), Bolangir (31%), Nuapada (37%) this figure is more than 30% and thus tending to touch 40% .But it is alarming to note that in 8 sample districts other than Gajapati, Malkangiri and Sundergarh – there are Child Labour. Most of them work with their families at the work place in the intra state migration destinations – simply as assisting hands. Many of them work as labour in regular manner by visiting cities nearby every day – i.e. going out in the morning and returning in the evening. Whatever they earn is regarded as earning of the family. How much they contributed to family income is not a matter. But they are potential child labour.

4.1.1.4.6 Tribal Migrants by OCCUPATION

Lack of livelihood opportunities for tribal people is one of the major causes of their backwardness as compared to other social groups. The assets, activities and capabilities which provide livelihood status to the tribal people are size of land, selling of products of Jhum (shifting cultivation), their ability to call on friends or neighbours for help at times of need, community support, quality of labour which is available at household level, skills of the family member, their physical fitness to do hard work, their access to common property resources and also benefit from common property resources. The study revealed several types of livelihood patterns viz.

crop based, wage based, forest based, horticulture based, migration based, service/business based and animal husbandry based prevailing in the area. The study has brought out the importance of farm sector in terms of percentage of households engaged in cultivation of different crops. A consolidation of all major sources of occupation can be summarized as below:

Table 4.4 : Distribution of Sample Households by different category of Occupation				
District	% of sample households			
	Agriculture	Daily Wage	NTPF Collection and Selling	Others
Baleswar	69.39	30.61	0	0
Bolangir	98.50	0.75	0	0.75
Gajapati	97.37	0.88	0	1.75
Kalahandi	60.00	37.33	0	2.67
Kandhamal	67.42	13.48	4.49	14.61
Koraput	96.52	2.61	0	0.87
Malkangiri	96.45	0	0	3.55
Mayurbhanj	78.23	7.48	0	14.29
Nuapada	100.00	0	0	0
Rayagada	79.76	19.05	0	1.19
Sundergarh	41.67	33.33	25.00	0
Total	84.03	9.90	1.96	4.10
Derived from Primary Survey. Others refer to – Sale of small ruminants like goat, sheep, pigs as well as poultry, petty business like shop and work in Government and Private sector – as teacher, security guard and even in garages, shops and hotels as helpers and attendants etc.				

The livelihood of tribals in all the sample villages is found dependent upon agriculture which is the main stay of life. In many of these villages, except few areas in districts like Baleswar, Bolangir, Nuapada, Sundergarh – Jhum or Shifting cultivation is common and the practice of leaving gap in cultivating (stopping shifting cultivation) the same land is a common practice. As known from different focus group discussions and interaction with different key informants – agriculture is in practice among the tribals since long as the main source of income. They use to cultivate paddy, cereals, vegetables etc. in their land which they consume and sell keeping in view their need and surplus – as the case may be. As yet, agriculture is still is the main stay of life for tribals in many parts of Odisha and the sample villages are no exception to that. 84% of sample households do practice agriculture. In Nuapada it is 100% district. More than 90% sample tribal households of Bolangir, Gajapati, and Koraput and Malkangiri practice agriculture. However, the lowest figure is witnessed in Sundergarh (41.67%) district.

The study reveals that – other than Agriculture, wage earning has been adopted as occupation by many sample households in their locality except those in Malkangiri (0%) and Nuapada (0%). The figure of Kalahandi (37.33%), Sundergarh (33.33%), Baleswar (30.61%) and Rayagada (19.05%), speaks something different. In Bolangir (0.75%), Gajapati (0.88%) and Koraput (2.67%) also figures appear quite meagre. People who earn through wage usually work in construction works in their villages or the outskirt areas. They all do have the habit of moving to work place with food packet from the morning and return home during the evening. In such cases, many of them visit to nearby villages and some of work places within their district, where work is available. In this case, most of them do get their wage every day or weekly – as agreed upon.

Forest dependency by tribals is not a new thing. Many of them collect non-timber forest produces (NTFPs) like Siali Leaf, Mahua, Tendu leaf and Bamboo, Wood etc. for tribals. The use of NTFPs for livelihood purpose is also directly possible – since that also needs processing to be used as a finished product. Some tribals earn through bamboo products and many of them do have this as a traditional occupation. Collection of Mahua Flower/Tendu leaf and sell those is also a regular practice by many tribals and this is also one of the sources of income for many tribals. Cultivation as well as Collection of fruits likes mango, guava, jackfruit, pine apple, cashew etc. and other herbs and roots from nearby forest also constitute a part of their livelihood related activity by many tribals. These things support to their food security in terms of domestic consumption as well as income from sale.

It is rather alarming to note that in 9 out of 11 sample districts, the tribals informed that the return from forest has reduced to almost Nil. Due to depletion and climate change impacts – village forests are now not able to provide anything to them except some logs and herbs that are also available very rarely. Occupation of collecting NTFPs has stopped in almost all the sample villages. Only 25% sample households in Sundergarh district and less than 5% sample households of Kandhamal are availing the benefit of NTFPs. In all other districts the collection has substantially reduced and the collection has become very irregular and negligible. This is due to impact of climate change. In many areas of Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri and Gajapati – the depletion of village forest is prominent and the forest produces like Siali Leaf, Mahua, Tol, Wild (Junglee) Mushrooms and other herbs etc. are getting almost extinct. There are number of occupations in which the tribals of sample households are engaged both in Government as well as Private Sector. Very few are found engaged in services – like teacher in Government school. But some are engaged in private sector as security guard, attendants in schools and private offices, supplier in “Dhaba”. Even some tribals have adopted sale of vegetable in the market as their occupation.

4.2 Occupation of Tribals at Workplace, Earning from Migration and Use of Remittance from Migration at village

4.2.1 Occupation at Destination

Occupation is a major factor of earning for each person and tribals are no exception to that. Even though many of the tribal are living in natural environment in almost all corners of Odisha and even though many of them do have agriculture as one of the most common means of livelihood yet the trend change among them – that witnessed, is really an eye opener in cases of many of the tribals. As confirmed from Focus Group Discussion as well as interaction with some of the key informants, the trend in change of occupation among tribal has become a matter of concern for majority of tribals since they are undone to continue dependency on agriculture and forest produces – that has reduced due to a number of obvious reasons.

One of the major factors that has clearly come out from the Focus Group Discussions is the indifference and lack of interest among the youngsters and even the adolescent girls towards agriculture, their lack of interest to join the family members to support them in agriculture work and their growing interest towards non-strenuous and non-laborious jobs with more remuneration/wage etc. has brought a sea change among the occupational scenario in most part of sample villages. But, there is still dire need to create enabling environment and ensure promotion of agriculture and natural environment of tribals as to promote and prompt them to

retain in their existing environment and continue earning in their own environment living in their own villages. Notwithstanding the financial gain of migration – there is need to look into the abrupt impacts of migration on different stakeholders of tribal community – there is need to look deep into the present trend, the associated aspects and ascertain the standing factors that has prompted, contributed and rather promoting migration with change of trade – as yet.

Table No. 4.5 : Distribution of Migrants Working in Different Sectors							
District	(In %)						
	Factory	Construction	Brick Kiln	Service*	Agriculture Allied	Crusher Unit	Other Sectors**
Baleswar	37.93	44.83	00	6.90	3.45	00	6.90
Bolangir	48.67	0.88	50.44	00	00	00	00
Gajapati	56.00	34.00	00	10.00	00	00	00
Kalahandi	12.70	22.22	30.16	00	6.35	25.40	3.17
Kandhamal	69.81	18.87	00	00	00	00	11.32
Koraput	43.64	32.73	00	10.91	12.73	00	00
Malkangiri	12.50	57.14	5.36	21.43	00	3.57	00
Mayurbhanj	60.87	23.17	00	1.45	5.80	00	8.71
Nuapada	16.85	0	83.15	00	00	00	00
Rayagada	19.61	58.82	11.76	00	9.81	00	00
Sundargarh	17.39	34.78	00	00	00	00	47.83
Total	36.35	24.78	23.59	3.86	3.12	2.67	5.63
* Service Sectors: Attendants in Hotel/Lodge/Bars, Private Schools, Medicine Stores, Nurse in Private Hospitals, Security Guard, Domestic Workers, Workers in Beauty Parlor etc.							
**Other Sectors: Marine Fishing, Beauty Parlor, Poultry Farm, Helper in Garage and Workshops.							

Source: derived from primary source

Added to agricultural sector – majority of tribals have changed their trade and have decided to join a number of other sectors that is completely different from their original traditional occupation. However, as they could get opportunity of earning – they joined and started working and over the period, many of them gained experience and as such that caused in more gain i.e. hike in income. Of course occupation includes working in Factories, Work in Brick Kilns, Service Sectors, Construction Works and Sites, engagement in Crushers and Agriculture and its allied sectors but in terms of number of workers engagement – the highest is the Factories Sector with 36.35% migrants engaged in that. This is followed by Construction Sector (24.78%) and Brick Kiln (23.59%). Thus, about 85% of migrant workers are absorbed in these 3 major sectors of occupation.

Box 4.3

Not a matter of informed choice

While talking to Gram Pradhan of Cherka Panchayat, Malkangiri – he opined that youngsters who move out of home in search of job to outside Odisha. “In many cases, there is no question of choice, rather a matter of availability that induces job seekers to join work. It is direly a matter of joining some work and earning immediately – rather than starving for days together while miles away from home.”

There are sectors like Service Sector (3.86%), Agriculture and allied sector (3.12%), Crusher Units (2.67%) and Other Sectors (5.63%) contributing only 15% of migrants. The tribal migrants from Gajapati (56%), Kandhamal (69.81%) and Mayurbhanj (60.87%) are among those who are the most to join the Industry sector within Odisha. Many from Koraput (43.64%) and Bolangir

(48.76%) and Baleswar (37.93%) are also migrating and have worked in industries. The lowest migrant population in this context is noticed in Kalahandi (12.70%) district. Migrants from Malkangiri and Rayagada are among those who work in Construction i.e. Road and Building Sector. Next come Baleswar district with 44.83% in this sector. But in case of Gajapati (34%), Koraput (32.73%) and Sundergarh (34.78) the figure is almost same.

In the Brick Kiln Sector – the tribal migrants of Nuapada (83.15%), Bolangir (50.44%) and Kalahandi (30.16%) do reign supreme. Of course, some workers from Rayagada (11.76%) and Malkangiri (5.36%) also move to brick kilns as per their convenience. However, no migrant from other sample districts does opt for brick kiln works. In the Service Sector – maximum tribal migrants are from Malkangiri (21.43%). Migrants from Gajapati (10%) and Koraput (10.91%) also prefer to work in different service sectors

So far Agriculture and the Allied Sector is concerned – Tribal migrants from only 5 districts i.e. Koraput (12.73%), Rayagada (9.8%), Kalahandi (6.35%), Mayurbhanj (5.8%) and Baleswar (3.45%) out of 11 sample districts are found working – which is really a dismal matter. This might be due to – “either tribal migrants do not have interest / skill in this line or they do not have ample opportunities in this line of work.” It may so have the fact that – migrants of other sector do not have interest in that sort of work. However, as such in all cases – this is obviously a dismal factor.

In Crusher etc. the presence of tribal migrants from Kalahandi (25.40%) and Malkangiri (3.57%) is found. Thus tribal migrants of only 2 districts out of 11 sample districts do prefer or do have opportunity to work in Crushers. During interaction with supervisor and owners of crushers that people from local areas – especially of nearby village (belonging to Khurda district) and some from the nearby Nayagarh district use to visit the crusher daily and attend work along with the workers from Malkangiri and Kalahandi who stay and work in crushers.

In other Sectors that mainly include working in Marine Fishing units as well as works in Garages, Workshops, Beauty Parlour and Poultry Farms the Tribals rarely work. Tribal migrants Sundergarh (47.83%), Kandhamal (11.32%), Mayurbhanj (8.70%), Baleswar (6.90%) and Kalahandi (3.17%) do prefer in this sector. Most of the tribal migrants of Sundergarh and Baleswar find engagement in Marine Fishing Sector and even move to far distant areas. Many tribal migrants from Baleswar, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi also work in Poultry farms in Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak, Baleswar, Cuttack, Baripada and some of them work in different Garages and Workshops as helper and labour on daily wage as well as on monthly remuneration basis on consolidated basis.

If we consider in the context of districts – the following are some specific information in the context of the migrant workers preferring to work and/(or) are found engaged in :

- ✓ Tribal Migrant Workers from Baleswar, Sundergarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput and Mayurbhanj prefer to work in other sectors than working in Brick kilns
- ✓ All the tribal migrant workers sample districts are found preferring to work in building and construction sector except those from Nuapada district.
- ✓ Most of the tribal migrants of Nuapada are found preferring to work in Brick Kiln and Factories.
- ✓ Most of the tribal migrants from Kandhamal work in Factories, Construction sites in Marine Fishing / Packaging Units.

Added to the above information – as consolidated from various Focus Group Discussions and as confirmed from the views and voices of various Key Informants – tribals who migrate within Odisha do mostly work in the following sectors as per the destinations mentioned.

- As Agricultural Labour (rowing, sowing, harvesting etc. – at Bhadrak, Panikoli, Baleswar, Anugul, Nayagarh, Cuttack etc.)
- As Construction workers [at Anandapur, Keonjhar, Joda, Badbil, Jajpur, Anugul, Jajpur Road, Rourkela, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar etc. in road/building and in plant sites]
- As Helpers in Hotels, Lodge and Bars at Keonjhar, Jajpur, Chandikhol, Bhadrak, Baripada, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar etc.]
- As workers in Marine Fishing/Packaging units at Aska, Gopalpur, Berhampur, Baleswar, Chandabali, Bhadrak
- As helpers in Mechanical Workshops [Lathe shops, Welding shops], Motor Vehicle Repair Shops and helpers in Garages – mostly in Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jajpur, Chandikhol, Baripada, Jeypore, Bhadrak, Anugul, Sambalpur etc.
- As domestic workers in major cities like Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Joda, Badbil, Jeypore, Koraput, Nawarangpur, Berhampur, Rayagada etc.

4.2.1.1 Tribal workers as per SKILL

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Migrant Workers according to Skill			
District	(In %)		
	Unskilled	Semi-Skilled	Skilled
Baleswar	62.07	34.48	3.45
Bolangir	98.23	1.77	0
Gajapati	90.00	10.00	0
Kalahandi	93.65	6.35	0
Kandhamal	56.60	28.30	15.09
Koraput	89.09	10.91	0
Malkanagiri	82.14	17.86	0
Mayurbhanj	58.57	37.14	4.29
Nuapada	100	0	0
Rayagada	72.55	25.49	1.96
Sundargarh	71.74	28.26	0
Total	82.67	15.41	1.93
Source: derived from primary survey			

Majority of the sample tribal migrants have been found unskilled (82.67%). It is a fact that many of the skilled migrants [more particularly the youngsters who have got knowledge in Welding, Driving, Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery, Machine Operation, having knowledge on Welding, Electrical Wiring etc.] have been engaged as helper [unskilled labour] from the beginning. Even if some of them are engaged as skilled workers, they still remain underemployed. They do not get remuneration as per their calibre and quality of work and not in conformity to wage rule. It is a bare fact that whether the person will be deployed as an unskilled, semi-skilled or skilled

category totally depends on discretion of employer. In almost all cases, migrant is deployed in unskilled category and accordingly their remuneration is fixed.

Many migrants – even though are interested to join other company or organization – in many cases they are unable to move out. They are kept under strict watch by supervisors of the company who are kept to attend the

regular needs, support during their emergencies (health disorder etc.) and provide them their provision items from the nearby market. This is not at all a support rather a matter of keeping someone in Close Watch and virtually Confinement. Many workers are given accommodation within premise of factory.

Box 4.4

Trend of fixing remuneration

Many tribals who migrate to other cities [outside Odisha], join as unskilled labour mainly as helper and work with meagre remuneration. After working for some years – some of them are even promoted to work as supervisors, operators with higher remuneration. Even though some skilled workers esp. young girls trained on Embroidery and Knitting and some youngsters trained or having previous experience in Welding, Electrical Winding/ Repairing etc. do join industry, they are also given fixed salary on monthly basis which is quite less than the salary they deserve as per Wage Rule. Source : Focus Group Discussion

Even adolescent girls and women who are provided accommodation outside campus – they are provided conveyance (e.g. bus for movement) and are thus kept refrained from public contact.

Moreover, in many cases, the payment is always delayed. Payment due of a month is paid not earlier of 10th or 15th of next month. This creates financial hardship for a

worker to jump to another job since the maintenance during the initial month of joining in new company will be quite a tough job.

4.2.2 EARNING of Tribal Migrants

The earning from the migration is influenced to a great extent by the type of work and the environment and opportunities at the workplace. Other than wage or remuneration, different facilities [provided and available] also do influence the interest in work and continuity of the worker to a particular work place. The study revealed a number of aspects associated with the environment at work place and the decision of the migrant to continue and earn. All these aspects – taken together – also vitally affect the earning capacity of the worker. Other than personal limitations [social, demographical and cultural], many of the factors do affect earning of the migrants. And all these factors are integrally related to each other and directly affect the decision making capacity of the migrants. Let us have a look over all the influential factors in a comprehensive manner – more as determinants of the continuity and earning by a migrant. In nutshell we can pin point following factors:

- ✓ No. of Working days in a month at Destination in different Sectors
- ✓ Duration of Migration
- ✓ No. of Times Migrated
- ✓ Per Day Wage Range
- ✓ Wage Range in different Sectors
- ✓ Per Day Working Hour
- ✓ Per Day Working Hour in different Sectors
- ✓ Working days in a month at Destination
- ✓ Working days in a month at Destination in different Sectors

An understanding of the aspect can be developed by going through the following aspects that gives concrete idea about earnings of tribal migrants. While considering different aspects, all of those have been considered integrally associated with each other and contributory to each other. Despite personal limitations – both physical and financial – it may prudently be considered that all these aspects have both short term as well as long term impacts on the decision as well as income (earning from the work) from the work place.

4.2.2.1 Days of engagement at Workplace

Table 4.7: Days of engagement at workplace in a month (In %)		
District	Less than 25 days	25 days to 30 days
Baleswar	17.24	82.76
Bolangir	1.77	98.23
Gajapati	6.00	94.00
Kalahandi	3.17	96.83
Kandhamal	1.89	98.11
Koraput	5.45	94.55
Malkangiri	10.71	89.29
Mayurbhanj	11.43	88.57
Nuapada	2.25	97.75
Rayagada	9.80	90.20
Sundargarh	4.35	95.65
Total	5.78	94.22
Note: Weekly off 4 days – overtime for weekly off)		
Source: Derived from Primary Survey		

Majority of the migrants (94.22%) from the sample districts get more than 25 days employment per month in different works out of Odisha. As opined by some of the migrants during inter action – “the possibility of getting work for more than 25 days is more in the case of worker engaged on monthly remuneration basis. They are provided One Weekly Off every week but are allowed to work during those days on the basis of Overtime with Pay” The overtime ensures additional income for the workers and thus attracts to work. But the workers engaged in Construction Sector do not have guarantee of getting opportunity for 25 days in a month. However, some youngsters and some masons have developed contact with local Work Sarkars who are ensuring their engagement at least 20 days per month. But the workers have to spare 20% of the income as Commission to the Work Sarkars. This is also happening in case of migrants who work as helpers in Industries and factories on daily wage basis. This practice is more in Tamilnadu – esp. those engaged in Building Construction and as helper in Industries at IDCO and Ambatoor Industrial Estate area of Chennai. (Source : Focus Group Discussion)

4.2.2.2 Wage offered at Workplace

Table 4.8 : Daily Wage offered at Workplace (In %)			
District	Less than 300	Rs.300 to Rs.400	More than Rs.400
Baleswar	68.97	31.03	0
Bolangir	15.93	84.07	0
Gajapati	2.00	82.00	16.00

Kalahandi	0	93.65	6.35
Kandhamal	5.66	77.36	16.98
Koraput	20.00	74.55	5.45
Malkangiri	14.29	80.36	5.36
Mayurbhanj	57.14	37.14	5.71
Nuapada	0	100	0
Rayagada	1.96	80.39	17.65
Sundargarh	10.87	65.22	23.91
Total	15.85	76.59	7.56
Source: Derived from Primary Survey			

The scope of earning and sum of earning do affect the Earning of a person. This directly refers to the per day earning as well as the trade or sector in which s/he gets engagement. Contextually, Per day remuneration or monthly remuneration do have direct impact upon the earning of a tribal migrant who covers a long distance from his/her hometown – passing through the botheration of transit and joins/toils to different occupations as per opportunity and his competency.

The earning per day can broadly be divided into 3 categories i.e. first – less than and up to Rs. 300/-, second – within Rs. 300/- to 400/- and third - above Rs. 400/-. As evident from table 4.8 – majority of sample tribal migrants (76.59%) earn @ Rs. 300/- to 400/- per day in their occupation at work places. More than 80% workers from Bolangir (84.07%), Gajapati (82%), Kalahandi (93.65%), Malkangiri (80.36%) Nuapada (100%) and Rayagada (80.39%) district are able to earn @ Rs.400/- per day. However, the migrants of Baleswar are the last in this context with 31.03% of its tribal migrants earning in this rate. Of course, many migrants do earn more than Rs.400/- per day. But they are very few among the sample population i.e. 7.56%. Only some migrants of Sundergarh (23.91%), Rayagada (17.65%), Kandhamal (16.98%) and Gajapati (16.00%) have been able to earn at this rate.

4.2.2.3 Wages Offered in different Sectors of Employment

Table 4.9 : Wages Offered to Migrants in different Sectors of Employment (In %)			
Sectors	Less than Rs.300	Rs.300 to Rs.400	More than Rs.400
Factory	18.53	74.57	6.90
Brick Kiln	6.94	91.91	1.16
Construction	19.16	63.47	17.37
Service	26.53	69.39	4.08
Agriculture Allied	23.81	66.67	9.52
Crusher Unit	11.11	88.89	0
Others	0	100	0
Total	15.85	76.59	7.56
Others – Boutique/Beauty Parlor/Spa, Workshop and Garage etc., Poultry Farm, Informer and brokers in Business units Supervisors in Business Units etc.			
Source: Derived from Primary Survey			

A minute watch of figures gives a right impression as to in which trade / occupation there is more chance of better income. In the occupation of Brick Kiln(91.91%), Factory (74.57%) and Crusher(88.89%) units there is more chance of earning @ Rs. 300/- to 400/- per day. But there is also better chance of earning more than Rs.400/- per day in the Construction sector (17.37%). The mason, work supervisors and site super visors in construction sites also earn Rs. 500/- to Rs. 700/- per month depending upon the hours of work and the work load involved in the assigned task. It has also been possible on the part of some migrants in factory (6.9%), agriculture (9.52%) and allied sector, service sector (4.08%). But, this is very rarely possible in Brick Kiln sector, as evident from the above table.

4.2.2.4 Duration of Engagement at Work Place

Table 4.10 : Duration of Engagement of Migrants at Work Place (In %)				
District	Less Than 3 Months	>3 Months to <6 Months	>6 Months to <12 Months	More than 12 Months
Baleswar	3.45	10.34	82.76	3.45
Bolangir	0	0.88	98.23	0.88
Gajapati	0	68.00	32.00	0
Kalahandi	1.59	17.46	80.95	0
Kandhamal	0	7.55	77.36	15.09
Koraput	18.18	36.36	45.45	0
Malkangiri	41.07	17.86	37.50	3.57
Mayurbhanj	18.57	14.29	27.14	40.00
Nuapada	0	2.25	97.75	0
Rayagada	0	21.57	49.02	29.41
Sundargarh	4.35	0	89.13	6.52
Total	7.41	15.70	68.30	8.59
Source: Derived from Primary Survey				

The duration of work need to be considered that has direct impact upon the earning capacity of the migrant and his/her total earning. Majority of the sample households (68.30%) do migrate for a period of 6 months to 12 months. Many migrants have also joined some occupations where they have opportunity of continuing job only for a period of 3 months to 6 months. Maximum migrants of Gajapati (68%) have been found in this category. By the way, migrants from every district have [more or less] joined such work but this figure is too meager in case of Kandhamal (7.55%), Nuapada (2.25%) and Bolangir (0.88%). However, in case of migrants from Sundergarh – this is completely Zero.

Even though joining a work for less than 3 months duration is not found among the tribal migrants of Bolangir, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Nuapada and Rayagada yet some migrants of other districts have joined such work and their strength is somehow too low. Still it can be noticed that 41.07% of migrants from Malkangiri has opted this sort of assignment. In fact, this figure clearly indicates that majority of migrants from Malkangiri opt for work for a duration of less than 3 months. In case of working continuously for more than 12 months – the migrants of Mayurbhanj (40%), Rayagada (29.41%) and Kandhamal (15.09%) have got opportunity. However, migrants from Gajapati, Kalahandi, Koraput and Nuapada have not yet joined any such work that enables them earn for more than 12 months at a stretch.

4.2.2.5 Tribal Migrants Frequency of Movement

Table 4.11: Tribal Migrants Frequency of Movement				(In %)
District	One Time	Two to Three Times	Four to Five Times	More than Five Times
Baleswar	3.45	31.03	13.79	51.72
Bolangir	3.54	9.73	11.50	75.22
Gajapati	2.00	24.00	20.00	54.00
Kalahandi	7.94	7.94	22.22	61.90
Kandhamal	9.43	24.53	11.32	54.72
Koraput	7.27	21.82	20.00	50.91
Malkangiri	8.93	42.86	19.64	28.57
Mayurbhanj	25.71	35.71	14.29	24.29
Nuapada	1.12	5.62	2.25	91.01
Rayagada	5.88	11.76	15.69	66.67
Sundargarh	6.52	26.09	34.78	32.61
Total	7.41	19.85	15.56	57.19
Source: Derived from Primary Survey				

Of course, interaction with migrants and community members revealed a fact that since 10 -15 years, the tribals have been migrating to different places. Some are going and some are coming. Some have come and are now going. Even some have gone, returned and still at home. They not even decided whether will move but are also not denying moving further.

On the basis of these criteria of movement – migrants have been categorized on the basis of the number of times they have migrated from their source areas. Thus the categories are – One Time, Two to Three Time, Three to Five Time and More than Five Times. As evident from the above Table 4.11– the frequency of two to three times and three times to five times movement are found most common among the migrants of all the sample districts. But it is more a matter of attention that migrants from all sample districts have gone more than five times as yet. 57.19% migrants from the sample households have migrated more than 5 times as yet. Maximum Tribals from Nuapada (91.01%) and Bolangir (75.22%) have gone for migration more than 5 times. More than fifty percent migrants of Baleswar, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput and Rayagada have also migrated for more than 5 times. This indicates that the need is more intense and movement of migrants is more frequent.

4.2.3. Remittance and Use of Remittances at Source Areas

Migration and remittance and use of remittance at source have always been in concern as a matter of its impact on the resource poverty and other outcomes at receiving end while ignoring consequences of migration from the perspective of the sender. Placed with in this context, it is worthwhile to understand the impact if any, does this have on the receiving household and individual – especially on their socio-economic status as well as the spending capacity/habit, their wellbeing, plan for wellbeing and moreover the present and future working abilities of the people at source as well as the sender at the destination. From a number of Focus Group Discussions in Kandhamal, Koraput, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, interaction with a number of family members of Migrants [some key informants] in Baleswar, Rayagada,

Kandhamal and Gajapati that remittance by their migrant family members does have vital impact on the wellbeing and daily needs of the family. However, this is also a vital factor to ascertain the impact of Remittance on the Family living with the Migrants at the Destination. “My brother has been sending money to me since last 3 year. We are using that for our father’s treatment who is suffering from Gout. Last year my father was also suffering from TB. Now my father is Okay. We have also purchased a table fan last month” – **Ms. Sunita, sister of a Migrant from Kandhamal**

“Rajesh is supporting our family. Last year he had come to home with twelve thousand. Now we are renovating our home and purchasing domestic use materials for the marriage of our younger sister. Negotiation is done.”- **Ramesh, Elder brother of Migrant Rajesh - Malkangiri.**

“Kamal is very sober and shy child. I was his tuition master when he was studying in 8th standard. But he could not continue education due to financial problem of his family. With old father, one unemployed elder brother and a widow sister – he was bound to migrate since they have very less land. Last November he had met me and said he wants to come back and continue education to pass matric. He paid me off the money he had taken from me before moving out of his village in search of job. He has saved some money and interested to come back home and start poultry farm and chicken sales counter Baipariguda” – **Mr. Niranjan (32), an Educated Kandha Youth of Baipariguda Koraput [Ex Tuition master of the migrant]**

4.2.3.1 Remittance Use

In almost all cases – the prime most reasons as well as use of remittance is to enhance daily subsistence and basic needs of families at village. In a sense, remittances do directly contribute to resource poverty of family. In fact, migrant’s remittance do not compensate the adverse impacts related to indebtedness in net immediately because the remittances influence their paying capacity or financial credibility in a very disproportionate manner – depending upon the matter, how much (of remittance)

However, inflow of fund to families at village through remittance help in risk diversification, alleviation of credit constraints and develop congeniality to attend day to day needs of families to a great extent – which does have some positive impact. An attempt has been made in this part of the report to put forth the impact and associated aspects in context of Receiving Households. Matters related to cost of remittance, channels and size of remittance and the constraints faced by them while remitting the money will be discussed thread bare in the chapter related to “Findings from the Destination Areas” in the following paragraph.

Table 4.12 : Different Purposes of Uses of Remittance						(In %)
District	Pay off Loan	Marriage and Social Obligations	Treatment and Health Care	Farm Inputs	Livelihood	Asset Creation
Baleswar	31.03	24.14	34.48	20.69	93.10	31.03
Bolangir	25.66	49.56	24.78	36.28	91.15	44.25
Gajapati	44.00	56.00	40.00	48.00	96.00	22.00
Kalahandi	60.32	26.98	19.05	14.29	93.65	19.05
Kandhamal	41.51	26.42	15.09	13.21	90.57	50.94
Koraput	34.55	21.82	52.73	63.64	94.55	14.55
Malkanagiri	30.36	23.21	57.14	50.00	96.43	17.86
Mayurbhanj	44.29	27.14	41.43	18.57	92.86	31.43

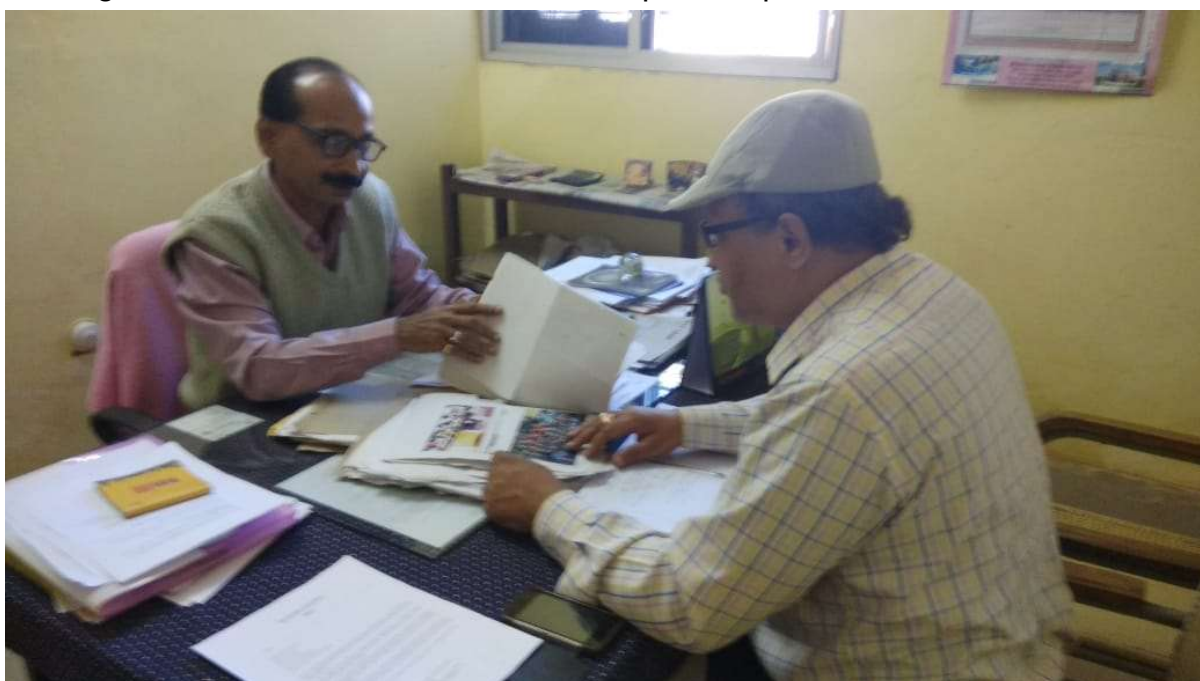
Nuapada	29.21	55.06	37.08	30.34	95.51	47.19
Rayagada	58.82	23.53	29.41	19.61	96.08	21.57
Sundargarh	52.17	26.09	6.52	13.04	95.65	45.65
Total	39.56	35.41	32.44	30.52	93.93	33.04
Source: Derived from Primary Survey						

- ✓ The use of remittance for livelihood is one of the prominent features witnessed in all sample districts.
 - More than 90% migrants in each of the sample district do use the remittance on purchase of regular use materials including ration items, costumes and more particularly regular *consumables as per the need of the house*. Some of them also purchase some items for the future need – especially keeping in view the need of children and that of the elders of family.
 - This also includes expenses for *Child Education*. Many of the families are opting to educate their growing children in English Medium Schools. They also spare some money in private tuition
- ✓ In all sample villages – the migrant’s family use remittance money in paying off debt and loan. It is notable that maximum migrant’s families of Kalahandi (60.34%) pay off loan from remitted money. However, majority of tribal migrants from Rayagada (58.82%) and Sundergarh (52.17%) and many from Gajapati (44%) and Mayurbhanj (44.29%) and Kandhamal (41.51%) do pay off loan from income through remittance by migrants.

It is noteworthy here that only 25.66% respondent migrants viewed on paying off loan. Many migrants from Bolangir move to brick kilns, they get loan from Dalal with the benefit of interest free manner but pay off by labour at work place. Similar is the matter in case of Nuapada. In many cases, the debt or loan has been taken either for the marriage of the migrant or any member or the family, e.g. elder or younger sister in the family. In many cases, the debt is found taken to purchase agricultural inputs, treatment of chronic disease and even to finish the formalities of funeral in a family.
- ✓ The attempt to spare money on social formalities including rituals, festivals and marriage is more in Gajapati (56%), Nuapada (55.06%) and Bolangir (49.56) than any other districts. Of course this is a common practice in case of all migrants of all the sample districts. 20% to 30% migrant families of the rest districts use money for social and other such purposes.
- ✓ No doubt, shortage of Agriculture input is a vital and rather concurrent issue in many of the sample districts. Due to lack of fund to purchase of seeds, manure, insecticide at the right period and right moment has caused dropping agriculture return in many cases. In many parts of Malkangiri, Koraput, Gajapati, Kandhamal and even in Mayurbhanj– many respondent families have intimated that lack of fund at the right moment has caused hindrance to purchase and arrange inputs for agriculture. Many families even have borrowed money from their neighbour (hand loan without interest) or have borrowed seeds and manure etc. from their known people to pursue agriculture at right moment. Majority of responded that they use the money from remittance to purchase agro inputs but this is more evident in Koraput (63%), Malkangiri (50%) and Gajapati (48%). Although in every district, the migrants are utilizing remittance money in agro inputs – use in Sundergarh district (13.04%) is however is in the lowest priority. However, priority in Kalahandi (14.29%) and Kandhamal (13.21%) is more or less the same.

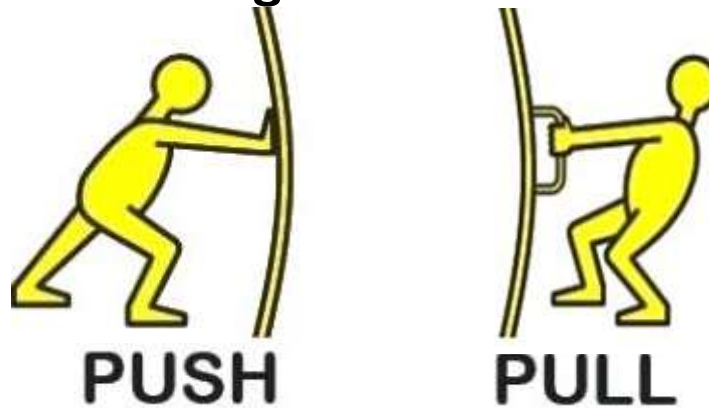
- ✓ One interesting development in migrant prone area is the change in health service seeking attitude of people. During field survey, many key informants – especially Anganwadi Workers, ASHA informed the study team that – there is rise in demand of people to access and avail health services. Many times – people come our home to complain us if we become irregular in visits. But surprisingly, many migrant families (esp. in Malkangiri, Sundergarh, Koraput, Gajapati and Kalahandi etc.) opined that due to lack of proper health service (irregularity by ASHA, long absence of Doctors in PHC and CHCs etc.) they are bound to contact private nursing homes nearest to their Village/Block due to two major reasons – 1. They want proper service (i.e. immediate service without waiting for Doctors) and 2. Be properly prescribed the right medicine.

As such, due to the need and demanding situation, many families of sample villages, especially of Koraput (57.14%), Malkangiri (52.73%) and Gajapati (40%) are opting to use the additional income from remittance for the purpose of health needs – more particularly for old people, children and pregnant women. Even though the practice of using remittances for health care is there in every district under study – yet, the lowest priority is found among the tribals of Sundergarh district (6.52%). In fact, as ascertained from Focus Group Discussion, the need for expenses on health service is not in demand in many parts the sample areas of Sundergarh district – since role of Quacks is rampant and prominent there.



DLO Jeypore sharing about IEC materials and activity photos of DLO Office Jeypore

4.3. Major Push/Pull factors of Tribal migration from Odisha



To understand the whole picture in a broad manner, the views and voice from every sample area have been taken with exclusive importance to every tiny aspect in true critical manner. All the reasons and determinants of migration are interrelated and rather complementary and supplementary to each other – depending upon the demographic condition of the locality (sample area) and the socio-economic status of migrant and his/her family and community as a whole.

4.3.1. Push Factors

As a matter of status overview – these factors have explicitly been consolidated on the basis of views of the (a) Migrants (b) Migrant Families /Community and (c) Other Stakeholders (Key Informants) who know and are associated with them in one aspect or the other – may that be social, cultural, administrative or any other – that is relevant to their life and livelihood as a whole. The broad reasons of Migration – particularly the **PUSH FACTORS** can be summed up in the following manner. But the nuances need to be understood since there are number of sub factors that are associated with one or more major reason(s) or determinant(s) of migration that need to be understood in proper manner – before jumping to any conclusion.

Table 4.13 : Major Push Factors in Source areas (In %)					
District	Low and Irregular Wage	Low Declining Agricultural Production	Unemployment	Debt	Drought
Baleswar	72.41	68.97	58.62	31.03	72.41
Bolangir	57.52	43.36	76.11	25.66	40.71
Gajapati	44.00	64.00	66.00	44.00	62.00
Kalahandi	47.62	61.90	71.43	60.32	55.56
Kandhamal	64.15	58.49	69.81	41.51	26.42
Koraput	50.91	50.91	63.64	34.55	43.64
Malkangiri	51.79	55.36	66.07	30.36	50.00
Mayurbhanj	62.86	48.57	70.00	44.29	48.57
Nuapada	49.44	49.44	76.40	29.21	42.70

Rayagada	58.82	60.78	64.71	58.82	52.94
Sundargarh	41.30	71.74	69.57	52.17	67.39
Total	54.22	55.11	69.93	39.56	48.74
Note: The total does not add to 100 due to multiple responses					
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19					

Unemployment i.e. lack of source of employment and earning is one of the major reasons of migration – as opined by the migrants in all the sample districts. As evident from the above table – in all the districts of study 50% to 77% respondents do accept Unemployment esp. lack of alternative source of employment [other than agriculture] as a major reason of migration.

In Bolangir(76.11%), Kalahandi (71.43%), Nuapada(76.4%), Mayurbhanj(70.4% and Kandhamal (68.81%) – majority of respondent were of the opinion that unemployment i.e. lack of any alternative source of income has caused migration and ultimately has meanwhile become a common practice among the migrants in many parts of Odisha.

✓ In almost all the respondent areas – Agriculture is the main stay of life and respondents of all districts have shown concern over the **Low and Declining Agricultural Production** being the prime most reason of migration leading dependence on alternative source of income and eventually, lack of that – leading to migration every year. Almost 60% to 70% respondents from the study districts have confirmed this fact.

Added to this, the burden of **Climatic Aberrations**, more particularly leading to **Drought, Crop failure/loss** also have appeared a Chronic Issue in many parts of Odisha – leading to distress migration. More than 50% respondents from all districts [Except Baleswar (72.41%) and Kandhamal (26.42%)] do view frequent drought and crop failure due to monsoon failure and erratic monsoon as one of the major reasons of migration in many parts of the sample areas.

✓ Debt – a recurring issue is rather a matter of hangover for every migrant household in Odisha. Abject poverty with the added disadvantages like crop failure, low return from agriculture, lack of alternative sources of income along with emergency needs e.g. marriage, social rituals and disease etc. have curbed the life of many migrant families and dragged them to the vicious circle of **Indebtedness** – which is chronic in many parts of the study area – as yet. Even though respondents of the entire district mentioned Indebtedness as one of the major reasons of migration – yet as evident from the above table 4.13 – the respondents of Kalahandi (60.32%), Rayagada (58.82%) and Sundergarh (52.17%) are more under the pressing need to borrow money at the time of requirement.

The reasons for borrowing vary from place to place in different parts of the study area. From a number of Focus Group Discussions in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nuapada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Sundergarh it is learnt that in many areas – emergence and continuity of diseases like Sickle Cell, Kidney trouble, complication during delivery and old age diseases are some major reasons of regular borrowing among many of resource poor families. The habit of sparing money in social rituals including festivals and marriages has also increased indebtedness among many of the migrants in Nuapada, Bolangir and Kalahandi to a great extent and to some extent in some parts of Koraput, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Gajapati and Rayagada. But it varies from family to family depending upon the amount they borrow and how much and how regular they are paying off.

A more critical analysis of the response has been taken up here with focus on splitting the respondents in to workmen of different occupation. These responses do help in understanding the corroborating aspects of the reasons of migration and do hereby confirm the major reasons of migration in authentic manner with due weight to each view of each respondent.

Table 4.14 Major Push Factors as per employment in different sectors (In %)					
Sector	Low and Irregular Wage	Low Declining Agricultural Production	Unemployment	Burden of Debt	Drought
Agriculture Allied	66.67	47.62	52.38	66.67	38.10
Brick Kiln	49.71	49.71	73.99	42.20	42.77
Construction	56.89	55.69	65.87	43.11	53.89
Crusher Unit	50.00	72.22	83.33	44.44	61.11
Factory	57.76	55.17	68.53	31.90	47.41
Service	40.82	63.27	75.51	32.65	51.02
Others	53.33	73.33	80.00	66.67	73.33
Total	54.22	55.11	69.93	39.56	48.74
Note: The total does not add to 100 due to multiple responses					
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19					

- ✓ Maximum respondents working in Brick Kiln, Crusher Units and Service Sector including working in Other Sectors (i.e. other than these sectors e.g. working as Teachers in Govt. and Private Sector, Petty Businessmen etc.) opined Unemployment as major reason of migration though they do confirm some other reasons like Indebtedness, Low return from Agriculture, Drought as well as Low and irregular wage earning opportunities – as some of other reasons of migration.
- ✓ Many respondents working in Construction Industries and Other Sectors confirm Low and Declining Return from Agriculture as well as Low and Irregular Wage as few major reasons that compels for migration. They also opine Drought and impacts of change in climate i.e. scanty rainfall, irregular monsoon and un-time monsoon as the contributory factor to agrarian irregularities and low return from agriculture - leading to migration.
- ✓ Maximum migrants engaged in Agriculture and allied sector as well as in Other Sectors workmen also adhered to indebtedness as one of the major reasons of migration.

It is a fact that number of respondents opined different factors which they regard important as per their experience in their locality. A critical check of the view and opinion of all the respondents confirmed the incidence of all such reasons that can be categorized as major reasons of migration. A thorough understanding of the aforesaid facts brings an insight on Determinants of Migration. With reference to **PUSH FACTORS**, it could be realized that

- ✓ Low and Declining Agricultural Production
- ✓ Low and declining return from Forest [return from NTFP is almost Nil.]
- ✓ Lack of Alternative Employment Opportunity
- ✓ Excessive Debt Burdens
- ✓ Followed by some of the dominant factors like Drought and Low/Irregular Wage at the local level are Major Push Factors of Migration

4.3.1.1. Low and declining Agricultural production

Since agriculture is the major stay of life for majority of tribals – the role of agriculture in migration is quite vital. Stagnation and volatility of the agrarian economy and a lack of diversification within the sector has forced the poorer rural sections of the population to move in search of work and to join the lower circuits of the urban labour market. As a matter of fact “Migration for survival” e.g. Seasonal Migration [Distress Migration every year during lean period – esp. during Dec end to June] opined by many migrants and their families bring to the forefront that main drivers of migration are the worsening situation of dry-land agriculture created by drought, crop failure and poor terms of trade.

Moreover, the employment status has undergone some important changes that have led to movement of labour from rural to urban areas. Although agriculture continues to occupy a predominant position in the tribal economy, the share of employment in agriculture has declined since younger generation has shown more interest non-agricultural occupations. In fact, low and declining return from the agriculture is also one the major reasons of youngsters being diverted to non-agricultural occupation. Many young migrants and their families mentioned uncertainties associated with agriculture have caused less dependency on that, leading to drop agriculture and opt for migration and engage in non-agricultural occupations. Some major associated factors of less dependency can be summed up as below:

1. Concurrent Disaster – [e.g. drought and drought like satiation]
2. Delay in payment of compensation towards crop loss
3. Lack of availability of agricultural input in time
4. Mechanization of Agriculture (Adoption of Farm Mechanization) reduced and replaced labour intensive works and thus squeezes the possibilities and opportunities of labour engagement
5. Small land holding [68.67% sample households are Marginal Farmers and 11.33% are small farmers
6. Unsuitable Land esp. High Land, Tough Arid land etc.
7. Landlessness [15.16% of sample households are landless –
8. Low average cultivated land by sample households
9. Lack of Irrigation
10. Lack of Technical and Handholding support from Government and Non-Government sources.
11. Lack of support or promotion for alternative income source
12. Pressure on land [growing number of family members with land holding remaining the same] Ref Case Study No. ---

These reasons suggest that a withdrawal of participation due to a lack of economic incentive has forced many tribals to take up non-farming activities that are readily available in the urban economy. By the way, a significant proportion of the sample households were found to be practicing part-time farming. The youth as well as their families migrated for work outside the village and most of this migration was seasonal. In many districts, lack of participation in agriculture is increasing due to

- Absence of irrigation
- Agricultural failure due to natural disaster
- Lack of economic incentive from agriculture

- Lack of Sector Diversification leading to shift of labour from rural to urban areas – formal or informal sectors
- Low possession of land combined with lack of irrigation (monsoon dependent)
- Landlessness and absence of share cropping

THUS, many households are in habit of Seasonal Migration every year and a large proportion of youth in many parts of sample districts are on their way out of agriculture. However

1. Still agriculture is the principal occupation for a majority of the tribals.
2. Agriculture, in most cases, is in the nature of subsistence farming.
3. Furthermore, average yield per hectare is low, and also subject to the impact of natural disasters like floods and droughts etc.
4. The over dependent population fails to sustain themselves solely in agriculture.
5. The spread of secondary and tertiary activities is inadequate in the concerned areas.

Hence, they prefer to migrate to places outside the districts for employment and livelihood.

4.3.1.2. Lack of alternative source of Income

A combination of aforesaid factors has prominently led rural people to migration-out of their source area. The above pointed factors have caused rising disenchantment, particularly within youth in the village side. The youth pulled themselves out of agriculture because of booming opportunities in other sectors. It has been opined by a number of migrants that – even though they are finding some employment (wage earning) opportunities at local level and/(or) within their native areas including native district, they are reluctant to opt for that since

- ✓ The opportunities are very rare
- ✓ Wage rate is too less
- ✓ The most disheartening and discouraging factor is delay in payment and in many cases thus denial and deprivation from dues
- ✓ The activities undertaken under MGNREGS is also having typical lacunae that include
 - a) Arrangement of work during summer days e.g. May and June when usually remain absence from village due to migration
 - b) There is inordinate delay in payment of wage, the number of work available is less than 100 days a year,
 - c) The wage payment is less than the wage paid for the same work by other department of Govt. [wage rate for plantation work by Forest Department is more than the wage paid for the same work taken up under MGNREGS.]

While consolidated the gist of many of the Focus Group Discussions in many of the remote and tribal dominated areas of Odisha like – Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Kandhamal and Gajapati etc. the study team could realize that there are number of reasons that has reduced the scope of availability of alternative source of income. Some major aspects are as below:

4.3.1.3. Fall in income from forest produces

Degradation of village forest and surrounding environment due to climate change impact, fall in quantum and varieties of forest produces like Mahua, Tola, Bamboo, Horticultural varieties like Mango, Tendu, Jack Fruit, Jamun etc.]. *“Aeeyi dasa barsa talara katha. Dina thila ame kebal baunsa eham Dantakathi biki praya gote mas chali jauthilu”*. [As a matter of reference we can recall that ten years back – by simply selling bamboo and Danntakanthi from forest, we could manage one or two months of our domestic expenses.]- **Karuna a farmer of Tikabali village, Kandhamal district**

4.3.1.4. Lack of source of income during lean period

During the period January to June, when, villagers start becoming prone to food insecurity, they find no alternative work of earning in their locality. Most of the work, as and when undertaken – very rarely known to them and hence they migrate without waiting for any chance or opportunity]. Many works that are available in the nearby areas of village during lean season also causes **insecurity and disadvantage since delayed payment.**

Ame kana karibu, jaha kichi kama amaku miluchhi, ame ama local lokanku lagei kama kariba thik bhabuchhu. Karan amaku lok khojibaku padibani. Kintu kama sarila matrake, loke sange sange paisa maguchhanti. Kintu sarakari bill pass nahele kana turant payment kari habo? Tenu ame arambaru kichhi paisa nija hataru payment kari adjust karuchhu. Kintu bill payment paibare deri hele ame badhya hoi final payment parjyanta apekhyia karuchu. Setebele – labour mane ame tankara paisa khaigalu boli kahi amaku bhul bujhuchhanti. [What can we do? Whenever we get any work, we use to involve labour or our local area since that will involve not searching labour from any other area. Initially we pay weekly payment from our own source. Since many times we witness delay in payment due to delay in bill clearance at Government level, ultimately we have to wait for final payment from Government and till that moment we are bound to stop payment to labour. But people don't understand that. They claim money immediately and misunderstand that we are cheating and misappropriating their money]

4.3.1.5. Lack of proper support for Agriculture and Horticultural promotion

Delink among the support services meant for Agriculture and Horticulture at rural level. Traditional conservation system e.g. Grain Bank, Local Seed, Organic practice of pest management etc. have completely vanished and Resource units of Government especially Agriculture Department (ATMA), NABARD etc. do spare very less time towards need assessment, review and plan/execute promotional activities for agriculture.]

4.3.1.6. Defunct support system

Number of infrastructure available at rural level is found non-functional. Cold Storage Rural Market Complex etc. are found either in dilapidated state or non-functional due to lack of proper maintenance and care taking. This ultimately reduced the scope for marketing of local produces including the available local forest produces. This compels many farmers to sell their produce in throw away price. Many of them do not go to market and sell their products to middle men at their door step or at crop field itself.

Surendra Majhi (43) a small farmer of Tikabali, Kandhamal said – “Farmers family of Kandhamal sell their vegetables in very cheap rate to middlemen who sell those produces in Jaypore and Berhampur market in high rate. Andhra businessmen collect those materials from that market and get much profit by selling those to Vijayanagaram, Kajipet, Hyderabad etc. by sending the material in good packing”. He further said – due to lack of storage arrangement, farmers are unable to make better bargain in the market since they always fear loss and damage to their products. Storage of products like Onion, Carrot, Potato, Chilly and many horticulture varieties like Papaya, Guava, Pineapple and even Mahua can ensure very good profit to farmers by sales during off season. Citing example of Farmers of Malkangiri – he said, the materials that are sold by farmers of Malkangiri district to Andhra Businessmen comes back to Odisha market even to the same Malkangiri and some of the nearby cities like Jeypore and Koraput etc. and sold in high rate.

4.3.1.7. Degradation in Farm Management

Lack of support for Livestock management – esp. Bullocks has reduced the dependency on such livestock. Maintenance of those livestock has become an irksome task on the part of families in villages. Lack of grazing land, fodder and proper support from Animal Husbandry Department (Livestock Inspectors support) etc. has reduced interest of having drought animals at home. People now adopt farm mechanization system – e.g. ploughing through tractor that takes less time and also cost effective for farmers. This helps the farmer to finish up work at the earliest and be ready to move out on migration.

4.3.1.8. Poor and irregular input support to Farmers

The seed and manure support extended by LAMP has been marked as irregular, delayed and not qualitative by many respondents. They complained that seeds and manures etc. are provided at such a rate that virtually there is no different between open market rate and government rate. The quality of seeds has also discouraged farmers. Many seeds do not germinate and thus lead to crop loss

4.3.1.9. Lack of support to Women Groups

It has been observed that organizing women self-help groups (SHG) and handholding support to those have been very irregular in almost all areas under study. In many parts of Koraput and Malkangiri – many SHGs had been formed since 2012 but due to lack of handholding support many of them have defunct since 2016 and 2017. Even those who have been extended support – have never been kept under observation.

4.3.1.10. Livelihood support activities are too inadequate and ill managed

Support to Women SHGs through small ruminants like Goats, Sheep, Pig and Poultry can ensure very good result and support to the livelihood of tribal poor reducing their risk of food insecurity. Support for Goats etc. and proper handholding through Live Stock Inspector through regular visit and linking to services of Animal Husbandry Department is still found absent in many parts of the study area.

4.3.1.11. Lack of awareness and access to Trainings, Orientation on Vocation

Government ITI and Training Centres under DDUGKY of Govt. of India has not been able to attract and ensure enrolment of tribal youths to a great extent. Government has not been able to attract youths since placement in suitable trade has appeared to be too less remunerative. E.g. Rs. 6,000/- per month for placement at Hyderabad and Bangalore

4.3.1.12. Inadequate wage earning opportunity under MGNREGS

People are not able to get 100 days work in a year. Hence they are not interested. Most of the works are undertaken during May and June – when people remain absent from village due to migration. Delay in payment and comparatively less rate of wage in MGNREGS works has disinterest among people towards this.

4.3.1.1.3. Less Wage in MGNREGS and Indefinite Delay in Payment

People from different villages opined that they are not interested in MGNREGS since the wage rate of Forest and Environment Department is more the same work that they do under MGNREGS. Moreover, payments under MGNREGS are always delayed inordinately. In many cases, the labour cannot wait to get the wage and even in many cases they fail to contact the contractor since many of them become unable to locate and recognize the concerned Contractor at a later stage. Many of them contacted the concerned Contractor many times. But he says – he will pay them, after receiving pending dues from Government.

4.3.1.1.4 Excess Debt Burden

Rural people do not have adequate means at their disposal. Since income from agriculture is too low and in order to meet the scarcity conditions they often have to borrow from informal agencies and money lenders. These agencies supply credit at exorbitant rates of interest which the farmers later find difficult to repay. In order to repay the current loan, the rural people prefer to migrate to places outside the districts.

With this background it is worth mentioning that there are districts where migration has taken place because of excessive debt. In some districts of Orissa, local contractor and money lenders are main causes of household migration. Dalals in this region provide advance money which varies from Rs 3000/- to Rs 10000/- depending on the number of working members in family, Dalal lends money to households. The households cannot get such a big amount of money at a time from any other sources.

Box 4.5

Migration and Indebtedness

Relationship between debt and migration, however, is not straightforward. While some key informants opined that migration increases debt levels because of higher expenditures during transit and at destination, others said that migration improves creditworthiness of households and, as a result, many people come forward to provide them loan. However some of them also viewed that perspective flow of fund from the source of migration allows migrants and their families to borrow more. And this leads to trap them in the vicious circle of Debt and Poverty as a whole. Source: Focus Group Discussion

Informal money lending system is too heavy for repayment and there is no provision for the villagers to avail loan from any formal sector for personal consumption needs. In this situation, Dalals of the brick kiln give them chance to take advance money before work. This appears as a great opportunity for repaying loan taken from the money lenders, releasing mortgaged land, purchasing bullocks, and to sustain their families. The households then migrate to repay advance. It has been a tactic of many Dalals (Middlemen) to lend money to many households before beginning of migration period (seasonal migration) – during festive seasons like “Nuakhai” and tend them to come out for migration after that festival.

This is a very regular practice in many of sample districts. A glance of the graph clearly indicates the period of food insecurity and the relation of indebtedness to livelihood to survival fitness of the migrant families. During this period of food insecurity, when the tribals are also in need of money even to purchase food materials – Dalals appear before them with hand loan that too in interest free. That too at the door step. Over the period – this practice has become a go of life and as such poor tribal migrants are trapped by the vicious circle of poverty and indebtedness

Moreover, now-a-days some of the local agents of contractors and Dalals also keep watch on needy people and extend them fund for Daughter's Marriage, purchase of Livestock, Expensive Treatment, and Purchase of Agricultural inputs etc. Ultimately, they induce those people to migrate and work outside their district and mostly out of the State

Box 4.6 : Pattern of Migration

Particulars	Self	Relative or Friend	Mediator	Total
Intra State	45	42	28	115
Inter State	31	13	0	44
Total	76	55	28	159

While migrant family members of 28 respondents still migrated with the help of middlemen, almost double the same (55) migrated with the help of friends or relatives and much more than (76) migrated on their own to different places – especially to other states. **There is a change in the pattern of migration.** Earlier while almost all the migrants needed the service of the middlemen for migration and proper occupation at destination, now the scenario has changed. Not that all of them migrate on their own now, but it is becoming more self-sustained now. Now, many migrants approach employers before beginning of lean season. Even in many cases, employer sends message to migrant groups to instruct them remain in readiness before the beginning of the season. The pattern of Migrating to places of out of Odisha has also changed. Youngsters are now-a-days not moving without any prior information or contact. They contact persons or acquaintances working/stationed in cities of workplaces or its nearby and make pin point approach. It is a real positive indicator that shows the increasing freedom from the clutches of middlemen. It will save them from lots of harassment & cheating.

✓ Magnitude of migration (Household and Individual Migrant)

Table No. 4.15 : Household and Individual Migrant

District	Number of Samples			(in %)	
	Family Migrant Household	Individual Migrant Household	Total Migrant Household	Family Migrant Household	Individual Migrant Household
Baleswar	4	16	20	20.00	80.00
Bolangiir	41	4	45	91.11	8.89
Gajapati	10	30	40	25.00	75.00
Kalahandi	20	20	40	50.00	50.00
Kandhamal	10	30	40	25.00	75.00
Koraput	14	26	40	35.00	65.00
Malkanagiri	6	44	50	12.00	88.00
Mayurbhanj	13	42	55	23.64	76.36
Nuapada	38	2	40	95.00	5.00
Rayagada	10	30	40	25.00	75.00
Sundargarh	4	36	40	10.00	90.00
Total	170	280	450	37.78	62.22

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

Primary data collected from 450 households in different districts (11 Source Districts) show that migration occurred from all villages but to varying degrees. On average 62.22% of the households had at least one member migrating. Thus Individual Migrant Household is more in the study areas, As expected, migration rates were extremely high from villages which were remote and located in dry areas without assured irrigation and prolonged effect of disasters – mainly drought conditions. Data in the above table gives impression that in all the study areas the migration varies from 50% to 90% except in Bolangir (8.89%) and Nuapada (5%) and where the movement of migrants with family has a trend of being too high. Views of migrants and some of the key informants of Nuapada, Bolangir, Rayagada, Koraput etc. could compel the study team to mark the fact that quite a lot of this migration from drought-prone areas was along old and established routes, which although precipitated due to a ‘push’ of some kind (such as drought and crop failure) have now become regular and accumulative paths to engaging in high-return labour markets.

Even though as a whole, the response of migrants indicates that the Family Migrant Household is 38% (approx.). The Family Migrant Household is found too high. In districts namely Nuapada (95%), Bolangir (91.11%) and Kalahandi (50%) districts who have migrated for many decades to more prosperous areas. Recall suggests that the magnitude of migration has grown over time in terms of numbers of people migrating and its importance as a source of household income. As per the views of community members – the trend of migration has been changing since last two decades [as opined in Malkangiri, Baleswar, Koraput, Kandhamal and Gajapati] and the change in visit of areas for earning has also shown a change to areas like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and different areas of Kerala rather than going to other areas. However, the craze of going to Delhi still remains among the young mass.

Table 4.16 : Migrants as Worker and Non-Worker (Dependent)					
District	Number of Samples			% of Samples	
	Non Worker	Worker	Total	Non Worker	Worker
Baleswar	0	29	29	0	100
Bolangir	43	113	156	27.56	72.44
Gajapati	4	50	54	7.41	92.59
Kalahandi	18	63	81	22.22	77.78
Kandhamal	2	53	55	3.64	96.36
Koraput	2	55	57	3.51	96.49
Malkangiri	0	56	56	0	100
Mayurbhanj	7	70	77	9.09	90.91
Nuapada	35	89	124	28.23	71.77
Rayagada	0	51	51	0	100
Sundargarh	0	46	46	0	100
Total	111	675	786	14.12	85.88
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19					

Further probe into aspect of migration in connection with households migrating in family has brought to the lime light the fact that there are Child Labour migrating to workplaces among their families. The matter can be better understood with a view on the above table. The presence of non-workers with the migrants can only be possible where families are migrating to workplaces. In many cases, these young children are also found extending support to the

women workers (usually to mother) when they are engaged in stacking and cleaning work of bricks at the kiln etc. Thus Child Labour is engaged as Free Labour at many work places. From the table above – more non-workers are found in Nuapada (28.23%), Bolangir (27.56%) and Kalahandi (22.22%) – where from maximum families have seasonal migration to different Brick Kilns. There the young children use to take care of the siblings when parents are absent from home and engaged in work.

Views of Migrants on Push Factors

- Lack of alternative source of income
- Less number of availability of days of wage employment
- Low local wages
- Advance money at any point of time without interest from Money lenders
- Rain fed cultivation and Low crop yield
- Low soil water retention capacity
- High expenditure on clothing for festival occasions
- Fuel wood collection results in a loss of 48 person-days in a year
- Health problems
- No work under MGNREGS since the works are available during migration period
- Negative opinion on MGNREGS like abnormal delay in wage payments
- No crop loans from banks as the land title deed not transferred
- Inactive role of Gram Panchayat
- Lack of awareness on government welfare and development programs
- Lack of agriculture and horticulture support
- Landlessness
- Small land holding and pressure on land due to Larger family size
- Debt burden

4.3.2 Pull Factors

Apart from excessive debt burden other reasons like low production, scarcity of work, irregular work, and low and irregular payment have led to movement. However, there are several other determinants that encourage people to migrate from rural-urban areas such as

- 1. Expected income,**
- 2. Prospects of employment**
- 3. Networks and costs of migration**
- 4. Easy and Direct Access**

Migration may not only be caused by the level of urbanization and the rate of urban expansion or by the 'pull' of economic prosperity and opportunity in the cities. Migration is sometimes caused by the push from the rural areas due to low yield, significant changes in the mode of production in agriculture, and land-labour ratio all of which compel migrants to seek a living outside agriculture. It is pertinent to note here that there is rapid development in the modern sector, to absorb surplus labour from the rural area and employ people either in the formal or informal sector. Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation have generated more employment opportunities and have created better infrastructure. People migrate to these regions perceiving them as greener pastures. Migration and Urbanization are direct manifestations of process of economic development, particularly in contemporary phase of globalization. Changing landscape and growth of economic activity in cities not only attracted substantial amounts of capital but also a large number of migrants. **Hence, most of the non-forced migrations may be characterized as pull demand-driven.**

4.3.2.1 Prospect of Employment

Because of industrialisation and with competitive need of increased production and increased profit from production – demand for workers also increased. Supply of labour available in urban areas however, lags behind demand for it. Hence, additional employment of labour is considered possible only by migration of labour from rural to urban areas.

Box 4.7

Expectation Vs. Employment in Urban Areas

The rural poor migrate to cities even though if they are unlikely to find jobs, but expect to obtain high-wage sector employment. The incentive to wait is difference between urban and rural wages. Migrants are not only attracted by increased wages due to high-wage employment, they are also willing to be unemployed or accept low wages in the urban labour market for a period of time in the expectation of achieving a higher lifetime income.

Many migrants – even set out from their home without knowing the work place at destination. They do have the strong belief that they will certainly get some job – if they will search at the spot.

They do not think from the very beginning – whether they will join Construction sector or Industry Sector and Service Sector or other

sector. They only have strong believe that – they will certainly get employment anywhere in the city.

4.3.2.2. Expected Income

If economic factors play a major role in determining rural-urban migration, then urbanisation and city growth are clearly determined by those same factors. It follows that urbanisation and city growth cannot be analysed without giving explicit attention to interaction between rural and urban labour market. Most of the migrants – mostly the unskilled – who work as labour or helper in many sectors do have experience of getting more wages at destinations in urban areas.

This economic gain has been one of the most attracting aspects for the migrants mostly the youngsters. Most of the migrants who start their career as a meagre helper do get scope of being deployed as Supervisor, Operator etc. after 3-4 years of continuous service. This prospect and even the interest and expectation for such prospect – do have enabled many migrants to remain and retain in many workplaces – where they do even work in very uncomfortable and even vulnerable environment. Industrialization and urbanization have resulted in high rates of migration. This has occurred despite the fact that many migrants live in appalling conditions and work in the informal sector, which offers uncertain and underpaid work. Urban labour markets often offer unmatched opportunities to switch jobs rapidly diversify incomes and become upwardly mobile with a very low asset-base and skills. It is because of this linkage that rural people often migrate to urban areas to acquire a better standard of living and employment.

4.3.2.3. Networks and Cost of Migration

I. Networks

At the destination cities do attract many to migrate in search of employment. The first thing is they get information from those known persons at city level. Many of them also get accommodation support at the preliminary level till they make their own arrangement. Many of them also get linkage and source [with or without recommendation or reference of that/those

known person(s)] where they join as workmen. Another thing that has come to the notice of the study team during field visit and realized through discussion with migrant returnees and families of many migration returnees is – migrants from their own village or nearby village(s) or a person of acquaintance from their village or any other village. Many parent of migrants said that – their children have gone in a team or group. It is learnt from interaction with villagers of Malkangiri, Koraput, Gajapati and Kandhamal that many migrant youngsters use to take with them – the interested youth and ensure employment either in the company they work or help them to stay with them [with or without house rent] till they get any employment.

2. Cost of Migration

This is also another vital factor that influences the motive and mobility of a migrant to any place of destination. This is one of the vital factors that in most of the cases they prefer to visit the places near or bordering to their town or district and even the state bordering or near or easy to access from their current place of stay. This is one of the major reasons – due to which many tribals from Baleswar do visit to West Bengal and many migrants from Rairangpur and Baripada and other areas of Mayurbhanj do visit to Jharkhand state esp. to Jamshedpur and Ranchi in search of job.

The access to the nearest places does involve very less cost of migration. In many cases – many of them do have access to those places through buses and trains that costs too meagre cost. During the period of constraints and paucity – this cost effective aspect matters most and as such influences the migrants choice to move any place for work. As opined by migrant families of Lamtaput (Koraput), Mathili of Malkangiri and Mohana of Gajapati who do migrate to various parts of Andhra (Vijayanagaram, Rajmundry and Vishakhapatnam) and Telangana (Hyderabad, Vijayawada) since the cost of conveyance is very less. In many cases, the source areas are linked to destination areas through passenger trains and interstate bus services that are too cost effective to access to the work places.

3. Easy and Direct Access

One of the most positive aspects of visit to cities of different states of India has become very easy due to good network of train as well as bus services. Now-a-days even there run direct trains [destination to destination] that has made access to cities too easy. Many interstate buses also run within and outside Odisha by Govt. of Odisha and neighbouring State Government that has ensured easy access to many big cities like Vizag, Vijaywada, Tata, Kolkata, Ernakulum etc.

4.3.2.4. The Conclusion

It is a combination of push and pull factors that are resulting in tribal migration from rural to urban areas. The push factors are inadequate employment opportunities in rural areas, loss of income from traditional livelihood and rising aspirations of the rural people for economic prosperity. The pull factors in the urban area are availability of unskilled and semi-skilled work, perception of possibility of upward mobility in the cities, availability of transportation to reach out to urban areas and use of mobile phones to remain in contact with family in the Village. Most of the migrants do not own cultivable land. Those who own it, the size of their cultivable land is small. Also, profitability in the agriculture is illusive which depends on weather, effectiveness of seeds and fertilizers, and minimum support prices provided by the government.

Loss in agriculture directly impacts employment opportunity and income of agricultural labourers. As a result, the small land-holders and non-land-holders need additional source of income to meet family's basic needs. Very little presence of cottage, small and medium scale industry further compounds the problem since it diminishes possibility to get work in the village or nearby area.

The traditional livelihood sources like silk production and its trade has not expanded beyond a level, therefore employment in this sector is restricted to those who have skills in this work. There are other factors because of which people do not find incentives to stay back in the village. These factors are lack of quality health care, lack of quality education and non-implementation of many of the government's welfare measures such as construction of pacca houses or non-availability of ration to all the households etc. The MGNREGA, although implemented with much vigour and fanfare, has not helped in diminishing flow of migration from rural to urban area. The minimal level of payment and only maximum 100 days' work availability are the two factors, which have rendered the MGNREGA less effective than intended. Also, the delays in the transfer of payment in the bank or post-office accounts has made it less attractive for the poor whose survival is depending on receiving regular money to meet daily expenses.

The internal migration has mostly helped the migrant's family to survive in the difficult financial conditions, i.e. due to migration the family has not fallen into the trap of the abject poverty. At the same time, the remittances by the migrant member have resulted in supporting children's education and bearing the cost of medicines to some extent. The remittances have helped some families to construct pacca houses and repayment of loans. If the household's income rises in the village, there is a ground to believe that the remittances sent by the migrants will be used more on health and education needs of the family as well as to increase the assets of the family. Even though remittances have proved to be helpful, most of the migrants and their families in the village do not have access to bank accounts or post-offices to send/receive money. The problems faced by the family due to migration of a key family member are mostly unnoticed, undocumented and hence remain unaddressed. The Information Technology revolution has not gone beyond the mobile phones as far as connectivity between migrants and their families are concerned. The temporary nature of work in the informal sector in the urban areas where most of the migrant workers get employment is a cause of concern for families in the village. When a migrant visits home; uncertainty of continuance of his employment after his/her return, is a major worry for the families in the village as well as for the migrant himself/herself. Impact of migration on women is less explored, less known area so far.

The women who migrated for work shoulder double burden of responsibilities – at household and at the workplace. They have to adjust with different cultural and social set up. While they lack the support of family members in case of need (e.g. illness etc), at the same time, they feel empowered and liberated in a certain sense as their behaviour and movement are not under the constant monitoring of other family members. Similarly, the women in the family – particularly wife - who are left behind by the migrant members constantly need to guard one's honour and dignity. Many of them are viewed with suspicion of extra-marital relationship by villagers, their own family members and some time by the husband also. At the same time, many women feel empowered with the sense that they are taking care of children, elders in the family and managing financial affairs of the family. Sometime, they also receive special importance as they are contributing significantly to family's income and welfare

The government institutions and elected local bodies such as Panchayats do not keep records of the migrants. Due to lack of comprehensive official data on number of migrants, destination places and nature of work there and remittances, 'migration' has remained a least priority area in government policies. In fact, it can be argued that due to least priority accorded to the migration issue, governments have not taken initiatives to establish data gathering and registration mechanisms. This implies to urban administration as well. There are no help desks or resource centres for migrants in urban areas, who are mostly depend on their acquaintances – close or remote – or contractors to locate work and accommodation in urban area.

4.3.3 Socio-economic profile of tribal migrants

The study covered a sample of 450 households in 11 source districts. Total number of sample population 1943 out of which the number of sample migrants is 786 (40.45%). Covered in this section is the socio-economic profile of sample households in terms of their landholding distribution, caste composition, type and ownership of house, availability of power connection to household, availability of sanitary latrine, drinking water etc. Besides, the position that obtains on possession of both household articles and agricultural implements is also presented. More specifically, benefit being derived by sample households from various welfare schemes is also analysed and highlighted in this section.

4.3.3.1 Demography

Table No.4.17 : No. of Sample Household, Population and Migrants Across Districts				
District	No. of Sample Household	No. of Sample Population	No. of Sample Migrants	Migrants to Sample Population (in %)
Baleswar	20	82	29	35.37
Bolangir	45	205	156	76.10
Gajapati	40	147	54	36.73
Kalahandi	40	171	81	47.37
Kandhamal	40	185	55	29.73
Koraput	40	183	57	31.15
Malkangiri	50	237	56	23.63
Mayurbhanj	55	257	77	29.96
Nuapada	40	144	124	86.11
Rayagada	40	164	51	31.10
Sundargarh	40	168	46	27.38
Total	450	1943	786	40.45
Source: derived from primary survey				

Primarily, the demographic dimension of the study area needs to be understood to have a grasp about some other basic and important aspects of the study areas. Total 450 households in 11 study districts are under reference for this study. The number of sample migrants is 786 as against the total sample population of 1943 in total 11 sample districts. By the way, the ratio of migrant population to the total population is 40.45%.

The sample households include Mayurbhanj (55) as the district with highest respondents and Baleswar (20) as the lowest number of respondents. Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh have 40 respondents each where was Malkangiri has 50

respondents and Bolangir does have 45 respondents. Total number of migrants in these sample districts comes to 786. Nuapada (86.11%) and Bolangir (76.10%) are having the highest and second highest in terms of ration for migrants to sample household.

4.3.3.2 Family Size

The average household size matters in terms of pressure for earning more income. In this regard, there is not much pressure from this point of view. The average family size at overall sample size is 4 with the same (4.00) incidence observed in 6 districts namely Baleswar, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh whereas the ratio is 5 in other districts namely Bolangir, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri and Mayurbhanj. In other words, each family consists of more than four members.

Table No.4.18 : Average Family Size of Sample Households Across Districts	
District	Average Family Size
Baleswar	4
Bolangir	5
Gajapati	4
Kalahandi	4
Kandhamal	5
Koraput	5
Malkangiri	5
Mayurbhanj	5
Nuapada	4
Rayagada	4
Sundargarh	4
Total	4
Source: Derived from primary survey	

4.3.3.3 Literacy Status

In terms of literacy status [according to the level of Education] the population has been the population has been divided into 6 categories i.e. Illiterate, Literate, Primary pass, Upper Primary pass, High School pass and College pass.

Table 4.19 : Distribution of Migrants according to Level of Education						
District	Figs. In %					
	Illiterate	Just Literate	Primary	Upper Primary	High School	College
Baleswar	17.24	20.69	10.34	3.45	41.38	6.90
Bolangir	22.12	15.04	25.66	12.39	23.89	0.88
Gajapati	16.00	10.00	34.00	10.00	30.00	0.00
Kalahandi	39.68	17.46	20.63	4.76	12.70	4.76
Kandhamal	1.89	1.89	9.43	30.19	45.28	11.32
Koraput	36.36	7.27	30.91	1.82	21.82	1.82
Malkangiri	14.29	12.50	21.43	7.14	42.86	1.79
Mayurbhanj	15.71	10.00	22.86	12.86	35.71	2.86
Nuapada	21.35	19.10	23.60	7.87	25.84	2.25
Rayagada	52.94	7.84	13.73	9.80	13.73	1.96
Sundargarh	19.57	2.17	32.61	26.09	15.22	4.35
Total	23.41	11.85	22.96	11.41	27.26	3.11
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19						

Among the sample migrants – maximum illiterate are there in Rayagada (59.94%) and the minimum being in Kandhamal (1.89%). However, the rate of literate is more in Baleswar (20.69%) whereas Kandhamal has the lowest number of illiterate (1.89%). On an average more than 10% respondents of each district have passed Primary. Among the respondents of Gajapati there are 34% are primary pass and Kandhamal has the lowest with a count of 9.43% migrants. On an observation of the above table indicates that among the sample migrants – Kandhamal district has the highest number of educated mass having highest number in Upper Primary, High School and College educated migrants. Among the total sample migrants – the High School qualification holders are the highest (27%) whereas 23.41% of total migrants are illiterate. Very few respondents have passed college (3.11%). This includes highest respondents from Kandhamal and the lowest from Gajapati – None having college qualification.

4.3.3.4 Occupation Profile

Table 4.20: Occupation profile of Migrants				
District	(In %)			
	Agriculture	Daily Wage	NTPF Collection and Selling	Others
Baleswar	69.39	28.63	1.98	0
Bolangir	97.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Gajapati	96.62	0.88	0.75	1.75
Kalahandi	60.00	33.35	3.98	2.67
Kandhamal	67.42	13.48	4.49	14.61
Koraput	98.11	2.61	1.02	0.87
Malkangiri	91.45	00	5.00	3.55
Mayurbhanj	78.23	6.48	5.00	14.29
Nuapada	99.21	00	0.79	0
Rayagada	79.76	18.30	0.75	1.19
Sundargarh	41.67	33.33	25.00	0
Total	84.03	9.90	1.96	4.10
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19				

The occupation profile has much bearing on migration. Accordingly, the analysed data represents that most of them are connected to agriculture and related activities. At the overall sample most of them are agriculture labour (84%) and very few of them are in the occupations of Daily wage earner (9.9%), NTPF collection and sale (1.96%) and Others e.g. Private Service, Petty Business (4.1%) etc. Still agriculture is the main stay of life and 84% families do have agriculture as the main occupation of family. Other than agriculture – daily wage earning has remained as an alternative source of income in three districts - Kalahandi (33.35%), Sundergarh (33.33%) and Baleswar (28.63%).

But, it is alarming to note that – collection of NTPF and sale is completely negligible, among the sample migrant population of 9 districts. Only 4.49% of respondents of Gajapati and that of 25% from Sundergarh district resort to this as their source of income that counts 1.96% of the total respondents. But in majority of tribal districts especially Rayagada, Malkangiri, Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati and Baleswar the ratio of dependent household is too low.

This clearly indicates that the return from forest has reduced to the barest minimum. This reminds the study team about their interaction with a number of respondents and especially to the Sarpanch of Dangashil Panchayat of Rayagada, Gurubari Majhi a Community Leader (Gram Pradhan) of Baipariguda, Koraput and Dinabandhu (54) a farmer of Mathili area Malkangiri who were of the opinion that the return from Forest is almost Nil now-a-days. Erratic rain and lack of

conservation measures, wood cutting by vested interest groups and lack of proper guarding of village forest has developed a devastating situation in many tribal areas. Even it has become a problem to graze livestock in forest since natural germination has stopped in many areas. Moreover, the natural germination that usually happens during Rainy and Winter season and provides food materials like Mushroom, much green vegetation like herbs and roots – has completely stopped in many village forests. Very few people collect Wood and Bamboo etc. from forest that is quite insufficient to meet their domestic needs and as such there is no scope to sale and earn out of that.

4.3.3.5 Economic Category

Out of total 450 households total 411 households belong to BPL category. All the respondents of Baleswar, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Rayagada and Sundergarh belong to BPL category. However, almost all respondents of Koraput (87%), Malkangiri (96%), Mayurbhanj (98%) and Nuapada (85%) belong to the same category. Among the migrants – APL category families are found only in 5 districts namely Gajapati (32.50%), Bolangir (26.67%), Nuapada (15%), Koraput (12.50%), Malkangiri (4%) and Mayurbhanj (1.82%). 39 (8.67%) out of 450 households do belong to APL category. Details in the Table No25 below:

Table 4.21. Sample Households by Economic Category					
District	Number of Sample Households			% of samples	
	APL Households	BPL Households	Total Households	APL Households	BPL Households
Baleswar	0	20	20	0	100
Bolangir	12	33	45	26.67	73.33
Gajapati	13	27	40	32.50	67.50
Kalahandi	0	40	40	0	100
Kandhamal	0	40	40	0	100
Koraput	5	35	40	12.50	87.50
Malkangiri	2	48	50	4.00	96.00
Mayurbhanj	1	54	55	1.82	98.18
Nuapada	6	34	40	15.00	85.00
Rayagada	0	40	40	0	100
Sundargarh	0	40	40	0	100
Total	39	411	450	8.67	91.33
Source: Primary Survey, year 2018-19					

4.3.3.6. Landholding

The study shows that majority of migrant households (about 16%) are landless, 69% marginal farmers (having land up to 2.5 acres) while the small farmers are about 11%. The remaining belongs to medium farmers (4.44%).

This shows that about 85% of migrant households have some landholding. Across districts, the situation is not same. A larger majority of sample households in Sundergarh (37.5%) and Bolangir (28.89%) are landless while Nuapada (93%) accounts for a larger proportion of marginal farmers. Small farmers are present in larger proportion (32%) in Malkangiri district.

Table 4.22 : Operational Land Holdings and Areas Operated (In %)				
District	Landless	Marginal Farmer	Small Farmer	Medium Farmer
Baleswar	25.00	75.00	0	0
Bolangir	28.89	62.22	4.44	4.44
Gajapati	10.00	87.50	2.50	0
Kalahandi	22.50	67.50	7.50	2.50
Kandhamal	5.00	77.50	15.00	2.50
Koraput	10.00	52.50	27.50	10.00
Malkangiri	10.00	42.00	32.00	16.00
Mayurbhanj	7.27	74.55	12.73	5.45
Nuapada	2.50	92.50	5.00	0
Rayagada	20.00	70.00	7.50	2.50
Sundargarh	37.50	62.50	0	0
Total	15.56	68.67	11.33	4.44

Note: Landless (≤ 0.002); Marginal Farmer – Land cultivating up to 2.5 acres; Small Farmer- Land cultivating up to 2.5 acres to 5 acres; Semi-Medium Farmer- 5 acres to 10 acres; Medium Farmer- 10 acres to 25 acres and Large Farmer: >25 acres. Source: Derived from Primary Survey

4.3.3.7. Ownership of house and Type of house:

Except for a miniscule percentage (3.8 %), the other sample migrant households reported to have own house. 100% respondents from Baleswar, Bolangir, Malkangiri, Koraput and Nuapada have their own house. The average number of living room in all the houses is 2. As expected, the position of the housing status of the migrant households is less than encouraging- at the aggregate level, as high as 66% of sample households reside in kutcha structure while the rest reside in houses with up of slabs or asbestos sheets. Only 14% households have pucca house. Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Sundergarh have more numbers of pucca houses. More details in this regard is presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 : Distribution of Sample Households Having Own House (In %)					
District	Households Having Own House	Average No. of Living Rooms	Households Having Different Types Houses		
			Kuchha /Tiles	Asbestos	Pucca
Baleswar	100	2.4	85.00	0	15.00
Bolangir	100	2.1	86.67	0	13.33
Gajapati	97.50	2.1	46.15	53.85	0
Kalahandi	95.00	2.1	68.42	0	31.58
Kandhamal	100	2.4	35.00	25.00	40.00
Koraput	100	2.0	67.50	30.00	2.50
Malkangiri	100	2.1	54.00	36.00	10.00
Mayurbhanj	87.27	2.2	75.00	22.92	2.08
Nuapada	100.0	1.8	87.50	5.00	7.50
Rayagada	92.50	2.1	59.46	24.32	16.22
Sundargarh	90.00	1.7	75.00	0	25.00
Total	96.22	2.1	66.51	19.17	14.32

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

4.3.3.8 Facilities available

Facilities like Electricity, Sanitation (Latrine) and Drinking Water are taken in to account to ascertain the facilities that the migrant families do have at their home village and whether those are used by them. Electricity facility is available with almost all families in all the districts under study. In the context of Power connection for the house, the position on this front leaves much to be desired. The experience of electricity is different in different villages in each of these villages. During field level visit and interaction with different stakeholders – it is learnt that light connection is given but supply has not been done at yet – in some villages. Still it is not surprising to note that houses of all the respondents of Nuapada do have electricity (100%). However, respondents of Rayagada and Sundergarh said 55% house have electricity connection.

Availability of sanitation facility is a facility critical to maintaining good health by family members. But the position is a way far from the desired situation. Despite Swachh Bharat Abhiyan – only 70% households are having household latrine. Many of the latrines are still under construction in many villages – as informed by the respondents. More than 60% households in the study districts have Individual Household Latrine. However, the situation in Malkangiri (56%), Koraput (55%), Kalahandi (45%) and Rayagada (45%) districts, has to improve a lot. In many places the individual household latrine are still under construction and construction of many latrines are left finished since long. Availability of drinking water facility is very critical to the health of the habitants that has direct link to many infections and diseases. Drinking water facility is available only to 84% migrant families. In Nuapada and Bolangir this is 100% with lowest availability in Kandhamal (55%). Details in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 : Sample Households Having Facilities Available in their Houses			Figs. In %
District	Having Electricity Facility	Having Sanitation Facility	Having Drinking Water Facility
Baleswar	75.00	75.00	80.00
Bolangir	88.89	73.23	100
Gajapati	97.50	87.33	95.00
Kalahandi	65.00	45.00	85.00
Kandhamal	90.00	80.00	55.00
Koraput	75.00	55.00	97.50
Malkangiri	96.00	56.00	98.00
Mayurbhanj	70.91	80.91	69.09
Nuapada	100	93.34	100
Rayagada	55.00	45.00	65.00
Sundargarh	55.00	65.00	77.50
Total	79.33	69.57	84.00

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

✓ Possession of farm/agricultural implements/ household articles in study area:

The particulars in this regard are very dismal since most of them do not possess the implements or items concerned. For instance,

- Bullock cart is owned by 32 households in the entire study.
- Power-tiller or tractors owned by none.
- TV is owned by nine (13.00 per cent)

- Radio is found in many parts of Malkangiri, Koraput, Rayagada, Kandhamal. But many of those are not working now.
- Table Fan, Solar Fan and Light are found with 1.2 % households of the study area.
- More than 40% migrants do possess mobile phones. Use of mobile phone is found among the youths in almost all the study districts.

✓ **Beneficiary of various development and welfare Programme- status in the entire study area:**

The brief observations in this regard are presented asunder:

- 75 per cent of the sample households avail themselves of PDS
- Mid-day meal scheme is reported to have been availed by 61 per cent.
- In the sample, 21% have been extended the housing scheme, IAY. Applications of 43% households are under consideration at Panchayat level.
- 69.57% households reported to have Individual Household Latrine (IHHL).
- About one-fifth of the sample households have been given assistance under RBSY
- Only 15 per cent have labour card
- About one-fifth of the sample households get old age pensions
- 69 per cent of the sample households take benefit from ICDS.
- 58 per cent of the sample have MGNREGS job card.

4.3.3.9 Average Annual Income

The average annual income and source of income is a major reflection of socio-economic status. In this regard, though majority of them are involved in agriculture related operations yet the generation of income is much lesser. Across all districts the income from NTFP is too meagre and rather alarming in district namely Nuapada, Gajapati and Bolangir and Koraput. Income generated through Migration as Labour contributes almost 20,000/-. Across the districts too the trends are more or less similar except Bolangir and Nuapada that has better average. Thus, though occupational profile reflects major dependence on agriculture and related aspects but its support to overall income is much lesser. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for migration.

Table 4.25 : Average Annual Income of Sample Households (In Rs.)					
District	Agriculture and Allied	Wage Earning	Forest Based	Remittance out of Migration	Other
Baleswar	7683	2708	3400	25120	1867
Bolangir	18388	3525	689	54867	6000
Gajapati	7789	2000	633	37550	1171
Kalahandi	14023	3592	3150	34700	1200
Kandhamal	18572	3671	2225	32150	15000
Koraput	12744	6899	1059	27775	1644
Malkangiri	15580	8000	5002	25210	1200
Mayurbhanj	11137	4178	6200	30640	5750
Nuapada	13723	1940	416	52625	1420
Rayagada	10044	6417	4400	26550	3500
Sundargarh	8440	3081	1977	39400	3600
Source: Derived from Primary Survey					

While looking into the contribution of Migration (remittance) to the Gross Income of family, the district wise figure appears to be an eye-opener. The figure clearly indicates contribution of migration to family income as a pivotal one. It noteworthy that the contribution of remittance to family income is almost 60% and /(or) in case of all the districts under study – other than Kandhamal with 59% contribution.

4.3.3.10 Contribution of Remittance to Household Income

Table 4.26 : Contribution of Remittance to Annual Income of Sample Households			
District	Total Income (in Rs.)	Remittance from Migration (in Rs.)	Contribution of Remittance to Total Annual Income
Baleswar	675450	502400	74 %
Bolangir	3084300	2469000	80%
Gajapati	999800	702000	70%
Kalahandi	1963100	1388000	71%
Kandhamal	2162950	1773619	82%
Koraput	1643995	1111000	68%
Malkanagiri	2018800	1260500	62%
Mayurbhanj	2472690	1928698	78%
Nuapada	2686480	2105000	78%
Rayagada	1618100	1062000	66%
Sundargarh	1887000	1576000	84%
Total	21212665	15147100	71%

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

4.3.3.11 Average Expenditure

The pattern of average expenditure reflects that it is not contributing to income generation. For instance major expenditure is on food, social issues like marriage, social functions etc. and repayment of loan is substantial. On the other hand, the expenditure on agriculture is much lower. The ritual based expenditure is highest in Nuapada and the lowest is in Sundergarh. The repayment of loan is also in higher side in Nuapada and Bolangir. The expenditure on asset creation is found too meagre in case of migrants respondents from all districts.

Table 4.27 : Expenditure Pattern of Sample Household							(in %)
District	Food	Education	Repayment of Loan	Asset Creation	Health	Social Obligation	Entertainment
Baleswar	55.79	2.79	14.24	1.59	7.64	16.07	1.88
Bolangir	57.69	0.88	11.35	5.12	5.43	11.02	8.51
Gajapati	69.27	1.31	10.37	0.20	5.21	7.70	5.95
Kalahandi	67.86	1.37	4.31	3.98	7.12	8.10	7.27
Kandhamal	64.85	0.66	6.69	3.80	7.07	9.93	7.01
Koraput	50.76	3.60	13.05	0.64	5.86	12.70	13.38
Malkanagiri	52.61	3.12	11.39	1.45	5.40	12.11	13.91
Mayurbhanj	58.29	2.88	11.62	4.06	7.71	11.34	4.10
Nuapada	44.31	0.18	17.62	1.09	8.47	16.64	11.69
Rayagada	63.63	2.34	6.54	3.01	6.21	9.55	8.71
Sundargarh	72.91	0.80	4.27	4.28	4.93	6.52	6.29
Total	58.93	1.67	10.28	2.96	6.50	11.13	8.53

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

Summing up

On the social front, in regard to social status, family size etc. population is comfortably placed. However, on the pattern of living there is tremendous pressure on the natural resources. For instance, there is lot of dependency on wood as a fuel which in turn leads to pressure on local vegetation. Their access to government sponsored welfare/development programmes too is not that encouraging. More important is though they depend on agriculture and related aspects as principle occupational source yet that sector's contribution to annual income is much lesser. Similarly, the expenditure pattern and loan outstanding issues are largely driven by social issues though economic issues continue to have their presence. The trend of declining return from agriculture, the concurrent burden of debt/loan, lack of youth groups' involvement in agriculture, lack of proper support service in agriculture and lack of alternative income are matters of grave concern. Complementarity of all these aspects to growing youth and women migration and the incidental impact of disadvantage and vulnerability among the migrants has been a matter to rethink that appeals appropriate action for promoting self-employment self-reliance in rural areas.

By the way

While depicting the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the study area, the important observation is larger dependency on agriculture and related aspects but its lesser contribution to household level income. In other words, larger time is spent on the principal occupation but its lesser contribution to income is pressurising the households to look for alternatives. Further, either pattern of expenditure or the outstanding go with each other. They reflect that, in addition to the food as principle expenditure items, there has been larger impact of expenditure on social issues. Thus, the situation in study area reflects the typical rural scenario elsewhere in India but exclusive 'cultural' trait of spending more on social issues. Since data in this regard can only be sourced from qualitative data collection methods rather than quantitative methods, the description of factors responsible migration is mainly sourced from participatory data collection methods involving Focus Group Discussions etc. As such, plenty of literature is available for causes and pattern of migration in the study area but most of them are derived through regular format of research by depending on survey method etc. In the context of study, intensive interaction with stakeholders and case studies, especially from the sample districts are derived to understand the process of migration.

4.4. Landscape analysis of Tribal livelihood in Odisha: gaps and opportunities analysis. Detail analysis of bottlenecks in access and service delivery

As per the latest Census (2011), STs constitute about 7 percent (5.9 million persons) of the total population of the State. Between 1961 and 2011, the ST population in the State has increased fourfold. The economic condition of a household in one or the other way is governed by its occupational structure. Most of the STs continue to make a living from traditional occupations, especially the primary sector (agriculture and allied activities), which is the principal source of livelihood. "Tribals have been bearing the disproportionate burden of multiple deprivations. Despite constitutional provisions to protect and safeguard their interests and promote their development, the marginalization of tribes continues.

Erosion of livelihood resources in their territory and lack of alternative livelihood options or occupational mobility have accentuated these deprivations, thus leading to further impoverishment. In the development discourse, structural change and rise in productivity (of factors of production) are considered critical for economic growth. Similarly, occupational mobility and productivity of labour are also crucial for improving the living standard of a household at micro level.

The conventional indicator of development – per capita income – is in fact a manifestation of labour force participation rate, the sectoral composition or occupational distribution of workforce, and labour productivity in different sectors. In India, the recent Five Year Plan strategies have focused on ‘inclusive growth’: making productive employment opportunities available to the socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Tribes (STs) to not only enable them to reap the benefits of development but also develop as one of the major contributors of development of this country as a whole”. (Xara 2001)

Odisha needs attempts to critically review major tribal policies and programme. Attempt should be made assess the impact of and changing perspectives regarding development programmes that affect the livelihood resources of the tribal people. In this context there is also a need to review various methods of articulation of collective concerns of tribal people with regard to the promotion and protection of their natural resources based livelihood.

4.4.1. Tribal land Rights

In 2006, the Indian Parliament enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 – referred as Forest Rights Act (FRA). This is a unique contemporary law with the potential to transform the lives and livelihoods of forest dependent people the law vests a number of rights over the forest lands with forest dependent scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers including individual rights over forest lands, community rights and right to protect and manage community forest resources within traditional or customary boundaries of the village. The most critical right which has a bearing on forest governance and the welfare of tribals and forest dwellers is that of the community forest resource rights.

Odisha claims to be one of the most advanced States in implementing Forest Rights Act. The Government of Odisha has issued a number of circulars and orders to facilitate the implementation of FRA. The Tribal Department has been relatively proactive as compared to other States. Some of the districts like Mayurbhanj and Kandhamal have set up dedicated institutional mechanisms and support structure for effective implementation of the Act and there is increasing interest in up scaling the process with other district administrations

The FRA provides the Government of Odisha with an instrument to redress injustices to STs and OTFDs. This also offers an opportunity for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and conflict resolution in the State’s Forests. It is imperative that Government of Odisha takes up the FRA implementation process in a mission mode, providing resources and support to the district administration and the State Nodal Agency. It is also necessary to properly orient and rein in the Forest Department to ensure proper implementation of FRA.

4.4.1.1. Current Issues and Challenges related to Land Rights, Possession and Land Use by Tribals

1. Limitations in the Allotted Land – Status of land provided under FRA

During interaction with many landless tribal families – it has come to knowledge that there are large numbers of families that have been allotted a piece of land but have not got patta Tribal beneficiaries are ignorant about official procedures and hesitate to discuss the matter with the concerned Revenue Inspector. Sometimes, their financial condition does not allow them to probe matter in depth. In many villages, land that has been allotted to legitimate beneficiaries is either unproductive or uncultivable. Many lands given under BRA are either on hilltops or deep valleys without any irrigation facilities nearby. There was major support needed to make land usable for the purpose or agriculture and for provision of irrigation.

Moreover, the allotted land is usually far away from the village and adjacent villagers claim rights over the reallocated land. Physical land demarcation is also a major issue and a majority of beneficiaries are unable to identify their plot. As a result, they cultivate land that does not belong to them and are called encroachers. There are many such examples, especially in districts like Gajapati, Kandhamal and undivided Koraput. Without proper arrangement, many tribal do not have any way of using their land for cultivation and thus are deprived of the most basic form of livelihood in their villages.

2. Limitations in providing Land to the Landless

Natural resource management policies in the State including access to and control over land, water and forest are not being implemented in proper manner. Land distribution to landless done under various schemes and under ceiling surplus are still suffering from abject poverty due to lack of access to land. Issues that stand in the way are (a) lack of access to land (b) underdeveloped land and (c) lack of record of rights, etc. One of the crucial issues in land distribution in the State is the lack of records on different kissam (category) of land in different tehsils. This is reason for which incorrect data on actual land possession and distribution is being given to revenue headquarters. For which “Mo Jami Mo Diha” has only remained as a scheme of promise and very limited actual field level verification is going on.

Besides, the lack of proactive involvement of the field level revenue officials and resultant limited action has helped the encroachers in continuing illegal possession of ceiling surplus land. Moreover, most of the tehsils do not have correct records on the actual number of revenue villages, boundaries, kissam of land, etc. There are either no or conflicting records on the amount of reserve forest areas at the district level for which the revenue authorities have even leased out forestlands. As per the SEZ provisions, up to 75 percent of the area under large SEZs can be used for non-industrial purposes.

This facility for the SEZs violates the provisions of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy of Orissa, which says that land not utilized by the project within the prescribed time limit and also for the required purpose shall be resumed. This loophole is likely to be taken advantage of by private developers and property dealers. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 states that forestland rights can be vested to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, where the land taken away from them was without

compensation, and the land in question is has not been in use within five years for the purpose for which it was acquired. These are visible contradictions to the SEZ provisions. The State Government has taken a decision to strictly implement all rules and orders meant for overall development of tribals for which Task Forces at three levels have been formed - at the State level, at the district and at sub-divisional level. The objective of the task force is to monitor the actual possession of land distributed under various schemes.

While this is a positive move, the effectiveness of the task force committees is hampered as there is no regular meeting, no demand for action taken, and no data available on actual implementation. Gram Sabha now has a limited role in settlement of rights nor is its consent mandatory in diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. This authority now lies with the sub-divisional committee. Similarly, as regards deciding the critical wildlife habitat in a protected area, Gram Sabha will have a smaller role. In cases of eviction or relocation, the Gram Sabha will only give its informed consent on resettlement package. It will not have right to disagree.

4.4.1.2. Can Forest Rights Act ensure Sustainable Livelihood?

The lacunae in the Act due to provisions are quite evident. In fact, the Notification of Mudumalai Sanctuary in Tamilnadu as a Tiger Reserve in 2007 has resulted in conflict among the Activists, Non-Government Organizations and Conservationist. In the context of context specific, ecologically and economically informed forest governance to ensure ecosystem stability and maintaining genetic diversity – can the tribal community enforce and manage their legal rights to land while continuing to be the dwellers of forests? Can the Government be able to use this Act as a potential tool

- ✓ To empower and strengthen the local self-governance
- ✓ To address the livelihood security of the people, leading to poverty alleviation and pro poor growth
- ✓ To address issues of conservation and management of natural sources and conservation governance

4.4.2. Forest resources [Minor forest products and tribal livelihoods]

The relationship of tribal people and forest resources has been symbiotic in nature. The life-way processes of Orissa's tribal people are reflected in their economy, religion, polity and social institutions, which cannot be understood without understanding various aspects of the forest surrounding them. A large extent of land in tribal areas is categorised as forest, hence the laws related to forests also have a major impact on access to land for tribals. The Orissa Forest Act 1972, the Forest Conservation Act 1980 and the Orissa Forest (Grazing of Cattle) Rules 1980, Sections 5 and 6, all have an immense impact on the livelihood resources of the tribals. The state's forest can be classified as reserve forests, demarcated protected forests, un-demarcated protected forests, unclassified forests and other forests.

Because of the uncertainty of agricultural yields, tribal people largely depend on minor forest products (MFPs) as a source of food security, as well as for household medicines. As a result, in the recent past policy makers, environmentalists, researchers and government have been highlighting the significance of MFPs in the life and livelihood of tribal people. Although MFPs are the sustainable sources of livelihood for poor tribal people, middlemen, traders and forest contractors have affected the prices received by primary producers through unfair trade

practices. This has no doubt adversely affected the livelihood sustenance and food basket of a large number of poor tribal households. Tribal people are denied a fair price and most often receive a price lower than the prevailing market price. The Government of Orissa has from time to time formulated and implemented a host of policies and enacted laws with regard to the collection, processing and marketing of NTFPs. Trade in Kendu leaf, Sal seed and bamboo was nationalised in 1973, 1983 and 1988, respectively. Despite various policies formulated by the state at different times regarding the optimal collection, fixing of fair prices and processing of NTFPs, there still exist rampant corrupt practices, exploitation of tribals, state monopoly over forest resources, lack of management skills and non-responsive attitudes of government agencies working for procurement, processing and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Produces.

These have all paved way to encourage illegal trading of forest products both within and outside the state. Government organisational networks for procurement and marketing of NTFPs have largely failed. *This calls into question the government's adoption of revenue maximisation policies, which have ignored the state's welfare responsibilities towards the tribal population, and demands the adoption of people-friendly forest resource management policies. In this process the pricing of NTFPs, leasing of NTFPs, royalties received, procurement and processing of products, and marketing of produce are some of the issues to be given due importance by state.*

4.4.3. Recommendations to Improve implementation of Forest Rights

1) Focus needed on CFR

Currently, the focus of agencies implementing forest rights is increasingly towards the individual forest rights (IFR) and not on the CFR. Implementation of community forest rights will result in benefiting forest dwelling people in managing, using and interacting within forests. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should immediately and rigorously implement the provision under CFR, as these are the most pro-conservation provisions of the FRA. And since CFR gives access and management rights to Gram Sabha members over forest resources, it may play an important role in enhancing the livelihood of people, non-commodity outputs and environmental services.

2) Proper recording forest rights claims

The recognised forest rights claims should have a clear description of the forest right conferred, the demarcation of boundaries and other relevant information. For IFR, the document should also specify the survey number or khata number of the land. In a recent circular dated April 10, 2015, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs reiterated that the FRA process will only be completed when the record of rights (RoR) has been created. The lack of having proper RoR (7/12) for forest title holders has resulted, amongst others, a denial of credit from financial institutions, mortgaging of land, crop insurance, loan waiver, crop loss compensation during scarcity and various other schemes for farmers. It is a huge nightmare as the occupancy rights under the act is inheritable, but not transferable.

3) Integrating government schemes with beneficiaries

Presently, there are no institutional arrangements and support mechanisms to integrate and line the department schemes with forest rights beneficiaries. According to Section 16 of the Forest Rights Act, Amendment Rules, 2012: "the State government shall ensure through its

departments especially tribal and social welfare, environment and forest, revenue, rural development, Panchayati Raj and other departments relevant to upliftment of forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, that all government schemes including those relating to land improvement, land productivity, basic amenities and other livelihood measures are provided to such claimants and communities whose rights have been recognised and vested under the Act”.

There is increasing recognition that legally secured IFR provides a critical foundation for household income generation and land productivity. Moreover, progress has been made in many countries that opted to secure tenure rights, particularly in Latin American countries, which provided technical and institutional support and targeted policies to improve the productivity of the land. However, these strategies remain absent and their implementation and enforcement is still far from materialising in India.

4) Accelerate de-regulation of minor forest produce rules

A nation-wide deregulation of minor forest produce rules and policies has to be undertaken in an expedited manner. One of the important provisions of FRA is to transfer all powers on the use and governance of non-timber forest products (NTFP) from the forest department to village assemblies. Unfortunately, this possibility has largely been confined to Vidarbha region in Maharashtra and a few villages in Kalahandi District of Odisha, Narmada and Dang districts in Gujarat. In the rest of the country, state governments continue to resist and create hurdles in the implementation of community rights over NTFP.

The failure to recognise access rights of forest dwellers over NTFP is a perpetuation of historical injustice to India’s forest-dwelling communities and a missed opportunity to democratise forest governance, improve their economic condition and well-being.

5) Ensure forest dwellers get benefits of MSP

The Government of India has revised the minimum support price (MSP) of 23 items under minor forest produce (MFP). It has also introduced MSP for 17 new minor forest products in December 2018. The notification requires all the state governments to bring these changes in their respective states but there has not been any significant headway in this direction. The government has also introduced a scheme titled as ‘Mechanism for Marketing of MFP through MSP and the Development of Value Chain for MFP’ as a social safety measure for the MFP gatherers, who are primarily members of the Scheduled Tribes. However, there is no institutional mechanism at the local level to ensure forest dwellers get the minimum support price as per these schemes and notification. Middlemen and contractors continue to exploit forest dwellers by paying low value to their collected minor forest products. Similarly, with the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) of five per cent on several minor forest products and no exemption of 18 per cent GST on minor forest products like Kendu Leaf has created unnecessary roadblocks for the forest-dwelling communities to translate their rights into livelihood. The application of GST on minor forest products should be revisited to assure better income for the forest dwellers.

6) Empower Gram Sabhas

The FRA seeks to decentralise forest rights recognition process to Gram Sabha by vesting the power in it to initiate the process for determining the nature and the extent of different types

of rights within the local limits of its jurisdiction. The Act also emphasises its role not only in determining CFRs to use, access forest lands and resources but also to frame rules and regulations to use, manage and govern forests within traditional village boundaries. But, implementation experiences in the last 12 years suggest that Gram Sabhas' powers have been diluted indiscriminately at all levels. Forests have been diverted for non-forest purposes without their consent, Gram Sabhas have not been informed about the rejected forest rights claims. The Gram Sabhas have also been denied their rights over minor forest products and their rights to use and manage forest resources have been opposed by the forest departments. Such decisions have violated the letter and spirit of FRA which has assigned substantial role for implementation of the provisions of the Act. It is imperative to recognise and enforce the provisions of FRA that aim to empower Gram Sabhas in the whole process of FRA.

7) Implement forest rights claims in protected areas

The recognition of forest rights claims in protected areas has been virtually non-existent and thousands of claims filed under FRA lie pending or rejected arbitrarily since the enactment of the Act. The FRA under Section 2(d) defines the term forest land as land of any description falling within any forest area, and including unclassified forests, un-demarcated forests, existing or deemed forests, protected forests, reserved forests, sanctuaries and national parks. Unfortunately, this provision has not been enforced across protected areas in India and has largely been confined to few protected areas like Biligiri Rangaswami Temple (BRT) Tiger Reserve in Karnataka, Odisha's Simlipal Tiger Reserve and a few villages in the protected areas of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The FRA has been bitterly opposed by a few hard-line, powerful conservation groups and retired foresters on the grounds that the implementation will lead to disappearance of forests and wild animals. In fact, many communities across the country have leveraged FRA to protect forests and biodiversity from destruction by mining, dams and other industrial projects. Niyamgiri and Athirapalli — high value biodiversity hotspots — were protected by communities against destruction using FRA's legal protection. It's high time that Ministry of Tribal Affairs steps in to address the confusion among implementing agencies about the applicability of FRA in protected areas.

8) Train officers to process forest rights

The sub-division and district administration officers, especially revenue, forest and tribal functionaries entrusted with the task of processing forest rights claims have to be systematically trained and equipped to understand not only the procedural requirements under FRA but also the challenges and contexts of forest resource use and access pattern which varies from state to state. In several instances, it has been found that government officers at the sub-division and district level have no clarity about the provisions of FRA and misinterpret the law by insisting upon a particular type of evidence to process the forest rights claims. There is a need to enhance both their forest landscape and procedural skills. There are also other challenges at the district and sub-division level in processing forest rights claims and some of them include: Lack of staffs, resources, proper classification and scrutinize claims and regular meeting of officers.

9) Ensure better coordination between MoEF and Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The mandate of FRA requires better coordination and without proper coordination this mandate cannot be carried out. However, over the last 12 years, a series of conflicting laws and orders have been issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

(MoEF&CC) without consulting the nodal ministry i.e., the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Lack of effective coordination between the ministries has not only resulted in delaying the approval of forest rights claims but also in the clearance of several infrastructure projects requiring diversion of forests for non-forest purposes. This has increased operational costs for development projects and denied rights to thousands of forest dwellers to access forest resources. Effective coordination of MoEF&CC and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the central level can unify efforts to achieve a goal that benefits all parties involved. The objective of coordination should be to remove distrust and avoid formulation of conflicting laws. Thus, improving coordination between government ministries both at the central and state level will result in better outcomes and higher quality enforcement of forest rights act. There is a need to create a cooperative, rather than competitive environment.

4.4.4. Minimum Wages provision – Differences across the Source and Destination areas

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 provides for fixation of minimum wages by the appropriate governments at the Centre and the State for the different scheduled employments under their respective domains for different time periods. The Act lists out the schedule of employments where minimum wages are applicable and are noticed by the Central and State Government respectively. There are two parts of the schedule. Part I has non-agricultural employments whereas Part II relates to employment respectively. As of today, minimum wages varies across different industries in the same State and across States for the same industry. Minimum wages varies in various states of India on the basis of different industries, sectors, and employments. Most of the States have categorized the labour involved in the unorganized sector into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled depending on their skillsets, education level and the types of work they performs

1. Unskilled

An unskilled employee is one who does operations that involve the performance of simple duties which require the experience of little or no independent judgement or previous experience although familiarity with the occupational environment is necessary. His work may thus require in addition physical exertion familiarity with varieties of articles or goods.

2. Semi-Skilled

A Semi skilled worker is one who does work generally of defined routine nature wherein he major requirement is not so much of judgement, skill and but for proper discharge of duties assigned to him or relatively narrow job and where important decisions made by others. His work is thus limited to the performance of routine operations of limited scope

3. Skilled

A skilled employee is one who is capable of working efficiently or exercising considerable independent judgement and of discharging his duties with responsibility. He must possess a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the trade, craft or industry in which he is employed.

4. Highly Skilled

A highly skilled worker is one who is capable of working efficiently and supervises efficiently the work of skilled employees.

During the course of study, while probing on pattern of migration in source and destination states, it has been observed that rate of daily wages in source states are comparatively lesser than those prevailing in the destination States. In order to trace as to whether monetary reason is one of the primary reasons for the movement of people from one state area to another, a comparative study of the minimum wages of different states of the Ministry of Labour & Employment was browsed and it is found that in most of the cases the data has been up dated only up to the year 2015-16. In the destination states when officials of labour departments were contacted, many of them expressed their inability about having any confirmed information about this – but confirmed to provide requisite information very shortly.

The difference between their motive and deeds had clearly been smelled by the study team. Many of the Officials of Kerala vouched to provide updates in this regard but in the process of work – they could not be contacted further to extract information from them. In case of Tamilnadu – the experience was quite discouraging. Almost all officials were either indifferent to talk about this or were directly conveyed that they have least knowledge about this. They rather advised to browse the website of the Ministry of Labour. The websites of Tamilnadu Government is not updated as the revised rates of minimum wage of the current year are not available. The wholesome update of different sectors i.e. agriculture and non-agriculture sector and all the scheduled employment is not available on line.

A probe to the wage rate of Construction Sector in Kerala and Tamilnadu as compared to Odisha has revealed the fact that rate of wage is too high. For example – as per the Tamilnadu Gazette No.52 published on Wednesday December 26, 2018 effective since April 1, 2018 indicates that employment in the Construction or maintenance of roads or building operation provides wage [applicable to General Engineering and Fabrication Industry] provide remuneration of Rs. 480/- to mason and brick layer. In fact, the team could learn from the wage earners of Kovalam area – who work in Chennai Central area – do get Rs.500/- as helper, whereas the Mason gets Rs. 700/- per day. In the case of Kerala as confirmed vide notification of Govt. of Kerala Labour and Skills Department, Notification No. EI/181/2018 LBRD dated 21.10.2018 – the rate of wage for highly skilled, Skilled, Semi-skilled and unskilled is Rs/ 940/-, Rs. 890/-, Rs.820/- and Rs.770/- respectively for workers in Building and Roads construction sector are concerned. And all these rates are more than double the same of the current rate in Odisha.

Even though it is a fact that in some cases migration is purely a personal matter yet it is also dependent on a chain of development from individual to households. And all these aspects are undergoing a state of pressure due to growing disparities in terms of wealth, income, human securities, human rights and demographic trend across the areas within source state as well as among the destination state. And as such minimum wage is the sole most important factor leading to migration. Hence, keeping in view – the present trend of migration to various destination states, to conclude, it can be said that the source state Odisha has comparatively lower minimum wage rate than destination states under reference, which is a major driver for migration among tribal and non-tribal workers. It calls the revision in minimum wage rate at the source states, which can bring major shift in livelihood of tribals, may result in reducing the migration to some extent.

4.4.5. MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)

The MGNREGS is one among the most need and right based welfare schemes for the state of Odisha. It will not be mistaken to view that, this scheme is the lifeline in the state from the standpoint of its socioeconomic, geopolitical and demographic situations and persistent inequality in their dynamical continuum. If efficiently dealt with, the scheme has adequate potentialities to eliminate those unequal elements of socio economic and geopolitical dynamics and that would lead to ensure society that is more equitable. However, there are lapses in the implementation of scheme that has to be overcome as earliest and to develop such thoughtful strategies to stop its repetitions. *It is a general finding that payments of wages have been often delayed under the scheme and that needs to be checked.* Awareness about the scheme like the entitlements of the participants, the process of application, demand for jobs, compensation in case of failure on the part of government and such other empowering information has to be disseminated on a priority basis. Laxities have also been observed in the governance of the scheme like, renewing the job cards and taking initiatives in providing employment opportunities, which has to be looked into urgently with a serious note. There is a plenty of good will existing among the participants and the locality for this scheme that needs to be nurtured and applied in the planning processes for making the scheme more of a success by optimizing relieving distress, abject poverty and checking abated migration of the rural and tribal

Box 4.8 : MGNREGA and Labour employability

A comparative analysis of KBK and Non-KBK regions of Odisha, India

Source: Indian Journal of Economics and Development, Vol. 6 (9), September 2018

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Within India, KBK regions in Odisha are considered to be the most backward regions. MGNREGA, by providing guarantee employment to the rural households, empowers the marginalized through decentralized planning and ensures the livelihood security. Hence the present study attempts to analyse the employability performance of MGNREGA in KBK and Non-KBK regions of Odisha.

Method: To analyse the performance of the scheme in KBK region and Non-KBK of Odisha, a comparative analysis has been done over a period of five years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The study is mostly based on secondary sources. Most of the data were collected from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. For analysis, data collected has been summarized and portrayed in tables and figures. Beside this, mathematical and statistical techniques such as averages, percentages have also been used in the present study.

Findings: The study found that the performance of MGNREGA in terms of 100 days of wage employment, person-days generated, and Schedule Tribe (ST) and women person-days is better in KBK regions than in Non KBK regions of Odisha. Further total expenditure, total wages, average cost and average wage rate per day person in KBK district is better than Non-KBK district of Odisha. But these regions are lagging behind their Non KBK counterparts in case of average days of employment provided per household and job cards issued. Thus, though the difference of MGNREGA performance in terms of rural employment generation in KBK and non-KBK is not substantial, but still MGNREGA can serve an important means for eradicating poverty and enhancing socio-economic condition of tribals.

Application: Effective measures should be taken by the Government machinery for more opportunities for work and better implementation of the scheme so that the poor and marginalized especially in the tribal backward regions can join mainstream of the society.

people. By doing so will ensure that, there is a sign of an improving quality of life of the people manifested mainly through fulfilling their day to day needs of food and nutrition, good health and better education for their children. Odisha is the eleventh most populous state in India as per the 2011 Census with 4.19 Crore population contributing 3.47 per cent to the total population of India. Over the last decade, the state has witnessed a 14 per cent growth in its population. Most of this population is concentrated in the rural areas with the urban population constituting only 17 per cent. According to the Planning Commission's Tendulkar Committee Report 2009, the poverty headcount ration of Odisha, at 37.2 per cent, is the worst among all Indian states and is way above the national average of 57.2 per cent. If factors beyond income are considered (Multi-dimensional Poverty Index), about 63.2 percent of the people in Odisha live below the poverty line. Rural poverty, at 60.8 per cent, is also significantly higher than the urban poverty, which is 37.6 per cent, and the worst in India. Further, the extent of poverty is not evenly distributed in all the regions and among all social groups of Odisha.

The Scheduled Castes (hereafter SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (hereafter STs) are mostly the rural marginal producers of the state. They have a high incidence of poverty as compared to the SCs and STs in the country as a whole. In the recent past in September 2013, a panel headed by RBI Governor has a new index of backwardness and ranked Odisha as India's most backward State and Bihar the second. Against this backdrop, it is imperative to study in understanding the impact of the scheme on the life of the rural marginal producers, the poorest of the poor in the state and make policy suggestions for their improvement. A comprehensive analysis of the MGNREGA achievement in 30 districts of Odisha including the tribal dominated study areas clearly indicates that situation is too dismal. There has been a substantial fall in the number of households that completed 100days work under MGNREGA during 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. This shows a straight forward 31% (approx.). Even though this figure is district specific and not areas specific yet the details on this context may bring more dismay – since most of the selected villages are remote. The rise is 33% in Sundergarh, 30% in Koraput and the least in Malkangiri (5%). But in all the rest 9 study districts have shown a fall in this context. Further details in Table

Table 4.28 : No. of Households Completed 100 days in Financial Year 2017 and 2018			
Sl.	District	Financial Year	
		2018-19	2017-18
1	Angul	604	1418
2	Baleshwar	183	223
3	Bargarh	761	866
4	Bhadrak	65	76
5	Bolangir	2920	7213
6	Boudh	68	1491
7	Cuttack	50	98
8	Deogarh	465	1212
9	Dhenkanal	730	2027
10	Gajapati	1269	2701
11	Ganjam	6435	8456
12	Jagatsinghpur	44	66
13	Jajpur	367	693
14	Jharsuguda	369	204
15	Kalahandi	976	1302
16	Kandhamal	3746	5656

17	Kendrapara	237	185
18	Kendujhar	2888	6293
19	Khordha	727	480
20	Koraput	4136	3189
21	Malkangiri	1039	990
22	Mayurbhanj	6250	9965
23	Nawarangpur	3679	1060
24	Nayagarh	704	1538
25	Nuapada	698	2058
26	Puri	211	205
27	Rayagada	843	1749
28	Sambalpur	986	2003
29	Sonepur	164	361
30	Sundargarh	5721	4292
	Total	47335	68070

Source:

https://mnregaweb2.nic.in/netnrega/state_html/morejust100.aspx?lflag=localandstate_code=24andstate_name=ODISHAandfin_year=2018-

The figures depicted in the following table indicate that the number of households provided employment is low in case of all the districts of Odisha including the study area districts. So far figure on per household average days of employment is concerned the number of person days created is not so encouraging. As a whole, the status of those districts indicates the status of tribals who are living in far flanged areas in district. The role of Government in promoting employability is a known fact. Different Civil Society Forums are also working with Government in PPP mode. They do contribute in promoting enabling environment as well as contribute through suggestions and recommendations support for suitable policy changes

Table No. 4.29: Employment Generated During Year 2018-2019

Sl.	Districts	No. of Household Demanded Employment	Employment Provided to No. of Household	No. of Person days Created	Per Households Average Days of Employment Provided*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Angul	48490	44875	1527792	34
2	Baleswar	72123	67924	1849042	27
3	Bargarh	66594	62174	1786562	29
4	Bhadrak	48010	44069	1300163	30
5	Bolangir	115788	98476	4057366	41
6	Boudh	45564	39990	1605430	40
7	Cuttack	58407	54025	1386141	26
8	Deogarh	31310	29477	1049272	36
9	Dhenkanal	57772	53495	2225722	42
10	Gajapati	52411	47462	1884370	40
11	Ganjam	200578	186123	8861493	48
12	Jagatsinghpur	36567	33709	871594	26
13	Jajpur	67464	63541	2100926	33
14	Jharsuguda	18584	17765	675279	38
15	Kalahandi	114915	99958	2852081	29

16	Kandhamal	91645	80433	3961689	49
17	Kendrapara	55432	51342	1280557	25
18	Kendujhar	160772	146517	5592961	38
19	Khordha	27571	25682	803058	31
20	Koraput	128179	112464	5447104	48
21	Malkangiri	33530	28778	1264653	44
22	Mayurbhanj	249388	221482	9931653	45
23	Nawarangpur	89620	82445	3064431	37
24	Nayagarh	62566	59573	2483771	42
25	Nuapada	47730	43147	1581092	37
26	Puri	68349	60818	1667535	27
27	Rayagada	95923	85456	3263906	38
28	Sambalpur	53878	49608	1998667	40
29	Sonepur	46268	42190	1322928	31
30	Sundargarh	129915	116593	5389749	46
	Total	2375343	2149591	83086987	39
*Note: Per Households Average Days of Employment Provided = No. of Person days Created / Employment Provided to No. of Household. Col.6 = Col 5 / Col.4					
Source: https://mnregaweb2.nic.in/netnrega/citizen_html/demregister.aspx?lflag=localandstate_code=24andstate_name=ODISHAandpage=Sandfin_year=2018-2019andDigest=MytDS0iX9tz0vPwsyiH4rw					

4.4.6. Skill Development programmes and policies for Tribal's of Odisha: (community perspective - Qualitative interviews to understand bottlenecks in access and service delivery)

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has an overarching mandate to develop the skill and entrepreneurship landscape in the country. Skill training and entrepreneurship development are also supported by several Central Ministries/ Departments. In addition to support from Central Government, various State Governments in the tribal areas have launched skill and entrepreneurship development programmes. This creates challenges for coordination, collaboration, monitoring and assessment at various levels. Skill and entrepreneurship development in the tribal areas needs to focus on supporting emerging priority sectors and suitably empower the executive committee of Skill India Mission at the Centre and similar committees of the tribal areas States to ensure convergence of central and state schemes/programmes/projects/ missions that could boost skill and entrepreneurial initiatives

4.4.6.1. Occupation of Tribal Youths/Adolescents

From the Primary Source and field level interaction with community members through Focus Group Discussions it could be realized that traditionally, agriculture and allied sectors as their main stay of life [as their conventional source of livelihood] for more than 76% of households under the study areas. Very few, i.e. 4% approx. are found to have NTFP, labour and other sources as their alternative source of income more particularly as a traditional sources as well. A detailed analysis in Table No. ---- makes it clear that majority of migrants [----%] from the study area belong to the age group of 18-35 years. Odisha is facing a paradoxical situation that on the one hand the tribal youth is looking for jobs and on the other hand, resources are not being used for employment and self-employment in proper manner – more particularly in need

based manner. The supply driven and not the demand driven education system also largely contributes to unemployment of the tribal youths. The views and ideas of community members obtained through focus group discussions inform that the people continue their occupation with agriculture. They seem to be very much attached to it.

The youth who enter the labour market, need to be provided with decent employment

Box 4.9

Employment, Skill and Migration – Theme at Odisha Vikash Conclave 2016

Stakeholders at Odisha Vikash Conclave 2016 have outlined the theme to and design the road map as a part of good governance and sustainable development. There are 175.42 lakh unorganized workers out of which 86.1% are from rural and 24.38% are from the urban areas in Odisha. Close to 6.6 million households have enrolled into the MGNREGA in the State out of which only 1.3 million are being provided employment and a meagre 1% has received 100 days of work. The MGNREGA in Odisha has reportedly failed. The Government of Odisha in 2015 revised the minimum wage for workers; however the revision is yet to be done for workers under the MGNREGA. The Odisha Building & Other construction Workers Welfare Board is a significant step for providing social security for workers and has enrolled 4,76,779 unorganized workers. The Government of Odisha in 2013 enhanced work under the MGNREGA in Nuapada and Bolangir districts by an additional 50 days to reduce distress migration and the Panchayati Raj Deptt. came up with a state action plan to tackle distress migration in 11 district of Odisha. The State has set up Odisha Skill Development Authority (OSDA) with a budget of Rs. 1 billion to train 8 lakh youth in Odisha. In the given context, the Odisha Development Conclave-2016 would focus on the following key areas for discussion and deliberations and to come out with policy recommendations.

Focus Areas

- ✓ Comprehensive census and mapping of unorganized, informal and disguised workers in Odisha
- ✓ Setting up of a Welfare Board for non-construction workers
- ✓ Registration and monitoring of labour contractor/placement agency
- ✓ Special labour cell for grievance redress of migrant workers
- ✓ Complete ban on child labour in Odisha.
- ✓ Implementation of 2009 domestic workers minimum wage,
- ✓ How to revive MGNREGA, streamline its deliverable, allocate higher budget, enhance wages, increase workdays and improve MGNREGA governance.
- ✓ Sharing of good practices and the opportunity to scale up

opportunities. Out of the total sample tribal youths [mostly the migrants and migration returnees] more than 50% are found either unemployed or underemployed. Engagement in primary sector in their own place after migration and/(or) stayal at home has become a binding factor for them – since they do not have any alternative. The youth engaged in primary sector is found engaged more in farming and agriculture including paddy cultivation, vegetable cultivation. Livestock management like Goatery and Poultry are usually looked after by women mass. The day to day engagement in NTFP and agro-based employment however, is not counted as the source of livelihood by the tribal community as it is a part of their life and culture. So the NTFP engagement reported to be very low. As such the return from forest has substantially reduced during recent years and dependency on that cannot be considered fruitful even though the engagement with the forest-based livelihood is much higher in actual. Out of the total tribal

youths interviewed through in depth interview and participation in focus group discussion – 15% of the total youth were found to have skill training in various trades i.e. welding, electricity, driving and machine operation etc. In spite of several continued efforts by both the Government and Non-Government as well as Private institutions, the outreach to the tribal pockets is still awaited. It is noticed that the very limited thrust is given by the community to the training of women.

4.4.6.2. Skill Development Initiatives in Odisha

Employment Organization in Odisha works under the direct supervision of the Department of Skill Development and Technical education, Govt of Odisha. Under the Directorate of Employment, Odisha eighty (80) offices are functioning at different level in Districts. These are thirty (30) District Employment Exchanges, five (5) Special Employment Exchanges, One (1) State Employment exchange (Professional and Executive), Four (4) University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus, thirty three (33) Employment Sub Offices and seven (7) Rural Employment Bureaus. The Director of Employment is the head of the Employment Organization in the State

Keeping in view the burning problems of unemployment, State Government has taken a major initiative in setting up of a Higher Power State Employment Mission under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of in the year 20-05-06 which includes the members of the Council of Ministers, 5 MPs, 5 MLAs, Chief Secretary APC cum Addl. Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner cum Chief Secretary to Government of Odisha as the member Secretary and 10 nominated members by the Government from among the Bankers, professionals and civil society organizations etc. (Source: MIS Odisha Skill Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar.)

“The Odisha Government which has set a target to skill eight lakh youths in the next three years and to create the “Skilled in Odisha” brand name, has decided to invest Rs. 1,000 Crore for setting up of eight advanced skill development centres, besides upgrading existing skill training institutes in order to achieve the target in three years.

In order to reach the desired goal on June 18th 2015, Odisha Skill Development Authority was launched under the direct supervision of the State Chief Minister. Till 2017 more than 3.3 lakh youth have been trained in different sectors and have prepared a road map for skilling another 5 lakh youth in the coming three years. However, the last mile tribal's and rural youth are still struggling for employment and forced to migrate to other states and cities for employment. They usually engaged themselves in skill and low paid and un-organized sector and at last land at their own place with poverty and miserable health”. [Source: Aajeevika, NRLM]

The Aajeevika Skill Development Programme (ASDP) – has been positioned as a sub mission of the NRLM meant to cater to the occupational aspiration of the rural youth who are poor and to diversify the incomes of the rural households. ASDP has been planned to give young people from poor communities an opportunity to upgrade their skills and enter the skilled work force in growing sectors of the economy. The skill enhancement training programmes are run by NGOs and private institutions through the PPP mode. The scheme targets to skill and place 50 lakhs youth in the formal sector by 2020. [Source: Aajeevika, NRLM]

4.4.6.3. Skill Development Programmes for Tribals of Odisha

It is relevant to note here that although tribal communities – particularly in Odisha – mainly depend upon agriculture for their livelihood as a traditional source of survival, the skill development and livelihood generation potential in the agriculture, forestry and non-farm sectors in tribal areas still remain largely underdeveloped with majority of STs not getting full benefits of growth in these sectors.



The opportunities they have to gain through daily wages out of traditional agricultural practices is meagre and seeks well thought up interventions to make the agro-based activities more meaningful and sustainable. With this backdrop, a multi-pronged approach aimed to address the skill development needs and aspirations of tribal communities has been adopted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Ministry through its programmes like Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan and Grans in Aid under Article 275(1) focuses on employment cum income generation activities and creation of infrastructure incidental thereto. The Ministry under these plans has impressed upon the State Governments for promotion of need based integrated livelihood initiatives and skill up gradation of tribals to get scope for regular income at source and even get respectable jobs for better income and even to get better exposure through following:

1. Marketable traditional skills like Panting, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Fabrication, Artisan, Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Welder, Motor winding, Carpenter, Fitter as well as Ayurvedic and Tribal Medicines etc.
2. Diversified crop , horticulture, dairy development with State cooperative, backyard poultry and goat farming, fisheries, apiculture, sericulture etc. with scope for market linkage and good bargain
3. Moreover, modern skills like - office management, data entry operator, housekeeping ad management, mobile repair, beautician, solar technician, automobile driver as well as repair and maintenance, retail management hospitality and eco-tourism guide etc.

Keeping in view the base fact that tribal are resource poor and their per capita income is too low, the Ministry has established Income Generation Schemes Division that has been entrusted with the responsibility of skilling of tribals, developing entrepreneurship amongst them. Odisha Government in coordination with line Ministries like Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. In Odisha, the Government has undertaken skill mapping of 30 districts through external agency and have allocated fund under TSP for skill development of tribal youth and set targets in the light of monitorable targets under poverty and employment in the 12th Five Year Plan. The target under 12th Five Year Plan is to generation 50 million new work opportunities through skill development

[Source : <https://tribals.nic.in/writereaddata/Annual/Report/Annual Report2016-17.pdf>]

4.4.6.4. How inclusive are Skill Development Programmes for Tribals in Odisha?

The Government of India has two biggest schemes for skill development i.e. PMKVY – Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana and DDU- GKY Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Vikas Yojana. These two schemes do have following limitations

Table 4.30 : Schemes for Skill Development	
Scheme	Limitations
PMKVY Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Central Scheme implemented National Skill Development Corporation – does not have specific mandate for Scheduled Tribes - It is operated in small pilot manners, but here is not no active efforts for the inclusion of the Scheduled Tribes - Considering the scheme is sponsored by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, it is a matter of concern that there is no specific agenda to include the Tribals of India
DDU- GKY Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Vikas Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development and Implemented by the States does have a mandate of inclusion of SC/ST at least 50% - But there is no separate data available on the specific coverage of the Scheduled Tribes

Moreover, RSETI is operational in 30 districts of Odisha under the sponsorship of different public sectors banks like SBI, UCO Bank, Bank of India etc.

RSETI has the plus point of allowing any unemployed youth in the age group of 18-45 years, irrespective of Caste, Creed, Religion, Gender and Economic Status, having aptitude to take up self-employment or wage employment and having some basic knowledge in the related field can undergo training which is totally free of cost.

Speciality: Free training with free food and free accommodation. → Campus approach with unique training methodology. → Short term training with long term follow up/Escort services for a period of Two years. But this programme has also the limitations

- Still fails to compete with other skill development programmes undertaken by Government of Odisha – esp. by OSDC under DDU-GKY that has agenda of mandate of inclusion of SC/ST at least 50%
- It has no tribal specific agenda
- Lacks area specific plan – esp. with reference to local area needs of underdeveloped areas of Odisha – particularly the underdeveloped pockets of different districts

A recall of comments and suggestions and views of different stakeholders including some of the key informants and community members as well as migration returnees brings forth a number of vital aspects related to the existing gaps and scope for further improvement – especially to make the process of investment very prudent, cost effective and fruitful. It will be better to note down the matter in following manner to ensure better understanding

Table 4.31: Views of Community on Training Needs			
Sl.	Particulars of the viewer	Comments	Reference
I	Mrs. Sushmita Panigrahy DPO OLM Koraput	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compared Trainings imparted through RSETI and DDU-GKY - Training cost of RSETI is comparatively too 	KII - 17

		<p>cheaper and thus cost effective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The placement of DDU-GKY is also not so poor. The initial payment at a big city is only Rs.6000/- to 7,000/- per month - Rather, it is creating official migration through provision of cheap labour to different cities of India 	
2	Mr. Ramesh Swain Project Coordinator CYSD(NGO) Koraput	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The livelihood based training should be need based and local needs should be kept in mind while preparing agenda - <i>Need based training and support for enterprise can reduce migration</i> - <i>Awareness on migration – its pros and cons can lead to safe migration. Government should arrangement awareness at Block level at least once every year before the beginning of migration season</i> 	KII - 16
3	Mr. Prasant Ku Panigrahy DLO, Jeypore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The choice should be “not to migrate” rather opting for safe migration</i> - <i>Training of youths on technical aspects like welding, machine operation etc. and also training on agro promotion can to a great extent reduce migration in these areas. Training on Agro Technology will certainly create opportunity for better employment. Training programme for livelihood promotion should also include ToT on various issues that will create employment opportunities at block & district level in government and Noon-government sector</i> 	KII - 19
4	Mr. Badrinarayan Mishra Centre Manager, DDU-GKY Centre GIET Gunupur, Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The centre has scope for advanced course on Soft skills like English communication, manpower management</i> - <i>The need assessment of the local areas is felt now. Appraised matters will be noted and communicated to Head office for further necessary action.</i> 	KII - 14
5	Mr. Smruti Pandab, Travel Owner, Kantabanji, Bolangir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Local area youngsters should be trained on agro machinery repair - harvesting machine, tractor, water pump and pipe fitting etc.</i> - <i>There is need for women to be trained on Computer & coaching for competitive examinations</i> 	KII - 15
6	Mr. Gayanta Dalbehera Migration Returnee Tarbel village, GP – Shagada, Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Government should make provision for training on Organic Farming at Block level at least one batch of 10 from a block at least once in two years.</i> - <i>Youngster should be developed as Master Trainers on Organic Farming, Livestock Management and Water Harvesting etc.</i> 	KII - 12
7	Mr. Jatindra Sabar Sarpanch, Shagada GP Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>RSETI should conduct a study in KBK district to assess the area based needs</i> - <i>I will propose the same to RSETI Rayagada in next meeting of Gram Sabha</i> - <i>I had met the SBI Manager and had also requested him to conduct awareness camp in our village. We will extend cooperation.</i> 	KII - 11

8	Mr. Krupasindhu Behera Special Officer Lanjia Saura Development Authority (LSDA) Puttasingh, Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We have already oriented a number of tribals on Tribal Art – Edital. It has got market potential and can be a very good conventional source of income for tribals - Of course ITDA is also imparting training and any other Government training institute, if can coordinate and prepare the training agenda – then the matter will be better as a joint venture ensuring participation of more trainees and cost effective management of resources. 	KII - 10
9	Mrs. Sushila Majhi Sarpanch, Renga Panchayat Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Girls of Renga Panchayat and other nearby areas of Rayagada district should be provided training on agro forestry, seed management, soil and water conservation - Government should prioritize training of adolescents, if it wants to curb migration and promote enabling environment 	KII - 8
10	Mr. Pratap Kumar Bhoi DLO, Rayagada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ITDA, OLM and RSETI should seat together to plan for training, exposure etc. that will ultimately help local youth remain at home. - There should be training of Officials on tribal environment and cultural milieu and promote them as Master Trainers 	KII - 3

Tribal development department has begun providing budget to Skill Development Department. But, there is no technical coordination between the two departments in terms of need assessment of tribal youth, local market assessment for job opportunities, follow up after training and placement. Also in terms of skill, whatever is being offered to the general population is being offered to STs. All these are highly ineffective in addressing the special and separate needs of the tribals regarding skill.

Tailor made skill planning and coordination between departments is highly needed if tribals are to be skilled appropriately and adequately to meet the specific livelihood challenges that tribals face. Active inclusion of tribals in skill development, need assessment and tailor made course designs, placement support and proper data maintenance of skilled tribals is necessary in many states.

4.4.7. Recommendations

Priority sectors in Tribal Areas for skill/entrepreneurship development

- **Agri-entrepreneurship:**

This could be developed as a sub-sector within the larger agriculture sector, building on niche mountain products and reinforcing traditional skills with modern technology needs. Products could include off-season vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants, spices, health food, and mountain handlooms and handicrafts.

- **Sustainable mountain tourism:**

Support skill development and entrepreneurship associated with adventure tourism, culture and heritage tourism, wildlife tourism, and rural tourism, including craft and religious/sacred circuits.

- **Ecosystem services based employment:**

Afforestation, eco-restoration, use of wood as construction material, new wood based products and assessment of various ecosystem services could provide opportunities to blend traditional skills with state of art technological innovations to develop an ecosystem services based skill and entrepreneurial landscape.

- **Information Technology enabled services and digital health:**

There is a huge potential for creation of skilled employment opportunities for the local youth by promoting ITES in banking, e-commerce, insurance, financial services, healthcare, mobile applications, storage, security and telecommunication.

- **Skilling in construction sector:**

Skilled construction workers are needed in large numbers for projects associated with urban development and renewal (e.g. smart cities and public transportation), development of major infrastructure (e.g. hydropower, road transport, power stations and railways), and rapidly expanding real estate sector within the IHR and other parts of India.

- **Building capacities for skill and entrepreneurship**

Strengthen network of skill centres across the tribal belt, including setting up of regional centres:

Develop regional training centres in IHR based on geographical contiguity and standardised training curriculum. Explore strategic partnership between private sector, international development agencies and skill centres in building skills and capacities.

- **Assessors and trainers:**

Encourage private and public universities to establish facilities for training of assessors and trainers in region. Training of trainers in the state-level skill centres will ensure that trainers are certified for the job roles, which may be either specific to the state or in demand in labour markets that are popular among migrant workers from the state. The States could gain from a structured trainer's programme developed for IHR. The regional training centres could play a key role in developing a training programme for trainers from IHR states.

- **Creating enabling conditions for skilling and entrepreneurship training:**

Make relevant Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards aligned skill based programme as mandatory credits for high school and college students. Increase the number of apprenticeships, scholarships or interest-free loans for the trainees. This would help them to cover training expenses. Promote higher-order skill training on project management (e.g. managers and supervisors) for candidates with diplomas and viii Strengthening Skill and Entrepreneurship Landscape in Indian Himalayan Region graduate degrees. Provide skill training to women – who often find employment in low-skill category – to facilitate their transition to high skilled category.

- **Developing Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards for mountain specific job roles:**

Based on the comprehensive gap assessment, public and private institutions could jointly formulate Qualification Packs and National Occupational Standards for identified priority sectors in IHR. Develop qualified human resources necessary for the development of mountain specific Qualification Packs and job roles.

- **Skilling for migrant workers and returnees:**

In places where local labour absorption capacity is limited, the employment opportunities in other places need to be considered. To ensure safe and favourable conditions for workers moving from rural areas to urban centres, it is important to create opportunities for them to transition from unskilled or semi-skilled workers to skilled workers. There is often limited scope and several challenges for returnees to use their skills or pursue entrepreneurial ventures in migrant sending communities.

- **Demand and supply**

Monitor and evaluate training ecosystem on a regular basis to ensure relevance of training curriculum for workers and employers. Conduct a comprehensive gap assessment and forecast of skill and entrepreneurship in the IHR. Strengthen dissemination of labour market information through digital platforms.

- **Finance**

Raise awareness, strengthen implementation and improve access to schemes such as Skill Development Initiatives of Government of India, Start-up India, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, state level flagship schemes launched by Chief Ministers of Himalayan States, and the schemes of various financial institutions. Incentivize investments in skill and entrepreneurship development by public, private and development organizations, with particular focus on enhancing capacities of vulnerable groups (including smallholder farmers, women headed households and the differently abled) and supporting micro, small and medium enterprises

- **Strengthening of institutions, processes and policies**

Empower the executive committee of Skill India Mission at the Centre and similar committees in the IHR states for policy exchange and development, information and knowledge sharing, and concerted support to national actions. This will ensure convergence or leveraging of central and state schemes, programmes, projects or missions that can boost skill and entrepreneurial initiatives. Strengthen cooperation among various stakeholders, including through public-private partnerships, for research and development on skills and entrepreneurship, with particular consideration for priority sectors identified for the IHR and needs of women, youth and marginalized populations.

- **Planning, implementation and monitoring**

Provide support to IHR states to collect data and establish baselines, in particular disaggregated data. Promote and support gender-sensitive and gender-responsive actions on skill and entrepreneurship development, including improved access to government schemes and programmes. Explore possibility of creating an institutional platform for providing strategic directions and oversight mechanisms for implementation of state action plans

CHAPTER V

Key findings from Destination Areas

5.1. Migration Destinations

The places of movement for earning decided by the tribals within Odisha (Intra State i.e. from Source District to other districts of Odisha) and Outside Odisha to different States of India i.e. different states out of Odisha depends on a number of factors.

Table 5.1 Migrants Places of Destination (In %)			
Sl.	Source District	Intra State	Inter State
1	Baleswar	41.38	58.62
2	Bolangir	3.85	96.15
3	Gajapati	5.56	94.44
4	Kalahandi	9.88	90.12
5	Kandhamal	16.36	83.64
6	Koraput	10.53	89.47
7	Malkangiri	42.86	57.14
8	Mayurbhanj	24.68	75.32
9	Nuapada		98.39
10	Rayagada	17.65	82.35
11	Sundargarh	21.74	78.26
	Total	13.74	86.26

Source: Derived from Primary Survey

Data indicates that 86% (approx.) households prefer interstate migration. Tribals of different districts have different reasons but the trend of high rate of Inter State Migration is evident. Sample households of Malkangiri District do have the highest (42.86%) rate of intra state migration followed by Baleswar (41.38%). Bolangir, Gajapati and Kalahandi districts denote migration trend of <10% Nuapada has the lowest rate (1.61%) of intra state migration. The trend of Inter State Migration is >90% among sample households of Bolangir, Gajapati and Kalahandi districts. In Nuapada district this is almost 99% (approx.).

5.1.1. Inter State Migration of Tribal Migrants

Table 5.2 : Inter State Migration details of Tribal Migrants (In %)										
District	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	UP	Goa	Maharashtra	Delhi	Other States*
Baleswar	23.53	0	41.18	5.88	17.65	0	0	11.76	0	0
Bolangir	92.67	6.00	0	0	0.67	0	0	0	0	0.66
Gajapati	13.73	7.84	6	0.00	39.22	0	29.41	3.80	0	0
Kalahandi	0	38.36	1.37	39.73	2.74	0	2.74	2.74	2.74	9.58
Kandhamal	4.35	17.39	2.17	32.61	30.43	0	2.17	0	2.17	8.71
Koraput	1.96	64.71	7.84	25.49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malkangiri	31.25	59.37	3.13	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayurbhanj	0	0	56.90	5.17	24.14	1.72	0	0	0	12.07
Nuapada	46.72	0	0	0	0	49.18	0	2.46	0	1.64

Rayagada	2.38	9.52	52.38	2.38	16.67	0	0	11.90	0	4.77
Sundargarh	11.11	2.78	14	0.00	0	0	33.33	8.33	25.00	5.45
Total	33.19	15.63	11.36	9.44	9.00	9.00	4.42	2.51	1.77	3.68
Source: Derived from Primary Survey *Other States: West Bengal, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc.										

Inter State Migration is too high – but it is pertinent to know which destination areas are attracting tribals and from which districts of Odisha – tribals are moving and at what rate? This will help in trend analysis. The study reveals that the tribals of sample districts do move to Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, UP, Goa, Maharashtra, Delhi and some of the neighboring states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat etc. In these cities and nearby areas of cities, migrant tribals find opportunity to get employment (on daily wage / monthly remuneration basis). The engagement in these areas are found in different sectors - esp. Industry, Trading, Brick kiln, Construction, Service, Agriculture/Horticulture and other allied sectors. Details in following paragraph. Among these – maximum migration of sample households is to Telangana (33.19%) and to Andhra Pradesh (15.36%) and the lowest being to Delhi (1.77%).

- ✓ Majority of Tribal migrants household from Malkangiri and Koraput visit Andhra
- ✓ Majority of Tribal migrants household from Mayurbhanj, Baleswar and Rayagada visit Karnataka
- ✓ Majority of Tribal migrants' household from Kandhamal, Koraput and Kalahandi visit to different areas in Kerala State.
- ✓ Majority of Tribal migrants household from Sundergarh and Gajapati visit Goa

Table No. 5.3 : Intra State Migration details of Tribal Migrants								(In %)
District	Bhubaneswar	Jajpur Road	Bhadrak	Malkanagiri	Rayagada	Khordha	Cuttack	Other Places*
Baleswar	0	75.00	16.67	0	0	0	0	8.33
Bolangir	83.33	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gajapati	66.67	0	0	0	0	0	33.33	0
Kalahandi	62	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
Kandhamal	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koraput	0	33.00	0	0	0	0	17	50
Malkanagiri	0	63.00	0	29	4	4	0	0
Mayurbhanj	11	11	53	0	0	0	5	20.00
Nuapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Rayagada	22.20	0	0	0	56	11	0	10.80
Sundargarh	70.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.00
Total	29.63	27	11	6	6	5	5	11.11
*Other Places: Rourkela, Anugul, Paradeep, Keonjhar, Baripada, Sambalpur, Berhampur and Puri etc.								
Source: Derived from Primary Survey								

As a matter of fact, it is evident from the above table that within Odisha – many tribals visit to a number of cities of Odisha that has importance as industrial hub, mining hub, business centre or developing city where there are job and work opportunities. In these cities they get opportunity to work in construction sites, crusher cites, business centres, industries and mines sites. There they get wage and some of the facilities that enable them to continue and search work during the stay there. During field visit, discussion with sample households and interaction with local people of the workplace – tribals from different parts of Odisha use to visit Industrial Hubs like

Jajpur, Keonjhar, major construction sites in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and Rourkela etc. business centres like Jajpur, Rourkela, Bhadrak, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar etc. for work. In fact, many of them also roam for days together in search of job and manage to survive any way – even despite shortage of food. Maximum tribals of sample households spoke that they visit Bhubaneswar in search of job and they also get wage earning in different sectors starting from Hotel to medicine stone, Lodge to Dhaba, roads construction sites to Building work (by Builders and Developers).

Some of them also get chance to work in Crusher Units, in nearby areas of Bhubaneswar i.e. Bhingarapur, Baliana and some villages beside Cuttack Chennai National Highway. Their survival in the state of discomfort and disadvantage remains a teaching for all. But they are undone and are bound to continue. Many of them visit their home from time to time but many of them also remain with family at workplace. Despite sincere hard work, they remain deprived of some of basic amenities. It is clear from above table that tribals from Bolangir, Gajapati and Sundergarh visit Bhubaneswar and remain engaged in building construction sites and or in Crusher units. Some of the young people use to join service sector and work as security guard, watchman, attendant in bars and lodges etc. Many tribals from Baleswar, Koraput, and Malkangiri visit industrial belts of Jajpur and its nearby locations where Steel Plants and SSI Units are too many there. Tribal workers having expertise in agriculture – esp. of Malkangiri, Koraput and Baleswar etc. use to visit crop fields and farm fields in area near Bhadrak, Baleswar etc. There they stay in temporary arrangements – mostly near workplace.

The study team – while interacted with many of them at work place – not only could realize their state of living but also could know their sufferings. While interacted with local people, it could be observed that at many places, after recession, many of them fled to their home and did not return. These ultimately also have repercussions on business at work places. A question was posed to the family members of the migrants if work is available in your area would you like your family members to migrate and go somewhere else to work, the answer was absolute No, no body nodded in Yes. Migration happens because of two kinds of factors;

Pull and Push factors. The kind of migration we have studied here is mainly because of Push factors. The family members of the migrants, perhaps, have known or seen the push factors only, so once the push factors are gone, in their imagination and reasoning there may be no logic whatsoever to continue the migration. But, once migrants experience the difference between their home and the place of migration, they see the vast opportunities and future prospects in terms of employment and earning. The difference is quantitative as well as qualitative. This experience starts exerting pull factors. Foregoing study shows that during the last two decades the intensity and pattern of migration in rural Odisha and among backward communities including Scheduled Tribes have changed remarkably. The proportion of migrants has increased and become widespread. Besides this, nature of migration is also changing from short term to long term. Moreover, even though the term is short, yet the frequency [number of times to visit destination] has increased substantially. This is attributed to the fact that unlike in the past now workers, other than agricultural laborers, move and come back from workplaces outside Odisha. Of course, many migrants do migrate within Odisha to many industrial and business hubs. In present study the single most important and the overwhelming reason for migration was 'lack of work in the area'. 'Low wage rate', one of the indicators of exploitation has worked as a factor in consonance with other factors, but number of respondents reporting it as single most important factor is a really low. Among scheduled tribe, it's still the unskilled workers who are migrating in largest numbers.

Though skill improvement is reported among them, however, it still very low, in fact, negligible or marginal. **At the time of migration they might think, as their family members at home do, not to go away if work is available at home, but, opportunities and future prospective that they find at destination make them change their opinion and mindset very often – whether they are migrant or returnee.** “In terms of choice of destination, migration is now more widespread. During the early 1980s the most important destination was rural areas of Punjab and Haryana. By the end of 1990s the highest concentration of migrants was in Delhi. Besides Delhi, migrants are now opting for many other town and cities in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu have been added to the list; UP and West Bengal have remained traditionally old destinations.” **Mr. Jatindra Sabar, Sarpanch, Shagada Panchayat, Rayagada [KII -----]**

Scheduled tribe migrants are still in a vicious circle. They are not very skilled. To migrate and for the survival of family members at village, they take loans. Of course, they do not get very lucrative employment at destination. They do save, but it is meager. Most of the savings go in paying back loans, marriages, repairing of domestic items, purchase of clothes and other such non-asset building items. Only meager leftover amount is invested in asset building items, but that is not sufficient to break the cycle. So they are still moving in migration-savings-consumption cycle repeated over the years.

Though migrants, to a large extent, have been able to get out of the net of mediators/ middlemen, but they have not been able to organize themselves or to associate themselves with the organized forces at the destination. Very few respondents are associated/members of the local Labor Unions. It may also be because of the kind and structure of occupations. But it is important for them to organize in to labor unions. They also do not have habit of using different types of insurance products, now days, available for such section of the populace. These are important cares that one should avail of in the kind of emerging socio-economic scenario. The overall dependence of migrants on middlemen/agents has reduced over the years, and people have started to migrate of their own, most of the lower caste and class workers are still migrating through different private agents and middlemen. In case of migration through middlemen migrating workers are subject to extreme exploitation both at the hands of middlemen and employer. Workers from lower caste and class are largely illiterate and or less

Box 5.1

Trend - shift from traditional to newer trades

Factors working behind migration among tribes are push factors. But experiences during migration usher in pull factors. Tribals migrate because there is no work available in their own areas. One positive indication is that the range of occupations that they are getting involved in - is widening. **The trend is that of shift from traditional to newer trades.**

Box 5.2

No informed choice – even now

There has been a general change in destination of migration from rural to urban in recent years. Interaction with Migrants at destination, some Returnees at source areas like Koraput, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Rayagada and NGOs working with migrants in Nuapada and Bolangir namely Vikalp, Lokdrusti etc. has brought new insight to fact underlying

For migrants - the question of choosing any destination before their movement has not remained limited to any option but has been subject to sudden decision. This is not a Decision – “based on known facts” but a matter of deciding to work anywhere to find any employment and earn immediately

educated and are absorbed in low quality occupations in urban informal sector. The proportion of households reporting migration and receiving remittance is getting higher among Scheduled Tribes [Scheduled Castes also] and remittances constitute an important proportion of total household income of these caste and class households. Nearly one-third of the total household income of the migrant household's is contributed by remittances—the proportion is much higher among the worse among them and whose family members do not get proper work at home. This shows dependence of households belonging to scheduled and lower castes/ classes

While assessing the status of migrant workers and prioritizing the issues associated with them at the destination areas – there is a need to critically understand and analyze the status quo of each and every migrants of Odisha who has been engaged in different part of India. In order to analyze matters concerned to **Migrants at Destination** migrants of **Intra State Destinations** and **Inter State Destinations** have been covered in this study

SAMPLE DETAILS

Intra State Sample Details		
District	Major Destination Pockets	No. of Migrant Household
Angul	Angul	10
Cuttack	Cuttack	20
Ganjam	Berhampur	10
Jajpur	Jajpur Road	15
Keonjhar	Badabil	5
	Brahmanipal	5
	Joda	5
Khordha	Balianta	5
	Bhubaneswar	20
	Tapang	5
Sundargarh	Rourkela	15
Total		115
Source: derived from primary survey		

Inter State Sample Details		
State	Major Destination Pockets	No. of Migrant Household
Kerala	Alappuzha	6
	Idduki	3
	Ernakulum	8
	Kottayam	3
	Palakkad	4
	Kerala Total	24
Tamilnadu	Chennai	12
	Kanchipuram	2
	Tirupur	6
	Total	20
	Grand Total	44
Source: derived from primary survey		

5.2. Intra State Destinations

Table 5.4 Duration of Migration Intra State Destination Pockets (In %)				
District	Major Destination Pocket	Period of Migration		
		>=3 month to <6months	>=6 Months to <12Months	>=12 Months
Angul	Angul	20.00	80.00	0
Cuttack	Cuttack	0	0	100
Ganjam	Berhampur	10.00	20.00	70.00
Jajpur	Jajpur Road	33.33	33.33	33.33
Keonjhar	Badabil	0	0	100
	Brahmanipal	0	20.00	80.00

	Joda	0	0	100
Khordha	Balianta	0	100	0
	Bhubaneswar	5.00	0	95.00
	Tapang	60.00	0	40.00
Sundargarh	Rourkela	13.33	6.67	80.00
Total		12.17	19.13	68.70
Source: Derived from primary survey				

5.2.1. Major destinations

Tribals from different source areas use to migrate to different areas as per their convenience of movement and congeniality of environment to work and earn or for both reasons. Even though migrants with specific technical skills like Brick preparation, Knitting Machine Operation Welding and Electrical Works, etc. use to migrate to definite place or state for their work – yet, with growing demand of work among the youngsters and other pressing factors of survival [against unemployment, debt burden, disaster like Drought etc.] there remains competition among them. The migrants also have to compete with migrants from other states of India – mostly from West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. This is the picture both in case of intra-state as well as inter-state workplaces.

5.2.2. Duration of migration

The duration of migration is important for a migrant so far stability and quantum of income is concerned. Despite, the working hours, the rate of wage or monthly remuneration package etc. the migrants do pay heed to the “**length of period of engagement**” at his/her workplace. **Optimal migration duration and activity choices** certainly affect the continuity of migrant in a particular work. **In the Intra State destinations**, 69% respondents have migrated more than 12 months. Maximum migrants to Cuttack have got engagement for more than 12 months. Destination pockets namely Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Brahmanipal, Joda, Badabil, Berhampur and



Migrant workers at Gandhi Bazar Chowk, Perumbavoor, Kerala

Rourkela are major pockets where migrants get engagement for more than 12 months duration. Work for 3 months and above but up to 6 months is not so frequent among the tribal migrants. Still 60% migrants to Tapang [Crusher Area] get work up to 6 months a year and the rest 40% get opportunity of remaining engaged for more than 12 months a year.

5.3. Interstate Destinations

The interstate destination covered under this study includes Kerala and Tamilnadu. Both these states are neighbor to each having the trend of inviting Inter State Migrants [ISM] from different parts of India.

5.3.1. Kerala

Out migration of labour, mostly to Gulf Countries, has created severe scarcity of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in almost all spheres of the State. At the same time, the real estate and construction sector boom in Kerala has led to huge demand for certain categories of workers such as carpenters, welders, plumbers, drivers, electricians, motor mechanics and other craftsman including unskilled people who can toil hard and can work as helpers to any workman as per the need of work, This has led to

- ✓ Increased demand from other states leading to in flow of ISM – even from Tamilnadu
- ✓ An inevitable rise in the wage rate in the State

This turned Kerala into a lucrative job market for the workers hailing from various parts of India. Today, the presence of migrant workers in Kerala's labour market is too visible. A visit to almost all trade, business and construction sites of Kerala makes it visible that the language is often not Malayalam, but Tamil, Hindi, Bengali, Odia or Assamese. Majority of migrants are working as unskilled labourers – especially in construction sector, hospitality, fishing and marine trading, apparel manufacturing, rubber and pine apple plantation famers and in spice gardens including plantation areas like plantain, coconut etc.

Box 5.3 Key Insight

Of the differential high rate of wage is directly related to the increased access to ISM – yet, the acceptance of ISM is also dependent on following invisible factors

1. They are not organized, labour hazards hardly matter
2. It is very easy to command, manage and even supervise them
3. They remain engaged in their work silently and that too without any protest
4. They use to work in target oriented manner. Contribute to output – even working overtime.

5.3.1.1. Major concerns of Migrants

In both the states, the migrants do have some concerns that not only are visible but also have become a part of the migrant's height of tolerance and go of life

1. **Migrants treated as Second Citizen** - Migrants are always looked down by the natives as alien people and treated as second citizen. They are inherently vulnerable in many respects including safety and security of their survival
2. **Language barrier** – This appears to be another hurdle before the migrants in many part of Tamilnadu and Kerala. The intolerance of common man against the Hindi and Hindi speaking people is too vibrant and openly visible.

3. Living Condition – The living condition of migrants is deplorable and creates opportunities for outbreak of social and health menace. In construction sites of buildings and big infrastructure sites of Tamilnadu – the migrant workers make constant struggle to protect from untidy environs.

They live in badly constructed shelters. These sites are particularly hazardous for the Migrant Workmen who does not have privacy. And under such condition, migrants are prone to many ailments and accidents because of environment they live in. At these sites they do not have safe and clean latrine and bath room. The way they manage such daily needs can only be understood once we pay a visit to those spots.



Construction workers in Construction site of Kandanchavadi, Chennai



Workers residence at Paipad, Pathanamthitta



Odiya workers residential rooms at Amrutha Hospital ,
Edappally, Kochi, Kerala

4. Health Service difficulties

Migrants in Kerala and Tamilnadu do not have access to Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme which are accessed by the poor people of the state – through the state – wherever do they stay. This really calls for requisite policy change by the State government that is really responsive to the need of the migrants

5. Public Distribution System

This system is serving the people of the state most graciously. But in the case of migrants – they do not have access to PDS shops as they do not possess ration cards, which they had before moving into the host state.

6. Cultural Barriers

It is difficult to define or measure culture, which is complex system of a set of human values, beliefs and distinct attitudes towards life style. It is a common knowledge that food culture of north Indians is different from south Indians. Migrant workmen find it difficult to adjust to the food culture of region. In addition to such problems, they are cutoff from their community, culture and traditions and are not able to take part in the festivals and other religious and social

functions which are such an important part of their lives. As such festivals and social gathering has a deep impact on the migrant workmen. They are unable to celebrate with their loved ones, family and relatives as they are far away from the home – state. Migrant Workmen often find it difficult to adjust to the social milieu of a migrating state. Unity in diversity may be the clarion call of the political leaders but the ground reality is far from it.

7. Discrimination

The foremost being Wage Discrimination, this has direct impact on the economic wellbeing of the migrants. In many sites, it has been observed that the migrant workers are paid less than the local workers. But the wage they get is more than double the same they get in their own state. Hence they never complaint since they fear loss of employment. But one thing is clear from the interaction with migrant labour that – the wage discrimination to women is common. Female workers either do get at least Rs. 100/- less or are given scope to work for continuous period as against their male counter part

5.3.1.2. Government Initiatives

5.3.1.2.1. Kerala Government

The State's economy, especially in respect of activities involving manual labour, is now highly dependent on the supply of migrant labour. Kerala has initiated special schemes for workers in addition to strengthening existing housing schemes, which are being implemented with help of non-government organizations. Some of the schemes, currently in **vogue are as follows:**

1. Health Insurance Scheme

Since January 2018, the government has given effect to a unique health insurance scheme for migrant workers called 'Aawaz'. This is the first-of-its-kind scheme in India that provides worker free medical treatment up to Rs 15,000. Their work entails arduous physical labour and they are at high risk of accidents, injuries and even death. Along with health insurance, the worker gets accident death claim coverage of Rs 2 lakh. Till end of March 2018, nearly two lakh workers have registered in the scheme. But it is yet to ascertain – how much of card holder do have any benefit of the scheme. The state needs to assess this aspect and appraise authorities like State Human Rights Commission.

2. Apna Ghar

Kerala Government's, 'Apna Ghar' aims to provide good quality, hygienic and safe living space at affordable rent.

Apna Ghar project at Kanjicode in Palakkad is a hostel for 620 migrants spread over 44,000 sqft. Each of 62 rooms can accommodate 10 persons and the rent per hear per month is Rs 800/-. The hostel is well provided: 32 kitchens with cooking facilities, eight mess areas, 96 toilets, four common bathrooms with showers on each floor, round-the-clock



security and spaces for recreation, rest and sports. Project Officer Niranjana Nair said that the **Apna Ghar** scheme is being extended to other areas where ISM workers are concentrated. Three new schemes of about 1,000 beds each are coming up in districts of Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Thiruvananthapuram.

3. Project Roshini

This is aimed at the socio-educational uplift of their children. This project has first been introduced during October 9, 2017 in four schools of Ernakulam. As on December 2018, there are around 2000 migrant children spread over 18 schools. In coordination with SSA, local NGOs and District Administration and support of PRI members the government has been interested to improve the number of enrolled children and promote better service to the children of migrants. In the recent past, the government has made attempt to avail service of volunteers who are competent in Hindi, Bengali and Odia language to pursue better communication among children and understand their problems at school. These children are also provided nutritious breakfast at school.

4. Kerala Migrant Workers Welfare Programme

This is a social security scheme for the migrant workers. 2010 was the beginning. The government has introduced target group specific social security measures – the reach of scheme is not clear. Interaction with a number of migrants as well as health service providers as well as social activists working on migration issue do indicate less of clarity, awareness, (rather ignorance) and accessibility to this scheme. However, from interaction with Labour Department officials of different districts of Kerala it is clear that government is sincere and have taken up several steps to bring more migrants under safety net of this schemes. Benefits of this scheme are as below

Table 5.5 : Benefits of Kerala Migrant Workers Welfare Schemes 2010		
Social Security	Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs.)
Pension Security	Payment of pension to the family members after death of the worker at workplace.	50,000/-
Accident Security	immediate assistance to members of the worker in case of accidents and on job injury	10,000/-
Medical Security	provide medical expenses to the chronic diseases of the registered members	10,000/-
	medical expenses to the in-patient in-migrants up to but not more than 2 days	2,000/-
Terminal Benefit	those who completed 5 years in the destination at Construction field and then permanently getting back to their State of Origin	Minimum 1,000/- Maximum 15,000/-
Funeral Benefit	Financial assistance for the funeral expenses to the members of the deceased worker	3,000/- to 10,000/-
Education Benefit	Financial assistance to education of children of working member	400/- to 1500/-
Source : Kerala Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Palakkad district.		

5.3.1.2.2. Tamilnadu Government

Tamil Nadu Government brings about amendments to the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Rules, introduces online means for filing application and paying fee/s

With a view to ensuring Ease of Doing Business, the Labour and Employment Department, Tamil Nadu (“Department”) has recently amended the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Tamil Nadu) Rules, 1983 (“Principal Rules”), effective **October 31st, 2018**.

In view of this amendment, now the application for registration can be filed online through the portal of the Industrial Safety and Health or Commissionerate of Labour. The physical process of filing remains in addition to these online means. Earlier while filing Form I for registering an establishment, the fees was only payable through physical means such as treasury receipt. Now, payment of fees while registering an establishment can also be made online through the portal of the Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health or the portal of the Commissionerate of Labour showing payment of fees for registering the establishment.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Tamil-Nadu-to-do-survey-of-migrant-labourers/articleshow/38230412.cms>

Odisha as well as Kerala and Tamilnadu are contemplating various welfare schemes for migrant workers. Efforts are also being made to ensure coverage among migrants. But many of these, being voluntary in nature, each and every worker has not yet been able to reach to it. This might be because of the lack of awareness or the unwillingness or financial rigidity.

Some recommendations to enhance the situation of migrants in interstate migration are:

- ✓ Set up of migration data units for smooth implementation of existing programs for migrants.
- ✓ Better strategies of information, education and communication [IEC] in local languages of migrants to enable them understand/avail benefit of existing schemes meant for them.
- ✓ Kerala Model is the only working model of India which addresses welfare of migrants with the State. In this line of thought – further labour friendly policies should be encouraged in different States and efforts must be made to disseminate, replicate those in to action.

While assessing the status of migrants and the associated aspects of their work, survival and earning of tribal migrant workers in destination states – esp. in the study areas i.e. Kerala and Tamilnadu – a number of factors like duration of work, occupation, income, periodicity as well as remittance etc. appears as matters for consideration. The prime most fact that comes to consideration is the duration of migration in destination pockets.

5.4. Duration of Migration in Inter State Destination Pockets

Table 5.6 : Duration of Migration in (Inter State) Destination Pockets (In %)			
State	District	Major Destination Pocket	Period of Migration
			>=12 Months
Kerala	Alappuzha	Aroor, Chertala, Kochi	100
	Idduki	Kumily, Pambanar	100
	Ernakulum	Perumbavoor, Aluva, Kalamassery, Edappally, Manjapetty and Kuthiraparambu	100

	Kottayam	Panarcadu, Kooroppada, Akalakkunnam and Areepparambu	100
	Palakkad	Kanzikode, Palakkad KINFRA area, Vattappallam, K.N.Pudur, Puddusery etc.	100
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	K K Nagar, Ambattur and Kandanchavadi	100
	Kanchipuram	Kovalam, Kannathur	100
	Tirupur	Tirupur, Ticho, Nallur, SIDCO, Rakhapallam and Kaderpet	100
Source: Derived from Primary Survey Total			100

An observation of movement to different parts of Kerala and Tamilnadu indicates that the movement is more than 12 months by all migrants. In fact, many of the migrants to such states are found returning home on few days leave after one year or so.

Interaction with many Odia worker (Non Tribals) reveals that labors in different industries of Tamilnadu [in Industry and Construction sector] and of Kerala are engaged in Industries – esp. in Fish Packaging and Export Units, Rubber and Tea Estates, Iron and Steel Industries usually are engaged on long term basis and many of them go on leave for 15 days or so in a period of 2 years or so. As such from the beginning they remain engaged for more than 12 months.

As opined by Rajendra Naik (38) from Phiringia Kandhamal engaged in Plywood Industry in Perumbavoor of Ernakulum – the owner intentionally never allows leave to any worker since it observes whether the person will continue for long period. Within a period of 12 months or so – the owner decides whether the person will continue or will be allowed leave and will be replaced by another person when he goes on leave. And this is a trend in almost all sectors in Kerala.

Thus the engagement of migrant labours for more than 12months is a common matter in Kerala and in many parts of Tamilnadu. In case of daily wage earners engaged in Construction sector or as independent labour – particularly as Mason or helper to a Mason, the struggle is to get work every day till the current work is completed or to start searching job after completion of the work. So those who are not regular in their employment, they always search for job and very rarely go home – since that may lead to loss of engagement or opportunity for further engagement. – he concluded.

5.5. Sectors of occupational employment

Table 5.7 : Working Sectors of Workmen at Destination Pockets (In %)				
Working Sector	Odisha	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Overall
Agriculture	0	25.00	0	2.55
Brick Kiln	11.70	0	0	9.36
Construction	23.94	8.33	39.13	23.83
Mines	3.72	0	0	2.98
Plant / Factory	25.00	33.33	49.48	29.36
Service	25.00	20.83	11.38	22.13
Stone Crusher	10.64	0	0	8.51
Trade / Business	0	12.50	0	1.28
Total	100	100	100	100
Source: Derived from Primary Survey				

An in look to various sectors of work both within Odisha and Outside Odisha makes to understand that the maximum engagement of migrants are there in Industry/Factories (29.36%) followed by Construction(23.83%) and Service Sector(22.13%). In Odisha – maximum engagement is found in Plant/Industry and Service Sector (25% each) followed by 23.94% in Construction sector. In Kerala maximum engagement is found in Plant/Industry (33%) followed by Agriculture (25%) and Service Sector (20.83%). However, in Tamilnadu engagement of workers is more in Plants and Industries (60.87%) in Construction Sector (39.13%) and in Service Sector 11.38 [Security Guard, work in hotels, bars and Cook in restaurants etc.]

✓ Income

Income is a key determinant in the case of migrants' decision to continue or return. In fact, Income is a key factor affecting return migration, in particular for labor migrants. Labor market status affects both wages and migration duration. Outmigration of high-income migrants is a fiscal loss to the host economy. It is unclear whether migrants who leave return home or move to another host country.

Box 5.4

Financial Exclusion of Migrants

Although migration plays an important role in the socio-economic lives of these populations, in policy circles and development practice, the discussion on financial needs of migrant workers has been restricted to remittances and its impact on poverty and inequality.

However, specific financial needs and risk management instruments for migrants and their households at different stages of their life cycle are neither addressed by existing financial inclusion models nor adequately discussed in debates on financial inclusion.

5.6. Financial inclusion

Seasonal distress migration within India is often characterized by erratic incomes and employment, shorter work life and early retirement, cash flow volatilities at source, debt burden and exclusion from formal financial institutions. With the help of detailed case studies from Malkangiri and Koraput it can be understood

a) How seasonal migrant workers and their families manage many of such socially recognized risks

b) What are some of informal coping

mechanisms those households employ to reduce vulnerabilities induced by the migration. c) And what role do targeted financial services play in protecting social security of migrant workers?

Economic choices and vulnerabilities of migrant workers and possible interventions to mitigate associated risks in context of financial planning and management of cash flows; asset allocation and wealth creation; and protection from and diversification of risks.

This paper seeks to address this gap by suggesting that targeted financial services are a critical element in protection of migrants. Understanding conceptual framework of social protection for migrants through two selected cases studies of KBK district of Odisha has brought to notice that

Box No.5.5

Role of Targeted Financial Institutions

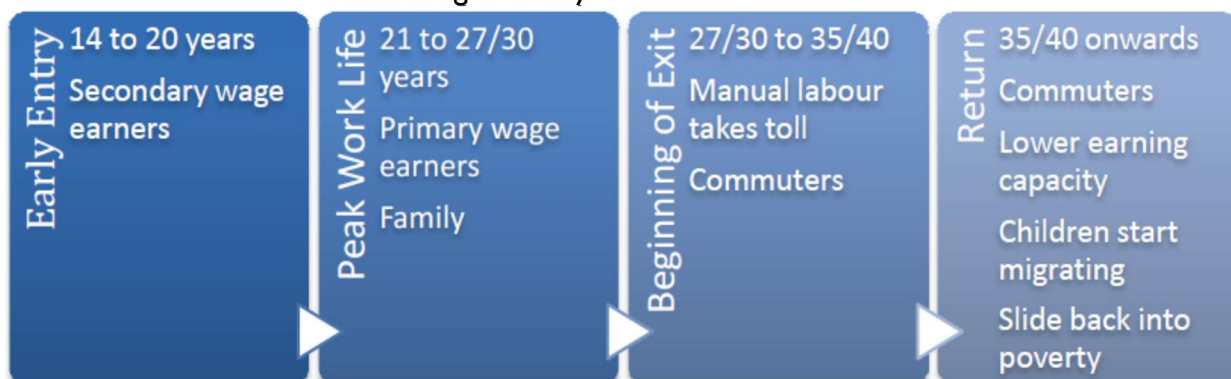
Given the magnitude of internal migration in India, inclusion of migrants in the formal financial system is important. The role of remittances in reducing poverty at source and creating wealth is a popular theme.

However, role of targeted financial services designed and delivered in unique ways for migrant workers is very uncommon. Vulnerability and deprivation faced by migrant community is rarely viewed as a result of lack of risk mitigating and wealth building financial services

1. Seasonal migrants are often affected by erratic incomes and employment, shorter work life and early retirement, volatilities of cash flow at source, debt burden and exclusion from formal financial institutions
2. Targeted financial services can help in the management of majority of afore-mentioned socio-economic risks.
3. Migrant households adopt various coping mechanisms to manage such risks, but these are not sufficient to reduce vulnerabilities faced by them

➤ **Risks faced by Migrants and Coping Mechanism**

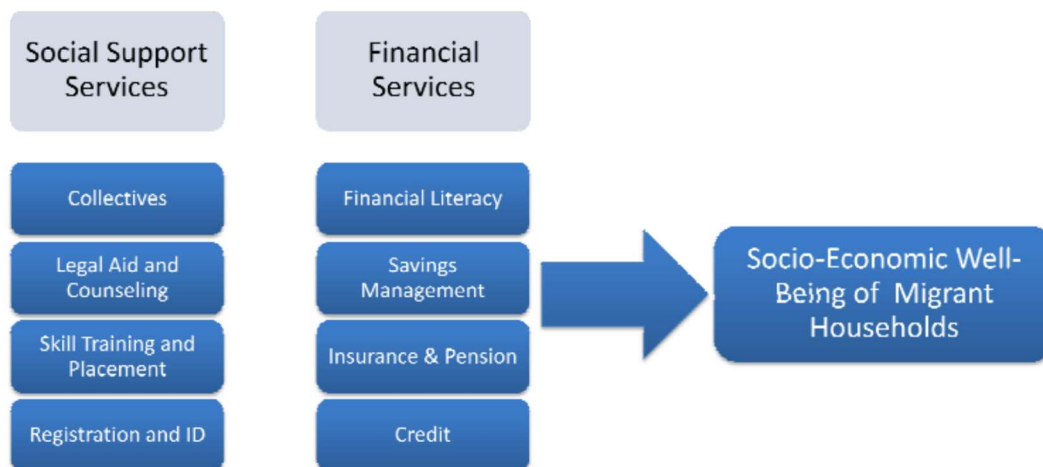
In the trend of migration – the migration begins at the age of 14 to 20 years. This is when they earn as the secondary wage earner of the household. Between the ages of 20-30 years – he becomes the primary wage earner and his/her earning ability peaks at this point. By the age of 30-35 years, he slowly begins making an exit from the labour market and retires from the work life looms before him around the age 40-45 years.



In addition to commonly understood risk such as accident, death, health shocks, agricultural decline and loss of livestock, such as the economic life cycle poses several additional risks – a shorter work life and early retirement, early return to source, degenerative disorder and occupational health risks in hazardous industries.

- Since most migrants tend to be engaged in the informal sector, their work is characterized by informal contracts and hence uncertainty of wage payments, compromise in negotiations with contractors and inability to advance one's skills. The informal agreements also do not guarantee social protection in case of accidents or occupational illnesses.
- Additionally several migrants lack proper documentation (proof of identity and address) and fail to access basic services like accommodation, food, not to mention their inability to meet KYC requirements of financial institutions . Exclusion from banking services also implies that informal remittances are subject to the risk of theft.
- There are noticeable gaps in financial tools and service delivery that increase dependence of migrants on informal and exploitative coping mechanisms. Lack of access to banks and convenient remittance services increase dependence on middlemen, eliminate possibility of secure savings and limits investment and wealth accumulation options of migrants
- Poor linkages to formal insurance and pension schemes push migrant households towards availing expensive debt in villages to deal with sudden accidents, emergencies or even old age. These risks that are far more pronounced in migrant populations have been acknowledged in practice. Interventions are limited that address gaps. Several of these schemes are sound in design. However, in several instance, the migrant workers are unable to access these schemes as a result of gaps in financial services.

- Most discussions on financial services for migrants have been limited to remittances as isolated transactions rather than merging them with savings, credit and insurance that have a larger ability to address risk management needs of migrants
- Seasonal migration is often characterized by erratic incomes and remittance flows making it difficult yet necessary to plan for the future. As a result, migrant household deal with cash flow volatilities at sources, distress sale of assets and even expensive loans to manage cash flows. High costs of migration, shorter work life cycle and exclusion from formal financial services make it difficult for migrants to accumulate wealth and acquire assets such as land, housing, cattle, jewellery and financial assets. Stagnation and in many cases depletion in their assets base exacerbates their vulnerability to sudden shocks such as illness, accident, death and other social events. Given the low agricultural yield at source and the heavy dependence on migration labour for their livelihood, the risks faced by migrants are poorly diversified.
- Sudden break in employment or place the migrant household in a state of prolonged economic instability and decline. Inability to cope with risks such as erratic employment, or unfavourable market condition places the migrant household in a state of prolonged economic instability and decline. Their inability to cope with risks such as erratic employment, early retirement and informal work arrangements in hazardous industries is not only a result of their isolation from social security services but also their exclusion from various protective financial services



The Vulnerability to Financial Insecurity Case Study [The Case of Samara Kirsani, Rasbeda, Malkangiri]

Kirsani, a Banda youth of aged 34 years is a resident of Rasbeda village in Malkangiri. He was only 5 years old when his father passed away, after which he was unable to continue going to school. He is married and has two daughters. On the small piece of land that his family owns he cultivates paddy and cereals which is completely dependent on monsoon. The only asset he owns is ¼ kg. of silver jewellery from his marriage 9 years ago.

Kirsani has been working as an unskilled labourer in the construction industry for as long as he can remember. He has no fixed source of income and migrates to neighbouring districts and states as and when unskilled work is available. He earned Rs.300/- a day and hasn't had any increment in his wages for a while. Usually his wages are settled by the contractor every 10-15 days. He has often availed advances from the contractor prior to migrating, however he

maintains no records of the same and suspects that the final settlement is not always fair. He saves all his extra cash in a peti [small trunk made of tin] at home and does not possess a bank account. Kirsani had taken out a 6 year insurance plan with a private company in January 2007.

He has no receipts with him of the transaction at all and his policy was discontinued once the agent disappeared. His absence from source during this incident made it difficult for him to follow up with the agents and on insurance payments. As a result of this experience he now refuses to purchase any other insurance plan. Kirsani's household suffers from negative net cash flows in almost every month of the year. They usually balance their cash position by borrowing from friends and relatives nearby thereby placing them in debt all year round. His wages are not enough to run the household, so he takes loans from local moneylenders to balance his cash flow position. He regularly avails loans from a moneylender from Jeypore who is known to one of the persons of his locality. The moneylender usually writes off every repayment against interest due but does not write off the principal amount. So the account remains outstanding perpetually. Furthermore since Kirsani does not maintain a record of how much he has paid or what it was written off as, he keeps making payments to the moneylender as and when he demands it. In his absence his family finds it difficult to negotiate a reasonable interest rate and hence have to settle for extremely high interest rates in case of cash deficiencies at source. While Kirsani's household is largely dependent on his manual labour, he sells his agro products in the market.

But other than Paddy, he rarely sells other items like cereals and vegetables. He also rents out his bulls for 1-3 days a month, usually during sowing season. However, their contribution to his household's income is negligible. Kirsani's migration destination still remains indefinite and varies depending on the availability of unskilled work. He currently moves between his village in Rasbeda and multiple destinations in nearest areas like Jeypore and more particular to crop fields of Bhadrachallam and labour work in Vijayanagaram. His family 7 members having one acre of land [rain fed] are still dependent upon him and he is still dependent upon Migration with a wild chase for work and income – every year.

The Vulnerability to Financial Insecurity

Case Study - [The Case of Padman Kandki of Padarguda, Baipariguda, Koraput]

30 year old Padman belongs to Padarguda village in the Baipariguda block of Koraput. He has studied until the 5th grade and has worked in Berhampur, Jeypore and Hyderabad. He is married and his family consists of 5 members including parents and one son. His family own 2 acres of land. When Padman was 17 years old, he heard about a job in a vegetable godown in Jeypore from someone in his village and decided to take up the job. He worked for nearly a year in that area and went for Berhampur on a better offer. He was able to save enough to remit Rs.500-1000 every month to his family back either through friends or by himself. Due to his early entry into the labour market, he remained engaged in work throughout and could open a bank account neither at his village nor at his workplace. He had a very simple saving mechanism – he would deposit all his money with the local ration dealer from whom he used to buy all his essential items. Each time he made a purchase, it was adjusted against the deposit held by the ration dealer at Berhampur. Every month he would withdraw a certain amount from the dealer and send it back home. He never held a lot of liquid cash, since there was always a constant threat of theft or even spending cash in hand on unnecessary items.

He soon decided to quit the job because living conditions and food quality were deplorable and his living condition was quite uncomfortable and tedious. After working in Berhampur, Padman returned to his village in Padarguda. But soon he joined a job in Hyderabad [plastic company] and could manage to send home Rs.5000/- every month. This regular remittance was his idea of a savings instrument since he believed his cash was safer at his home in Padarguda than anywhere. Padman wasn't very satisfied with his employer because he had never paid his money on time. Frustrated with his job, Padman quit after 6 months of working there and left for another job [medicine factory] 60 kms. ahead of his current workplace. After working for more than 3 years in that city, he could be able to open an account in HDFC bank with the support of his house owner. Padman is now using an ATM card. This was a much smarter way to remit money because not only was it safer to transfer money through bank accounts, but he also earned some interest by saving his money there.

Box 5.6

Vulnerability Vs Financial Inclusion of Migrants

The two cases of Kirsani and Padman have highlighted a range of socio-economic risks that seasonal migrants from rural region typically face. There are also informal mechanisms that migrant households adopt in order to cope with these risks. Mechanisms adopted by both Kirsani and Padman, their economic choices and its impact in addressing their financial and social protection needs further discussion with respect to vulnerabilities of migrants.

There were times in the past when friends of his never delivered his remittances back home on time and often he was cheated in the amount of money sent home through them. But now, with a bank account, there was no more anxiety related to money transfers back home and he was able to comfortably save and send approximately Rs. 5000- 10000 every two or three months. During this time, his niece had fallen really ill. Even though he was out of Odisha, he could send some money to his family to meet standing need. His mother and wife also became able to obtain an emergency loan of Rs. 1500 from a known person Baipariguda.

After a 4 year long stint in Hyderabad, Padman finally decided to return home. When Padman had returned from Hyderabad he had saved around Rs.17,000/- in his bank account and some deposit with his family at home. He decided to invest this amount into a tyre and puncture repair shop in Padarguda. Initially he had to take a shop on rent in order to run his business. After 6 months he could be able to get loan from a known person and regularly paid off instalments. In July 2015 he purchased 6 female and 2 male goats for his family. His household breeds goats since they view it as a mechanism to store wealth and as a form of insurance. 2 years ago his family members sold a goat since they needed money to treat their ailing father. Presently they have 12 female and 6 male goats. They also own 5 hens and 2 cocks. He sells them and also their eggs in case of any cash flow problem. Padman is covered under insurance plan. He is a client of Life Insurance Company. He knows benefit of insurance and has insured himself including his wife and the only son. Cases of Kirsani and Padman are characteristic of vulnerabilities faced by most internal migrants of Odisha.

Like many young migrants, Padman was unable to open bank account and even failed to obtain a voter ID card in time due to his early entry into the labour market and absence from source. Lack of identity and a crucial KYC document was one of the primary reasons why Padman was unable to open a bank account and save. This exclusion resulted in a host of other issues. Similarly Kirsani's prolonged absence from source delayed follow-ups on his ration card applications denying him and his family the right to subsidised food among many other benefits.

5.7. Remittance

Table 5.8: Mode and Duration of Remittance

Mode of Remittance	No. of Migrants	Duration of Remittance	No. of Migrants	Modes of Remittance [Code]
A	67	Monthly	20	A By Hand (Self or Other migrants known to them)
B	12	On 2-3 months	24	
C	34	Rarely	37	B By Paytm
AB	18	Irregular	45	
AC	11	Once, On Return	21	C Other Modes [E Transfer by local vendors]
BC	22	Never	12	
ABC	02			
Total not matches due to multiple response		Total	159	

5.7.1. Strategies adopted by migrants to remit money [Mode of Remittance]

The very process of remittance of money has been a very tedious matter for the migrants since the modes of remittance is unknown to them. They face hindrance to send money in safe manner Details of mode/strategies adopted by grants are mentioned in Table 5.7 above.

As a matter of adjustment – migrants adopt different modes to send money to their home. Interaction with migrants – maximum of them are sending money either by known person [the messenger] – that too when he goes home on leave. In

some cases many migrants usually take money [self-carrying] when they go on leave as per convenience. But in most cases – many of them send through messenger. Maximum illiterate migrants adopt this process – since they do not know about mode and processes of financial transaction facilities available around their workplace or residential place. There are a number of migrants who do not have bank account at workplace city or in any other city. This practices – even though very rare among the interstate migrants who work in different metropolis or its nearby cities. There facilitation agencies have centres that provide multiple services along with Transfer of Money to bank accounts of Migrants as per their need/specification.

✓ Associated cost

The cost of remittance in case of sending thro' messengers costs nothing except cases when the money is handed over to family members with inordinate delay. Messengers do have specific reasons – though not acceptable by migrant in many cases. Only in case of E-Transfer cost is Rs.50/-Rs.70/- per thousand and it varies from city to city, depending upon time of despatch [e.g. during peak hour 10AM to 12 AM]. Even though this is exorbitant, migrants have no way out since they have their own limitations

Box 5.7

Changing scenario of remittance

Sunil Singh a migrant worker from Mayurbhanj in a Brick Kiln of Baliana working as a Supervisor – who is also a supplier of labour to the kiln informed that maximum labour send money through messengers. Many of them send money through me when I go home. They have never thought up any other mode to send money to home. However, some youngsters are now-days sending money to their parents and relatives through Paytm.

✓ **Constraints faced**

The remittance itself involves some constraints – that include the following:

1. Exorbitant charge by the vendors for money transfer
2. Those who transfer money through Paytm also charge whimsically
3. Lack of time – many migrants do not find leisure hour for this purpose. They use to visit vendors for this purpose – telling even lie.
4. Most of the migrants do not have Bank Account in the locality and hence have to be dependent upon the aforesaid process
5. Illiteracy and lack of knowledge about bank transaction formalities
6. Lack of knowledge of Local Language [causes communication gap and hindrance to provide requisite information in proper manner to ensure successful transaction.
7. Those who carry money themselves or send money by messenger do have the risk and threat of pickpocket or loot en-route.

✓ **Significance of remittance to enhance their livelihood situation in the source place [Views on use of Remittance and the importance of such remittance]**

The importance and rather to say the vitality of remittance of migrants to their families cannot be undermined in any case – since the movement of migrant in all cases involves earning for livelihood and in many cases results in support to families who are under financial crunch. As opined by migrants – there are a number of reasons that helps revival of status in a manifold manner. Some of the major use of remittance can categorically be noted as

- a) *Loan Repayment* - Payment of loan/advances taken from different sources including hand loans from neighbour
- b) *Repair and Construction of House* - Construction of new building, repair and maintenance of existing buildings etc
- c) *Purchase of Land* - Includes land for cultivation purpose only.
- d) *Purchase of Clothes etc* - Daily use costumes of family including dress materials of college going members
- e) *Marriage* - Includes Self Marriage and also for dependent relates like Sister, Brother etc.
- f) *Education of Dependents* - Include education expenses of children and dependent sister, brother and relatives
- g) *Agriculture* - Purchase of input like seeds, manure, insecticide, land development labour
- h) *Animal and Livestock [Cattle] Poultry, Goat/Sheep, Pig and Cow/Ox etc*
- i) *Other Uses* - Purchase items of personal choice (gifts) for family members and goods for future use.

Table 5.9 : Use of Remittance [As opined by Migrants at Destination]		
Uses	No. of Respondents	Purpose of Use [Code]
A	70	A - Loan Repayment Payment of loan and advances taken from different sources and hand loans from neighbour
B	59	
C	07	
D	05	
F	08	B Repair/ construction of house Construction of new building, repair and maintenance of existing buildings etc.
G	04	
H	01	
AB	02	
AC	04	C

AD	13	Purchase of Land Includes land for cultivation purpose only.
CD	42	
CF	01	D Purchase of clothes Daily use costumes of family including dress materials of college going members
DE	02	
DG	01	
ABC	04	
ABD	04	
ACD	17	E Marriage This includes Self Marriage and also for dependent relates like Sister, Brother etc.
ADF	01	
ADI	02	
AEG	01	F Education of children This also include education expenses of dependent sister, brother and relatives
BCD	02	
BCE	01	
BCG	01	
BDF	01	
CDF	01	G Agriculture Purchase of input like seeds, manure, insecticide, land development labour
CDG	01	
ABCD	10	
ABDF	05	
ACDE	12	H Purchase of Animals, Livestock Poultry, Goat/Sheep, Pig and Cow/Ox etc.
ADEF	01	
CDEF	04	
ABCDE	04	I Other uses Purchase items of personal choice, for family members and goods for future use.
ABCDEF	08	
ABCDEFG	02	
ABCDEFGF	02	
Total does not match due to multiple response		

N.B. The importance, use and evitable aspect of remittance to migrants differ from one migrant to the other. Case studies bear some evidence in this context

Concluding view

Interstate migrant workers seem to travel in an invisible carriage way to Chennai. The carriage way has been built over time by the friends and relatives of the migrant workers that carry more and more streams of migrant workers to Chennai. The most prominent carriage way evident from our survey is the one that originates in North East and runs through the Eastern states to reach Chennai. This invisible is travelled predominantly by the OBCs and SCs. Majority of them is landless.

However, a sizable section hail from marginal small farmer households and could mobilize the required financial resources to migrate. Almost all of them are young and a large number of them are not married. They are not educated much nor or they skilled to readily fit into the requirements in the destination. They leave behind their families and keep remitting most of their wage earnings and visit them at least once in a year. Since the carriage way is built by the fairly and friends network, the eventual contractual arrangement is unencumbered.

Thus one can conclude that these migrations are not driven by distress and despair. However, once they are in the destination, their life remains 'temporary' forever. With their frugal belongings, they stay in temporary accommodations sharing it with many such fellow migrant workers. Everything regarding their housing looks short term. The nature of work contract is

entirely temporary though with a pretension of permanency by paying the wages once in a month. However, wages are calculated on a daily basis. Very few get an annual bonus and long term benefits like PF and ESI. Continuous work with the same employer for years does not endow any permanency in their life. They have to find their permanency in their origin in terms of their family, house and life.

They live in a dual world. The world in the destination is temporary but vast in time whereas the world in the origin is permanent only to be retained by visiting it for a short time. Thus, they have a stretched out life worlds. Their stretched out life is not just the family world but a larger universe. The temporary life in the destination endows an interiorised identity on the migrant. They are suspected and discriminated in the destination. As they enter the destination, they fall in the trappings of the urban poor but with an inferior identity. In that sense, it is double burden. Apart from enduring the temporary life, the migrant survives through this double discrimination.

They are forced to live without basic amenities and in the poorest living environment. They also have an incomplete citizenship. They are out of the social welfare net provided to the urban poor in the destination. The 'universal' PDS is out of bounds for them. They can benefit only indirectly through the grey market. Thus there is a moral obligation for the state to bestow the complete citizenship to the migrants by instituting appropriate policies. As of now, it remains a silent spectator leaving the migrants at the mercy of the employers.

It can easily ensure decent living conditions for the migrant workers, a minimum wage for them, nonwage benefits, and health care and extend all the welfare measures to them as well. It can constitute a separate welfare board for the migrant workers and collect a special cess from all the employers. The state should realize that the migrant workers are the backbones of the booming economy of the state. Instead of only policing them, the state should integrate them into their governance by evolving appropriate inclusive policies.

5.8. Major issues identified – livelihood, skills, health, education, labour rights and protection Government programmes – gaps and opportunities

Introduction

Migrant workers generally take up jobs known as 3Ds (Dirty, Demeaning and Dangerous) which nationals of labor-receiving countries shun. In the course of employment, they are often subjected to contract violations, abuse and exploitation. Migrant workers also experience subtle and overt acts of discrimination and xenophobia based on the intersection of race, class, gender and religious beliefs. The vicious cycle of dehumanization rolls along the path of migration.

The 20th century calls for a meaningful change which has come to be enshrined in 1990 UN Convention on "The Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families," which came into force as international law on 1st of July 2003. In advocating for change, Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) is committed to a process of social, political, cultural and economic development that responds to the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families. Some of the major issues of vulnerability of tribal migrants at interstate destinations are outlined below.

✓ Documentation and Identity

Proving their identity is one of the core issues that the impoverished migrants face when they arrive in a new place, a problem that can persist for years or even decades after they migrate. Identity documentation that is authenticated by the state is indispensable for ensuring that a person has a secure citizenship status and can benefit from the rights and protections that the state provides. A birth certificate is the primary proof of citizenship in India, and is the primary document that can be used to acquire other documentation, such as ration cards and election cards. However, there are several variations across the country on how such documentation is issued and used. In India, many citizens are born at home or in rural or remote areas, not in places like clinics or hospitals where birth certificates are issued. Home districts of many labor migrants, have very low birth registration rates which means that many labor migrants are undocumented when they arrive in receiving community. Aadhar project seeks to remedy this problem by issuing a 16-digit identity number to everyone on National Population Register. Eventually, government intends to issue an identification card to all citizens over 18.

Until then, a ration card often stands in for a birth certificate as a person's primary identity document. Issued by state governments, it is used to buy food, cooking oil, and kerosene at ration shops. The document lists the head of household, names and ages of dependent family members, and the family's address. Each household has one ration card (although some states do issue the card to individuals).

Across India, the ration card is the de facto necessary proof of identity that is essential for access to public services such as hospital care and education. It is often requested as a proof of identity and address for initiating telephone service or opening a bank account, and often used for casting a vote. Legally, however, it is only one of several documents that a person can choose to offer to verify their identity.

Though national policy entitles migrants to a new ration card as long as they remove their names from their ration cards at home, in practice they find it difficult to do this. Many do not know the correct procedure for obtaining a new ration card and others face obstacles if they have never previously held a card because they were absent from their home states when identification documents (such as voter ID cards) were issued. Additionally, officials are often unwilling to accept documentation provided by some migrants (for varied reasons, including seeking bribes or discrimination).

For this reason, many migrants do not want to risk removing their names from a ration card in their home state because they are uncertain of obtaining a new ration card at their destination. Overall, their migrant status makes it difficult for them to obtain identity documents in both the sending and receiving places. The basic problem of establishing identity results in a loss of access to entitlements and social services. Lack of identification means migrants are not able to access

Box 5.8.

Pro action by Kerala and TN Government

In recent past - Kerala and Tamilnadu Govt. have taken positive steps. The Governments there – registers the interstate migrants as per information and data provided by the employers, issue Identity Card to inter-state migrants that not only provides identity but also ensured some benefits like accidental insurance, treatment in selected Govt. Hospitals and have right of claiming death benefit in case of accidental death on duty at workplace. Tamilnadu Govt. has made necessary amendments to Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Tamilnadu Rules 1983

provisions such as subsidized food, fuel, health services, or education that are meant for economically vulnerable sections of the population. The issue of lack of access to education for children of migrants further aggravates intergenerational transmission of poverty. Overall, discrimination in the provision of rights and entitlements combined with internal migrants' identity as outsiders in the receiving society often perpetuate the economic and political exclusion of many groups, and suggest that there are deeply exclusionary trends in India's democracy. In recent years the Government of Kerala has made exemplary attempt of issuing Identity Card to interstate migrant that not only provides identity but also ensures insurance, health and accidental benefits to card holder



Housing

Migration and slums are inextricably linked, as labor demand in cities and the resulting rural-to-



urban migration creates greater pressures to accommodate more people. Across the country, experiences of slum dwellers are characterized by sudden evictions without adequate rehabilitation and local governments that do not provide low-cost housing for urban poor.

Slum dwellers who are migrants sometimes face the added challenge of establishing tenure right to remain on a particular piece of urban land, and right to compensation if the dwelling that land is seized by the Govt. for re-

development. However, many seasonal migrants are not even able to “make it” to the slums. Unaffordable rents in slums force them to live at their workplaces (construction sites and hotel dining rooms), shop pavements, or in open areas in the city.



Bath room for labours in a plywood company of Perumbavoor town

However, this further perpetuates their vulnerability to harassment by the police and other local authorities other than health hazards and theft of belongings etc. Now-a-days there has been a partial change [though the aforesaid fact is still a naked truth now] in many states.

Many migrants are managing to stay outside workplace on rent. But in many cases, the migrants' complaint of exorbitant charge, the trouble in finding a rent house since they do not have any acquaintance at the

work place. In many cases they seek support of local supervisors but they also exploit them since they do not know local language.

They use to take commission from both sides. But many house owners do complaint that these people do not have neatness and cleanliness and do not like accommodate migrants.

By the way, many industries are providing accommodation – more particularly within premise of industry or the premise they afford for them to stay. They also arrange for picking them up and dropping them there. But in many cases – the migrants complaint that accommodation provided within the premise is not comfortable usually accommodating 8 persons in a single with one attach bathroom.



Lavatory for labours in the same plywood company of Perumbavoor town

Many employees usually make such arrangement for women workers for their safety. Many of them complaint that, enabling them to stay within the premise of company, they are compelled to work overtime, and in that accommodation, they feel like living in Jail. Many of them even comment that this is a sort of confiscation of labour to keep them within their control and not let them have contact with any other person – not with outsiders and not even with the agent of Trade unions and even with any rival company.

✓ **Limited Access to Formal Financial Services**

Despite the economic imperatives that drive migration, migrant workers essentially remain an unbanked population. Since migrants do not possess permissible proofs of identity and residence, they fail to satisfy Know Your Customer (KYC) norms as stipulated by the Indian banking regulations. They are thus unable to open bank accounts in cities. This has implications on the savings and remittance behaviours of migrant workers. Many migrant workers end up resorting to informal channels to send money home. In the case of short-distance migration, workers end up carrying money themselves which poses a potential threat of mugging or personal injury

Box 5.9

Alternative for Safe keeping of money

In absence of banking facilities, migrants lack suitable options for safe-keeping of their money. In order to avoid the risk of theft, they are forced to wait for long periods to settle their wages.

This makes them vulnerable to cheating and non-payment of wages at the hands of contractors and middlemen. Sometimes, they are forced to avail safe-keeping services from local shopkeepers, who charge a fee for this service.

Long-distance migrants use courier systems or bus drivers who charge high service rates. Formal remittance services by private providers are mired by questions of legality, which means that a company like a domestic Western Union is unable to operate in India.

Lack of access to bank and other financial institutions do cause hindrances as well as irregularities in the transaction process leading to delay, irregularity in remittance and also exorbitant charge by the private parties which also sometimes affects the decision as well as the quantum of money as remittance

✓ **Political Exclusion**

In a state of continuous drift, migrant workers are deprived of many opportunities to exercise their political rights. Because migrants are not entitled to vote outside of their place of origin, some are simply unable to cast their votes. A 2011 study on the political inclusion of seasonal migrant workers by Amrita Sharma and her co-authors found that 22 percent of seasonal migrant workers in India did not possess voter IDs or have their names in the voter list.

The study noted that many migrants leave their home at an age as early as 13-14. The voter ID is issued at age of 18 or more. When they become eligible to get a voter ID, their work life is at its peak and their trips to home short in duration. Many migrants reported to not have the time to get their voter IDs made and a staggering 83 percent of long distance migrants reported missing voting in elections at least once because they were away from home seeking livelihood options. Because of this, migrant workers are often left unable to make political demands for entitlements or seek reforms. Local politics also have major implications for internal migrants. Intersection of local identity politics and migration creates political volatility in many cities and regions in many parts of destination areas. Many cities of interstate migration is a particularly stark example of local identity politics that marginalize internal migrant populations, but it also reflects a basic reality of the Indian states system, which is organized by language and cultural groups: since most Indian states are, by design, local homelands of India's different ethnic and linguistic groups, migration between states often creates competitive politics between migrants and locals. It is also important to note, however, that some migrant destinations do not have local backlash. In many parts of Tamilnadu and Kerala this backlash is in supreme temper but in many other areas – this is completely absent.

✓ **Rampant Exploitation**

Migration flows are mediated by an elaborate chain of contractors and middlemen who perform the critical function of sourcing and recruiting workers. The lowest links in this chain are most often older migrants who are part of the same regional or caste-based social network in the rural areas. The chain, then progresses toward destination-based contractors who aggregate workers from different geographies and link them finally with the principal employers. While these networks do serve the purpose of providing migrants with information and subsequent access to work opportunities, they largely operate in the informal economy. There are no written contracts, no enforceable agreements regarding wages or other benefits, and no commitments regarding regular provision of work. Migrants, completely dependent on the middlemen for information, end up working in low-end, low-value, hard, and risky manual labor and are constantly subject to exploitation with little or no opportunity for legal recourse. Their work lives are characterized by exploitative practices such as manipulation in wage rates and work records, non-payment or withholding of wages, long work hours, abysmal work conditions, and verbal and physical abuse. Accidents and deaths at workplaces are also extremely common in the construction sector, which is aggravated by the absence of any kind of social protection. Even if there is adequate law and regulation – lack of awareness and lack of time and manpower to struggle and fight for the rights appears next to impossible.

Presence of such elaborate contractor networks also means that it is almost impossible to fix accountability for most practices described. The worker never comes in touch with the principal employer who is thus easily able to absolve himself of any responsibility with regard to welfare of workers. The fact that migrants are dispersed throughout a vast urban or rural canvas also seriously inhibits their potential to organize themselves in formal or informal ways. This further weakens their bargaining power in terms of wages, benefits, and working conditions. Since they are unorganized – they are unable to strike against unjust.

✓ **Health Issues**

The health issues of migrants are varied. Gender segregated data will also appear as eye-opener in this context. The disadvantage caused due to over work, unhygienic environment at the work place, lack of safe drinking water, non-availability of first aid provision, nasty environment around the habitation areas etc. not only create insecurity but also create many curable but chronic disease that not only leads to unwanted expenses but also vulnerability of ill health and this loss of capacity to work and earn regularly.

In many workplaces – Govt or private health service centres like Sub Centres, PHC and Nursing Homes etc. provide good service – but the labour are not allowed to access that in one plea or the other and in many cases, they also fail to afford expenses of private nursing homes. It is also witnessed that – many interstate workers, after suffering from chronic diseases like Asthma, Kidney Trouble, Colic, Gout etc. are denied to continue and they are bound to leave work. The case of pregnant women, lactating mother and diseased women/mother become very deplorable in the absence of proper treatment or lack of proper attention due to lack of sufficient time to attend the patient. The unattended and neglected cases lead to complications leading to loss of job or life.

In the study areas – majority migrants were youth who were either bachelor or married bachelor. Many of them with or without their knowledge get infected to Sexually Transmitted Diseases and most curses is they are transmitting that to their family or are aggravating that due to non-treatment due to paucity of fund with them. Migrant workers in informal sector are usually daily wage labourers, whose day-to-day survival depends on their ability to work on that day. Because they are exposed to potentially hazardous working conditions and their health suffers due to overwork and exhaustion they are often forced to take leave; and on days that they take leave, they earn nothing.

A majority of migrant workers work eight hours and above daily, and for many professions the amount of time invested is directly proportionate to earning. Thus these workers, whose income is often barely enough for their daily survival, feel pressured to work for prolonged periods of time, thus negatively impacting their health.

Box 5.10

Migrants and Health Issue

Migrant workers in the informal sector are usually daily wage labourers, whose day-to-day survival depends on their ability to work on that day. Because they are exposed to potentially hazardous working conditions, over work and continuous work without any leave or weekly off - their health suffers due to overwork and exhaustion.

They are thus trapped in a vicious cycle; and are faced with dilemma of working and risking worsening their health, and not working and losing out on money they need for food and shelter on a daily basis.

✓ The need for affordable and accessible healthcare

A strong majority of the sample interviewed claimed that they did not visit government hospitals, but unauthorised medical practitioners. A major reason cited was the fact that doctors at government hospitals prescribe medicines to be bought externally, in the market, and the price of these is beyond the means of these migrant workers. This reason seemed to be the most significant for most occupational groups.

These workers also complained that doctors and staff at government hospitals do not treat them well. Staff behaviour and perceived negligence of doctors was cited as a reason. The distance of the hospital from their workplace was also another major factor. The reasons for avoiding government hospitals mentioned above reflect serious flaws in the public healthcare system. Government hospitals are responsible for providing accessible quality healthcare, yet the hostility experienced by these migrants in these spaces, reflects a failure on the part of the state and public healthcare system in their responsibility towards marginalised groups.

5.8.1. State Responses

The Government of India's Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act of 1979 was passed in order to address the unjust working conditions of migrant workers, including the necessity of gaining employment through middlemen contractors or agents who promise a monthly settlement of wages but do not pay when the times comes. The act lists the responsibilities of employers and contractors and the rights of workers to wages that are equal to those of the local employees, the right to return

home periodically without losing wages, and the right to medical care and housing at the employment site. But In practice, this act is overwhelmingly ignored by many State Governments. As such, it articulates ideal working conditions for interstate migrants, but lacking proper enforcement and thus have failed to create a better policy environment in practice.

5.8.1.1. Initiatives by Government of Odisha

- ✓ Odisha was the first state in India to formulate its own law – the Dadan Labor (Control and Regulation) Act (ORLA), 1975, an act to protect and safeguard the interests of Dadan or 'debt migrants' in the state. The Act had provisions for creation of a 'registering authority' for registration of agents and workers, compliance with minimum wage and basic labor welfare facilities at the workplace, appointment of a Chief Inspector and other inspectors as well as appointment of a 'competent authority' for dispute redressal.

Box 5.11 **Limitations of the Act**

- The only law by which people can access justice is through the Inter State Migrant Workman (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, formulated with particular attention to Western Orissa, but this applies only to people who cross state boundaries.
- Moreover, the migrant labourers don't qualify as migrants under the Inter State Migrant Workmen's Act of 1979, since they migrate on their own volition.
- The labour machinery of a host state can't act against the contractors since the deals are struck in Orissa.
- There is an increase in contractors earning large amounts from migration on which taxes are rarely paid.
- No law can be implemented as the local police, railway police force and many high profile officials get their kickbacks.

Taking a cue from the Odisha Dadan Labor Act of 1975, the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India felt the need for a Central Act on similar lines as the ORLA and thus enacted Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act (ISMWA) in 1979. As a result, the ORLA was nullified on the passage of the new Act.

Despite the enactment of ISMWA, there wasn't any visible impact noticed on the

ground in Odisha. Under the Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, the licensed Contractors do take labourers to other states. But many middlemen are pursuing illegal migration in massive scale. Poor implementation of ISMWA is mainly due to the lack of adequate enforcement, under-staffing and poor infrastructure of the District Labor Office in Odisha.

- ✓ In view of the high percentage of family migration and to reduce the possibility of child migration [potential child labour] in western districts of Odisha, the State Government has initiated a unique programme called 'Residential Care Centre' for retaining and providing education to the seasonal migrant children accompanying their parents. In 2001-02, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) initiated programme and retained more than 3000



Children in a seasonal hostel, Bolangir

children. Later the programme was up-scaled and expanded to Nuapada and Bargarh district. Today, the Government of India has made Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a programme all over India to cater to the education needs of migrant children both at source and destination. In later years, due to involvement of civil society organisations, education of the migrant's children at destination was initiated in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

✓ In order to provide health insurance to BPL and unorganised workers, the Govt of India launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in 2008. One of the provisions of insurance programme is to cater to the health insurance of migrant households. Despite record of good coverage of migrants under RSBY the impact of the insurance programme on migrant workers is yet to be ascertained.

✓ The Government of Odisha in 2004 constituted the Orissa Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board under the BoCW Act, 1996. So far the welfare board has started registering the construction workers for providing insurance, health safety and other welfare services. However, the benefit under MGNREGA to avail wage employment by the registered workers is showing a grimy figure. However, the low enrolment of workers under the BoCW Act is certainly a huge challenge and concern.

✓ A historic tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Department of Labor, Government of Odisha; the Department of Labor, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Ministry of Labor and Employment, Government of India towards safeguarding and enforcing labor welfare measures for inter-state migrant workers of Odisha working in the brick kilns of undivided Andhra Pradesh.

The International Labor Organisation (ILO) with the help of other civil society organisations has advocated for the need of inter-state MoUs for protection and promotion of migrant labor rights. Post the MoU phase, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up a number of progressive initiatives such as education, health, RSBY enrolment, housing and PDS for the

incoming migrant brick kiln workers in Ranga Reddy district. However, the Government of Odisha's work at source districts of Balangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi has failed to commence.

<i>Welfare of workers</i>	
Children put up in 206 seasonal hostels in four migration-prone districts of Balangir, Bargarh, Nuapada and Kalahandi	Odisha signed MoU with five other States to check migration of labourers
State had enforced Inter-State Migration Workmen Act	Help desks operationalised in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and New Delhi
Strengthened anti-human trafficking units in district police offices to reduce distress migration	Shrama Kantha, Shramik Rath and Shuna Shramika launched through community radioprogramme

✓ Acknowledging the huge potential of migrants of Kendrapada who are engaged in plumbing and have made it an alternative livelihood option, the Government of Odisha has set up the State Institute of Plumbing

Technology (SIPT) in Patamudai in

Kendrapada district of Odisha in 2010. The institute has been imparting training to budding plumbers. Skill enhancement for migrant youth has been a huge challenge for the government. Also in the coming days, the State Employment Mission which was set up in 2005 may get into planned skill development programmes in Odisha.

✓ The MGNREGA which was enacted as an Act in 2005 has a special component to reduce unemployment and vulnerability of rural households. It also has the necessary ingredient to arrest distress migration. The implementation of MGNREGA in Odisha, however, is not very satisfactory. It is yet to show full impact on arresting distress migration. In 2012, the Department of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Odisha declared 150 days of entitlement under MGNREGS in the high migration pockets of Western Odisha.

Although there are some initiatives that have been taken to realize the 150 days of employment, programme is yet to show any significant impact. And finally, the migrants who are outside of the realm of social security, food security and various labor welfare measures should be adequately addressed. Both the sending states and the receiving states need to have proper coordination to create a win-win situation for migrant laborers.

Yet lot to be done in this regard

The issues of migrant labor are perennially in headlines for all wrong reasons in Odisha. These include migrant workers stranded in other States [destinations] due to conflict; or being cheated and harassed; cases of interstate migrant workers being kept as hostage; migrants involved in accidents or being tortured in other states; migrant laborers have been reported in all such circumstances. Back home, non-compliance of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act by the labor recruiter and illegal transportation of laborers to the other cities too are a cause for concern for the government. On many occasions the government has responded to the issue, taking it up on priority and in most of the cases, government found it difficult to initiate adequate action to rescue or rehabilitate workers and punish culprits.

It must be noted for priority action that

The District Labor Office under the Department of Labor, Government of Odisha is a key department dealing with migrant workers' issues. The office is reported to be hugely understaffed and lack proper infrastructure and coordination with other wings of government to streamline a proper enforcement mechanism for registering, monitoring and regulating labor migration in Odisha. Secondly, the state is yet to devise a policy framework for bringing inter-governmental convergence strategies to create employment and alternative livelihoods for distress migrants. Most importantly, it is time that inter-states coordination with destination states by government, which is also a major challenge, needs to be given priority for safeguarding rights, entitlements and welfare of migrant workers working in various states.

5.8.1.2. Role of Civil Society Organizations and NGOs

Small but significant interventions by NGOs and activists in addressing migration issues at the source as well as in destination areas are quite indicative. In the last decade, various national and international development agencies have played a pivotal role by working extensively on the issue of migration and have highlighted it. Village level registration and tracking, awareness on safe and protected migration, education of migrant children at source and destination, mobilization of migrants to access MGNREGA, social security, alternative livelihoods, imparting skill development to migrant youth, advocating for the rights of migrant laborers, remittance management, conducting rescue and facilitating rehabilitation of migrant bonded laborers are some of the cutting edge works being undertaken by the civil society and NGOs in Odisha.

On the policy front, some of the active local, national and international NGOs have highlighted the plight of migrant laborers and contributed immensely in bringing out notifications, government circulars and guidelines for education of migrant children both within and outside the state. NGOs have played a pivotal role in pursuing the Government of Odisha for inter-state coordination. The International Labor Organisation(ILO) with the help of the labor unions and NGOs have created inter-state platforms, capacity building and working out modalities for inter-state collaboration between sending and receiving states. In a scenario where the responses from the state and market have not contributed much to the welfare of migrant workers, civil-society organizations have been able to come up with solutions that have helped enhance returns from migration. Many of the have sided with the anti-migration sentiment, recent thinking and innovations in migration practice have helped transform work opportunities for migrants into more stable livelihood options.

There are NGOs working in Kerala and Tamilnadu who exclusively on Migrants Rights and /(or) on Health issues, Trafficking etc. The magnitude and variety of internal migration flows as well as the distresses associated with them are enormous. A basic overview of this complex phenomenon makes clear that in spite of the vast contributions of migrants to India's economy, the social protections available to them still remain sparse. While the state and market have failed in providing protections to these internal migrants, civil-society interventions across various high migration pockets in India offer a number of context-specific solutions that the government can adapt and build upon in order to protect this marginalized segment of workers. A concerted national strategy that ensures access to entitlements and basic work conditions will be essential in building a sustainable and equitable pathway to progress.

5.8.1.3. Role of Media

The role of media in highlighting issues of migration and women's trafficking in Odisha is quite encouraging. Often both the print and electronic media have been quite vocal about the plight of migrant workers and creating public opinion in Odisha. Moreover, much more needs to be done by the civil society in engaging both at the micro and policy level to bring in quality changes to the lives of poor and marginalised people who are increasingly becoming invisible. The media in coordination with Voluntary Organizations and in many cases in support to Government Agencies and local authorities are taking up many issues of migrants in pro-active manner and creates environment for pro-action as well.

- ✓ The only law by which people can access justice is through the Inter State Migrant Workman (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, formulated with particular attention to Western Orissa, but this applies only to people who cross state boundaries.
- ✓ Moreover, the migrant labourers don't qualify as migrants under the Inter State Migrant Workmen's Act of 1979, since they migrate on their own volition.
- ✓ The labour machinery of a host state can't act against the contractors since the deals are struck in Orissa.
- ✓ There is an increase in contractors earning large amounts from migration on which taxes are rarely paid.
- ✓ No law can be implemented as the local police, the Railway Police Force and many more high profile officials get their kickbacks. This may appear derogatory to the honest but this is an un-enchanting truth.

CHAPTER - VI

Case studies from Source/Destination areas

6.1. Intrastate

6.1.1. Distress migrant in Distress

Samara Kirsani, a 38 year Bonda youth of Malkangiri is a resident of Rasbeda Village [of Khairput Block] is a responsible youngster of his family well known for his helping nature. His family comprises of total 7 members including 52 years old father, 44 years mother and 4 younger brothers and sisters.

Two of his brothers and sisters are continuing College Education and one of his sisters have become crossed 26 years. Parents are worried to get her married. His father is a marginal farmer having one acre of land and cultivation is totally monsoon dependent.

Over the years, family is under pressure of debt due to falling return from agriculture since last 4 years. Samara and his younger brother use to support his father in cultivation but due to non-availability of alternative source of income he and his brother were bound to migrate out of Odisha.

Even though they had worked in Paradeep, Joda and Jeypore as contract labours – yet that could not serve the purpose due to low way and irregularity in payment as well as opportunity for work. He once went to Vadrachalam of Andhra Pradesh along with his friends of village to work in crop field. He got the work of Job Supervisor @ Rs.450/- per day. But he did not get regular wage.

Every week he and his friends could get only mess expenses and were not getting any payment even every month. After 4 months he could manage to get the net payment when he decided to return home,. The calculation by the Contractor was beyond understanding. But he had no way out. Returning from that place – within few months he went to Bangalore and joined as Security Guard on consolidated salary of Rs.10,000/- per month. But maintenance cost was a heavy burden for him. Even though provided free accommodation – he had to pay Electricity and Water Charges. The expenses on every day Conveyance, Food, Medicine etc. were additional burden for him. Hardly he could sent Rs.5,000/- to family every month. However, after two years, he brought his younger brother who joined in the same stream. Now (after 4 years) he gets 12,000/- and his brother Rs.10,000/-. As a whole, both are now able to send Rs. 10,000/-

Box No. 6.1

Migrants in Dismay

“We are in a tottering state of turmoil and tension. Earning at least 15,000/- each per month since last 4 years, but we are not settled as yet. Neither have we married nor could get our sister married,. Neither have constructed our house fully nor have a good sum of saving for future security.”

Like us, many people / youngsters, from Govindpally, Muduliguda, Rasbeda and Oranga, Nuaguda are frequently moving out in search of job. But the distress they face and damages they bear due to migration is beyond narration – Samara say in dismay

per month that is too insufficient to meet expenses related to Medicine of parents, education expenses of brother and sister. The land whatever they have is totally monsoon dependent. Falling return from agriculture has not only compelled our family to be dependent on loan but also meanwhile, caused out family being trapped to the vicious circle of indebtedness. No doubt, we both the brothers have paid off a major portion of our family debt and also have purchased 40 decimal land in a nearby area of village that have access to water.

Government support in terms of Subsidy, Interest free loan and handholding support in terms of training and exposure can work as wonder for us. 7 acres of Government land is lying idle near our village. Land development work if taken up under MGNREGS and community based horticultural farming of Cashew, Guava, Mango, Lemon and Mango is initiated, then that will ensure work opportunity to both old and youngsters of this village. Old people will be engaged in watch and ward work and youngsters will be engaged in collection and selling of materials in local and block level markets. Within 3 years – this can bring some change in this area. Added to this – Water harvesting structure in Jiramaly Dangar (Jungle) can help checking the runoff water and help providing irrigation facility to at least 7-8 acres land of 13 families who are now migrating for wage earning – out of Odisha.

6.1.2. Missed Youth – Distress Father

This is the story of a Village Head (Bhumia in Tribe) who is too undone and feeling quite desperate in his current status. This reveals the status of Mr. Ahari Kilo, Village Head of Dumurijholi in Chereka Panchayat of Baipariguda Block in Koraput District. Nabin, son of Ahari Kilo is a plucked matric youngster of 29 years age. Since last few years he had been remaining

Box 6.2

Plight of Victim's Parent

This is obviously one of unknown stories of tribal migrants' plight, an untold story of desperation and helplessness of youth migrants and the plight of the victim's parents who lead a life of agony and uncertainty in absence of their young earning members and more particularly, when they do not remain in contact with their family and community.

disturbed due to lack of income. He remained out of home throughout the day. One morning Ahari found that Nabin is going out of his home in search of job. When asked by his father – 'Where is he intending to go?' He said – "He does not know." Mr. Ahari gave him money towards travel and food expenses. Since then, months passed off.

But Nabin neither contacted family members nor intimated his family members by any means regarding his where about. Entire community members were quite disturbed and had decided to

lodge a complaint in Police Station. During the visit to Dumurijholi village, the Study Team had the opportunity to talk to one of the friends of Nabin who had incidentally received a call from Manoj of Dashmantpur, Koraput at that moment. Manoj informed that Nabin stays with him along with 3 other migrant friends of Dashmantpur.

The story is – Nabin and four of his friends from Dashmantpur (including Manoj, the informer) had a blind attempt of visiting to Kerala in search of job. But for 10 days they remained unemployed and even starved for some days. Then they decided to come back home, but felt awkward to return empty handed. Hence on the way back, decided to earn something and rather undecidedly moved to Kasipatta of Andhra Pradesh to work in Brick Kiln and earn something. Nabin did not have Cell Phone to contact but Manoj had cell phone through which

he could have talked to his family. But he was feeling guilty and disturbed. It is a fact that Nabin will have to toil further to earn something and his family has to wait till he returns with proper state of mind. But is it not a matter to rethink, is it not a matter to be paid heed to enable youths remain at home and earn in their own environment?

6.1.3. The Old and Helpless woman in the village

Bhumi Jagat, Age-65, Village/GP Dhamandanga, Block- Turekela, Dist-Bolangir

Bhumi Jagat, aged 65 years widow lives in Dhamandanga village of Turekela Block, Bolangir. She has three sons, two daughter-in laws and 3 grand sons and daughters. She has 0.30 acres of paddy land from which the household produces paddy per annum. Her husband has died since the last 6 years. When her husband was alive, she used to migrate to Raipur along with her husband for 5 to 6 years continuously. Due to continuous hard labour there, today she is suffering from backbone pain. At present, due to old age, the pain is acute and constant, and she is unable to work and move anywhere. At present, her two married sons, daughters-in-laws with their children and one unmarried son have migrated to Hyderabad for working in the brick kiln since last October. At the time of the migration, they had given Rs 500/- for maintaining the family for six months. She also gets Rs 200/- per month as widow pension from the Block office.

So, she is managing the family, social functions with this amount at any cost and if necessary, she borrows money from others and that will be repaid by her sons after their return. For daily survival, she has to depend on neighbours for cooking, purchasing food items and other materials etc. The neighbours are busy with their own work, and sometimes she is unable to cook food and has to sleep without food during sickness. She is very depressed today but knows that her sons will leave her as it is a matter of livelihood for the household. Migration is a matter of survival and has trans-generational presence. Young women who had migrated in their youth are left behind today when old, as their children migrate. There is no social net for the old. Widows are especially vulnerable facing food insecurity, burdened with old age and its health problems.

6.1.4. Women headed household

Sumani Majhi, Age 28 years, Village Bahabahal, GP: Dholamandal Block Turekela, District Bolangir Sumani is a widow living in Bahabahal village of Turekela block of Bolangir district. She has only two sons aged 6 years and 4 years. She lost her husband, Gorachand Majhi, two years ago in Hyderabad. In the year 2015, she had gone to Hyderabad with her husband and two sons for brick shifting work in the month of November.

The household had taken advance of Rs2200/- from Sardar. Three weeks after coming to Hyderabad, her husband suffered from Brain Malaria. The brick kiln owner gave medicines to him and forced him to go for work. Within 2 -3 days his condition deteriorated and she contacted the Sardar at village to collect money from house and the owner denied extending any monetary help. Before that she managed to collect Rs. 3000/- from the Oriya workers shifted her husband to a private nursing home. The Doctor of nursing home advised her to shift since she could not afford medical expense. The owner did not give any monetary help for returning to village. Within 3 days – her husband expired and after funeral ceremony of her husband at Hyderabad, she returned home with her two small children. She has 40 Decimal agricultural land where is cultivates paddy and vegetable in winter. To maintain the family, she is

doing wage labour for 2 months a year in nearby areas – especially to Nuapada, Bangomunda, and Khariar. She has got job card. She is also getting widow pension of Rs. 200/- per month. She is now member of a Women SHG and has taken loan for vegetable cultivation and purchase of poultry and goat.

6.1.5. Family migration

Sabita Bag, 35, a migrant labourer, works in a brick kiln unit near Bhingarpur in Khurda district of Odisha. Severe poverty and debt, brought on by landlessness, forced her family of five, including her children, to move out of their village in Patnagr block of Bolangir district in search of suitable livelihood opportunities. Year after year, her top concern, as always, is about being able to earn enough in order to provide two square meals daily to her children. Remarks this dejected woman, “Nothing ever seems to change in our lives; we will be as impoverished as we are today and our children will continue to be illiterate and without a future.”

They work from 6AM to 11AM and then again from 3PM to 7 PM at night. This family will generate Rs. 9,000/- per month by 5 members of their family. Ultimately, they will get 54,000/- since they have 6 months work there. Out of which they have to pay off 17,000/- that they have got as advance from the Sardar. Regarding the problems facing in the migration site, she highlighted that due to the absence of Sardar (middlemen) who contacted them to come here for a long time, the migrants cannot get any information of their native villages. The migrants are worried to go back to their places or to get the final payment of the rest amount from the owner of the brick kiln factory. All members of a family – adults as well as young, are compelled to migrate after harvesting season. Migrants suffer from psychological trauma. Net savings from the migration process is limited but it keeps them above the starvation levels and helps them shouldering some social responsibilities. Women members are given due respect as they are also equally toiling and taking up tough task – as like the male members and even are earning equal to them.

6.1.6. The Disable Migrant

Sania Muduli, Age 28years, Village-Muduliguda, Rasbeda, Malkangiri - Sania Muduli is an illiterate man use to visit Hyderabad for working in construction sector and even in plastic and medicine factories since last 5 years. Once he had been to Hyderabad city for purchase of some materials. In the bus, he lost money being pick pocketed. Somehow he managed to reach to his work place and joined duty next day morning. But without money he had nothing but request the fellow workers to help. Some helped some nothing. He could manage at best one week without money. He requested the supervisor for advance.

But despite commitment – he did not pay anything. Once he met the supervisor all of a sudden and the talk among them led to hitch. The supervisor got angry and kicked him out of job. Despite repeated request and waiting for re-joining – nothing could happen. He really wanted to join elsewhere and even tried in some restaurants of Secunderabad and Bolarum area but could not continue. Ultimately, he boarded train to return. Unfortunately, when he was getting down from train at Rayagada, he fall down and sustained injury in knee. Immediately he was rescued but till now he is not fit to run and walk steadily. Meanwhile, 3 years have passed; he has also applied for Disable Pension but no result. He is now working with his in crop field and has decided to start a betel shop in his village

6.1.7. Migration of young unmarried girl

Ms. Deepa Sisa, a Gadaba Girl, Village Kangrapara, Block/GP – Lamtaput, District – Koraput An Honours Graduate in Oriya from Jeypore Women's College, Jeypore, Koraput During interaction of the Sr. Consultant of study team with her – she gave a comprehensive idea about the Migration Young girls and community members of the locality in a very convincing manner. Referring her experience as a migrant – she was found quite overwhelmed and desperate. Being an Honours Graduate and despite having her bright career she is now working as a construction labour in her village in construction work of Village Community Hall. Recalling her days of distress that dates back to 2014, she could recall her days of migration to Vijayawada during 2015 when she had been as an agricultural labour for 40 days.

During her 40 days of work – she long with other female labours was allowed to stay in a tent. They all were provided water thro' a tanker that was meant for bathing and drinking. The workplace was one km distant and local market was half a kilometre distant from their tent. Each labour use to cook food at a place near the tent under the open sky. Each labour had to work for 8 – 9 hours per day i.e. 8 AM to 1 PM and from 2 PM to 6 PM. Though wage rate was fixed @ Rs.180/- per day, yet every week, they were given only “that much of money” that was just sufficient to purchase ration and vegetable items for a week. At the end of 40 days, after finishing their assigned work, they were given final payment. It is quite promising a factor that Deepa Sisa is still a source of inspiration for many youngsters of her village. Even though she is still working as a Construction Labour yet has applied for Post Graduate Course (Oriya) in Bikram Dev College of Koraput. She has spared her income from migration towards depositing Admission Fee as well as purchasing some books. It is quite inspiring to note that – Deepa arranged meeting of Village Development Committee, met Block Development Officer and Sarpanch of the locality repeatedly and submitted petition under the signature of villagers with prospective plans of interventions (Revival of damaged lift irrigation project, construction of water harvesting structures in Kitchar River, Community Plantation e.g. Cashew, Mango, Bamboo etc.).

6.1.8. Aspirant Migrant

Mr. Prabir Peng is a Migration Returnee Anagar Village, Dungashil GP, Kashipur Block, Rayagada. He is a graduate from Koraput since 2012. Have much interest to study and join a Govt Job. That is why I tried repeatedly and could get Graduation in my third attempt. On that very date he had registered my name in employment exchange but have not received yet any call for any job. Meanwhile, since 2014 he felt the financial difficulty in family and was bound to migrate. Even though he found some job in Rayagada and Muniguda, the wage rate was too less and that too the job opportunity was too irregular. Payment was also too irregular. Sometimes, at the worksite he had remained starved for a day or two and had managed. One of his college friends of Nandapur, Koraput who was working in an Aluminium factory in Vijayawada, offered him job. Without any second thought he set out and joined the job. The factory area is about one and half hour by bus from the Station. There he got Rs.300/- per day and use to work for 8-10 hours a day. The Mid day Meal was free and we 12 workers stayed in a tent within the campus. That was a small industry and was providing every facility like stay, electricity, water, toilet and medicine for minor ailments He was completely unskilled and did not know any work – other than extending support as a helper. Some of our villagers are going to Jeypore, Rayagada as Mason and working in road construction and rail line maintenance work. But I cannot take up

strenuous job. His abject poverty left no option for me to opt for training and go in search of job afterwards. In fact, he had gone to RSETI, Rayagada, ITI Malkangiri and Employment Exchange Koraput. But could not touch these institutions repeatedly and thus ultimately forgot to be in touch with those institutions. Some of the youths (male) have trained themselves as Welder, Fitter and Electrician at Cuttack and as Mason in Malkangiri. One NGO of Malkangiri had trained 12 (including 3 women) as Mason.

They are all now in some areas of Andhra Pradesh. Since last 4 years, many of them have not yet returned home. One or two of them had come, stayed for 10-15 days and have again gone. Prabir has requested them to help him. Many of them said, the working environment is too tough – and you youngster cannot sustain there. Prabir has decided to consult RSETI again for technical training. After training he will start a small business as per availability of fund with him.

6.1.9. Only compulsion only compromise

Suna Gamango, 52, from Paniganda, Gajapati Odisha lost his left eye after a bobbin popped up and hit him – when he was working in a mill at Surat. He was paid a compensation of Rs. 23,000. An FIR was filed in the local police station but the case has not moved ever since. When he remained admitted in a local hospital – his son came from home to nurse at the hospital. But he had to arrange his food there. No supervisor from the factory had been there to attend his needs. When Suna's son went to the police station, he was advised not to pursue the case any further. After all it was just an accident and the employer has no role in this, the police said. The police also put pressure on him to withdraw the case. Suna's eldest son is also working as a machine operator in another textile factory and is visibly shaken after his father's accident. He says that he is worried about his own safety in the factory now. There have been several such cases when workers have been seriously injured but they have found it very difficult to hold the employers accountable. Instead, what is often observed is swift removal of the injured worker with another worker, ready to be employed.

N.B. This has been recorded in a study village. Suna Gamango had been to one of his relatives in that village. He joined “Focus Group Discussion” there.

6.2. Interstate Destination Areas

6.2.1. Diseased Migrant [A case of Occupational Health Hazard]

Prabir is a 23 year old young construction worker from Kharpanga village of Tumudibandha Kandhamal who has been in the construction sector for the past eight years. During construction work, he often worked in close contact with cement, which over a period of time has caused a skin condition known as ‘cement burns’. Prabir's hands carry blisters skin discoloration and dead skin, from working in close contact with cement. He is left with no other alternative, as he has developed skills only in the constructions sector, and can be found searching for work daily at the labour chowks in Perumbavoor, Ernakulum, Kerala. Conditions such as roughness, itching, eczema etc. continues with him. Prolonged contact with wet Portland cement results in a skin condition known as ‘cement burns. Domestic workers too work long hours, and are prone to joint pain and back pain, along with lowered immunity and higher susceptibility to multiple illnesses.

There are many people like me who earn through daily from construction works. Usually daily wage labourers, whose day-to-day survival depends on their ability to work on that day, But working with cement and dust etc. exposes them to potentially hazardous working conditions, and their health suffers due to overwork and exhaustion. Some of our labours are often forced to take leave to get them treated and on days that they take leave and earn nothing. This is again a problem i.e. Expenditure without Income – Prabir further intimated. Many workers like me – who suffer from different diseases due to work in different absorb environment are thus trapped in a vicious cycle; and are faced with the dilemma of working and risking worsening their health, and not working and losing out on money they need for food and shelter on daily basis. A majority of migrant workers worked eight hours and above daily, the amount of time invested is directly proportionate to earnings. Thus these workers, whose income is often barely enough for their daily survival, feel pressured to work for prolonged periods of time, thus negatively impacting their health – he further opined with a gloomy face

6.2.2. Seasonal hostels helping build lives of migrant children

The concept of seasonal hostels, which care for children of parents who are forced to live a migrant life, is affording the vulnerable section a chance to complete at least up to Standard 8 and is helping to build the lives of children of migrant parents who were hitherto deprived of education. Parents who were initially skeptical, are happy that their children are getting a chance to exit the vicious circle of their own existence.

Ask Bishnu, Rukmini, Pushpanjali, Dulhani, Shiva, Jharana or any of the children at the Dudkibahal Project Upper Primary school's Seasonal Hostel in Nuapada District whether they want to go back to work in brick kilns or stay on at the hostel, they will say with one voice that they want to stay on and study. These children dream of becoming teachers, police officers and government officials. The seasonal hostels in migration-prone districts in Odisha are helping to build the lives of children of migrant parents who were hitherto deprived of education. "I used to flip 600-700 bricks a day under scorching heat and after a day's hard work I would sleep under the sky. If I didn't finish my quota within the specific time, the supervisor would scold and sometimes beat me with a stick," says Bishnu. Many of the children at the hostel have similar stories to tell – of physical and mental trauma at the brick kilns, long hours of work, and not even a full meal as reward. Many of the migrant children, who had either never crossed threshold of a school or had dropped out of school, are now pursuing higher studies or leading a better life.

What started as an experiment by civil society organisations and the district administration in Balangir during 2001-02 became a successful model for retaining migrants' children within the education fold, and was adopted by Odisha State Education Department and replicated as seasonal hostels. It went on to become a national programme under SSA (Sarva Shikshya Abhijan). Odisha has seasonal hostels in 4 migration-prone districts – Balangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Bargarh. There are around 9000 migrant children enrolled in the hostels. The Community Managed Residential Care Centre, now termed Seasonal Hostels, were opened at source villages or migration-prone villages with a view to prevent child migration and bring down dropout rates. Bhubaneswar Rout, programme officer of Lokdrusti, an NGO in Nuapada District, says, "Initially, it was difficult to convince parents to leave their children in hostels. But after regular meetings with parents we accommodated 193 children in seven centres in Khariar Block to bring them into the fold of elementary education."

A funds crunch made it difficult for the NGO to continue the RCC and in 2010 after the implementation of the Right to Education Act, the state government directed OPEPA (Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority) to take up seasonal hostels. Now school management committees (SMCs) are seeing to funds availability while Lokdrusti provides technical support in all four districts. “Now migrant parents are willing to enrol their children in seasonal hostels, hoping that their child will not suffer the hardships they are going through,” says Rout of Lokdrusti. “Every year after the local harvest festival, Nuakhai, up to three lakh families from western Odisha migrate to Southern Indian states to work in brick kilns. They are pushed by poverty, regular drought and lack of livelihood opportunity. Every September, agents contact labourers and advance them Rs 20000-25000 per unit, consisting of a man, woman and one or two children,” Rout explains.

In brick kilns, children have specific work to do – arranging and flipping raw and semi-dried bricks and making balls of wet mud. Children remain away from schools for a period of nearly eight months. Some of them drop out and others never enrol due to regular migration. “Children work the same hours as their parents. They suffer the same verbal and physical violence as adults and girls are more vulnerable to sexual abuse,” says Rout. Rukmini’s parents enrolled her in seasonal hostel before migrating to Pedapally in Andhra Pradesh to work. Her father, Upendra Harijan, says, “When the staff of Lokdrusti convinced us to enroll our children in seasonal hostels we immediately agreed because we understand the kind of vulnerabilities children face at worksites.” Today, he feels proud that all his children are able to read and write and are in good health.

He wants them to continue studying. Tulasi Durya, another inmate, has been in the seasonal hostel from Class 1. “Initially I didn’t like staying away from my parents, I used to cry regularly but after Class 3, I liked the atmosphere, love and affection of the caretakers and teachers. Now I want to become a government officer and education will fulfil my dream,” says the child who is in Class 8. His parents have migrated to Andhra Pradesh to work in a brick kiln. A visit to any seasonal hostel will tell you how children are getting food, shelter, education and recreation facilities. “When we select a school for a seasonal hostel, five major criteria are considered – electricity, water, boundary wall, toilets and minimum three rooms to accommodate children.

After school they can watch TV, play indoor games, do some gardening, dance, eat and pray in the long verandahs,” says Hrudananda Behera, ABEO-cum-BRCC of Balangir. “The objective is to provide them space to nurture their childhood”. Says Sudarshan Panda, headmaster of Dudkibahal Project Upper Primary School: “While enrolling the children in school we do a proper screening of their health and register their weight, so that if the child is malnourished he can get nutritious food. Also when the children leave hostel we keep a record of their weight.” In the seasonal hostels children get four meals. All locally available vegetables and fruit are incorporated in their diet, and non-vegetarian items are given once a week. Snacks are also regularly provided. “When parents come to collect their children from the hostels, they are surprised at how they have improved,” says Sanjay Kumar Mishra, activist and former CWC chairperson of Bolangir District. One problem is that after Class 8 the children can no longer be accommodated in the hostels, as they have completed the elementary education stage. “Sometimes we try to retain a few bright students in the hostels so that they can complete matriculation. In some seasonal hostels you will find a few students more than the prescribed capacity of 50, but this is only to let them finish their matriculation,” said Khem Das, Headmaster, Government Upgrade high School, Mendhala.

6.2.3. Still Desperate

Mr. Rajendra Majhi (Kandha), an enterprising migrant worker in Ply wood Industry of Perumbavoor, Ernakulum since last 15 years. He belongs to Kharpanga of Tumudibandha, Kandhamal. Since 2001 he has been in Kerala and still struggling for life. When he joined Ply wood factory during 2002 – he was getting Rs.60/- per day. Now he gets Rs.5000/- per week with one weekly off on Sunday. If he works during weekly off, he gets Rs.1000/- per day. Over the years, meanwhile, he has married a local girl and has two kids. Still he is feeling insecure. Whenever he goes on leave – he has to arrange a substitute to him to continue work –till he resumes duty. Over the years, he has been spending money on different fronts – starting from self-marriage to up bringing children in Kerala. By the way, the recurring expenses like House rent, child education etc. is a difficult task for him. But with retrospect – he is desperate. He still feels himself insecure even though he has been member of INTUC since last 2 years from Ernakulum District and have been looking after the issues of Migrant Workers – but he himself is desperate and has decided to think of alternative. He cannot start any business in Kerala keeping in view the migrant mass in Perumbavoor since many Bengalis have already captured the market and whatever land property he does have at his village needs proper consistent attention – for which he has stay at village at least for some month. And this is not possible since has the fear of losing job in Kerala

6.2.4. Happy and Hopeful

Prafulla Singh (29), an enterprising young personality working in SANS industry Shed No. 5 SIDCO Tiruppur is a happy chap. He is from Tangasar, Badasahi, Mayurbhanj (Santhal) Odisha. He has been working in SIDCO Spinning Mill since 2008 after passing the Matric exam. He is happy with what he earns. After passing matric he remained at home more than 3 years but could not get any job. Hence he decided to go out of his home to earn.

At the beginning – when he came to Tiruppur as per the advice of one of his friends of Mayurbhanj in other area of Tiruppur, he felt very awkward and was always in readiness to leave job and go back. The memory of his family was disturbing him repeatedly. During 2008 – he was getting Rs.100/- per day. Now he gets Rs.15,000/- per day and Over time @ Rs.500/- per day. Prior to his marriage [5 years back] he was sending money to his family at home. After marriage the amount did not reduce but for that sake he had to work for more hours and thus he spared weekly offs every week. And ultimately that became a habit on his part and as such he works every day a week in terms of shift. Meanwhile, he has developed savings for more than one lakh and is interested to start vegetable cultivation and petty business at home rather than migrating out of State. He is very happy that – by his income he has been able to construct a house at his native village and has decided to return home during June 2019. He has decided to start Business as per fund availability and will also continue vegetable cultivation whatever land their family does have.

6.2.5. Successful and Happy

Ruidas Singh (34), Mill Supervisor of Laxmi Fabrics Shop No. 36 Mudulipally Tardhca, Tiruppur looks very aspirant. He is from Tangasar, Badasahi, Mayurbhanj (Munda) Odisha. He has been working in that Mill since 2011. He left his village since there is no work other than agriculture. He is happy with what he earns. At the beginning – when he came to Tiruppur as per the advice

of one of his friends of Mayurbhanj in other area of Tiruppur, Now he gets Rs.17,000/- as a consolidated package as monthly remuneration. Since last 5 years he has been sending money to his family at home. With that, they have constructed a house which is at the verge of completion. He and all his 4 brothers are still unmarried. Meanwhile, he has developed savings for more than one lakh and is interested to start vegetable cultivation and petty business at home rather than migrating out of State. He is very happy that – by his income he has been able to construct a house at his native village and has decided to return home during June 2019. He has decided to start Business as per fund availability and will also continue vegetable cultivation whatever land their family does have.

6.2.6. False Promises and Mobility Restrictions

From a Trade Union Leader of Tiruppur who did not like to mention his name

Most of the long-distance female migrants working in the factories use the hostel accommodation provided by the company. The migrant workers belong to marginalised sections of society. The report bears theme on three companies but doesn't identify the three companies because it wants to raise systemic issues rather than point fingers, it says, and things are similar in other companies as well.

All the migrants who report these factories for job, are trained for three months in their own locality or nearby city, under Skill India' mission. The factories recruit through agents, who often know the worker of her family from before. However, according to what several migrant workers told him, what the agents tell them is often quite different from what actually happens once they get to Bangaluru or Tiruppur – pay is less and living costs are higher. Most agents say that food and accommodation will be covered by company. But very few companies do keep this promise. Between hostel-related deductions, provident fund payments and deductions for being absent, many migrant workers are not sure what their actual wage is supposed to be and said that they received different amounts in different months. Agents make false promises to the migrants before journey. "They [the agents] say the work is easy in the readymade garment factories. There will be free accommodation and free food. Initially they will get at least 7000 per month but actually in many cases they offer Rs.5000/- cash per month.

In addition to the work being harder than what the agents suggest – with very large daily targets that often spill over on to the next day or increase working hours – migrant workers realize a hard time because they can't speak local language and their supervisors often can't speak Hindi. "Migrants are constantly pushed to work faster and are often confused by instructions and commit errors. Errors invite rebuke; only that becomes clear when supervisor is able to explain in Hindi. At other times, migrants remain in dark about where they have gone wrong,". One of the most shocking revelations by the person was the restrictions put by factory-owned hostels on workers' mobility. There is **No freedom of movement**. women are not allowed to go out on weekdays. Even the factory owners a factory staff member escorted them from work to hostel. They were allowed out only on Sunday and that too only for a few hours, which went in buying groceries and other necessities. There is no time for leisure and entertainment, and hostels rarely have TV that the women could watch. Sanitation facilities at the hostels are also below par and the dorms are cramped. However, the migrant workers still prefer to stay there as they can save money and also because they were told by the agents and their wardens that it will not be safe for them to live elsewhere. Not knowing a local language is also cited as an impediment.

CHAPTER VII

Summary of key findings Recommendations - Way forward

7.1. Key findings

Now, it is a fact that migration has been one of the major coping mechanisms of the tribals to escape the lack of livelihood opportunities in their places of origin. From interaction with migrants, returnees, government officials and community members through KII and FGDs, it is realized that there is gap between the ground realities and policymaking which is needed to be bridged. This study has focused on comprehending the situation of tribal migration in Odisha and determining various factors that drive, hinder and modify the phenomenon of tribal migration. The study revealed that tribal livelihood migration is increasingly occurring from many parts of Odisha, notably from many underdeveloped tribal dominated areas of Odisha. This study has identified various streams of migration and involvement of tribals in various sectors. It is noted that the situation is very common in many parts of Odisha in terms of tribal livelihood, reasons for migration, corridors of migration and the sectors of occupations. Of course, there is lot of intra-state migration of tribals throughout Odisha.

One thing important and notable is the feminization of migration that is emerging and rather increasing over these years from different parts of Odisha – esp. from Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri and Sundergarh. Employees prefer to employ tribal women for certain type of work – for example textile industries in Tiruppur, Tamilnadu and Bangalore etc. or in metropolitan cities such as Delhi [from there – disbursed to different parts of India] there is a demand for young tribal girls to work as live-in domestic workers for urban families. Young girls in their late teens and early twenties are generally preferred from tribal pockets of Odisha. Added to this – there is demand for young tribal guys to work in Iron, Steel and different refractories of Kerala and Tamilnadu [in KINFRA, Kanjikode, Kerala and SIDCO Tiruppur and Ambatoor Industrial Estate in Tamilnadu]. More particularly, there is demand for young tribal people who can do laborious works as helpers in different workshops and foundries.

7.1.1. Migration Scenario

Migration is a basic human right. Freedom in mobility, right to livelihood is enshrined in the Indian Constitution which enables the citizens of the country to move. However the migration from different tribal dominated districts of Odisha and even from Nuapada, Bolangir etc. are characterised by the distinct feature - “**Distress migration and Distress in migration**”. Here people migrate due to multifarious reasons but primarily reason is an escape from poverty, indebtedness, droughts, non-availability of work etc. This migration occurs as a survival strategy and not a step for better livelihood options. There is distress in the migration too as the working conditions in the work site are no better.

Long working hours, underemployment, irregular payment, no health care facilities, no PDS facilities, no political liberty and lack of proper safety and liberty of life affect the migrants negatively. But still migration is considered a better option as there is no work in the lean agricultural season back at home, labour contractors advance money needed for festivals etc, and the formal system does have any scope for personal loans etc. Non-payment of minimum wages, under payment and irregular payment has driven thousands of families into distress migration. Moreover, the Seasonal family migration is widespread, but is not well understood or documented. Any attempt to grasp the reality of this phenomenon leads to a complicated set of inter-related issues, making it impossible to focus on children alone. Thus it is necessary to look at the wide range of issues that relate to distress seasonal migration, such as the spread and scale of its occurrence, its differing geographical and sectoral contexts, and issues of seasonality and employer-labour relationships. This holistic understanding is required in order to make effective interventions in policy and practice. The following chapter therefore addresses some critical aspects of seasonal migration.

7.1.2. Who migrates and Where?

Earlier it was the landless and poorest of the poor who used to migrate but today even families with land holding are forced to migrate. Irregular rainfall, repeated droughts, un-availability of irrigation facilities, lack of incentives of improving land conditions and productivity are causes due to which families with even 3-5 acres of land are also migrate. Families from the districts of Bolangir and Nuapada, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada do migrate to locations in the nearby state AP and some areas of work in Odisha such as business hobs and industrial hubs [Intra State] like Jajpur, Anugul, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Berhampur etc. The history of migration dates back to 1960s.

Today, mass migration of villages after villages where the whole family migrates is a reality which goes on unabated. AP is the destination from where the contractors have spread their tentacles into the remotest of the villages in the districts of Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada etc. Within Orissa, it is the brick kilns, agriculture farms, labour works at industrial and business areas that attract the migrants. However, poverty continues even with migration and the notion that migration alleviates poverty is still a far goal to reach. Visit to far distant areas out of state [**Inter State**] mainly to Kerala, Tamilnadu, Delhi, Karnataka, Kolkata, Ranchi, Jamshedpur even to Goa and the States of North East like Manipur, Assam is common in many of the districts under study.

7.1.3. Types of Migration

In the study area – **interstate or intra state** is prominent. Both adults as well as youngsters migrate from time to time as suitable to them. **Distress as well as Opportunity Migration** is found in all the study areas. Even though the **Seasonal Migration** is rampant in many parts of study areas – the **Opportunity migration** is also found in the entire study areas. In the context of **Circular Migration** – it can be said that it is evident in all the districts within purview of study. The seasonal migrants use to come back home at the end of June and resume to Agricultural work in their villages. Many youngsters who have migrated to out of state for income purpose also come back. But there is no regularity in that. Many of them do return

home every year during Crop Season but many others do visit home as per their congeniality – depending upon when they get leave and how many days they get leave. In almost all cases, they avail the leave without pay and that too carry the risk of not being re-employed in same job in the same workplace (company or institution) when they return.

7.1.4. Determinants of Migration

In the tribal belt, agriculture is dependent on nature and monsoons. If the rains are good one year then the agriculture productivity is also good. Some families have large agricultural land and some people have no land at all. Those who are land less become migrant labourers. Today even land holding families have become migrants in the aftermath of repeated droughts and no irrigation.

Low and declining return from Agriculture is one the major reasons of Tribal Migration. Agriculture is still the main stay of life for many tribals and despite all hindrances and difficulties – they still cultivate crops, cereals during Kharif and Rabi season. Shifting Cultivation is still found in many tribal belts and migration is also having cause and effect relationship with Shifting Cultivation in many tribal districts of Odisha.

There is **no scope for employment** in the village. Many people have taken loans for their daughters' marriage and some for their child's education or if there is a death in the family. Some have taken loan to meet social obligations and rituals from time to time. As such the **concurrent indebtedness** and loan repayment has become one of the major causes for migration. The needy families have to go as migrant labourers.

Those who work as wage laborers in the village get meagre Rs 150/- per day with which they have to manage for the whole year. Due to poverty, they have to take loans from the money lenders to manage the deficit. In some cases, it is seen that the people go outside the state for labor to enhance their income to meet children's needs. The formal credit system has no scope for fulfilling personal needs of the villagers. The Contractors and their agents in these circumstances dole out advances to the needy which is repaid through migration.

In some parts of Bolangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi - land mortgaging is also phenomenal. People do not hesitate to mortgage land to take care of marriages, health expenses, festivals such as Nuakhai, Bhai Jiuntia etc. The formal money lending system does not take care of these personal provisions which force the people to go money lender and Dalal for quick loans and advances. Migrating in the lean period enables them to repay as working in native village is not available then. The seasonal migration ensures that the families have food security for the 6 months that they are away as there is no other option but to starve if they stay back in the native village.

7.1.5. Patterns of Migration

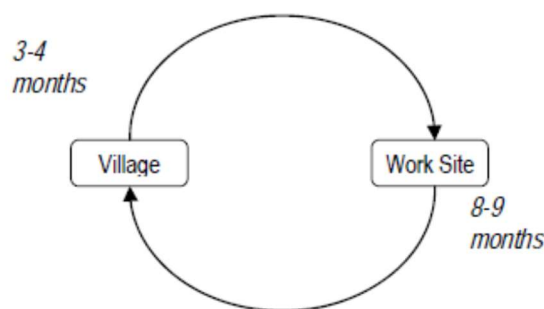
Migration takes many forms, and there is significant diversity in migratory patterns. Migration for agricultural work, for example, is often of short duration (**see Figure 2**), and may take place several times each year, with families making trips of between four to eight weeks for sowing, harvest or transplantation activities. This type of migration commonly features small family groups travelling over short distances and working in highly scattered areas, making them difficult to trace. Migration for industrial and agro-industrial work, such as brick making, fly ash

brick making, fishing and even in Construction, and work at Rice mills, on the other hand, tend to have a single cycle lasting six to eight months per year. This work typically begins after the monsoons (October-November) and runs until the following spring or summer (April-June). Families settle in camps or bivouacs near the work sites during the migration period. Upon return to their villages, if there is adequate rain, those with some land try to eke out a crop, while the landless will try to find work on the farms of others. If there is no rain, the families must try to make ends meet until the next round of migration begins. There are, however, many variations to these broad patterns. Migration periods for many impoverished families may become elongated as they move from one type of work to another to clear their accumulated debt . Some families may become completely de-linked from their villages as they are on the move throughout the year.

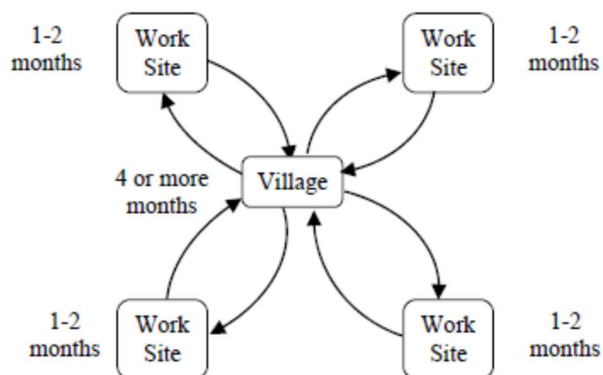
The stone quarry sector and Crushers which used to operate on a seasonal basis, is also now losing its seasonal character – for example, have begun to operate round the year. Migrant families in these cases have become completely uprooted from their villages, and live in slum-like settlements at the nearby locations in temporary sheds or slum like habitats developed by them. They may also have to shift from one quarry to another, increasing their insecurity. These varied situations throw up their own set of challenges for planning and implementing interventions. The most insidious type of migration is that of unaccompanied adolescents, which is prevalent in the textile and knitting sector in Tiruppur, Tamilnadu and Bangaluru as well as in Construction Sector at Chennai, Tamilnadu especially in Kovalam and Kanchipuram district. A substantial number of youths including adolescent girls leave their homes without intimating their family members and even from their workplace many of them even do not remain in touch with [over phone or by any other means] their family members or others. In many cases, though they are taken by agents every year (July-October) those agents appear in their villages only during the inception of season during the next year. While this pattern of migration is common in many parts of Western Odisha [esp. in KBK districts], similar trends are surfacing in other districts /places meanwhile. The most alarming factor that tends to invite attention is the movement of youth mass from this spot to another spot which makes their identity, survival as well as health quite questionable. This is also one of the vital reasons that neither family member, nor their supervisors do have any chance to know – “Where actually they are now?

Long Duration Migration [Figure No.01]
(Single Work Site)

Short Duration Migration [Figure 02]

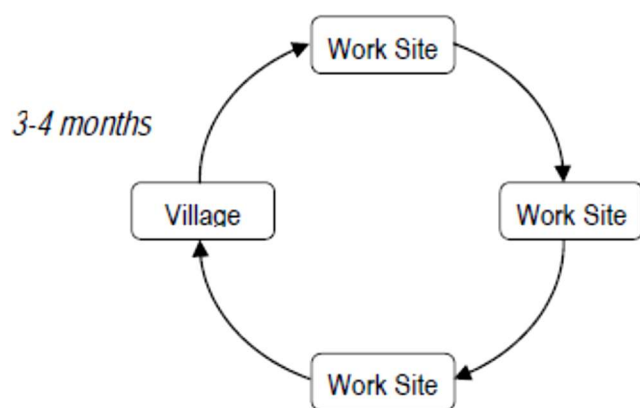


Long Duration Migration
• Single Work Site



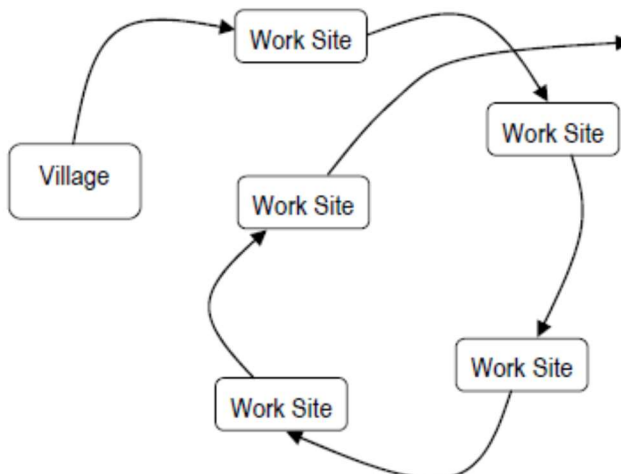
Short Duration Migration
Two or More Times a Year

Long Duration Migration [Fig No. 03]
(Shifting Work)



Long Duration Migration
• Shifting Work Sites

Year Round Migrations [Figure No. 04]



Year Round Migration
• De-linked from Village

7.1.6. Occupational Sectors

Youngsters of these areas work in different sectors like Industry (Ply wood, Iron and steel, Trading, Fish Trading and Packaging etc.), Construction (Building, road, industrial infrastructure etc.), Services (Hospital, Hotel, Bar, Lodge, Uber, Malls, Restaurants etc.) and Agriculture (Crop fields, Tea and Coffee farms, Rubber and Pine Apple Farms, Coconut and Banana/Plantain farmers). However, in agriculture and service sector – adult workers were also found engaged since long and still continuing – despite constraints.

7.1.7. Women in Context

Box 7.1

Migration – The Women Context

Women are deprived to get any wage labour in villages. In case of non-agricultural wage labour, there is very limited opportunity in nearby areas for women. In many cases either they are reluctant to move out or they are denied of any such opportunity. Collection of forest produces is another source of income for migrant households. Though forest produces are limited, still many women are engaged in collecting Mahua, Tola, Bamboo Fuel Wood, Fruits Kendu leaves mushrooms and herbs etc. **Source: FGD in Malkangiri district**

In the context of women, in the first place women migrate with their husbands or fathers reinforcing gender stereotyped roles and norms. Women continue to bear the double burden of household activities as well working in the migration site. In the event of women migrating alone with other women, issues of exploitation and gender based discrimination is very high. Poor working conditions and wage disparity has its impact on women's health.

For **women left at home** by the migrant, the impact of migration is immense as they are forced to take on all responsibilities of

the household in absence of migrating husband whereby they are also more vulnerable to exploitation and marginalization in their local area. For women who have stayed back heading their households or who have migrated due to vulnerable and marginal condition in their own area – the impact of migration creates further gender disparity with abrupt impact on their own survival, on the child in particular and on the family as a whole.

Women migrating for work are not unusual – mostly with husbands or other family members. The cause/ reasons of migration are the same. The impact due to migration on women is specific to the contexts- economic, social and at times even physical. Women may be in a position of earning equally like that of men in the case of migration.

But still most of them are affected by gender prejudices, stereotyped roles and double burden. The impact of migration on women is very critical. It is associated with irregular remittance; it tends to enhance the physical, financial and emotional burdens on women.

Rather than empowering them, it has led to food shortage, indebtedness, overwork and illness. Vulnerabilities of unmarried adolescent girls are high as they are prone to be trafficked. Overall the causes of migration of the women are same as that of men but the context is subsumed within family dynamics. The identity of women is within the household's identity and the decision of migration is one that is taken by the male head of the family, usually the husband and the wife has to follow.

Majority of youngsters i.e. in the age group of 19 to 39 are the highest migrant group among respondents. Even many youngsters below that age [say of 19-20 years age] also are found accompanying the migrant groups – who suffer a lot in all cases and in all aspects. Youngsters are found to migrate to the different places. About one third of migrant households are landless and they depend on agricultural and non-agricultural wage labour. For households which have a sizeable amount of land, it is unsuitable for cultivation due to it being high land, or due to low rainfall and not having irrigation facilities etc.

7.2. The Plight of Migrants

The plight of migrants is found unending. This starts from the very transit from home to the work place – continues in a different form at work places [disadvantage, vulnerability, deprivation and exploitation etc.] – takes a different shape during the transit to home from the work place [snatching of money, intoxicating and torturing etc.] – and rather ends with its new faces like paucity of fund, lack of employment, hang over of unemployment, indifference and torture of family members / relative due to extra sense

Box 7.2

Helen Sekar, Senior Faculty at V.V.Giri National Labour Institute said - over last five years there has been a sharp increase in women accompanying male migrant members of their family.

“This could be because large-scale migration triggered by the agrarian crisis has emptied out villages. There is no community support for women who stay back unlike in the past. So they choose to accompany their men,”

“In our current crisis, every hand in a labour's household is used to bring in revenue - be it a woman or a child,” she said. While migrant workers themselves are marginalised with little or no support system, plight of women who accompany them is rarely documented.

Source

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/tn-government-plans-resource-centre-to-track->

Box 7.3

Migrant's risk of losing job

Migrants do have the risk of losing job –when s/he goes on leave. There is no guarantee that s/he will be allowed to resume duty after return from leave. In many case they have to arrange a temporary replacement person who will work in his/her absence and will continue till his resumes duty. This sense of insecurity is always a hangover for migrants.

of expectation from him/her and lack of proper care and attention by family members/relatives and moreover risk of Health Disorders/Hazards (including Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV+) during post migration period. Migrant workers face many difficulties during the journey from the village to the work site whether within Odisha or outside. In many cases they have to cover a long distance from their village to nearest railway station via a number of journeys by auto, bus or even the open vehicle arranged by the contractor. For women – there is additional burden. Setting out from their homes with clothes and utensils on their head, even sometime they have to walk on foot for several kilometres from their village to the railway station. Moreover, as there is no direct train to the destination, the migrants have to travel by 2 or 3 trains for which it is very difficult for them to shift and they have to wait on the platforms with the luggage and accompanying children. As there are limited numbers of general compartments in the train, these get over crowded with the migrants women, men and children. Often other passengers harass women in the train and platform. Majority of migrants and rather to say all women migrants are not aware about registration of their names in the District Labour office (DLO). Neither the Dalal nor DLO or Panchayat take responsibility for registration. Very few migrant labourers are registered in any case. The working condition at the work site is no better. The wages are paid after completion of work. In case of brick making, the wages are given to the family i.e. male household head.

There is no individual payment to the working members of the family. The woman contributes for family making bricks but remittances are accrued to the male head. Woman does not get a chance to get her part of the remittance. The migrant woman has no scope of ownership on the value of her labour input towards the family income. Gender roles has a strong presence in working condition in many work places – especially in Brick Kilns Compulsory work for more than 8 hours every day, hard work and continuous work without any weekly off results in frequent complications leading to poor health condition Fatigue, the language problem, lack of health service [especially for emergency during illness or during pregnancy]. However, while traveling to and back from site of work, women have been subjected to molestation, rape and even kidnapping. Health status of migrants especially women and adolescent workers [now-a-days engaged in many factories – Knitting, Fishery and Service sectors] is usually weak due to lack of food and low economic status. In addition, in changed environment, food habits, water, sanitation and the workload badly affect health of migrants. They are affected by different diseases like diarrhoea, dehydration and fever frequently. Many migrant women and small babies suffer much at migration place. They are deprived of immunization and nutritional benefits.

The women left behind the migrants at home are confronted with many social, economic and psychological issues. In the absence of the male members in the family, the women they suffer economically. They also suffer from social security in the absence of her Husband and/(or) earning member of the family. The advance money given by the agents is utilized to repay the loans, debts and a very small amount is given to the wife by the husband before leaving. It is the responsibility of the women to maintain the family for the 6 long months when the husband would be away.

7.2.1 The Migrant at Workplace

There is no regular or monthly remittance – as is the situation found in case of many migrants. The irregularity and the burden of self-maintenance at the work station with the burden of paying house rent, managing the everyday transit, attending health needs and sending remittance

to family at home is a hangover for many of the migrants when they are out of state in a workplace. The family members who stay back at village - have to struggle for food, clothes, education of children and dependents like younger brother or sister, health expenses of parents and wife. In dire straits, the women and the elders staying at home in village have to borrow money from relatives or others.

7.2.2. The Family Members at Village

In such miserable financial condition, the children's education is mostly cut short; old parents are deprived of medicines etc. To meet the family expenses, even though the women at home do go for wage work still it is not available after the cultivation period in any case. Whatever work is available, is predominantly done by the male members of the villages. And in most cases, the old and young members of family cannot take the hardship to work. The members of migrant families in the absence of the earning migrant member of the family are ignored in social functions. Nobody gives them any importance. Overall migration affects the migrants in a myriad of ways. Firstly, migrant as well as his/her family is affected within the process of migration-economically, socially particularly in health aspect, psychologically and also in extreme instances physically. Women heading household who stay back in event of their husbands migrating have a different social and economic connotation.

The **impact of migration on children** either of migrant families or of women headed households is a matter of great concern. Gross child rights violations is evident whether in education or health and nutrition or in work. Deprived of their childhood and education, the children of the migrating parents are in the same path as that of their parents. Child labour is found extensively in the brick kilns. The children who are left behind – do become irregular in attending schools, many of them become drop out and stop going school.

Many young girls and children are found accompanying his/her mother in collecting forest produces and stay in small hutments in forest areas for days together – till the collection work is not finished. [esp. Mahua, Tendu leaf, Tula etc.]. Even the young girls are also found extending support to family members in agricultural works and remaining absent from school during the crop season. And after that period – when the father and/(or) mother remains absent from home – then irregularity in education is must. Moreover, during this period – the child is also subject to neglect, fails to get proper and regular food, suffers from malnutrition and concurrence of many curable diseases since no one cares for his/her health. There seems to be no political will to address the problems of the migrants.

The migrants are not a political constituency and not potential voters and thus this does not make their issue attractive. There is no public policy with regard to migration either at point of origin or at destination. Migrants lose their voting rights at migration site and as such they have no political voice either in their native or in their work place. This is a very disempowering process which could lead to a political crisis.

No specific intervention has been done to provide work at their village itself. MGNREGA is still at a nascent stage of implementation. In fact the NREGA has not been an attractive and earn-pushing programme till date with only a small % of population having got job cards and even fewer who have been given jobs. Very few of Job cards (only 28% of respondents) and those do have job cards have left the village for work. Many of them have neither even got 100 days work

since last 5 years nor even given allowance towards unemployment. Much of migrants have indifference towards MGNREGS since many of works under such scheme are undertaken during May and June when usually many people have migrated in search of job. Moreover, people are not interested in this work since the payment is delayed and also the wage rate is found less than that paid by the Forest and Environment Department for the same type of work undertaken under MGNREGS.

Migration prevention mechanism is non-existent in almost all the study areas. Panchayat functionaries seem to be apathetic. Registration of migrants is not done and only due to the intervention of some NGOs, mobility record keeping is done in the village level. None of the women respondents in the study are aware about the registration of their names in the District Labour office (DLO). Neither the Dalal nor the DLO or the Panchayat take the responsibility for the registration. They do not have records on the numbers of migrant households, where they go, what type of work they do, how much they get at the working place on gender disaggregated data basis. Very few migrant labourers are registered in any case. A negligible number of the labour contractors are registered in the concerned DLO. The whole system of labour movement is found illegal and informal in many of study areas.

There is corruption involved also as admitting large scale migration from the districts would mean underutilization of PDS items. As the PDS, ICDS facilities are non-transferable; the migrants do not get any facilities at the migration site and also lose the benefits in the native village for the 6 months that they have migrated. PDS is native residence based which debar the migrants from availing any benefits at migration site. However, many migrants have been able to avail this benefit since their family members at village manage to collect PDS item as per their convenience. As far as Laws and Acts are concerned, the different stages of migration from the study districts violate – Interstate Migrant Workmen Act 1979, The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986, Workmen's compensation Act 1923, The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976, Minimum Wage Act 1948 and Contract Labour Act 1970

The awareness level on the Interstate Migrant Workman Act is very poor. Labour officials seem to be aware about this weakness of migrants. Monitoring on the ISMW Act is very poor. There are very few cases filed and even fewer cases are prosecuted. During interaction with many DLOs – none of them could give any data based information in connection with cases registered and cases finalized. Many migrant workers still do not have labour card. Those who have labour card – are found not serious about that and could not show to study team – while demanded. Though expenses for medical treatment are given by employers in some case, there is no system of medical expenses reimbursement. All such remittances are un-organized, sporadic and informal and rather handled on case to case basis.

7.3. Gap Assessment of the Source Areas

It is noticed that institutional mechanisms are functional to quite an extent in most of the source areas of the State. However, the extraordinary situation of migration in these areas demands more robust and contemporary institutional arrangements. The absence or lacunae in such mechanisms have been leading to several bottlenecks in the outreach of Government [the administration] to reach to these people. Five broad constraints in the institutional and social arrangements have been noticed. Those are as below:

✓ **Labour related issues**

The first stream of constraint is basically pertains to labour related issues. Of late, the institutional mechanism of Voluntary Registration has been introduced in 4 blocks of Bolangir, Bargarh, Kalahandi and Koraput along with necessary legal support in case of exploitation and migration support at Panchayat level. The help desks are also stringent to curb trafficking of women and minor girls. But inadequacy of staff has been leading to poor supervision of migration trends in the State, particularly in the Labour and Tribal development department. As confirmed from KIs – there is no adequate outreach staff in both departments. This inadequacy leading lack of proper monitoring has become the breeding ground for middlemen to thrive on the situation and entrap migrants.

✓ **Inadequate Staff**

The second stream of causal factors is once again the inadequate staff and institutions to deal with administration of development programmes. Tribals in source districts are not able to gain sufficient income from the agriculture and allied sectors and their attention is usually on the relief and support services from the administration in terms of development programmes that are in vogue. However, the inadequacy of staff and absence of institutions [esp. CBOs] is leading to inadequate assistance to the tribals. It has been [through village level discussions] observed that in many villages of Koraput, Malkangiri and Gajapati – many Women SHGs that had been formed and even extended support in terms of agriculture input, livestock support etc. are meanwhile non-functional. Even in some areas – Women SHGs have been formed during 2018 in conformity to Political Agenda of Government to ensure linking those with Kalia and Pitha Yojana of Government. This clearly indicates the lopsided approach of the Government and lack of political will on the part of administration to address the need of the needy in focussed manner.

Among the main development programmes, the MGNREGS, the Rural Livelihood Mission and Skill Development Mission are supposed to be prime source of assistance to prevent the tribal from migrating. However, in practice, this is not happening. For example, it was noticed that in skill development schemes, tribals are not actively included/involved. This is due to high mobility of tribals and lack of requisite qualification for the courses, lack of awareness among the tribals and even lack of adequate outreach of service providers towards tribals. The contrary situation has also been noticed in many areas – where despite repeated approach to tribals through outreach, tribal youths have not shown interest towards this. They are not interested since they do not find any employment [guarantee for financial aid towards self-employment] guarantee. Even they do not prefer stipend during training since they like to get employment elsewhere, even out of Odisha with more earning per day in terms of wage. Some of the youngsters even commented that – if after training, they will get job of Rs. 6,000/- to 7,000/- per month – far away from their home and home state, then that is not preferable since the quantum of money is too insufficient for enable them send a minimum sum to their family after meeting their standing needs at the workplace. Tribals were not able to access various other development schemes due to lack of awareness, long tedious paper work and processes to avail the benefits of schemes, lack of handholding assistance during the process. Lack of specific focus and broad based plan the primary development and result oriented interventions in tribal areas clearly makes the tribals indifferent towards Government programmes and thus are looking for external sources of livelihood and rather turning towards migration as well.

✓ **Welfare Schemes**

The Third stream of causes in this regard pertains to Welfare Schemes. In this arena also inadequate institutional mechanisms are leading to lack of adequate support and security to the tribals and have thus led to indifference and lack of confidence of tribals on the government programmes and schemes. Even though Government of Odisha has signed MoU with few States and have started voluntary registration in 4 blocks – yet inadequate data on Migration both at Source and Destination states have been a main stumbling block. A repository of data is direly needed both at State as well as Central level to develop long term strategies on migration.

✓ **The minimum wage**

The minimum wage rate has appeared as one of the most appealing factors for the migrants. So far wage rate is a major concern, other than the availability of work at source areas. In Odisha, the wage rate in rural areas are low due to illiteracy, lack of awareness, weak bargaining capacity of the labour force and also because they are unorganized. In some places, the surplus labour is also affecting the environment. Moreover, the gender discrimination is an unnoticed aspect in this context. Usually, women do not get job in their villages or nearby areas since male members are preferred. As such, it is a well-known fact that source states have comparatively lower minimum wage rate than destination states, which is becoming major driver for migration among the tribal and even non tribals for poorer pockets of the State. This obviously calls for revision of minimum wage at the State level. Otherwise, the intensity of migration cannot be curbed. However, this factor should be considered in broad dimension in regard to economic, social, administrative development and cultural issues of tribals.

✓ **Some Social Reasons**

However, the study also detected some social factors that might be leading to migration.

a) Lavish expenses in Social functions, celebrations

The innocence of tribals and their strong attachment and inclination to their culture is matter of pride for them. The tribals do have strong urge to their culture and do have the tendency to express that through some social customs and observation of festivals etc. This has been observed all over Odisha. One phenomenon related to their social pride and social customs was “Nua Khai Parab.” This and other similar social customs [dowry and celebration of festivals all over the year – as appears eventually] end up with lavish spending since they desire to achieve some kind of special pride by inviting relatives, guests for these activities and also have to spare [expenses] much on these. And this is where the middlemen of migration come in handy for them to provide them interest free fund support and rather compel them to go for migration – ultimately.

b) High Consumption of Liquor or alcoholism

The second phenomenon is High Consumption of Liquor or alcoholism. Severe deforestation has already destroyed all sources of traditional liquor making for the tribals and now tribals have developed a practice of purchasing liquor from the local market which is too expensive on their part – depending upon their income. As per information collected from the local market – mostly those products are prepared by using battery acid to make it more potent. Even in

Nuapada, Bolangir and Kalahandi, Koraput, Rayagada and Malkangiri area – this is widely prevalent. As such – alcoholism is more a public health issue in most of the tribal parts of Odisha as far as tribals are concerned. The most vital factor is – “the liquor menace has been compelling many tribals into debt traps by middlemen which forces the tribals to migrate since it is the only option to repay the debt”. Given the usual constraint of manpower, the local administration is not in position to monitor the situation and this in turn adds more strength to the local middlemen and those agents operating from outside. What is needed is creating monitoring mechanism and penetrating of existing schemes through active outreach and handholding support through existing network of village level workers such as Anganwadi Workers, ANM, ASHA, Rojgar Workers and other volunteers which are existing in different corners of the State.

7.4. Gap Assessment of the Destination Areas

In all interstate destination areas covered under the study – it is found that with few exceptions in Kerala, all the states under reference did not provide anything in terms of social security or government support to migrant from Odisha. A simple reason for this is that the migrant workers did not count as voters of the destination state and hence there was not political will to provide anything to them. Most of the time the employers took care of the needs of the workers and provided them support only at the time of emergency.

This is in spite of the State Government’s knowledge that the entire set up of industries in that state may come to a standstill position in the absence of these migrant workers. The Iron and Steel industry as well as the Foundry and Construction sector in Tamilnadu are bright examples in this context. Very few steps taken by very few states do have slowly been implemented and provide moderate to bare minimum support to migrants. The destination state Tamilnadu has not taken enough initiatives in helping out migrants in spite of being one of the highest receiving states in the country. Overall, a concerted effort is missing among the states to identify and rectify the issues that migrant face. Perhaps this is due to the reason that most of the Destination States are relatively richer States with ample resources to spare and attract the migrants. The study observation clearly indicates that tribal migration is very much a reality and every step must be taken at destination levels to reduce distress migration of tribals and ensure safe migration on the part of tribal migrants. The Destination States should come out with concrete plans for safe migration and better opportunities for in migrants in their States with commitment to ensure all possible welfare to the migrants as per their Human Rights. With Aadhar link – each Destination State can ensure link for national portability of all migrants all over India. Moreover, the State Government should take bold steps to handle any case of injustice, oppression and discrimination related to Inter State Migrants.

7.5. Recommendations – The Way Forward

The overall assessment of the study provides a grim scenario about the migrants’ challenges in destination areas and even at the source areas. The critical issue being the poverty and lack of employment and earning discourse at the source area tends the poor tribals to migrate. This is more visible in most of the tribal pockets of Odisha who are unable to sustain throughout the year. Both men and women are equally affected in this situation. Hence redressal method should be developed that be-suits both men and women. State authorities should take greater ownership and accountability on the issues especially with regard to loss of lives in hazardous

conditions, lack of basic amenities as well as trafficking of women and girls etc. The recommendations are proposed for suitable action at Source, Destination and at National level. Those are expected to generate institutional mechanisms for migrants access to livelihood and social security services across the states, bridge data gaps to promote generation of migration specific disaggregated data, developing migrant friendly universal access to social security programmes for migrants mainly education, food security, basis entitlements and legal support for migrant across state borders.

7.5.1. Recommendation for Source States

7.5.1.1. Migration Data

Development of migration data at Panchayat level is the need of the hour. Panchayat level registration of outgoing migrant families and contractors preferably done by Women SHG members, federations, local health workers including Anganwadi Workers should be done, which needs to be endorsed by labour department. Cross sharing of Panchayat level migration data should be done at district and state level for targeted inclusion of migrants – esp. tribal migrant families in existing livelihood and social security programmes/schemes.

7.5.1.2. Formation of Migration Cell

Migration cells must be created in all the Source States and their respective Destination states of migrants. It can establish interstate data sharing and coordination among the tribal and labour departments. The cell should have a representation from different departments so that the Government can work at policy and administrative levels. This will also help in mobilization of resources and developing strategies for addressing issues related to migration. The cell should be anchored by Labour department. Support from the State Tribal Department and Ministry of Tribal Affairs will be crucial in setting up of the cell. Odisha Government has already started this. Other States can have exposure to this process.

7.5.1.3. Safe Migration Initiative

- ✓ Legal rights awareness campaigns for migrant women should be done by the administration, CSOs, academia for their capacity building to tackle discrimination, exploitation and violence
- ✓ Transportation system such as railways and buses and transport as well as travels etc. should be made aware of illegal migration.
- ✓ Media should take a proactive role to make women migrants aware about exploitation
- ✓ Exit points such as railway stations, bus stands should display the legal rights of migrants and risks of migration
- ✓ Pre migration sensitization and orientation of women migrants should be done by Administration, CSOs/NGOs about legal rights, legal aid service, labour laws and complaint redressal mechanisms

7.5.1.4. Better Administration

- ✓ Strict record keeping and monitoring of labour migration through the District labour office should be done on gender dis aggregated basis. And periodic review and regular monitoring at field level need to be administered by the district administration under the guidance of the District Collector.

- ✓ Registration of labour contractors and elimination of informal labour contractor should be done strictly.
- ✓ PDS facilities should be transferred to migration site - more particularly in case of intra state migration. In case it is possible, temporary ration cards be given at migration site to meet basic nutritional needs.
- ✓ Annual survey of migration and Census of labour migration on gender disaggregated basis should be taken up at State level in coordination with destination states.
- ✓ Complaint redressal system/ mechanism to curb the exploitative system at the migration site should be established at migration site as well migration prone area.

7.5.1.5. Inter Department Coordination

Most of the departments are working independently and do not have any link to ensure optimal benefit to the targeted beneficiaries. Even no department is bothered about the stakeholders of other department even though they work in same area. Each department does its plan in isolation to other. For example – the Agriculture and Horticulture department do their programme implementation plan in isolation to Tribal Welfare Department – even though stakeholders are the same for each of them in a village. There is need for One Window approach for families to access all schemes provided by various departments. Providers should know who is migrating and which departments support is most required in a particular area to minimize migration. Greater linkages between departments will avoid delay in providing the required services and duplicity in affording fund

7.5.1.6. Integrating Migration into State Tribal Policy

Covering fund allocation, release and expenditure, service delivery standards as well as outcomes, the Tribal Development Department coordinates progress of various schemes and designs a comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators. The concerned departments are supposed to specifically monitor Tribal Sub Plan progress and performance within their regular monitoring mechanisms at all levels. It is recommended that the same can be optimized to get further attention to the pressing issue of distress tribal migration. This is effectively possible because the issue needs a multi sectoral effort along with a programmatic convergence approach. Further, recommendation for in district and interstate migration management could be easily fit in with current administrative policy framework to get desired results.

7.5.1.7. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Development

The foremost shortfall is lack of data. There is no repository of data available for tracking the skill development target and progress as a part of monitoring progress of schemes. There is lack of tribe specific disaggregated data. Tracking of the progress of scheme can only be possible by using specific indicators. At this time of digital India - district level portals must be developed that should feed to the State and National level data. Even though plans are done – the agenda and programmes for skill up gradation training of tribals are not done in need specific and area specific manner. The role of DDU GKY units and RSETI in different parts of Odisha has appeared redundant for the tribals. Geography specific skill development for tribals to target various needs of tribal communities – esp. needs of migrant tribals as a whole, needs of tribal women, exploring ways of creating sustainable employment at tribal source population etc.

There is also need for skill development of tribal migrants in Agriculture. Usually the tribals are engaged in harvesting of crops. The farmers are slowly moving towards mechanization and using farm equipment since it is cheaper and more reliable during harvest time with the specific benefit of being less time consuming. There is dearth of farm equipment operations in almost all parts of Odisha. On job training in agriculture sector is highly recommended. This can preferably be undertaken in destination areas.

7.5.1.8. Career Counselling and Skill Development

Tribal children are attending Ekalabya Schools. From the 6th – 7th standard they should be exposed to skill development schemes. At least, exposure to basics should be done. So that ultimately, they can ultimately adopt that knowledge as source of income, in their own environment. So that, they can be induced for self-employment, and extended suitable support through RSETI for bank linkage. Ministry can start this as a model attempt in some states on pilot scale.

7.5.1.9. Creating Livelihood Incubation support for Tribal Entrepreneurs

Handholding support to tribals is lacking in almost all areas in Odisha. There must be concentrated efforts to promote local art and culture and other sources of income that is dependent on local human resources and local natural resources. This may take bit long time say one to three years but that will work, if planned properly. “Idital Art” art in Puttasingh area of Rayagada is a bright example. Like this – number of tribal art and craft based openings are there – all over Odisha. The LSDA in Puttasingh area is working as an Incubation Centre for Idital Art and has been patroning a number expert to attending state level workshop, arrange Mela for sale of outputs and promote learning of this art among local level youngsters. Number of efforts can be done to promote livestock, arts and crafts including tribal tourism etc.

7.5.1.10. Policy Changes

Revisions in minimum wages at source State is required. There is huge disparity of wage rates at source states that act as a major driver of migration. Kerala, the destination state, in this study – is offering more than double wage rates compared to what tribals get in Odisha. Requisite change in minimum wage at state level can control distress migration from the State.

- ✓ Inter State Migrant Workman Act should be implemented.
- ✓ Inter State Migrant Workers Act should suitably be amended for the effective implementation in a gender sensitive perspective.
- ✓ Equal wages for equal work for both men and women should be enforced
- ✓ Labour laws and Acts should be enforced through monitoring by local agencies such as NGOs, Trade Unions and Labour Departments
- ✓ Special courts should be set up to dispose of cases of migrant labours in case of need.

7.5.2. Recommendation for Destination States

7.5.2.1. Formation of State level Migration Cell

As has been done in Odisha, destination states should form State level “Migration Cell” which should be a multi-sectoral unit with active involvement of Ministries such as Rural Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Urban Development, Labour, Health, Women and Child

Development and Skill Development. These departments and ministries can play specific role to provide their respective services to migrants irrespective of their migration status.

7.5.2.2. Need to develop institutional framework

There is a need to develop institutional framework and define roles of different government department to address multiple needs of migrant at source and destination. Pilot of tribal department of Maharashtra and Labour Department of Odisha can be replicated rapidly in other destination states.

7.5.2.3. Evolve Institutional Mechanisms

There is also need to evolve some institutional mechanism such as Migration Resource Centres (**MRC**) to protect the migrant labours from discrimination and ill-treatment at workplace.

7.5.2.4. Better strategies for IEC

Better strategies of information, education and communication (IEC) in the local language along with English need to be development and spread to generate awareness and enable the migrants avail existing services at destination such as enrolment in construction welfare board and so on.

7.5.2.5 Four-pronged approach for better protection of rights of workers

Adoption of a four-pronged approach for better protection of rights of workers that defines the roles and responsibilities of the State, Employers and Workers/Trade Unions as well as Civil Society organizations and should emphasize the use of social dialogue and collective bargaining for promoting the rights of migrant workers.

7.5.2.6. Need to Sensitize People

There is need to sensitize those people who are responsible for sending children in the brick kiln and textile industries etc. There is also need to raise awareness among the migrants regarding the various child labour laws and policies. Also there is need

7.5.2.7. Need to provide basic amenities

Destination States should provide decent housing and basic amenities to migrants during the migration. Kerala model of housing is recommended.

7.5.2.8. Implementation of Labour friendly policies

Destination States should be encouraged to develop and implement labour friendly policies like the Kerala Model. Strengthening the existing Migrant Welfare Board is recommended as is found in Kerala.

7.5.2.9. Portability of Social Security Benefits

Destination States should ensure portability of social security benefits in their state mainly for health, education and food security services.

7.5.2.10. Strong Grievance handling mechanism

Strong Grievance handling mechanism must be developed and implemented in all the destination states to address discrimination, exploitation and disputes, if any related to Inter State Migrants.

7.5.2.11. Annual audit of the contractors employing migrants

Annual audit of the contractors employing migrants should be done which should be scrutinized further by the legislature and in case of any fallacy strict penalty should be imposed on the said contractors going by the citizen charter, a portal should be created disseminating information on the contractors and migrants employed by them in detail.

7.6. Recommendation for National level Initiatives

7.6.1. Develop National Level Resource Centres for Tribal Migration Management

A National Level Resource Centres for Tribal Migration Management should be established at New Delhi with the responsibility to provide technical assistance to State Tribal Developments Departments for formulation of State level Tribal migration programmes, initiate tribal migration specific research in collaboration with tribal research institutes and accordingly liaise with Ministry of National Level Resource Centres for Tribal Migration Management Tribal Affairs and other related ministries for convergence and coordination of meaningful migrant inclusive programme at state level.

7.6.2. Policy Advocacy and Coordination at National Level.

It is recommended that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should take active steps for advocacy in coordination with various ministries to set up and strengthen institutional mechanisms to ensure social protection of Tribal Migrants at Source and Destination. It is recommended to advocate for the following purposes:

- ✓ Policies of Migration, Trafficking, labour and Employment guarantee to be interlinked.
- ✓ Policy at National Level and State level is in place for the prevention of distress migration and a Law specific to migration with focus on women taking into consideration the emerging issues such as Women headed Households.
- ✓ Policy based on Rights of women and justice.
- ✓ Structural Changes at National/State level down to block level: Inter departmental coordination: Labour; Women and child Development; Law, Rural Development.
- ✓ Task Forces: At National, Regional, State and District level.

7.6.3. Generation of Migration Data at National Level

There is no uniform data source on the status of migration in different states. It is recommended to MoTA to advocate for inclusion of tribal migration specific data in the existing government data sources such as the regular surveys conducted by specific ministries and the national census. From the strain and problem faced during the period of sample selection, the study team will certainly recommend the following:

- ✓ Should ensure that data on seasonal and circular migrant is captured as they are generally missed out from the various surveys due to their mobility
- ✓ Should ensure incorporation of migration specific variables in the surveys
- ✓ Should adopt improved and consistent definition of migrant population and its sub categories for more accurate assessment of health and social security programmes

These strategies will help in collecting national level migration specific data, without the need to create separate mechanism currently being used in individual migration surveys. The data will be

very useful for planning, implementation and monitoring of various health and social security programmes for migrants. At present following surveys have been done by Government of India that provides information on some aspects of migration and makes available some disaggregated data /information on tribal migration.

- a) National Sample Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation – recommended adopting special methodology to capture seasonal and circular tribal migrant population in National Sample Survey.
- b) National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare – recommended to incorporate separate category of migrants in sample selection process of NFHS. Migration specific variables are recommended in NFHS such as migration duration, and residential status (anytime between 1 to 12 months) length of stay, access to disease specific health services and family welfare services.
- c) Census Survey – Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs - designed special strategies to capture seasonal and circular tribal migrant population including variables to collect tribal migration specific disaggregated data in census survey.

7.6.4. Advocacy to ensure Portability of Social Security Schemes

There is following issues that MoTA need to advocate ensuring portability of social security services for tribal migrants across the states. Following are some of current issues:

- ✓ No special health programmes available for migrant population

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
Special measures to address health needs of migrants	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Address diverse health needs of migrants before and during their migration to cities and small towns. Health programme should reached to most hard to reach areas such as worksites and halt point

- ✓ No institutional mechanism available to offer access to social security services to migrants at destination locations, since they are operated by the State Administration and linked to State Citizenship.

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
Create an institutional mechanism that can offer migrants access to health and social security across state borders	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Mobility Card / Migration Certificate will be issued to migrating tribal that can be accepted by respective government agencies to offer their programmes to migrants in different states of India

- ✓ No housing and shelter facilities for migrants, which leads to overcrowded slums/ encroachment on government spaces

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
To create shelter facility for migrants at destination locations	Ministry of Urban Development	Address issues of night shelters, short stay homes and seasonal accommodation of migrant workers in cities. Enable systems to set up temporary shelters with basic amenities for tribal migrants.

- ✓ Access to social security programmes is linked with State Citizenship. Hence no portability of these programmes.

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
Developing portability of Public Distribution Schemes including subsidized ration during migration.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Ensuring portability of PDS services for tribal migrants across state borders.

- ✓ There is no national redressal mechanism and platform to address tribal migrants' labour related issues.

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
Set up of national redressal mechanism for tribal migrants	Ministry of Labour and Employment	To set up of national redressal mechanism for tribal migrants
Effective implementation of Inter State Migrant Workers (ISMW) Act for protecting tribal migrants		Amendment in the Inter State Migrant Workers (ISMW) Act for protecting tribal migrants

- ✓ Migrant workers are vulnerable at workplace. There is no official platform to raise their points since they fall under informal workers category and are not covered by Labour Laws due to unstable employers.

Suggested solutions	Responsible Ministry	Advocacy points for MoTA
To create efficient legal response for grievances of tribal migrant workers	Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)	Legal awareness for migrants Set up Grievance Cells and fast tracking legal response for cases of trafficking, minimum wage violation, abuse and accidents at workplace for the migrant workers

7.7. Areas of Further research

While preparing the policies for migrants, proper research needs to be done on the areas/sectors which have the potential to attract the migrants for now, as well for next 10-15 years, the vision should be both short as well as long term. Kerala model must be referred to create migrant specific plans at state level.

- ✓ Impact of NREGA on curbing migration in general and specifically of women
- ✓ Study on the status of women migrants in the migration site
- ✓ Inter linkages of distress migration of women and trafficking
- ✓ Issues and problems of the women headed households
- ✓ Migration of women and the laws of protection
- ✓ Impact of migration on the girl child
- ✓ Migration and its impact of old aged women

7.8. Mapping Migration Flows

Tribal areas are the hubs for employers seeking cheap labour. Employers often cross state boundaries and arrange to transport tens of thousands of labourers across long distances for work. A classic case is brick kiln migration from Western Orissa to Andhra Pradesh in which tens of thousands of labourers travel 600 to 800 km by train from tribal districts (Bolangir,

Kalahandi, Bargarh, Sonepur and Koraput) to find work. Thus the experience of current study reveals that distress seasonal migration is a reality and it will continue. Migration takes place between states. A similar picture manifests within states, with poorer areas sending labour to more affluent areas. This complicated circulation of labour among and within states is not clearly understood. There is therefore an urgent need to map these migration flows and study the prevailing patterns and trends in order to develop a better understanding of the phenomenon.

7.9. Conclusion

This study contributes to in-depth understanding of tribal's livelihood migration, reasons of migration, sectors of their employment during migration, corridors of migration, issues they face during the migration and while engaged in workplace, an insight in to existing policy mechanisms to address those issues and successes and gaps in the implementation. The study results can be useful for policymakers, planners, practitioners and academicians for gaining understanding on the issues of tribal migrant's health, social security and comprehensive policies. The result of the study can be generalised to other states of India and also for other social where similar internal migration situation exists due to livelihood migration.

7.10. Direction for future Research

As one of the oldest and rather vulnerable citizen of India, it is necessary that is more is done to improve the lives of tribals while also allowing them to preserve their way of life. For this it is necessary that it is necessary that more research is undertaken in each of the areas related to their livelihood and migration so that more comprehensive steps are taken to address them. Additionally, best practices identified in those areas must rapidly be replicated and scaled up so that tribals can become a precious part of India's growth.

The study recognizes the fact that tribal livelihoods are difficult in most tribal areas of Odisha that leads to their migration to developed areas – either within or outside Odisha. Due to lack of educational skills, most of these tribals end up working in unskilled or semi- skilled sectors and face severe vulnerabilities. In spite of all the risks and vulnerabilities the tribal migrants make significant contribution both to source and destination areas.

During the course of conducting study – while undertaking various qualitative and quantitative exercises including literature review – the study team could come across a lot of issues that are related to labour migration. Due to constraint of time, manpower etc. it could not be possible to touch each and every emerged aspects in elaborated manner – though it is felt that all these have empirical implications – so far the issue of Tribal Livelihood Migration is concerned. These emerged multiple themes provides direction for future research. The indicative list of research topics is as below:

- ✓ Tribal migration and Remittance: How economically beneficial migration is?
- ✓ Tribal migration – esp. the Distress Migration – a Development Challenges
- ✓ Livelihood migration situation analysis of migrants from Odisha
- ✓ Tracking the migration middlemen and their modus operandi [ethnographic study]
- ✓ Displacement and Tribal Migration – in the Context of Odisha.
- ✓ Knowledge, Attitude and Practice – Labour Policy, schemes, services and entitlements

- ✓ Women and adolescent girls migration from rural Odisha – the fact behind
- ✓ Study on rehabilitation schemes and their impact on victims of abuse during migration
- ✓ Mapping resources, interests, skills of people and market requirements in tribal villages. The regional approach to identify and establish market value chain for tribal forest and handicraft products.
- ✓ Implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006 and Forest based livelihood in tribal villages of Odisha – especially in KBK districts of Odisha.
- ✓ Creating livelihood portfolio for villages with high tribal migration rate. Specific emphasis on large scale migration pockets in different districts of Odisha.
- ✓ Exploring vulnerabilities of tribal migrants and suitable policy changes for intra-state and interstate destination pockets of Odisha.



CHAPTER VIII



This Chapter covers a number of information which is quite vital. This in fact, gives a clear reflection of various aspects associated with the study conducted on tribal migration from Odisha

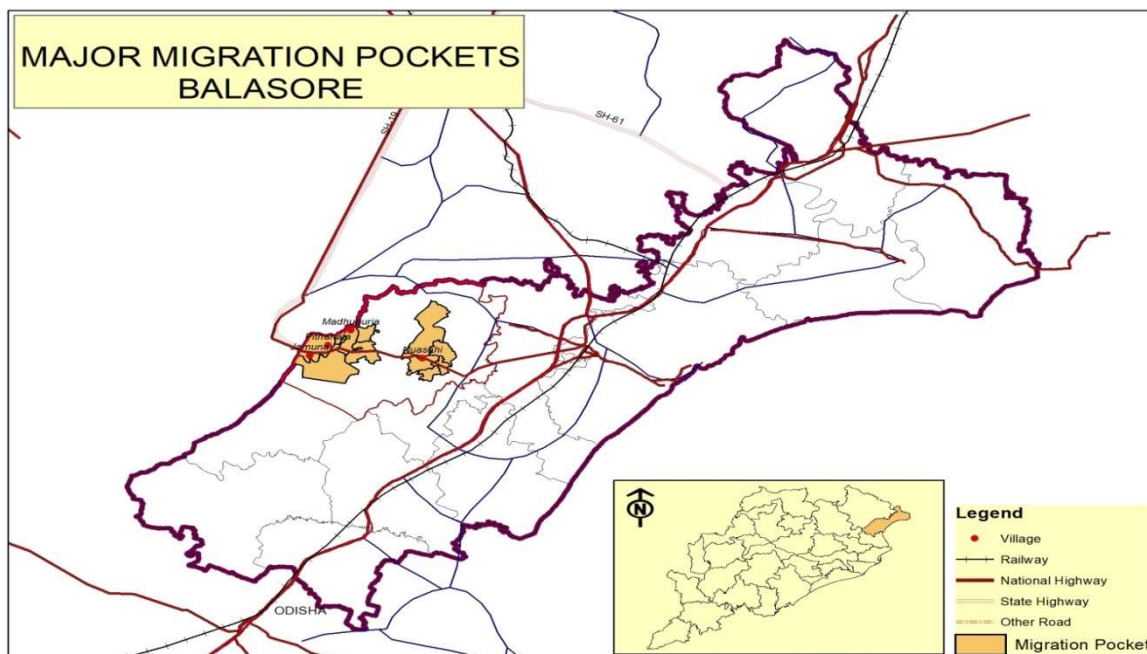
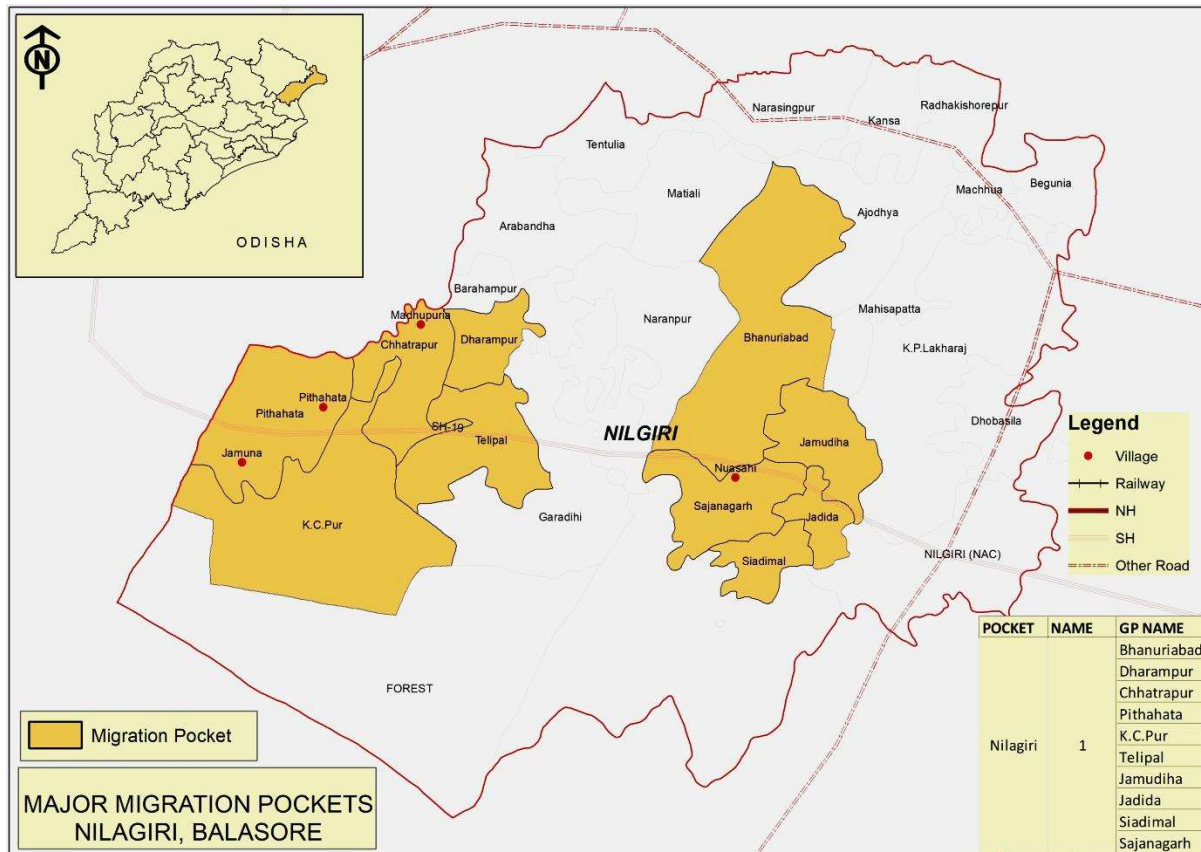
This Tag is not a mere pictorial reflection of all the aspects of tribal migration that has been posed as integral aspects but also thrown light on those unknown and unrecognized aspect of study/research that is directly related to and mapping of different associated aspects

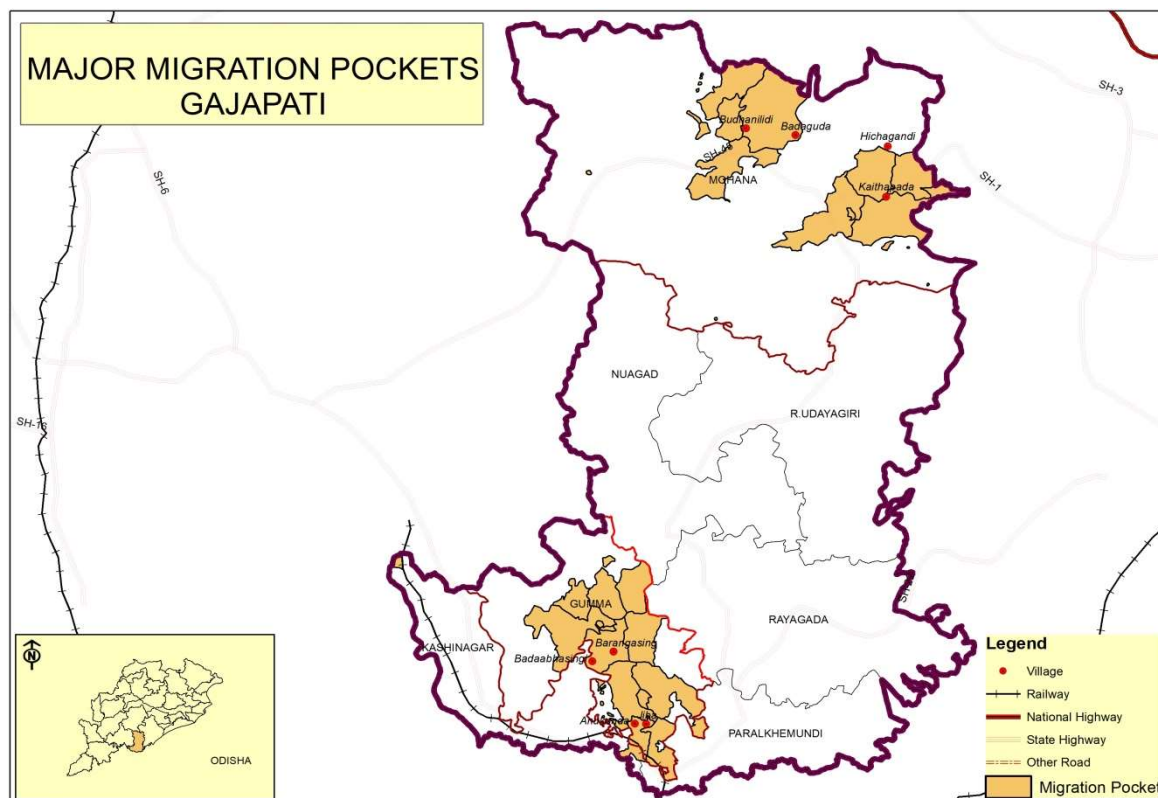
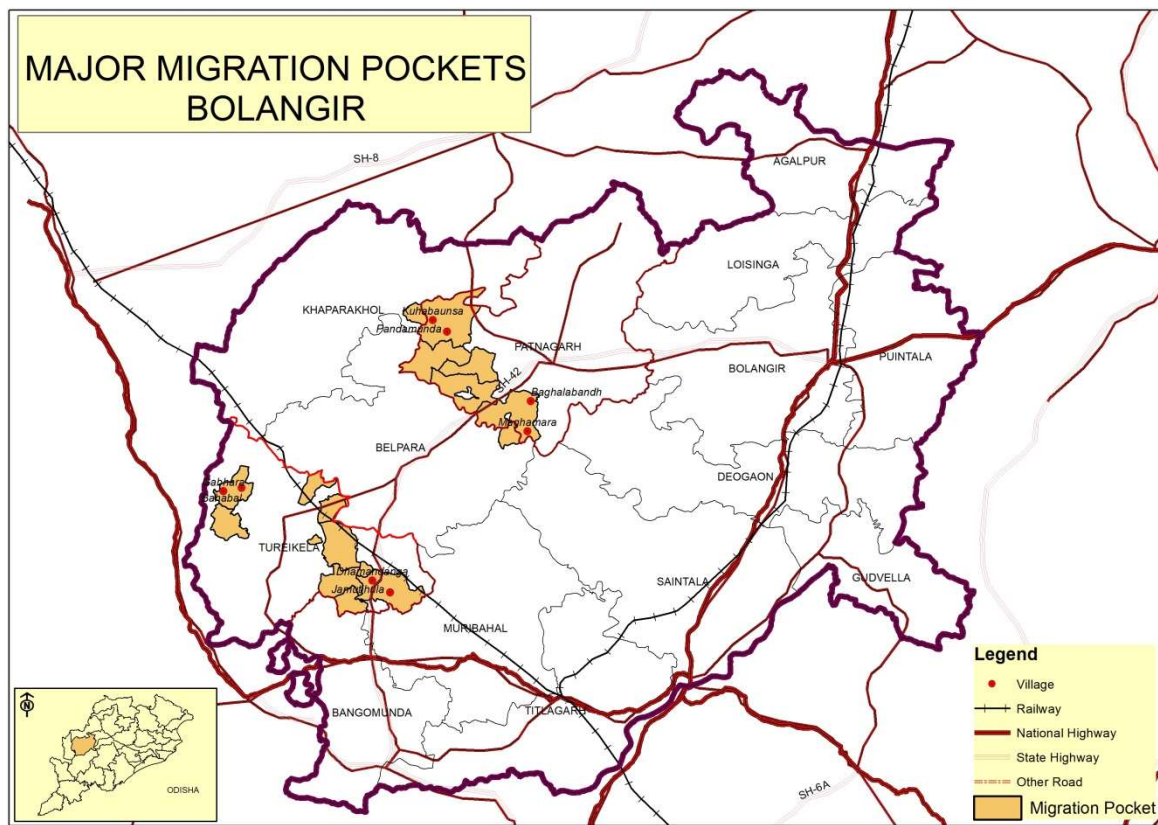
From the very beginning – the process of GIS mapping has been adopted to locate areas of importance i.e. industrial hubs, business hubs etc. to ascertain and locate various areas that are vital from the point of view of selecting source and destination areas within Odisha. This has enabled study team to make proper adjudgement to decide on selecting source and destination areas accurately.

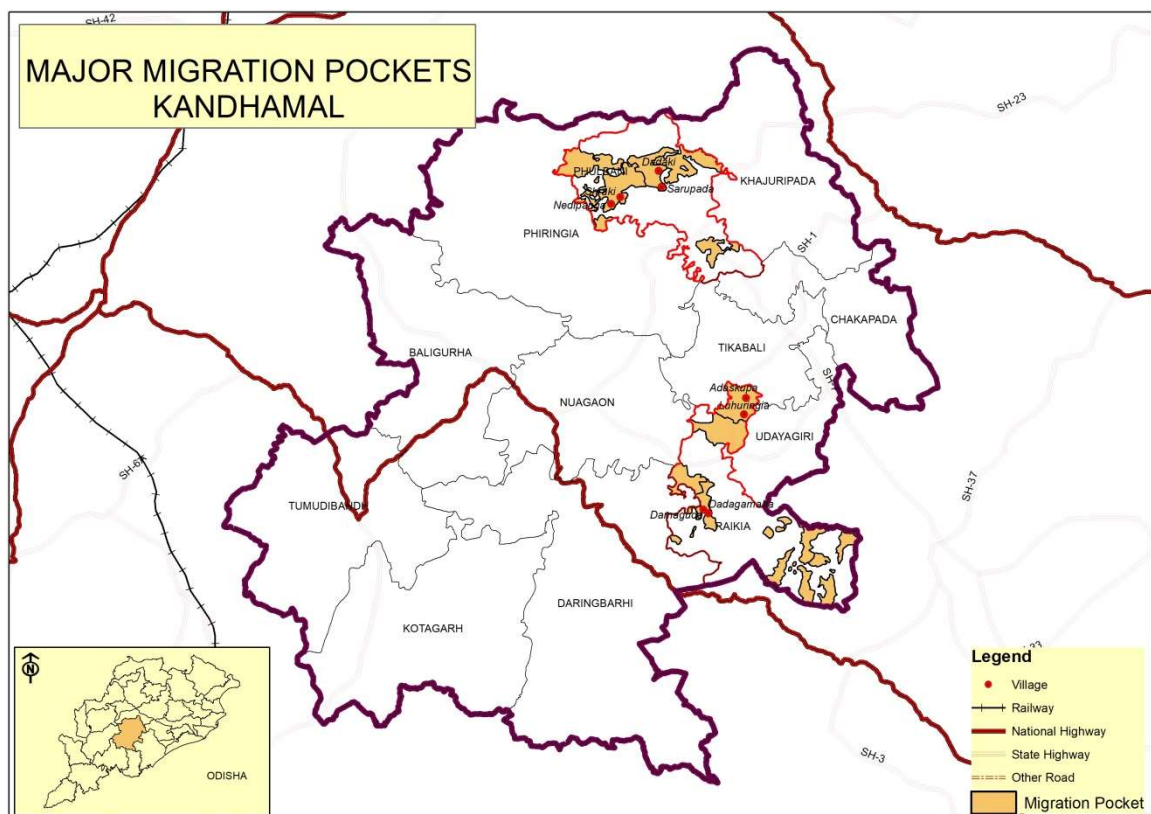
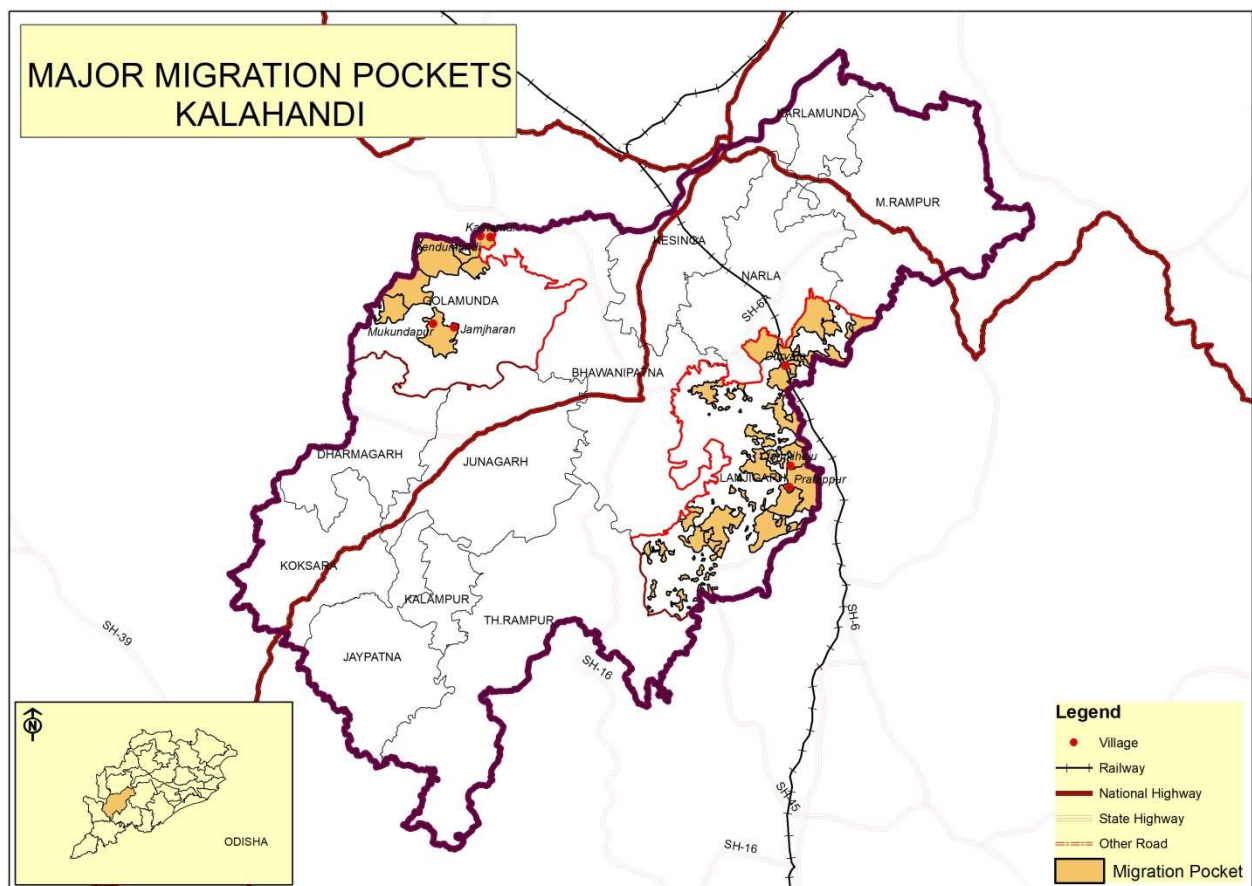
Through this process – an attempt has been made to give the readers a clear picture about the areas covered and the process followed in deciding the areas and various aspects associated with this study. In the following pages, the readers will have the scope of having a look of the following:

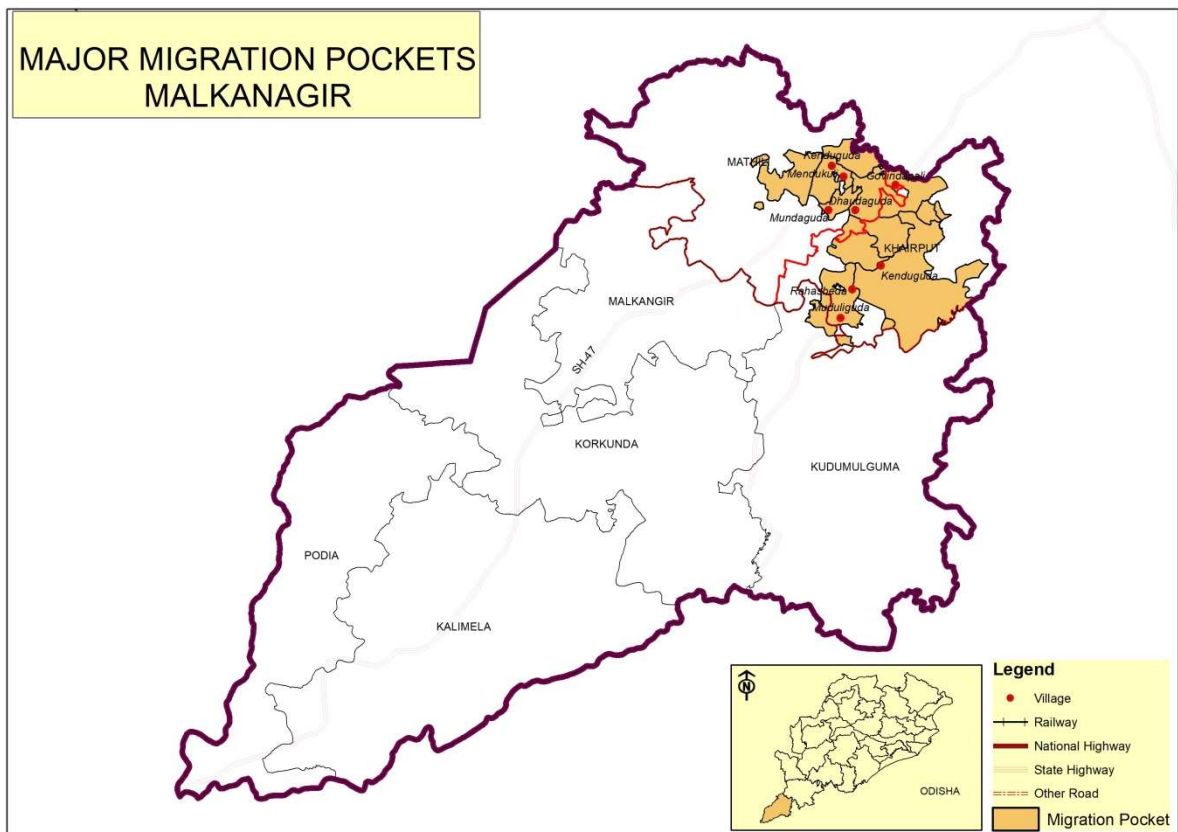
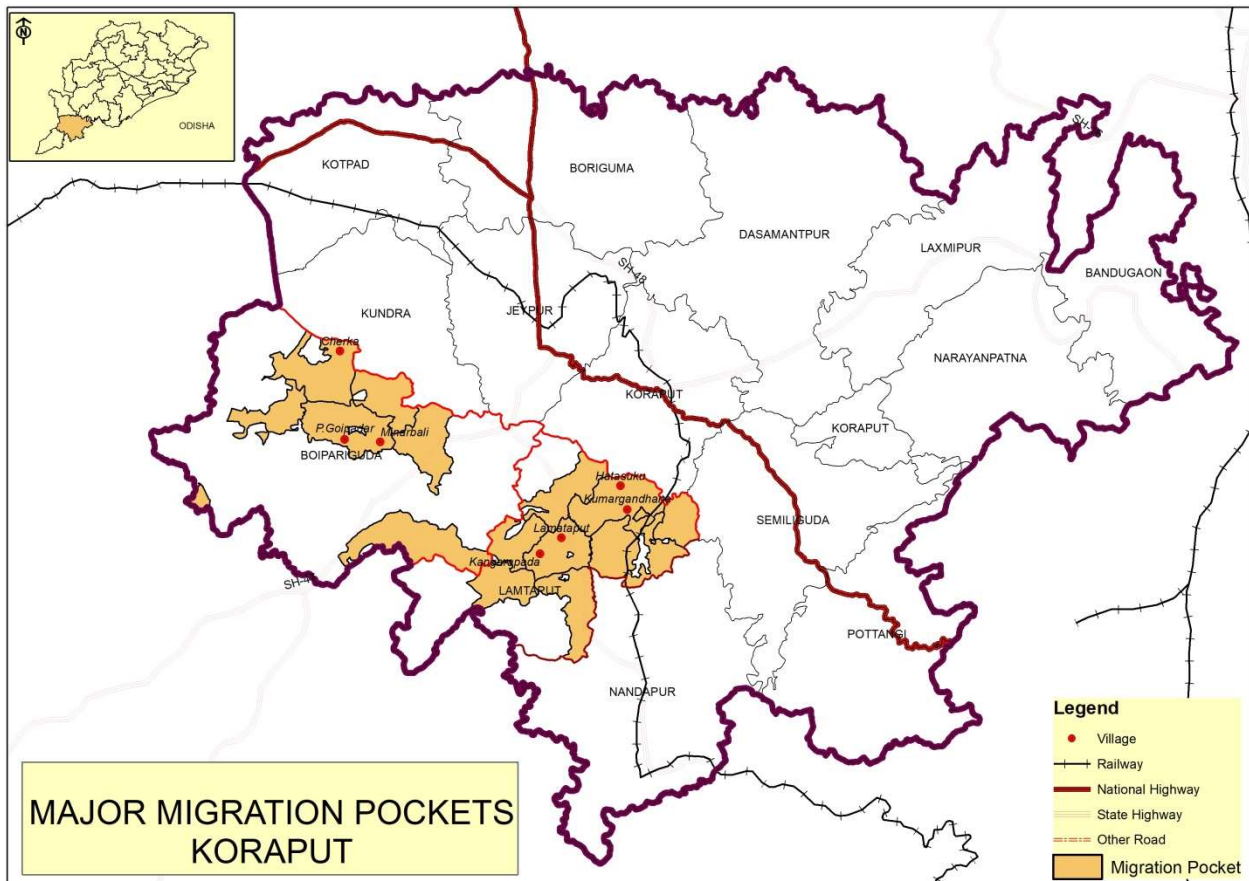
1. Major Tribal Migration Pockets (Clusters) in the selected 11 Source Districts of Odisha
2. Source District wise Interstate Destination States/ Places with details of Transit – Road / Rail
3. Details of Destination States with places of migration

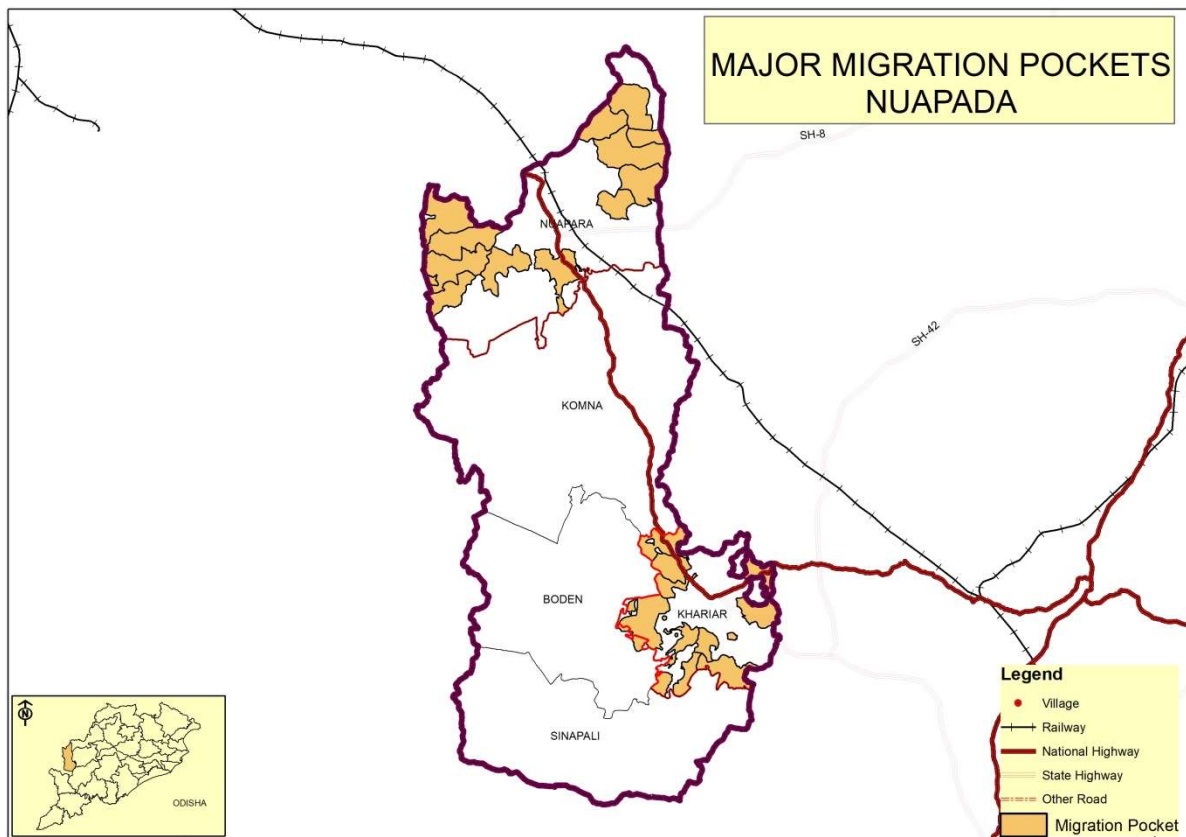
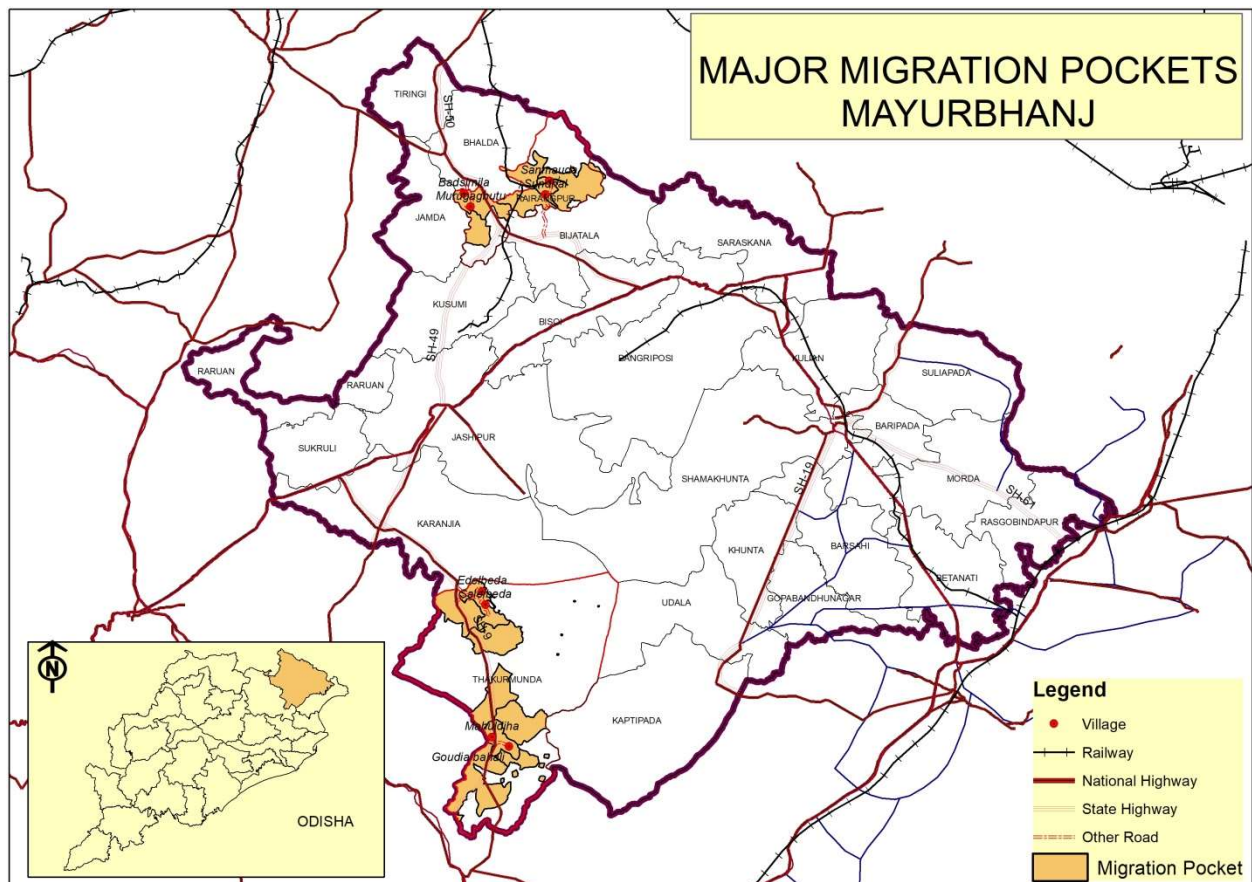
Major Tribal Migration Pockets Baleswar District - Nilagiri Block

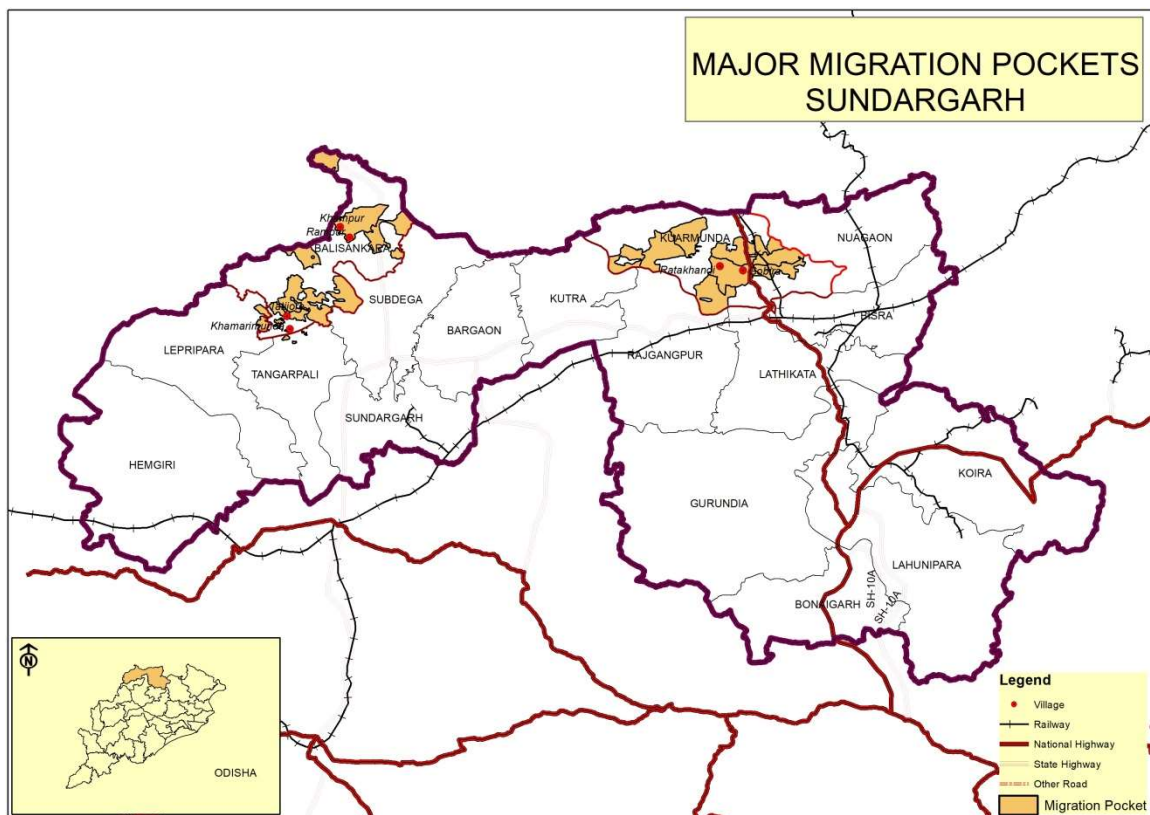
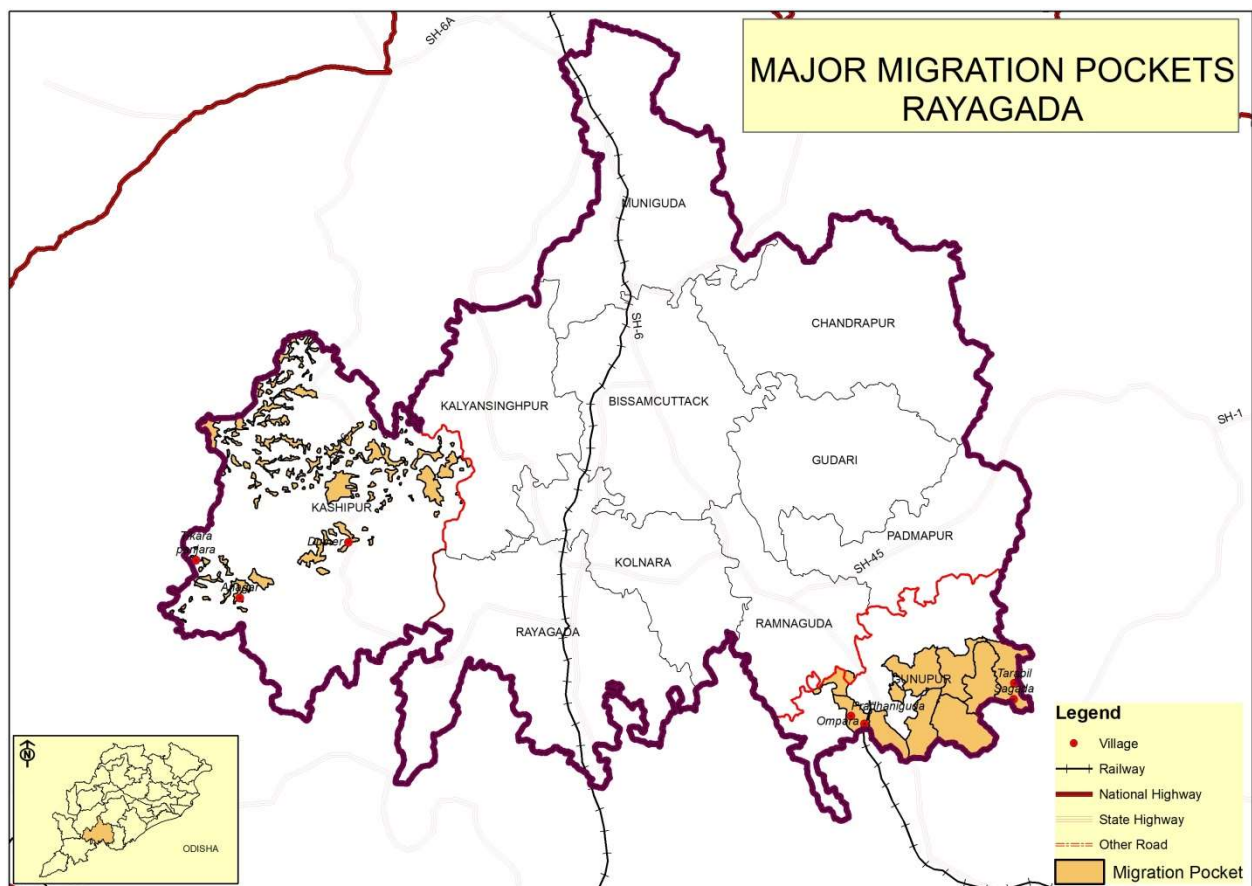




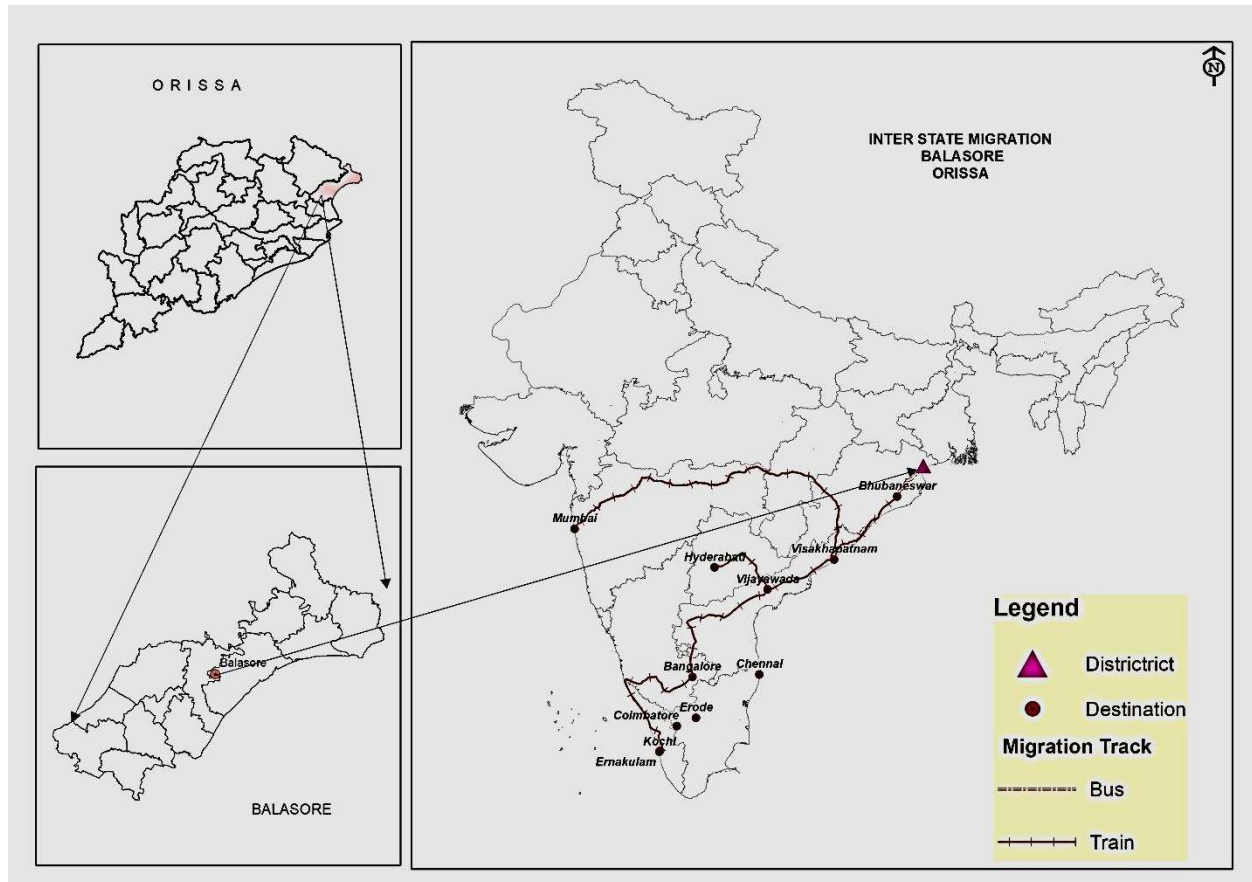


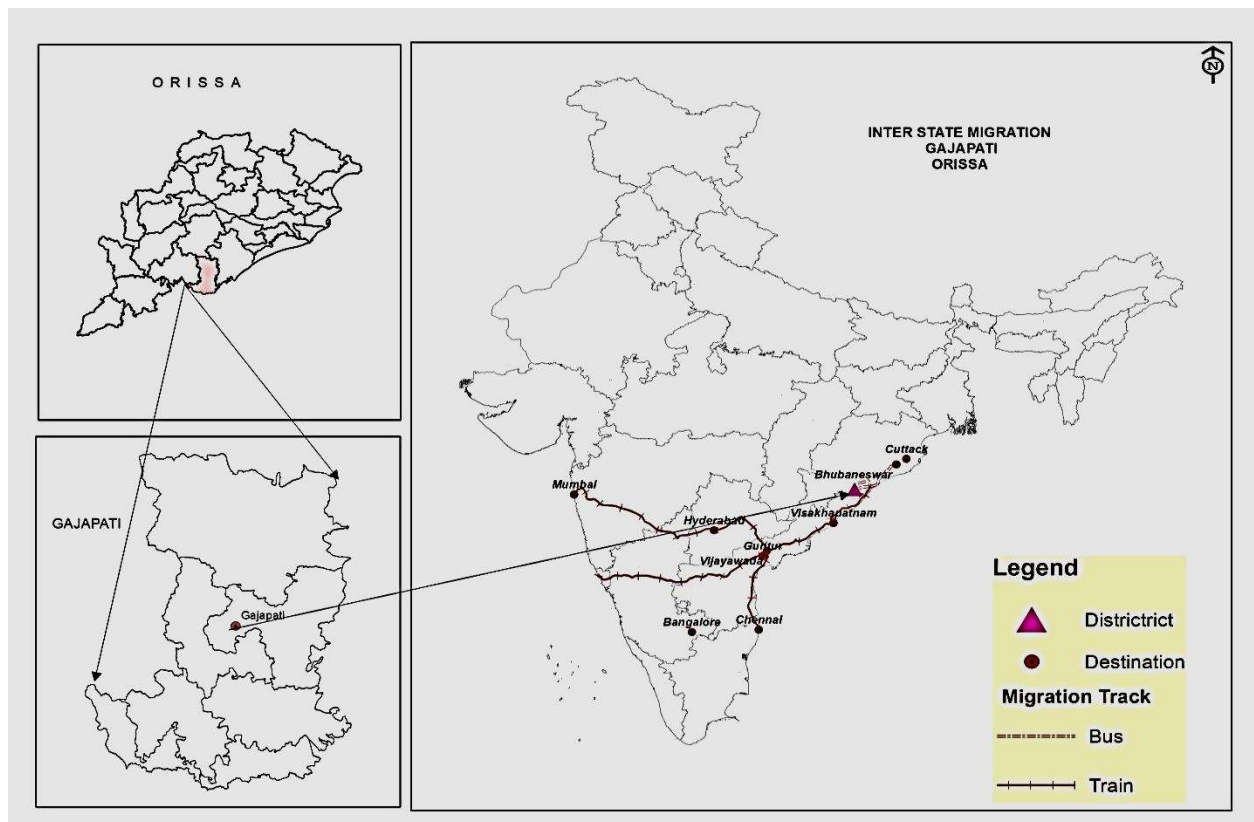
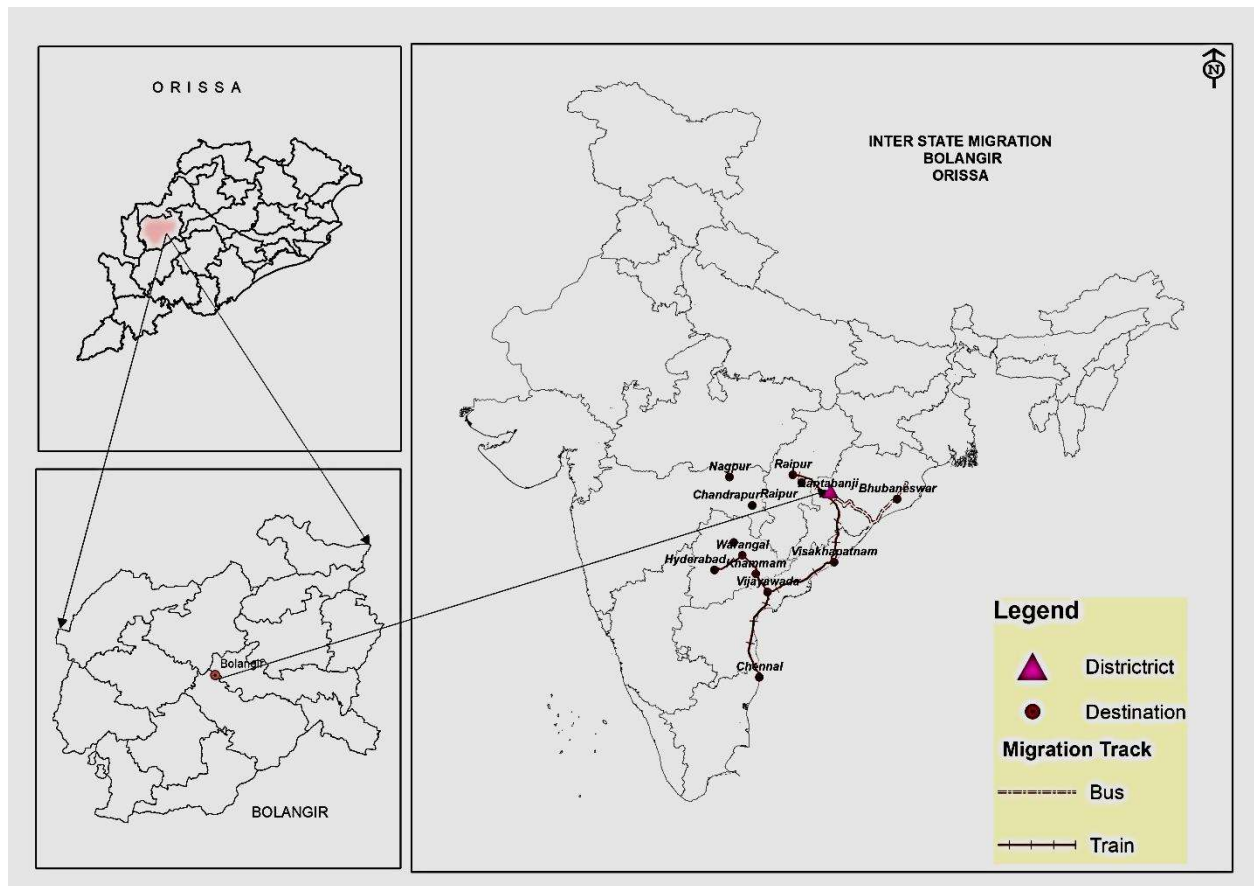


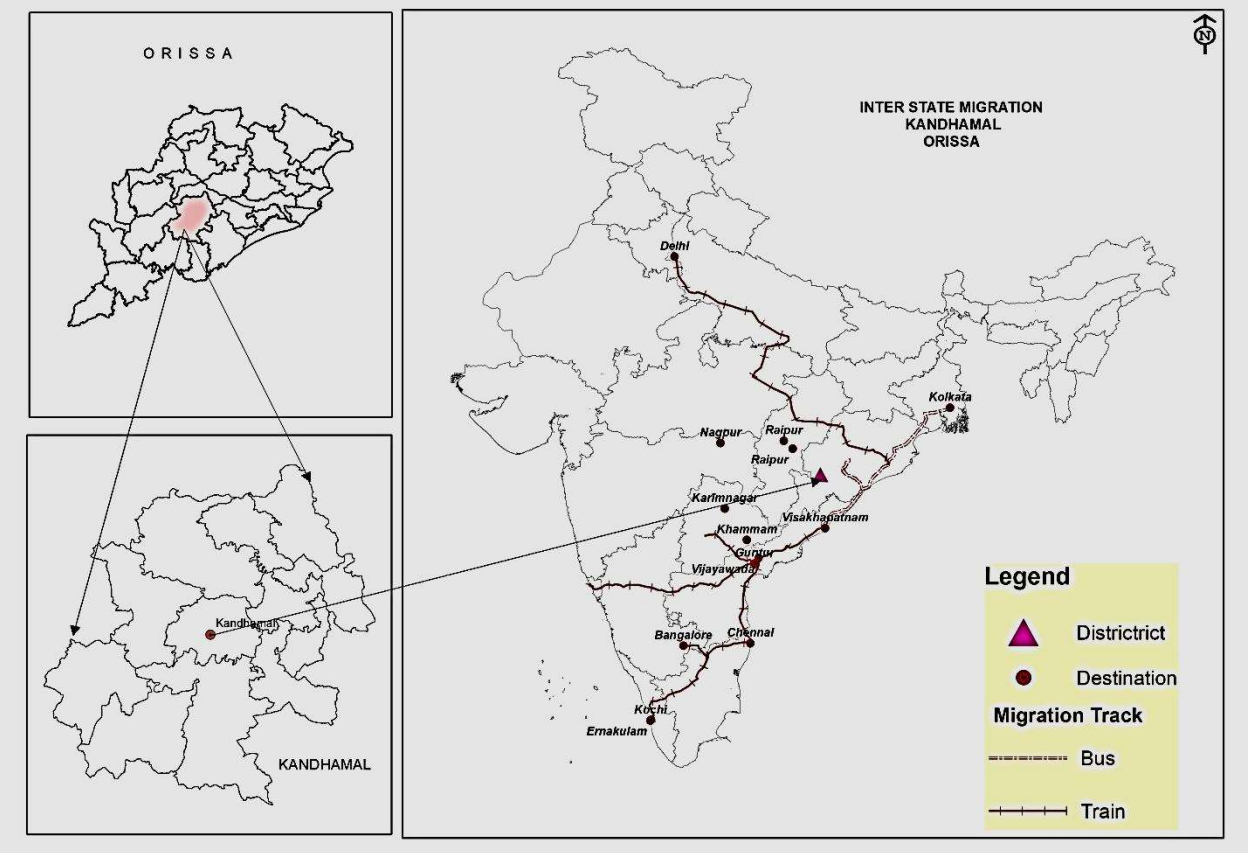
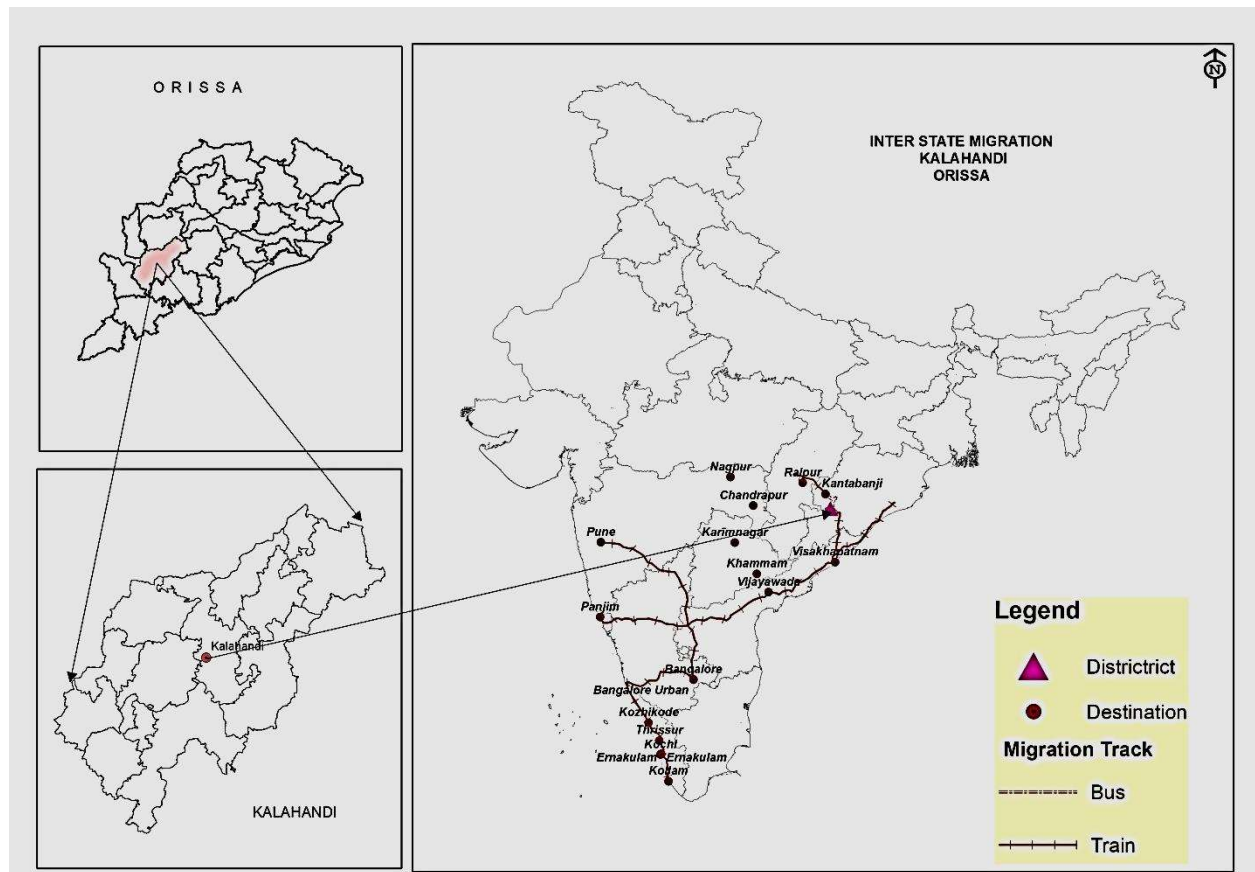


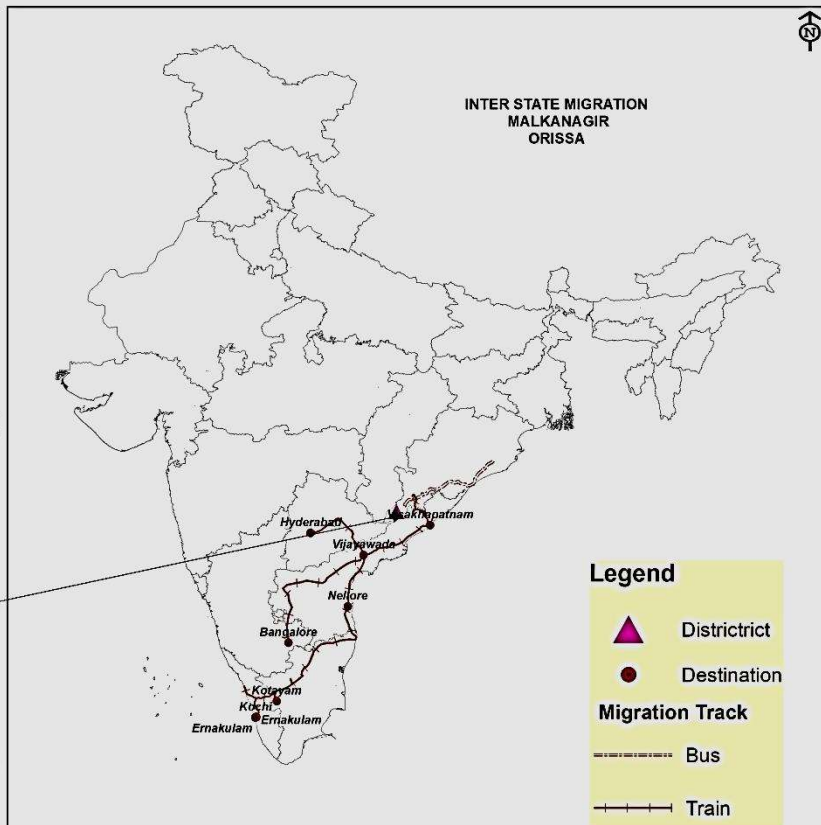
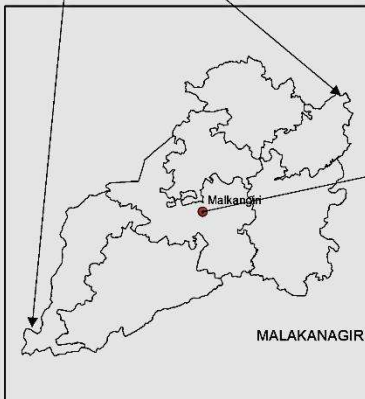
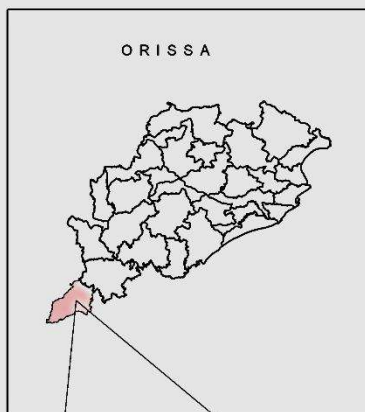
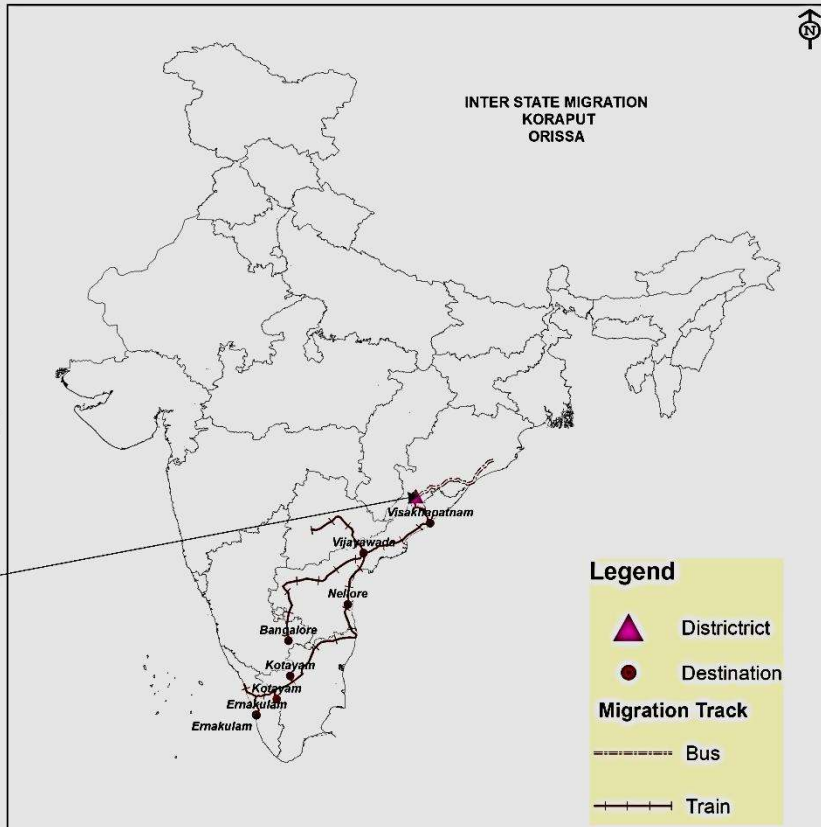
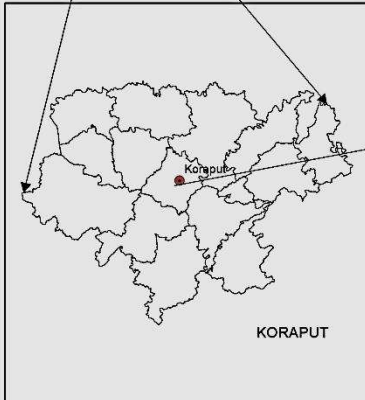
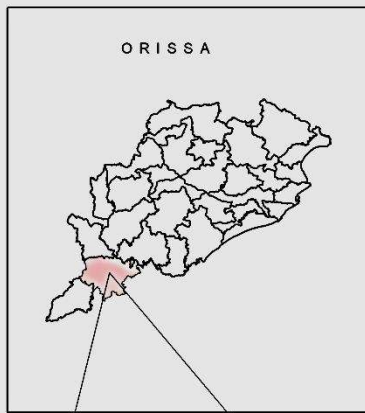


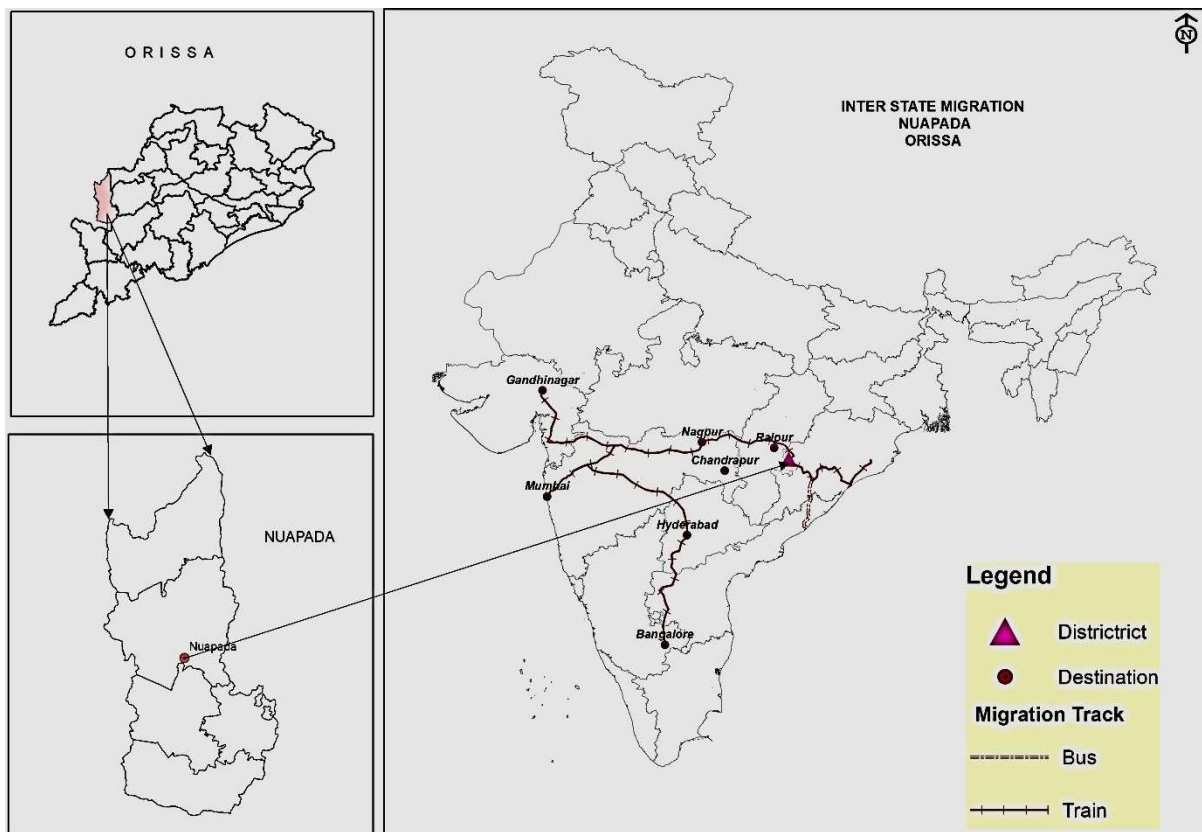
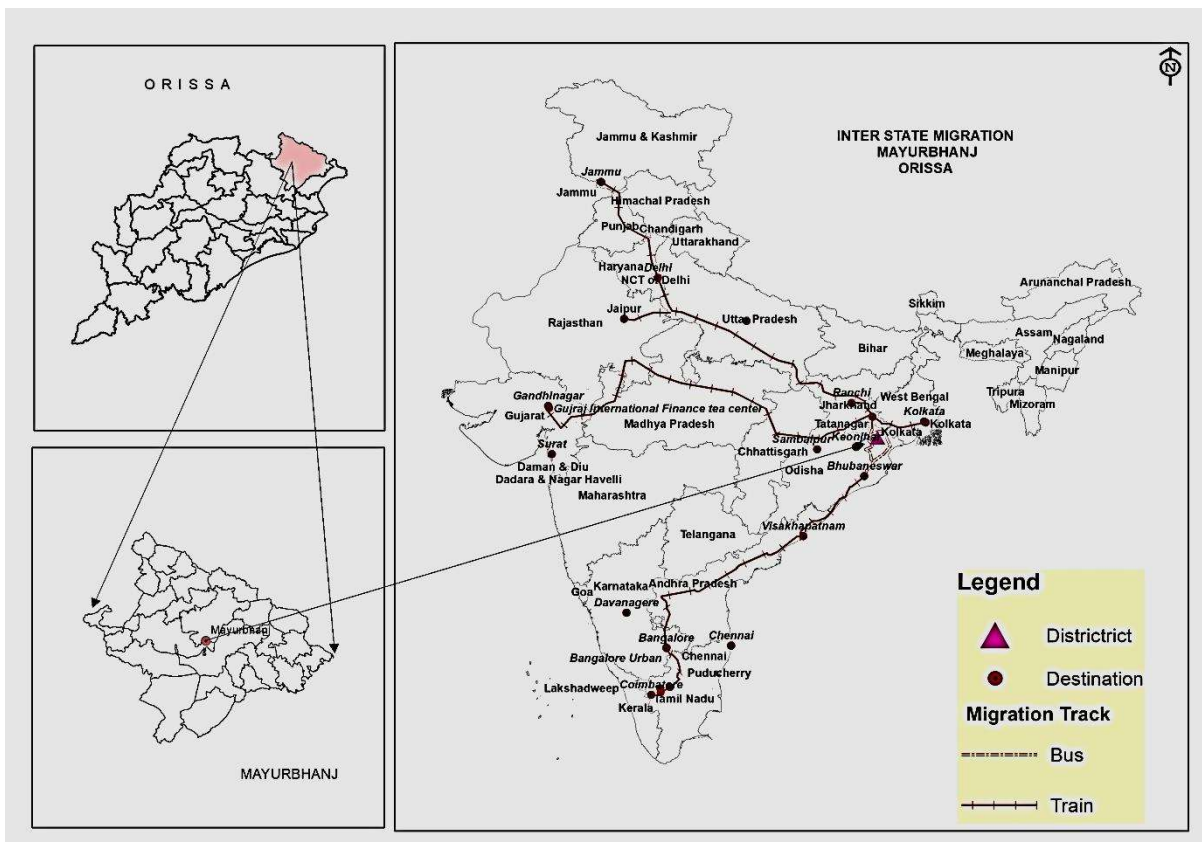
Source District wise Interstate Destination States/ Places with details of Transit – Road / Rail

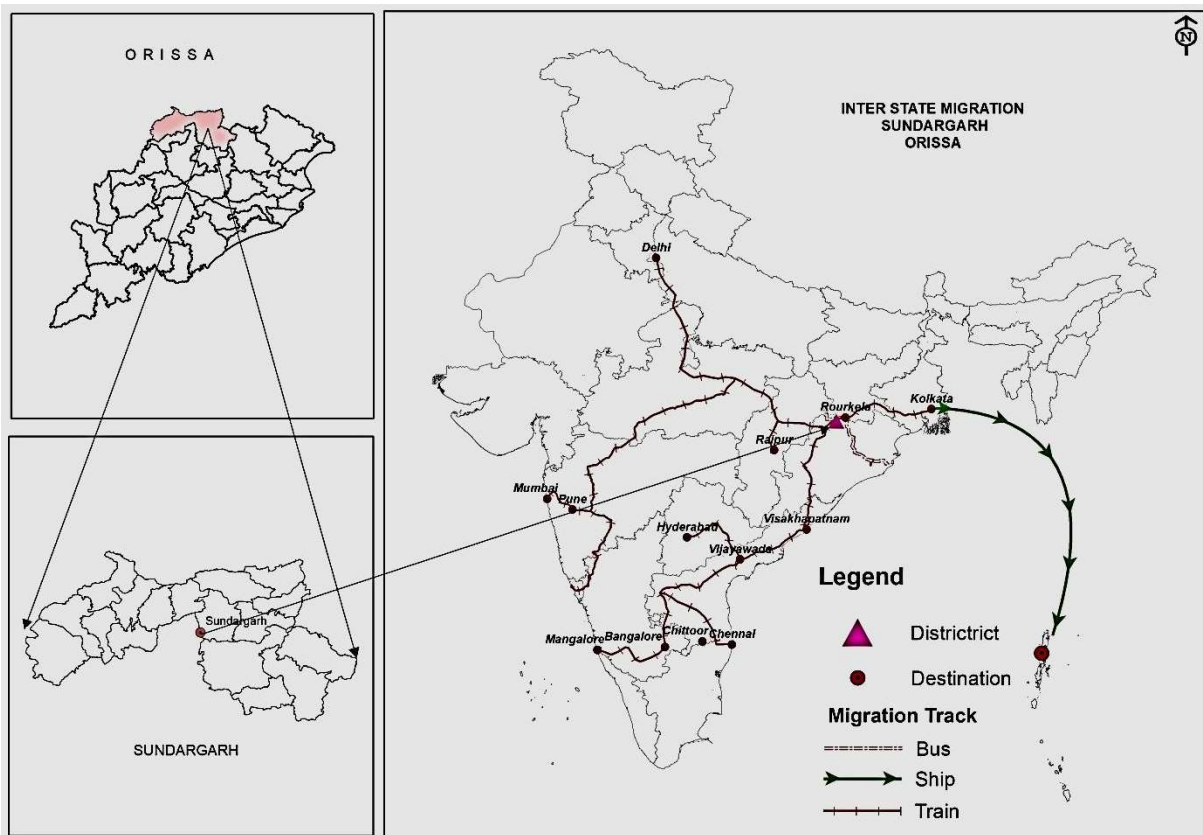
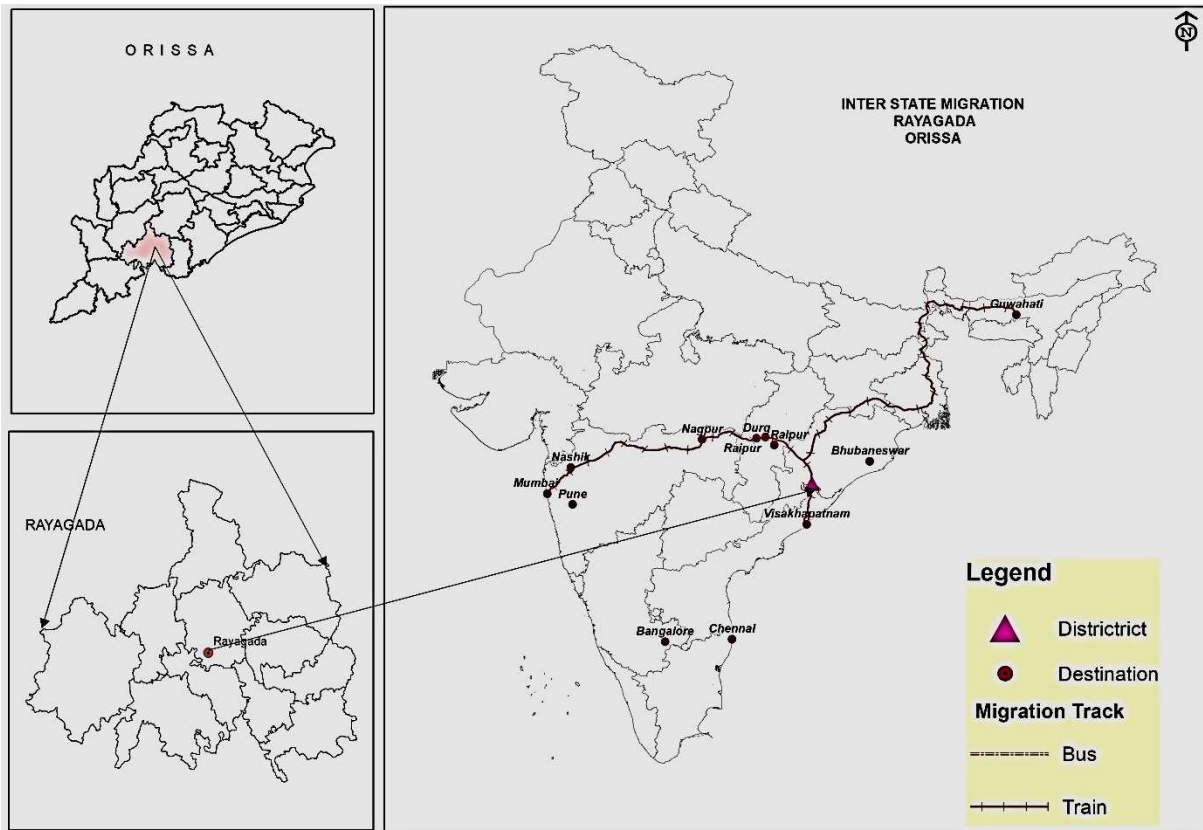






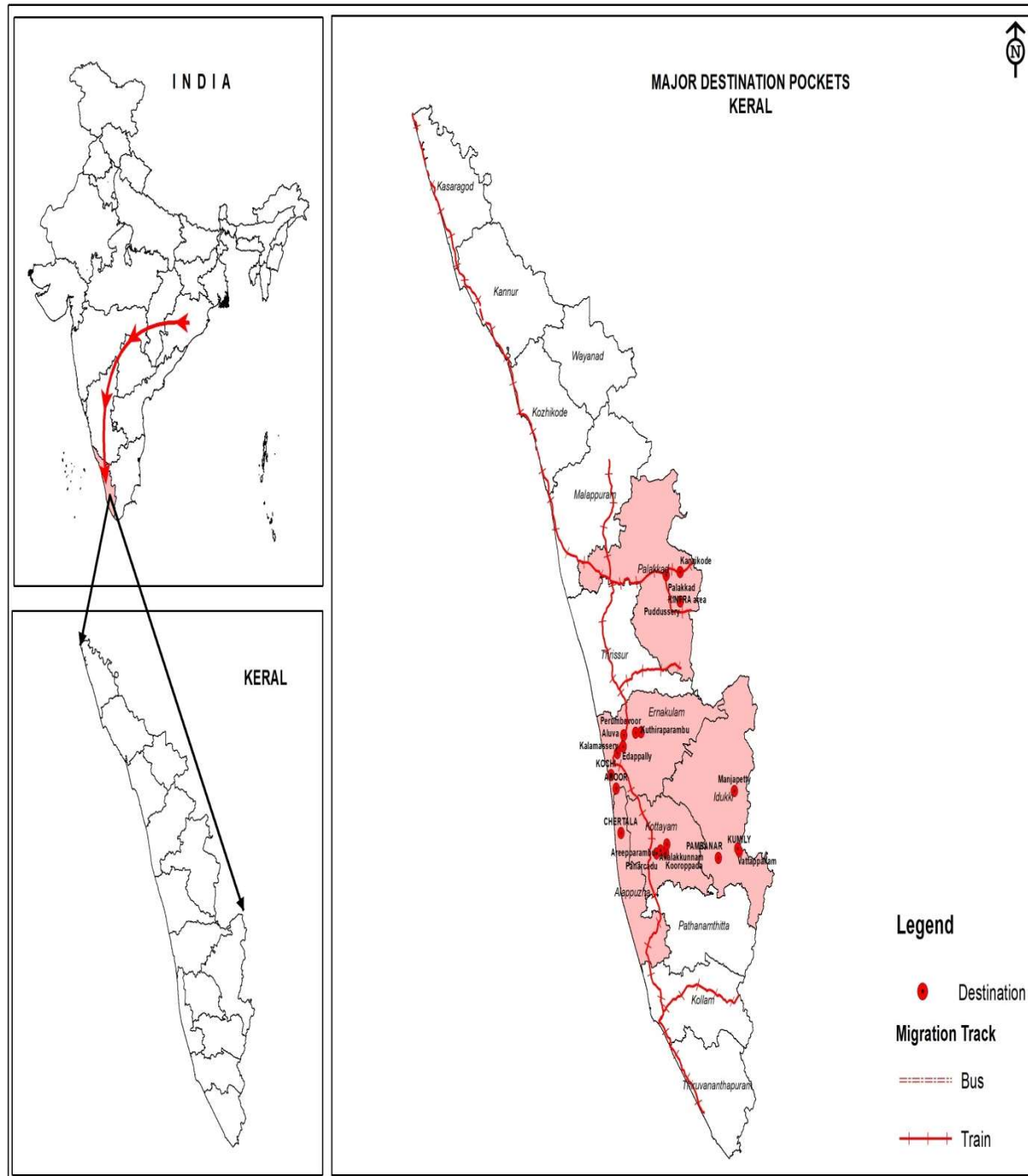






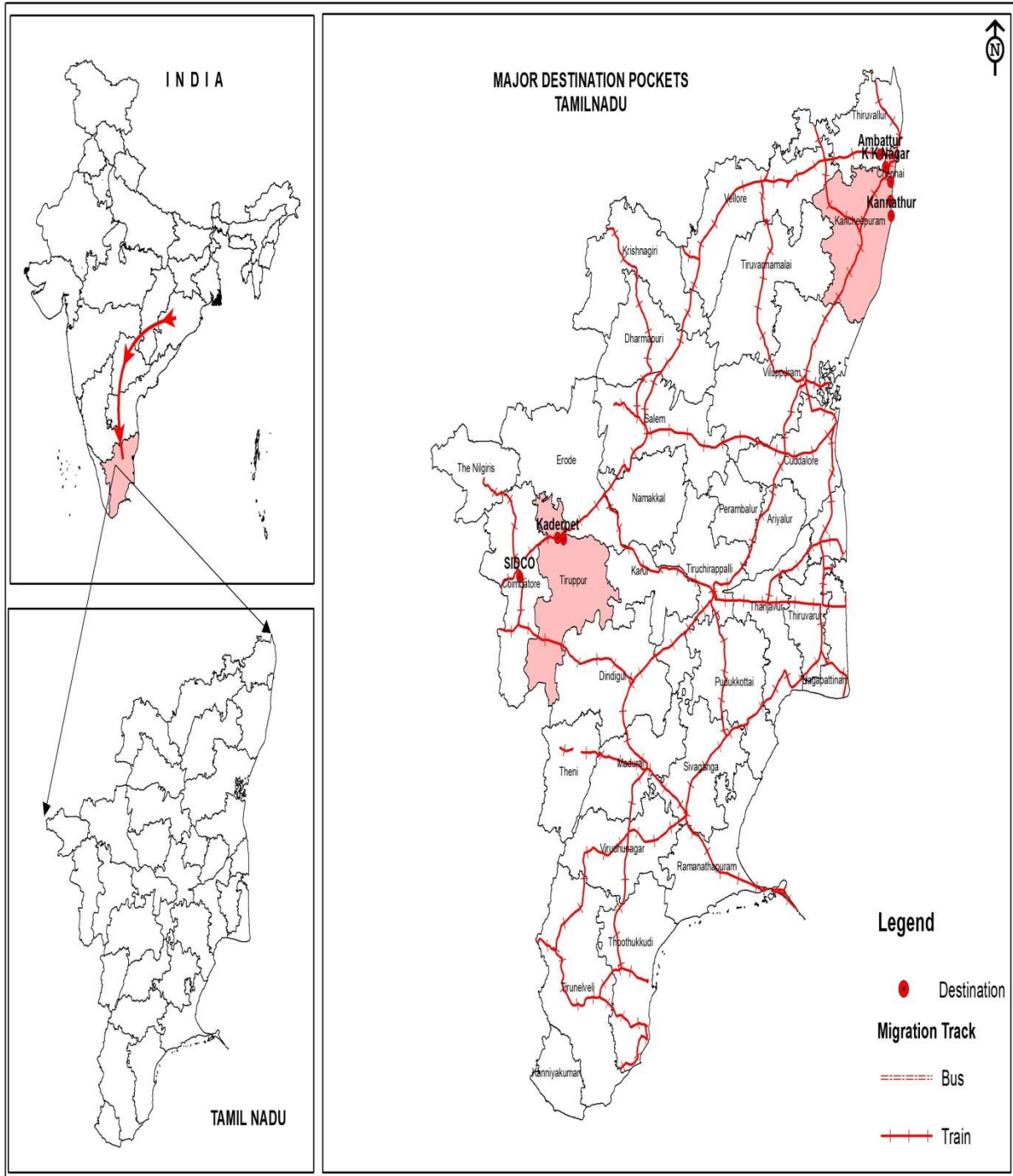
KERALA

Migration Locations in Destination areas of Kerala



TAMILNADU

Migration Locations in Destination areas of Tamilnadu



ANNEXURE I

KII (One)

About the Key Informant

Ms. Deepa Sisa, a Gadaba Girl

Village Kangrapara, Block/GP – Lamtaput, District – Koraput

An Honours Graduate in Oriya from Jeypore Women's College, Jeypore, Koraput

Interview by Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra Senior Consultant

Key Issues covered

- Type of migration
- Mode and pattern of migration
- The income and occupation of engagement

During interaction of the Sr. Consultant of study team with her – she gave a comprehensive idea about the Migration Young girls and community members of the locality in a very convincing manner. Referring her experience as a migrant – she was found quite overwhelmed and desperate. Being an Honours Graduate and despite having her bright career she is now

Mode of Transit

She takes young girls from different villages of Lamtaput and other blocks of Koraput. She picks them up by vehicles and drops them at the nearest Bus stop or Railway Station.

The nearest Railway Station is Veza Junction. Hirakhand Express passes thro' that station. She helps labours to board the train at Veza Junction and drop at Vijayawada or Hyderabad as per work arrangement.

The Labour Sardar

Ms. Padma who stays in a village, 8 Km away from Lamtaput use to visit different villages to contact people and arrange labour for agricultural work – especially to supply labour to different parts of Andhra Pradesh bordering to Odisha

working as construction labour in her village in the construction of Village Community Hall.

Recalling her days of distress that dates back to 2014, she could recall her days of migration to

Vijayawada during 2015 as an agricultural labour for 40 days. She along with other female labours was allowed to stay in a tent. They all were provided water through a tanker that was meant for bathing and drinking.

The workplace was one km distant and local market was half a kilometre distant from their tent. Each labour use to cook food at a place near the tent under the open sky. Each labour had to work for 8 – 9 hours per day i.e. 8 AM to 1 PM and from 2 PM to 6 PM. Though wage rate was fixed @ Rs.180/- per day, yet every week, they were given only “that much of money” that was just sufficient to purchase ration and vegetable items for a week. At the end of 40 days, after finishing their assigned work, they were given final payment.

As informed by her:

Migration is witnessed in this area [Lamtaput and adjacent areas in Koraput district] in 2 forms:

- I. Self-Arranged – in coordination with known persons who had ever migrated (migration returnees) and those who have migrated and are continuing migration.

2. With the assistance of Middleman (Known as Work Sardars or Supervisors) – with or without receiving any advance from them.

The Migrants are of two types

- ✓ YOUTHS (including Adolescent Girls) 16 – 34 year
- ✓ AGED PERSONS (including women) 35 years and above.

All YOUTHS (including Adolescent Girls) follow either of the above said processes to migrate for work to different areas – within as well as outside Odisha. However, the AGED PERSONS usually move to migrate through a person of their acquaintance of their own village – more particularly having prior acquaintance in the context of job arranged/ provided earlier (during previous years). In fact, the concerned person their village gets job on assignment (contract) basis – esp. work in vegetable and crop field – as land development (Weed Cleaning, Ploughing, Bunding and manual irrigation and supervision of irrigation from Dug wells) and crop harvesting etc. and engages people from his own village.

It is quite promising a factor that Deepa Sisa is still a source of inspiration for many youngsters of her village. Even though she is still working as a Construction Labour yet has applied for Post Graduate Course (Oriya) in Bikram Dev College of Koraput. She has spared her income from migration towards depositing Admission Fee as well as purchasing some books.

It is quite inspiring to note that – Deepa arranged meeting of Village Development Committee, met Block Development Officer and Sarpanch of the locality repeatedly and submitted petition under the signature of villagers with prospective plans of interventions (Revival of damaged lift irrigation project, construction of water harvesting structures in Kitchar River, Community Plantation e.g. Cashew, Mango, Bamboo etc.).

N.B. This interview was taken in Kangrapara at her worksite, when Ms. Deepa Sisa was engaged in a construction work [The Community Hall of village] in her village.

ANNEXURE 2

KII (Two)

About the Key Informant

Mr. Aniruddha Palei

Village Hatasuku, GP – Kumargandhana, Block – Lamtaput, District – Koraput

Teacher in a Missionary School in the village since last 20 years

Interview by Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra Senior Consultant

Key Issues covered in the Interview

- Type of migration
- Mode and pattern of migration
- The Plight of Migrants
- The income and occupation of engagement
- Changes in Community and migrants due to Migration

During interaction of the Sr. Consultant of study team with Mr. Biren – he could be able to keep the team informed of a number of interesting matters that are really worth noting to have a clear grasp of the practice of community members, their opportunities, the pattern of migration, the migrants, the details of earning and the changes that the community has

Places of visit, mode of transit & occupation

1. Within Odisha

From Hatasuku village they go to following places

Rayagada [Railway Track work]

Keonjhar – [Labour in industrial units at Joda, Badbil and workers in Hotels at Keonjhar, Jaipur and Panikoli]

Titiliagarh – [Railway Track work]

Muniguda - [Railway Track work]

Therubali and Parlakhemundi - [Rail Track work]

Mode of Transport

Bus / Train as suitable.

2. Out of Odisha

Andhra Pradesh

Vizag, Nellore, Guntur, Vijayawada, Rajmundri [Construction labour and workers in Prawn Packaging/ Marketing Units]

Kerala – Ernakulam

To work in plywood, Fly Ash plants

Mode of Transport

Katasuku village to Paliaba Railway Station by Auto or local arrangement of vehicle, from there they will move to Vizag & Ernakulam by train as per job arrangement

The Labour Sardar

Three labour Sardars of Palliba village visit to this village and its outskirt villages almost every year as per their convenience. They use to contact people at local market (Weekly Haat) and tiffin shops in the village and also at Block area.

They provide advance to the family instead of migrant & even provide the same in terms of materials of need for the family.

They (The Sardars) decided the work place for a migrant if they use to supply labour to multiple areas. They usually provide work both in and outside Odisha.

witnessed and the migrant families have ensured through migration. He gave a comprehensive idea about Migration of Young girls and community members of the locality in a very convincing manner. Referring girls of village – he confirmed that they go to sites of Rayagada, Vizag, Keonjhar and Jaipur to work (to spread

spall and chips) in railway track. While referring the case of harassment at site he cited the case of 14 youths of the village who had been to Bhimdor (Vijayawada) to work in Prawn processing unit. But they return empty handed. The Sardar who had introduced them to the company belonged to Palliba village of Lamtaput, Koraput district. Victims repeatedly contacted him. But of no use. As informed by him: Migration is witnessed in this area [Lamtaput and adjacent areas in Koraput district] in two forms:

1. Self-Arranged – in coordination with known persons who had ever migrated (migration returnees) and those who have migrated and are continuing migration.
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The current Trend

More youth (including adolescent girls) Migrate rather than adults of families. Circular migration from rural to urban areas is found in almost all areas. Youth does not have specific time of migration, Throughout the year – they use to come and go as per their convenience.

ANNEXURE 3

KII (Three)

Name of the Interviewer – Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview – 11.1.2019
Time of Interview – 4.20 PM
Name of the Respondent – Mr. Pradip Kumar Bhoi
Contact Number of Respondent – District Labour Officer (9437700932) Rayagada.

1. What is the situation of Tribal Migration in your District
✓ The current trend – Opportunity Migration
2. What is the volume and pattern of Tribal Migration in your district (Please provide statistics related to tribal migration)
 - a) No survey has been conducted in this context.
3. Are there any specific group that perform specific work [e.g. domestic work, earth work, brick kiln, Pipe line work etc.]
 1. Majority of migrants migrate to Tamilnadu and Kerala to work as construction workers, labour in prawn and fish packing and processing units as well as labour textile mills and as attendants in Hotels and Bars.
 2. They do not go to Andhra Pradesh since they do not have skill to work in Brick kiln. They also do not go to Bangalore and other parts of Karnataka.
4. Are there any specific group [specify the tribe, particular locality of the district etc.] that has demand in Urban Job Market
 - ✓ There is no such group or community in demand.
 - ✓ The only thing is – “there is demand for these people as cheap labour”
 - ✓ These migrants do have the habit – “Either to work within the district (not in local area) or Out of Odisha”. The nature of work – “whatever may be”
 - ✓ The pattern of migration is totally based on Pull Factors. Majority of migrants include youths (8th pass to Graduate).
 - ✓ They do not have any skill, just have general education and do not have suitable demand in local market.
 - ✓ Major Attraction – Higher Wages and Regular Works
 - ✓ First they join as unskilled labour with a meagre remuneration of Rs. 7,000/- or so with provision of free stay and one time free food.
By virtue of on job work – s/he becomes skilled and his/her income increases
Then s/he starts bringing other people from his/her village to work in his/her work place.
Of course they do have some allurements – 1) Owner provides commission on per head basis and 2) they get free wine and tips from customers, if work in hotels and bars etc.
5. What type of Skill Development Schemes your Department does have? Do you have any specific record regarding the number of Tribal Population (esp. women and youths trained by your department – gender and age disaggregated data is requested.)
 - ✓ There is no scheme for tribal skill development in Labour Department.

6. Do you know any special programme initiated in your district towards skill and livelihood promotion of Tribals
 - ✓ ITDA and OLM are functioning
7. What are issues arising out of migration for administration? Tell us some major issues that still continues and any special effort been initiated by the District Administration?
 - ✓ During any mishap i.e. death, injury, exploitation – complaints are raised
 - ✓ But the main issue is the migrants leave no record at their family or village or with any PRI members regarding their movement and where about at the destination
 - ✓ In case of any incident – it becomes too difficult to locate, trace and rescue the victim
 - ✓ Citing Example he conveyed that – from the very beginning they neither decide nor even know about their destination. And more troublesome is that they never intimate their parents about their places of migration and start from their home all of a sudden among other youths of their village or of nearby villages. Even it is noticed that some of them get down from train/bus without any intimation to their co-travellers who had accompanied them from village.
 - ✓ Whenever we receive any complaint – immediately contact the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police to trace out person and even consults their friends and family members to get clue to trace him/her.
 - ✓ Issue related to Rescue
Missing migrants could not be traced out at the earliest due to lack of proper information.
 - ✓ For accelerating the tracing out process and ensure proper benefit / justice to the victim, the department has made the following provision
 - ✓ Special fund provision for rescue and repatriation
 - ✓ Labour Office also funds some fund for Police
 - ✓ Linked to Harischandra Yojana to disposed off the dead bodies of migrants
 - ✓ If the head of the families has died and no other earning person is there in the family, then the family will get Rs.20,000/- under National Family Benefit Scheme
 - ✓ In case of Normal Death, family get 1 lakh benefit added to Rs.5,000/- towards funeral, if he is a Registered Labour and holds Labour Card
 - ✓ In case of death due to accident at workplace, the family gets Rs. 2 lakhs as assistance and even gets Rs. 5,000/- towards funeral.
 - ✓ The mode of payment is – e-payment and online transfer to family member of deceased
8. What are different schemes to ensure Safe Migration, Reduce Migration and Promote Livelihood of Migrants? Local Specific suggestions are required.
 - ✓ Mention Schemes
 - ✓ For safe migration – Awareness generation programmes in coordination with district administration is being carried on every year in different migration prone areas
 - ✓ IEC materials are provided at the spot, local NGOs to promote awareness among migrants and their family members.
 - ✓ There we put banner, leaf lets and inform also on Social Evils as well.
 - ✓ We have a very good Slogan in Odia – “Janiki Jiba, Sukhe Pheriba” – Will go being well informed and Return Happy. [Migration should be an Informed Choice]
 - ✓ Indicate status of implementation and Any Tangible Result witnessed (Achievements/ Miles Stones, if any)

- ✓ Awareness about “How to Migrate Safely” has been initiated in migration prone areas like Muniguda, Bisam Cuttack and KSHIPUR [based on open observation]
- ✓ Panchayat level officials are trained on Safe Migration, Prone Areas of Migration and Destination areas within Odisha and Out of Odisha, types of forms and formats and what type of data need to be collected etc.
- ✓ Further Plan and the Current Status

At present the department is under hard pressure due to lack of adequate manpower. Now every VLW and PEO is entrusted with 2 or 3 GPs to look after

9. Does any Govt. or Non Govt. agency made any Impact Assessment of these Schemes?

No knowledge about that.

10. From your Experience, can you suggest any strategy for Safe Migration [Please share your experience in any district you have worked till date]

- a) GP level voluntary registration by the migrants
- b) Deployment of local level cadres as “Shramik Mitra” who will act as informer, facilitator and agent for hand holding by the Government to migrants [Jobs will be – Collect information, accelerate voluntary registration, support rescue operation process, grievance redressal etc.]
- c) Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood [Promotion of existing traditional livelihood practices suitable to the natural set up of people, skill promotion in the field of agriculture, skill mix, technology transfer as well as convergence proficiency]
- d) Market link of products – including craft/products, agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, sericulture and animal husbandry, organic farming
- e) Customise all these matters through Micro Plans with focus on specific group, particular need and particular interventions suitable and congenial to the target group and community.
- f) The focus should be on demand driven assertions. The approach should be “case to case” and based on Think Locally and Act Globally.

11. How much resource been allocated in this financial year towards tribal migration to ensure safe tribal migration? If not, can you propose anything towards that?

- ✓ No specific allocation for tribal migration has been done.
- ✓ Migration as a whole has been addressed
- ✓ However, it is noteworthy that last year the allocation for rescue and repatriation was Rs. 25,000/- whereas in 2017-18 that has been increased to One Lakh. Despite this – we do face the problem of extra expenses that we meet in coordination with Red Cross Society at district level.
- ✓ By the way, meanwhile, magnitude of migration has reduced. Local level empowerment and awareness has increased, awareness about difficulties at destination places has increased, awareness about redressal process has increased among the community members, due to impact of skill development programmes – employability has improved and employment in different industries esp. in Food Parks, NTFP management, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Automobile Garages, Health Care Units and Ancillary industries has increased.
- ✓ Benefit of Help Desk in other States – with more concentration of Odia Labor has been taken. Of course, in all case, first contact person is the Labour Commissioner of the

State. Help Desks are deployed at the concerned State Capital and it becomes easy to consult those. But parallel Help Desk is prone and prominent areas where Oriya Migrants are found in large numbers. More focus on cluster areas of different districts at destination areas.

- ✓ Interactive meetings of DLOs, Media Persons, International NGOs and Govt. Officials should be done
- ✓ Exposure visit of DLOs need to be done at least once in 3 years. [esp. to NIRD Hyderabad, V V Giri National Labour Institute, Mumbai, National Law Institute, Bhubaneswar etc.]
- ✓ Research Study should be done on Magnitude, trend and consequences of migration Resource units like Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, XIMB, XLRI in coordination with the above said institutions [support of faculties and Subject Matter Specialist]
- ✓ There should be a research wing in Labour Department. Training, learning and research must be done in regular manner. Note – One full time faculty must be deployed in SLI and must be trained and updated from time to time
- ✓ It is eye catching to note that in many districts small children are forced as child labour. Their drunkard parents compel them to earn by any means. [in T.Rampur the life expectancy is 40 years or so. Maximum widows are found]. Here many children even do not understand Odia. They are not aware of any programme that is meant for them. Hence they do not pay heed to education and always remain out of home and engage in earning for better survival.
- ✓ Illegal Migration – it all depends upon the demographic feature, the skill people do have and the need (economic) and the constraints (social as well as disaster etc.). This all differs from district to districts [In Rayagada – Voluntary Cyclic Migration is rampant, where as in Bolangir it is Distress Migration]
- ✓ Scenario of Brick Kilns – from different states labour are hired for Andhra Pradesh Brick Kilns since the labours of Andhra use to move to Maharashtra for better wages. As such Bolangir labour are cheap labour. The vacuum is filled up with Odia labours. And rather the caste, living pattern and food of the locality is also another attracting factor for labours from Odisha. They get Mudhi () , Sukhua (Dry Fish) etc. in Andhra Pradesh. But they do not get this in Maharashtra. Even in Andhra Pradesh some people are running shops and business that creates amicable environment for Odia migrants.
- ✓ Policy Change and Improvisation – migration issue is not proper and focussed manner. Rather handled in stereotyped manner. There are certain obvious reasons – “People are going since they do have need, they are earning there better than their local area and in case of any problem, Govt. is interfering and extending requisite support. What more is needed?”

Suggestions

- ✓ SLI must be empowered
- ✓ Must be given the role of a pioneer
- ✓ Officer must be given scope to attend crash courses in National Level Research units.
- ✓ People/ Officials of all district level must be given scope to learn and disseminate and transform knowledge and their learning
- ✓ Institutional Coordination at national level must be ensured
- ✓ But there are certain constraints and limitations to this process of development
Large scale vacancies in Government departments

Grass roots level workers like AWW, ASHA, ANM are hard pressed with number of tasks and moreover, many of them are not aware and knowledgeable about the issue. On the basis of MDM – there will be competition among Teachers and AWW to conceal facts. Vested interest will hinder to expose the fact (proper information) correctly. Properly trained and exposed modalities must be given opportunity to work on this

Proper agenda must be done to ensure coherence to overcome inherent contradictions in statute books of laws (with loop holes) and coordination with people. Based on Empirical Experience and modalities of new experimentation must be adopted. The Govt. should rethink in terms of – New approach through coordination, continuous learning and training, curative process of livelihood development (Budhiku Patasadhi)

ANNEXURE 4

KII (Four)

Name of the Interviewer	– Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview	– 12.1.2019 [Time of Interview – 1.00 PM]
Name of the Respondent	– Mr. Narasingha Saunta [Tribal - Paraja]
Contact Number of Respondent	– Sarpanch (8763911042) Dangashil Panchayat, Rayagada.

Notable matters

- ✓ Mr. Narasingha is a notable tribal leader of Dangashil Panchayat.
- ✓ Dangashil is the largest Panchayat of Rayagada district comprising of 39 revenue villages and all the villages are tribal dominated
- ✓ Mr. Narasingha has the track record of remaining Sarpanch of the area since 1997 to 2012 and since 2015 till 2017.
- ✓ He has thorough knowledge about the tribals and their movement (migration) their livelihood and all those aspects that affect the life and livelihood of tribals of Dangashil Panchayat in particular and the Rayagada District as a whole.

1. Can you tell us something about the Migration of tribals of your Panchayat?

Tribals from almost all villages of Dangashil use to migrate. So far my notice is concerned I have come across people from Munuspadar, Gumamurka Kashadara, Bedapadar, Tikirapadar, D Murka, Dangashil, Bedapadar and Gumunidimandi villages who migrate every year

2. Where do they migrate and what type of work they usually do or for what type of work – they are in demand in those areas?

Every year they migrate to following areas

Gunupur and Rayagada

To work as labour – in Vegetable godowns and to work in road works under petty contractors In Gunupur areas – under the Sahukar (Local Money Lenders – also are petty contractors) they work in Cotton Fields, on daily wage basis in drain cleaning, soil work. No mason work – purely labour work there.

Since this is purely a hilly area and cultivable land is too less in this area and as such many of them are also landless – hence they **even migrate during Rainy Season**. During this period they use to **Migrate to Rayagada and Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Chandikhol** etc. to work as labour.

The most pitiable matter is

During this period – without knowing about their destination and possibility of work, they set out from their home with some food packet (Mandia and some forest produces that are used as food materials). Reaching at the destination they start searching work. If they succeed, continue earning there. Otherwise, return empty handed to home.

3. Do they go out of Odisha i.e. to other states, in search of work ?

Yes, they use to move to different areas of neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. Since last few years [perhaps since 2013 onwards] many youngsters are also moving to Kerala and Chennai

(Tamilnadu) in search of job. But they are also not continuing. Many of them return home very soon and many of them who stay there – are very irregular in sending money to home.

4. What is their mode of movement to the Destination areas?

All the tribals **move to the destination areas through Contractors**. In our area, a contractor from Balugaon (Chilika Area) visits [sometimes his supervisor] every year and contacts people in different villages of this Panchayat.

Mode of Transit

1) Village to Rayagada to Bhubaneswar ---By Bus.

2) Bhubaneswar to Kerala/Tamilnadu/Andhra Pradesh ----- By Train

3) Rayagada to Andhra Pradesh By Bus or By Train [as convenient to the Contractor]

The agent of the Contractor receives the labour either at Rayagada or at Balugaon. None of the labour is given Advance before his/her journey. However, some sick or chronic sick persons are given some medicine or meagre amount towards medicine expenses en-route.

5. At destination – in which type of work, do these people are engaged?

- ✓ They are engaged in Biscuits factory, work as Attendants in Hotels, as labour in Medicine, Soap and Detergent industries – Especially in some industries around Hyderabad of Andhra Pradesh (Now in Telangana)
- ✓ Some of them also move to Kerala to work in Saw Mills etc.

6. What remuneration do they get at their work place? They get on daily basis or monthly basis? - No idea.

7. Do you know the reason of their migration?

- ✓ Maximum have “No land”
- ✓ Those who have land – does not have irrigation facility.
- ✓ Most of the land are hilly land and water during rainy season runs off very speed and washes away whatever soil that do have.

8. Tell us – which labour oriented development activities have been undertaken in your Panchayat as yet

For employment and income generation, following activities have been done

- ✓ MGNREGA – Sarpanch knows about the project when implementation starts, He does not know when BDO approves the plan
- ✓ During last 2 years only 80 person days work has been done that includes 60 person days of work – Ghat Cutting and 20 person days work during last year for Ghat Cutting
- ✓ Under CFC and SFC – link roads – 4 Nos. to different villages have been constructed.
- ✓ ITDA support is still not known to us

9. Which works you have proposed as in Gram Sabha that are still under consideration?

- ✓ Land development – more than 100 hilly land
- ✓ Contour Bunding, Gully Plugging etc. [people do have traditional knowledge and can work in these aspects]
- ✓ Village connectivity roads – 12 Nos.
- ✓ Pond and Water Harvesting Structures
- ✓ Lift irrigation in 12 Nos. of water harvesting spots in different villages of the Panchayat that will benefit at least 15-20 villages covering 300 acres of land (approx) ensuring benefit to at least 120 Households (approx.) in those villages.

ANNEXURE 5

KII (Five)

Name of the Interviewer – Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview – 14.1.2019
Time of Interview – 1.00 PM
Name of the Respondent – Mrs. Aparajita Naik
Contact Number of the Respondent – Ward Member, D.Muruka, Dungashil GP, Rayagada.

✓ **Can you brief us about Migration position in your known areas of Rayagada?**

Doraguda village and many villages around it are habitat of Peng (Paraja) tribes who are mainly farmers and since time immemorial are dependent upon agriculture and forest products whatever available in their areas. But so far my knowledge is concerned – since a period more than last 10 years, 29 out of 32 households of this village are prone to migration. Even female are also migrating – more to work as daily wage earners

✓ **Which are the areas – there people usually go for migration?**

They go to Rayagada, Bisam Cuttack and Muniguda area to earn wage in road (pitch road) works. Even the opportunity is too limited yet, they go to that area every year in search of job since they are not conversant to other areas of Odisha i.e. Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jaipur or Rourkela etc. Many people from these areas i.e. Doraguda and 10-15 villages in its neighbouring areas use to migration out of Odisha to Patigadu, Trissur of Tamilnadu where they work in Cement and Fly Ash Brick Production Units. There, some of them also get opportunity in Earth Work and Bridge Construction sites.

✓ **How do people move to out of State areas and who help them to find out and move to those spots?**

These people during lean period (especially October to June) move to those spots of Trissur where they had worked last year. Neither any contractor or supervisor or any support agency extends to guide or escort them to the work place. With their food packets (whatever available) they set out. Most of the contractors of the nearby locality do wait for these mass and use to provide job to them to the nearby areas. These people do not know and had never even tried to know – the name of the areas where they have been take for work. **It is amazing to that** – when these people went out in search of work, they use to stay in the veranda of Labour Office (or in the campus of Labour Office) in the night – till they get any job. Or they keep each other's goods tied to each other and stay under the shed of the big tree opposite to Rayagada Railway Station. They stay under the open sky – throughout.

✓ **What facilities do they get at the work place? Do not forget to tell about the wage they get.**

They get Rs. 250/- per day [female get Rs.200/- per days]. The working hour is 8AM to 6PM. They stay in make shift tent (tin) with provision of electricity, water and latrine etc. arranged temporarily for them. They are also provided medicine expense – esp. for minor ailments.

✓ **Why do they migrate?**

- ✓ They do have a history of migration. Their forefathers were migrating during lean period.
- ✓ The return from forest had reduced. Priorly, they got sufficient wood and bamboo but meanwhile since last 10 years the return has reduced substantially.
- ✓ Most of land of this area are in hilly terrains. In major part of this area – people still depend upon **Shift Cultivation**. And after a cultivation – there is a trend of stop shift cultivation at least 3 years or so. And during this gap period – they remain idle and direly need alternative source for their subsistence. During these period of non cultivation – they are bound to be migrant –most usually at least 3-4 consecutive years. And it is quite natural on their part.
- ✓ These do not have savings. **There is no Sahukar System (Money lender) in this area.** At the time of need they depend upon hand loans from their community members who lend them with no interest.
- ✓ There is no irrigation system in and around this location. There is only one rivulet nearby that is 3 Kms (approx.) away from this village.
- ✓ There is no provision of Electricity. People cannot even make their private arrangements in this context.

✓ **What need to be done to improve agricultural production and reduce migration?**

1. This farmer group need support for agriculture
2. There is a range of mountains namely – Nadimasta, Kiran, Jakeyr and Kharia Jaran.
3. Water Harvesting Structures in the upper layer of these mountains can solve two main problems i.e. Drinking Water and Irrigation Water
4. Since last 3-4 years, a Transformer has been installed. But electricity has not yet been supplied. If current supplied people even can arrange pump water system to irrigate land
5. Government should provide support to SHGs for agro input – esp. seeds and manure that are suitable to our soil.
6. Horticultural agro forestry – esp. Cashew, Jackfruit, Jamun, Guava, Mango and Pine apple plantation can also contribute to food security as well as the income source of people.

ANNEXURE 6

KII (Six)

Name of the Interviewer – Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview – 14.1.2019
Time of Interview – 10.30 PM
Name of the Respondent – Mr. Prabir Peng
Contact Number of the Respondent – Community Member (Migration Returnee) Anagar Village, Dungashil GP, Kashipur Block, Rayagada.

- **You had migrated out of Odisha and have now returned. Can you tell us something about your experience of migration**

I am a graduate from Koraput since 2012. I had much interest to study and join a Government Job. That is why I tried repeatedly and could get Graduation in my third attempt. On that very date I had registered my name in employment exchange but have not yet any call for any job.

Meanwhile, since 2014 I felt the financial difficulty in my family and was bound to migrate. Even though I found some job in Rayagada and Muniguda, the wage rate is too less and that too the job opportunity is too irregular. Payment is also too irregular. Sometimes, at the worksite I had remained starved for a day or two and had managed.

- **Tell us – how and when did you migrate to out of Odisha and your experience in that /those areas?**

One of my college friends of Nandapur, Koraput who was working in an Aluminium factory in Vijayawada, offered me job. Without any second thought I set out and joined the job. The factory area is about one and half hour by bus from the Station. There I got Rs.300/- per day and use to work for 8-10 hours a day. The Mid day Meal was free and we 12 workers stayed in a tent within the campus. That was a small industry and was providing every facility like stay, electricity, water, toilet and medicine for minor ailments

- **Why did you return and have you ever tried for other engagement as yet?**

I am completely unskilled and do not know any work – other than extending support as a helper. Some of our villagers are going to Jeypore, Rayagada as Mason and working in road construction and rail line maintenance work. But I cannot take up strenuous job.

- **Why did not you tried for getting yourself trained technically so that your job opportunities could have been better?**

My abject poverty left no option for me to opt for training and go in search of job afterwards. In fact, I had gone to RSETI, Rayagada, ITI Malkangiri and Employment Exchange Koraput. But could not touch these institutions repeatedly and thus ultimately forgot to be in touch with those institutions

Some of the youths (male) have trained themselves as Welder, Fitter and Electrician at Cuttack and as Mason in Malkangiri. One NGO of Malkangiri had trained 12 (including 3 women) as Mason. They are all now in some areas of Andhra Pradesh. Since last 4 years,

many of them have not yet returned home. One or two of them had come, stayed for 10-15 days and have again gone. I had requested them to help me. Many of them said, the working environment is too tough – and you youngster cannot sustain there.

- **What is your future plan?**

I will again consult RSETI for technical training

After training I will start my small business as per availability of fund with me.

Meanwhile, I have joined my father in the agriculture work had started vegetable cultivation in a land (government land) with water from Tentulibandha Rivulet. Somehow, we have been able to get some profit from selling vegetables during last year.

I will continue the same work with more efforts to cover more areas and gain more.

I will try to save something out of that and will use the savings for petty business that I have dreamt of to start and continue after getting training from RSETI.

- **What do you suggest to retain the youths of your locality in your village rather than migrating.**

I know the hardship of life during Migration – even though I had been provided stay and other facilities. But irregularity of payment was a severe problem for me. Neither I could get the satisfaction of earning nor even could I save something for my future to return home and do something for my betterment.

Whatever, I now earn is having the satisfaction of being with parents. Now I am 38 years and have not yet married. My parents are also worried of this. For creating environment in our area I will insist on the following

- Influence the PRI members and community members to ensure development of Water Harvesting Structures in and around the Perennial Water (Rivulets) sources namely – Gusuragota, Sasijharan, Bayadangar, Barapata
- This will help in promoting irrigation for at least 20 acres of land and ensuring benefit to at least 14 families. They can ensure work in their land for others.
- Training and orientation on Agro promotion esp. on Mushroom Cultivation
- Training and orientation on Driving, Welding, Fitter and Electrical and Electricity as well as Mason etc.
- Land allotment to villagers – Govt. land [refers to FRA land].

ANNEXURE 7

KII (Seven)

Name of the Interviewer	– Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview	– 15.1.2019
Time of Interview	– 10.30 PM
Name of the Respondent	– Mr. Birabar Peng – Migration Returnee, Dumel Village, Renga GP of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District.

1. From discussion with villagers it could be known that more than 100 families of this village are migrating every year. Can you say something about this?

In this village 130 households belong to Paraja Tribe who are too hard working and love agriculture and nature. But 100 households out of 180 households of this village are Landless and the maximum landholding in this village is not more than 3 acres. There is no share cropping and even the landholder also face food insecurity most of the time during a year.

2. Tell us about your need for and experience on migration

I have passed Matric and now 32. Being Adivasi, agriculture is our main business. But now we are underfed. In our village, despite all efforts in our village [with 2 acres of non-irrigated land], we hardly become able to ensure food to our family for 3-4 months a year. During the year 2012, I first went to Gadadabpally in Karim Nagar district. From Hyderabad to Gadadabpally costs Rs.80/- by bus. There, I worked in Boring Vehicle. Remuneration was fixed Rs.6,000/- per month. **Mode of Transit** - 1) Village to Rayagada by bus . 2) Rayagada to Hyderabad by train and then ; 3) Hyderabad to Nagarcoil to Godadabpally by Bus

Migration Period

Since last decade I have seen maximum youngster leaving village in search of job to Andhra etc. Some of them left job, remained idle for few months and again went to other states like Kerala and Tamilnadu. But some of them have return since they did not get proper opportunity and some who got chance could not stick job due to various reasons that include the following Unsuitable food , Irregular payment and Underemployment [less payment, say @ Rs. 12 to 14,000/- per month for years together and **when raised the question of hike they faced kick.**] There is no definite time for migration – people in this village are seen coming from and going for / returning to work place although the year

3. Which areas do people from this village and nearby locality do regularly visit in search of job?

People above the age of 40 years have stopped going out of village in search of job. Since last few years they have stopped going out. But the movement of youths (only male) have increased and rather have multiplied since last 5 years or so.

- Mode** – No Dalaal or Contractor or its agents do visit this village. Most of the youngsters visit to cities like Hyderabad etc. out of spontaneity. Some of them join the team that returns to its work place to rejoin.
- Areas of Visit (Destination)** – Within Odisha, they visit Rayagada, Koraput and Berhampur etc. in search of job. But there they got short term jobs and are also unable to do strenuous job. Hence they move to Out of State areas – mostly to Vizag, Hyderabad, Vijayanagarm, Kerala and Chennai to find out suitable jobs in the areas – where some of their known persons are still continuing work.

- c) **Types of Work (Trade and Occupation of Engagement)** – most of them are found engaged in different areas as per the demand and need of the localities. E.g. in Pepsi Company, Working in Building and Construction works (Centring and plastering work, Building Renovation, Demolition and Restructuring work.), Attendant in Hotels, Lodge and Bars and even in worst case as Collie in Grape Gardens.

Any problem(s) faced during transit?

Once I had been looted during my journey to my village. I had more than one lakh rupees with me that I had received from my owner to support my family for my Sister's Marriage. But on my way – from Secunderabad to Vijayanagaram – someone gave me a cool drink. I got senseless and they (a team of 4 in the train) looted my money and threw me out of train. A benevolent doctor rescued me, treated me, lodged complaint in the Railway Police and enabled me to catch train bound for Rayagada. After return – I remained seek and week for almost 2-3 months and since then I am not going out anywhere to work. My family has restricted me to go out and have induced to work with them or to go any spot where they do have acquaintance.

4. Why did you left the job and what are you doing now?

- I was exhausted with roaming always in an open vehicle which was risky. 3 times I have escaped from road accident while our vehicle was running in National High Way to ne.
- The work always involved overtime and under worst condition (extreme heat and extreme weather condition). And we were not paid for overtime at all and were always compelled to finish up the task in target oriented manner.
- Always we remained out of station, very rarely get opportunity to meet our owner and claim our monthly remuneration. Whenever, we asked about our remuneration – the supervisor could only provided part payment [more known as Advance] and we could never get time and money to send to our family. Once I had a hot discussion with my owner in the context of my remuneration and ultimately I had to leave the job.
- From there – with the support of a Dalaal (Middleman), went to Maribhatta (Hyderabad) to work in a Fly Ash Brick Factory. There I worked for approximately 6 months and after getting more than One Lakh rupee loan from my Owner I was on my way to home. But on the way, I was looted and since then, after returning home, I have remained at home. I am not going any where in search of job.

No Girls from this village went out of their village in search of job.

Now I have joined a rice processing unit of Jeypore and some of the SHGs who are preparing Papad and Pickles [Koraput, Rayagada and Jeypore] and ensure supply to a shop a Jeypore that supplies those materials to Srikakulum, Vikayawada etc. of Andhra Pradesh. I am in touch with village level SHGs of 3-4 villages and able to earn on an average 5 to 6 thousand per month during lean period.

5. Suggest to improve income of people and reduce dependency on Migration?

In a village with more than 100 landless family – no one can stop migration. However, income generating opportunities can reduce the number of migrant families and create new openings for further acceleration of scope for income in honourable manner without doing Gulami for others. 1. Land for the landless 2. Support for Agriculture (i) agricultural input mainly seed and manure (ii) orientation on organic farming (iii) exposure and field visit to other areas. 3. Subsidy for cash crop and support for marketing and Irrigation support through Water Harvesting Structure

ANNEXURE 8

KII (Eight)

Name of the Interviewer – Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant
Date of Interview – 15.1.2019
Time of Interview – 10.30 PM
Name of the Respondent – Mrs. Sushila Majhi /Mr. Damodar Majhi (Husband)-Kondh
Contact Number of the Respondent – Sarpanch, Renga Panchayat, Village Similiguda of Kashipur Block, Rayagada District.

I. What is your opinion about the livelihood of this village?

This village consists of 55 HHs out of which 50 HHs are Kandha Tribe. All are basically agriculture dependent since long. Parabhadi Jungle is the only source of everything i.e. water, wood, plant, herbs etc. for the habitants. Maximum families in these villages are marginal farmers having maximum up to 2 acres of land that too sporadically spread in different areas of the Parabhadi Jungle as each of them have possession since their forefathers. Still there are 10 landless families who suffer from abject poverty.

Do people from your village migrate in search of job?

No Girls from this village has yet went out of their village in search of

- d) **Mode** – Dalaal or Contractor or its agents do visit this village. Mr. Prafulla Majhi of Ranjaguda village do act as middle man for a Railway Contractor in Rayagada. Ranjaguda is 3 Kms away from this village.

Most of the youngsters visit to cities like Hyderabad etc. out of spontaneity. Some of them join the team that returns to its work place to rejoin and some of them set out new place of work without having acquaintance at that spot. In some cases, that works, and in many cases that does not. As a result – some of them return home but many of them use to divert them to other nearby areas in search of job.

- e) **Areas of Visit (Destination)** – Within Odisha, they visit Rayagada only. in search of job. Out of State areas – mostly to Vizag, Hyderabad, Vijayanagarm, Kerala and Chennai for suitable jobs in those areas – where some of their known persons are still work.
- f) **Occupation at Destination** – most of them are found engaged in different areas as per the demand and need of the localities. E.g. Collie in Fly Ash Brick Factories, Some people work as helper in Building and Construction sites under contractors and builders.

Mode of Transit

- 1) Village to Rayagada by bus
- 2) Rayagada to Hyderabad/Secunderabad/ Kerala/ Chennai by Train
- 3) There are other modes of transit – this is arranged by the supervisor of the Contractor that drops people at a particular point and an agent of the contractor accompanies the labour in train from that spot.

2. Why do they migrate?

- This village does have history of migration. Last few generations have been migrating
- Decreasing return from agriculture
- Lack of input at the time of agriculture
- Pressure on agriculture due to increase in number of family members [decreasing and reduced return from agriculture leading to stress in terms of food insecurity to the increased number of members of family.]
- Lack of interest of the younger generation in agriculture and more interest in white collar job that involves less load and labour.
- Interested to visit new place and enjoy better life there
- Some definite scope of income every year
- Better remuneration for same type of work in city areas out of Odisha.
- Less land holding, which is not sufficient to feed the entire family

ANNEXURE 9

KII (9)

Increasing migration

Prabir Bag, Tea Seller in Kantabanji Railway Station

I have been selling tea in Kantabanji Railway Station since last 10 years. Prior to that I was selling train Titlagarh Railway Station. In fact, my in laws is from Kantabanji and since I married I started selling tea in Kantabanji. I use sell tea in the platform and even in railway bogies.

There has been an increase in the migration of families from the region. It is evident from the rising ticket sales from the departing railway station of Kantabanji and Titlagarh. I could realise increase in passengers from the rush at the station platform and rush in bogies.

The drop out of children from the school also rises during a particular period i.e. lean agricultural season, when the children go out along with their parents. In general people are un-available for any kind of survey and the population of a particular village is much less than Census during the migration season.

The Interstate Migrant Workman Act stipulates that all labour contractors are to be registered. In Kantabanji block of Bolangir district, only 12 contractors are

During this period my income increases four times and within 2 months or so – I am able to earn for 4 months.

My brother in law works in a local NGO and he intimated me last in a formal gossip that in our area we can very well understand that the migration is increasing because that is revealed by one indicator - i.e. the rising demand for hotel rooms in Kantabanji.

From his experience of past few years he quoted that number of labour contractors

camping in the town during the recruitment season increases manifold. The scenario of the this area changes in terms of hotel bookings, sales in grocery stores, car hiring etc. – he further opined

ANNEXURE 10

KII (10)

Improving Environment Helps curbing Migration through Self Employment

Interviewer Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
The Respondent Mr. Krupasindhu Behera, Special Officer Lanjia Saoura
Development Authority LSDA, Putta Singh, Rayagada
Date And Time 7.1.2019 Time : 10.30 AM

This is the story of Putta Singh area of Rayagada that has the traditional background of people migrating to far distant areas of Arunachal Pradesh to join as Labour in Road (Corridor Area) – says Mr. Krupasindhu Behera, Special Officer Lanjia Saoura Development Authority

As per his version – major migration pockets of the location includes Puttasingh, Shagada, Aabada, Tolana, Pulusing, Gadhiakhala and Chinnasari

Now the situation has changed to a great extent,
Many of the youngsters who were migration to out of state areas like Kerala, Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana has now been engaged in Vegetable cultivation and LSDA is initiating the linkage of Women SHGs as the vegetable provider to Government Schools of the nearby 11 villages to be used in Mid Day Meal. This helps children get fresh vegetables every day and the local people are getting due return of their efforts and labour.

But due to Cashew Plantation by ITDA the migration has reduced to a great extent in these areas since last 10 years. During 2001 – this was a hard to reach area. But it is now well connected and any one can reach this area any moment. Now vehicles are reaching at the door step of people to collect vegetables and people do not need to go to market.

Training has been conducted for Skill up gradation of local people with the support of OTELP and GIET Gunupur. Gunupur ITDA has also trained some girls on Tailoring. Some of them are self-employed and some have joined work in local area and earn at least 150- 200/- per day.

Edital Art Trainings are conducted and special efforts have been made to promote the tribal art among the people. Many of the artisans are promoted to participate different programmes conducted state wise and ensure their proper exposure. In fact, its an effort to promote market i.e. Global Marketing of Tribal Edital Products. Since 2013-15 a Bed College for Tribals has been under construction at Rayagada that will start functional any moment during this year.

ANNEXURE II

KII (II)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
Mr. Jatindra Sabar, **Sarpanch**, Shagada Panchayat,
Rayagada since 2017
8.1.2019 Time: 3.30 PM

Date And Time

Mr. Jatindra Sabar a Graduate from Odisha has the curious experience of migration to different areas in India who is now the great mobilizer against Migration in the local area. He is more famous as a Social Worker than a PRI member.

Over the years, many of the youngsters of the locality has stopped going out of village since they have found the alternative at their place. Many people since early 80's use to migrate to different areas of India – especially to Arunachal Pradesh as labour in construction worker. Now they are old and their children started going out on migration. But the recent scenario is quite different since last 7 to 10 years due to different programmes of ITDA Gunupur and the extra efforts of SO LSDA Putta Singh who use to visit the area frequently – mostly in every 2 days or so.

I do recall the old days and now compare the trend of younger generation now-a-days. “In terms of choice of destination, migration is now more widespread. During the early 1980s the most important destination was rural areas of Punjab and Haryana. By the end of 1990s the highest concentration of migrants was Delhi. Besides Delhi, migrants are now opting for many other town and cities as their destination. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu have been added to the list; UP and West Bengal have remained traditionally old destinations.”

Now much work has been taken up by Government – esp. Check Dam. Irrigation Work and construction works like Culvert etc. Now Check Dams in Shagada and Kereka has changed the picture of area. Now massive vegetable cultivation has reduced migration among the families and some people have stopped going out of village. Previously agents of Contractors used to visit and contacted people. But I have strictly instructed them and even I have warned a Woman Contractor not to visit this area – since she induced girls for migration. Now, when I enquired to some the youngsters about their experience of migration and the decision of not interested to go further – they said the following

1. Language problem
2. Discrimination by local people
3. Harsh manners of Supervisors at workplace.
4. Disadvantage at workplace – lack of proper residential support to stay.
5. Local people are not cooperative
6. Maximum time – over load of work
7. Cultural difference – food, manners, festivals
8. Adivasi Culture is adversely affected since some youngsters get married to local girls

ANNEXURE 12

KII (12)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
Mr. Gayatana Dalabehera, Soua **Migration Returnee**,
Village – Tarbel, Shagada Panchayat, Rayagada
8.1.2019 Time : 7.30 PM

Date And Time

I am not potential enough to up bring my child in a better manner and can help him to make my dream come true – this was the dialogue, when he was interpolated by the Consultant of Study Team.

Recalling his migration history he said as below:

- ✓ I first migrated during 1998 when I has debt burden after my marriage
- ✓ I have completed 11 years as a Glazed Tile fitting worker
- ✓ My father is somehow not able to work since he sustained injury in leg during migration at Andhra and now lame
- ✓ Still he takes up some light work – as possible. He still visits crop field and works there throughout day
- ✓ When I visited – I was under severe financial stress and on borrowing money from one of my friend in Gajapati – I started my journey.

I got the link to work through the Driver who drops people at bus stop. During migration I used to get Rs.500/- per days for 8 hours work. Payment was regular and the behaviour of contractor was decent.

Then why do you discontinued?

- After marriage – my wife started extending support to my family in vegetable cultivation and now do have poultry and goat
- That has become an advantage for us
- Now I do have a girl child and I really want to give her entire love and support to become a self-made woman
- Now I am 32 years and I have to settle in my village. I love my village and I love my Adivasi Culture and the Nature here
- I do not want to die as alien – anywhere

Why do you think that you will not go further?

1. I love my family
2. I want to take care of my parents
3. I have 2 acres of land. Out of which 2 areas are as distant patch. And that is left being as an agricultural waste land
4. Since last 2 years – my wife has started toiling in that and have good result
5. I will add my effort and will help promoting and increasing family income further
6. Last year I have stated vegetable cultivation and have earned Rs. 7000/- net profit.

ANNEXURE 13

KII (13)

Interviewer Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
The Respondent Ramesh Nimalo, Nimalu Nimalo and Bhanu Nimalo (Jatap)
– Village: Pradhaniguda , Gadiakhala, Gunupur, Rayagada –
Migrants
Date And Time 8.1.2019 Time : 7.30 PM

Most of the family in this village is Landless

People are share croppers in the Land of Radhakant Temple

The entire family is migrant and have meanwhile developed the mind-set not to go for migration and work as share croppers in the village. While sharing his experience, Ramesh said he has started migrating since 2006 and his brother and other family members also started accompanying him within 2-3 years henceforth. In the nearby Rayagada and Gunupur area they get Rs. 500/- per day after working 8 hours but they get Rs.700/- outside Odisha and Rs.350/- for 4 hours of Overtime. Hence the prefer migration. In Odisha they do not have any work – they have to search work but outside Odisha – work is always available and they can get as and when they reach there.

They first got the job through a Dalal that has come from Chennai. He gave 20,000/- advance and took away 5-6 people from this village. There they had to work in Building Construction work and Brick Kilns as per the convenience of the Contractor. After six months – the entire family returned with good sum in their hand. And that inspired our family to join them and go to Andhra and Chennai as per the contractor's term. This time [2009] their entire family went for work [the family is landless]

Mr. Durga Rath of GIET Gunupur had come to our village to promote candidates for Tailoring and Electrical and Electricity Mechanical Work. He approached at least 3-4 times in a week here. He said, there is no bar or barrier in respect to qualification of candidate to join as a trainee. I personally visited the campus. I have decided to join there during the financial year 2019-2020. But many of the villagers did not like to join since they did not have time to spare time there as against earning through work.

The Mystery of the locality is

Majority is landless, Maximum illiterate, Not interested in any Technical Education
Not even getting any suitable and sustainable employment opportunity in nearby areas
Not interested to continue in that job – since that is too strenuous and cannot continue all over there.

Now the mystery is what will be their Future?

ANNEXURE 14

KII (14)

Interviewer

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)

The Respondent

Mr. Badrinarayan Mihra, Centre Manager of DDU GKY Centre, GIET, Gunupur, Rayagada,

Date And Time

1.12.2018 Time : 11.30 AM

With all requisite infrastructure this unit has started training centre under DDU GKY since last year and started Training its First Batch – 30 students including 7 Girls in the following trade

- Sewing machine operation [Tenure – 2 months 8 days]
- Domestic Electrician [Tenure – 3 months 10 days]
- Fitter Fabrication [Tenure – 2 months 10 days]

Advance training is available but not yet started

Scope employability – trained students are engaged within 2 months of their pass out. The unit has tie up with companies like – SAHI, Aditya Birla for Garments and Godrej and Aditya Birla for Fitter and Welders. These units are running in Hyderabad, Bangalore and recently going to open at Ranchi.

The unit has the provision of **advance course on following trade**

- Soft skills , Light skills , Computer , English communication
- Special course for participation and manpower management

These institutions develop awareness and participation interest through the following

1. Contacting Government officials and personnel like BDO, Sarpanch and AWW
2. Survey villages in coordination with local people and village development committees
3. Through hand outs and leaf lets etc. provided through volunteers at village level.

Hindrance and Gaps

1. Despite rigorous campaign – people are not interested to join
2. They are more interested in apprentice money and not the leaning
3. The first batch yet to come out – results will be known afterwards. Now it is not possible to mark out gaps and prepared for suitable plan.

Future Plan

1. Will be planned at the headquarters office at Bhubaneswar
2. This will be done after passing out of the first batch. \
3. The current short coming like hindrances will be sorted out through proper agenda and plan of action

ANNEXURE 15

KII (15)

Interviewer

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)

The Respondent

Mr. Smruti Pandab, **Travels Onwer**, Rayagada,

Date And Time

11.1.2019 Time: 11.30 AM

Rayagada has a record of migration and distress sale of Adivasi products

People like to cheat Rayagada Kandha since they never complain

Now I have seen Rayagada Young Boys and Girls roaming in the local market, weekly markets at village level and even making break dance in marriage parties – out of fun. There has been a trend of migration among the youths to cities and even out of Odisha to Kerala, Andhra (Vadrachalam etc.) I have gone to drop Adivasi Youngsters at Vadrachalam 4-5 times during last 5 years. There the Supervisor of Contractor immediately picks them up in a truck and vanishes away. We do not know where they go – but all are interested to go and say they are getting regular work continuously in Agriculture Farms – for crop cutting, land development etc.

Some people who go to Kerala – say working in ply wood factories and marine fish as well as in Hospitals as attendants, cook and security guards. During festival season, maximum of them either return or do not go for work – they simply take wine and enjoy eating and dancing. Many of them come to Rayagada Gunupur to purchase items of their choice. During November to January – every year, Contractors from Andhra and Madras come to Rayagada. They have their agents in entire south Odisha and they collect labour. During that period and during marriage season – you will find lodges fully pack always. In those hotels and lodges they negotiate with petty contractors and enjoy life I have also earned commission sometimes for picking them up late night and dropping them at state during early morning.

Do you think Migration is increasing in Rayagada?

Yes, in the entire belt of Koraput, Nawarangpur, Rayagada and Jeypore – this is seen.

What is the reason?

1. Agriculture is now not profitable. Most of the time crop failure due to monsoon failure and maximum time drought and crop loss.
2. Cotton farmers have also failed in many cases and have become popper
3. Youngsters are not interested in agriculture and like city life [the glare of city life]

ANNEXURE 16

KII (16)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
Mr. Ramesh Swain, NGO CYSD Project Coordinator
Baipariguda, Koraput.
Phone : 9438787780

Date And Time

15.1.2019 Time: 9.30 AM

CYSD one of the leading Development Agency of Odisha does have to its credit more than four decades of service to the rural poor in context of Livelihood and community empowerment. It has done a lot of work in PPP mode with Government and has been in many forum of Advisory and Planning Committees and worked in consultation with different International Agencies as per their Development Agenda in catering to the need of local people for their wholesome development

Ramesh Swain as a team leader was introduced to the team by the ITDA Koraput to coordinate with the team for having a pre visit appraisal of field areas to ascertain proper field areas to visit for study and to contact proper people at proper place who will help in providing data, in coordinating at the field level.

Which are the migration prone areas of Koraput Baipariguda area?

- Mostly Ramagiri and Kathapada GPs
- Villages mainly Baipariguda, Minerbali, Mundaguda, Banaguda, Bodaput, Madi, Betaghata, Balagaon, Chereta, Mathapada, Rupaguda and Bendraguda, Dhanibalsa and Baghokhedara where maximum Gadaba Tribe people reside

Why migration Now?

These people are totally agriculture dependent and many of the household are completely dependent [other than NTFP collection] and have never gone for migration till 2003-04

But during last decade the trend has changed – as they started coming out of their periphery and attended many programmes and celebrations at city level that was arranged by Government and Non-Government agencies in relation to tribal livelihood development, market promotion of NTFPs and trade link with traders and business groups including godown owners in cities.

Over the years – frequent crop loss, drought and irregular monsoon leading to insect attack leading to fall in output and loss in agriculture. This has created the stress of food insecurity and has increased debt burden among the tribals The younger generation that has not yet attended any skill due to lack of education and moreover, many of them are also illiterate since in Adivasi culture – Education is not given much importance since time immemorial.

What is your suggestion to reduce migration?

1. Conservation and regeneration of natural resources
2. Emphasis on Forest Conservation and cash cropping

3. Promote market link of tribal food products and agro products
4. Promote tribal art and culture and link to that with national and global market.
5. Focus on agro forestry that will meet their food need and nutrition. Moreover, they can also earn something out of that. E.g. Cashew Crop, Banana, Jack Fruit, Jamun, Pine apple and Mango.
6. Develop lead farmer and master trainers on Eco friendly Sustainable Agriculture
7. Develop grass roots level cadres for agro promotion
8. Promote institutional support to SHGs and extend agro input and livestock support

What do you mean by Safe Migration?

- Migration first of all should be of Choice and not of Force
- In many cases – tribals are misled and are subject to exploitation and trafficking – male as bonded labour and female as sex fondlers
- The District Labour Department in coordination with district administration and Police should see that only Registered Contractors are allowed for labour supply.
- In fact, I should say - There should not be the question of safe migration rather it should be a choice of Safe from migration.

ANNEXURE 17

KII (17)

Interviewer
The Respondent
Date And Time

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
Mrs. Sushmita Panigrahy, OLM DPM, Koraput
18.1.2019 Time: 11.30 AM

An enterprising woman – keen in work and clear in vision.

Without over imposing the achievements of OLM – she informed of some basics about Micro Investment Plan – an individual livelihood promotion plan and Vulnerability Reduction Fund introduced few months back – that can be more focused than inducing people to be part of community based activities – where individual development is rarely intensely looked into. The service support in that case involves payment towards – debt repayment, health, livestock, housing and child education – she adhered.

She opened up with short falls remaining in tribal areas and provided certain suggestions to overcome that.

- There is 70% vacancy in OLM Koraput
- There is provision of applying in on line
- Even though quota basis term is there – how can the tribal from remote most areas can apply. There are certain areas where access is still not there. How can they have access to internet and apply for that?
- How will they be informed and what is the prospect of being employed?
- Even though target is there, budget allocation and allot is there. There is shortage of staff. How that will be spent, who will visit and monitor and extend handholding support to Adivasis?
- In case of Plans – why replication of coastal area plans? Why not area specific plan of Koraput villages.?
- Training and skill development plans are usually done for One day. Is it sufficient? Can a tribal guy understand the theme of entire training in one day? Can they understand the matter so early?
- Can they internalize the matter so early?
- As usual – coastal belt people are appointed in this area. Many of them are reluctant to work and eager to get transferred and waiting for further chance, if any
- Then can this be the base for Quality?
- If we deploy Coastal best people on Rs.8000/- pm salary then what quality s/he will deliver?
- While tribal child is not appointed in these areas?
- These people should be appointed through Collector and there should be clear guideline to avoid partiality and corruption.
- For IAS and OAS – coaching free. Why not for other category
- Help Desk should be opened at the Tribal Belt.

She further said

- OLM never pay beneficiaries directly. All goes through Gram Panchayat.
- Hence for the sake of transparency, Entitlement Matrix must be developed. That must be updated at least once in a quarter.

How to curb Migration

1. MGNREGA focuses on concrete work – mainly
2. But how many days – that will be possible?
3. Why not plan as per livelihood context?

In the context of Employment through DDU GKY

- This is a negative scheme of Government
- How it is affordable for a youngster to work in Delhi, Bangalore etc. on monthly salary of Rs.6,000/-
- How a person can maintain family with that salary in a metropolis
- After going to workplace they face all sorts of insecurity including trafficking, exploitation and even the threat of HIV/AIDS
- Parents are neglected at village and newly married couple are neglected
- THIS IS OFFICIAL MIGRATION
- DDU GKY in terms of its achievement conveys – it has ensued employment to such number of people. But what is the future of that ?
- Why cannot we ensure employment here with the same remuneration?
- OLM promotes Agriculture and promotion of local human resources BUT through DDU GKY – Govt. is sponsoring Migration to Different Cities as Cheap Labour.
- Trained girls are misled by Dalals by false promises – why there will not be migration of innocent boys and girls from Koraput?

Why DDU GKY and Why not RSETI?

- There are 30 RSETIs throughout Odisha
- Why Government cannot focus on that
- Why RSETI cannot promote local self-employment through bank linkage.
- That will induce the youngsters to remain at home, start their enterprise and lead a safe life
- Why should we think of safe migration? Why cannot safe life as such?
- Why cannot we promote employment through Khadi and Village Industry Board. For a training KVIB spends Rs. 5,000/- where as for the same training the expenditure in DDU GKY is Rs.20,000/- Is it effective utilization of public fund?

ANNEXURE 18

KII (18)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra (Senior Consultant)
Mr. Isto Sagaria, Director RSETI, Koraput
Phone [9437911166]

Date And Time 20.1.2019 Time: 11.30 AM

As an In charge of a Tribal Prone area – what is your plan?

- The trainings are conducted as per Training manual
- We extend training in 51 trades
- All are decided on the basis of local need
- All the plans are done in local specific need

Is there any assurance of Employment?

- No. there is no trade linked employment
- However, bank link to self-employed entrepreneurs who are trained from RSETI
- But that depends upon the terms and conditions of bank.
- the public sector bank extends loan as per norm
- Bankers never issue loan so easily due to strict provision of recovery and even now-a-days recovery from salary of managers in case of non-payment of loan has made them very stringent in their approach
- Koraput town has 7 slums where more than 300 people live and that constitute 40% young people who are now migration mongers
- There is need for Driving training, Mobil Repair and Domestic Electrician training
- Every year we are mobilizing people to come and join
- Even we have prompted some youngsters to go CITU and join but they did not turn up.
- There the institution provides training on stitching and fitting, beautician and nursing etc. are provided which are too good for enduring engagement in alluring business.

What is your Future Plan? [be area specific]

1. Accelerate mobilization process
2. Decide local need specific plan through further assessment and ensure amendment in the plan accordingly.
3. Coordinate with local PRIs and College etc. to promote training on part time basis to promote scope for passing with both Educational and Technical Qualification

ANNEXURE 19

KII (19)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra - Sr. Consultant
Mr. Prasant Kumar Panigrahy DLO Jeypore
Phone [9437643736]
18.1.2019 Time: 12.40 AM

Date And Time

What is current status of Migration in the Areas under your jurisdiction?

1. There is reduction in number of migration as compared to last year

Any Indicators noticed?

1. Prior to this – in every month we use to receive complain – at least 3
2. But now that has reduced
3. We are expediting to short out and finalize cases at the earliest. In fact, journalists, and Sarpanchas are providing us early information and help us handling cases in fair manner

Can you throw light on the current trend of migration and the role of different stakeholder in this entire process?

Distress migration is too less

- Maximum youngsters move to far distant areas like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala etc. many of them never intimate their family and remain absent from home for 6 months to one year and on return they use to purchase material of their choice and vanity and very few of them extend support to their family
- Maximum of them are misled by Dalals and acquaintances and are influenced by false promises and went out in mass
- Maximum labour from this area are engaged as Construction workers or labour in Railway track repair

What need to be done for Safe Migration?

- Since 2015 onward – we have noticed migration prone areas that include Nandapur, Pattangi, Dashmantpur, Kundura, Boriguma Lamtaput and Baipariguda.
- Every year the team of DALSA – District Legal Aid Service Authority arranges meeting at Panchayat level – every month.
- Rural Labour Officer, ALO and DLO coordinate them in this task
- Since February 2018 – GP level registration of migrants have been induced. As per new guideline every Panchayat Extension Officer (PEO) is declared as Registering Officer
- Necessary format and forms have been provided to BDO/PEO
- To store migration data – one Computer and one Printer have been provided at Block level for data storing
- Special Police Officer has been deployed at District level who has the role of collecting migration intelligence, pursue squad and force to check at railway station and bus stand in coordination with RPF/RPGRP
- Local level youngsters are prompted to extend information to BDO

- Many young girls have been induced to inform in case of any girl moving out of village and does not return after six months
- Women SHG members are involved in awareness programmes
- Retired persons of Government – esp. Teachers and esp. of Labour Department are instructed to support DLO and BDO in awareness promotion activities.

What are your current hindrances to such efforts?

Lack of requisite number of staff is a chronic issue

Manpower is too less

In Koraput Sub Division	
Existing - ALO – x, DLO – 1, RLI – 2	Statutory - ALO – 1, DLO – 1, RLI – 4

In Jeypore Sub Division	
Existing - ALO – x, DLO – 1, RLI – 2	Statutory - ALO – 2, DLO – 1, RLI – 2

As such the work load is too much and the management of work has become difficult.

What is your strategy of Supervision for ensuring safe migration?

1. The Collector has given written instruction to provide information in each quarter
2. BEO and BDO has to provide information in each quarter
3. Induce more registration at block level
4. Pursue more MGNREGS and livelihood promotion activities at Block level.

ANNEXURE 20

KII (20)

Interviewer
The Respondent
Date And Time

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra - Sr. Consultant
Mr. Bulu Kurkutia Minerbali, Koraput
18.1.2019 Time: 12.40 PM

A mystery

This cannot be treated as a case study Rather be treated as eye-opener Towards the status of migrants But the point is that – any such information brings insight to the existing process of relevant action by Government and rather the indifference of community members towards an issue that can ultimately be a threat to a community as a whole.

Since 2000 Barlu Kurkutia (25) had been to Kotpad on migration to earn for livelihood but now he is not able to move out of that place. Even though he is in touch with community members yet he has not been able to come back.

When enquired – he said I am unable to recall the exact route to come back. Even though – he was told that he should come out from the workplace and community members will help him through constant phone conversation – he said No. When enquired – he said, he stays with a friend. If someone is there with him then why he is not able to come back? Why cannot he take the help of his friend? Why he is not allowing his friend to talk to the community members?

In this context, when the Ward Member Mr.Karna Nayak was consulted, he said that this has come to his notice few months back. He has started talking to other migrant labours of Koraput district in the nearby areas. They have promised to provide information very soon. But he was not appearing quite convincing. This person is Ward member – who belongs to this village and has been since last 3 years. What is the result!!!! **IS BARLU KURKUTIA A BONDED LABOUR THERE !!!!**

ANNEXURE 2I

KII (2I)

Interviewer

Mr. Sandeep Pattanaik - Research Assistant

The Respondent

Mr. Bulu Mohanty Labour Leader in NALCO, Anugul

Date And Time

16.3.2019 Time: 12.40 PM

I was a student of Banarpal College. I am resident of Gotamara village in Anugul and has been leading in capacity and influence since the college career After college I started working in NALCO under petty contractor as Supervisor. The Contractor was a Malayalee and the Manager was Tamil.

They needed my support to gather workers from local area. Simultaneously I was also working under a contractor in FCI Talcher. There I had been in touch with some Munda and Oraon of Mayurbhanj and they supported me in providing labour when I needed. When FCI closed, I entered in Bhusan Area. But, Samal Group of brothers of Kantabania started harassing me. In fact, this caused problem for my labour group

My group of labour include people from Mayurbhanj, Deogarh, Dhenkanal and Anugul. My Mayurbhanj party comes from Karanjia, Bisoyi and Rairangpur including Anandpur, Keonjhar. I have 37 labors with me who are always with me and I use to any way engage them. They are like my family. My family includes 23 Tribals from different districts out of which 17 are women and they are very smart.

Anugul is a very busy city for labours. It has NALCO, MCL, JINDAL and other allied industries including truck body building units. Every day I see labour from different parts of Odisha arriving at Talcher Railway Station and Banarpal Chhak by train and bus. I have also contact with a number of tribal labour from Sikharchandi Patia of Bhubaneswar who come to assist me – when there is load of urgent and more manpower.

ANNEXURE 22

KII (22)

Interviewer

Mr. Bhagaban Parida - Research Assistant

The Respondent

Mr. Rashid Ahmed Labour Contractor in RSP, Rourkela

Date and Time

26.3.2019 Time: 12.40 PM

Rashid a resident of Plant site area Rourkela is a family from Jajpur in origin. His family is having business in Daily market (Near Razak Cinema) as a cloth merchant that stitches clothes and cotton beds (Gadda Business). From this childhood Rashid disliked this business. He was really a swift man who did not want sit idle in the shop. First of all he worked as a petty contractor in railway loading side of Rourkela Station. There he saw many tribal women daily coming to sell their vegetables from different parts of Sundergarh district by train. Some of them remained in the platform of station – till their vegetables were sold out. They were accompanied by small children and even breast fed babies with them and slept in the railway platform

Seeing such a huge mass coming to Rourkela daily, he thought up of making a team of Tribal Women and specifically use them in their business area to sell vegetables and slowly as they got accustomed sitting in daily market area – many of them tried to stay in Rourkela town. Rashid arranged stayal for them in Sector 14 basti area and since then 2003 – he has a team of Women workers whom he use engage them in Dump Yard areas, SMS and Blast Furnace areas of Rourkela Steel Plant as petty contractor

Rashid is having 23 women workers with him who are from Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj. Many of them have relatives living in slums of plant site area and Sector 14 Munda Basti. Rashid is of opinion that – I do have a team of lot more women whom I can introduce to my team. But I am only waiting for more work from different factories. During modernization phase I could have started my business but then I was just a fresh pass out from College.

Rashid says – Rourkela, Rajgangpur, Land T and some areas of Kuanarmunda – there are lot of Adivasi women who are steel roaming every day from morning to evening in search of job. Some of them even manage with petty jobs of 4-5 hours engagement in a day. Now some out of Odisha workers – especially some Bihari, Jharkhand and Bengali (Oriya knowing) are competing with the Adivasi workers who are not aggressive to fight with them and pull work from them – even they are outsiders

ANNEXURE 23

KII (23)

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra - Sr. Consultant
Mr. S.J.Sarvanan, Joint Director of Industrial Safety and Health, Tallakulam, Old Agraharam Street, Madurai
Phone : 0452 2530729 and 0452 2533176
29.3.2019 Time: 2.40 PM

ate and Time

Since when you have joined this Office?

I joined this office on Mar 18 2018.

What is your jurisdiction area?

I am looking after 21 out of 32 district of Tamilnadu including Madurai and presently posted at Madurai.

What is the composition of Inter State Migrants in Tamilnadu?

- In Tamilnadu – one can find Inter State Migrants mainly in Chennai, Kanchipuram, Vellore, Tiruppur and Krishnagiri and Thiruvalluvar
- Interstate Migrants from Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are found more in numbers in many parts of Tamilnadu.
- In Chennai area – you will find a mix of people from all these states – working in and around as Security man, Chef in Hotels, Construction Workers, Attendants in Hotel, Restaurant and Bars etc.

What are steps taken by Tamilnadu Government to ensure Safe Migration?

1. Government has been strictly enforcing Inter State Migration Act
2. Regularly it is arranging meetings with Contractors, Heads of Business Units (Builders etc.) and Factory Owners at least half yearly once to appraise them about Act and to enable them remain update with changes in the Act.
3. Recently we have issued notice to 7 owners of factories for fatal action against workers.
4. We are prosecuting the employers for fatal action – against the employees
5. We are insisting on deposit of Cess in regular manner so that welfare activities for the welfare measures of worker can be done in time. In every quarter – MIS assessment in this context is done at Directors Office – Guindy Chennai
6. Government will pay compensation to workers – whether the worker is registered or not. In case of death at workplace
7. 7 such cases have been referred to Office of the Labour Commissioner for disposal
8. Now Inter State Migrant E-Portal system has been introduced. The contractors have to deposit registration fee on line as per the ceiling fixed as per ISMA.

Any recent developments in this context?

1. Recently Tamilnadu Govt. has made certain requisite amendments in Interstate Migration Law of Tamilnadu that ensure better health and education facility of ISM and their children.
[Copy Annexed]

Interviewer
The Respondent

Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra - Sr. Consultant
Mr. M.K.Ramakrishnan. DLO (Enforcement) Palakkad
Phone : 9495707102
21.3.2019 Time: 10.40 PM

What is the measure Kerala Govt. has taken for ISM(Inter State Migrants)?

Over the years, Kerala has always pioneered in the safety and welfare of ISM
Kerala is always preferred by ISM for better payment and better environment

Can you cite any example in this context?

2. 2 prominent things I can site in short now
3. First – Issue of AAWAZ INSURANCE card to labour on behalf of Labour and Skill Development Govt. Kerala. This ensures insurance benefit to card holder (in case of death) and also health care facility in selected hospitals of Kerala – 12 hospitals including Government hospitals of Trivandrum, Ernakulum, Kollam
4. Second it has developed a beautiful abode for ISM – Known as Apna Ghar at Kanjicode of Palakkad. [Inaugurated on 23rd Feb 2019]
5. That has capacity of accommodating 650 people under one roof
6. That building provides following benefit @ Rs. 800/- per month per inmate
 - Hygienic drinking water
 - Safety latrine and bathroom
 - Kitchen room with free Gas Connection
 - 24 hours security and facilities of water and electricity
 - This entire premise is under the supervisory control of Chief Operating Officer Mr. G.N.Muralidharan [9447072955]
7. Similar project is going on at Munnar and Kalicut
8. Recently a land has been purchased in Cochin to construct this type of building for ISM

ANNEXURE 24

Respondent: Mr. Rajendra Naik, Migrant worker in Ply Wood Factory, Perumbavoor, Ernakulum, Kerala.

Interview by: Mr. Anup Kumar Mohapatra, Senior Consultant

Insecure Career and Life

Mr. Rajendra Naik belongs to Kharpanga of Tumudibandha, Kandhamal. Since 2001 he has been in Kerala and still struggling for life. He is now a member of the INTUC of Ernakulum district Kerala. He is a worker in Ply wood Industry of Perumbavoor, Ernakulum since last 15 years. When he joined Ply wood factory during 2002 – he was getting Rs.60/- per day.

Now he gets Rs.5000/- per week with one weekly off on Sunday. If he works during weekly off, he gets Rs.1000/- per day. Over the years, meanwhile, he has married a local girl and has two kids. Still he is feeling insecure. Whenever he goes on leave – he has to arrange a substitute to him to continue work –till he resumes duty.

Over the years, he has been spending money on different fronts – starting from self-marriage to up bringing children in Kerala. By the way, the recurring expenses like House rent, child education etc. is a difficult task for him. But with retrospect – he is desperate. He still feels himself insecure even though he has been member of INTUC since last 2 years from Ernakulum District and have been looking after the issues of Migrant Workers – but he himself is desperate and has decided to think of alternative.

He cannot start any business in Kerala keeping in view the migrant mass in Perumbavoor since many Bengalis have already captured the market and whatever land property he does have at his village needs proper consistent attention – for which he has stay at village at least for some month. And this is not possible since has the fear of losing job in Kerala Rajendra is INTUC member, has married a Malayalee Girl and staying there since last 15 years. Still the sense of insecurity is still there. He still have to arrange a man to work in his place when he remains absent for any personal reason.

ANNEXURE 25

Schedule -1

GPS Code:.....

VILLAGE SCHEDULE

ID.....

1. General Information:

1.1 Revenue Division: Central / North / South

1.2 Whether: TSP / Non TSP / KBK

1.3 Name of the District:

1.4 Name of the Block:

1.5 Name of the Cluster:

1.6 Panchayat: _____

1.7 Village: _____

1.8 Hamlet: _____

1.9 Urban: _____

1.10 Ward No: _____

2. Name of the Respondent: (Sarpanch /Ward Member/ Village Head):

3. Number of the BPL Households?

4. Main occupation of the Villagers/Livelihood Strategy? (No. Households)

4.1 Cultivator	4.2 Agricultural Labour	4.3 Artisans	4.4 Regular Wage/ Salary Earner	4.5 Trade / Business	4.6 Other Labour	4.7 Total

MIGRATION

5. If there is no work in the village, where do they get employment?

6. What are the destinations the people migrate to?

6.1 Time of migration	6.2 Duration	6.3 Total no. of Families migrating	6.4 Total population migrating	6.5 Reasons/ Causes of	6.7 Type of Work done

SHG/CO-OPERATIVE

7. Do you have a SHG/Co-operative/Any other in your village? Yes / No

8. If Yes, Specify

8.1 Name of the SHG / Co- operative/ Any other	8.2 Number of Members	8.3 Registration no. and year	8.4 Main activity	8.5 Fund available, Source?	
				Y/N	
				Y/N	
				Y/N	

9. HEALTH:

9.i.Common Health Issues				9.ii.Assessment of Health Care Facility At Village / Local	
a. Health Issues	1	2	3	a. Health Facility	1=Yes, 2=No
b. Malaria				b. ASHA Availability	
c. Diarrhea / Dysentery				c. ANM Availability	
d. Scabies (Skin Disease)				d. AWC/AWW	
e. Respiratory Problem				e. Medical Doctor	
f. Cold / Cough				f. Accessibility to Health Care	
g. Fever				g. Presence of Medicos	
h. Measles				h. Quality of Services (1=Good, 2=Better, 3=Poor)	
i. Jaundice					
j. Other (Specify)				i. Other (Specify)	
Note: 1-Regular, 2-Occasional, 3-Rare					

10. Health Services:

Service	Available 1=Yes, 0=No	Distance (in Km)	Quality of Service people receive at the Health Centre 1=Good, 2=Poor
a. Sub-center (SC)			
b. Primary Health Centre (PHC)			
c. Community Health Centre (CHC)			
d. Govt. Dispensary			
e. Govt. Hospital			
f. Private Hospital			
g. Hospital by NGOs			
h. Private Clinic/ practitioners			
i. Healers			
j. Traditional Dai			
k. Trained Birth Attendant			
l. Nurses			
m. Others (specify)			

11. Distance from the village: (in Km)

10.1. Fair Weather Road	10.2. Primary School	10.3. Panchayat Office	10.4. Post Office	10.5. Block Office	10.6. Urban Market	10.7. Village Hats

12. Village Resource:

Common Property Resources (CPR) and Other Facility			
CPR Typology	Availability 1=Yes, 0=No	Accessibility 1=Yes, 0=No	Utilisation 1=Yes, 0=No
a. Village / Local Forest			
b. Prayer / Worship Place			
c. Cremation Ground			
d. Grazing Land			
e. Threshing Ground			
f. Village Orchard (if any)			
g. Community Hall			
h. Community ponds			
i. Community wells			
j. Streams			
k. Rivers			
l. AWW			
m. ASHA Worker			
n. WSHG			
o. Tele Phone / Mobile Phone			
p. Internet			
q. Electricity			

13. Do you face any problem in utilizing the CPR currently	1. Yes	0. No
14. If YES, What type of problem you face in current place		
1.	2.	
3.	4.	
5.	6.	

15. Climatic Risk:

Particulars	2016	2017	2018
14.1. Type of disaster faced during last 3 years [Draught-1, Flood-2, Cyclone-3, Any other(specify)-4, Not faced-5]			
14.2. Area affected (in Acre)			

Particulars	Name	Distance (in Km.)
Nearest State Highway		

Nearest National Highway		
Nearest Bus Stop		
Nearest Rly. Station		
Nearest Town		
Nearest Mining/ Industry/Work Source		

16. GPS Data

17. SWOT analysis of Migration Cluster:

17.1. Strength	
17.2 Weakness	
17.3 Opportunity	
17.4. Threat/ Challenges/ Constraints	

18. Composition of Migration

Block: GP: Village:

Sl.	Name of the Household Head	No. of Family Members	Migration			
			Total	Male	Female	Below 14 Yrs
1						
2						
xxxxx						
30						

19. Composition of Migration

Block: GP: Village:

Sl. No.	Name of the Household Head	No. of Family Members	Migration			
			Total	Male	Female	Below 14 Yrs
1						
2						
xxxxxxxx						
30						

GPS Code:

Schedule -2

ID.....

FGD SCHEDULE

2. General Information:

1.1 Revenue Division: Central / North / South

1.2 Whether: TSP / Non TSP / KBK

Rural

1.3 Name of the District:

1.4 Name of the Block:

1.5 Name of the Cluster:

1.6 Panchayat:

1.7 Village: 1.8 Hamlet:

1.9 Urban:

1.10 Ward No:

Name of the Respondent: (Sarpanch / Ward Member/ Village Head):

MIGRATION

3. If there is no work in the village where do they get employment?

4. What are the destinations the people migrate to?

3.1 Time of Migration	3.2 Duration	3.3 Total No. of Families Migrating	3.4 Total Population Migrating

5. Type of Work done at Destination

6. Reasons/ Causes of Migration

7. Has there been any development work in your village due to migration?

i. If yes, what is the process of development?

ii. If no, what types of situations/problems have arisen in the face of migration?

8. Have the migrants become better skilled / exposed than before?

Y/N

9. Is there any change in the behaviors of your villagers due to migration?

Y/N

10. What is the **Factors of Motivation** of migration?

11. What are the **Advantages** at the destination place?

12. What are the **Constraints** related to Migration?

13. What are the main diseases transmitted by the migrants?

14. What are the main preventive measures taken by the migrants?

14.1 Problems faced by Women	14.2 Problems faced by children

15. What are the health problems faced by the women and children of the family?

Agriculture:

15 Types of crops

16. Sources of Irrigation facility

17. If there is drought what happens to cultivators & agriculture labour?

18. Key issues/ Gaps

Agricultural Service / Facility	Problems / Issues
18.1 Input services	
18.2 Technology transfer	
18.3 Infrastructure facility	
18.4 Financial Services	
18.5 Marketing Services	
18.6 Insurance Services	
18.7 Access to Govt. Programs / Watershed programs	

19. Climatic Risk:

Particulars	2016	2017	2018
19.1 Type of disaster faced during last 3 years [Draught-1, Flood-2, Cyclone-3, Any other(specify)-4, Not faced-5]			
19.2 Area affected (in Acre)			

20. Period of Food Security

Food Security	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
20.1.Food Secure Period												
20.2.Food Insecure Period												

21. Village Resource:

21.1 Do you face any problem in utilizing the CPR currently	1. Yes	2. No
21.2 If YES, What type of problem you face in current place		
1.	2.	
3.	4.	
5.	6.	

EDUCATION:

22. Is the mid-day meal running smoothly?

23. What are the main issues / constraints related to education?

(Issues related to Classroom, Teachers, Equipment, MDM, Management)

24. What are the issues of children of migrants?

Health

25. When sick, where do villagers generally go for treatment?

Normally go for treatment	Type of Health Centre commonly accessed	Quality of Service you get in that Health Centre	Distance (in Km)	Services Available

25.1 Public	PHC / CHC	Good / Poor		
25.2 Private	Clinic / Pharmacy store/	Good / Poor		
	Traditional Hiller/	Good / Poor		
	Home Treatment	Good / Poor		
25.3 NGO / Trust	Hospital / Clinic	Good / Poor		
Services Available: (1) Care for Illness, (2) Vaccination, (3) Pregnancy Care, (4) Delivery Support, (5) Family Planning, (6) Counselling, (7) All				

26. What are the common diseases prevalent in your village?

26.1 Name of Disease (ranked)	26.2 Causes	26.3 Effects	26.4 Prevention	26.5 Treatment

DRINKING WATER

27. What are the main sources of **drinking water in your village?**

28. Whether safe or not?

Yes / No

29. What are the main issues / constraints of **drinking water?**

SANITATION:

30. Where do villagers generally defecate?

31. How far is the place of defecation?

32. What are the main issues / constraints of Sanitation?

Energy:

33. What type of **fuel do villagers mainly use for cooking?**

Wood / Crop Residues / Dung Cakes / Kerosene / Electricity / Bio-gas / Coal / Other

34. What is the main source of **lighting?**

Electricity / Kerosene / Gas / Any other Oil / Candle / Other (specify)

35. What are the main issues / constraints of fuel?

36. What are the main issues / constraints of lighting?

PALLISABHA:

37. When is the Pallisabha held?

38. How many times in a month is the Pallisabha arranged in your village?

39. What types of issues are discussed in Pallisabha?

40. What are the constraints faced in Palli Sabha?

PROGRAMMES

41. Which **Government Programmes are going on in the village?**

(i)

(ii)

Forest:

- 42.** What products do you collect from the forest?
43. Is it one of the income sources for the villagers?
44. Are there any forest restrictions?
45. FRA Land
46. Forest Right
47. PESA Act

48. Main source of Entertainment

Type	Description (name of festivals and when)	
48.1 Festivals	Y/N	
48.2 Sports	Y/N	
48.3 Electronic Media	Y/N	
48.4 Print Media	Y/N	

49. Issues relating to Village level Entertainment**50. Issues of migration on Tribal Culture****51. Issues of migration on Tribal Society****52. Days of Employment of Household**

No. of Persons / No. of Days	Agriculture & Allied	Business	Wage Earning	Forest Based	Government Employment Scheme	Other Days (specify)	Migration at Destination	Total Days of Employment
No. of Days								

53. SWOT analysis of Migration Cluster:

Strength	
Weakness	
Opportunity	
Threat/ Challenges/ Constraints	

54. Suggestions:

1) Strengthen local livelihood.

2) Which can help to reduce migration?

GPS Code:.....

Schedule -3

ID.....

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (Source)**1 General Information:**

1.1 Revenue Division: Central / North / South

1.2 Whether: TSP / Non TSP / KBK

1.3 Name of the District:

1.4 Name of the Block:

1.5 Name of the Cluster:

1.6 Panchayat: _____

1.7 Village: _____ 1.8 Hamlet: _____

1.9 Urban: _____

1.10 Ward No: _____

2. Household Details:

2.1 Name of the Respondent: _____

2.2 Household Head Name: _____

2.3 Gender: F / M

2.4 Age:

2.5 Contact No.

2.6 Economic Category: APL / BPL

2.7 Tribe Name: _____

2.8 Whether PTG: Y / N

2.9 Migrate with family or alone. 1. Family

2. Individual

3. Land Holding

How much land are you holding (in Acre):

(Conversion chart.....)

3.1. Agriculture Land:	3.2. Homestead Land:	3.3. Total Land

4. Operational Land holding with irrigated and Rain fed condition (in Acre):

4.1. Own Land		4.2. Leased/ Sharecropped		4.3 Other (specify)		4.4 Total Operational land		4.5 Land not cultivated
Irrigated	Rain fed	Irrigated	Rain fed	Irrigated	Rain fed	Irrigated	Rain fed	

4.6 Reasons for not cultivating land

(1. Upland, 2. Inadequate land, 3. Inadequate manpower, 4. Lack of input (capital), 5. Inadequate farming tool, 6. Landless, 99. Others)

5. FRA Land

5.1 Do you hold any FRA land?	5.2 When you received land	5.3 If Yes, Area (in acre):	5.4 Whether the FRA land is under use?	5.5 Details of use
1-Yes / 2-No			1-Yes / 2-No	
If not used, why?				

6. A. Cropping Pattern

Type of Crops	Cultivated Area (in acre)	Production (in Qtl.)	Value (Rs.) (Production X Price)
6.1 Kharif			
6.2 Rabi			

6.3 Other/Summer Crop			
6.4 Total			

6. B. Days of Employment of Household

No. of Persons / No. of Days	Agriculture & Allied	Business	Wage Earning	Forest Based	Government Employment Scheme	Other Days (specify)	Migration at Destination	Total Days of Employ ment
No. of Persons								
No. of Days								

Income Earning

7. Major sources of Income (Net Annual Income) (in Rs)

Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)	Sources of Income	Amount (in Rs.)
7.1 Agriculture & Allied		7.5 Forest Based	
7.2 Wage Earning		7.6 Remittance out of migration	
7.3 Service (Govt/Pvt)		7.7 Others	
7.4 Business (petty business, village shop, vender, etc.)		7.8 Total	

8. Expenditure Pattern (Monthly) (in %)

Particulars	%	Particulars	%
8.1 Food		8.5 Health	
8.2 Education		8.6 Social Obligation	
8.3 Purchase of Asset /Construction / Renovate House		8.7 Entertainment	
8.4 Repayment of Loan		8.8 Total	

9. Savings:

9.1 Savings Annually (Amount in Rs.):				
9.2 Mode of Savings (Tick mark)				
a. Bank	b. Co-operatives	c.SHG	d. House	

10. Indebtedness:

10.1 At present do you have any loan / debt ?					Y / N
10.2 If yes, state amount (in Rs.)					
10.3 Source of Loan / Debt (Tick mark)					
1.Bank	2.Co-operatives	3.SHG	4.Micro -Finance	99.Others (specify)	

11. Housing, Household Facilities & Services:

Particulars	Use tick mark	Particulars	Use tick mark	Remark
11.1 Own House	Y / N	11.6 House Type (K/P/A/O)		
11.2 No. of living rooms		11.7 Having Kitchen room	Y / N	
11.3 Cattle shed	Y / N	11.8 Having toilet facility	Y / N	
11.4 Having electricity	Y / N	11.9 Drinking water source	Y / N	If Yes, specify:

Particulars	Use tick mark	Particulars	Use tick mark	Remark
				1.Well (pvt.) 2.Stream 3.Pond 4.Borewell 5.Tubewell
11.5 Pipe water supply	Y / N			

12. Family Details

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Members	Age	Gender	Marital Status	Education I status	Occupation		Is S/he a Migrant Y / N
						Primary	Secondary	
1								
2								
3								
4								
10								
Gender: M=Male, F=Female Marital Status: M=Married, U=Unmarried, W=Widow, D=Divorced, S=Separated Education: 1. Illiterate, 2. Literate, 3.Primary, 4.UP, 5. High School, 6.College, 7.University, 8.Tech. 99.Other Occupation: Agriculture (1), Daily Wage (2), Animal Husbandry (3), NTFP Collection & Selling (4), Salaried Job (5), Petty Business-Selling/Shop (6), Skilled Labour (7) Own Enterprise / Business (Manufacturing / Value Add / Repair & Maintenance) (8), Artisan (9), 99=Other (Specify).								

13. Migration: (A)

Family Members Code	Reasons of Migration Factors		Duration of Migration (1)<3 month, (2) 3to<6 months, (3) 6 to<12 months), (4) >12 months	Where? Migration	When Migrated	Working Sector	Type of Worker (1) Unskilled, (2) Semi-skilled, (3) Skilled)	Occupation at Destination	No. of times migrated
	Push	Pull		1. Within District/ 2. Out of District / 3. Out of State 4. Out of country					
Reasons for migration: A. Push Factors: (1.Work/Employment, 2.Business, 3.Education, 4.Protection reasons, 5.Marriage, 6.Moved after birth, 7.Moved with household, 8.Poverty, 9.Natural Calamities, 10. Scarcity of land, 11. Low /Declining / Subsistence production, 12 Lower Wage, 13. No land, 14. Less land, 15. Loan / Indebtedness, 99. Other (Specify): B. Pull Factors: 1.Availability of Better Job Opportunity, 2. Higher Wage, 3.Availability of Job every year, 4. Better Environment for Habitation, 4. Scope for Better Standard of Life, 5. Lumpsum Amount Working Sector: 1.Construction, 2.Factory, 3.Service, 4.Trade / Business, 5.Regular earner, 6.Agriculture, 99. Other (Specify): Type of Worker: (1) Unskilled, (2) Semi-skilled, (3) Skilled Occupation at Destination: 1.Supervisor, 2.Waiter, 3.Fitter, 4.Electrician, 5.Mechanic, 6.Labour, 7.Cook, 8.Domestic, 9.Plumber, 10.Driver, 11.Domestic Work, 99.Other No. of Times of Migrated: (1)Once, (2) 2 to 3 times, (3) 4 to 5 times, (4) >5 times When Migrated: 1=Current Year, 2. Last Year 3. Since last 3 years 4. Above 3years back 99. Other									

14. Migration: (B)

Family Members	Place of Migration	Wage per day(Rs.)	Working hours per day	Total no. of working days in a month	Distance from Habitat to Work place	Use of Income from migration

Distance Habitat to Work Place: (1) <1 km, (2) 1 to 2 km, (3) 3 to 5 km, (4) >5 km
Use of Income from migration: (1) Pay off loan (2) Marriage/festival (3) Treatment/ Health care (4) Farm inputs (5) Livelihood (6) Others

15. Destination Spot:**15.a. Area of Migration:**

Village: GP: Block: City: State:

15.b. Work Place Address:

Name of Employer / Name of the Organization:

City: Area Name: State:

16. Source of Migration:

Major Sources of Information for Migration: (use tick mark in the specific box)					
1. Self	2. Family Members	3. Friends & Relatives	4. Middle man	5. Contractor	99. Others Specify)

17. Decision on Migration:

Who primarily made the decision for you to move from the destination? (use tick mark in the specific box)					
1. Self	2. Family Members	3. Friends & Relatives	4. Middle man	5. Contractor	99. Others Specify)

18 .Did any of your relatives or friends living outside who helped in any way to migrate? Y/N

19. Movement with/without Family:

Did you move on your own or with family/friends? (use tick mark in the specific box)							
1. Alone	2. Spouse	3. Children	4. Siblings	5. Parents	6. Other family members	7. Friends	8. Other

20. Financing the Migration Trip:

How did you finance your trip? (tick all that apply)				
1. Own savings	2. Sold Assets	3. Loan	4. Financial assistance from my family/ friends	5. Supported by Contractor/Dalal

21. Difficulties in Transit:

What are the difficulties do you face, during your transit? (tick all that apply)					
1.No difficulty	2.Arrests / Detention	3.Financial Exploitation	4.Irregularities in food & rest	5.Risk of theft & ill treatment	99.Other (specify):

22. Migration Frequency / Period :

22(a) At what time of the year do you migrate?	22(b) Trends of Migration	22(c) What means of transportation did you use for Migration
1.Summer	1.Every year	1.Public / Pvt Transport
2.Rainy Season	2.Once in every 2 / 3 years	2.Train
3.Winter	3.Occasional	3.Cycle
4.Any Period (Specify)	4.No regular interval/as and when required	4.Any other

23.a. Do you prefer any particular place to migrate? Yes / No

23b. If yes, specify:

24.a. Do you prefer any particular contractor to migrate with? Yes / No

24.b. Why?

25. To which place do you go repeatedly: (Place Name)

26. Do you think to shift any place other than the source village? Yes / No

27. Are you interested to stay there forever? Yes / No

28.Advance Taken:,

28.1. Do you get any advance before leaving? Yes / No

If yes,

28.2.Taken Where	At source	At Destination
28.3.When		
28.4.What was Agreed Amount (Rs.)		
28.5.Amount Received		
28.6.Purpose of Advance Taken	1.For Festival (like Nuakhai, Dushera) 2.Mirage of Daughter, 3.Construction of House, 99.Others (specify)	
28.7.On what conditions did you receive?		
28.8.Process of repayment/recovery	1.At a time, 2.Daily, 3.Monthly	
28.9.Duration of Repayment		
28.10.Aftermath condition	1.Positive Impact:	2.Bad Experience

Destination Related:

29a. Accommodation provided by the Employer or Own arranged: 1. Employer, 2. Own arranged

29 b. What are facilities available for accommodation at your destination? (Tick all that apply)

1.Rest room	2.Toilet facility	3.Drinking water facility	4.Lighting facility	99. Others specify

30.Do you live nearby your work place? Yes / No

31.If no, (a) where: _____ (b) Distance from work place: _____

32.Is there any caste / area feeling against migrants at destination place? Yes / No

33.Do you think that affects your work? Yes / No

34.If yes, how?

35.Period of food insecurity: (tick mark)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Exploitation:

36. Do you face any exploitation at your work place? Yes / No

36.a. Financial				36.b.Psychological / Physical			
1.Irregular Payment/no payment	2.Low Wage	3.More than standard working hour	4.Total working hours	5. Ill treatment controlling movement	6.Compelling for overtime without payment	7.Sexual harassment	8.Detention

37. Where do you leave your infants / children if both husband and wife migrate?

38.What type of problem your children face?

Health:

39.What are the common diseases you face?

(1. Diarrhea 2.T.B 3.Malaria 4.Dengue/C gunia 5.Asthma 6.Sickle cell 7. Others)

40.When members of your household get sick, where do they generally go for treatment?

Normally go for treatment	Type of Health Centre commonly accessed	Quality of Service you get in that Health Centre	Distance (in Km)	Services Available
Public	PHC / CHC	Good / Poor		
Private	Clinic / Pharmacy store/	Good / Poor		
	Traditional Hiller/	Good / Poor		
	Home Treatment	Good / Poor		
NGO / Trust	Hospital / Clinic	Good / Poor		
Services Available: (1) Care for Illness, (2) Vaccination, (3) Pregnancy Care, (4) Delivery Support, (5) Family Planning, (6) Counseling, (7) All				

41. Do your family get food supplements from Anganwadi	1. Yes	2. No
42. What do you get as Food Supplements from Anganwadi		

43.What are the health problems faced by the women and children of the family?

43.1.Problems faced by Women	43.2.Problems faced by children

Sanitation:

44.What are the main sources of drinking water?

44.1.Supply water through tap	44.2.Ground Water	44.3.Surface Water	44.4.Ownership	44.5.Distance from house (unit: in Km)	44.6.Safe / Unsafe (as per perception of respondent)

1.Piped Tank 2.Mobile Tank	1.Hand pump 2.Bore well 3.Well	1.Spring 2.River 3.Stream 4.Pond	1.Personal 2.Public 3.Other person		1.safe 2.unsafe
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Women Vs. Migration

45.What type of problems do you face when your husband &/or household member(s) away?

46.How do you manage those problems?

47.What type of help do you get from the labour office in your district?

48.Are you a registered labour? Yes / No

49.Do you know where to register yourself as migrant labour? Yes / No

50.If Not, why?

51.Are you aware that there is a labour office? Yes / No

52.Do you know the benefits of registered labour? Yes / No

SHG and Co-operative

53.a.Are you a member of any SHG / Co-operative/Any other Financial institution in your village?

Yes / No

53.b.If yes, since when_____

54.What type of benefit are you getting from it?

55.How do you manage your membership during migration?

(1.Resign 2. Manage by family member 3. Manage by others known 4. Member's coordination 5. Other)

Coverage under Government Programmes/Schemes/Assistance

(I)MGNRGA

56.Do you have a **Job Card** with you? Yes / No

57.What are the problems you face related to job card?

(1.Getting Selected / 2.Insufficient Job / 3.No job at the time of requirement/4.Job card retained at the Contractor / 5.Retained at the Authority or any other person)

58.How many days do you get jobs through job card?

59.What is the Wage Rate per day?

60.Do you get payment regularly? Yes / No

61.Do you have any pending dues? Yes / No

62.If yes, give details:

63.What happens to that card when you go outside?

(II)Public Distribution System (PDS)

64.Do you have a **Ration Card**? Yes / No

65.Accessing PDS? Yes / No

66.Ration card type: (1.APL 2.BPL)

67.If yes, provide details

PDS	Quantity	Rs./Kg	Regular	Irregular
Rice (Kg.)				
Wheat (Kg.)				
Kerosene (Lt.)				
Other (Specify)				

68.What problems/constraints do you face in accessing the benefits of PDS?

Training and Skill Development

69.Do you know skill development schemes available for you? (Specify)

70. Have you received any training? Yes / No

71.a. If yes, Subject: 71.b. When:

72. How the training or skill helpful to you?

73. Do you need any further training/skill development (specify):

74. Do you have any knowledge about training center in your area? Yes / No

75. If yes, provide details:

77. What problems/constraints do you face in accessing the benefits of skill development schemes?

78. Migrant household covered under Livelihood/Social Security and Food Security related Government schemes:

Schemes	(1=Yes, 0=No, 2= Not Required)	If Yes, Benefit Availed
a. IAY		
b. BPL		
c. Sanitation Mission		
d. NOAP / SOAP		
e. Widowhood Pension		
f. Disable Pension		
g. Emergency Feeding		
h. PDS		
i. Land under FRA		
j. Homestead Land		
k. Subsidized Seeds		
l. Subsidized Fertilizer/Pest.		
m. Open well / Bore Well		
n. Mid-Day Meal		
o. Take Home Ration		
p. Electrification		
q. Wage (MGNREGA)		
r. Crop Loan		
s. Crop loss compensation		
t. Other (Specify)		

79. Access and Constraints to Govt. Programmes on Agriculture/Horticulture

Agriculture Horticulture Programme/Scheme	Y (1) N(2)	What received	Constraints	
			In case of Yes	In case of No
a. Input services				
1. Seed 2. Manure 3. Pesticide, 99. Others (Specify)				
b. Technology transfer				
1. SRI 2. Line Sowing, 3. Mulching, 99. Others (Specify)				
c. Infrastructure facility				
1. Farmers Field School 2. Training Yard 3. Harvesting Yard 4. Go down, 99. Others (Specify)				
d. Financial Services				

1. Subsidy 2. Bank Loan 3. Grant in aid 4. Matching Grant 5. Crop Loan 99. Others (Specify)				
e. Marketing Services				
1. Market Linkage 2. Interface 3. Post Harvest Management Support 4. Training 99. Others (Specify)				
f. Insurance Services				
1. Crop/Livestock Insurance 2. Crop failure Compensation 3. Equipment Insurance 99. Others (Specify)				
g. Watershed programs				
1. Training, 2.Exposure, 99. Others (Specify)				

80.Benefits from the Schemes of OTLP plus :

a. Programmes	Y/N	Benefits Availed in Detail
b. Income Generation Activities		
c. Training and Skill Development		
d. Training on Income Generation Activities		
e. SHG Support for NTFP collection and processing		
f. Support towards Livestock and Aquaculture Production		
g. Support for Participatory Forest Management (Training /Exposure /Plantation)		
h. Support for Land and Water Management		
i. Skill Up gradation of beneficiaries		
j. Community Empowerment and Management		
k. Any financial support to SHG through VDC as per Government Norm		

81. Constraints and Limitations to access and avail Benefits

Views & Suggestions

82. What can be done to reduce distress migration?

Signature and Date

A. Geographic Information

1. Destination place Details:

1.1 State: 1.2 District: 1.3 Block/ Taluk / Mandal:

1.4 City/ GP: 1.5 Village: 1.6 Ward:

2. Employer Information Details:

2.1 Name of the Organization:

2.2 Name of the Employer:

2.3 Organization / Employer Address:

3. Native Place Details of migrant:

3.1 Revenue Division: Central / North / South 3.2 Whether: TSP / Non TSP / KBK

3.3 Name of the District:

3.4 Name of the Block: 3.5 Panchayat: 3.6 Village:

3.7 Urban: 3.8 Ward No:

B. Demographical Details: Migrant Population, Migrant Worker, Migrant but non-worker like children, age old, women (dependant migrant)

4. Family Details

Sl.	4.1 Name of the Family Members	4.2 Age	4.3 Gender	4.5 Marital Status	4.6 Educational status	4.7 Occupation	4.8 Is S/he a Migrant Worker or Dependant
1							
2							
6							
<p>Gender: M=Male, F=Female; Marital Status: M=Married, U=Unmarried, W=Widow, D=Divorced, S=Separated</p> <p>Education: 1. Illiterate, 2. Literate, 3.Primary, 4.UP, 5. High School, 6.College, 7.University, 8.Tech. 99.Other-Specify</p> <p>Occupation at Destination: Manager, Supervisor, Waiter, Fitter, Electrician, Mechanic, Labour, Cook, Attendant, Domestic worker, Plumber, Driver, Housewife, Dependant, Others (Specify)</p>							

5. Migration:

5.1 Family Members Code	5.2 Reasons of Migration Factors		5.3 Duration of Migration (1)<3 month, (2) 3to<6 month, (3) 6 to<1 year), (4) >12 months	5.4 Where? Exact Place of Migration	5.5 When Migrated	5.6 Working Sector	5.7 Type of Worker	5.8 How many times migrated in a year time	5.9 Duration of Migration (1)<3 month, (2) 3to<6 month, (3) 6 to <12 month, (4) >12 month
	Push	Pull		1. Within District 2. Out of District 3. Out of State 4. Out of country					

Reasons for migration:
A. Push Factors: (1).Work/Employment, 2.Business, 3.Education, 4.Protection reasons [insecurity and conflict at the native place, discrimination, persecution], 5.Marriage, 6.Moved after birth, 7.Moved with household, 8.Poverty, 9.Natural Calamities, 10. Scarcity of land, 11. Low /Declining / Subsistence production, 12 Lower Wage, 13. No land, 14. Less land, 15. Loan / Indebtedness, 99. Other (Specify):
B. Pull Factors: 1.Availability of Better Job Opportunity, 2. Higher Wage, 3.Availability of Job every year, 4. Better Environment for Habitation, 5. Scope for Better Standard of Life, 6. Lump sum Amount
Working Sector: 1.Construction, 2.Factory, 3.Service, 4.Trade / Business, 5.Regular earner
Type of Worker: (1) Unskilled, (2) Semi-skilled, (3) Skilled
Times of Migration: (1)Once, (2) 2 to 3 times, (3) 4 to 5 times, (4) >5 times
 When Migrated: 1=Current Year (how many month's back), 2. Last Year 3) 3 years before / 99.
 Other Specify

5. Migrant:

6.1 Family Members Code	6.2 Occupation at Destination (sector)	6.3 Wage / day (Rs.)	6.4 Working hours / day	6.5 Total no. of working days		6.6 Total Days of Employment during migration	6.7 No. of days remained unemployed	6.8 Reasons for remaining idle/unemployed *	6.9 Distance from Habitat to Work place
				Weekly	Monthly				

6. Migration frequency / Period

7.1 At what time of the year you migrate?	7.2 Trends of Migration	7.3 How did you get the information to go out for work?	7.4 What means of transportation did you use for Migration
1. Summer	1. Every year	1. Middleman / Dalal	1. Public / Private Transport
2. Rainy Season	2. Once in every 2 / 3 years	2. Yourself	2. Train
3. Winter	3. Occasional	3. Neighbors & Relatives	99. Any other (Specify)
99. Any Period (Specify)	4. No regular interval/as and when required	99. Other (specify)	

C. Expenditure:

7. Average Expenditure at their destination in (Rs.)

8.1 Food	8.2 Health	8.3 housing	8.4 Clothing	8.5 Entertainment	8.6 Travels	8.7 Total Expenditure	8.8 Saving	8.9 How much remittance you can send to home every month/during migration period

8. Remittance Use : how you use remittance at source ?

9.1 Expenses on Health issues	9.2 House construction	9.3 Marriage	9.4 Agriculture development	9.5 Repayment of loans	9.99 Any other (specify)

D. Remittance:

9. Do you remit money?

Yes / No

10. Do you have bank account?

Yes / No

11. Which bank? Specify:

12. At Source or at Destination? – Source -1 Destination -2

13. If yes, mode of remittance

1. Bank	2. Paytm	3. Through messenger	4. Self	5. Other measures please specify

14. If No, reasons (specify)

15. Constraints and Gaps relating Remittance:

Work & Employment:**16. Working Condition, Environment, Facilities available**

17.1 Safety measure followed	17.2 Safety equipment are provided	17.3 Work Place Free from Pollution	17.4 Basic Facilities including bathroom & rest room	17.5 Safe drinking water	17.6 Provision of First Aid	17.7 Crèche	17.8 Other (specify)

17. Wage Rate (in Rs.)

18.1 Standard Wage Rate for Male	18.2 Standard Wage Rate for Female	18.3 Actual Wage Rate Male	18.4 Actual Wage Rate Female

18. Period of wage receipt by migrants at work place:

19.1 Daily	19.2 Weekly	19.3 Monthly	19.4 Quarterly

19. Getting Leave Facilities (provide details) (use tick mark all that apply in the specific box)

Type of Leave				
1. E.L	2. Medical leave	3. Casual Leave	4. Weekly Off	5. Others

20. Getting Home Travel Concession:

Yes / No

21. Received overtime during the period of migration

Yes / No

22. Received bonus during the period of migration

Yes / No

F. Process of Movement

[Stages of movement from Home Town & arrival at Destination / Movement from Destination to Home Town] (Specify: travel, etc in the process)

23. Process of Migration**24. Process of Arrival****25. Process of Return****26. Preliminary process, if any****27. Do you get any advance before leaving?**

Yes / No

Taken Where	At source	At Destination
28.1 When		
28.2 What was Agreed Amount (Rs.)		
28.3 Amount Received		
28.4 Purpose	1. Before Festival (like Nuakhai, Dushera 2. Mirage of Daughter, 3. Construction of House 99. Others	
28.5 On what conditions you received?		

28.6 Process of repayment/recovery	1.At a time, 2.Daily, 3.Monthly 4.at the time of final payment 5.while returning to home	
28.7 Duration of Repayment		
28.8 Experience out of the Transaction		

G. Facilities at Destination

Habitation

29. Whether the employer provided any facility to stay (Habitation) Yes / No

30. If Yes, What ?

1. Pucca House, 2. Kuchha /Tatched House, 3. Concrete House, 4. Asbestos House, 5. Tent

31. If No, Where do you stay?

1. In Rent House, 2. In Slum, 3. Under Bridge, 4. In Open Field, (Temporary Shed)

Health

32. What health facilities are available?

33. Medical care in Govt. Hospital – Distance: _____ Kms.

34. Facilities available

[Services Available: (1) Care for Illness, (2) Vaccination, (3) Pregnancy Care, (4) Delivery Support, immunization and child care (5) Family Planning, (6) Counseling, (7) All]

35. Does the employer ensure regular health checkup of employees? Yes / No

36. Does the employer provide health insurance for employees? Yes / No

37. Who bears medical expenses for treatment at the destination place?

38. Does the employer provide the privilege of Sick Leave: Yes / No

39. If Sick Leave is provided, whether (1) With Pay, (2) Without Pay

40. Is there any provision of Ambulance Yes /No

41a. Whether Health Camp or Awareness campaign is conducted Yes /No

41b. If Yes,

(i) The Periodicity: 1. Monthly, 2.Quarterly, 3.Half Yearly, 4.Annually, 99.Other

(ii) The Arranger : 1.The Employer, 2.Government, 3.NGO, 4.Any Other

42. Service Provided,

a) Health Checkup and free medicine Yes / No

b) Health Counseling Yes / No

c) Referral Yes / No

Sanitation:

43. Does the environment of work place is pollution free? Yes / No

44. If Yes, what do you notice?

a. Air pollution Free [dust] Yes / No

b. Clean environment around [Garbage, and dirt around] Yes / No

c. Clear and safe drinking water Yes / No

d. Arrangement of clean wash room, toilet etc. Yes / No

- e. Arrangement for hand wash Yes / No
 f. Clean area (shed) to seat and dine Yes / No
 g. Environment of canteen is healthy if facility is available Yes / No

Child Education:

45. Is there any schooling facility near-by your work place: Yes / No
 46. Type of schools near-by your work place: (1) Primary (2) Middle (3) Secondary
 47. Have you any school going children? Yes / No
 48. Are they going to school regularly? Yes / No
 49. If not, why?
 50. Is there any problems related to language of education? Yes / No
 51. Are there any class promotion problems faced by the children due to migration? Yes / No
 52. If yes, specify
 53. Gaps and Constraints on Education (specify):
 54. Does your employer provide any support for child education? Yes / No
 If yes, please specify [e.g. as below]
 a) School/education facility at workplace Yes / No
 b) Monthly education allowance [On per child basis] Yes / No
 c) Books, Uniforms for your children – Per annum basis Yes / No
 d) Incentive or Scholarship Yes / No
 55. Does Government provide any support for child education? Yes / No
 56. If yes, please specify [e.g. as below]
 a) Monthly education allowance [On per child basis] Yes / No
 b) Books, Uniforms for your children – Per annum basis Yes / No
 c) Mid-Day Meal Yes / No
 d) Special Incentive or Scholarship, if any Yes / No

57. Expected Income HYPOTHESIS during migration period (in Rs.)

57.1 At Origin Place	57.2 Destination Place	57.3 Desired income, which can stop migration

Vulnerabilities and Risk

58. Do you face any exploitation at your work place? Yes / No

58.a. Financial Aspects				58.b. Psychological / Physical Aspects			
58.1 Irregular Payment/ or no payment	58.2 Low Wage	58.3 More than standard working hour	58.4 Total working hours	58.5 Ill treatment/ control on movement/bondage	58.6 Compelling for overtime without payment	58.7 Sexual harassment	58.8 Detention

59. Other Aspects (Mark ✓)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Tick Mark
59.1	The environment is not pollution free	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Tick Mark
59.2	Poor sanitation at work place	
59.3	Safety measures (gun boot, gloves, helmet provided) not adopted	
59.4	Invited for over time without any prior notice and compelled to work without any rest	
59.5	No provision of refreshment during overtime	
59.6	First Aid services are not available	
59.7	Work Sarkars use to misbehave and exhort pressure and power to work overtime	
59.8	Female workers are harassed and ill treated	
59.9	There is risk of abuse of female workers during over time at night	

60. Is your Habitat place hazard free?

Yes / No

61. If Not, Why

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
61.1	There is no safety and security – There is risk of theft and damage	
61.2	The environment is pollutant and there is risk for health hazards – even frequently	
61.3	There is risk of abuse of young female (Adolescent Girls) by local hooligans	
61.4	There is risk of their children being child labour	
61.5	There is risk of child sexual abuse [when parents are busy in work at their workplace]	
61.6	There is risk of trafficking of young females (non-workers)	
61.7	There is possibility of discontinuity of education of their children	

Some General Aspects of Vulnerability

62. Risk of being thrown out of Job any day

Yes / No

63. If Yes, Why

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
63.1	Preference to local people	
63.2	Resistance to Exploitation	
63.3	More risk during leave period (another person replaced in his/her absence & s/he continues)	
63.4	Employer reluctant to provide facilities (nothing other than Wage)	
63.5	All the above	

64. Having the risk of being abused and/(or) misbehaved or discriminated in wage or allotment of work due to the influence of local workers

Yes / No

65. Risk of frequent health hazards [due to nature of job or environment at work place or unsuitable weather as well as food practice at work place]

Yes / No

66. Risk of Documentation and Identity

Yes / No

67. If Yes, How

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
67.1	Too difficult to get birth certificate of child born at destination	
67.2	Not able to use Ration Card nor able to avail benefits due under PDS	
67.3	Not able to get Aadhar Card of child [remains busy in work, not allowed free time]	
67.4	Not able to get his own Aadhar Card since unable to remain present at village in time.	
67.5	All the above.	

68. Risk of Limited Access to Formal Financial Services

Yes / No

69. If Yes, Why

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
69.1	Since they fail to provide any possible proof of residence – fail to the Know Your Customer norm of Bank and fail to open bank account in cities	
69.2	Many of the migrant workers are illiterate and don't have time to visit bank	
69.3	Many workers does prefer informal systems (sending through friends, bus driver etc.) of money transfer to their families	
69.4	All the above.	

70. Political Exclusion

Yes / No

71a. If Yes, Why

71b. If Yes, How?

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
71.1	Migrants are not entitled to cast vote outside their place of origin	
71.2	Many of them never get leave to go to their place of origin and cast vote	
71.3	Migrants while attained age 18 even could not get Voter I Card prepared since they remained busy in work and could not go home for that purpose	
71.4	All the above.	

72. Risk of Exploitation

Yes / No

73. If Yes, How?

SI	Particulars	Tick Mark
73.1	Exploited by the chain of Contractors and Middlemen at Source places	
73.2	They are unorganized	
73.3	They are trapped by payment of Advance before migration and are trapped by vicious circle of Debt / Loan	
73.4	Sometimes due to lack of knowledge on local language - vulnerable to cheating and exploitation by all at work place areas	
73.5	All the above	

ANNEXURE 26

Source Area Sample Details

Source Area Sample Details Within Odisha				
District	Block	Panchayat	Village	No. of Sample Household
Baleswar	Nilagiri	Chatrapur	Madhupuria	5
			Swarnachampa	5
		Pithahata	Jamuna	5
			Pithahata	5
Bolangiir	Patnagarh	Kendumundi	Bagalabandha	5
			Maghamara	5
		Pandamunda	Kuhabaunsa	5
			Pandamunda	5
	Turekela	Dhamandanga	Dhamandanga	5
			Jamutojhola	5
		Dholamandal	Bahabahal	10
			Gabhara	5
Gajapati	Gumma	Jiba	Anukunda	5
			Jiba	5
		Munising	A. Baransing	5
			B. Baransing	5
	Mohana	Dombaguda	Badaguda	5
			Budhanilidhi	5
		P Gobindpur	Ichhagandhi	5
			Kaithapada	5
Kalahandi	Golamunda	Dhamanpur	Jamajharan	5
			Mukundpur	5
		Kuhura	Kantamal	5
			Kendumundi	5
	Lanjigarh	Champadeipur	Pratappur	5
			Sanjamaki Heju	5
		Lanjigarh Road	Durbhat	5
			Kathasama	5
Kandhamal	Phulabani	Dadaki	Dadaki	5
			Sorupada	5
		Katringia	Nedipada	5
			Sakri	5
	Raikia	Gumamaha	Dadakimaha	5

			Damaguda	5
		Petapanga	Adoskopa	5
			Luhuringia	5
Koraput	Baipariguda	Baligaon	Padarguda	5
		Cherka	Dumurijholi	5
		Doragud	Minerbali	5
		Mathapada	Goipadar	5
	Lamtaput	Kumargadhana	Hata Suku	5
			Kumargadhana	5
		Lamtaput	Kangrapada	5
			Lamtaput	5
Malkanagiri	Khairaput	Gobindpalli	Gobindpalli	10
			Kanduguda	5
		Rahasbeda	Muduliguda	5
			Rasbeda	5
	Mathili	Dalpatiguda	Kenduguda	5
			Mendukali	10
		Mathili	Dhoudaguda	5
			Mundaguda	5
Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	Badamouda	Badamouda	5
			Sundala	5
		Purunapani	Badasimila	5
			Murgaghat	5
	Thakurmunda	Mahuldiha	Goudabahali	10
			Mahuldiha	5
		saleibeda	Edelabeda	10
			Saleibeda	10
Nuapada	Khariar	Lanji	Bhimapadar	5
			Upparpita	5
		Ranimunda	Kotmal	5
			Mohulkot	5
	Nuapada	Jamapani	Jamapani	5
			Tangapani	5
		Kuliabandha	Dhanora	5
			Kuliabandha	5
Rayagada	Gunupur	Gadiakala	Ompara	5
			Pradhaniguda	5
		Sagada	Sagada	5

			Tarbela	5
	Kasipur	Dangasil	Anagar	5
			Tikira Panjar	5
		Renga	Dumel	5
			Telingiri	5
Sundargarh	Balisankara	Birkaldihi	Khamarimunda	5
			Tatijor	5
		Rampur	Khampur	5
			Rampur	5
	Kuanarmunda	Dumerjore	Dumerjore	5
			Usra	5
		Khukundubahal	Gobira	5
			Ratakhandi	5
Total				450
Source: Derived from Primary Source				

ANNEXURE 27

Transit Map of Migrants [From Source Area to Destination Places/States] Along with and the mode of conveyance

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
1	Baleswar	Nilagiri	by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Bangalore via Vizag, Vijayawada	Karnataka
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Kochi of Kerala via Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Erode, Coimbatore, Ernakulum, Kochi	Kerala
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Mumbai	Maharashtra
			by Bus to Bhadrak		Odisha
			by Bus to Jajpur Road		Odisha
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Chennai	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Hyderabad via Vizag, Vijayawada	Telangana
2	Bolangir	Patnagrh	by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji to Vishakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Kantabanji and Bongomunda to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Kantabanji / Titilagarh / Bangomunda / Turekela	by train from Kantabanji / Titilagarh to Chennai via Vishakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Kantabanji / Titilagarh / Bangomunda / Turekela	by train from Kantabanji / Bangomunda / Turekela to Titilagarh - Raipur - Gondia - Nagpur - Nanded / Chandrapur, Karim Nagar / Hyderabad	Telangana
			by Bus to Kantabanji / Titilagarh / Bangomunda / Turekela	by train from Kantabanji / Bangomunda / Turekela to Titilagarh - Visakhapatnam - Vijayawada - Khammam - Warangal - Hyderabad	Telangana
		Turekela	by Bus to Kantabanji / Titilagarh / Bangomunda / Turekela	by train from Kantabanji / Bangomunda / Turekela to Titilagarh - Visakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to		Odisha

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
			Kantabanji by bus -Kantabanji to Bhubanewar and by bus - Bhubaneswar to Jaipur Road		
			by Bus to Turekela / Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji / Bongmunda / Turekela to Titilagarh - Raipur - Gondia - Nagpur - Yavatmal - Nanded Hyderabad / Karimnagar	Telangana
3	Gajapati	Gumma	By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Vishakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Mumbai	Maharashtra
			By Bus to Paralakhemundi	by Bus Paralakhemundi to Bhubaneswar - Cuttack	Odisha
			By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Chennai via Vishakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu
			By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Hyderabad via Vizag - Vijayawada	Telangana
		Mohana	By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Vizag - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Panaji, Goa via Vizianagram, Vijayawada and Guntur	Goa
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar/Cut tack		Odisha
			By Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Hyderabad via Vizag and Vijayawada	Telangana
4	Kalahandi	Golamunda	by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji to Vishakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji to Panaji, Goa via Vizianagram, Vijayawada, and Guntur	Goa
			by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji / Titilagarh to Bangalore via Vishakhapatnam	Karnataka
			by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji / Titilagarh to Kerala via Vishakhapatnam	Kerala
			by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji to Titilagarh - Raipur - Gondia - Nagpur - Mumbai, Pune	Maharashtra
			by Bus to Kantabanji	by train from Kantabanji - Titilagarh to Raipur	Chhattisgarh
			by Bus to	by train from Kantabanji -	Tamil Nadu

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
			Kantabanji	Titilagarh - Chennai via Visakhapatnam - Vijayawada	
5	Kandhamal	Lanjigarh	by Bus to Lanjigarh Road	by train from Kantabanji - Titilagarh to Visakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Lanjigarh Road	by train Kantabanji - Titilagarh to Delhi via Raipur, Nagpur	Delhi
			by Bus to Lanjigarh Road	by train from Lanjigarh Road to Vizag and from Vizag to Kerala	Kerala
			by Bus to Lanjigarh Road by train Lanjigarh Road to Khurda by bus Khurda to Tapang		Odisha
			by Bus to Lanjigarh Road	by train from Kantabanji - Titilagarh to Delhi via Raipur	Chhattisgarh
		Phulbani	by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Vishakhapatnam - Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Panaji, Goa via Vijayanagaram, Vijayawada and Guntur	Goa
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Kottayam via Visakhapatnam to Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Kochi	Kerala
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train Bhubaneswar to Kolkata	West Bengal
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Chennai via Vishakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Hyderabad via Vishakhapatnam	Telangana
		Raikia	by Bus to Berhampur	by train from Berhampur to Ernakulam via Vishakhapatnam	Kerala
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train Bhubaneswar to Delhi	Delhi
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Berhampur	by train - Berhampur to Vizag and from Visakhapatnam (Vizag) to Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6	Koraput	Baipariguda	by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam -Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from	Karnataka

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
				Visakhapatnam to Bangalore	
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Kerala	Kerala
			by Bus to Jaipur, Jaipur Road by Bus from Jaipur to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur by Bus from Jaipur to Berhampur		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad	Telengana
		Lamtaput	by Bus to Visakhapatnam	by bus from Visakhapatnam to Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Visakhapatnam	by train from Visakhapatnam to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Visakhapatnam	by train from Visakhapatnam to Calicut, Ernakulam, Kottayam,	Kerala
			by Bus to Visakhapatnam	by train from Visakhapatnam to Ernakulam, Kottayam,	Kerala
			by Bus to Visakhapatnam	by train from Visakhapatnam to Kottayam	Kerala
			by Bus to Visakhapatnam by train from Visakhapatnam to Puri / Cuttack via Khurda Road		Odisha
7	Malkangiri	Khairput	by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam - Vijayawada / Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Kochi, Kottayam, Alappuzha of Kerala	Kerala
			By bus Jaipur Road, Balugaon		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad	Telengana
		Mathili	by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Jaipur By bus / train		Odisha

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
			from Jaipur to Rayagada via Koraput		
			By bus to Malkangiri		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur by train from Jaipur to Balugaon		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur, Jaipur Road by train from Jaipur to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Jaipur	by train from Jaipur to Visakhapatnam and from Visakhapatnam to Hyderabad	Telangana
8	Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Rairangpur and Karanja By bus to Keonjhar		Odisha
			by Bus to Rairangpur	by bus from Karanja to Sambalpur via Keonjhar	Odisha
			by Bus to Rairangpur	by bus from Rairangpur to Tata and from Tata to Kolkata by train	West Bengal
			by Bus to Rairangpur	by bus from Rairangpur to Tata Tata to Ranchi by train	Jharkhand
			by Bus to Rairangpur	by bus from Rairangpur to Tata Tata to Jammu by train via Delhi	J&K
			by Bus to Rairangpur	Gujarat, Rajasthan	Gujarat, Rajasthan
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train Bhubaneswar- Chennai	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
		Thankurmunda	by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Bangalore	Karnataka
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Erode via Visakhapatnam	Kerala
			by Bus to Bhadrak /Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Coimbatore, Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Bhubaneswar	by train from Bhubaneswar to Chennai	Tamil Nadu
9	Nuapada	Khariar	by Bus to Nuapada	by train from Nuapada to Mumbai / Pune via Raipur	Maharashtra
			by Bus to Nuapada	by train from Nuapada to Gandhinagar via Raipur	Gujarat
			by Bus to	by train from Nuapada to	Telangana

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
			Nuapada	Hyderabad via - Raipur - Gondia - Nagpur – Nanded -Chandrapur	
10	Rayagada	Nuapada	by Bus to Nuapada by train Nuapada to Cuttack via Khurda Road - Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			by Bus to Nuapada	by train from Nuapada to Uttar Pradesh via Raipur	Uttar Pradesh
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Bangalore via Vishakhapatnam	Karnataka
		Gunupur	by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Kottayam via Vishakhapatnam	Kerala
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Mumbai, Pune via Titilagarh, Raipur, Durg, Nagpur, Nasik	Maharashtra
			by Bus to Rayagada by train - Rayagada to Balugaon		Odisha
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train Rayagada to Bhubaneswar. Bhubaneswar to Guwahati and Guwahati to Mariang by bus	Arunachal Pradesh
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Chennai via Visakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Hyderabad via Visakhapatnam	Telangana
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
			by Bus to Rayagada /Tikiri	by train from Rayagada / by bus Tikiri to Rayagada by Train from Rayagada to Bangalore via Visakhapatnam	Karnataka
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Mumbai, Pune via Titilagarh, Raipur, Durg, Nagpur, Nasik	Maharashtra
			by Bus to Rayagada Bhubaneswar, Rayagada, Bisam Cuttack, Muniguda, Phulbani		Odisha
			by Bus to Rayagada	by train from Rayagada to Chennai via Visakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu
11	Sundargarh	Balishankara	By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Delhi	Delhi
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Goa	Goa

Sl.	District	Block / Pocket	Transit Route from Source Area to Destination		Destination State
			Within Odisha	Outside Odisha	
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Bangalore - Mangalore	Karnataka
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Pune	Maharashtra
			By Bus to Balisankara by bus from Balisankara to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
		Kuanarmunda	By Bus to Rourkela by bus/train from Rourkela to Bhubaneswar		Odisha
			By Bus to Rourkela by bus/train from Rourkela to Bhubaneswar By bus Bhubaneswar to Paradeep		Odisha
			By Bus to Rourkela by bus from Rourkela to Angul		Odisha
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train Rourkela to Bangalore via Titlagarh, Rayagada, Vizag, Chittoor	Karnataka
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Mumbai	Maharashtra
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train Rourkela to Kolkata Kolkata to Andaman by ship	Andaman Nicobar Island
			By Bus to Rourkela	by train from Rourkela to Hyderabad via Jharsuguda, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Nagpur, Secunderabad	Telangana

ANNEXURE 28

The Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2011

Of late, Government of India acknowledged the enormity of inter-state migration from rural to urban area. In order to address the issues arising out of millions of inter-state workers in various urban conglomerations in the country, the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) prepared a bill to replace the existing Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The act was enacted in 1979 to safeguard the interests of migrant workers. The Act applies to every establishment and every contractor who employs or who employed five or more Inter-State Migrant Workmen on any day of the preceding 12 months. The Act provides for:-

1. Registration of all principal employers/contractors employing migrant labour.
2. Licensing of contractors – no contractor can recruit any migrant labour without obtaining license from the appropriate Government.
3. Issue of passbook affixed with a passport-sized photograph of the workman indicating the name and the place of the establishment where the worker is employed, the period of employment, rates of wages, etc. to every inter-state migrant workman.
4. Payment of minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Principal employer to nominate a representative to be present at the time of disbursement of wages to the migrant workman by the contractor
5. Payment of equal wages for inter-state migrant workmen performing similar nature of work along with the local labourers.
6. Payment of journey allowance including payment of wages during the period of journey.
7. Payment of displacement allowance.
8. Suitable residential accommodation.
9. Medical facilities free of charge.
10. Protective clothing.
11. Reporting by contractor incidence of fatal accident or serious injury of such workman to the specified authorities of both the States and also the next of kin of the workman.

The new bill is called The Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2011. This bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 18th August 2011. However, it was soon referred to the Standing Committee on Labour in Lok Sabha for detailed consideration. The new bill, ironically, only replaced the words such as workmen for workers to make it gender neutral. Later on, the MoLE announced constitution of the task force to prepare a detailed report on necessary changes in the earlier act (1979). On 14th December 2011, The Standing Committee on Labour made the following observation and recommendation on the new Bill:

“The Committee note that the Government propose to amend the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 through the present Bill only to the extent by substituting the words ‘workman’ and ‘workmen’ with that of ‘worker’ and ‘workers’ in order to make it gender neutral. The proposed amendment is pursuant to the recommendation made by the Task Force constituted by the Government of India to suggest amendments in the labour laws concerning women and children. The Committee were informed by the representatives of the Ministry that a Committee has already been constituted to take a comprehensive view on the amendments required in the

existing Act. More so, the Government have not made any concrete and fruitful efforts to ensure that contractors and employers mandatorily register the workers under them so that they can avail of social benefits under the Act.

The Committee have also not come across any reported case(s) of gender discrimination under the present Act. The Committee are convinced that by mere substitution of the words 'workman' and 'workmen' with 'worker' and 'workers' will neither ameliorate the conditions nor address the substantial issues like registration, passbook, payment of minimum and equal wages, journey and displacement allowance, free medical facilities, suitable residential accommodation etc. of the migrant workers. The Committee viewed that Government should wait for the recommendations of the Committee already constituted to have comprehensive review of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Bill should be returned to the Government with a request to bring a comprehensive amendment Bill so that the problems of the migrant workers could be addressed in entirety."

ANNEXURE 29

Organizations Working among Migrants and Their Work:

National Coalition of Organizations for the Security of Migrant Workers (NCOSMW) Around 30 NGOs working for migrant rights in the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat have formed an umbrella organization - National Coalition of Organisations for the Security of Migrant Workers (NCOSMW). Prominent members of this coalition are Aajeevika Bureau, Disha Foundation, YUVA, Pratikar, PRAYAS, Mumbai Mobile Creches, PEPUS, Sahbhagi Siksha Kendra, Samarthan, Grameen Development Services and BASIX. The NCOSMW is focussing on drafting a national policy on migration, ensuring extension of social security for migrant workers and increasing state and national level visibility and recognition of the migration issue. Anjali Borhade and Rajiv Khandelwal are Convenor and Co-convenor of NCOSMW.

1. Aajeevika Bureau

Identity-Cards: Aajeevika Bureau has developed a system of doing registration of migrants and issuing identity cards to them. The worker applies for the identity card by filling out a simple registration form that captures demographic information including the duration of their migration cycle and his/her destination, trade and income. Migrants get this information verified by the Sarpanch. Following this, migrants are issued with an identity card that contains all relevant details, including their domicile, trade, education and contact details. This system was initiated in 2005.

Ministry of Labour and Employment of Rajasthan recognised it as a valid proof of identity in December 2007. This authorisation has increasingly been accepted by employers, police and local administration as a credible proof of identity. Now this card can also be used for opening of bank accounts and enrolment for social security services. The photo ID is also a critical document preventing migrants from experiencing police harassment that is common place in cities. Aajeevika Bureau has registered over 70,000 migrants since 2005.

Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras - Aajeevika Bureau provides legal counselling for migrants who suffer due to the nature of the informal labour market. This service comprises of focussed programmes for legal literacy and direct legal help through mediation and litigation. In the case of a dispute, workers can just walk-in the Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras (or 3SKs) to register their case and seek counsel and aid. There are regular legal clinic days to resolve the cases.

The legal clinic is replica of the formal court mechanism. The legal clinic mediates between the complainant and the offenders. An emphasis is on resolving disputes through negotiation rather than litigation as the latter can be expensive and time consuming for the workers. Over 1,000 cases were registered with the Aajeevika Bureau so far out of which 540 cases have been resolved, mainly through arbitration. This intervention has resulted in a settlement of over US\$ 100,000 in favour of workers.

Labour Line - In August 2011, Aajeevika Bureau has started a phone-based help line for workers in Udaipur, Rajasthan. The helpline involves a dedicated phone line answered by a trained counsellor. It allows workers to reach out for counsel in case of any problem related

to wages, retrenchment or abuse. Labour Line is supported by a network of walk-in resource centres. The majority of cases that reach counsellors are regarding wage payments. **Suvidha Rasoi Ghars** - Aajeevika has collaborated with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to set up community kitchens or Suvidha Rasoi Ghars in Ahmedabad. These kitchens are spaces with stoves and LPG cylinders where groups of migrants can cook. The installation cost is borne by the company. Now, the Aajeevika has also started a mobile kitchen initiative for migrant workers. This service is being run at ten different locations, benefitting more than 400 migrant workers across the city of Ahmedabad. This is not only cost-effective but also more hygienic resulting in better health outcomes for the migrant community. **Source:** www.aajeevika.org

LabourNet - Identity Cards: The Bangalore based LabourNet programme has also issued migrants with identity cards. Since 2006, it has registered over 40,000 workers. LabourNet operates through a network of Worker Facilitation Centres in Karnataka. It undertakes the registration of unorganised sector workers, including migrants, through referrals and direct field-based registration drives. It collects workers' details regarding their qualification, experience, family details and proof of address. The information is entered into a centralised database. An annual fee of Rs. 150 is charged from workers for registration. On the basis of this registration, workers are entitled for a laminated identity card, a bank account opened in their name and accident insurance coverage.

Workers Training Programme: - Labour Net provides training support to the workers in order to create a more productive workforce. The trainings are given with the objectives to increase employability and improvement in remuneration. It imparts skills training through their Worker Facilitation Centres in Karnataka. The trained workers are issued certificates in a number of different trades such as carpenters, masons, electricians and beauticians. According to LabourNet, the programme has provided training for 6 300 workers, conducted skills assessments for 7 500 workers and provided job linkages to over 8000 workers. **Source:** www.labournet.in

2. Strengthen and Harmonise Research and Action on Migration (SHRAM)

SHRAM is a research portal and data repository on migration and migrants. It is a first-of-its kind interactive research and data portal on migration. It contains a searchable repository of Migration research and aims to facilitate researcher interaction and policy and strategy formulations, and to conduct virtual training programmes. **Source:** www.shram.org

3. Disha Foundation

Identity Cards: Disha Foundation in Nashik has issued identity cards to 15,000 migrants employed in various sectors. Membership of the trade union and registration for identity card is entwined. Migrants are provided with official membership and a photo identity card for the union. Rs. 10 is charged for lifetime membership and it is offered to migrants in Nashik city as well as at source villages. These trade union cards have been validated by the Gram Panchayatas of source villages. The identity card has been proved as a useful proof of identity to access public services in Nashik city.

Complaint Box: Disha Foundation and Department of Labour, Maharashtra, have jointly initiated a grievance handling cell pertaining to the migrants' employment, wages and related complaints. Two complaint boxes are kept at the two labour markets in the Nashik city. A complainant has to drop a complaint form in the box. A local committee, consisting of Naka Workers deals with lighter complaints and major cases are referred to labour department.

Portability of Ration Benefits: The Maharashtra Government has issued a notification in November, 2000 (Resolution 1000/ GR 399/ 2000/ NP28) for facilitation of temporary ration card in a destination city for seasonal migrants. On the basis of this notification, Disha Foundation played a mediating role between the Department of Public Distribution System, state government authorities and the migrants. The government authorities made on-site visits with Disha foundation and issued an order to provide seasonal migrants with temporary ration cards for four months against their existing ration cards. It was made extendable to 12 months. If migrants are going back to the home village, they have to cancel the temporary ration card at the destination city so that they avail subsidised food grain in their home villages.

These temporary ration cards can be renewed on their return to the destination city. In this case, the destination city is Nashik in Maharashtra. Department of Public Distribution System relaxed the rules for migrant workers to acquire temporary ration cards. For instance, in place of proof of identity and residence, a letter from the contractor stating where the migrant works; a photo of migrant with family members; a recommendation from another registered migrant from same village; a Disha Union card and letter of recommendation from Disha are required for registration for ration card. Initially, Department of Public Distribution System issued new ration cards to 55 migrants of Civil Naka in Nashik. After the success of this experiment, 1200 more migrants were issued the temporary ration cards.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) of Migrants: Disha Foundation piloted a project designed to improve the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of migrants in Nashik, Maharashtra. Disha Foundation introduced a formal referral process for migrants to government health services to provide better access to health care. A triplicate referral form was developed for migrants, health providers and Disha Foundation itself. The medical history and related details of migrants are provided in the form, while the reverse side of the form provides contact information of all available government health services in Nashik. The form is helpful for migrants in getting direct treatment from doctors without much delay and discussion further.

Migration Resource Centre: The Migration Resource Centre works on fulfilment of two objectives: One, it will facilitate migration to Nashik city through livelihood skills building and job linkages; and two, it will focus on the better implementation of existing government programmes at source villages of migrants in Nashik district to reduce distress migration. The Migration Resource Centre plans to generate data on migrant flows for better informed programmes and policies. Establishment of this centre is a result of Disha Foundation's seven year's work to bring in migration issue into policy level discourse. Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned a grant for the construction of the Migration Resource Centre and the Maharashtra state government has financed the programme cost for three years. The land for the construction of the centre has been allotted by the Urban Land Ceiling Department.

Source: www.dishafoundation.wordpress.com

4. Paryavaran Evam Prodyogiki Utthan Samiti (PEPUS)

Shramik Sahayata Kendra: Paryavaran Evam Prodyogiki Utthan Samiti (PEPUS) - means Society for Environmental and Technical Upliftment - is based in Jhusi, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. It facilitates the process of dispute resolution for migrant labourers and aims to reach a settlement through mutual dialogue. Migrant labourers submit a written complaint at the Shramik Sahayata Kendra (Migrant Resource Centre). After discussion, an information letter is issued by the Centre to the opponent party. In most of the cases, the opponent

party is either the labour contractor or brick kiln owner or both. The letter comprises of details of the dispute and date of hearing. On the day of the dispute hearing, both parties assemble at the centre and a hearing took place. The Centre makes attempts to resolve the dispute by proactive mediation and arbitration. However, the unresolved cases are forwarded to an advocate of the High Court, who attends the centre on a regular basis and takes necessary action for dispute resolution. PEPUS' data shows that they have registered a total of 187 cases, of which 50 cases have been resolved, with a total of Rs. 7,39,141 unpaid wage arrears being accorded to labourers. PEPUS has also promoted the formation of a collective of migrant labourers working in brick kilns, known as Bhatta Parivar Vikas Sewa Samiti, i.e. Association for Development of Families of Brick Kiln Workers.

Source: www.pepus.org

5. Aide et Action

Village Migration Register: Aide et Action has started a practice to maintain a village migration register in source states like Odisha to keep a database of migrant families and the migrant children. The village migrant register is kept in 66 villages covering three districts: Balangir, Nuapada and Bargarh. This register is also helpful in identifying probable migrant children for the next season. Aide et Action has identified these children and carries out advocacy with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) to retain these children at source villages in Odisha.

Seasonal Hostels: In Andhra Pradesh, Aide et Action 163 worksite schools in 10 districts. Similarly, in the Traveller district of Tamil Nadu, Aide et Action has established 10 worksite Schools catering to 430 migrant children of families working in brick kilns. The worksite owners and workers were involved in setting up these schools for migrant children. Along with it, it has established nine seasonal hostels in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh with the support of a local NGO, Action in Rural Technology and Service. These hostels are used to retain the children of the migrant fishing community. In 2013, Aide et Action, in collaboration with SSA Odisha, has planned to retain 5,000 children through seasonal hostels in the Balangir, Nuapada and Bargarh districts. **Source:** www.aea-southasia.org

6. Lokadrusti

Seasonal Hostels: Lokadrusti has set up seven seasonal hostels in seven of the most migration prone villages in the Khariar Block of Nuapada district. Families from these villages have to often undertake distress migration to brick kilns in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Since 2004, Lokadrusti has opened 168 seasonal hostels in the migration-prone villages of Nuapada district, preventing the migration of more than 4,000 children – both girls and boys - and subsequent dropping out of school. Many children have completed their education upto 12th standard by staying in these hostels and many of them are now enrolled for college education. It also runs bridge courses to re-enrol the returnee migrant children to the school. Lokadrusti is supported in its endeavour by America India Foundation. The District Primary Education Programme of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Odisha has adopted this model and started establishing seasonal hostels named as 'Residential Care Centres' (RCC). The RCCs are maintained in the existing government schools of the respective villages with the support of village SHGs, school teachers, sub inspectors of schools and Panchayati Raj Institution members.

Source: www.aif.org and www.lokadrusti.org

7. Sanlaap

Sensitization Programmes: Sanlaap initially focussed on providing rehabilitation support to the rescued survivors of prostitution. The objective was also to prevent second generation prostitution. Gradually, Sanlaap realized the need to carry out human traffic prevention activities in the source area. Then Sanlaap has started to create awareness on safe migration, trafficking and violence against women in the source areas of migration. It undertakes sensitization programmes for Panchayat members and district administration personnel on migration and trafficking. It involves Community-based Organisations in this process. On the other hand, the girls in the villages are connected to vocational trainings to ensure they are able to make a living, look after themselves and educate others about trafficking.

Shelter-Homes: Sanlaap also runs four shelter homes for about 250 girls in and around Kolkata for minors rescued from commercial sexual exploitation, girl children of women in prostitution and other vulnerable girl children. The shelter homes offer a holistic programme encompassing education, mental health intervention, vocational training and economic initiatives, dance movement therapy and legal aid. **The UN Women and Child Rights and You (CRY)** are supporting Sanlaap since 2010. **Source:** www.sanlaapindia.org

8. Butterflies

The Mobile Education Programme:

Motto of Butterflies is “If the children cannot come to the school, let us take the school to them”. Under the Mobile Education Programme, the Chalta Firta School (Mobile Learning Centre) has brought the school to the children’s doorstep. This has benefitted the migrant children more because they cannot attend school due to lack of school certificates and other proofs of identification.

Butterflies’ Mobile Education Programme also facilitates the admission of out-of-school children into formal schools. Innovative teaching methodologies are used to engage creatively with children, such as play methods and age-appropriate learning materials such as educational toys like blocks, flash cards and multilingual educational books. Children also have access to different types of technology-based tools, like LCD TVs and laptops. Teachers, referred as ‘child right advocates’, provide computer education to children and share educational software. When migrant families go to their villages (for instance during harvest and Holi festival), a list of children is maintained so that they may be reintegrated once they return. In case parents migrate to new locations, Butterflies facilitates the process of making affidavits so that the children may go to formal schools at their next destination. Currently Butterflies reaches out to children across 11 project locations in Delhi and 4 project locations in the Haridwar district of Uttarakhand. It works in close coordination with State Education Departments in Delhi and Uttarakhand.

Source: www.butterflieschildrights.org

Mobile Crèches

Childcare Services: Mobile Crèches was founded in 1969 in Delhi and mainly operates in the National Capital Region to provide childcare services to migrant children on construction sites. It has developed a comprehensive day-care programme wherein it runs an eight-hour programme six days a week throughout the year. The programme is an integrated package of health, nutritional and educational services to respond to the different needs of children from birth to 12 years. It has three distinct sections: (i) the crèche for children below three years old; (ii) the Balwadi (pre-school) for children between the ages of three and six; (iii)

the non-formal education for older children. Mobile Crèches operates 650 day-care centres and has developed partnership with 200 builders. Builders and contractors are increasingly accepting a greater responsibility in managing and financing the crèche. Mobile Crèches is also engaging the government authorities for implementation of the State Boards and welfare funds set up under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act of 1996.

Source: www.mobilecreches.org

9. The Tata Trust Migrant Support Programme

Under the Urban Poverty and Livelihoods portfolio of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Allied Trusts, the Tata Trust Migrant Support Programme is reaching out to over 100,000 migrants through 34 partners working in eight states. It has a special focus on Rajasthan, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh. A Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions is created in partnership with Aajeevika Bureau to act as a technical support unit to its network of migration patterns. Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) are established at various source and destination places to provide legal aid, counselling and facilitate access to social services.

10. Shahri Adhikar Manch: Begharon Ke Saath - (SAM-BKS)

Shahri Adhikar Manch: Begharon Ke Saath (SAM-BKS) or 'Urban Rights Forum: With the Homeless' comprises of a coalition of over 30 voluntary organisations. SAM-BKS's sensitization drive for homeless citizens in Delhi and against the demolition of shelters for the homeless formed the background of the Delhi High Court's and the Supreme Court's directives to the Delhi Government in January 2010 to build at least one shelter per 100,000 inhabitants on a priority basis, and to make these 24-hour shelters, functional throughout the year. These directives were later given to all the States and Union Territories. SAM-BKS is supported by Indo-Global Social Service Society, Delhi (IGSSS). **Source:** www.igsss.org

11. UNESCO's Gender, Youth and Migration (GYM) Sub-Community:

UNESCO is supporting the establishment of a knowledge management tool on Gender, Youth and Migration (GYM). The GYM is a sub-community of practice of the Gender Community of UN Solution Exchange, which is supported by UNICEF and UN Women. GYM will be a dedicated 'resource hub' that will bring together experts, researchers, NGOs and officials who share a common concern on the topic of gender, migration and youth. Their interaction is expected to deepen their knowledge and expertise in this area. The GYM sub community would serve as a base for informing socially inclusive and sustainable policies. **Source:** www.unesco.org/newdelhi

12. International Labour Organization (ILO)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has partnered with the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment and state governments to promote decent work. The objective of this collaboration is to reduce the percentage of seasonal migrants turning into bonded labour, especially in the brick kiln sector. A pilot project was initiated in Tamil Nadu by the ILO and it is now being expanded to cover the brick kiln sector in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The project aims to promote the decent work in the brick kiln sector. Promotion of decent work comprises of improvement of workplace conditions, transparency in wage payments, social dialogue to resolve workplace problems, enrolling migrant workers in government schemes at source and destination states, unionising workers and schooling opportunities for migrant children. In order to tackle cases of bondage among inter-state migrant workers, the project aims to establish an inter-state coordination mechanism at the national level. On 8 June 2012, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between a source state - Odisha and

a destination state - Andhra Pradesh and the Ministry of Labour and Employment for inter-state coordination to reduce the vulnerability to bondage of migrant workers. Under this agreement, a Migrant Workers Cell was constituted to look into the issues of inter-state migrants and to provide assistance to the states and for facilitating resolution of grievances between the states. Similar MoUs are expected to be signed by Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Bihar with corresponding destination states.

Source: www.ilo.org/newdelhi and www.labour.nic.in

ANNEXURE 30

Legislations [National / International] and Declarations Networks related to Migration

1. International Conventions and Declarations Concerning Migration

- ✓ UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948)
- ✓ UN International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)
- ✓ UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- ✓ UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- ✓ UN International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (2003)
- ✓ UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979)
- ✓ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989)
- ✓ UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001)
- ✓ UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)
- ✓ UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
- ✓ ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) (1949) (No. 97)
- ✓ ILO Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention (1952) (No. 102)
- ✓ ILO Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention (1962) (No. 118)
- ✓ ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (1975) (No. 143)
- ✓ ILO Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention (No. 157) (1982)
- ✓ ILO Domestic Workers Convention (2011) (No. 189)
- ✓ ILO Migration for Employment (Revised) Recommendation (1949) (No. 86)
- ✓ ILO Protection of Migrant Workers (Underdeveloped Countries) Recommendation (1955) (No. 100) □ ILO Migrant Workers Recommendation (1975) (No. 151)
- ✓ ILO Domestic Workers Recommendation (2011) (No. 201)
- ✓ SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002)³⁴

2. Indian Legislations

- ✓ Workmen's Compensation Act (1923)
- ✓ Payment of Wages Act (1936)
- ✓ Minimum Wages Act (1948)
- ✓ Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (1956)
- ✓ Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act (1970)
- ✓ Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (1976)
- ✓ Equal Remuneration Act (1976)
- ✓ Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act (1979)
- ✓ Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (1986)
- ✓ Building and Other Construction Workers Act (1996)
- ✓ Unorganised Workers Social Security Act (2008)

3. Migration Networks

3.1 National

- ✓ National Coalition of Organisations for the Security of Migrant Workers (NCOSMW)
- ✓ Gender Youth Migration (GYM), Gender Community of Practice,
- ✓ Strengthen and Harmonize Research and Action on Migration (SHRAM)

- ✓ Internal Migration in India Initiative (IMII) www.unesco.org/newdelhi

3.2. International

- ✓ Asia Pacific Migration Resource Network
- ✓ Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty,
- ✓ European Migration Network
- ✓ Global Development Network - Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India
- ✓ Global Forum on Migration and Development
- ✓ Global Migration Group
- ✓ Inter Press Service News Agency – Migration and Refugees
- ✓ Migrant Forum in Asia
- ✓ Migrants Rights International
- ✓ Migration Policy Institute
- ✓ The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration www.thehagueprocess.org
- ✓ United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) www.unitar.org

4. Research Institutes, NGOs and Trusts working on Migration Issue

4.1 National Organizations

- ✓ Aajeevika Bureau www.aajeevika.org
- ✓ Agrasar www.agrasar.org □ Butterflies www.butterflieschildrights.org
- ✓ Centre for Development Studies www.cds.edu
- ✓ Centre for Education and Communication www.cec-india.org
- ✓ Disha Foundation www.dishafoundation.wordpress.com
- ✓ Eko India Financial Services Pvt. Ltd www.eko.co.in
- ✓ Grameen Evam Samajik Vikas Sanstha (GSVS) www.gsvsajmer.in
- ✓ Gram Vikas Parishad www.gvpindia.org
- ✓ Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT) www.gvtindia.org
- ✓ LabourNet www.labournet.in □ Lokadrusti www.lokadrusti.org
- ✓ Mobile Crèches www.mobilecreches.org
- ✓ National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) www.nasvinet.org
- ✓ National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) www.niua.org
- ✓ Paryavaran Evam Prodyogiki Utthan Samiti (PEPUS) www.pepus.org
- ✓ Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development www.rgniyd.gov.in
- ✓ Samarthan – Centre for Development Support www.samarthan.org
- ✓ Sanlaap www.sanlaapindia.org
- ✓ Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) www.yuvaurbanindia.org
- ✓ Yugantar www.yugantar.org.in

4.2. International Organisations working on the Issue of Migration

- ✓ International Council on Social Welfare
- ✓ International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- ✓ International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- ✓ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- ✓ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- ✓ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- ✓ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- ✓ □ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- ✓ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- ✓ United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA)
- ✓ UN Women, South Asia www.unwomensouthasia.org
- ✓ World Health Organisation (WHO) www.whoindia.org

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Empty villages and locked houses of Rayagada, Malkangiri, Koraput and Kalahandi due to migration - As seen during the Study

