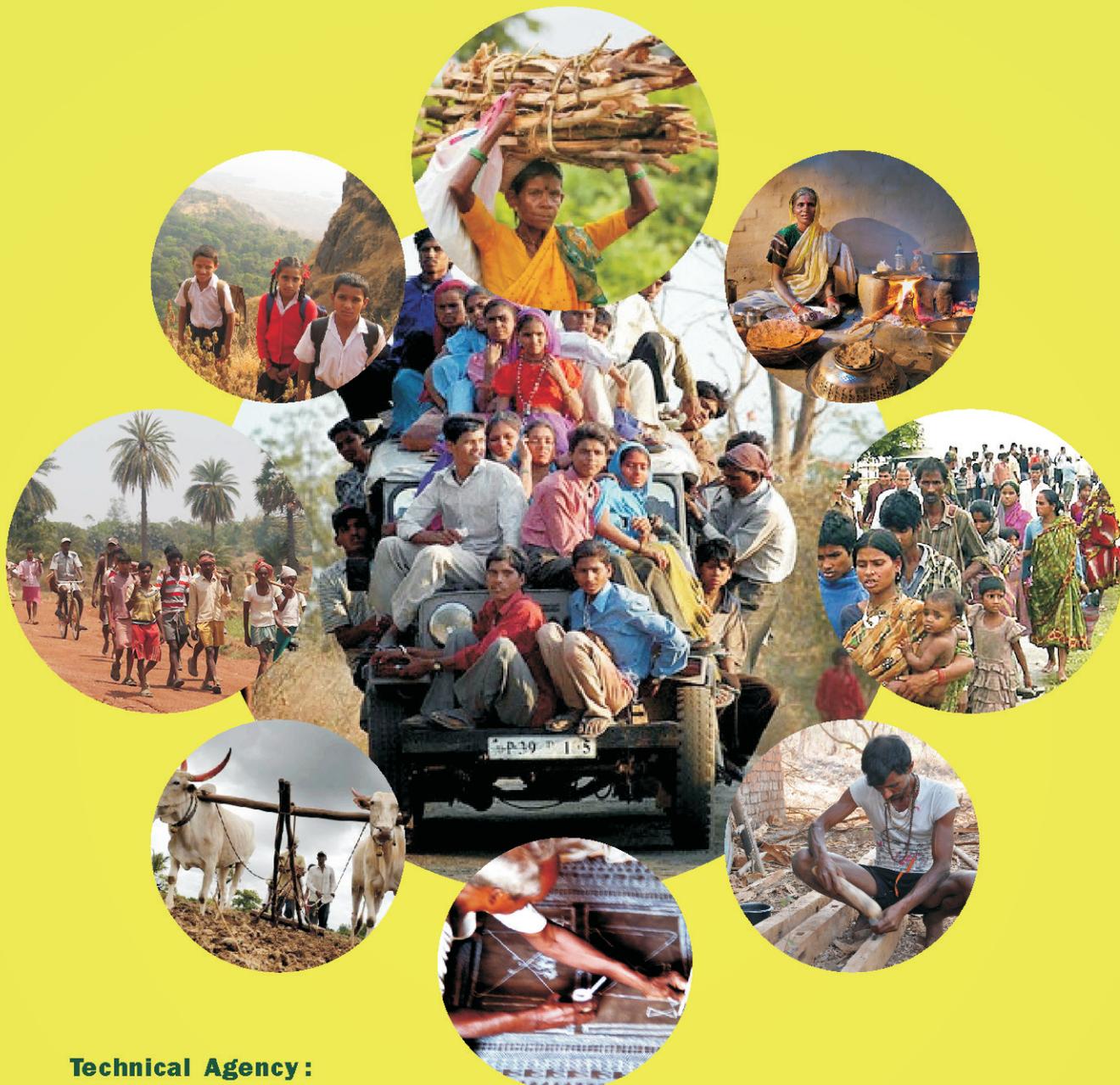


Tribal Migration Research and Resource Center



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Supported by



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**Integrated Tribal Development Department,
Nasik,
Maharashtra**

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Chairperson
(Ex Member Parliament-LS)
(Former Minister of State for Tribal Affairs)



सत्यमेव जयते

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Message

In recent years, migration for livelihood among tribal's has increased in India due to regional differences in the population pressure on land, drought, and inequality of infrastructure, industrial development and modernization of agriculture. Most of this movements has been from the most populous and poorest states such as Uttar Pradesh, Odessa, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Rajasthan to states such as Maharashtra, NCR Delhi, Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu known for their robust and flourishing local economies.

Various states of India have initiated fragmented programs to address migrant's special needs such as health, education, livelihood. But still migrants face exclusion while accessing social security and public services before and during their migration at source as well at destinations. It has been noted that migration plays an important role in poverty reduction, economic and social development of these poor tribal's hence positive facilitation of safe migration should specially emphasized which mainly includes access to basic public services.

I congratulate Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Tribal Development, Maharashtra and Disha Foundation, Nasik to lead a joint and innovative project to address such distress tribal migration in two blocks of Nasik district. 'Tribal Research and Resource Center' is India's first of its kind initiative to address tribal migration at source and destination end with multi-sectoral approach in a comprehensive manner.

The learning's from this project is an important resource for designing future policies and programmes for better migration governance and management in all states of India. I encourage all these agencies to take action in this direction.

I would like to extend appreciation for these commendable efforts to all persons and agencies instrumental in planning and implementation of this project.

Rameshwar Oraon

Acknowledgement

Disha Foundation greatly acknowledges generous support from **Ministry of Tribal Affairs** under 275(1) constitutional grant, and **Tribal Development Department, Maharashtra** to set up 'Tribal Migration Research and Resource Centre' - first of its kind initiative in India to address tribal migration at source and destination in a comprehensive manner by positive facilitation to reduce distress migration.

Disha Foundation is grateful to various officials of Tribal Development Department namely Ex-Commissioners Mr Sarsonde, Dr Sanjeev Kumar, and current Commissioner Mrs Sonali Pongshe, as well Assistant Tribal commissioner Mr Lokhende, Project Officer Mr Narendra Aghav, other officials Mr Thube, Mr Jain, and Mr Panmand for their excellent support in successful implementation of the centre in Nasik.

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Introduction

I. Overview of Internal Labour Migration in India:

Evidence shows that more people migrate internally in many countries. Internal migration has become important livelihood strategy for many poor groups across the world. Seasonal internal migration for livelihood is a growing phenomenon in India too. Intra and Inter-state labour migration is an important feature of the Indian economy. But there is few official data available on internal migration especially from all major official data sources such as census of India, National Commission on Rural Labour and National Sample survey data. The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) estimates the number of internal Labour migrants in rural areas in India alone at around 10 million (including roughly 4.5 million inter-state migrants and 6 million intra-state migrants). The 2001 census has recorded about 53.3 million rural to rural migrations within the country. While the latest 64th round NSS survey puts a figure of 30 million on internal migration, but various estimates based on micro-level studies (Deshingkar 2004) suggest that the figure is close to 100-120 million. (10-12 crores or roughly 10% of India's population)

This increase in migration is essentially due to regional differences in the population pressure on land, drought, and inequality of infrastructure, Industrial development, and modernization of agriculture. In particular, the developed areas have increased demand for labour during specific seasonal activities, especially sowing and harvesting in the case of agricultural activities. As this demand often supersedes the availability of local labour, these developed regions offer a higher wage rate and/or greater number of days of employment. The agriculturally developed regions are invariably areas, which have extensive canal irrigation and high yielding variety technology. The demand for labour also exists in seasonally based agro-industries e.g. rice mills, sugar factories, canal construction, road construction, etc. (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004)

Most of this movement has been from the most populous and poorest states with net in-migration being higher for the more developed states. States such as UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, with laggard economies and a surplus of labor, send millions of migrants every year. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, known for their robust and flourishing local economies attract large number of workers. There are certain conspicuous migration corridors within the country - Bihar to NCR, Bihar to Haryana and Punjab, UP to Maharashtra (Mumbai), Odisha to Gujarat (Surat), Odisha to Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and Rajasthan to Gujarat (Ahmedabad). Migration within Maharashtra state is also quite high, mainly from drought prone and tribal blocks to Nasik city is on high rise.

Policy Apathy:

According to National Commission of Rural Labour the internal migrants are around 10 million, while 64th National Sample Survey puts around 30 million figures of such migrant workers in India. The researchers have estimated this number to be around 120 million. There is wide gap in the official and unofficial estimate of migrant worker's volume. The migration is not understood at policy level so far, and hence migrants are excluded from various programs and policies at source as well destination cities in India, mainly health, education, livelihood and food security, which severely affects migrants' social and development indicators at both source and destination level.

Evidences suggests that internal migration can play an important role in poverty reduction, economic and social development, hence positive facilitation of safe migration should be specially emphasized which mainly includes access to basics public services mainly health, education and livelihood. Moreover, the high volume of migration and inter-linkages with all Millennium Development Goals and national policies (National Health Policy, National Population Policy and India Vision 2020) means that success in meeting these needs can help support the achievement of the MDGs and these policies. Hence increased emphasis is required to address the special needs of the migrant population.

Like a lot of other countries, Indian government so far has had a history of trying to restrict migration through a variety of means. However, a paradigm shift in thinking is required among the policymakers, which needs to envisage the fact that migration is a reality that is here to stay. Instead of restricting it, Indian policy makers must look towards countries such as China and Vietnam where a national policy towards internal migration is in place and there needs to be a shift in favor of encouraging internal migration in order to boost economic development. Until recently policy attitude towards internal migration has been mostly reserved, if not entirely negative. A number of programs and policy dialogues have been initiated by different states to address internal migration. Despite these programs and policies that may result in reduction of distress migration to some extent, but in future migration is expected to increase. This will call for comprehensive policies to reduce regional and sectoral balances in development of sending and receiving states. Overall, there is a need for greater recognition of internal migration and its linkages with development at policy level for comprehensive migration policy and this policy discourse need to be informed by solid research of internal migration and development.

Tribal Migration Receiving and Rehabilitation Center; Background of the project:

Disha Foundation (is an NGO based in Nasik specialized in labour migration, research and policy) and Tribal development Department, Maharashtra has been working together to develop and implement an integrated, convergence based approach to facilitate and mitigate distress tribal migration. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has supported this pilot under 275(1) grant for Trymbakeshwar and Peth blocks of Nasik district. *It is first of its kind state initiative to address migration at source and destination in a comprehensive manner in India.* Set up of a dedicated 'migration research and resource center' is in process through this pilot project, which will address scheduled caste and scheduled tribe migration with active involvement of Tribal Department, and supportive role from Revenue, Urban Land Ceiling, Municipal Corporation, education, and health departments. The centre intends to address the migration at destination and source end. It has generated migration data in the project area for more informed programs and policies. The centre also facilitates migration at Nasik city- (a major destination of tribal's) during the migration period via livelihood skill building and job linkages, education and health services to the tribal migrants. On the other hand emphasis is provided to strengthen urban and tribal development linkages, better implementation of available government programs at source villages of migrants in Nasik district for sustainable development with the goal to reduce distress migration for livelihood.

Through a special drafted scheme, The Central Tribal Ministry has sanctioned grant for the construction of the centre and the Maharashtra state government has supported the program cost for 3 years. The land for construction of the centre has been allotted by urban land ceiling department. The migration centre seems to be very promising towards mainstreaming migration issue at program and policy level at source and destination end. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs wishes to pilot this initiative in Nasik and based on the results it has wider replication possibilities in high migration pockets at the state/national level.

Disha Foundation has facilitated the entire process since 2004 and it is the technical partner of Tribal Ministry and Government of Maharashtra for conception of said centre and effective operation of the same. It has taken nearly 7 years long advocacy efforts for Disha to create positive response on migration issue at government level. In October 2013, Disha Foundation has Signed MOU with Tribal Department for India's first of its kind state response initiative to address migration at source and destination. Disha is leading technical partners of the Tribal Development Department for this 3 years pilot project.

ABOUT BASELINE SURVEY:

The project aims to generate baseline data of migrants at source level to identify the key reasons of migration, socio-economic profile of migrants, key challenges at village levels. Baseline study has been conducted in 20 Panchayat of Peth and Trymbakeshwar block which are major migration prone villages. The findings will be used to initiate specific programs for migrants at source and destination level for facilitation of migration.

Objectives of the Survey:

Specific objectives of the survey are:

- To understand causes (diverse factors) of migration among tribal population at village level.
- To develop integrated, convergence based action plan to minimize distress tribal migration at their village level.
- To facilitate tribal migrants to access basic public services (health, education, livelihood trainings, legal support and other social security) at destination cities during their migration period.

The survey area

The survey covered about 20 villages in 2 Talukas of Nasik district of northern Maharashtra, which is chronically a migrant prone region of the state. The villages were selected on the basis of the extent of migration from them. The villages with the greater number of migrating families were selected for the survey. The geographical location of the Taluka places and the general area included in the survey are shown in the maps.

TRIMBAK TALUK	PETH TALUK
Panchayats	Panchayats
1. Thana Pada	1. Kaire
2. Bhatmokhada	2. Jale
3. Adgaon	3. Malegaon
4. MurambI	4. Kopurli
5. Nandhgaon Kohli	5. HaranGaon
6. Kharval	6. Pahuchibari
7. Gaddhavane	7. Shivseth
8. Sirasgaon	8. Kapurne
9. Aasherkhed	9. Hathrundi
10. Goldhari	10. Kayre Sadhal Pada

The survey design

The Baseline household level survey tools and methodology has been reviewed and approved by Tribal Development Authorities and the senior Management from Disha Foundation. Further, permissions are sought by the respective district and village leadership before beginning data collection. Total of 20 gram Panchayats each 10 from 2 Taluks Namely Peth and Harsul Taluk were selected. Selection was based on Migration prone areas. The team begins with a sensitization session with leaders and community members to introduce the project and staff. All questionnaires were pre-tested and validated.

Data collection tools include both quantitative and qualitative instruments. All interviews and focus groups are conducted whenever possible. The core **household survey** asks questions about Livelihood, Earnings, Educational status of all household members, Assets, Health and Natural resource use. In case of household selection, complete listing of all households was done (by door to door visit)

Each Taluk headed by two supervisors with 4 volunteers under them, supervisors from each Taluka were further guided by senior Management Team. The data collected by them were further classified according to the panchayats by the unique code given to them so that they could be tabulated and then entered into computers and then used for numerical analysis.

In order to obtain more contextual data about each village, a number of focus group and key informant interview tools are used. Focus groups are conducted with men and women, village leaders, and a special group of agriculturalists and livestock holders. Village leaders invited villagers to participate. Entering of data began as soon as completed forms were submitted to Disha's office and kept pace with the arrival of completed forms.

Questionnaire:

The survey had **four distinct types to collect diverse data.**

1. Village questionnaire is to collect authentic data regarding the village profile. Information such as basic population data, facilities, village organizations, land use and land transfers, individual beneficiary oriented programmes, data on education including physical facilities, health, different development programmes, common resources, and the public distribution system prevailing in the rural areas.

2. Hamlet questionnaire to collect information about the cultural, educational and other resources of hemlet.

3. Family Questionnaire to capture different dimensions of socio-economic and situational variables of household's like employment, migration and occupation details, land and other assets, ownership of productive and other assets, livestock details, housing status, family income and expenditure, current educational status and skill training, awareness and participation and general aspirations of the people.

Questionnaire has been sectioned accordingly; the **first section** collects demographic, economic and cultural data of the people directly from the residents. The **second** pasteurizes the migration status and their land ownership, **third** covers the health access, physical conditions and resources available at the villages and the **last** is an effort to record the perceptions of the families about their own situation especially with regard to migration both at the source and the destination, and possible solutions to reduce distress migration.

4. City Questionnaire-Destination aims to capture issues and challenges of migrants at destination cities.

Processes adopted during Baseline Survey

- Prior Permission of Panchayat's was taken before taking survey
- Data collection was done through some rapport-building activities, such as regular community visits, mobilization, and awareness Programmers/health check up camps etc.

Software Adopted:

Standard Scientific Software SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Science) was used for the data management and Data analysis. Software provides a quick visual snapshot of the data and applies validation rules that identify invalid data values.

The data in the software can be imported or exported to the other data file formats, such as Excel, dBase, SQL and Access; and allowing sampling, sorting, ranking, subsetting, merging, and aggregating the data sets. Statistical tools like tables, graphs, bar charts, averages, percentages etc. will be used to analyze the data collected by scientific software (SPSS)

Research Data Management

- ✓ Data have been collected based on the current time period relevant to project Objectives
- ✓ The codebook Registered is maintained with Information of fieldwork activities, Data Quality and Data Monitoring followed by variable-level detail, and all information necessary for a secondary analyst to use the data accurately and effectively.
- ✓ All the received data is assigned in standardised forms, It is being checked, Validated and cleaned before the data entry and is being Migrated to the scientific software (SPSS) and checked in and out for purposes of versioning.
- ✓ Variables are created for each Data in a standardized naming convention consisting of a Unique Identification code and the records are managed both in the soft as well as Hard version.
- ✓ For Quality Assurance, all quantitative data files are mined for the missing data codes are re-defined, that actual data values fall within the range of expected values and that the data are free from wild codes. Processed data files are reviewed by a supervisory staff member before the analyze
- ✓ Weekly back-up to external hard drive, and email backup was taken for safety of data

Challenges faced during Data collection:

- ✚ People hesitate to tell about the details regarding income and assets.
- ✚ Most of the people are migrants therefore they are either available or not or sometimes only in the evening.
- ✚ People are not clear with the village resources
- ✚ Poor and delayed transportation (mainly roads) delayed the data collection.

Primary Data Analysis

of 20 Panchayat in Peth And Trimbak Block, Nashik District

Introduction

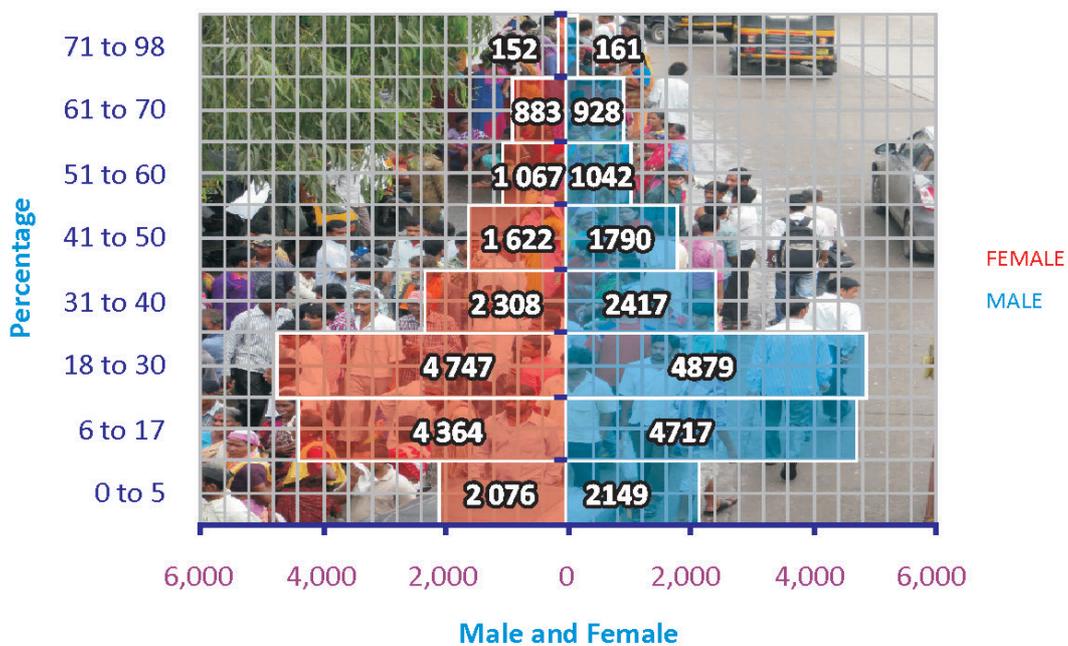
This study outlines a demographic and socioeconomic profile for the 20 Panchayat in peth and Trimbak Block. The survey was conducted by interviewing the heads of 7004 families. Our investigation revealed a total population of 35302 in village.

I. Demographic Characteristics

Approximately 52 percent (N-3336) consists of Nuclear families where only the parent dependent offspring stay at home. On the other side 48 percent (N-3668) of the households accommodate Joint families in which house members extend beyond the nuclear family, thus including daughter-in-laws and grandchildren, among other relatives.

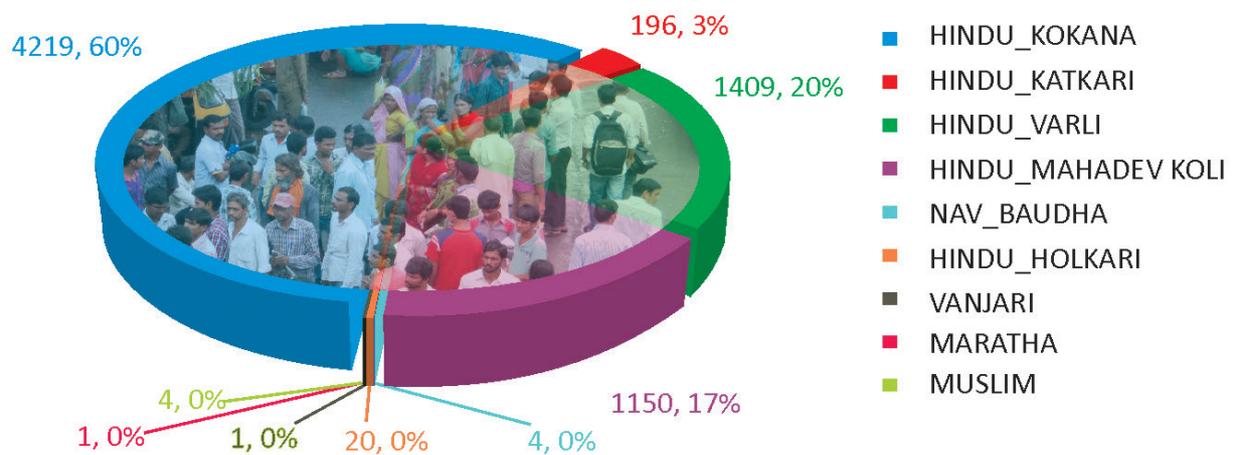
The demographic profile of the individuals who participated in this study shows a slightly tilted gender ratio, with Males 51 percent (N-18083) outnumbered Females 49 percent (N-17219). Provides a more detailed insight on the relation between age, gender and population. Firstly, one can notice that the younger generation (0 to 30 years old) is predominant in 20 Panchayat.

Figure - 1 Peth and Trimbak Block Panchayat Population Table



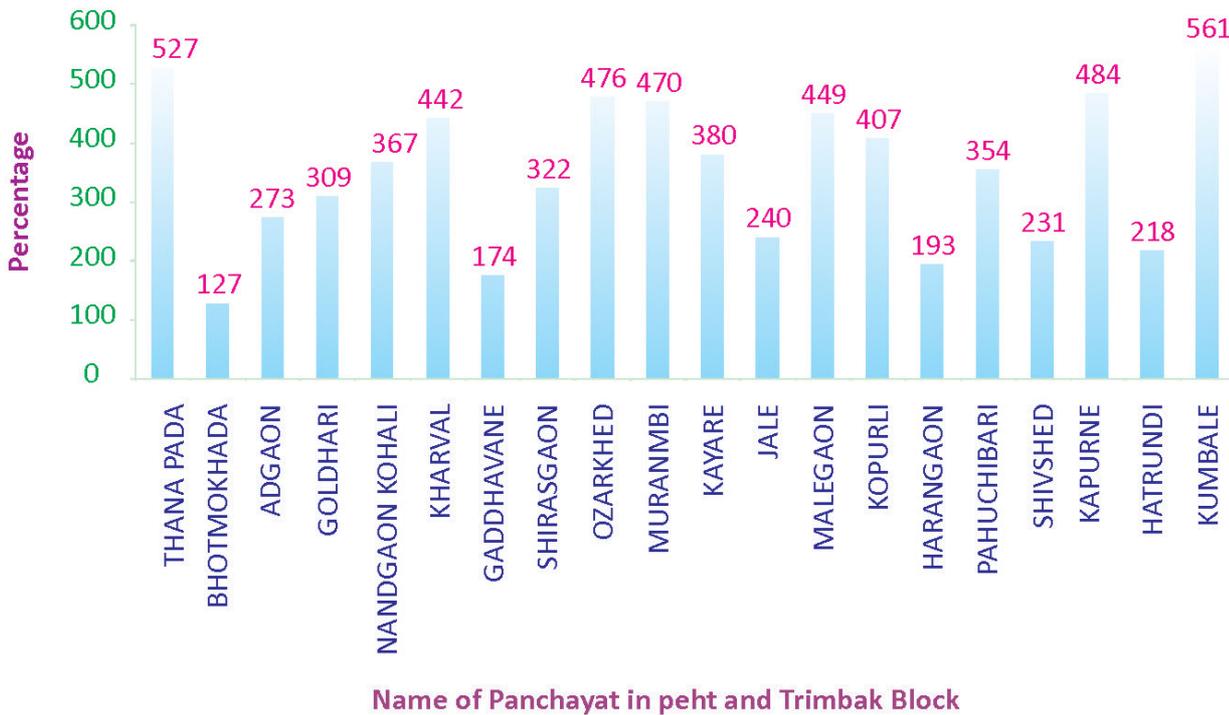
Regarding ethnic features, Marathi is the dominant language and majority of respondents fall under the Scheduled Tribe classification. As illustrated by Figure 2, most individuals belong to the Hindu-Kokana 60 percent (N-4219) subcaste, followed by Hindu-MahadevKoli 17 percent (N-1150), Hindu-Varli are 20 percent (N-1409), Hindu-Katkari 3 percent (N-196), Nav-Budha only 1 percent, Hindu Holkari 1 percent, Vanjari 1 percent, Hindu Maratha 1 percent and Muslim Sub Cast 1 percent Present in villages.

Figure - 2 Caste Profile of Project Population



The survey revealed that most households in Peht and Trimabk Panchayat are located in the Trimbak Block Panchayat Thanapada panchayat N-527 household, Bhotmokhada Panchayat N-127 household, Adgaon Panchayat N-273 Household, Goldhar Panchayat N-309 household, Nandgaonkohali Panchayat N-367 household, Kharwal Panchayat N-442 household, Gaddhavne Panchayat N-174 household, Shirasgaon Panchayat N-322 household, Ozerkhed Panchayat N-476 household, Muranmbi Panchayat N-470 household. located in the Trimbak Block Panchayat Kayre Panchayat N-380 household, Jale Panchayat N-240 household, Malegaon Panchayat N-449, Kopurli Panchayat N-407 household household, Harangaon Panchayat N-193 household, Pahuchibari Panchayat N-231 household, Shivshed Panchayat N-231 household, Kapurne Panchayat N-484 household, Hatrundi Panchayat N-218 household, Kumbhale Panchayat N-561 household.

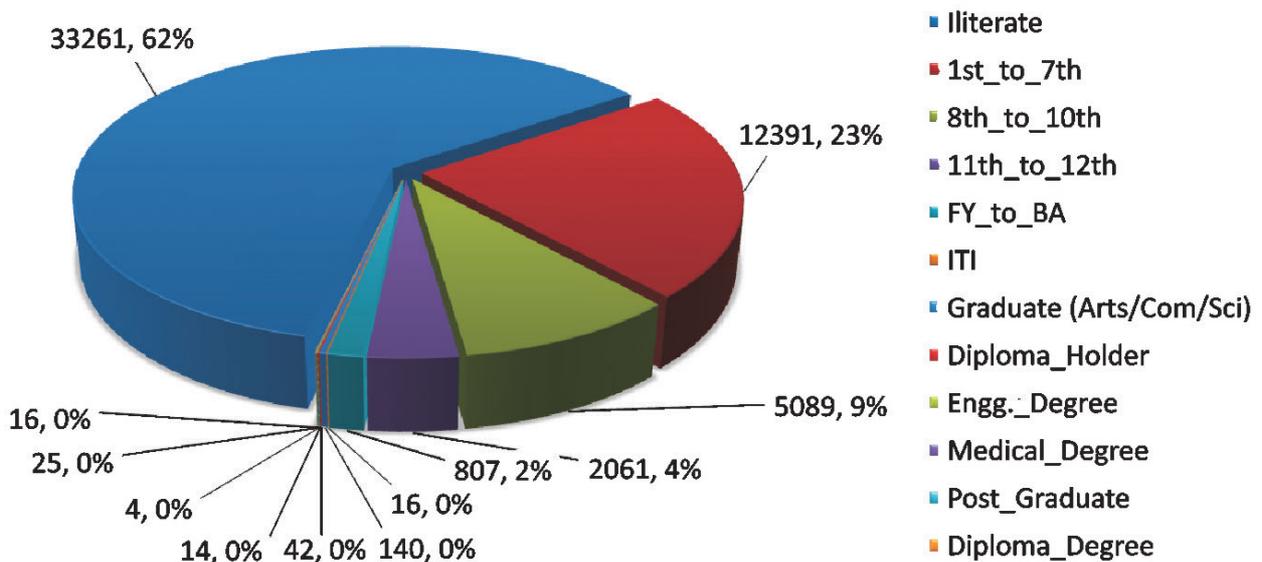
Figure - 3 Household Distribution per Panchayat



Figures 4 and 5 depict the education level of respondents in accordance to two different age categories; older than 31 and younger than 30. For Older generations, most people are illiterate, followed by those who reached 7th grade or less. This may imply that the majority of men and women older than 31 never received education or dropped out at an early stage.

On the other hand, illiteracy is present in 62 percent of the younger generations. Additionally, a greater proportion of individuals reached beyond 7th grade, suggesting a significant improvement in the level of education among minors and young adults.

Figure - 4 Education Level of Individuals Aged 31 and Older



Looking at the overall economic profile of the village, one can see that most of the available workforce earns a living through agriculture (Fig. 6). A smaller but still noticeable proportion is employed in the non-agricultural labour and service sectors. For purpose of clarification, it is worth mentioning that the Students may be in upper school years or college. Also, most of the unemployed individuals are older than 40.

Figure - 5 Education Level Of Individuals Between 6 and 30 Years old Title

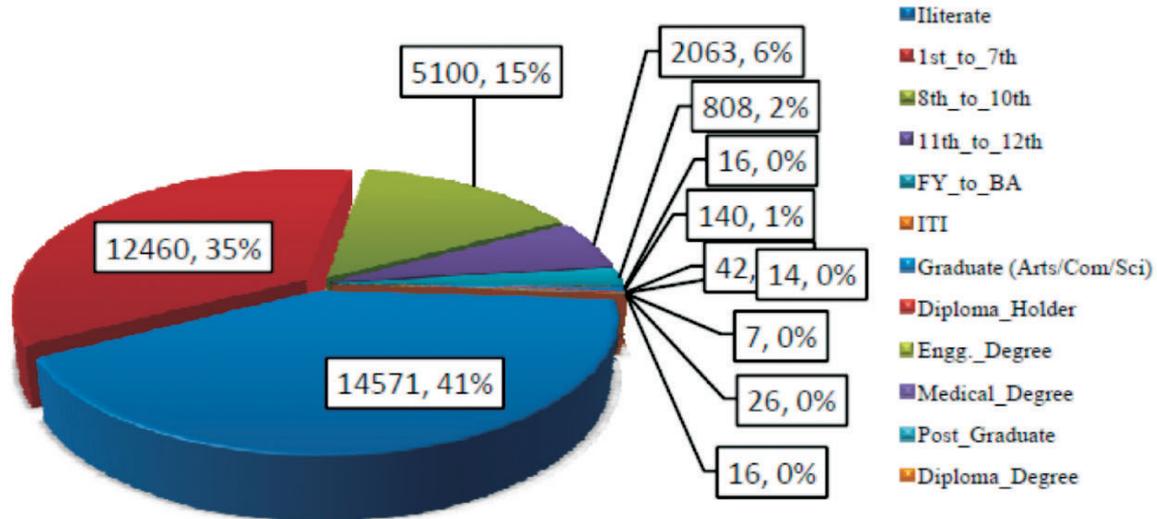
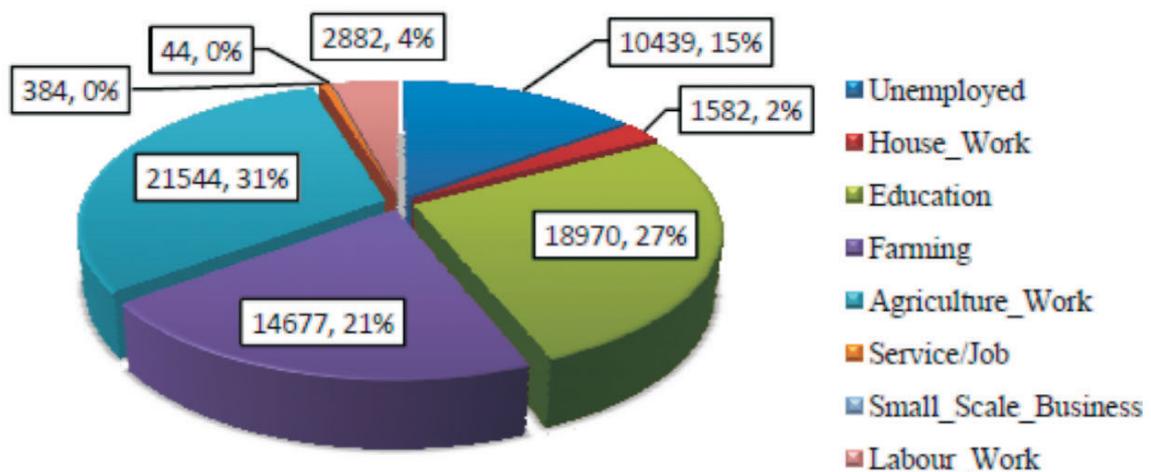


Figure - 6 Occupation of Individuals Aged 18 and Older



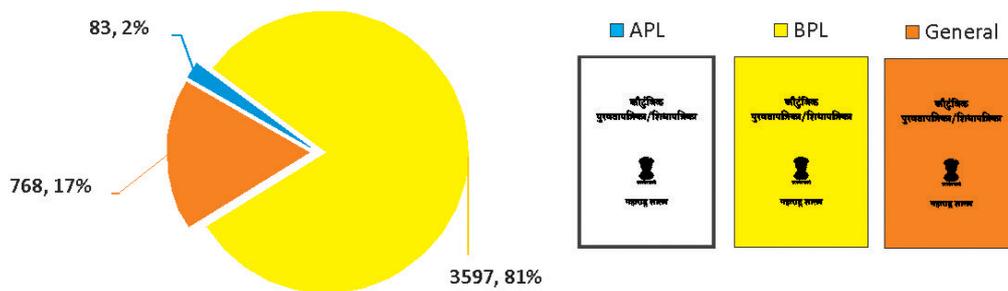
I. Ration Card Use

Approximately 64 percent (N-4448) of the households claimed to have a Ration Card. Most households 81 percent (N-3597) are beneficiaries of Below Poverty Line card (BPL), 2 percent (N-83) household beneficiaries have a Above Poverty Line card (APL) and 17 percent (N-768) households are of General (saffron colour) type ration card beneficiaries.

Figure - 7 Ration Card

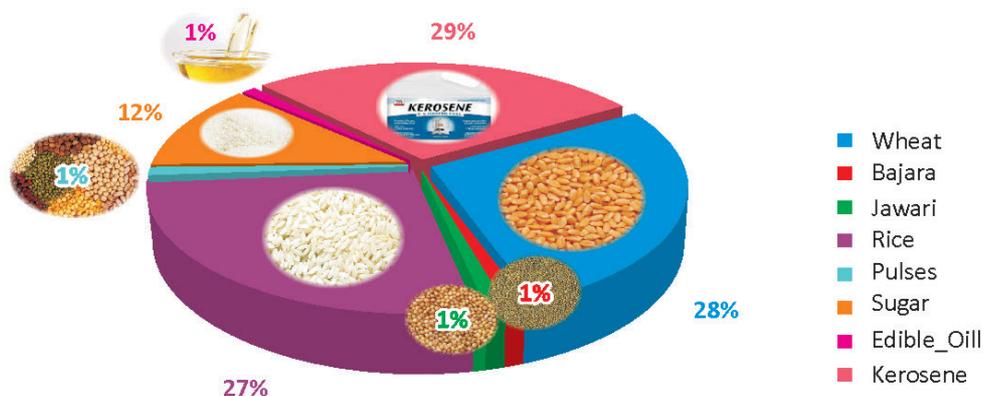


Figure - 8 Ration Card Type



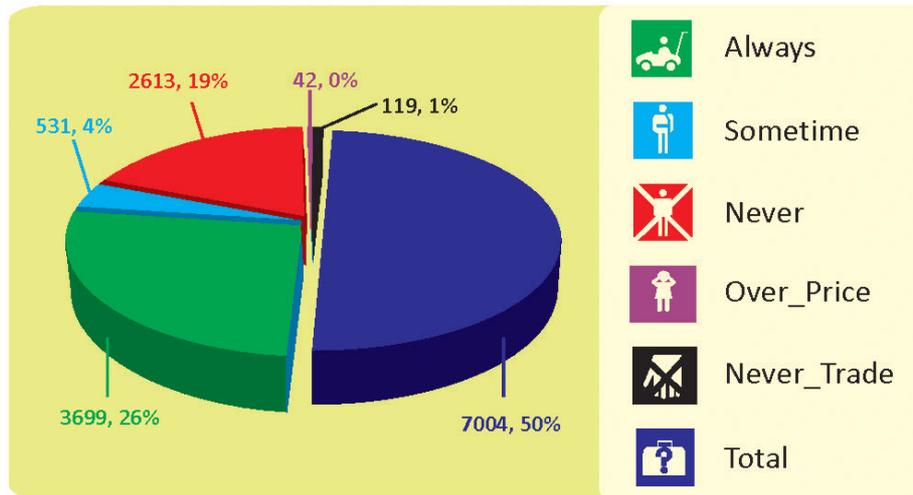
Key ration benefits are; wheat (28 percent), Rice (27 percent), Sugar (29 percent), few percent of benefits for Bajara, Jawari, pulses and Edible oil are all widely solicited in panchayat. It is important to mention that this a multiple response question, meaning that a given family may receive more than one article at once. In fact, nearly percent of card-holding households receive all the articles listed.

Figure - 8 Benefits Of Ration Card



Lastly, our study shows that a clear majority of the beneficiaries use their cards on a regular basis. 31 present households never obtain articles. 63 percent households always take benefits of the articles, and 2 percent households are taking benefits sometime in 20 population where these respondents are considerably dependent on ration benefits.

Figure - 10 Rationing Benefits Frequency

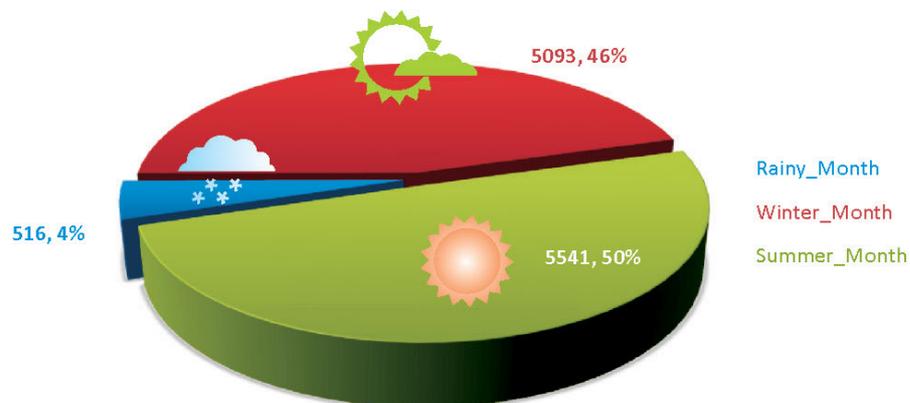


II. Migration Rate:

Almost 80 percent (N-5591) families migrate from 20 Panchayat of Peth and Trimbak Taluka in Nashik District. More Families migrates to Nashik, Dindori Gimare and niphad few percent family migrates to Thane, Sinner, Trimbak, mohadi, peth, Ozar, janori, pimpalgaon etc. places of Nashik district for Agriculture and Construction Labour.

This survey has revealed that more than two third households (366 out of 449) that moves out of Panchayat temporarily. The magnitude of migration differs widely depending on the season. Our survey indicates that 4 percent individuals move away during Monsoon season. Panchayat experiences a greater exodus during winter and summer, with relocation of 46 and 50 percent people respectively.

Figure - 11 Seasonwise Migration Rate



Almost 80 percent (N-5591) families migrates, more families migrates to Nashik, Dindori Girnare and niphad, few percent families migrates to Thane, Sinner, Trimbak, mohadi, peth, Ozar, janori, pimpalgaon etc. places of Nashik district for Agriculture and Construction Labour

Figure - 12 Migration Destinations

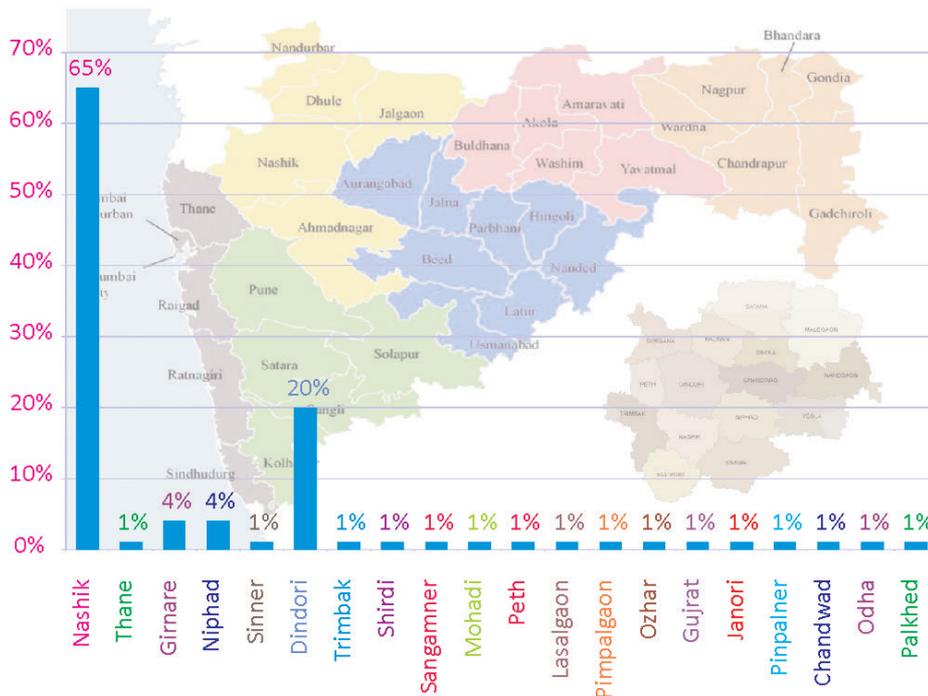
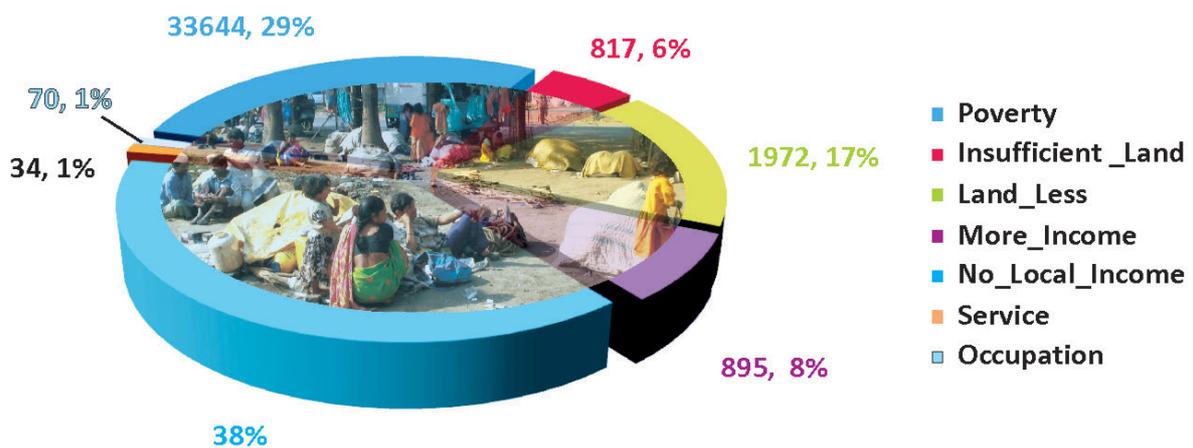


Figure - 13 Family Migration Resaon



The need for more income is clearly the predominant driver behind the migration in these panchayats. It is important to clarify that a person may migrate due to more than one reason. 29 percent migrates due to poverty, while 17 percent landless people migrate in serach of livelihood for better wages. 6 percent farmers migrates due to insufficient land for agricultrue, mainly due to joint family. Nearly 38 percent family heads pointed that their family members migrates because of no local income.

In the study of given population it was found that majority of the respondents 56 percent earns around Rs.150/- as their daily wages when they migrate, 33 percent earns more than Rs 200 as daily wage, while 9 percent earns more than Rs 300 per day during their migration period.

Figure - 14 Income from Migration

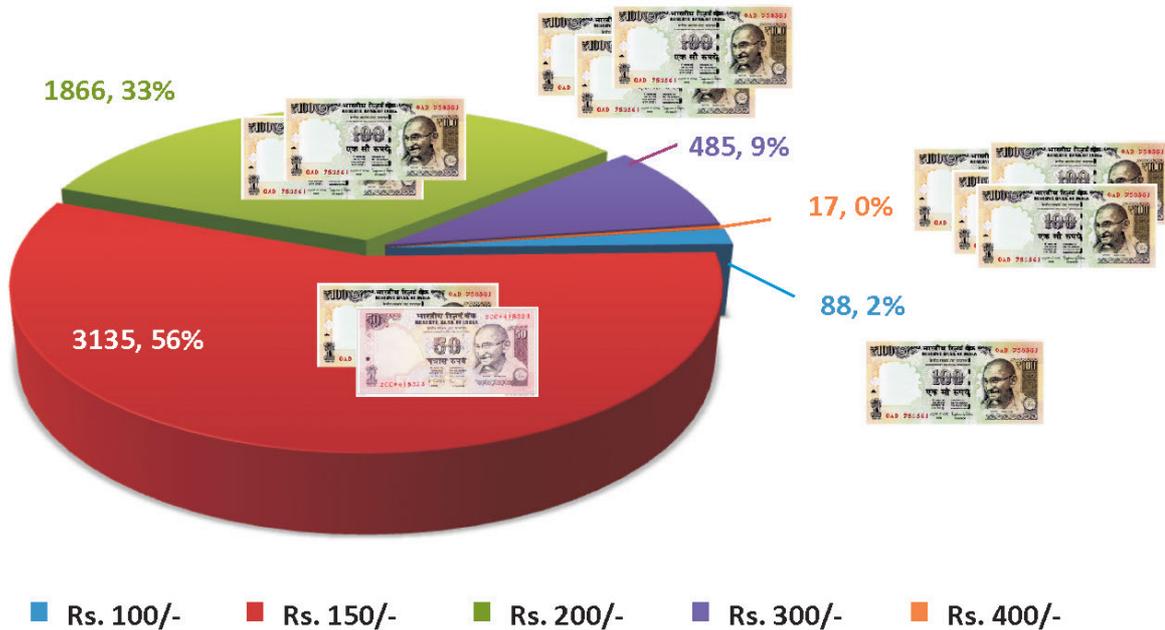
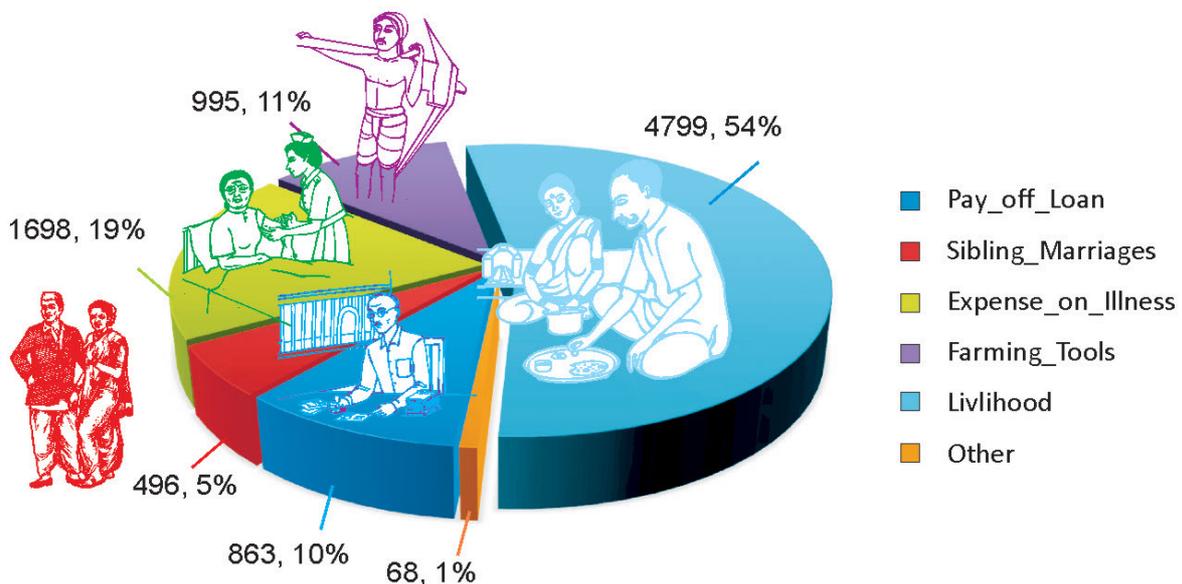


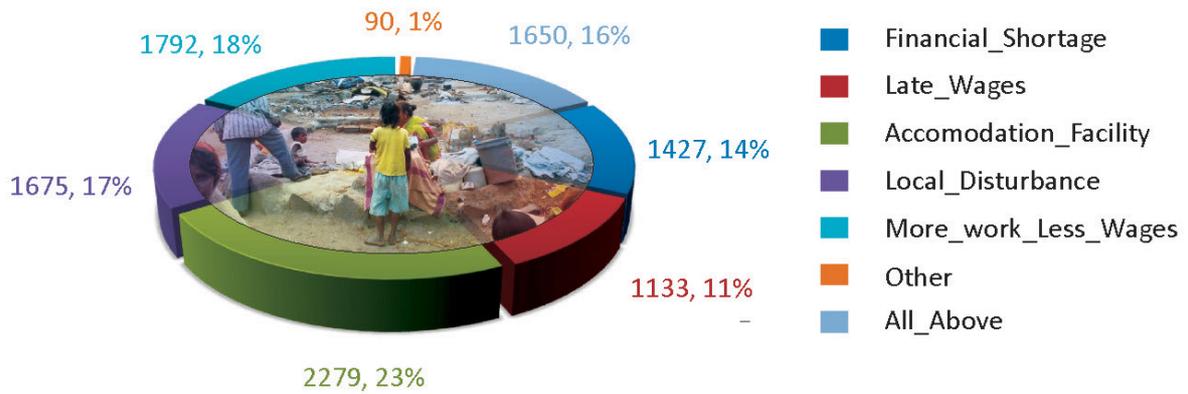
Figure - 15 Remittance Utilization



Tribal migrants use their hard earned money during migration period for strengthening their agriculture, housing and other welfare necessities at their native place. Most households nearly 54 percent use their income to fulfil basic necessities (food, cloth, shelter). A significant proportion of respondents 19 percent also migrate to cover expenses on illnesses. Paying off loans 10 percent. Being a multiple response question, 54 percent families mentioned they use their wages for strengthening their livelihood such as agriculture and livestock.

As expected, 100 percent migrants expressed that migration is helping them for their financial growth.

Figure - 16 Problems at Destination



All migrants have faced one or more problems at their destination. Most reports issues with financial shortage and accommodation facility, which implies that they sleep in hazardous locations such as slums or on the streets. The majority of individuals have faced more than one issue, the most common being inadequate accommodation combined with either more work less pay or financial shortages.

Approximately 56 percent (N-3128) of migrant households use their ration cards during migration “use of native place” means that the ration card stays at native village and hence not used by the migrant.

Figure - 17 Ration Card Use During Migration

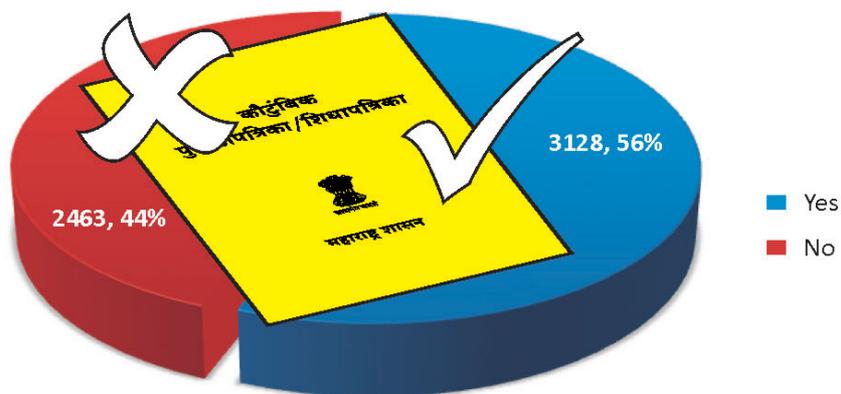
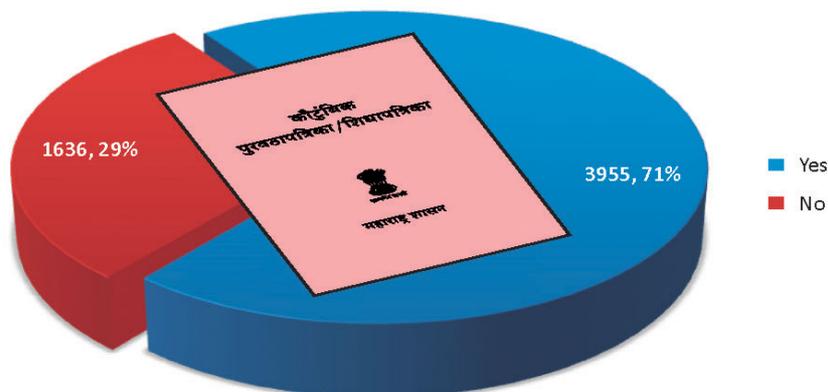
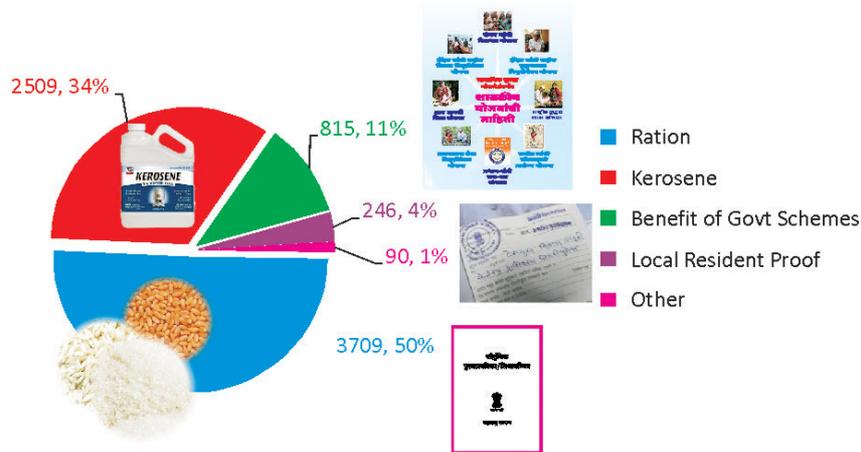


Figure - 18 Need to Temporary Ration Card



71percent (N-3955) of migrant households require a Temporary Ration Card. Most respondents 50 percent require it to obtain Ration, 34 percent require it to obtain Kerosene while only 11 percent would use it as a Benefit of Govt. Schemes.

Figure - 19 Indicated Need of Temporary Ration Card

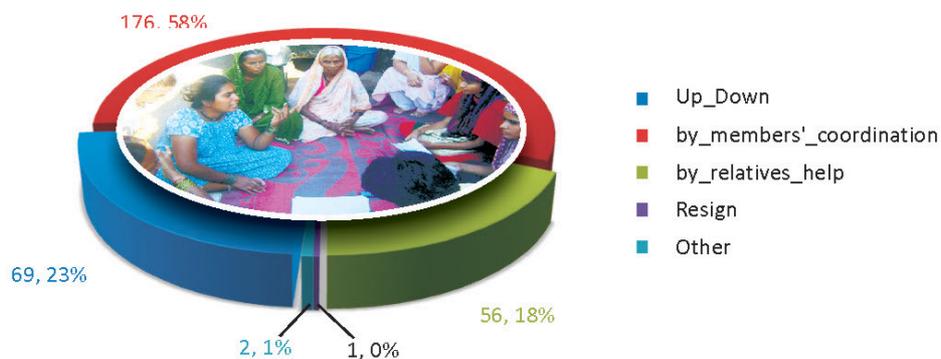


Approximately only 12 percent (N-814) of the households in the village have a female family member that belongs to a Self-Help Group (SHG).

Figure - 20 Self-Help Group Membership



Figure - 21 SHG Work During Migration



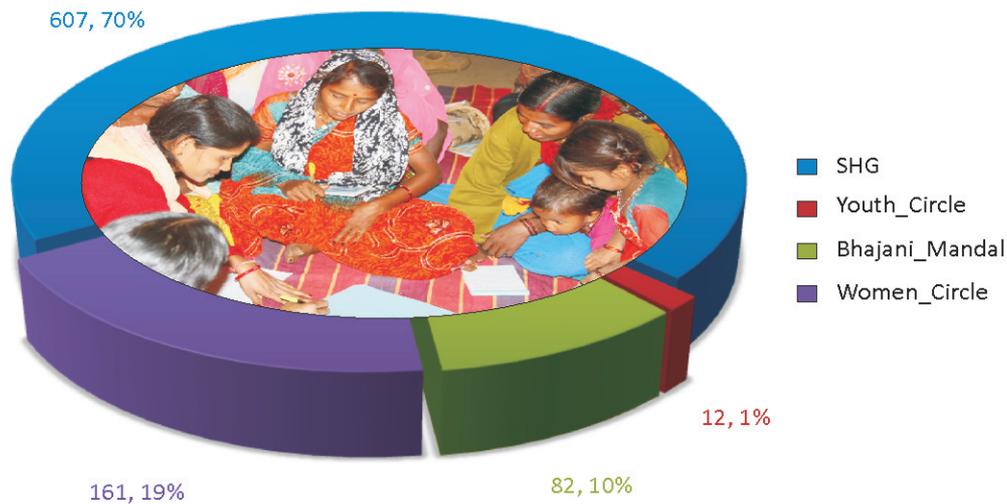
28 percent respondents work for SHG during the migration period. 58 percent respondents remains in touch with SHGs through member's coordination for SHG.

III. Social Involvement

Out of the entire population surveyed, 70 percent families are involved in SHG.

There is 10 percent families who are involved in Bhajani Mandal, 19 percent families who involved in Women Circle and very few percentages of families are also involved in Youth Circle, and Other.

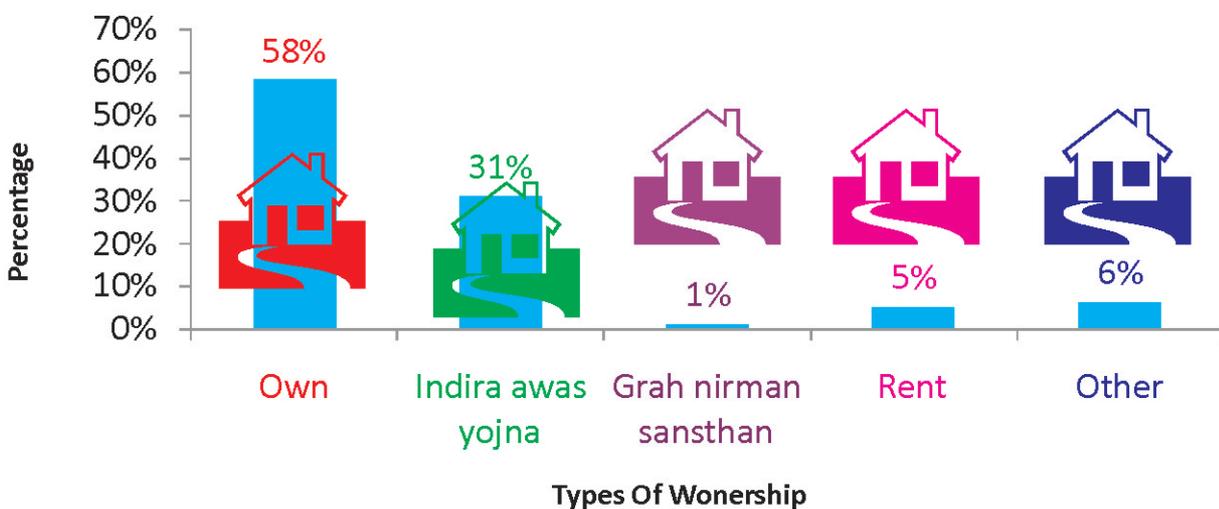
Figure - 22 Community Group Membership at Panchayat level



IV. Housing:

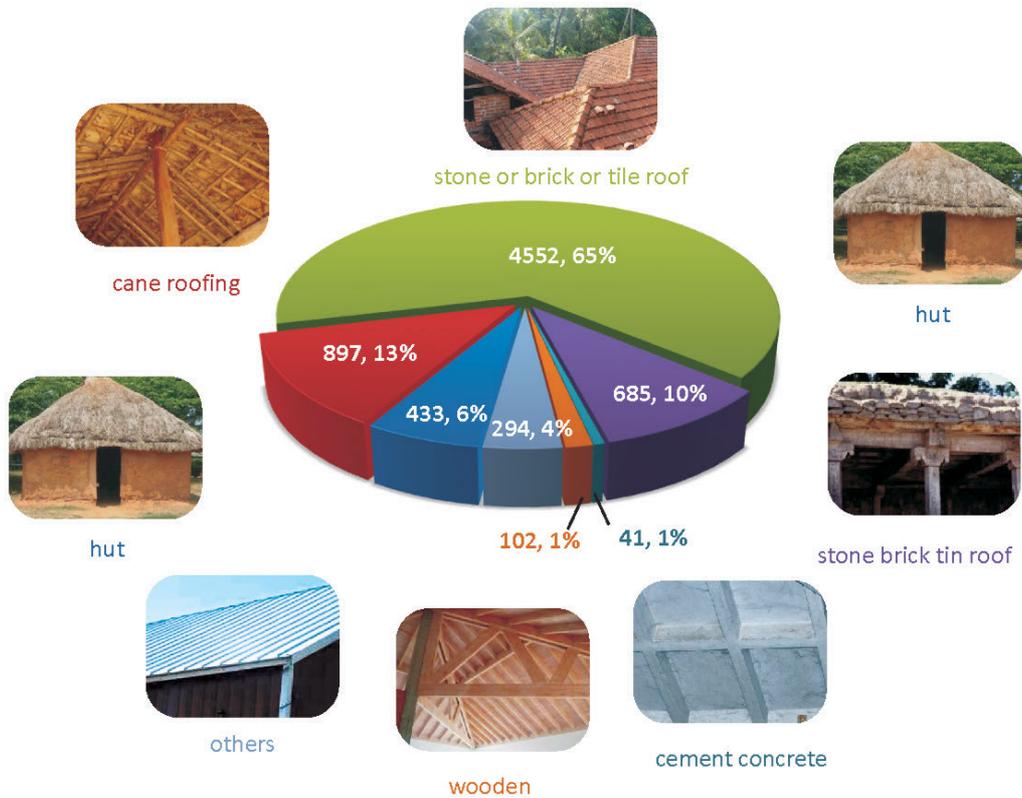
Approximately 58 percent (N-4059) of the respondents claimed to own their present residence. 31 percent (N-2206) obtained their house through Indira Awas Yojna, 5 percent (N-328) household obtain house on rent basis, and 6 percent (N-399) respondents occupy houses by different means including other's support such as relatives or in-laws.

Figure - 23 Ownership of Present Housing at Panchayat Level



65 percent (N-4556) of the households have a stone and brick or tile roof type house while 13 percent (N-897) households have cane roofing type, 10percent (N-686) families stone brick tin roof type and 1 percent (N-102) households are of wooden type only 4 percent household that use materials other than those mentioned in this graph.

Figure - 24 Residence Types



V. Land Ownership:-

Around 57 percent (N-4014) Households are a land holder. 57 percent (N-4014)of the households Self Cultivate the land that they inhabitas mentioned in the introduction, the respondents of the survey are those who are considered to be heads of family.

Figure - 25 Family Land holder

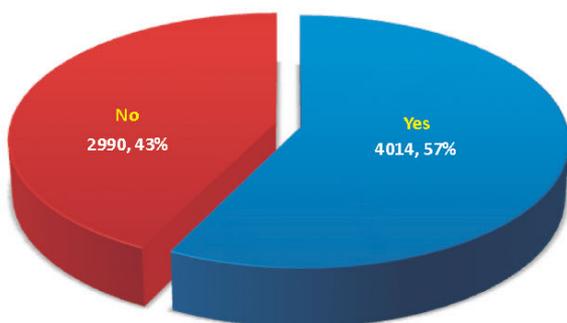
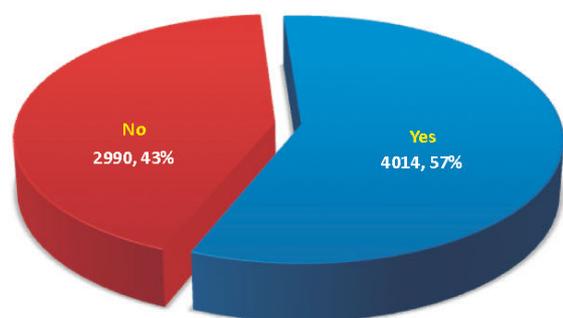
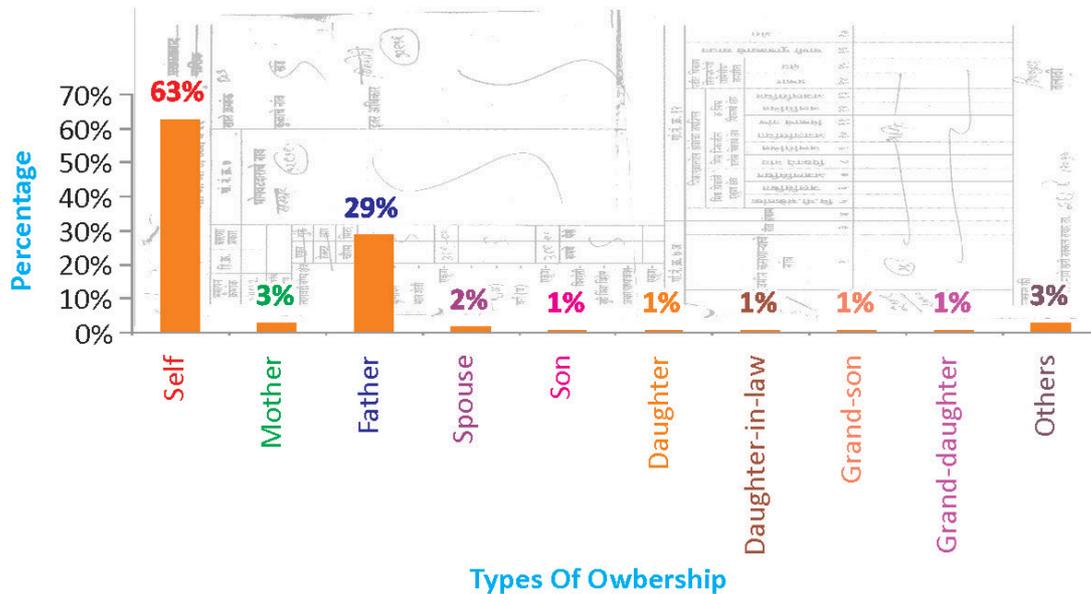


Figure - 26 Does Family Self Cultivate Farming



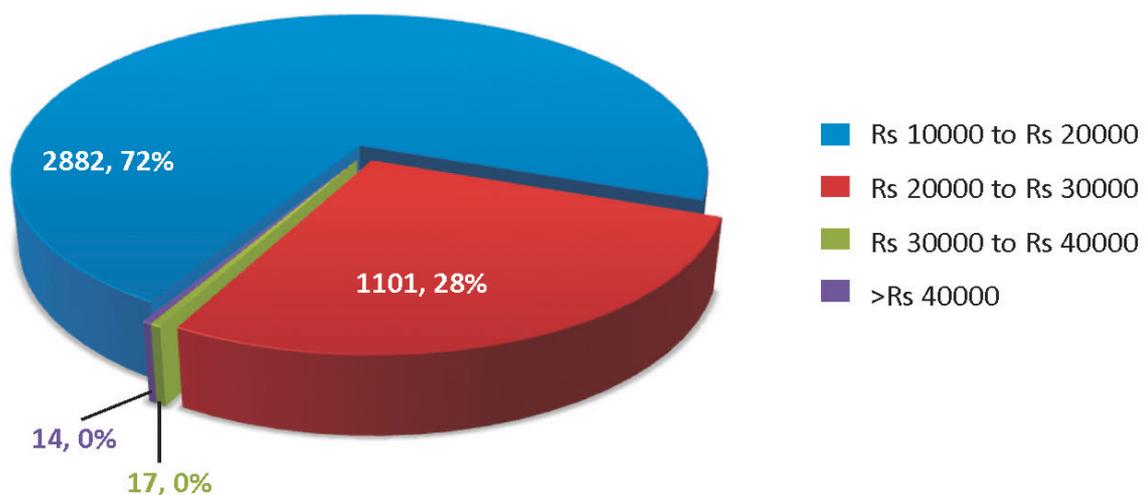
The below chart shows the relation of the land owner to the interviewee. 63 percent people interviewed own the land themselves; while a noticeable 29 percent people enjoy ownership through their fathers. The remaining 3 percent households are entitled to their property by virtue of their mother, spouse or other relatives.

Figure - 27 Extract by Name of Owner



Around 57 percent (N=4014) families work in their land. 72 percent (N=2882) household's annual earnings is between Rs.10,000/- to 20,000/-, 28 percent (N=1101) household's earnings is between Rs.20,000/- To 30,000/- rupees per annum. Very negligible percent of family earns between Rs.30,000/- To 40,000/- per annum.

Figure - 28 Family Annual Income



The chart below shows the previous occupation of the interviewee's parents and other relatives. This is a multiple response question, so a household may have more than one occupation. That being said, it is clear that all of the families that own their land have dedicated themselves to farming in previous generations.

Land Ownership:

43 percent (N-2990) Families do not have land while own land, under hectare Measurement majority of the 96 percent (N-2450) households had land More than 10 hectare. Under R Measurement, 44 percent (N-) of the household had land more than 50 R.

Figure - 29 Hectare Measurements

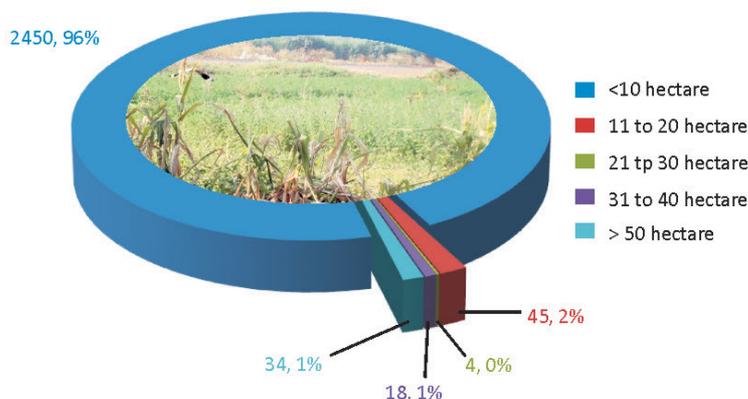


Figure - 30 R - Measurements

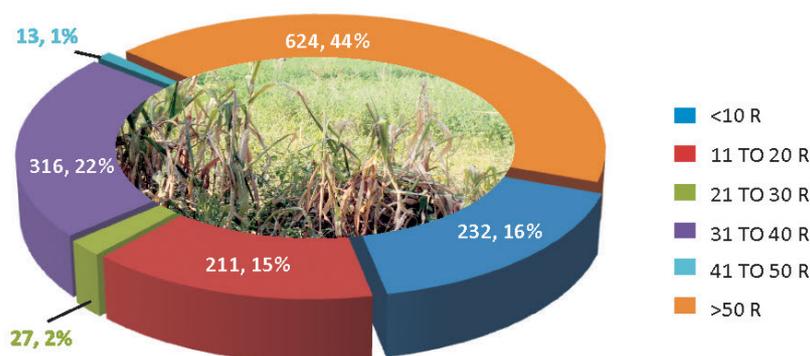
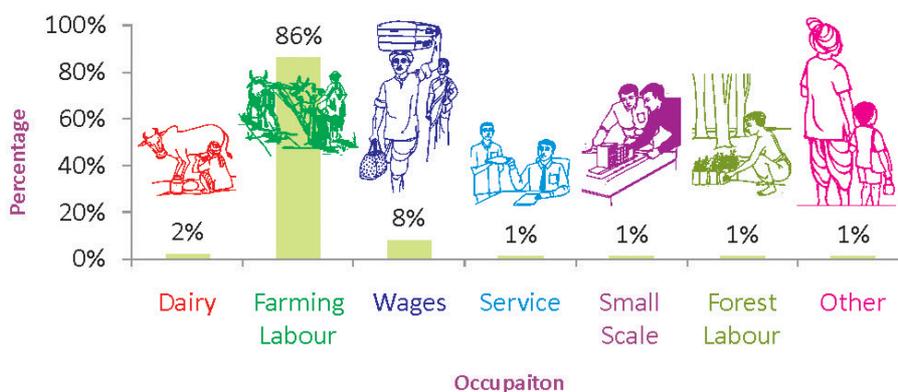


Figure - 31 Family Occupation



A clear majority of landowners claimed that there is lack of sufficient capital for Farming. When faced with this problem, 52 percent respondent thought of solving it through Migration, while smaller proportion 23 respondents thought of using financial services such as Loans or mirages. It is worth mentioning that only 5 percent interviewees use other means that this survey does not specify.

Figure - 32 Measures Taken In Case of Insufficient Capital

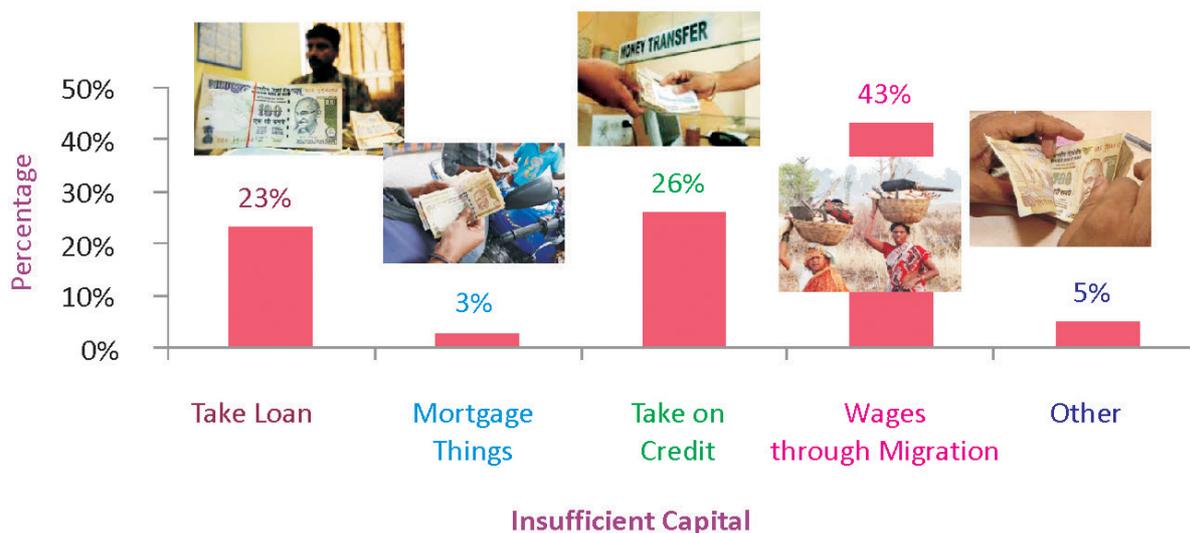
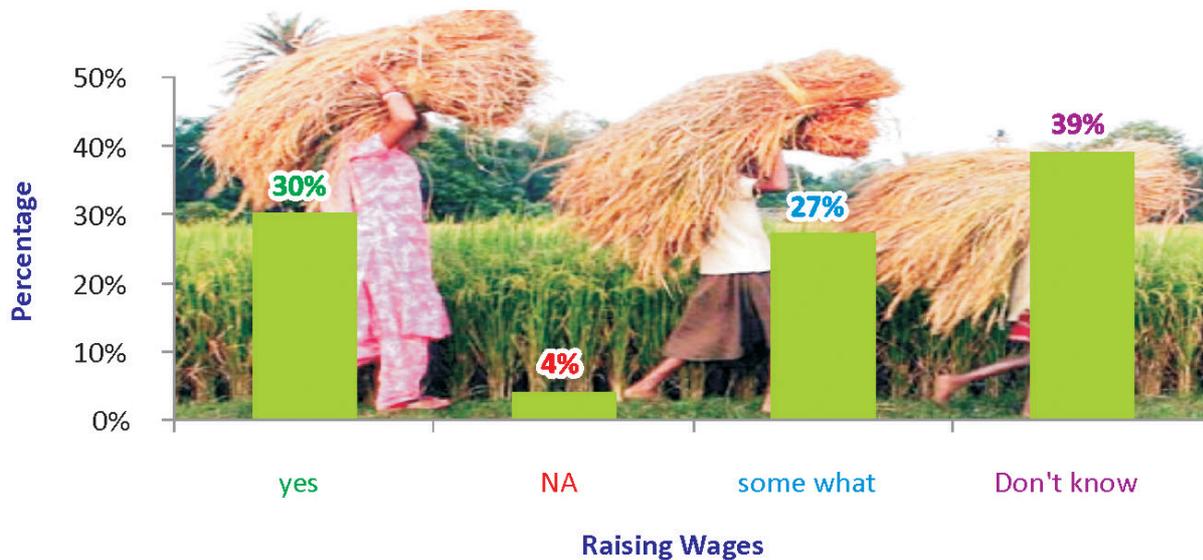


Figure - 33 Does Farming Improvement Help in Raising Wages



In the study of given population it was found that the respondents are not really convinced that improving the farming techniques will help them increase in the wages. 39 percent(N-2755) respondents out of N-7004 responded marked as don't know, while 30 percent said it can help to increase the wages.

Farming and the tools usage:

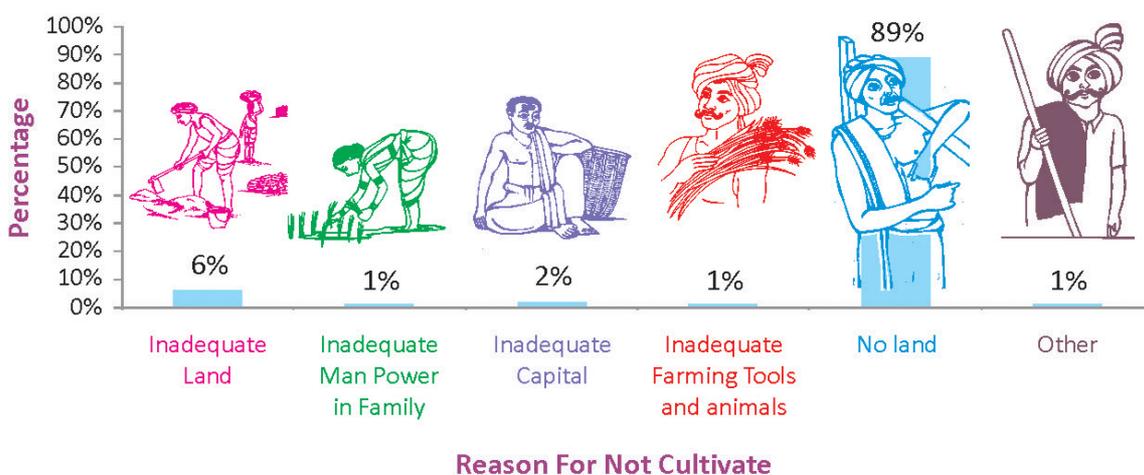
In the study of given population it was found that majority of the households 57 percent Self- cultivates their agriculture .

Figure - 34 Does Family Self Cultivate Farming



In the study of given population, the reasons for not cultivating are majority of the respondents 89 percent households does not have land.

Figure - 35 Reasons For Not Cultivating Land



Out of the 57 percent (N-4014) households that self-cultivate, majority of the respondents 89percent uses Traditional methods.

Figure - 36 *Methods of Cultivation*

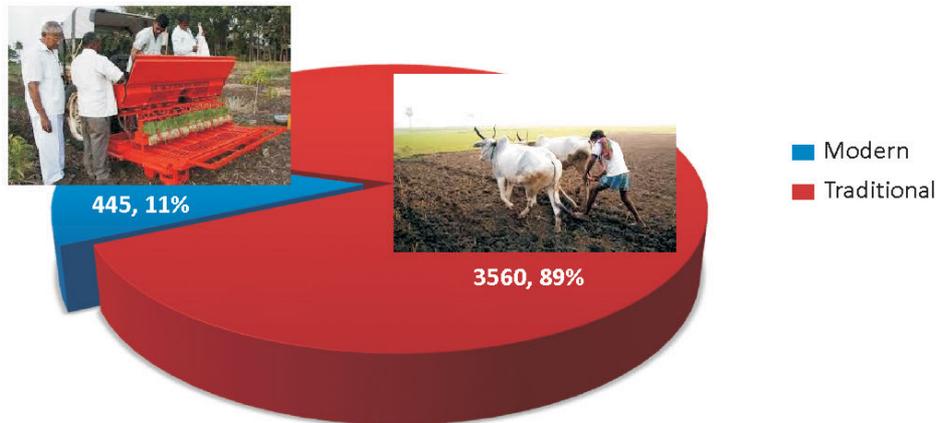
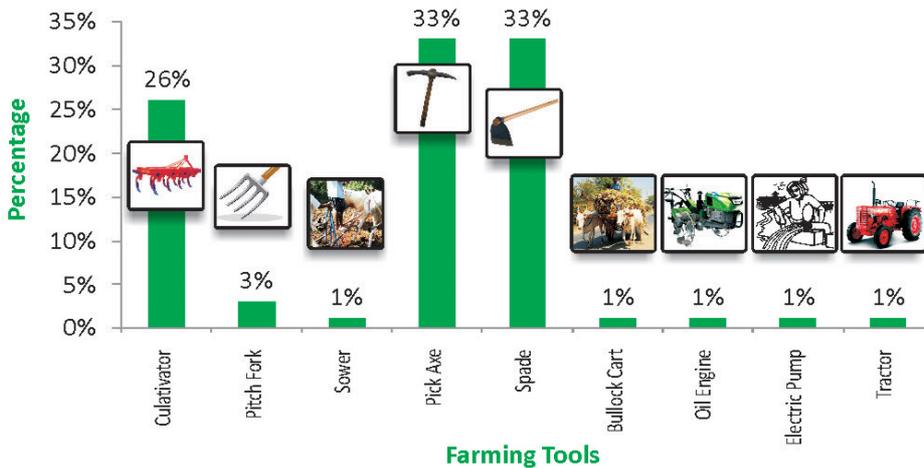


Figure - 37 *Farming Tools*



This is a multiple response. Amongst the farming tools, more than 33 percent (N-3874) of the households use Pick Axe, Spade 33 percent (N-3865) respectively. Cultivator is used by 26percent (N-3009) households and very little percent use of Pitch Fork, Sower, Bullock Cart, Tractor and Oil Engine.

Figure - 38 *Livestock Ownership*



In the study of given population it was found that majority of the households 53 percent (N-3740) own Livestock.

Availability of dispensary: Dispensary is not available in the either village of project area.

Distance of Primary Health Centre:

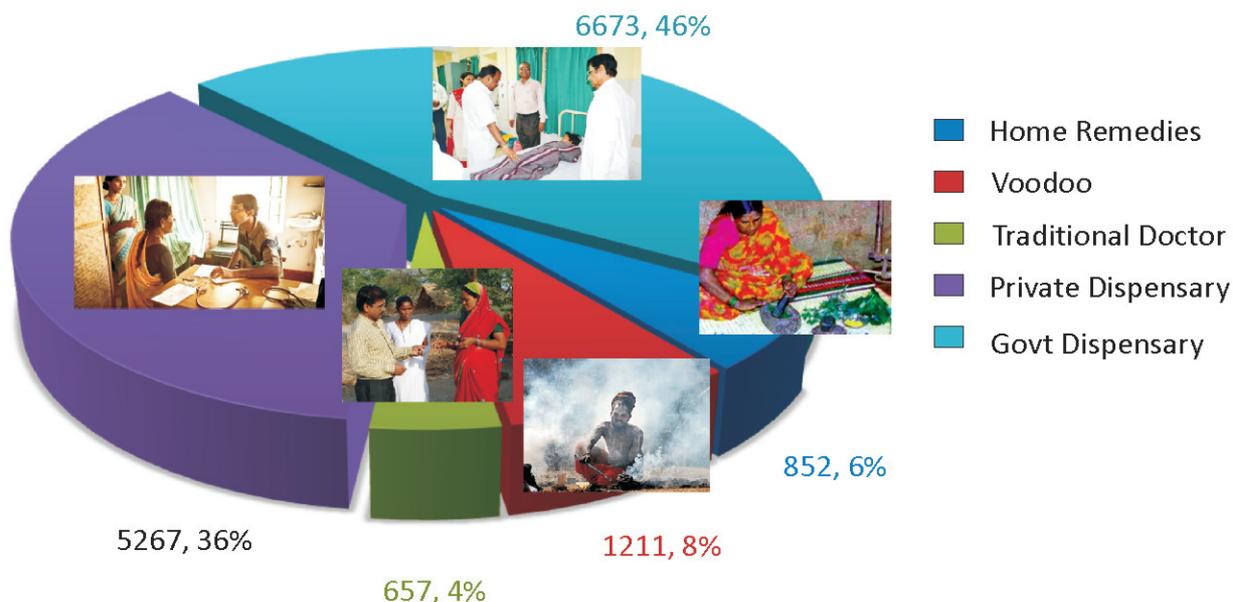
Figure - 39 Distance of Primary Health Centers From Village Pada



For majority of the households 36 percent the distance of the nearest Primary Health Centre is more than >5 km, 33 percent households mentioned that the distance is between 2-5 Km.

Regular source of Medical Care:

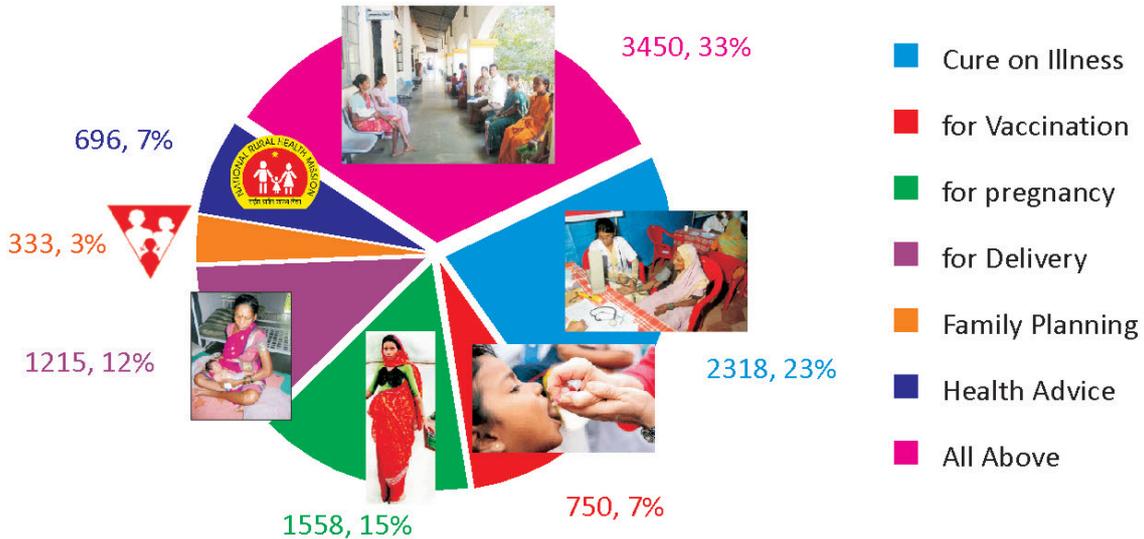
Figure - 40 Distribution of Regular Source of Medical Care



This is a multiple response. In the study of given population, 46 percent households goes to Government Dispensary. Around 36 percent households go to Private Dispensary; only 4 Percent household goes to traditional doctor, whereas 8 percent and 6 percent goes to Voodoo and Home Remedies respectively.

Various Facilities Availed at Nearby Health Centres:

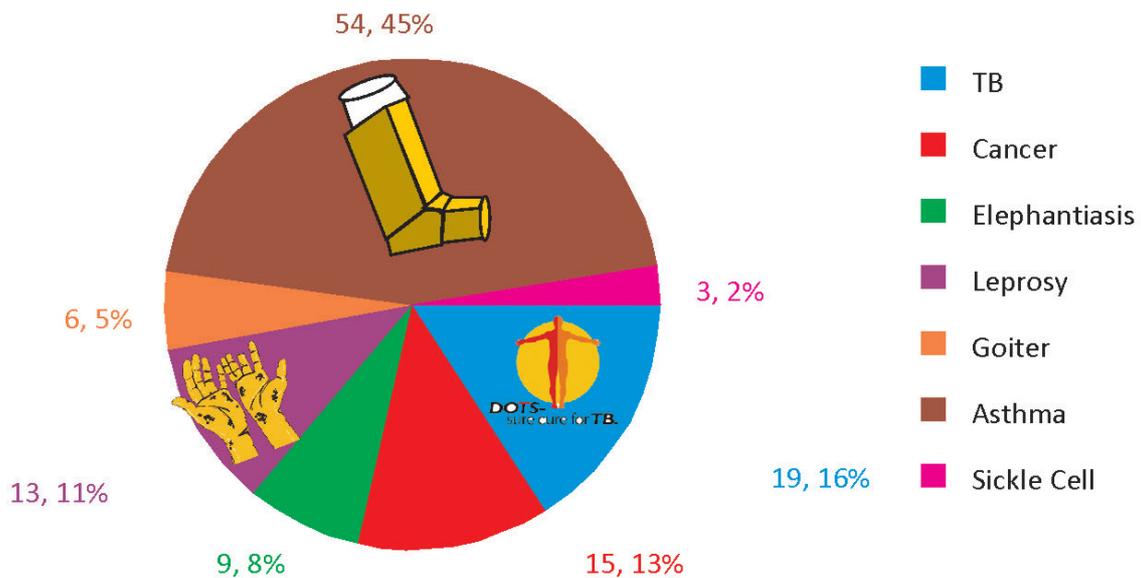
Figure - 41 Facilities Availed at Health Centers



The graph above is of multiple responses. In the study of given population, majority of the households 33 percent avail facilities of all the above. Majority of the households 23 percent go to the health centres to cure their illness. Around 7 percent of the households go for Vaccinations. Whereas 7 percent of the households go for Health Advice and 12 percent households go for Deliveries, 15 percent for households go for Pregnancy tests and only 3 percent households go for Family Planning.

Long term permanent disease: Major diseases pattern found in the project area is as shown in below figure. 45 percent people are suffering from Asthma, 13 percent are suffering from cancer, 11 percent are victims of elephantiasis.

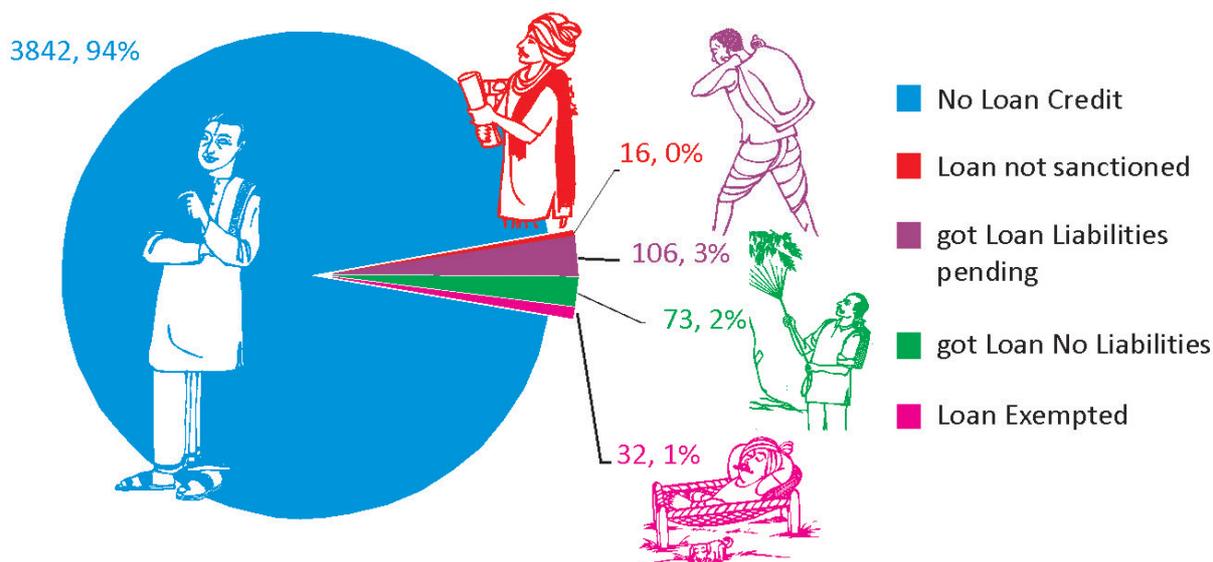
Figure - 42 Information on Long Term Permanent Disease



Loan from Cooperative Organizations:

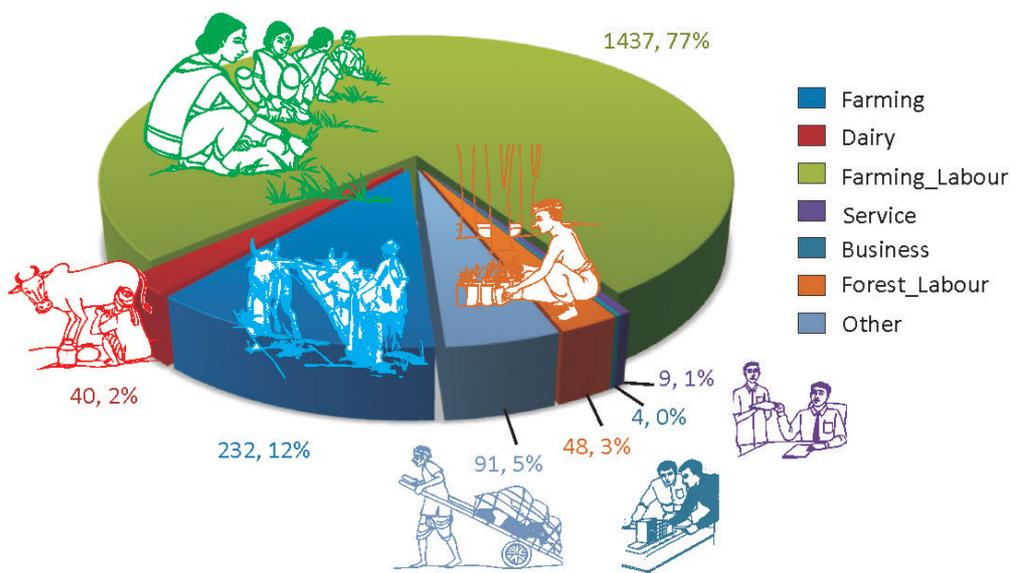
The graph above is of multiple responses. In the study of given population, for majority of the households 94 percent did not availed loan from the Cooperative Organizations.

Figure - 43 *Loan to Family From Cooperative Organization*



Share of Family Annual Income Occupation-wise:

Figure - 44 *Occupation-wise share of Annual Income*



The graph above is of multiple responses. In the study of given population, Farm Labour is the major source of Annual Income for 77 percent of the households. Households for about 12 percent are Farming their own land which also adds to their Annual Income, and 1 percent from Service/jobs.

Benefits from various Schemes:

1. **Crop Promotional Scheme:** In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from the various crop promotional schemes. The various schemes under Crop promotional schemes are:
 - Universal rice production program
 - Pulses production program
 - Oil Seeds production program
 - Oil Seeds production : Groundnuts, Soya bean and Sunflower production program
 - Development Scheme for Tribal under below poverty line
 - Special Cereals promotion scheme
2. **Sprinkle and Drop Irrigation Scheme:** In the study of given population, 1 percent households have been benefited from this scheme.
3. **State level scheme for farming tools:** In the study of given population, 1 percent households have been benefited from this scheme.
4. **Horticulture Scheme:** In the study of given population, mere only 3 percent household avail this scheme. Out of which 1 percent households have availed Falothpadan Roop Surakhsha Schemes and 2 percents household have availed bagayati Roop Mala scheme.
5. **Soil and water conservation scheme:** In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
6. **PWD and Flood controlled Scheme:** In the study of given population, none of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
7. **Animal Husbandry:** In the study of given population, none of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
8. **Dairy Schemes:** In the study of given population, none of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
9. **Fisheries Scheme:** In the study of given population, none of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
10. **Tribal Development Schemes:** In the study of given population, none of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
11. **Cooperative Schemes:** In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
12. **Rural Development Schemes:** In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme.

13. Social and Group Schemes:

Figure - 45 Social and Group Scheme



In the study of given population, majority of the respondents 86 percent responded negatively on the Social and Group schemes. 14 percent responded positively.

14. Basic and Secondary Education Schemes:

Figure - 42 Basic & Secondary Education Schemes



In the study of given population, only 52 percent of the respondents have availed Basic and Secondary Education Schemes.

- 15. **Industry and Mines Schemes:** In the study of given population, .2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme.
- 16. **Unemployment allowance to educated students:** No one benefited from this scheme.
- 17. **Personal Development Schemes (Nucleus budget):** No one benefited from the scheme.
- 18. **Supportive business:** In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme.

19. High Life Style Facilities scheme: (housing)

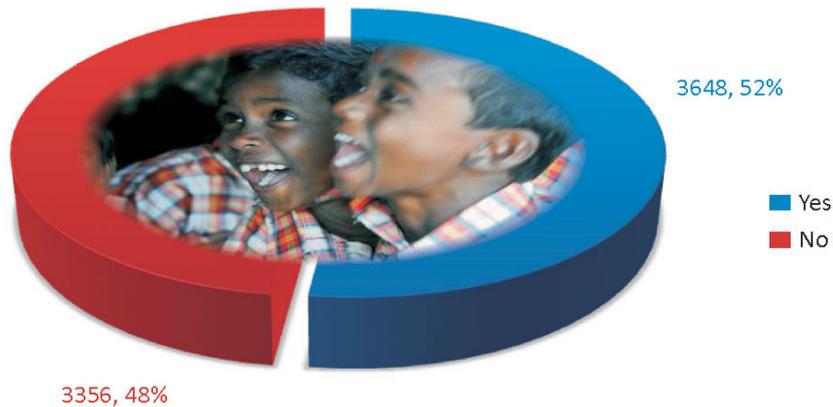
Figure - 47 Benefits of High Life Style Facilities



In the study of given population, only 19 percent households have been benefited from this scheme.

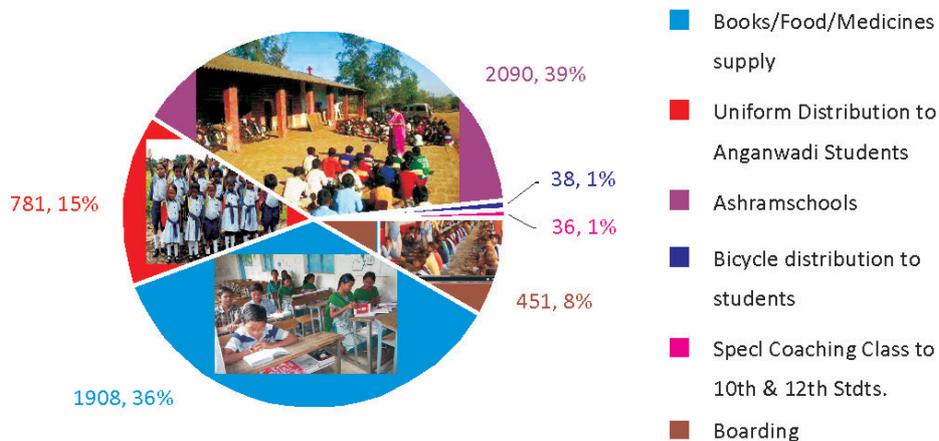
20. Educational benefits scheme:

Figure - 48 Education Benefit Schemes



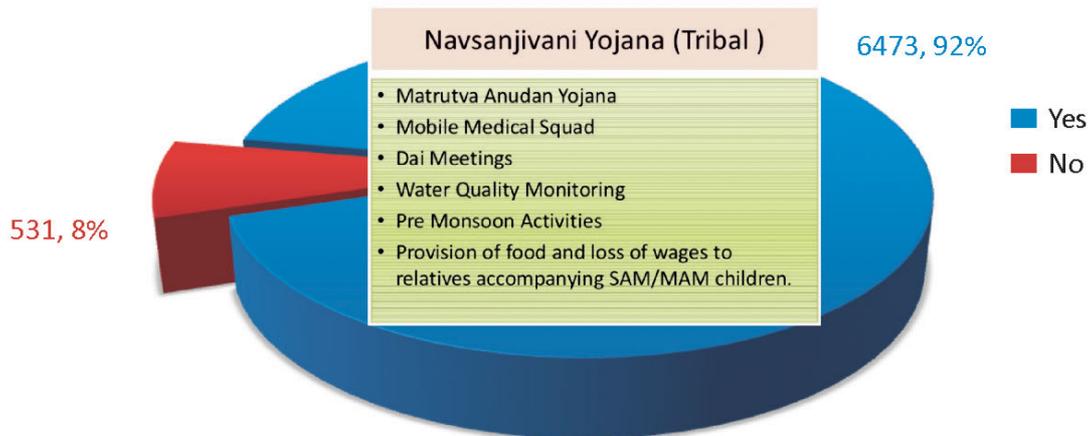
In the study of given population 52 percent households benefited from the scheme. Out of which 36 percent received of the benefits of the Books/Food/Medicines supply followed by uniform. 39 percent received benefit of ashram schools.

Figure - 49 Various Benefit Under Education Scheme



21. **Business and resource scheme:** Only 2 percent of the households have benefited from this scheme.
22. **Stock Provision Loan:** In the study population, only 2 percent households have been benefited from this scheme.
23. **Grain Bank Scheme:** In the study of none of the household have benefitted from this scheme.
24. **TRTO Pune Scheme:** In the study of none of the household have benefitted from this scheme.
25. **Warli Painting, Training and Exhibition Scheme:** In the study of population, only 1 percent households have been benefitted from this scheme.
26. **Nav Sanjeevani Yojana:**

Figure - 50 Awareness on Navsanjeevani Yojana



In the study of population it was found that 92 percent of the households knew about the scheme. Under the Health Scheme, 80 percent of the households were benefited with primary health services whereas 20 percent were benefited with clean drinking water.

Figure - 51 Health Schemes



Under the Nutritional Diet program 57 percent of the households were benefited from EkatmikBal Vikas Yojana whereas 43 percent were benefited from School Nutrition Diet Programme.

Figure - 52 Nutritional Diet Program

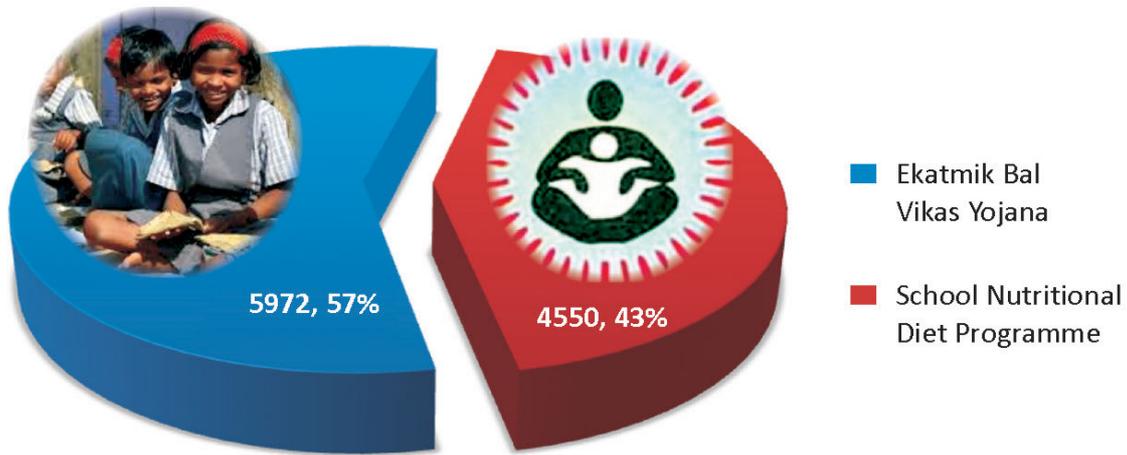


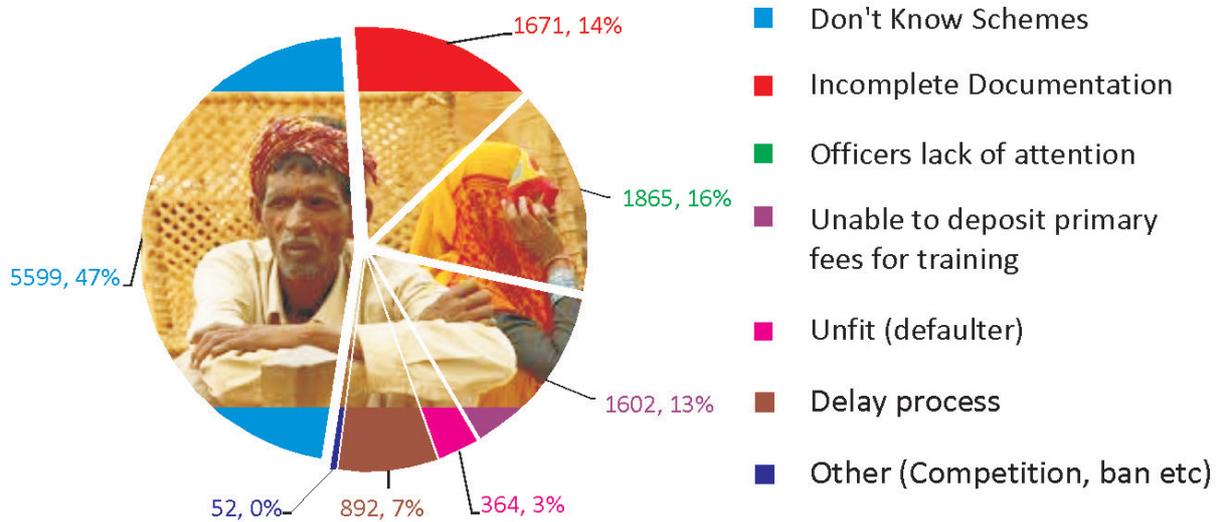
Figure - 53 Ration Supply



95 percent respondents are getting ration from Ration Shop whereas 3 percent respondents are getting from empowered public distribution facility and 1 percent respondents are getting form pre-running stock.

27. **TDC financial Development Scheme** : In the study of given population, 2 percent of the households have been benefited from this scheme. Out of the reasons majority of the households 47 percent don't know about the scheme.

Figure - 54 Reasons of No Benefits



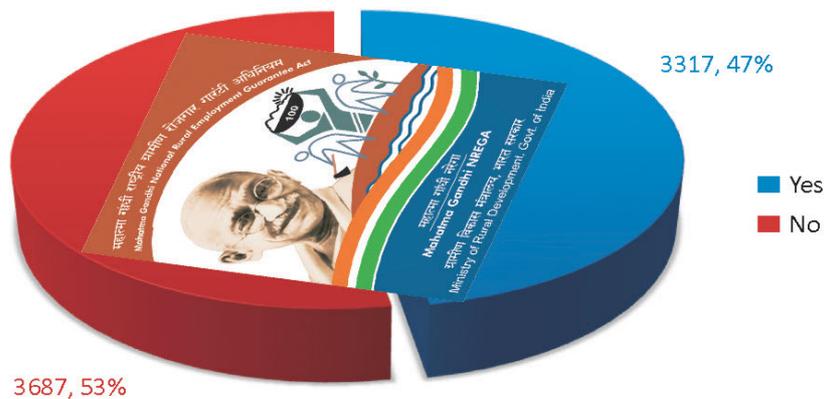
28. **Employment and Training scheme**: 54 percent of the households are willing to get training that can get them good employment or self employment.

Figure - 55 Willing to Get Training



29. NREGA : 47 percent of the households knows NREGA

Figure - 56 Awareness of NREGA



NREGA work in Village:- 17 percent household have received employment in NREGA Work in the project area.

Figure - 57 NREGA Work in Village



30. Water Source for Farming :Majority of the households85 percent use Rain Water for Farming, 7 percent use public well, while 4 percent use river water for agriculture. There are other sources such as bore well, stream, lakes etc but negligible amount of people have access to use these sources for agriculture.

Figure - 58 Water Source for Forming

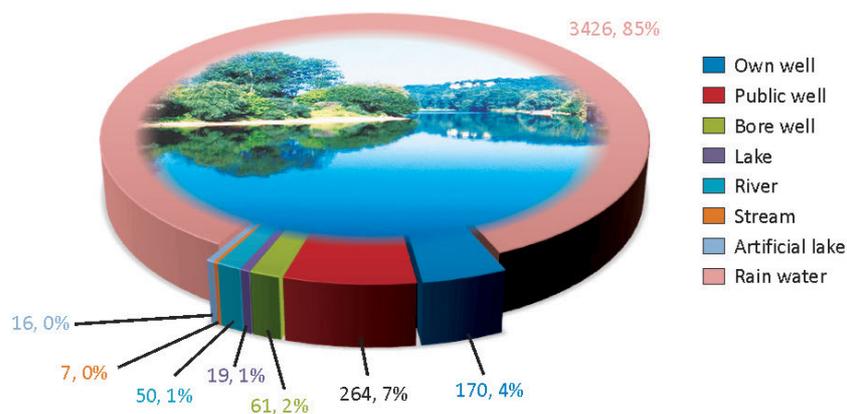
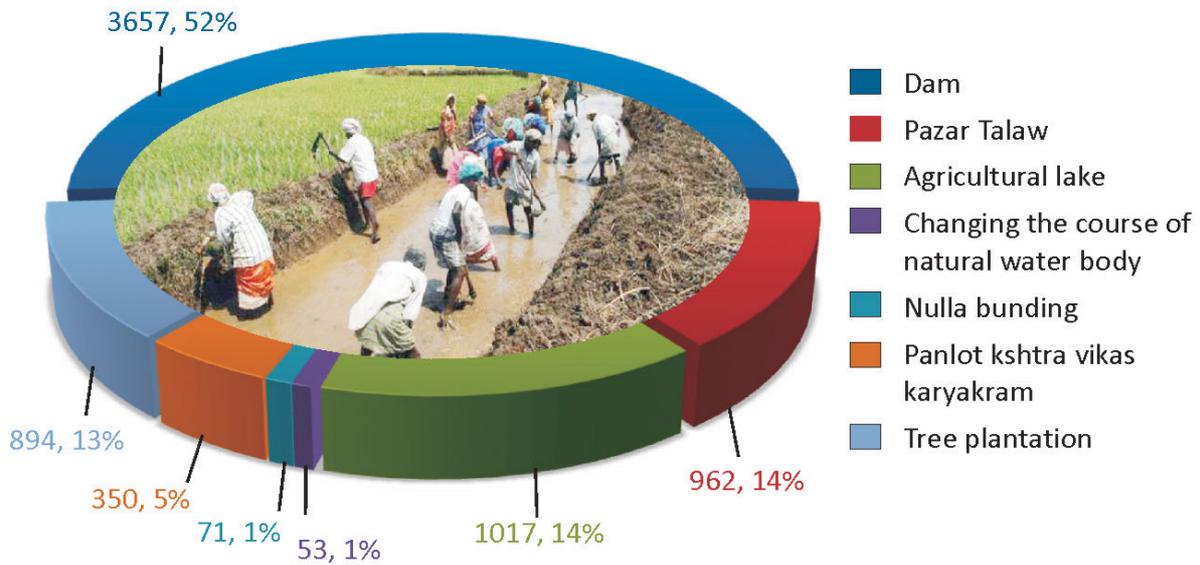


Figure - 59 Suggestion for Strengthening Water Resources

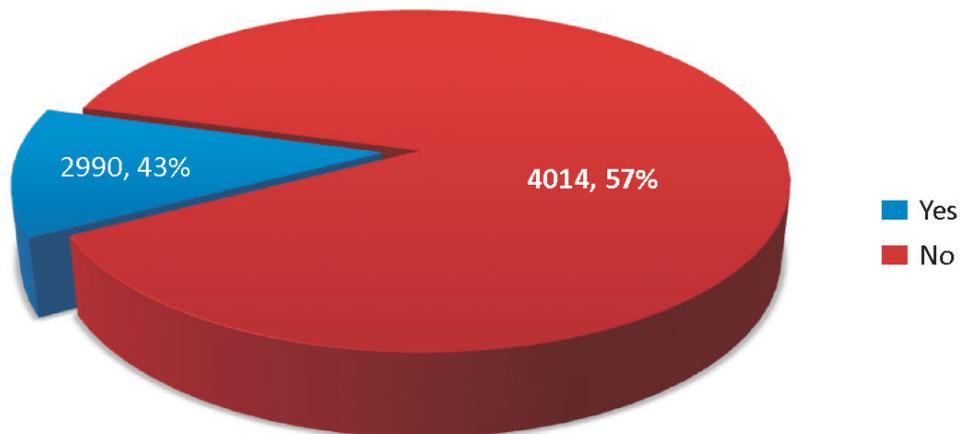


Study population have suggested possible ways to strengthen water resources at their villages. 52 percent suggested to build dams, 14 percent suggested to initiate percolation dams, 14 percent suggested to provide agriculture pond, 5 percent suggested watershed development, 13 percent recommended to have nala bunding.

PESA law: No one in study population knew about PESALaw.

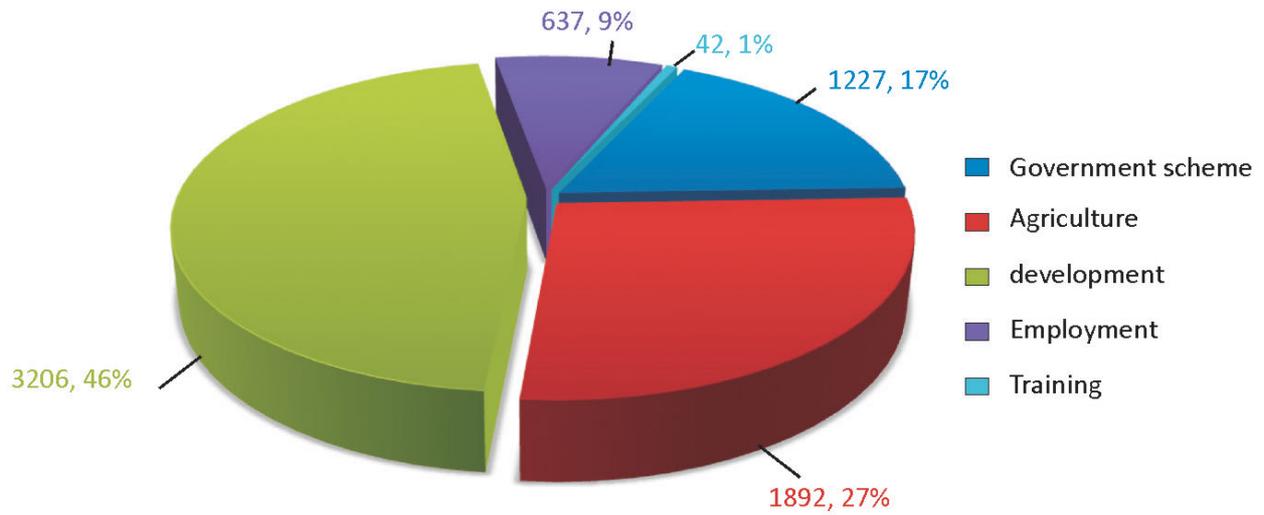
Like Migration: 88 percent household reported that they do not like Migration. They will prefer to remain at their village level if livelihood opportunities are available locally

Figure - 60 Opinion on Migration



Suggested solutions to reduce migration : 27 percent people think that there should be some agricultural development that can reduce their migration, 46percent think that proper employment at local village level can reduce migration, 9percent youth think that proper Training will help them to get good employment and 12 percent think that access to Government Scheme should be available at the village level, and at destination during migration.

Figure - 61 Suggested solutions to Reduce Migration



Key Recommendations

Disha Foundation recommends below strategies based on the results of household level data analysis of project area.

I. Recommendations for employment/self employment:

Training for self employment and employment (with job linkages facilitation) on the below areas Should be provided. As per Disha's experience, wages are almost doubled (from Rs 200 to 400 per day) after such trainings in agriculture and construction sector.

- ❖ **Agriculture Sector:** Grape industry is very promising for employment of less/landless workers – Thinning, Dipping, Cutting, Packing of grapes, shed net, poly house are the potential areas for employment. Migrants (who have land) will also get self-employment opportunities if trained in shed net and poly house, for their own agriculture.
- ❖ **Construction Sector:** plumbing, mason, wireman, painting are promising trades for employment are required, as majority of people work in construction sector other than rainy season.
- ❖ Supplementary small-scale business needs to be promoted for farmers.
- ❖ Effective use of natural resource.
- ❖ Promotion of herbal and Medicinal Plants.

II. Recommendations for Agriculture Development:

Strengthening water sources for improved agriculture:

- ❖ It would be important to create village level water source like small dams and also individual agriculture ponds (*Shet tale*) for improved agriculture activities. As nearly 52 percent people think they need water dam, 13% think *Pazartalav* 4 percent watershed development,, 14 percent and 12 percent think agriculture lake and tree plantation would be useful for water management for better agriculture development.
- ❖ Water irrigation for landholders would be crucial such as Drip irrigation and sprinklers.
- ❖ Training on alternate agriculture crop: Training of farmers for taking alternative crops would be crucial in other seasons.
- ❖ Inclusion of job oriented / Self employment Oriented Education in Academic Syllabus.
- ❖ Inclusion of Migration Management in Ashrams School Syllabus.

III. Recommendations for Strengthening Government Schemes:

- ❖ Separation of 7/12 needs to be done via camps. Majority of families do not have separate 7/12 certificate of land in their own name, it is still in the name of original head of the family. This problem technically prohibits them to take benefit of various government schemes for agriculture development.
- ❖ MNREGA utilization is 17 percent benefits in 20 Panchayat for Trimbak and Peth Taluka the scheme needs to be revisited and jobs needs to be redesigned for its full utilization.
- ❖ Awareness about Tribal Development Schemes needs to be increased for its better utilization, as currently only 1 percent are directly benefited from the schemes. Major reason for it is lack of awareness among people about the schemes, and processes to avail the benefits.
- ❖ Tribal Department's Schemes needs to be simplified for better utilization, mainly long processes and too much paper work needs to be cut down. Beneficiaries need to be provided most direct access to the schemes without mediators. It can be done via Migration centres at Panchayat level. (as per below point)

IV. Recommendations for migration management:

A. Migration management at source as well at destination end would be crucial. As per Disha's last 10 years experience, set up of migration resource centers can be significant step for better governance of migration. Active involvement of panchayat's, and other government department mainly Labour, Health, Education, local municipal corporation is essential for better migration management.

B. Setting up of *Migrant Resource Centers at Panchayat level:

- ❖ Setting up of Migrant Resource/Assistance Centers at the major migration corridors/locations, which maintain migration record of migrants at village level, provide information before and after migration, facilitate access to government schemes and programs, counseling and respond in case of emergencies for migrant population. Disha Foundation has piloted MRC successfully in Peth and Peth block of Nashik by the name of Shramik Sahayata evam Sandarbha Kendras which provide such services to migrant workers both at source and destination by trained local volunteer. The Tribal Department may want to study the model and replicate it to other high migration corridors/panchayat levels.

* A detail note on MRC is attached for details.

C. Strengthening Governance at Village Level

Capacity building of Sarpanch, members of panchayat committees, women members, and Gramsevak for governance of various schemes for migrating families in a targeted manner.

D. Formation of Migration Committee for convergence of various government programs:

- ❖ It is apparent that various government departments need to come together, leverage their respective schemes/resources and work with integrated approach to address distress migration of Pahuchibari village. To name few departments, MNREGA, Health, Education, ICDS, Tourism, Agriculture, Forest, etc. Tribal Departments can be co-ordination/lead department for the same. Representatives of panchayat must be part of the migration committee. Integrated development plan needs to be developed with participation of these players.
- ❖ Set up of local monitoring mechanisms for implementation of government schemes at village level.

V. Recommendations for Infrastructure Development for promoting small business/employments:

- ❖ Tribal Tourism can be promoted in project area, which has great potential for bird watching, photography, and natural trail. Tribal food, life style, art and culture can be promoted through these activities. Tribal Department may work with Tourism department for this idea. Disha Foundation can contribute to mobilize concerned technical expertise. It may promote reasonable local employment in due course.

VI. Recommendation for Public Health Intervention:

- ❖ Nearly 45% project population is suffering from Asthma, 13% from cancer, 8% from elephantiasis, 2% from sickle cell, 16% from TB & 5% from goiter. It is recommended to have preventive and curative interventions on these diseases in the project area, with specific focus on awareness, increasing access to health care, and behaviour change strategies in terms of tobacco use, hygiene and improved healthy lifestyle.

Migration Information & Resource Centre

An initiative of Disha Foundation to Address Tribal Migration in Project Area

Migration has become an important livelihood diversification strategy for many poor groups across India. The above data analysis clearly shows that the scenario is almost same in Maharashtra, mainly in Nasik district; majority of tribal population is migrating from their villages to Nasik and other small towns for livelihood. Migrants are relatively poorly educated, unskilled and with few economic resources. They often remain socially excluded and have considerably less access to information of the basic facilities, IEC programs, public services including health and education. The migration rate for livelihood from these villages is nearly 80 percent. These workers are ill informed and ignorant about their rights as labour and rights in general during their migration, and hence face exploitation at every level of migration.

Since 2002, Disha has initiated specialised efforts to address such distress migration. Disha is working with temporary and permanent migrant workers in Nasik and region, addressing their social security and protection needs. Disha work directly with the migrants, as well with concerned government authorities to advocate for bridging the gaps in existing programs and make them more migrants friendly, especially health, education, livelihood and social security.

Migration Information and Resource Centers (MIRCs) -

To facilitate the migrants, resource centres were established both at the source and destination level to undertake counselling and supportive information to the migrants. Local community leaders, and Shramik Mitr (volunteer) facilitates the MRC centre. Volunteer is the contact person for migrants MIRCs.

It's been seven year MIRCs were set up at Harsul and Peth-Fatha at Nasik in source area and Destination respectively with active involvement of local government; Municipal corporation in Nasik city and local gram Panchayat in Triymbak. The centre was chosen with respect to the population of migrant people gathering for their livelihood where migrants visit during their migration travel to Nasik, as major travel arrangements/modes are available from these places; these locations are also major marketplace for migrants for source area and focal point after migration for their employment at destination.

MIRCs were set up at **Harsul** in source area with active involvement of local government; namely Triymbak municipal corporation in Nashik city and local gram Panchayat. **Two volunteers one each at Murambi and Peth** was appointed in charge of respective panchayat. His/her role is to provide the MRC services to villagers, collect the relevant data, and transfer the information for better program implementation. Similar center is established in Nasik city, which receive the migrants when they reach Nasik city. These migrants are in touch with both centers before and during the migration. The MRC facilitate the platform to all migrants for common trainings on livelihood, leadership, community video and so on. Around 4000 footfalls are registered at the centre in one-year time.

MIRCs are well established and adequate with the necessary needs for advocacy and facilitation. Following aspects were undertaken through the MIRCs:

- ✓ Baseline at Panchayat level: Baseline data collection and analysis of migrants and their profiles has been done at Panchayat level. The aims of this process to provide a socio-economic profile of a village with a focus on the **magnitude** and nature of migration, livelihood needs and overall situational analysis for intervention.
- ✓ Data collection (Outgoing migration record- in migration register at panchayat level is maintained)
- ✓ Registration of migrants and issuance of unique identity card which helps them to get jobs and other services. The cards are endorsed by Labour department, Sarpanch of village and Disha Foundation
- ✓ Pre departure training (before migration) are organised on regular basis at panchayat level for well informed migration; mainly how to access public services and social security during migration.
- ✓ Providing hand holding assistance to tribals for accessing various agriculture development and social security schemes of tribal department and other government departments
- ✓ Enrolment of migrants for AADHAR inclusion
- ✓ Financial inclusion of tribals, opened their bank accounts in SBI and Bank of Baroda under zero balance and Jan Dhan Yojana
- ✓ Health awareness and facilitating access to health care by developing referrals, and onsite health camps.
- ✓ Counselling & Legal Aid Facilities against job and wages exploitation for Migrants at Destination & Source. The centers are run jointly by Disha Foundation and National Legal Services Authority of India.
- ✓ Resource Material development (such as posters, brochures, small booklets on various government programs) for awareness building and migrant community participation to access the existing services.
- ✓ Compilation of updates of recent developments in migration for the use of community information and for advocacy initiatives.
- ✓ Research and Knowledge generation: This implies a strong focus on research on multiple aspects of migration and labour, their multiple needs during and before migration, design of empowerment models and empirical evidences drawn from the actions.

Achievement

- *The* MIRC's has become single stop for migrants for access to various information for 'Informed Migration'
- *Total* fool falls in the MRC since last year is more than 5000 migrants. More than 3000 migrants have received 'pre-departure training' regarding
- *M*igration resource centers are huge success and it has increased migrant's access to different informations.
- *I*ntervened gram Panchayat has provided their support to run the MIRC's, as well made resolutions and started to maintain migration record of labour migration at their Panchayat level, which is powerful step to create evidence base of the migration flow from these villages.
- *T*his data would be utilized for management of various government programs at source level. This initiative is quite encouraging for other panchayat's and there is growing demand from other Panchayat to start the MIRC's at their villages, mainly in Trymbak and Peth block which are high migration corridors to Nasik. Volunteers have ascertained to be base for the success of the last phase, and one common need has emerged from source and destination to increase the number of volunteers.

Quantitative Achievements in the Project Area in last Two Years:

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>
1	Identity Registrations	Registration of migrants	Photo ID issuance	8421
2	Social Security	Bank account opened	Zero Balance & Other	1265
		Registration to insurance schemes	Life Insurance	280
			Accident Insurance	596
		Social Security Linkages.	Voter ID, PAN Card etc.	724
3	Health	Health Camps	Const. Sites, Slum area, Source area etc	2800
		Patients Treated	Male & Female	3824
4	Legal Empowerment	Legal Cases Registered		138
		Resolved		62
		Total Compensation recovered		Rs. 141600/-
		No. of Paralegals Trained	Male & Female	35
5	Capacity Building	Beneficiaries of Training Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mason• Plumber• Carpenter• Food & Beverage/ Housekeeping Services	Livelihood Training	583
			On Job Training	835
			External Training	194
			Life Skills	157
			Total	1804
		No. of Youth Placed (Job Linkages)		3914
6	Trainings and Linkages to Different Government Scheme Strengthen Agriculture	No. of Tribals/Farmers Trained	Paddy and Raghi Goat farming Grasps cutting Bee keeping	750

MIGRATION CENTERS

DESTINATION

NASHIK OFFICE

Add: 26/27, SaiLeela Apartments, Hanuman wadi, Near Raka Green square, Nashik -422003

 *Phone: (0253) 2629959 /  E:Mail: foundation.disha@gmail.com*

MIRC Centre-Peth Fata

No:5, Tulsi Ram Apartment, Opp. Bhakthidam, Peth Road, Panchavati, Nasik-422003

 *Mobile: 7722004819*

SOURCE

HARSUL OFFICE-MIRC Centre

Adarsh building; Dalpatpur road, near Reliance tower, Harsul, Taluka-Triyambak

 *Mobile:7722004918 Email: foundation.disha@gmail.com*

Web: www.mazdooradda.com, www.dishafoundation.wordpress.com