

TRIBAL MIGRATION RESEARCH AND RESOURCE CENTER

A Brief Report

Disha Foundation and Ministry of Tribal Development Department, Maharashtra has been working together to develop and implement an integrated, convergence based approach to facilitate and mitigate distress tribal migration in Trymbakeshwar and Peth blocks of Nasik district. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has supported this pilot under 275(1) grant. It is first of its kind state initiative to address distress tribal migration at source and destination in a comprehensive manner in India.

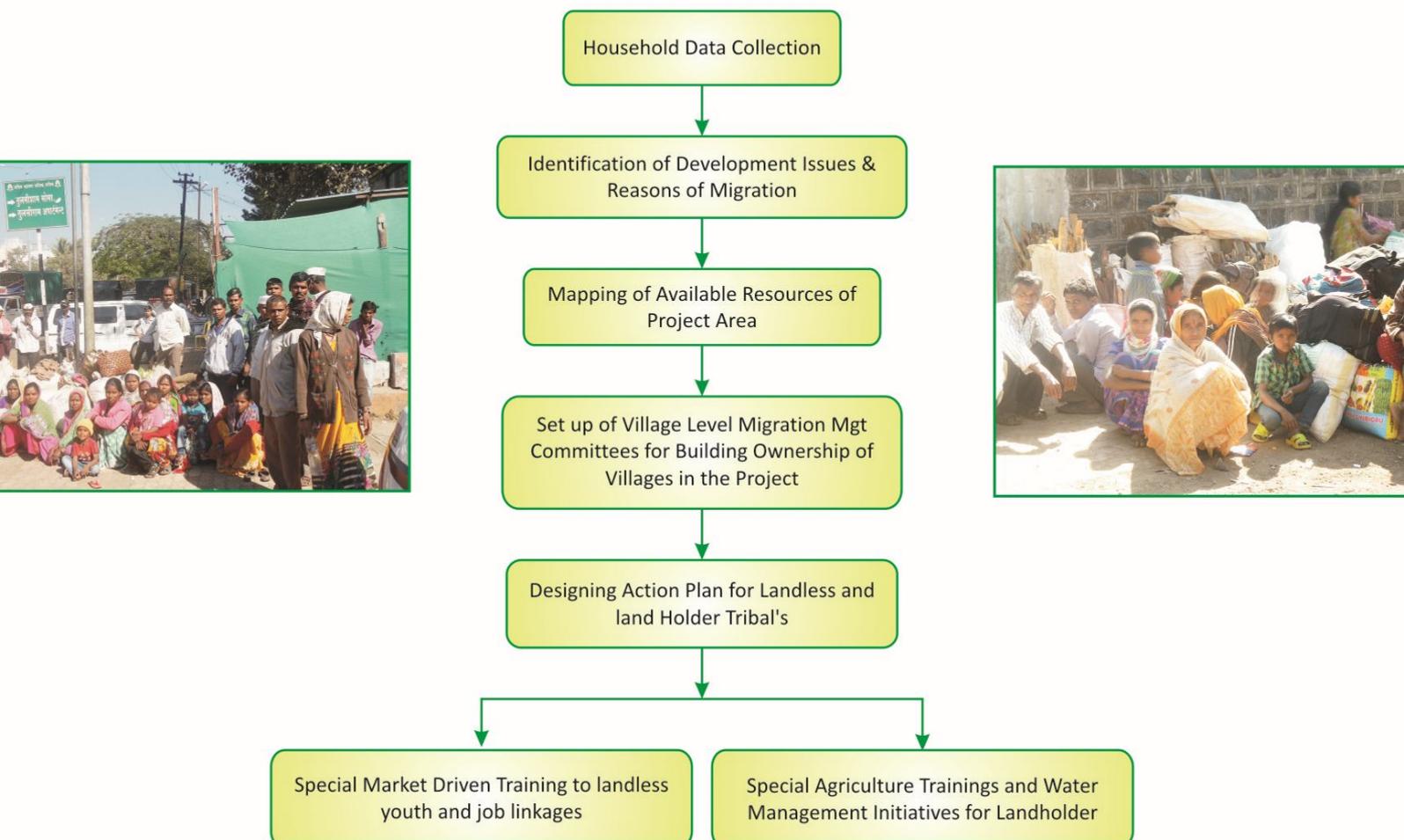
Disha Foundation is a pioneering NGO working since 2002 to address distress labour migration in Maharashtra and India via research, community level interventions and policy dialogue with local, state and national government.

Objectives of the project:

The project is focused two ways-

- 1. Objectives at source level villages:** To strengthen the agriculture and local livelihood via village level integrated planning to reduce distress migration.
- 2. Objectives at destination level:** To provide facilitation and support for tribal migrants to access basic public services at Nasik city during their migration period for safe and productive migration.

Strategies of the project:



Key Findings of Baseline Study:

Disha Foundation has conducted household study in 20 villages of Trimbak & Peth block to understand migration situation. This study outlines a demographic and socioeconomic profile for the 20 Panchayats 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.

Demographic Characteristics

Approximately 48 percent (N-3336) consists of Nuclear families where only the parents and dependent offspring stay at home. On the other side 52 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) and Females 49 percent (N-17219) and younger generation (0 to 30 years old) being predominant in 20 Panchayats.

Regarding ethnic features, Marathi is the dominant language and majority of respondents fall under the Scheduled Tribe classification. As illustrated by Figure 1, 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) and so on.

Figure 1. Caste Profile of the Population

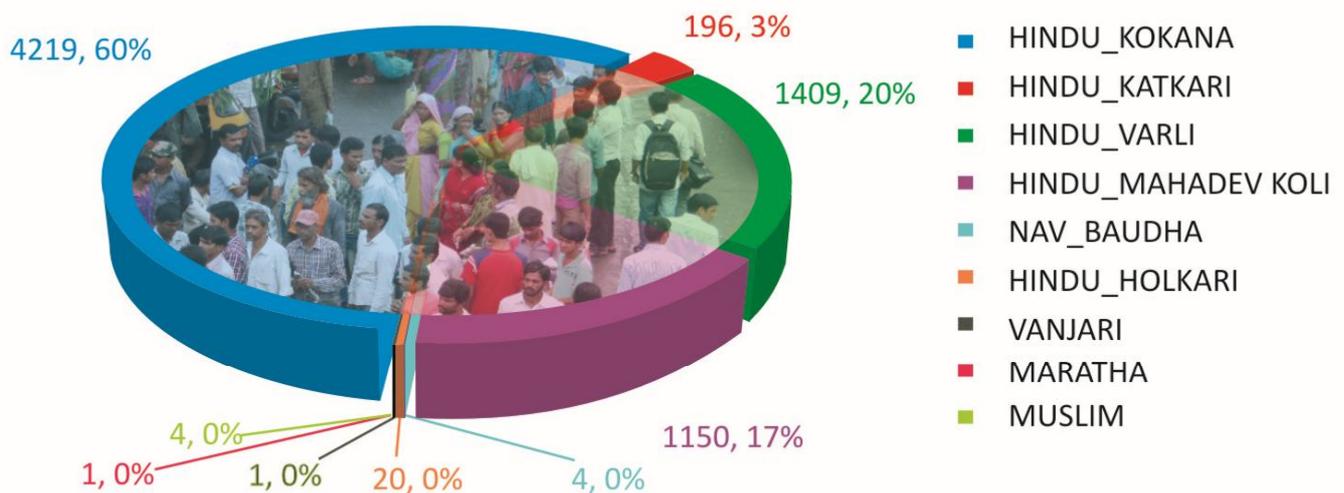
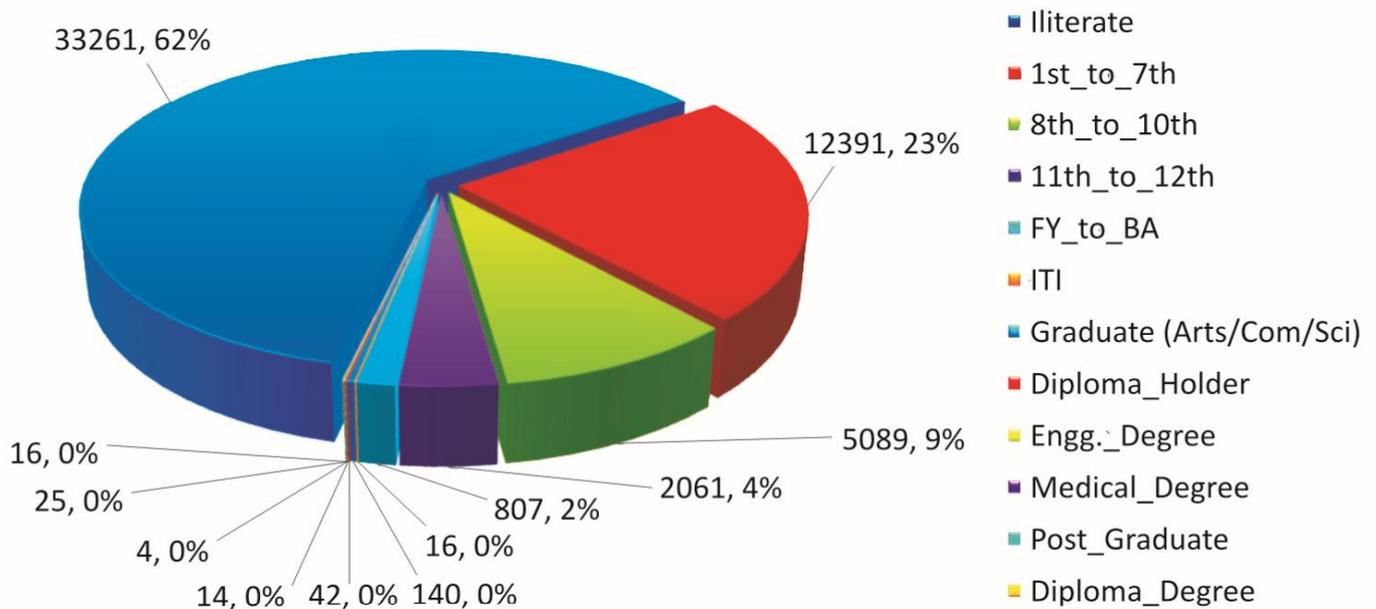


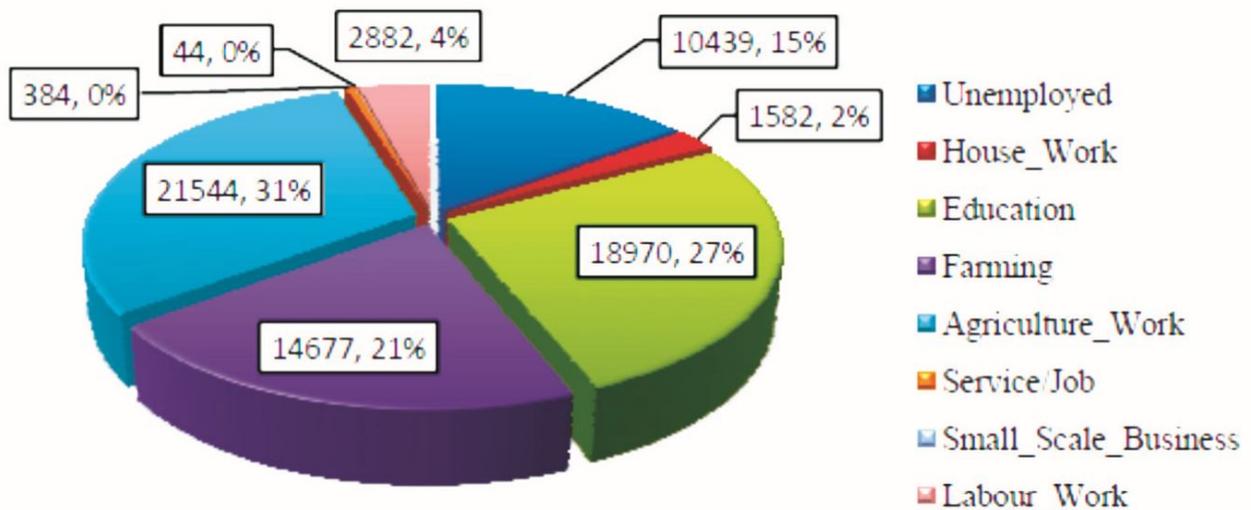
Figure 2 depicts the education level of respondents older than 31. Most people (62%) are illiterate, followed by those who reached 7th grade or less (23%). This may imply that the majority of men and women older than 31 never received education or dropped out at an early stage.

Figure 2. Educational profile of the population 31 years and above.



Looking at the overall economic profile of the village, one can see that most of the available workforce is employed in agriculture (31%) (Figure 3). 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 (27%). Also, most of the unemployed individuals are older than 40.

Figure 3. Economic profile of the population



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 4. Family Land Holding Status



Land Ownership:

43 percent (N-2990) Families do not have own any land, under hectare. Among those with land, majority of the population (96 percent) had less than 10 hectares of land. Most of the people did not have sufficient capital for farming and worked as agricultural labourers (86%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Land ownership profile of the population.

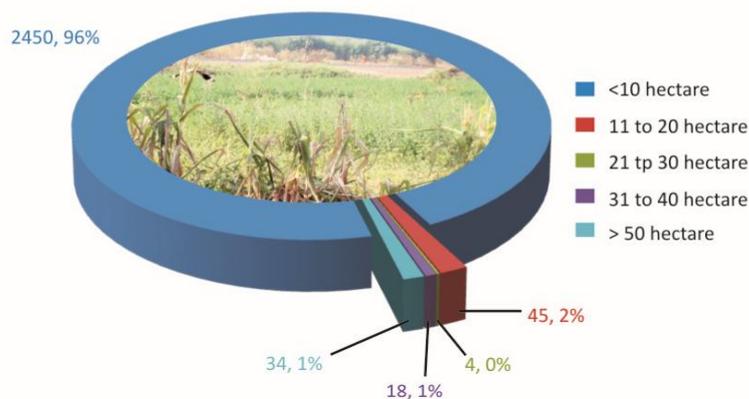
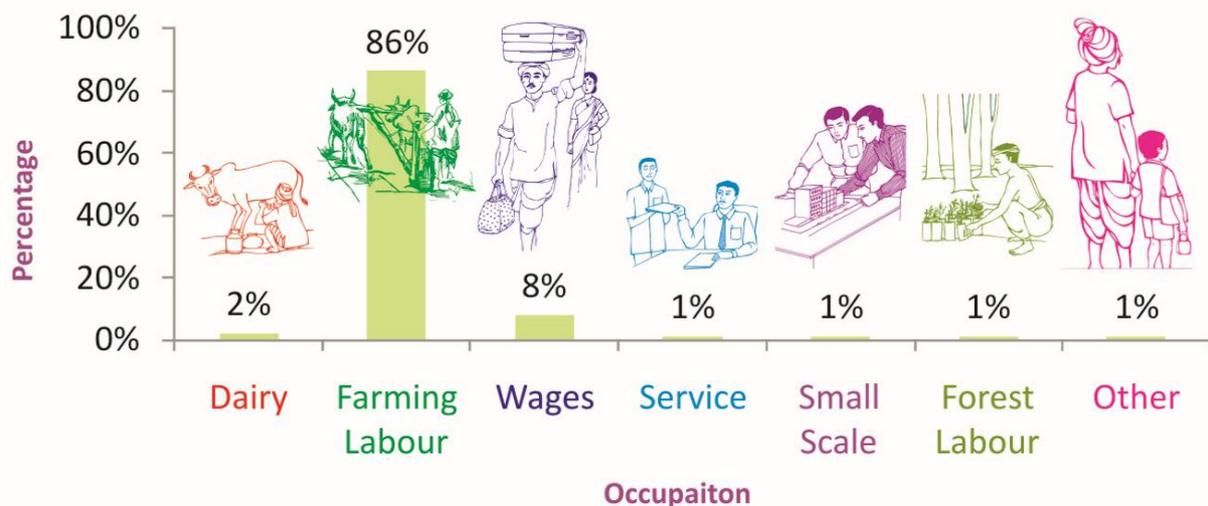


Figure 6. Family occupation of the population



When faced with financial problems, 52 percent respondents thought of solving it through migration (Figure 7), 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 7. Measures taken when faced with insufficient capital.

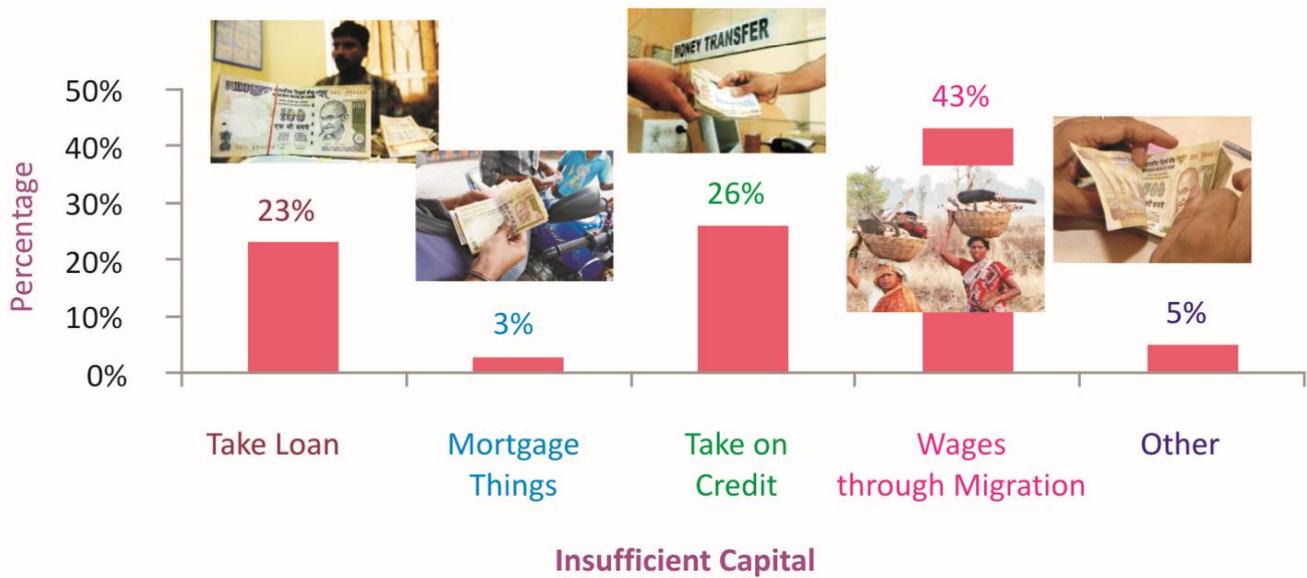
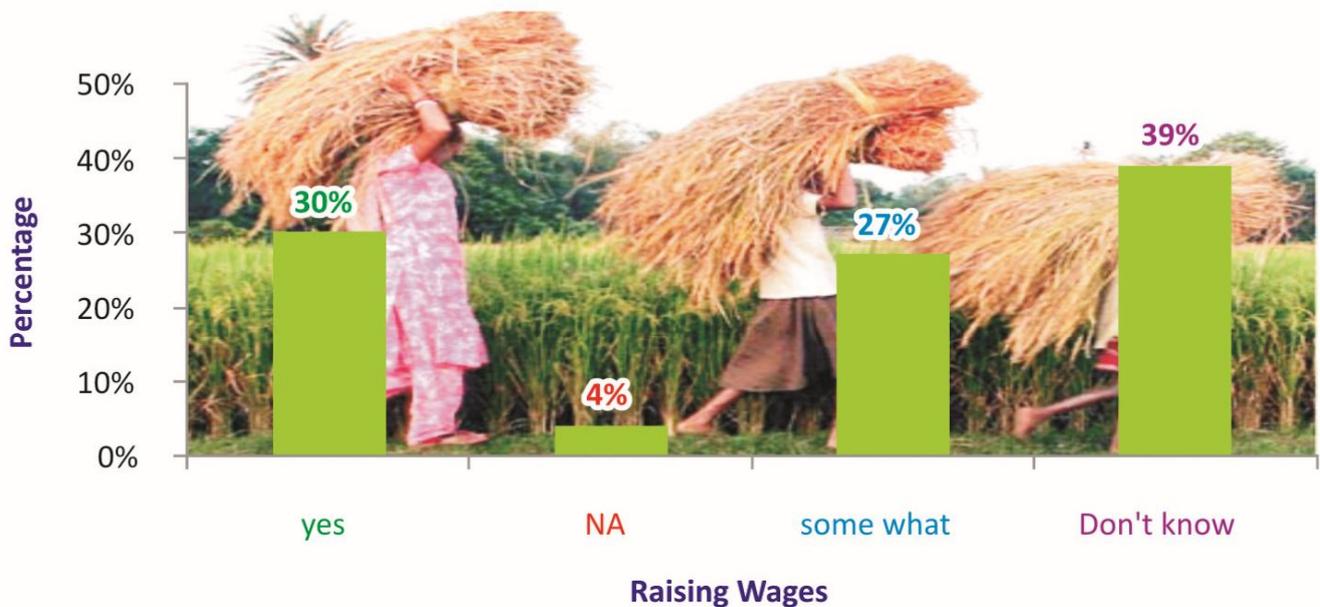


Figure 8. Role of improved farming in increasing wages.



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 (Figure 8). 39 percent(N-2755) respondents responded marked as don't know, while 30 percent said that improving farming can help to increase the wages.

Migration Rate:

Almost 80 percent (N-5591) families migrate from 20 Panchayats of Peth and Trimbak Taluka in Nashik District. More Families migrates to Nashik, Dindori, Girnare and Niphad, few families migrate to Thane, Sinner, Trimbak, Mohadi, Peth, Ozar, Janori, Pimpalgaon etc. – different places of Nashik district for agriculture and construction labour.

This survey has revealed that more than two third households (5591 out of 7004, 80%) move out of panchayat areas temporarily. The magnitude of migration differs widely depending on the season. Our survey indicates that only 4 percent individuals move away during Monsoon season. Panchayats experience a greater exodus during winter and summer, with relocation of 46% and 50 % people respectively (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Seasonal migration rate in this population.

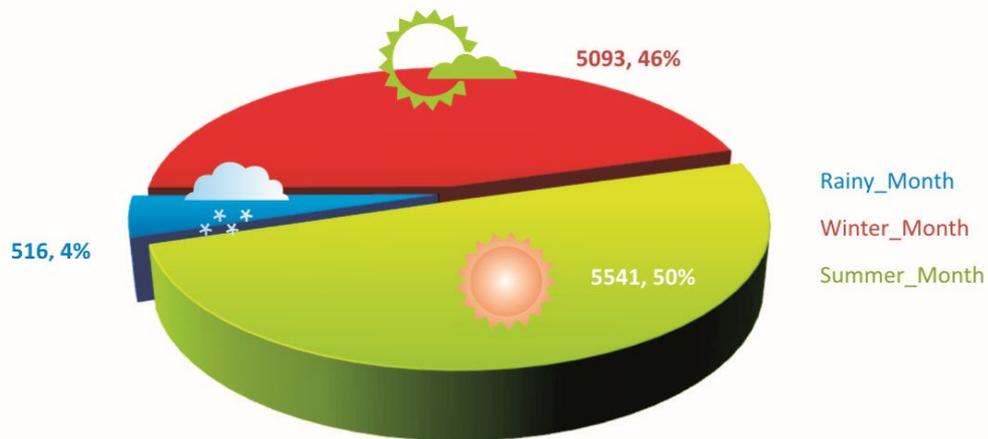
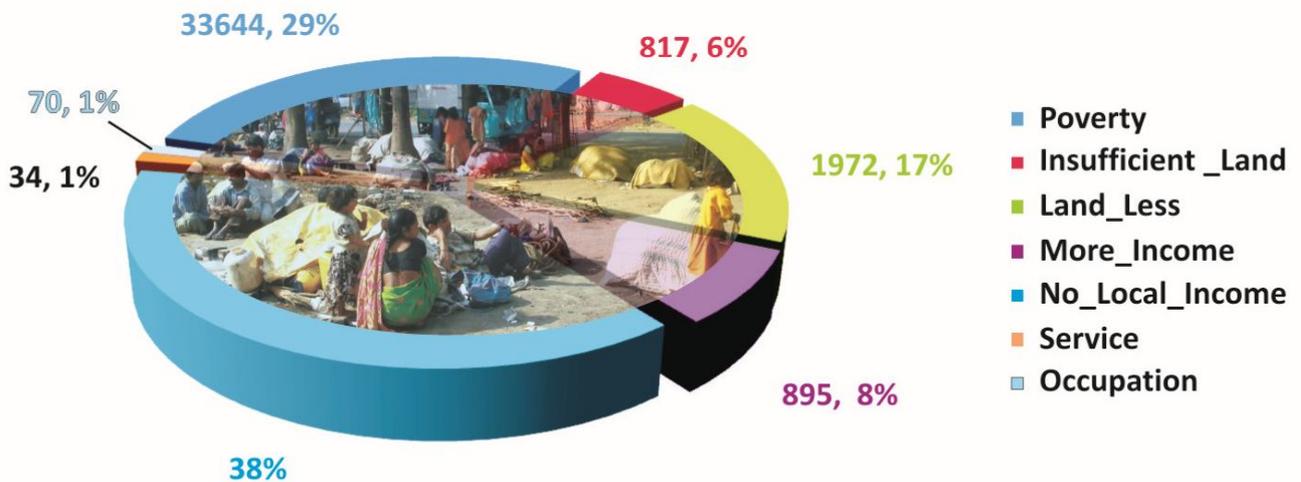
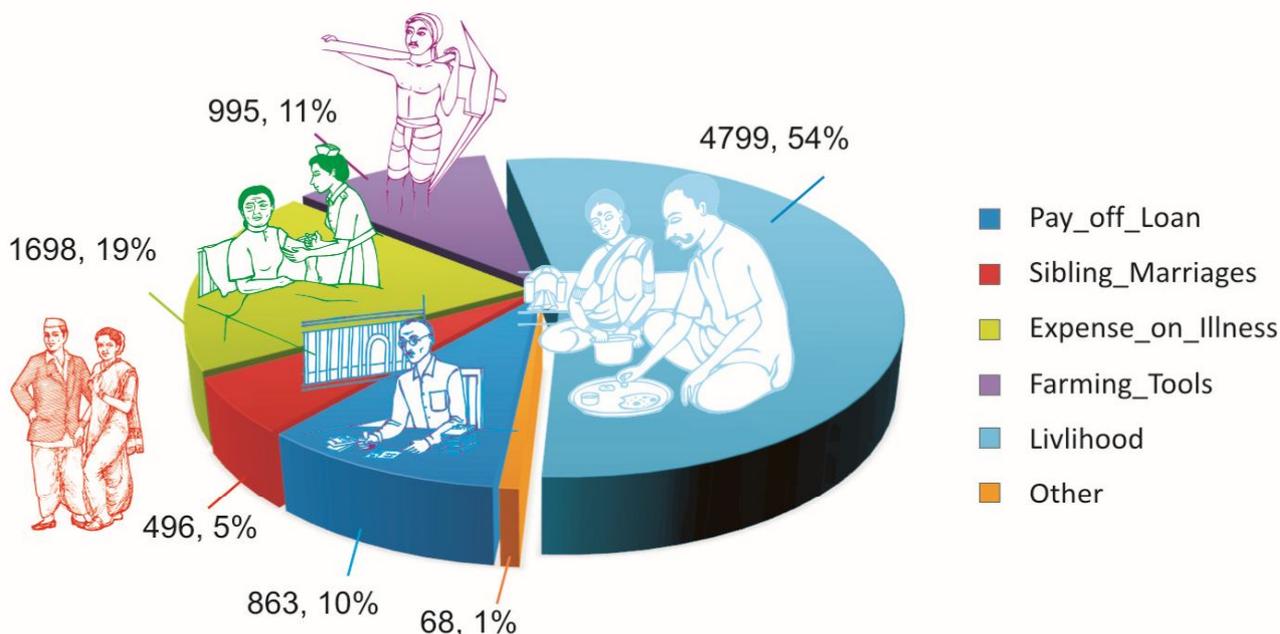


Figure 10. Reasons for migration



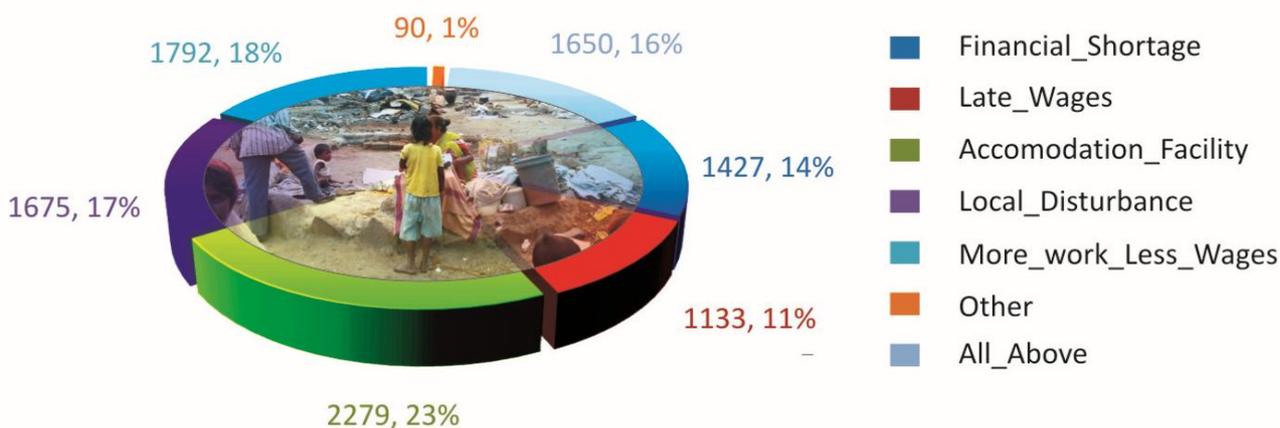
The need for more income is clearly the predominant driver behind the migration in these panchayats. It is important to clarify that a person may migrate due to more than one reason. 29 percent migrates due to poverty, while 17 percent landless people migrate in search of livelihood for better wages (Figure 10). 6 percent farmers migrates due to insufficient land for agriculture, mainly due to joint family. Nearly 38 percent family heads pointed that their family members migrates because of no local income.

Figure 11. Utilization of remittance



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) and strengthen their livelihood (Figure 11). A significant proportion of respondents – 19 percent also migrate to cover expenses on illnesses. 10% use the money to pay off loans. As expected, 100 percent migrants expressed that migration is helping them for their financial growth.

Figure 12. Problems at destination



All migrants have faced one or more problems at their destination (Figure 12). Most report issues related to 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 30% of migrant households use their ration cards during migration. Most households reported that their ration card stays at native village and hence not used by the migrant. 38% migrants also reported using the Navsanjeevani Yojana (Figure 13). However, majority reported not sufficiently utilizing government schemes due to lack of knowledge about such schemes.

Figure 13. Proportion of people benefitting from government schemes.

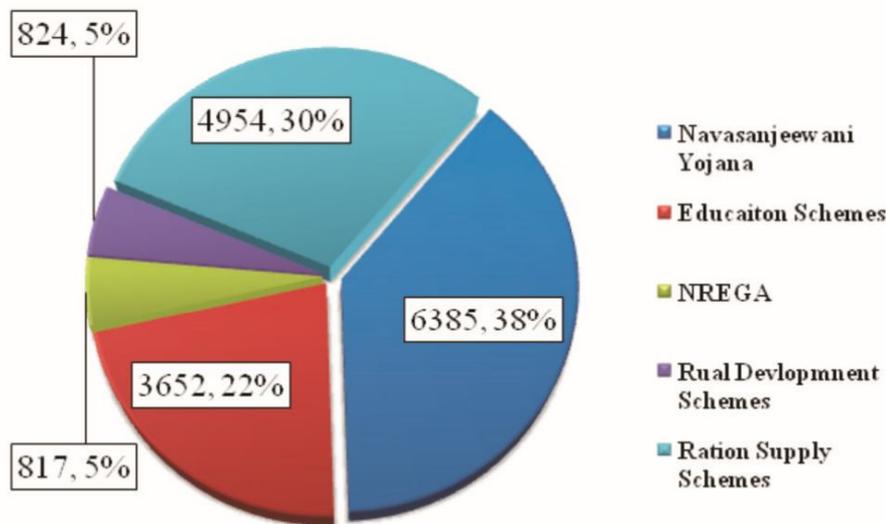
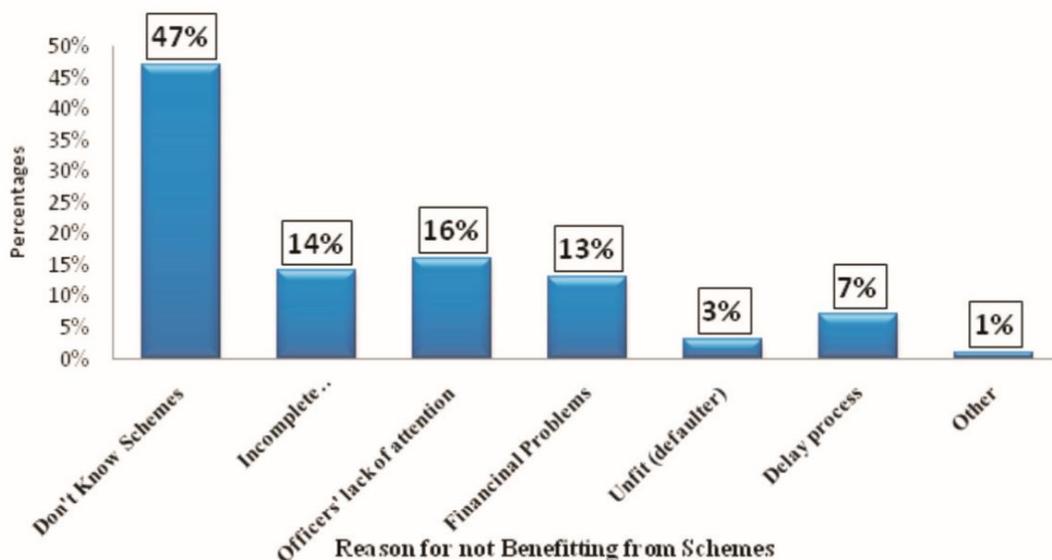


Figure 14. Reasons for not benefitting from government schemes.



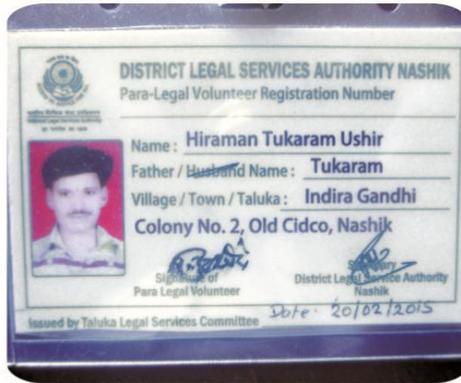
Key Activities

The project has a set up of migration resource centers to facilitate migrating tribal families for skill training, job placement, and access to all basic social security services before and during migration at source and destination level.

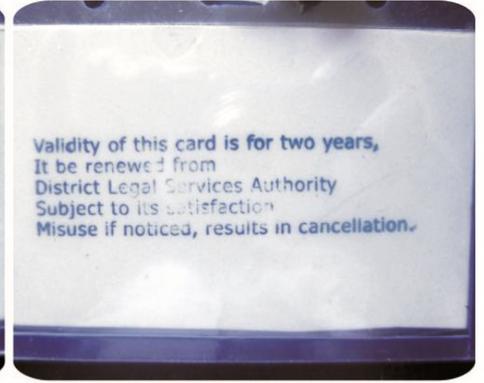
Source Photographs:



Union Registrations & Photo Identity for Migrants



Para Legal Worker's Identity



Livelihood Training Program of Tribal Migrants at Source



Medical Camp for Tribal Migrants

Destination Photographs:



Green House Training for Tribal Farmers



Legal Clinic for Migrant Workers



Food & Beverage Training for Hotel Workers

Flow Chart of source and destination activities

Migration Information & Resource Center

Source level Activities

1. Mapping Household level migration data
2. Collating geographical information, and available natural resources
3. Registration of out-migrating families
4. Pre-departure migration training for safe migration
5. Strengthening local livelihood
 - Awareness generation and empowerment to access available government programs
 - Strengthening local agriculture via trainings
 - Strengthening water management for agriculture
 - Development of village agriculture plan
 - Need based trainings for landholders on agriculture management
 - Trainings and assistance for agriculture allied business
 - Need based Training to landless and support for job linkages
 - Need based legal aid and support
6. Special assistance for obtaining documents to avail benefits of government schemes
 1. Caste certificate
 2. Birth certificate
 3. Aadhar card
 4. Financial inclusion-opening bank account

Destination level Activities

1. Awareness and empowerment for access to public services
 - Health services
 - Education for children
 - Sanitation and drinking water
 - Temporary provision for access to food security
2. Financial inclusion and access to insurance programs
3. Certified vocational Training and support for job linkages in below industries
 - Construction
 - Agriculture
 - Hospitality
 - Retail marketing
 - Security agencies
4. Legal aid and support in case of exploitation at workplace



OUR STAKEHOLDERS

GOVT STAKEHOLDERS

Disha coordinate and liaison with different government department for effective implementation of their respective schemes, to address diverse needs of migrants.

- Labour Department
- District Legal Service Society
- Agriculture Development Dept.
- Forest Development Dept.
- Tribal Development Dept.
- Health and Family Welfare Dept.
- Women and Child Welfare Dept.
- Skill Development Mission

NON-GOVT STAKEHOLDERS

- TATA & Allied Trusts
- CREDAI, Nasik
- National Skill Development Corporation
- Gramsamruddhi Foundation
- Institute of Catering & Management
- MVP Medical College, Nasik
- Rotary Club, Nasik

Key Achievements So Far:

<i>Sr.</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>
1	Union registrations	Identity	Photo identity cards	8421
2	Social Security	Bank account opened	Zero Balance & Other	665
		Registration to insurance schemes	Life Insurance	152
			Accident Insurance	596
		Social Security Linkages.	Voter ID, PAN Card etc.	724
3	Health	Health Camps	Const. Sites, Slum area, Source area etc	85
		Patients Treated	Male & Female	3824
4	Legal Empowerment	Legal Cases Registered	120	138
		Resolved	350	62
		Total Compensation		Rs. 8 Lacs
5	Capacity Building	Beneficiaries of Training Programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mason ● Plumber ● Carpenter ● Food & Beverage/ Housekeeping Services 	Livelihood Training	383
			On Job Training	535
			External Training	94
			Life Skills	800
			Total	1022
		No. of Youth Placed (Job Linkages)	Construction, Agriculture, Hotel, Security	3914



Ways Forward

Disha is uniquely positioned to build on its grassroots experience and provide strategic leadership on migration governance and management. Disha provides information, advice and support to further the efforts of its stakeholders to develop effective national, regional and local migration management policies and strategies. One of Disha's strategic priorities in the area of migration management is to contribute to increased dialogue between migration stakeholders at regional and local levels. This strategic priority complements and enhances another of Disha's strategic priorities, which is to strengthen governmental capacity to monitor and manage migration flows through effective policy making, policy dialogue, and information sharing. Disha's future plans are :

1. Empowerment and capacity building of local leadership at source level for migration management
2. Introducing different workable models of agriculture development at source level
3. Introducing workable models of local livelihood
4. Integrated planning and convergence of different government departments for improved service delivery of programs for tribal migrants at source and destination.
5. Disha is working very closely with Ministry of Tribal Development, Maharashtra and National Commission of Scheduled Tribes, Delhi for development of state and national level policy solutions for tribal migration management



Visit of National Commission of Scheduled Tribes to Disha Foundation

Technical Support :

For further information please contact :

DISHA FOUNDATION, NASIK, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

26/27 Sai Leela Apts, Racca Green Square, Hanuman Wadi, Panchavati link road,
Nasik-3, Maharashtra, India ☎ : (0253) 2629939

E mail : foundation.disha@gmail.com

Website: www.dishafoundation.wordpress.com / www.mazdooradda.com



Disha greatly acknowledges support of :

