

Status Report

on

School Participation and Availing of Health & Nutrition Services for Children of Migrant Labourers



Study Conducted on behalf of
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
Government of India

by



CMS Social

Mapping Progress in Development Sector

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Preface

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) guided research study to assess the access of educational, health and nutritional services to children of migrant labourers could not have been better timed in view of significant migration from both rural and urban areas to destination locations across India, particularly in the six high in-migration states, namely Delhi/NCR, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal.

The research study conducted by the **Centre for Media Studies (CMS)** covers the migrant families engaged in highly vulnerable and marginalized occupational categories- brick kiln, construction work, agriculture labour, hawkers, vendors, porters and rickshaw pullers, in these states. The report is based on a detailed literature review and a primary survey covering the migrant families in these occupations having at least one child in the age group of 0-14 years residing with them for five years or less at the destination locations.

The report assesses the states initiatives in the back drop of the Honourable Supreme Court's directives on inclusion of families and particularly children of migrant labourers under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) as well as other acts such as Right to Education (RTE) Act and Inter State Migrant Workmen Act.

The study team also interacted with officials and frontline functionaries of state government departments such as education, health, women & child development, labour and SCPCRs, along with PRIs/local bodies' representatives to understand the measures taken to make the services available as well as the limitations and constraints faced towards ensuring easy access of these services to the migrant families, particularly children.

CMS would first of all, like to convey its sincere thanks to all the respondents, particularly, migrant labourers and their spouses, who gave their valuable time to interact with the team and sometimes even had to stop their work to talk to the team members.

CMS take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank NCPCR officials, particularly, Shri Asheem Srivastav, Member Secretary; Shri Anupam Misra, Director and Shri A.K. Nanda, Consultant (Prog.) for their valuable guidance and support (in successful completion of the study).

Last but in no way the least, my sincere appreciation of *CMS Social* team members for this research study: Alok Srivastava, Director, CMS Social; Prof. Ehsanul Haq, Advisor; Dr Amit Rahul, Senior Research Manager; Narendra Bhatt, Head Field Operations and his team of enumerators; Sundara Rao, Senior Data Analyst and his team for their efforts and time devoted in giving shape to this research report.

We believe the report will help NCPCR in taking policy level initiatives to ensure children of migrant families have easy access to education, health and nutritional services.

PN Vasanti, *Director General, CMS*

Abbreviations

ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	:	Anganwadi Worker
CMS	:	Centre for Media Studies
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization
DBT	:	Direct Benefit Transfer
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IDI	:	In-depth Interview
JSY	:	Janani Suraksha Yojana
MCP	:	Mother and Child Protection
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NCPCR	:	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihood Mission
OBC	:	Other Backward Class
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
PUCL	:	People's Union for Civil Liberties
RTE	:	Right to Education Act
SBM	:	Swachh Bharat Mission
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SC	:	Supreme Court
SCPCR	:	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
WCD	:	Women & Child Development

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

Migration and urbanization are integral parts of economic development and social transformation. They are the barometers of changing socio-economic and political conditions at the national and international levels.¹ A large number of people move out in search of better livelihood and opportunities. Their movement provides a pool of labour that becomes the backbone of any growing economy. This labour force is indispensable and an invisible key actor of socio-cultural and economic progress. In India, internal migration of the people accounts for a large population of about 309 million as per 2001 Census of India. This is estimated to reach 326 million, nearly 30 per cent of the total population.² The leading out-migration states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu. The key destination areas are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka.³

The process of migration in India is primarily of two types: (a) long-term migration, resulting in relocation of an individual or household and (b) short-term or seasonal/circular migration, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination. The estimates of short-term migrants vary from 15 million to 100 million.⁴ The macro level surveys such as the Census finds it difficult to adequately capture the flow of short-term migrants to record the primary reasons for migration. The studies have shown that the migrants have to face many constraints at the destination, such as, the lack of identity proof, insufficient political representation, inadequate housing, inaccessible health facilities, unhygienic and not conducive living conditions. They feel excluded from state-provided services, such as, health and education. They also feel discriminated based on ethnic, religious, caste, class and gender.⁵ They face difficulty in claiming social protection and entitlement in the absence of proofs of identity and residence. They also face disruption of regular schooling of their children, which adversely affects the formation of human capital, contributing to the inter-generational transmission of poverty among them.⁶ The lack of knowledge makes the inclusion of the migrant children into the social safety net a challenge.

¹ Kurukshetra, Inside, Vol. 60, No. 4, February 2012

² NSSO 2007-08, Migration In India

³ Census 2001, Migration

⁴ Deshingkar, P. and Akter, S. 2009. Migration and Human Development in India, Human Development. UNDP (Human Development Research Paper, 2009/13.) Available from: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/papers/HDRP_2009_13.pdf

⁵ http://www.unicef.org/india/1_Overview_%2803-12-2012%29.pdf

⁶ According to the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) a child is defined as a human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to child majority is attained earlier. However, the census of India defines the working age group between 15-59 years. Hence, our understanding of child is the population below 15 years (0-14 years).

The situation of women and children in the case of distress migration⁷ and seasonal migration is even more vulnerable as they are the 'nowhere' people, who easily slip out of the government's social security nets. The children accompanying their parents find themselves outside the school at the place of destination. There is no scientific data on the migrant families and their children. There is lack of coordination between the education and the labour departments to enumerate such children who are staying with their parents at the worksites so that necessary action plan can be formulated. The problem of seeking coordination and interaction among various departments and ministries at the centre and state levels is itself a big challenge.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

The impact of migration on children of migrated families is a serious policy concern for the authorities involved in child welfare and development. The study of such children is important because of their perpetual neglect and vulnerability. Their vulnerability might increase in future because of economic crisis, political instability and global environment problems.⁸ There are few studies which, focus on issues related to education, health and nutrition status of migrant children. Such issues require immediate concern and more attention of researchers and policy planners. A research study by CMS⁹ on the immunization status of the children of migrant families conducted in five states of India shows that the percentage of migrant children in the age group of 3-6 years going to Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) is insignificant. Only one out of every three children of the migrant families is enrolled in schools at the destination. The report of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector estimates that out of four million domestic workers in the unorganized sector, women, girls and children constitute 92 percent and 20 per cent of them are under 14 years of age.

There is an urgent need to assess the educational status of children, preferably in the age group of 6-14 years with special reference to Rights to Free & Compulsory Education, as well as, with reference to the assessment of health & nutrition related services and pre-school education among 0-6 year old children of migrant labour. There are different degrees of inclusion and exclusion of such children in different states. As the process of migration and policies vary across the states, the access and the reach of education and health & nutrition related services for the migrant families and their children also vary.

⁷ Our understanding of 'distress migration' is movement from one's usual place of residence undertaken in conditions where the individual and/or the family perceive that there are no options open to them to survive with dignity, except to migrate.

⁸ Deshingkar, P. and Sandi, M. 2012. *Migration and Human Development in India: New Challenges and Opportunities*. UNESCO/UNICEF National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India, 6–7 December 2011, Workshop Compendium, Vol. 2: Workshop Papers. New Delhi, UNESCO/UNICEF

⁹ The Centre for Media Studies (CMS) conducted a study titled "Immunization Status of the Children of Migrant Families in Five States" for UNICEF in 2012

In the given context, the present study undertaken by the **Centre for Media Studies (CMS)**¹⁰ on behalf of the **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)**¹¹ becomes very relevant.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to assess the educational status of children of the migrant labourers in the age group of 0-14 years with reference to Rights to Free and Compulsory Education. It also aims to assess the health and nutrition related services provided to pre-school children in the age group of 0-6 years. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- To do a comprehensive mapping of the migrant children on the dimensions: sector-wise migration, seasonality of migration, high out-migration areas (source), and high inward-migration areas (destination).
- To document the practices and initiatives of various state governments in selected states with respect to the problems of migrants.
- To assess the educational status of children of migrant labourers (6-14 years) with reference to Rights to Free & Compulsory Education and the problem of distance between the school and the worksite.
- To assess the status of children of migrant labourers (0-6 years) with reference to health and nutrition related services available to them and the basic amenities like safe drinking water, toilets and early child care education.
- To assess the extent of compliance with the Supreme Court's Directive by the States on extension of provisions of the ICDS Scheme to children of migrant labourers/temporary residents.
- To come out with suggestions in the light of the findings in order to ensure better facilities to and inclusion of migrant population.

1.4 Research Methodology

The present study focuses on the 'poor class' or the 'labour class' of migrants at the destination. The methodological aspects of the study are shaped by the experience of studies already done in the past. The present study is partly based on the secondary sources of data, collected through existing literature, reports and documents that have been incorporated in the report. The secondary data is further strengthened by the primary data collected through household level survey and in-depth interview with various stakeholders covering aspects like their profile, the process of their migration, the level of access of education to their children and to the services

¹⁰ *PI see www.cmsindia.org*

¹¹ *PI see www.ncpcr.gov.in*

provided by the Anganwadi Centre at destination, etc. The review of literature and CMS' experience of undertaking similar studies suggest having a shorter reference period of five years for including the migrant families as respondents in the present study. This is because of the severity of the problems of migrants being inversely proportional to the number of days spent by them at the place of destination. The lesser is the duration of migration, the more is the problem faced by the migrants due to the temporary nature of their stay and lack of relevant documents with them. It is this section among the migrants which often finds itself left out of the social safety nets. The relevant information collected through both the secondary and the primary sources have been presented in the report in order to make the report comprehensive and relevant.

1.5 Sample, Universe & Coverage

The desk review followed by the empirical study has been undertaken to collect information required to achieve the objectives of the study. The mixed methods approach, involving collecting, analyzing and using both qualitative and quantitative, secondary and primary data have been used for this study. The use of mixed methods approach is helpful to capitalize the responses well. The desk review have been undertaken to do a sector-wise mapping of the migrant labourers. In addition, the literature review has helped to understand the seasonality of migration and to identify the source and destination areas. The literature has also been used to find out existing practices and initiatives taken by the states with respect to the issues raised in the study.

Universe & Population

CMS has undertaken this empirical study in six states covering the four geographical regions of the country. These states are West Bengal in the East, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the West, Delhi and Punjab in the North and Karnataka in the South. Except West Bengal, the other five states are key destination states as per the Census 2001 data on migration (*Census 2011 data on migration not yet available*). West Bengal has been included as the sixth state for being a migration corridor that draws migrants from Bihar and Jharkhand. There are some other conspicuous migration corridors within the country: Bihar to Delhi-NCR, Bihar to Haryana and Punjab, Uttar Pradesh to Maharashtra, Odisha to Gujarat, Odisha to Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan to Gujarat.¹²

The location of migrants in different destination states is helpful in understanding the differences in the access to education, health and nutrition related services for the children of the migrant labour across state boundaries. As per the objectives of the study, the analysis of the census data and literature on migration, twelve cities/districts have been identified for the fieldwork i.e. two districts/cities in each state.

¹² UNESCO/UNICEF, (2012), *National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India, 6–7 December 2011, Workshop Compendium, Vol. 2: Workshop Papers*. New Delhi, UNESCO/UNICEF

One of the selected districts in each state is the one with the state capital and the other is the one with the highest or second highest (if the capital has the highest number of migrants) number of in-migrants with the duration of residence being 0-4 years.

State	Identified Districts (Migrant Population, 0-4 yrs stay*)	
	1 st District with State Capital	2 nd District
Delhi-NCR	Delhi - (1,260,372)	Faridabad - (190,568)
Punjab	Chandigarh - (33,220)	Ludhiana - (251,320)
Gujarat	Ahmedabad - (316,998)	Surat - (740,523)
Karnataka	Bangalore - (575,770)	Belgaum - (358,662)
Maharashtra	Mumbai including suburbs- (875,696)	Thane - (1,328,971)
West Bengal	Kolkata - (111, 059)	24 North Parganas - (507,250)

* derived by adding two set of data- less than 1 year and between 1-4 years of stay.
Source: Census 2001 data (Census 2011 data on migration yet to be released)

Sample Coverage and Size

The sample has been drawn from diverse occupational categories mainly from the lower occupational structure of the informal sector.¹³ The studies on migration have shown that the movement from rural areas to nearby or distant cities has taken place for want of work opportunities in the unorganized sector.¹⁴ The migrants in this sector constitute a sizeable proportion. The intra-state and the inter-state migrants who have moved along with their children in the 0-14 age-group constitute the sampling frame for this study. Based on the desk review and discussion with NCPCR, the following four migrant categories have been covered in the study:

- Agriculture labour
- Brick Kiln worker
- Construction worker
- Hawkers/Porter/Vendor/Rickshaw Puller (hereinafter referred to as 'hawkers & others')

The four occupational categories in the informal sector have been selected because of a sizeable proportion of migrants in these categories¹⁵ and to capture the diverse experiences of the migrants belonging to these migrant-dominated vulnerable occupational categories of the informal sector.¹⁶ The studies have shown that these migrants are mostly temporary or circular migrants who do not necessarily settle in the host areas for long duration. Due to the temporary nature of their stay, they are often deprived of the basic services and benefits, which are usually available for the common citizens of that place.

¹³ The informal sector or informal economy is that part of an economy that is not taxed, monitored by any form of government or included in any gross national product (GNP), unlike the formal economy

¹⁴ Deshingkar P and J Farrington (2009), "A Framework of Understanding Circular Migration", in P Deshingkar and J Farrington (ed.) *Circular Migration and Multilocational Livelihood Strategies in Rural India*, Oxford University Press, New York.

¹⁵ See, "Impact of Rural Migration of Agricultural Labourers of Bihar in Assam", in Kurukshetra, Vol. 60, No 4, February 2012

¹⁶ The present study identifies vulnerable occupations as those occupations which are located in the informal sector, are unorganized and unprotected, offer little or no social security benefits to their employees

A statistically significant sample size of at least 420 households under each occupational category at the state level was drawn from each of the six states. The sample is spread over six states (12 cities/districts). However, in West Bengal, due to the unavailability of migrants in the two occupational categories - agriculture and construction, the shortage of sample has been compensated by increasing the sample size in the other two categories (Table 1.2.)

Respondent Categories	States						Sample/per Category
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Mah	Punjab	W. Bengal	
Construction Workers	105	106	107	108	108	40	574
Brick Kiln Workers	101	102	99	106	102	286	796
Agricultural Labourer	106	107	106	108	120	0	547
Hawkers & others'	120	105	108	104	109	97	643
Total (N)	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
<i>N=Total number of surveyed households</i>							
<i>Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15</i>							

In all, 2560 households of migrants **staying at destination for not more than five years (60 months)** and with **at least a child in the age group of 0-14 years** constitute the sample size for the study. In addition to this, 60 IDIs, 10 in each state have been conducted covering officials of the department of women & child development, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), education department, school authorities, Anganwadi and health frontline workers (ANMs/ASHAs, PRI/Municipal ward representatives and NGO/CSO representatives.

Sampling Method

The eligible respondents for the study have been identified using the Respondent Selection Screening Sheet (*see Annex*). As the migrants in the identified occupational categories are spread across various locations in the destination areas and there is no official database of such migrants, the informants have been identified using the purposive sampling method.¹⁷ For this, the settlements situated in different pockets of the study area having good representation of the selected occupations have been identified to conduct survey interviews. In addition, the selected locations of these occupational categories have also been visited to locate the target population. The schools and ICDS centres (Anganwadi Centres) in the vicinity have also been visited to understand the issues surrounding the study objectives and to conduct IDIs.

1.6 Data Collection and Study Team

To capture migrant families' experience, opinions, awareness and knowledge on issues covered in the present study, both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods have been used. The

¹⁷ The purposive sampling is a type of sampling in which, "particular settings, persons, or events are deliberately selected for the important information they can provide that cannot be gotten as well from other choices" please see <http://www.sagepub.com/bjohnsonstudy/articles/Teddlie.pdf>

quantitative data has been collected using the household level survey schedules and the qualitative data has been gathered using in-depth interviews, observation and desk review (*see Annex*).

CMS team for the study comprised a mix of academic and development professionals having experience of working on migration and related issues. The team consisted of an advisor, a project director, a study coordinator, two researchers, a data analyst, two field managers, six supervisors and 30 field investigators. The familiarity of the study team members with the issues involving migration was helpful in carefully guiding the team to achieve the research objectives and come out with a comprehensive report with recommendations that serves the intended purpose of the NCPCR for initiating and supporting the study.

The data collection in all the six states commenced simultaneously and took around three weeks including the time to commute from one city/district to another within a state. The study tools, both qualitative and quantitative, was first developed in English and Hindi and then translated in the local language spoken in the study states. Further, it was ensured that besides Hindi, the investigators were also well versed in the local language and cultures of the state they were assigned. The knowledge of local language indeed helped them to efficiently interview and gather information from the intra-state migrants. The supervisors involved in the study had considerable experience of not only monitoring and supervising quantitative surveys but also of conducting IDIs at various levels. The interviews have been conducted by the researchers, field managers and the field supervisors. The project director and the study coordinator have also conducted some interviews with the government officials to know their views on the issue.

To ensure proper data collection, post-finalization of research tools, a four-day orientation of the field team was conducted at CMS head office in Delhi. The representatives from NCPCR actively participated in the first day session and made the investigators acquainted with the purpose behind NCPCR undertaking this study as well as deliberated upon the provisions of the RTE act and ICDS with the data collection team members. All members of the field team and the core team members attended the orientation programme. The training programme included two days of in-house training followed by a day of field visit for practice interviews. This gave the field supervisors and field investigators more clarity on the questions asked in the survey schedule. On 4th day, debriefing session was held to share the experience of practice interviews and address the team members' concern and clarifications, if any on the research tools to be used. This ensured smooth administration of the survey schedule and in dealing with standard and non-standard responses during data collection.

The field work was carried out during October-November 2014.

1.7 Data Processing & Analysis

Before the data analysis, the filled-in household survey schedules were first thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisors. Thereafter, a code sheet was prepared to code the open-ended responses. Post coding, in-house data entry was done followed by validation of entered data to rectify data entry related errors, if any. Once this process was completed, the entered data was analyzed using SPSS. The simple frequency tables and cross-tabulations were done to analyze as per the analysis plan to examine the relationships between variables. The analysis of the qualitative information is based on a matrix specifically prepared wherein the information gathered through IDIs was put against relevant parameter/indicator. This has helped to understand the state-wise scenario as well as the specific practices, gaps and obstacles in reference to the educational, health and other relevant social security services for children of migrant families.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study has brought out several important findings in the field of migration studies particularly with respect to the access of the children of migrant labourers to education and ICDS services. At the same time, it is pertinent to mention that the findings are limited only to the categories identified for the present study. There are other categories of migrant workers in the informal sector that could not be covered and the interpretation and conclusions of the result of this study could not be generalized for the occupational categories other than the categories selected. Moreover, only the migrant families living for 5 years or less at the time of survey in the selected districts for the study constituted the sample and therefore, some of the findings may not apply to the migrant families living for more than five years in the visited districts.

Chapter 2: Mapping Migration

The areas, which have lagged behind in the context of development and employment generation, have witnessed out-migration of their population to the areas experiencing growth, development and progress. Since a very large section of the migrant population provides cheap labour, they are preferred to work in the informal sector¹⁸ devoid of social security and legal protection.¹⁹ They are mostly low paid and vulnerable sections of the migrants engaged in rag picking, pulling rickshaws, construction of building and roads, working as domestic helps and in other similar casual work. These categories of migrants are often unable to have access even to basic citizenship rights in the city, like the right to vote and to have a ration card, supplementary feeding and schooling for their children. The migrants constitute a ‘floating’ and invisible population, shunting between the source and the destination areas and remaining on the periphery of the society.

The migration process in India is primarily of two types: Long-term migration, resulting in the relocation of an individual or household and short-term²⁰ or seasonal/circular migration, involving back and forth movement between a source and destination.²¹ The states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand are the major states of internal out-migration because of their poor economy and surplus labour. The main major destination areas for the migrants are Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka, known for their robust and flourishing local economies, attracting large number of workers.²² There are also few conspicuous migration corridors within the country: Bihar to National Capital Region, Bihar to Haryana and Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (UP) to Maharashtra, Odisha to Gujarat, Odisha to Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan to Gujarat.²³

2.1 Sector Wise Migration: Source & Destination Areas

All the three major sectors of the Indian economy namely agriculture, industry and services employ large number of migrant workers. The fourth emerging sector is the informal sector which provides employment to a significant proportion of India’s population.²⁴ Those who work in this sector are mostly downtrodden and from the backward communities and regions. They have moved out to seek employment opportunities in the informal sector.²⁵ The migration process in India is

¹⁸ Migrants are those who move away for short or long periods from their usual place of residence

¹⁹ http://www.aajeevika.org/assets/pdfs/Creative%20Practices%20and%20Policies%20Paper_Final.pdf

²⁰ Short-term migrants are defined as those migrants who had stayed away from their Usual Place of Residence for a period of 1 month or more but less than 8 months during the last 365 days, for employment or in search of employment.

²¹ UNESCO 2013, “Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India”, UNESCO June 2013

²² http://www.aajeevika.org/assets/pdfs/Creative%20Practices%20and%20Policies%20Paper_Final.pdf

²³ UNESCO/UNICEF. 2012. National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India, 6–7 December 2011, Workshop Compendium, Vol. 2: Workshop Papers. New Delhi, UNESCO/UNICEF.

²⁴ 307 million as per Census 2001 data on Internal Migration

²⁵ www.icsw.org/doc/Migrant-workers-B-K-Sahu.doc

predominantly short-distance with around 60 percent of migrants changing their residences within the district where they were born and 20 percent within their state while the rest move across the state boundaries.²⁶ An examination of the data on spatial movement suggests that four types of movement –rural to rural, urban to urban, rural to urban and urban to rural has taken place in India. While the first two are ‘within sector mobility’, the second two are ‘between sector mobility’.²⁷ The rural-urban stream of migration is the fastest growing type of migration as more migrants choose to work in better paying non-farm occupations in urban areas and industrial zones.²⁸

In terms of employment, the construction is the largest employment sector in India after agriculture with around 40 million migrants.²⁹ Closely linked to the construction industry is the brick-kiln industry which also employs large number of low caste and tribal circular migrants. There are 50,000 brick-kilns all over India, employing on an average, 100 workers. The brick-kiln workers often migrate with their wives and children, and if women are counted, the number of brick-kiln workers in India will go up to 10 million.³⁰ The other prominent sub-sectors of informal economy employing migrant workers are domestic work (20 million), textile (11 million) transportation, mines and quarries.³¹

The sector wise migration pattern in Delhi brings out that migrants who move with their families to work in the construction sector in **Delhi** are mainly from northern states such as UP, MP and Bihar. The other states which also contribute in terms of providing migrants in construction sector include Rajasthan, West Bengal and Assam. The migrants in agriculture sector in Faridabad (Haryana), the neighbouring district of Delhi are mainly from western UP and Bihar. In the category of hawkers/rickshaw pullers/porters too, majority are from UP and Bihar. Among the surveyed migrant families in Delhi, mostly come from Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Samastipur in Bihar, and Rai Bareilly, Badaun and Bhabhara in UP. In all, in Delhi there are migrants from 100 districts across 11 states in the country (see Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories).

Like Delhi, **Gujarat** attracts migrants from 90 districts across 12 states as evident from the CMS study. The bulk of the inter-state migrants come from UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and

²⁶ <http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/January/6.pdf>

²⁷ Jayaraj D, “Family Migration in India”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, October 19, 2013, VOL XKVIII No 42

²⁸ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp_2009_13.pdf

²⁹ <http://himalayaforum.org/doc/Migrant-workers-B-K-Sahu.pdf>. Also see, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp_2009_13.pdf, pg 5

³⁰ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp_2009_13.pdf pg 10

³¹ Srivastava R. 2011. *Internal Migration in India: An Overview of its Features, Trends and Policy Challenges*, Paper presented at UNESCO-UNICEF National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India, 6th-7th December, 2011 ICSSR, New Delhi

Odisha.³² (see Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories). The district Surat in Gujarat has emerged as the city of the migrants with nearly half of its population comprising of migrants. It attracts migrant workers from all over the state of Gujarat as well as those from Bihar, Odisha and eastern Uttar Pradesh. The city is highly industrialized and known for its power looms, artificial silk factories, diamond cutting and other industries. Nearly one lakh migrant workers work in the power loom factories. The study by the CMS indicates that in Ahmedabad and Surat, the migrants in various occupational categories studied have come mainly from the backward district of Gujarat such as Dahod while few have come from other districts as well such as Dangs and Mehsana in Gujarat and from Barwani and Jhabua districts of MP. A good number of them also belong to Bilaspur and Janjgir-Champa in Chhattisgarh, Motihari, Chapra and Darbhanga in Bihar, Banswara and Dungarpur in Rajasthan and Jalgaon in Maharashtra.

The booming industrialization, housing, trade and commerce in **Karnataka** has led to an increase in migration for domestic and construction work in the state, particularly in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The migration for domestic service is largely a female driven phenomenon from within the state as well as from the neighboring states, like Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.³³ The migrants usually bring their children to the worksites, as there is no provision of crèche, Anganwadi or school facilities for the children of the migrant labors. The presence of the children at the construction site raises concerns with regard to the aim towards bringing disadvantaged children into the mainstream, especially when the Right to Education (RTE) Act guarantees free and compulsory education up to the age of 14. The State Project Director of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan admitted that bringing migrant children to schools is a tough task because most of the construction workers are migrants. It is difficult to keep track of those children. Along with Bengaluru, Belgaum was selected for the field study due to high in-migration to these districts as compared to other districts of Karnataka. The migrants are mainly from Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Yadgir and Raichur in Karnataka, Chennai in Tamil Nadu and Ghaziabad district in UP. In the two districts studied, the migrants are from 51 districts of the country spread across ten states. (See Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories).

In **Maharashtra**, mainly two types of workers migrate to work in the informal sector. These are the *naka* workers³⁴ and the seasonal construction workers who are from 115 districts from 15 states. (See Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories). The seasonal migrant workers are sourced from states such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh by labour contractors. These workers, once they are sourced for the work, come to the city and then live in the worksite

³² Census 2001 migration data

³³ <http://indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/January/6.pdf>

³⁴ *Naka worker* is a description for those workers who assemble in *nakas* in the morning and get an offer for the work from a labour contractor, often covering work profiles such as mason, carpenter, plumber, helpers and so on.

until the construction project is completed. Once the project is completed, they have two choices, either to join another project or to go back to the origin.³⁵ Mumbai and Thane covered in the present study in Maharashtra brings out that the migrants are primarily from the districts of Thane, Ahmednagar, Solapur and Nasik in Maharashtra and from Gonda, Gazipur, Ambedkar Nagar in UP, Darbhanga, Madhubani in Bihar and Gulbarga in Karnataka.

In **Punjab**, considerable in-migration continues to be from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This is substantiated by other studies and reports on in-migration in Punjab. The findings of the present study show that the towns and villages of Punjab are the destination of large-scale spatial migration of unskilled populations from rural areas of these two states. The sending areas of UP are mainly districts of western UP such as Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar and Shamli while the sending districts of Bihar include Samastipur, Saharsa and Khagaria. The migrant families from these two states as well as other states such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal come to Punjab either individually or in groups, with or without the help of contractors or agents. It is estimated that the population of migrant labour in Punjab has reached 2.5 million with Ludhiana being its focal point.³⁶ The biggest employer of migrant workers is the construction sector. The CMS findings show that from 86 districts of the country spread across 12 states, the migrants come to Punjab in search of employment opportunities in the studied occupations. (*See Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories*). The migrants in brick-kilns of Ludhiana are also from western UP as well as from Saharsa, Khagaria and Samastipur in Bihar. While the migrants in construction sector in Chandigarh are mainly from districts of Bihar namely Araria, Chapra and Purnia and from districts such as Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh and Chattarpur in Madhya Pradesh. Those migrants working as vendors, hawkers and rickshaw pullers are primarily from Gonda and Unnao districts in UP and Samastipur and Khagaria districts in Bihar.

The migration of labour in the informal sector in **West Bengal** is mainly in the construction sector, agriculture, brick-kilns, transportation, etc. Besides intra-state migrants, every year poor people from Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha migrate to work in the brick-kilns in the state.³⁷ The migrant population in the studied districts is from 59 districts spread across 10 states as evident from the CMS study. (*See Annex for detailed list of source states and districts by occupational categories*). The in-migration of skilled as well as unskilled labourers in the state is primarily in brick-kilns and construction sites under the supervision of contractors.³⁸ CMS study brings out that agriculture work is mostly done by the landowners themselves and even if they have to employ

³⁵ *Migrant Workers in Informal Sector: A Probe into Working Conditions*, ATLMRI Discussion Paper Series, Discussion Paper 9,

³⁶ *A Study on the Problems of Migrant Labour in Punjab*, Economic and Statistical Organization, Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Final Report, March 2009

³⁷ *Mapping of Seasonally Migrating Children from Eight Panchayats of Jharkhand*, Tomorrow Foundation, www.tomorrowfoundation.org

³⁸ <http://iesd.org.in/jesd/Journal%20pdf/2012-VIII-1%20Himadri%20Sinha%20&%20%20Purnima%20Mishra.pdf>

labourers as help, they are mostly from the same or nearby villages and do not fall under the category of migrants as per the established definition of a migrant. Similarly, in the construction sector the migrants mostly come without their family, hence were not eligible for the present study. The majority of the migrants in these two districts are from Gaya, Nawada and Nalanda districts of Bihar followed by West Singhbhum, Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand and inter-district migrants mainly coming from Murshidabad.

2.2 Seasonality of Migration

More than 100 million people, almost one-tenth of India's population earn their livelihood through seasonal migration.³⁹ Seasonally migratory labour is concentrated in large number in industries but the largest numbers of them are engaged in agriculture, construction, brick-kilns, textiles, mines and quarries, head loaders and coolies, rice mills and other agro-processing units, salt pans, rickshaw pulling and other types of land transportation, leather manufacture, diamond cutting and polishing and other areas of unorganized sector.⁴⁰ The studies have found that in this sector, the seasonal migrants are mostly employed to fulfill the bottom-end tasks, which entail backbreaking labor with high risks.⁴¹ The share of in-migrants (all durations of residence) in the entire population varies from less than 15 percent in million-plus cities like Allahabad and Agra to 55 percent and more in cities like Surat, Ludhiana and Faridabad.⁴²

The study findings show that across the occupational categories studied, the percentage of short-term migrants is quite less (9%) in **Delhi-NCR**. The majority of brick kiln and agricultural workers have been found to be long-term migrants even though these two categories of workers are generally known to have seasonal and cyclical migration pattern. It has been found that the workers engaged in these two occupations take up other work in the city itself or in the neighbouring areas without relocating to their new place of work or returning to their native place. Besides the four occupations studied, migration to the city for domestic work has also been found which however has not been probed further due to the limitations of the study.

The percentage of short-term migrants is around 57 percent in **Gujarat**, with highest proportion of short-term migrants (84%) found engaged in the brick kiln and agriculture work. Both intra-state and inter-state migration takes place in the state. The intra-state seasonal migration has taken place mainly due to the frequent failure of monsoon in some districts of the state. This has facilitated tribal seasonal migration from rural to nearby urban areas.⁴³ After six to eight months

³⁹ Deshingkar P. and Akter S. 2009, *Migration and Human Development in India*, Human Development Research Paper 2009/13

⁴⁰ <http://www.rmmru.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/workingpaper41.pdf>

⁴¹ http://www.aajeevika.org/assets/pdfs/Creative%20Practices%20and%20Policies%20Paper_Final.pdf

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ *Temporary and Seasonal Migration: Regional Pattern, Characteristics and Associated Factors*, EPW, January 28, 2012, Ibid.

the migrants return to their villages to carry out agricultural activities as soon as the monsoon begins. Every year, the labour force moves from the backward districts of Gujarat, Bihar, UP, etc., in search of work opportunities in the four broad occupations covered in this study as well as in other types of work such as diamond cutting and polishing work in Surat and textile industry in Surat and Ahmedabad.

The study finds around 39 percent short-term seasonal migrants in **Karnataka**. Their proportion varies by occupations. While only 10 percent of the migrant families earning their livelihood as 'hawkers & others' are short term migrants, around 57 percent migrant families in both brick kiln and agriculture categories are short term migrants in the state. Even in the occupational categories of brick kiln and agriculture, we find a higher percentage of long-term migrants suggesting certain degree of stability for such workers and their families. This has a bearing on the educational status of their children at the destination, which has been discussed in chapter seven of the report. In Bengaluru, besides the four studied occupations, the migrants have also been found to be engaged in garment and domestic work.

The study findings show that the proportion of seasonal and short-term migrants is only 30 percent in **Maharashtra**, mostly engaged in brick kiln worker. In agriculture work, the majority (93%) of the workers are staying at the destination for long durations. These workers do not return to their native place during the lean period and instead work in hotels or take up other temporary works. The other migrant population of similar socio-economic background as that of the sampled categories has also been found to be involved in hotel industry as well as in domestic work but are staying for long durations.

The study findings show that around 50 percent of the work force consists of seasonal migrants in **Punjab**. They are mostly engaged in the construction and the brick kiln sectors. While in construction work, return migration begins with the start of heavy monsoon, generally July-August, in brick kilns, migrants start returning with the onset of monsoon. The percentage of seasonal migrants among the agricultural workers has been found to be only 24 percent, as most stay back and work in other sectors. However, the most stable occupational category is 'hawkers & others' where majority of the families (84%) are long term migrants.

There is a high proportion of long-term migrants in the occupational categories of construction and 'hawkers & others' in **West Bengal** but an overwhelming percentage of short-term, seasonal and cyclical migrants are in the brick kiln sector. The challenge with the seasonal migrants is that they are usually difficult to bring under the security cover net because of their temporary/irregular periods of stay at both the source and destination. This category of migrants is excluded from the social and welfare schemes. This exclusion aggravates their vulnerability.

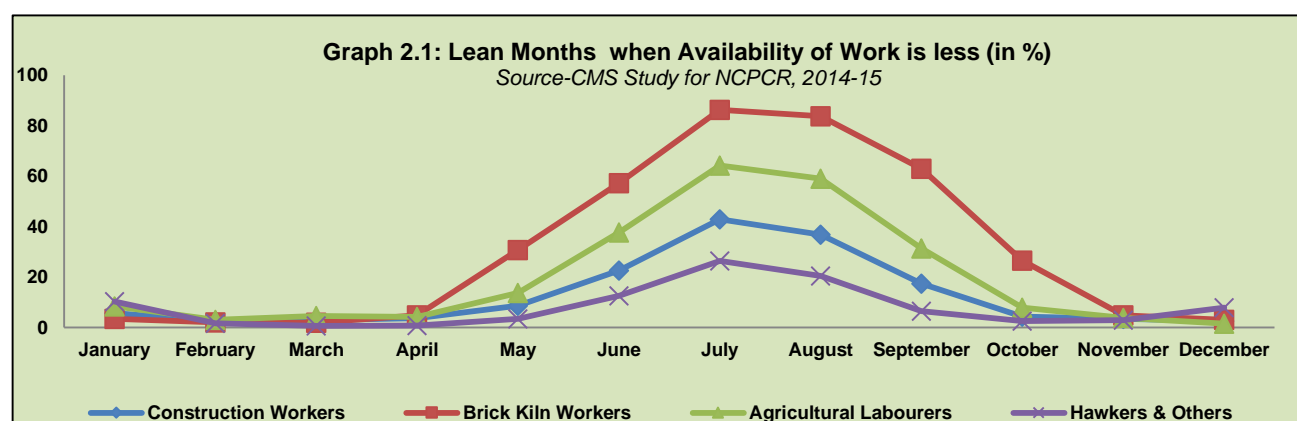
Average Days of Wage Labour and Lean Months

On an average, migrants are able to work for around 24 days in a month, the highest working days has been reported in Karnataka (26 days) and the lowest being 20 days in Maharashtra. The migrant families get work for around eight and a half months (252 days) in a year. Occupation wise, the highest number of workdays in a year has been reported in the category of ‘hawkers & others’ category (291 days) and the lowest number of work days in a year in the category of brick kiln (209 days).

Avg. days of work in a month	State						(Figures in %)
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Average days/month	24.35	25.32	26.13	20.61	24.51	22.98	23.98

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

The analysis of the occupations of the migrant parents at destination suggests that both the husband and wife work together though their proportion varies by occupations. Of the total households covered by the study, it is around 95 percent in brick kiln, 77 percent in construction work, 86 percent in agriculture and 56 percent in the category of ‘hawkers & others’. One-third women across the four occupational categories have been found to be housewives, not engaged in any economic activity. The highest proportion of ‘housewives’ has been reported in ‘hawkers & others’ category (70%) suggesting a comparatively better economic status of the family as well as the nature of work being such that does not require any direct role of the womenfolk.



Further, the study finds a pattern in the lean months when the work is not available to the migrant labourers. The graph (2.1) shows that the lean months/days are more among the brick kiln workers, followed by agriculture ‘hawkers & others’. Around 52 percent of ‘hawkers & others’ have said that there is no lean month. Around 78 percent brick kiln workers and 50 percent agricultural workers have reported July and August as the lean months in brick kiln (78%), followed by agriculture (50%). This may be a reason why the proportion of short-term migrants is high in the brick kiln and agricultural categories.

The process of seasonal out-migration for brick kiln work from the source usually begins in the month of October-November and these migrants usually begin to leave the destination at the onset of monsoons, which might vary, across the states. The average stay of brick kiln workers at the place of destination is for 7-8 months. The workers engaged in the occupational categories of agriculture labourers, construction workers and 'hawkers & others' too have said that they have very little or no work to do in the peak monsoon months. The time of migration for agricultural work in various study states is based on the demand for labour.

The findings show that the migrant agricultural labourers in Delhi are long-term migrants and instead of returning to their native place in the lean months, they continue doing other works at the destination. In Gujarat, the demand for agricultural workers is mostly during the months of March to May and November to December. The migrant labourers are required in the state only for harvesting of rice, wheat and sugarcane and not for sowing purposes. In Karnataka, the migrant labourers are required for the harvesting of bajara (pear millet), sugarcane, rice and wheat mainly between the months of October to May. Similarly, in Maharashtra, the labour is required during the harvesting of crops or plucking of cotton. In Punjab, the agricultural labour is needed for both sowing and harvesting of rice and wheat and thereafter, the workforce returns to the native place in April/May and come back post Diwali/Chhath festivals. The occupational category of agricultural labour could not be covered in West Bengal as no migration for agriculture work has been reported and found in the two districts selected for the study.

Reasons for Migration

The migration is the result of a number of factors and the decision to move out may be both voluntary and involuntary. The following table (Table 2.2) indicates those reasons of migration as identified by the migrants themselves. Across the study states, the findings show that for the majority of the migrant families (73%), the lack of work opportunities at the native place was the compelling factor behind their decision to migrate.

Reasons	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Lack of work opportunities back home	81.3	67.6	52.6	94.6	66.1	74.0	72.7
Better Wage Rates	71.8	71.2	32.6	60.3	66.7	46.8	58.4
Better chance of getting work here	53.2	53.8	47.4	28.6	52.6	56.3	48.7
Financial crisis / repayment of debt	24.5	29.5	24.8	36.2	9.8	11.3	22.6
Natural disaster	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.4

N=Total number of surveyed households
**Multiple response so total exceeds 100*
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15

On being asked the reason for choosing the particular destination state/district for migration, around two-third of the migrants said that they migrated because of the presence of their relatives and acquaintances at the place of destination. The studies have shown that the social network plays a vital role in the decision to migrate.⁴⁴ The contractors too, play an important role in their decision to choose the place of their migration and 35 percent of the migrants have acted accordingly.

Type of Migrant (Short Term/Long Term)

The seasonal or short-term migrants are different from the rest. They are known to be footloose and vulnerable. They move out to find sources of livelihood in the unorganized informal sector.⁴⁵ The migrants in this sector constitute a sizeable proportion. They are vulnerable but often find themselves left out of the welfare schemes of the government⁴⁶ as stated before.

About 40 percent households are short-term migrants. They do not stay continuously for more than 8 months prior to the survey. The remaining (60%) of them are staying for longer duration and categorized as long-term non-seasonal migrants. Even if these long-term migrants had gone back to their native place, it was for less than 2 months at a stretch. However, none of the migrant households surveyed has been staying in the district for more than five years (60 months), which was the cut-off criterion for the present study. The *occupation wise* data shows that most of the short-term migrants (71%) are at the brick kilns while only a small proportion (12%) of them are in the category of 'hawkers & others'.

Migration	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Less than 8 Months	8.6	56.9	38.6	29.6	36.2	68.6	39.6
More than 8 Months but less than 60 months	91.4	43.1	61.4	70.4	63.8	31.4	60.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

The migrant families on an average go back to their native place for around 50 days. The average days of break for those engaged in brick kiln work is for around 100 days and thereafter they come back to the work place. However, in case of the 'construction workers' and 'hawkers & others', the average days of stay at the native place is around 21 days.

⁴⁴ http://www.iza.org/conference_files/Transatlantic2011/giulietti_c5931.pdf

⁴⁵ Deshingkar P and J Farrington (2009), "A Framework of Understanding Circular Migration", in P. Deshingkar and J. Farrington (ed.) *Circular Migration and Multi-locational Livelihood Strategies in Rural India*, Oxford University Press, New York.

⁴⁶ See, http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/other_publications/Moving_Out_of_Poverty.pdf

Visit to Native Place

The short-term migrants in brick kiln and agriculture usually return to their native places after staying for 6-7 months at the destination but come back again to the workplace in the next season. In case of long-term migrants, more than two-third of them visit their native places to celebrate festivals, participate in social functions and meet their parents and relatives. The frequency of their visits increases when there is no work available at destination. They visit mainly for looking after their family assets, agricultural work and their children. *Occupational category* wise analysis indicate that around 66 percent of brick kiln and 29 percent of construction workers 'go to their native place when they do not get work at the place of destination'.

Occasions	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	399	369	419	347	356	407	2297
Social functions	81.2	76.4	64.4	84.1	80.3	34.6	69.4
School vacations	16.3	1.6	10.0	41.5	10.1	7.6	14.1
To meet elderly & relatives	65.2	19.2	43.7	60.8	54.2	24.1	44.2
To look after the assets in village	37.8	36.3	11.5	2.3	28.9	24.3	23.6
When no work is available here	7.3	46.3	34.1	16.4	18.0	70.0	32.6
For agricultural work on own field	2.0	5.7	0.2	0	0	15.0	4.0

N=Number of surveyed households which visit their native place
**multiple response so percentage exceeds 100*
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Migration Pattern

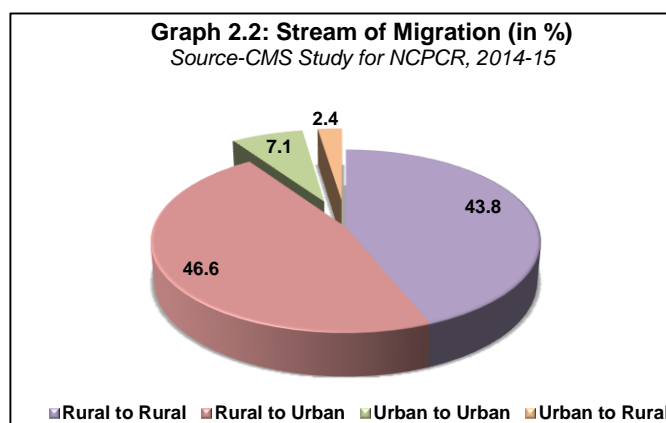
The proportion of inter-state migrants is very high (71%) followed by the intra-state migrants (23%) and intra-district migrants (6%). The inter-state migration poses a challenge for the policy planners for seeking better coordination among the states and tackling the barriers against their inclusion due to linguistic and cultural differences.

Migration Type	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Inter-state migration	91.7	63.6	37.1	46.5	93.2	90.8	70.7
Inter-district migration	3.2	36.0	46.0	40.8	6.4	8.5	23.3
Intra-district migration	5.1	0.5	16.9	12.7	0.5	0.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

While the inter-state migration is quite high in Punjab, Delhi and West Bengal, a sizeable proportion of migrants in Karnataka and Maharashtra are intra-state migrants who have moved from their native district to the present district for livelihood. The findings on stream of migration show that rural to urban migration (47%) and rural to rural migration (44%) is nearly similar among the

surveyed migrant families. By *occupational category*, the rural to urban migration is more amongst the ‘hawkers & others’ (81%) followed by construction workers (72%). The rural to rural migration is more among the brick kiln workers (83%) and agricultural workers (67%), as both these occupations are usually associated with rural areas or peri-urban locations.



Social Category

The study finds a high level of migration among the vulnerable families belonging to poor socio-economic background. The social composition of the migrants in the four occupational categories covered in this study shows that the proportion of representation of scheduled caste & scheduled tribe is maximum followed by the OBCs. The proportion of migrants of general category is only 11 percent. This suggests that certain caste groups have greater propensity to migrate (Table 2.6).

Social Group	Occupational Category (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labour	Hawkers & others'	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2,560
Scheduled Caste	33.1	52.4	23.2	29.9	36.2
Scheduled Tribe	13.2	17.0	21.0	6.5	14.4
Other Backward Class	38.0	21.7	50.6	46.8	37.9
General	15.5	8.2	4.9	16.8	11.3
Don't Know/Can't Say	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Quantitative Data for NCPCR, 2014-15

In the brick kiln sector across the states, there are 69 percent scheduled caste and scheduled tribe and 8 percent general category workers. The share of the OBCs is more, (51%) in agriculture and (47%) in ‘hawkers & other’. This may be due to the link between caste and occupation and the acceptance of certain castes to perform certain kinds of work. There are studies, which show that the lower castes and tribes face less discrimination in modern markets than traditional village societies, and migration provides them opportunities to have a more dignified existence. This may be a reason why the number of migrants in the urban informal sector is more from the backward and disadvantaged groups.

Religious Category

The migration is affected by a number of factors, which influence the decision to migrate. Nine out of ten sample respondents practice Hindu religion. The finding can be seen in relation to the share of the minority groups in the total population of the country.⁴⁷ It has been found that the Muslim workers are concentrated more in secondary and tertiary sectors. However, within these two sectors, a larger share of Muslim workers is engaged in manufacturing and retail trade than workers of other socio religious categories (SRCs).⁴⁸ The share of Muslims workers though is higher in Delhi and Maharashtra, which is around 16 percent and 15 percent respectively in the two states. Among the *occupational categories*, the proportion of Muslims across the states is more in the hawkers & porters category (13%) closely followed by agriculture (11%) and construction (10%). In brick kilns, the representation of Muslims is the lowest (around 4%).

Family Size

The average family size in the sample studied across the six states is less than five, with Delhi having the highest average family size of nearly five while Karnataka having the lowest family size of little less than 4 family members. The *occupational category wise* data indicates a family size of around 5 among the brick kiln workers and around 4 among the construction workers. Associational migration (migrants coming with spouse and children) is more in the case of brick kilns as they view that more the number of family members coming along will give them the opportunity to earn more (Table 2.7).

Avg. Family Size	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Mean	4.96	4.36	3.95	4.36	4.91	4.82	4.57
Children aged 0-6 Years							
Boys (N)	204	247	206	220	233	233	1,343
Mean	1.20	1.18	1.05	1.15	1.25	1.18	1.17
Girls (N)	160	185	170	162	211	186	1,074
Mean	1.24	1.22	1.05	1.19	1.27	1.23	1.20
Children aged 06-14 Years							
Boys (N)	224	148	164	164	199	216	1115
Mean	1.50	1.29	1.13	1.30	1.40	1.43	1.36
Girls (N)	202	138	132	158	172	201	1,003
Mean	1.51	1.21	1.16	1.34	1.33	1.35	1.33

N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Quantitative Data for NCPDR, 2014-15

The migration to brick kilns is circular in nature and for short duration of usually 6-7 months. As observed by the study team during its interaction with household members, the migrants want to make full use of their earning opportunity and therefore all the family members, barring small

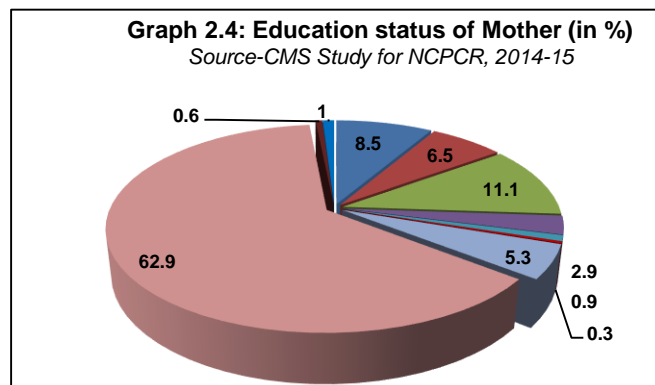
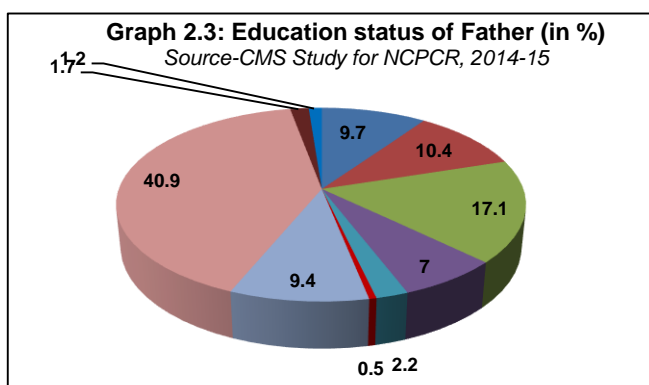
⁴⁷ As per 2011 census figure, the Hindus constitute 80.5 percent of the India's population followed by Muslims 13.4 percent, Christians 2.3 percent and others. PI refer to Census 2001 data

⁴⁸ <http://www.iimahd.ernet.in/assets/snippets/workingpaperpdf/12051717332012-09-03.pdf>

children, work at the site together to earn more and more. It has been found that the migrants coming to work at the brick kilns generally belong to the marginalized groups of the society and poverty is one of the prime reasons behind their decision to involve children in supporting them at the worksite. The average number of children in the age group of 06-14 years is about 2 children among the brick kiln workers (see Annex 2). Similarly, the average number of children below 6 years across the six states is 1.2 while it is 1.3 per family in the age group of 06-14 years. *Occupation wise* data indicates that the average number of children in both the age groups is the highest among the brick kiln workers who bring the children along with them to work at the brick kiln sites and earn to help the family.

Educational Status

The low rate of literacy places great burden on the society as well as on the individuals involved. Non-literate individuals are not able to participate in activities which need skills and learning. In the knowledge-based society, the inability to read and write comes as a great handicap. It is one of the important indicators to gauge social and human development. It has been found that the bulk of the migrant workforce in India has little or no education.⁴⁹ The data on the educational status of the migrant parents indicates that 41 percent fathers and 63 percent mothers are illiterate (Graph 2.3 & 2.4). Most of these illiterate migrant parents belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and OBCs.



- Less than Primary
- Primary
- Upper Primary
- Secondary completed
- Senior secondary completed
- Graduate & above
- Can sign only
- Illiterate
- Died/Separate
- Can read and write only

The studies have shown that the educational attainment of such respondents is low and the literacy of women is comparatively worst. A lot needs to be done in the field of education of women in India. The gender gap in educational attainment is more at the higher level than at the lower level.⁵⁰ As the girls grow older, they are forced to drop out to help with work at home or get

⁴⁹ Srivastava, R. (2003) *An overview of migration in India, its impacts and key issues*. Paper prepared for the Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia. 22-24 June 2003 Dhaka, Bangladesh.

⁵⁰ <http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/mta/mta-9702/mta-ch14.pdf>

married. The differences between the positions of men and women in the society will not decline unless the differences in education level declines.⁵¹

The *occupation wise* finding shows that the percentage of non-literates, both male (56%) and female (78%) is very high in the brick kiln category while in the ‘hawkers & other’ category, the percentage of male non-literates is 31 percent and the female non-literates is 52 percent suggesting comparatively better literacy among the parents belonging to this category.

Type of Houses

The majority of the migrants (87%) have been found to be staying in kuchcha, semi-pucca or makeshift structures made of tents, bamboo or polythene. The migrants in various occupations are insecure and poorly paid and therefore cannot afford to live in pucca houses. Moreover, those engaged in brick kiln and construction work, stay at the workplace itself and live in temporary structures (Table 2.8).

Type of House	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Pucca	23.8	12.1	10.0	10.3	21.4	0.9	13.2
Semi-pucca	26.9	19.3	43.6	50.2	33.5	34.5	34.6
Kuchcha	31.5	31.7	36.7	29.6	31.2	62.9	37.2
Tent/bamboo/polythene	17.8	36.9	9.8	9.9	13.9	1.7	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

The percentage of migrants living in kuchcha and semi-pucca houses is relatively higher in the category of brick kiln (96 percent) as compared to the agricultural workers (94 percent). However, the living condition of agricultural workers is even worse as around 38 percent of the households covered across the states are staying in makeshift structures.

As far as **ownership of houses** is concerned it emerges that the employers have provided the dwellings to around 56 percent of the households but most of the houses are semi-pucca or kuchcha type with poor provision of ventilation and sanitation facilities. In brick kiln category, an overwhelming percentage (94%) of households reported that their houses are provided by contractors/employers. The same is the case with the construction workers (60%). About 4 percent of the migrant families belonging to the category of ‘hawkers & other’ in Gujarat reported that they live on the streets and under the flyover.

⁵¹ <http://www.csss-islam.com/Status%20of%20Women%20in%20India%20Internees%20report%5B1%5D.pdf>

Provision of Drinking Water

The children of the migrant families are the worst suffers due to poor quality and quantity of water, sanitation and hygiene. Around 38 percent of the sample households across the occupational categories have access to public taps as a source for drinking water and only 9 percent of them have reported to pipe water connection in house. Around 44 percent households are dependent on tube wells and hand pumps for their daily water consumption.

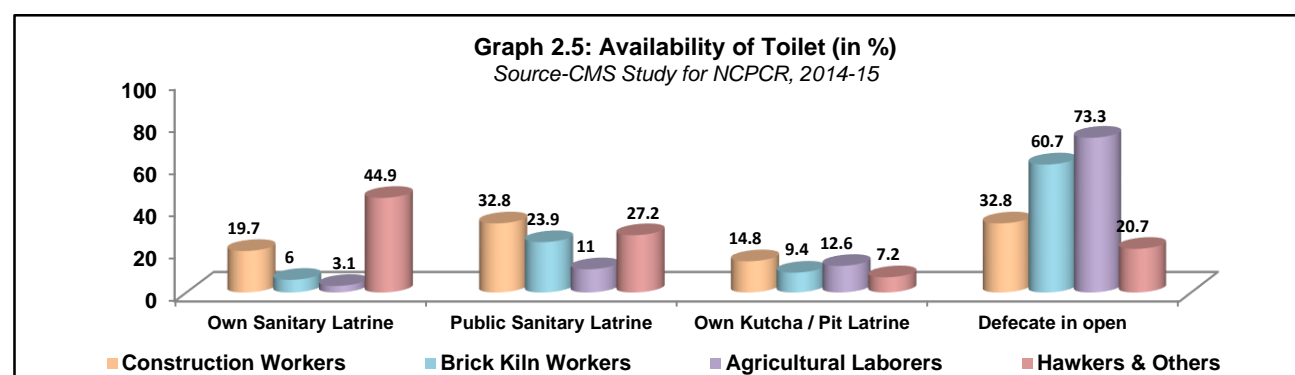
The category of ‘hawkers & others’ have the highest percentage of households having access to public taps (63%) followed by the construction category (44%) and the category of brick kiln workers (18%). The households have to source water from the worksites and it further adds to the drudgery of the women and children in the family (Table 2.9).

Facilities	Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Hawkers & others'	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Public Tap (Pipe Water Supply)	43.9	18.3	32.2	63.1	38.3
Tube well/Hand pump	32.1	70.5	61.8	7.6	44.2
Tanker/truck	12.2	3.6	1.5	5.8	5.6
Traditional water sources	2.8	6.3	2.7	0.9	3.4
Piped household connection	9.4	1.3	2.2	22.9	8.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Provision of Toilet

The provision of toilet facility is again another indicator to assess the basic amenities available to the migrant workers. Only around 18 percent have their own sanitary latrine, 24 percent of them use community toilet and 47 percent of them practice open defecation. Among the occupational



categories, open defecation is quite high in the agriculture workers (73%) followed by brick kiln workers (61%). The lack of basic facilities available to them needs to be taken into account as pointed out by the Centre for Labour Research and Action (Prayas).⁵²

⁵² <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/study-points-to-lack-of-basic-facilities-for-brick-kiln-workers-in-gujarat/431966>

Possess Identification Document

A significant proportion of the marginalized groups do not have access to various welfare schemes of the government because they do not possess any valid identity proof and belong to poor socio-economic background with no permanent settlement and suffer from the denial of citizenship rights. They do not possess identity proofs such as ration cards, election photo identity card (EPIC) and Aadhaar (UID) card (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Possess Identification Document of Destination Location

Facilities	Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Hawkers & others'	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Possess any ID Proof	16.4	4.4	18.5	28.5	16.1

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

The majority respondents (84%) including all the four occupational categories across the six states do not possess any identity proof.

Occupation category wise, only 4 percent households of the brick kiln workers and 29 percent workers of the category of 'hawkers and other' possess the ID proof because of their comparatively longer duration of stay at the destination.

The studies bring out the lack of entitlement among India's vast internal migrant population due to the non-possession of any valid ID proof.⁵³ In the absence of documentary proof of identity and local residence, regulations and administrative procedures exclude migrants from access to legal rights, public services and social protection programmes. It is due to this the migrants are often treated as second-class citizens who are unable to have access to subsidized food, housing and banking services.⁵⁴ For example, the possession of Aadhaar/UID card by the migrant households suggests that only 3 percent among the brick kiln workers and 24 percent in the category of 'hawkers & others'. Somewhat better among 'hawkers & others' could be attributed to their comparatively longer stay at one place and in and around the residential localities. On an average, only 14 percent of the migrant households across all the four occupational categories possess UID card.

Average Monthly Income

Compared to the earning prior to migration, the average monthly earning went up from around Rs 3300/- per month at native place to around Rs 7,700/- per month at the place of destination i.e. after migration. The availability of regular days of work and substantial increase in income, justifies the reasons cited by migrant families for migration i.e. availability of work at destination and better

⁵³ PI see, <http://indiatgether.org/Aadhaar-uid-address-proof-for-internal-migrants-economy>

⁵⁴ UNESCO, "Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India" UNESCO, June 2013, pg 13

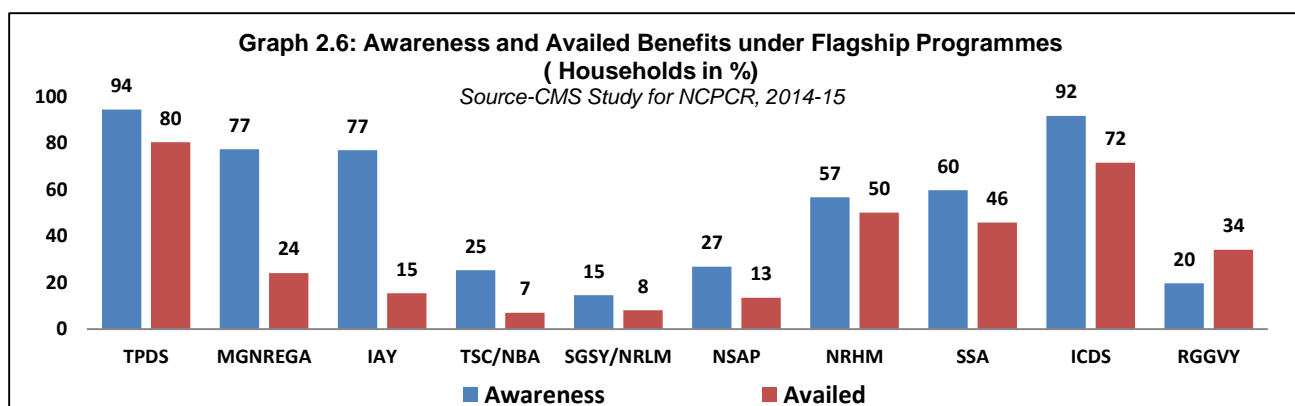
wage rates. Economic benefits possibly supersede all other difficulties and challenges faced by a migrant in a new place.

Occupational category wise, we find that while the highest average monthly family income at destination has been reported in the category of construction workers (approx. Rs. 8,000/-), it is lowest in the category of brick kiln workers (approx. Rs. 7,400/-). If we look at the findings state wise for each of the four occupational categories, we see that in the construction category, the highest income has been reported in Gujarat (approx. Rs. 9,000/-) and the lowest in Punjab (Rs. 7,400/- approx). In the brick kiln category, the highest income reported is in Gujarat (approx. Rs. 8,400/-) and lowest in West Bengal (Rs. 6,400/- approx). Similarly, in the agriculture workers category the highest earning is in Delhi (approx. Rs. 8900/-) and the lowest in Maharashtra (approx. Rs. 6,200/-). In the category of ‘hawkers & other’ the highest income is in Gujarat (approx. Rs. 8,500/-) and the lowest is in West Bengal (approx. Rs. 7,000/-).

Awareness of & Welfare Services Availed at Native Place & at Destination

At native place

A comparative assessment of the services availed prior to and after migration has been done. Before we know about the services availed, it is important to know the level of awareness of However, prior to availing these services, awareness about the flagship welfare services provided by the state. The awareness level of the migrants is quite high. It is as high as 94 percent for MGNREGS, 80 percent for TPDS /subsidized food grains and 77 percent for poor (Graph 2.6).



The government run programmes provide education, health and nutritional services and the present study has tried to focus on the access and reach of those services for the children of the migrant workers. The findings show that the level of awareness of the services (RTE/SSA) is as high as 60 percent in the migrants but only about 46 percent of them have availed of those services/benefits at their native places. Similarly, around 57 percent of them are aware of the government sponsored basic health facilities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) such as health check-ups, medicines, institutional delivery, and immunization among others but around 50

percent of them have availed those facilities under NRHM scheme at their native places. The awareness about Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) under which Anganwadi Centres (AWC) function is very high among the households covered (92%). A high percentage of households availed the benefits from AWCs at native place (72%).

At the Destination

At the place of destination, around 39 percent migrant families are availing free health facility and only 29 percent of them are availing free schooling for their children (Table 2.11). Regarding the access to the services provided by AWC, the findings show that only 26 percent among the migrant families are availing the benefits at the destination. The *occupation wise* data reveals that 47 percent of the brick kiln workers and 27 percent of the construction workers have not availed the services at all at the destination.

Public Facilities/Services	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	413	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Shelter home/housing	0.5	1.9	23.3			1.2	4.4
Food grains	3.9	0.5	1.0	11.7	0.9	1.4	3.2
Free health facility	38.2	42.9	42.9	58.5	36.0	16.5	39.1
ICDS /Anganwadi Centre	25.2	20.2	32.1	36.4	23.9	18.9	26.1
Free schooling for children	45.8	9.8	42.9	37.6	26.4	13.7	29.4
Toilet facility	9.3	6.9	10.5	33.6	0.9	5.2	11.0
No services	24.8	12.4	13.1	14.6	43.7	49.6	26.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

Public Services Needed

There are 32 percent of the migrant families which need a ration card to avail subsidized food grains from PDS shops. Around 20 percent of them need housing facility under the state-run housing schemes. Free schooling, ICDS/AWC services and public health facilities are not their top priorities. Their priorities are food and shelter. Around 51 percent of them approached their relatives and villagers at the destination to help them meet their needs. About 37 percent of them also approached their employers/contractors in this regard (Table 2.12).

Approached in Need	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2,560
Kin/Village Folk	53.2	42.1	31.9	80.5	70.6	27.7	51.2
Contractor	26.9	53.3	25.2	19.0	22.8	39.5	31.0
Employer	31.0	29.5	54.8	24.9	31.9	48.7	36.7
NGO/Social Activist	3.7		6.2	2.8	0	5.4	3.0
Police	2.1	1.0	10.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.5
<i>Sarpanch/Parashad</i>	1.4	0	0	0	0.9	0	0.4
Relative	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

Discrimination Faced

It is believed that migrants face discrimination and biasness at the place of their migration but the study contradicts this, as 98 percent of them have not faced any discrimination based on ethnicity, language, religion or gender. Those reporting having faced discrimination are mostly in Delhi and Maharashtra who have said that they have been abused on caste lines and using foul language (Table 2.13). They are also not harassed at the workplace after migration as reported by 98 percent of them but they usually face harassment from the local hoodlums.

Discrimination Faced	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2,560
No	97.7	99.8	94.0	95.8	99.3	99.1	97.6
Don't Know/Can't say	1.6	0.0	5.7	3.8	0.0	0.5	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

2.3 States at a Glance

Delhi

Delhi is a city of migrants. It receives the largest flow of migrants anywhere in urban India. As per the present study, Delhi draws migrants from 108 districts across 12 states in the country. Even after excluding the rest of the NCR, Delhi has more migrants than any other state in the country.⁵⁵ The study provides occupation-wise details of the migrants in Delhi-NCR.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	105	101	106	120	432
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	4.8	11.9	6.6	10.8	8.6
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤ 60)	%	95.2	88.1	93.4	89.2	91.4
Type of Migration	n	105	101	106	120	432
Intra-State Migration	%	4.8	19.8	6.6	3.3	8.3
Inter-State Migration	%	95.2	80.2	93.4	96.7	91.7
ID Proof of Destination	n	105	101	106	120	432
	%	33.3	8.9	14.2	46.7	26.6

*n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

⁵⁵<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Flow-of-migrants-highest-to-Delhi-not-Maharashtra/articleshow/10998577.cms>

Construction Worker

- Most families in this category are long-term migrants i.e. staying for more than 8 months but less than five years in Delhi.
- Inter-State migrants constitute the majority of construction workers.
- As far as possessing ID document is concerned, only one third have one of the documents.

Brick Kiln Worker

- High percentage of long-term migrants (88%) are engaged in this work
- Majority of migrants do not return to native place and take up other works in Delhi/NCR during lean season.
- Only 9 percent have any ID document of the destination

Agriculture Worker

- Overwhelming majority in this category have settled for long, i.e. for more than 8 months and usually do not visit their native place for more than 1-2 months in a year
- Despite staying for longer duration, very few households (14%) have any ID proof of Delhi/NCR.

Hawkers & Others

- Majority in this category are long-term migrants, staying for more than 8 months
- Around 97 percent covered households in this category are inter-state migrants
- Compared to other three occupational categories, 47 percent have ID document of Delhi/NCR

The percentage of short-term migrants in Delhi, (even in the known and established seasonal and cyclical migrant categories of brick kiln and agriculture workers) has been found to be low. The findings show that despite being settled for a longer period, the proportion of households having any ID proof of Delhi/NCR is quite small particularly in the brick kiln and agriculture categories, suggesting their vulnerability. Even in the stable group of migrants in the category of 'hawkers & other', the proportion of ID card holders is less than half.

Gujarat

Gujarat is a net immigration state with one-third of the total population of migrant background. Of these, about 11 per cent (1.5 million) are inter-state migrants. Within the state, there is migration from underdeveloped regions to developed regions and to newly industrializing regions of the state.⁵⁶ The highest proportion of migrants in Gujarat is from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The majority of them are employed in textile, construction, diamond and other sectors. The present study shows that Gujarat attracts migrants from 93 districts across

⁵⁶ <http://aajeevika.gov.in/studies/understanding-poverty/29-The-Poverty-and-Vulnerability-of-Migrants-in-India.pdf>

12 states. The following conclusions could be drawn for Gujarat based on the study findings from Ahmedabad and Surat.

The table below (Table 2.15) tells us about the pattern of occupation wise migration and variations in ID proof at the destination.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	106	102	107	105	420
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	49.1	84.3	84.1	10.5	56.9
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤ 60)	%	50.9	15.7	15.9	89.5	43.1
Type of Migration	n	106	102	107	105	420
Intra-State Migration	%	37.7	19.6	77.6	9.5	36.4
Inter-State Migration	%	62.3	80.4	22.4	90.5	63.6
ID Proof of Destination	n	106	102	107	105	420
	%	3.8	5.9	5.6	21.0	9.0

n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- An almost equal percentage of the families in this category comprise of the short-term and long-term migrants in Gujarat.
- The Inter-State migrants constitute the majority of construction workers.
- Only four percent households possess any ID document of the destination despite half of them staying at the place for long durations.

Brick Kiln Worker

- High percentage of short-term migrants (84%) are engaged in this work in Gujarat
- Around 80 percent of the work force comprises of inter-state migrants who return to their native place during the rainy seasons when brick making & related works slows down significantly.
- Only 6 percent have any ID document of the destination

Agriculture Worker

- The majority of the labourers engaged in agriculture and allied activities in the state are seasonal migrants coming to the state for short durations
- Intra-state migrants constitute the majority of the work force in this category, mostly coming from Dahod and Dang, the two very backward districts of Gujarat.
- Only around 6 percent possess any ID document of the district where interviewed in Gujarat.

Hawkers & others'

- Majority in this category are long-term migrants, staying for more than 8 months.
- Around 91 percent covered households in this category are inter-state migrants
- Compared to other three occupational categories, 21 percent have ID document of the district where they were interviewed in Gujarat.

The percentage of short-term migrants among 'Hawkers & others' is the lowest (10%) suggesting the permanent nature of stay of the migrant in this category. The involvement of locals in this occupation is low and the migrants from other states form the supply chain of labour in this occupation. The occupational categories of brick kiln and agriculture have the majority of seasonal migrants. Only a few of them have any ID of the destination. As a result, they are excluded from the welfare programmes in the state.

Karnataka

The migration pattern in Karnataka shows both intra-state and inter-state migration. They are drawn mainly from the neighbouring states and less developed regions within the state. Every year thousands of migrant workers come to Karnataka in search of livelihood opportunities. The present study shows that the two districts covered in the present study (Bengaluru and Belgaum) attract migrants from 55 districts across 9 states.

The table shows the pattern of migration and the availability of ID documents occupation wise at the place of destination in Karnataka.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	107	99	106	108	420
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	32.7	56.6	56.6	10.2	38.6
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤ 60)	%	67.3	43.4	43.4	89.8	61.4
Type of Migration	n	107	99	106	108	420
Intra-State Migration	%	55.1	71.7	86.6	38.9	62.9
Inter-State Migration	%	44.9	28.3	13.2	61.1	37.1
ID Proof of Destination	n	107	99	106	108	420
	%	2.8	4.0	1.9	5.6	3.6

n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 33 percent of the work force in this category in Karnataka comprise of the short-term migrants.
- The Intra state migrants constitute around 55 percent of the construction workers.
- Despite two-third of the work force in this category being long-term migrants the percentage of households having any ID proof of destination is a dismal 3 percent.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Though the work force also comprises of substantial long-term migrants in this category, the percentage of short term-migrants is more (57%).
- Around 72 percent of the work force comprises of intra-state migrants.
- Only 4 percent of the workers in this category have any ID document of the destination

Agriculture Worker

- Around 57 percent of the migrants engaged in agriculture and allied activities in the studied districts are seasonal migrants
- Intra-state migrants constitute the majority of the work force in this category (87%) of which inter-district migrants constitute 53 percent. The majority are from the two districts of Karnataka namely, Bijapur and Gulbarga.
- Only 2 percent possess any ID document of the place of destination.

Hawkers & others'

- Majority in this category are long-term migrants (90%), staying for more than 8 months in the destination.
- Majority of the migrants under this category are from out-side Karnataka (61%).
- Compared to other three occupational categories, 21 percent have ID document of the destination in the state.

There are large number of migrants from other districts of Karnataka engaged in brick kiln, construction and agriculture work but the migrants from other states dominate the occupational category of 'Hawkers & others''. The uneven development pushes the work force from the underdeveloped regions of the state to the developed regions in search of livelihood. Though staying at destination for a considerable length of time, only 4 percent of them have any ID document of the place. The majority of the households across the occupational categories have said that they 'did not try' to have ID proof. Another 27 percent of them have said that there is a lot of complications and running around to get ID documents. Therefore it is suggested to simplify the procedure of acquiring ID proof.

Maharashtra

Thousands of migrant workers from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and other states come to Maharashtra in search of regular work and better wage rates and become permanent inhabitants of the state. However, there are many others who are seasonal and cyclical migrants. The findings of the study show that Mumbai and Thane, the two districts taken up for the study attract migrants from 124 districts across 15 states in the country

Table 2.17 below tells us about the pattern of migration, availability of ID proof and inclusion of the migrants at the place of destination in various occupational categories.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	108	106	108	104	426
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	17.6	83.0	7.4	10.6	29.6
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤60)	%	82.4	17.0	92.6	89.4	70.4
Type of Migration	n	108	106	108	104	426
Intra-State Migration	%	50.0	75.5	54.6	33.7	53.5
Inter-State Migration	%	50.0	24.5	45.4	66.3	46.5
ID Proof of Destination	n	108	106	108	104	426
	%	37.0	6.6	49.1	43.3	34.0

n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- The majority of the work force in this category in Maharashtra comprises of long-term migrants.
- There is an equal share of the intra and the inter-state migrant workers in this category.
- Around 37 percent households possess ID document of the destination.

Brick Kiln Worker

- High percentage of short-term migrants (83%) is engaged in this work in Maharashtra.
- Intra-state migrants dominate in this category of migrant workers in the studied districts who return to their native place during the rainy seasons when brick making & related works slows down significantly.
- Only 7 percent of them have any ID document of the destination

Agriculture Worker

- The majority of the labourers engaged in agriculture and allied activities in the state are seasonal migrants coming to the districts for short durations
- Intra-state migrants are more in this category (56%) as compared to the inter-state migrants.
- Nearly half of the households in this category possess ID document of the place of destination.

Hawkers & others'

- Majority in this category are long-term migrants (89%), staying for more than 8 months.
- Around 66 percent covered households in this category are inter-state migrants
- Around 43 percent households have ID document of the destination in Maharashtra.

The short-term migrants dominate the occupational category of brick kiln workers. The other three occupational categories have migrant workers of longer duration of stay at the destination. The greater engagement of inter-state migrant workers in the brick kiln work suggests that the brick making is not the occupational choice of majority of intra-state migrants. Around 50 percent of the households engaged in brick kiln work said that as they have ID proof of native place, they have not tried to get one at destination.

Punjab

The migrant inflow in Punjab shows that the state has migrants in both the urban and the rural areas. The rural economy of Punjab, due to relatively higher wages attracts huge inflow of people from other states of India, especially from UP, Bihar and Haryana. The migrants from these states also form a bulk of the migrant population in urban Punjab, who come to meet the demand for workers in small manufacturing units and factories in the industrial belt. The migration to urban areas in Punjab is mostly permanent or semi-permanent in nature but in the rural areas it is largely seasonal and the stay of migrants for agriculture or brick kiln work is in most cases for six to seven months. The present study shows that the state draws migrants from 91 districts across 15 states.

Table 2.18 shows the pattern of migration, availability of ID proof and inclusion of the migrants at the place of destination by occupations.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	108	102	120	109	439
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	54.6	52.9	24.2	15.6	36.2
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤ 60)	%	45.4	47.1	75.8	84.4	63.8
Type of Migration	n	108	102	120	109	439
Intra-State Migration	%	4.6	14.7	5.0	3.7	6.8
Inter-State Migration	%	95.4	85.3	95.0	96.3	93.2
ID Proof of Destination	n	108	102	120	109	439
	%	6.5	6.9	20.8	34.9	17.5

n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 55 percent of the migrant work force in this category comprise of short-term migrants.
- The overwhelming majority of the workers in this category are inter-state migrants (95%).
- Only 7 percent households possess any ID document of the destination despite almost half of them staying at the destination for long durations.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Almost half of the workforce in this category consists of the long-term migrants. Though work at the brick kiln sites is only for around 7-8 months in a year, these workers take up other works in the nearby areas and do not return to their native place.
- Around 85 percent of the workers engaged in the brick kiln work are inter-state migrants.
- Only 7 percent have any ID document of the destination despite around 50 percent households being long-term migrants.

Agriculture Worker

- The majority of the labourers engaged in agriculture and allied activities (76%) in the state are seasonal migrants coming to the state for short durations.
- Inter-state migrants constitute the overwhelming majority of the work force in this category (95%), mostly coming from UP and Bihar.
- Around 21 percent households in this category have ID document of the place of destination.

Hawkers & others'

- Majority in this category are long-term migrants, staying for more than 8 months
- Overwhelming majority of the workers in this category (96%) are inter-state migrants.
- Around 21 percent households in this category have ID document of the destination in Punjab.

The findings show that the migrants coming for agriculture work in the state prefer to settle down in the state and do not return to their native place. If this trend continues, the migration for agriculture work to the state may slowdown, as the settled migrants will provide the workforce required for season agriculture work available in the state. The settlement pattern, especially in Punjab has encouraged them to get ID proof as 21 percent of them have at least one of the place of destination.

West Bengal

The migration for agriculture work in the studied districts (Kolkata and 24 North Parganas) of West Bengal is almost negligible and the bulk of the migrants are brick kiln workers and hawkers, porters and rickshaw pullers. Those working in the construction sector are long-term migrants who have almost settled in the state. The children below 14 years of age accompany their parents when they come to work in the brick kilns are required by their parents to work to supplement daily necessities. The present study shows that the two districts attract migrants from 59 districts across 9 states.

The table below shows the pattern of migration, availability of ID proof and the inclusion of the migrants by their occupations at the place of destination.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Duration of Stay	n	40	286	-	97	423
Short-term Migrants (Less than 8 Months)	%	25.0	93.7	-	12.4	68.6
Long-term Migrants (More than 8 Months & ≤ 60)	%	75.0	6.3		87.6	31.4
Type of Migration	n	40	286	-	97	423
Intra-State Migration	%	25.0	4.9	-	15.5	9.2
Inter-State Migration	%	75.0	95.1	-	84.5	90.8
ID Proof of Destination	n	40	286	-	97	423
	%	12.5	0.7	-	16.5	5.4

n= surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 75 percent of the workforce in this category in West Bengal consists of the long-term migrants.
- The Inter-State migrants constitute the majority of the construction workers but they have been staying in the destination for long durations.
- Around 13 percent households possess any ID document of the destination despite three-fourth of the households staying at the place of destination for long durations.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Overwhelming percentage of brick kiln workers in the state are short-term migrants.
- Around 95 percent of the work force engaged in brick kiln work comprises of inter-state migrants who return to their native place during the rainy seasons when brick making & related works slows down significantly.
- Less than one percent has any ID document of the destination.

Agriculture Worker

- As reported by the government officials and local voluntary organizations and our study team, both intra and inter-state migration for agriculture work to the two districts of the state is insignificant. The demand for agriculture labour is met by the local labour force. It is due to this no migration for agriculture work takes place in the two districts. It is because of this reason that the proportion of workers from the brick kiln category was increased in the sample of the study.

Hawkers & others

- Majority of the migrants in this category are long-term migrants, staying for more than 8 months
- Around 85 percent of them are inter-state migrants
- Compared to the other three occupational categories, more number of households (17%) in this category have ID document/s of the destination.

The percentage of short-term migrants in the brick kiln work is very high and the majority of them are from the neighbouring states of Bihar and Jharkhand. The socio-economic profile of these workers suggests that they are poor and underprivileged with very little or no asset both at the native place and at destination. Less than one percent of them have ID documents of the destination. The lack of ID proof compounds their vulnerability in the city/village of their migration because they are unable to avail facilities provided by the welfare schemes.

Chapter 3: Supreme Court's Directive on ICDS and States' Initiatives

The government of India started the Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS) to address the problem of hunger and malnutrition among children, particularly those belonging to the vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society. Health care, supplementary nutrition, immunization, growth monitoring and pre-school education were parts of the services, which were to be delivered through the vast network of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). However, there remained a huge gap between what was expected of the programme and its actual achievements. For achieving the objectives of the programme and provide its benefits to all the eligible beneficiaries (all child under the age of 6, all pregnant women and lactating mothers and all adolescent girls), the Supreme Court of India has passed a series of orders since the year 2001, giving directives to the Central government, State governments and the Union Territories.

On the Writ Petition (C) NO. 196 OF 2001 filed by the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), the Supreme Court of India directed the Union and the State governments/Union Territories by the Order of 28 Nov 2001 to establish an Anganwadi Centre in each settlement to give supplementary nutrition under ICDS to every child under six, adolescent girl and pregnant & lactating women as per the prescribed norms. In the Interim Orders dated 8 May 2002 and 2 May 2003, respectively, the Supreme Court appointed Dr. N.C. Saxena and Mr. S.R. Sankaran as "Commissioners" to monitor the implementation of all the Orders passed by the Supreme Court related to right to food (Writ Petition 196 of 2001) and submit reports on the question whether the ICDS has been implemented in the manner as desired by the Court. After Mr. Sankaran retired, Mr. Harsh Mander was authorized to assist Dr. N.C. Saxena as "Special Commissioner". Abstract

In its orders of 2001, 2002 and 2003, the Supreme Court directed all the agencies involved to strengthen the ICDS and to universalize its access. In its Order of December 2006, the Supreme Court gave clear directive for the 'universalization of ICDS' and for setting up 'Anganwadi on demand'. Since this Order holds significance in view of the study objectives as well, an extract from the Order is given below:

"The universalization of the ICDS involves extending all ICDS services (Supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, nutrition and health education, immunization, referral and pre-school education) to every child under the age of 6, all pregnant women and lactating mothers and all adolescent girls."

Further, the Supreme Court's directive on Anganwadi-on-demand was that *"the Government of India shall ensure that population norms for opening of AWCs must not be revised upward under*

any circumstances. While maintaining the upper limit of one AWC per 1000 population, the minimum limit for opening of a new AWC is a population of 300 may be kept in view. Further, rural communities and slum dwellers should be entitled to an "Anganwadi on demand" (not later than three months) from the date of demand in cases where a settlement has at least 40 children under six but no Anganwadi."

The Supreme Court Commissioners on the Right to Food wrote in 2011 to the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, listing the issues of particular concern to them about the implementation of ICDS in the country. They identified the persistent gaps in the coverage of urban slums, tribal hamlets and migrant population despite the increase in the number of AWCs. The Commissioners acquainted the Ministry that in most states the migrant children continue to remain outside the coverage of the scheme despite the Ministry's letter sent to all the states (Order of April 13th, 2011(No. 1-16/ 2010-CD-1) reaffirming the rights of children of migrant workers to the facilities provided by the ICDS. They also identified the need to set up AWC centres at worksites with concentrations of migrant populations.

With the increase in the migration of poor people to different destination in search of better earning opportunities, access and extension of ICDS services to the accompanying children under the age of 6 years is a huge challenge. The government has taken various steps from time to time for an inclusive access to various welfare programmes for the migrant workers including the ICDS. To know about the initiatives taken by the state governments in the light of the Supreme Court's Orders on the ICDS and the Ministry's directives to secretaries in charge of ICDS scheme in the states/UTs, the officials of the department of Women and Child Development (WCD) and other stakeholders were interviewed. During the interaction, the officials were asked about actions taken by their departments in terms of the implementation. In addition to this, the Anganwadi workers, parents, community leaders and local NGOs working on the child rights were also asked to share their views and opinion on the State's initiatives to provide ICDS services to the migrant families, especially the children.

The officials across the states shared the view that there is no migrant-specific provision under the ICDS and the scheme does not make the distinction among the children on the migrant or class status. They pointed out that the emphasis in the scheme is to cover all the habitations and areas. However, sometimes there is difficulty in setting up Anganwadi Centre in a locality due to the insufficient number of children in that locality or the lack of information of any such area with a sizable migrant population. The shortage of regular staff and the difficulty in setting up new AWCs as per the prescribed guidelines also hampers the reach and functioning of the AWCs. The deputy director of the ICDS in Delhi shared the view that low rent allocations for hiring of spaces and the

restrictions on using government building and spaces poses difficulty in universalizing the services for slum and other uncovered populations. The deputy director believed that if the ICDS department is allowed to use government premises such as of schools or other government buildings, to set up temporary structures or 'porta cabins' it will help to increase the reach and access of the scheme for the target groups.

The deputy director ICDS said that the department is planning to start a mobile van for the far-flung and inaccessible areas or those areas where they have not yet been able to set up an AWC due to the difficulty in getting a suitable place as per the rules. She also informed that around 253 new AWCs are to be opened to cover the uncovered areas. She also briefed the team about the activities of some NGOs such as 'Mobile Creche',⁵⁷ and 'Save the Children.'⁵⁸ Her department is working with these NGOs to provide ICDS services to the children of vulnerable categories that also include migrants in poor and low-paid occupations and slum dwellers. The department further informed that a call centre for grievance redressal is being planned.

At one of the brick kiln sites in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, the study team came to know about the provision of a temporary/seasonal Anganwadi sub-centre, which is operational for 6-7 months in a year. During this period, an Anganwadi worker from the nearby AWC visits the place to provide supplementary nutrition to the migrant children under the age of six. The room for the sub-centre has been given by the owner of the brick kiln. It is a good initiative, which can be recommended for other worksites and states with considerable number of eligible children of migrant families. However, as observed in this case, such arrangements fail to provide all the services usually available at an AWC, such as early childhood care and education, immunization, growth monitoring etc.

Another initiative to increase the access of AWC has been reported and observed in Karnataka. Here, the timing of Anganwadi Centre has been extended by three hour since 2014. Earlier the timing of AWCs was from 9 am to 1pm, but now it is from 9 am to 4 pm. This has helped the labourers to leave their child at the AWC while they are at work. Due to the change in timing, AWC has now become like a crèche for the parents of children aged 0-3 years, who can leave behind their children at AWC and go to work. It is pertinent to mention here that the extended timing is not only meant for the migrant families but for all such families, whose children are registered at the AWC.

In other states, the study team did not come across any initiative specific to the needs of the migrant families. In the absence of any specific efforts to address the issue of inclusion of the

⁵⁷ <http://www.mobilecreches.org/mobile-creches-children.html>

⁵⁸ <https://www.savethechildren.in/>

children of migrant labour belonging to the vulnerable occupations, the findings show that several children belonging to migrant parents continue to remain deprived of the vital nutritional and health support provided by the Anganwadi Centres. This has repercussions on the school going status of the children as well. Many of the children in the school-going age are 'out of school' as they have to take care of their younger siblings while the parents are at work.

In none of the six states, any pro-active step to bring the children of the migrant families under ICDS coverage has been taken. It has also been found that neither the parents nor their employers, have made any demand or taken any initiative to send the children to the nearby AWC. Lack of awareness and low priority to overall growth and development of a child could be the reasons for such inaction on the part of the parents and employers. The distance of the AWCs from the place of work/stay, the inability of parents to pick and drop the child at the AWC during their working hours along with the linguistic and cultural differences that the migrant families come across at the destination are some of the other identified barriers towards accessing Anganwadi Centres by the children of migrant labourers.

However, one of the satisfactory findings of the study undertaken is that in all of the states, the parents, who are availing the benefits of ICDS, have reported that their children were admitted to the AWC even if they were unable to provide any identity document. As reported by the AWC staff, the parents are asked to provide the proof of the 'date of birth' of the child, for administering the age-specific required vaccines, and the address proof of the place of destination to check duplicity in access of service from other AWC. However, the lack of such proof does not lead to the denial of AWC services to any child, adolescent girl or the pregnant or lactating mother of the migrant families.

Chapter 4: States' Initiatives on RTE and Inter-State Migrant Workmen Acts

Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act

The “Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979” was enacted by the Government of India in 1979. The Act applies to all the states. Its provisions and compliance have briefly been discussed. As per the requirements of the study only those aspects of the Act have been referred here that concern the provision of the basic amenities to the migrant labour of particular categories such as construction labour. This Act does not apply to all categories of migrant workers nor does it apply for all the workers.⁵⁹

The Act covers only inter-state migrants and does not apply to intra-state migrants. It lays down conditions that the contractors must pay timely the wages equal or higher than the minimum wage, provide suitable residential accommodation, prescribed medical facilities, provide protective clothing, notify accidents and casualties to specified authorities and kin. The Act provides for the right to raise and settle industrial disputes in the provincial jurisdiction where the migrants work or in their home provinces. The Act sets penalties including imprisonment for non-compliance. At the same time, the Act provides an escape route to principal employers if they can show that transgressions were committed without their knowledge.

The provisions under the Act are not implemented in true spirit and sense. The record of prosecutions or dispute settlement shows almost no cases being resolved. The migrant labourers face additional problems and constraints, as they are both labour as well as migrants. Hence, there is no improvement in their legal right and in their working and living conditions. There are no structures to adequately address the basic issues confronting the migrant labour and their relations with their employer/contractor.

The labour department officials of the states admitted during our interaction with them that proper regulation for the employers and contractors as per the provisions of the Act is lacking. According to them the regulatory mechanism does not work well due to the shortage of resource and manpower, lack of will to implement the provisions of the Act and due to various hidden reasons. During the interviews with the district labour department officials, ward members, union leaders and other stakeholders in the states, it was found that some trade unions and non-governmental organizations are working for the rights of the migrants but those working specifically for ensuring the educational rights for the children of the migrants are very few. There are some efforts but not strong enough to build pressure on the corridor of powers to represent the legitimate and genuine

⁵⁹ See http://labour.bih.nic.in/Acts/inter-state_migrant_workmen_regulation_of_employment_and_co.pdf

problems of the migrant labour. The labour office in Delhi informed us that initiative is being taken to draft a law with the aim to protect the labour rights of the migrants, to register all the migrants coming to Delhi, to make registration mandatory for all employers in the state and to provide employment to all the skilled and unskilled migrant labourers. The employers will be mandated to provide minimum wages, provident funds and other basic welfare services, as envisaged in the labour laws. However, it was realized that this effort would benefit only a handful of migrant workers, as only a few firms and institutions will come under the ambit of the law.

Right to Education Act

Regarding the efforts and initiatives by the education department to reach the migrant population and provide their children, the services under the RTE Act, the officials of the district education department, SCPCRs, schoolteachers and voluntary organizations working on the issues of the migrants in various states were interviewed by our study team. In **Delhi**, our team was informed that there is no specific provision for the children of the migrant labourers but those who approach the school for admission are admitted without any discrimination or bias between the children of the migrant and non-migrant families.

The officials of the education department in **Gujarat** informed the study team that no specific efforts have been made to target the children of the migrant population but they make it sure that no children is deprived of education by the department due to their migrant status or due to non-possession of ID documents. However, our study findings as discussed in chapter 7 show that the school-age children at the destination in around 75 percent of the migrant families are out of school in spite of the best efforts of the state officials. The NGOs such as 'BAGG', SETU, Pratham and Social Service Society are working for the educational and health rights of the children in the Ahmadabad and Surat districts. The efforts by the Aajeevika Bureau are an example of the social protection model, striving to work with migrant communities at both the source and the destination to address the specific vulnerabilities of the migrants.⁶⁰ At the construction sites of Gujarat Housing Board in Surat and L&T in Ahmadabad, the operation of crèche and first aid centres have been observed. The migrants are benefitting from such services offered but the study observes that in spite of the efforts of the state and voluntary organization, a significant percentage of migrant children remain 'out-of-school' in the state.

It has been found during the fieldwork that seasonal schools are opened at the agriculture and brick kiln sites in **Karnataka**. Such schools are opened if the children are 15 or more in the age group of 6-14 years. The timing in this school is the same as that of the regular government school operating in that area and the classes are usually organized in the existing government schools or in the

⁶⁰ http://www.aajeevika.org/assets/pdfs/Creative%20Practices%20and%20Policies%20Paper_Final.pdf

Panchayat building in the village. The classes are organized separately due to the different medium of instruction being followed in the local schools. As evident from the enrollment status of the children of migrant labourers (detail in chapter 7), this initiative has increased the enrollment of the children of migrant labourers at destination. As reported in Belgaum, the children of the migrants are given instruction is given in Marathi language. In Karnataka, the labour department arranges to provide basic education for the children who are not enrolled and ensures that such children are admitted in mainstream regular school after completion of basic education.

Box 1: Among the visited sites, study team found that in Transport Nagar & Worli, a mobile van visits the slums and brick kilns sites to cater to educational and nutritional needs of the poor children. This is known among the beneficiaries as the 'Shahrukh Khan Van'. This van often distributes clothes among the poor children. It visits a worksite twice in a week and teaches the students inside the van itself. The van has two teachers who besides teaching the children also distribute prepared food packets to the kids. This comes as a boon to those kids who remain out of school despite the best efforts by the government.

There is no specific provision pertaining to the migrant labourers and their children in **Maharashtra** as reported by officials of various department and members of civil society. During fieldwork, we found that at some places, few philanthropists have taken up the task of providing services to the people of vulnerable sections, like the schooling and nutritional services to the children of poor workers (see box 1 alongside). The NGO 'Mobile Crux' is running mobile schools for out-of-school children and

then gets them admitted in the formal schooling system. Services like this are indeed helpful for the inter-state short-term migrants who avoid admitting their kids at destination because of the problem of medium of instructions and the cultural reasons.

It has been reported in **Punjab** that getting admission in private school under EWS quota is very difficult and the parents often fail to admit their child in the private school due to the conditions set up by the school management. The private schools demand the parents to get in writing from the government school in their area that they cannot admit the child in the government school as the seats are full. Only after the written declaration, their child will be admitted in the

Box 2: In 2013 in Chandigarh, 8000 displaced families from the slums and roadside settlements were removed and those who had identity proof of that place were given alternate flats at different places in the city. However, short-term migrant families without any ID proof did not get any housing facility anywhere and were forced to look for other habitation/dwellings. They had to move to the fringe of the city to live and make a living with utmost hardships and difficulty. The kids were the worst sufferers and the parents had to readmit their children in schools near the place where they were finally able to settle.

private school. However, the government schools do not want to give any such certificate. As a result, the child fails to get entry in the private school under EWS quota despite being eligible for the same. The study finds that no effort has been made by the education department to stop such

practice. It has also not taken any initiative to increase the school enrollment of the children of migrant labourers in the state.

Further, the study does not find in **West Bengal** any specific policy focusing on the rights of the migrant workers in the state. The existing policies cater to the needs of all the sections of the society, including the children of the migrant labourers at the destination. Our findings show that the parents engaged in the brick kiln work in the state are most reluctant to admit their children in the schools at destination because of the language barrier and thus their children remain out-of school. There is no effort made by the school authorities or any voluntary organization to convince the parents to send their children to schools or make some alternate arrangements for their education.

Chapter 5: Snapshot of Migrant Families and Their Children

This chapter gives an overview of the health, nutrition and educational status of the children of migrant labourers engaged in vulnerable occupations namely, construction, brick kiln, agriculture and hawkers & others' in the six-study states- Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal. Using the primary surveyed data and information, the chapter brings out the constraints and challenges faced by the parents in ensuring proper and unhindered nutritional, health and educational access for their children due to the socio-economic vulnerability and migrant status.

Migrant Families in Brick Kiln

Modernization and development is accompanied by a boom in the construction sector, which has resulted in tremendous growth of brick kilns in the vicinity of several cities and towns. In the peripheries of these cities one can easily witness thick clouds of smoke hanging above red chimneys and bare-footed men, women and children hacking at mounds of clay, soaking it in water and molding it into bricks. The brick production units in the country employ around 10 million workers, churning out the building blocks for residential apartments, offices, factories and shopping malls.

The workers engaged in brick-kiln usually belong to the poorest strata of the society with very little or almost no personal asset, either inherited or self acquired which they can claim to be their own. Migrants constitute the majority of the labourers engaged at the brick kiln sites and the difficulty in finding work on a regular basis at their native place is the prime reason behind their decision to migrate. Coming from socially marginalized groups such as SCs (56%) and STs (17%), majority of the brick kiln workers and their spouses have poor educational status. While 56 percent fathers are non-literate, the educational status of mothers is even worse with 78 percent mothers found to be non-literate.

Brick kiln is one of the occupations where both the parents have been found to be working (98% father and 92% mother) to supplement family income. Due to their poverty and distress situation, they often fall in the trap of touts and contractors who bring them in hordes to work at the brick kiln sites. Many a times their terms of payments and engagement are decided by these labour contractors and the labourers have no say in the entire dealing with the employers. Consequently, though these people move out with the aim of improving their livelihood and earning opportunities, the cycle of poverty actually continues at destination with very little improvement in their earning capacities. The main source states supplying labour force to the brick kilns are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jharkhand.

Since the brick kiln work is seasonal in nature with very little work undertaken during the rainy seasons, the workers mostly return to their native place in this lean period and do some odd jobs privately, as during the rainy seasons, the number of works taken up under MGNREGS also slows down or stops. The percentage of households having availed work under MGNREGS at native place is only 24 percent. Some also continue staying at the brick kiln sites but take up other works in the surrounding areas or nearby towns and cities. Overall, the migration for brick kiln work is for short duration though state wise variations also exist. In Delhi (88%), Karnataka (43%) and Punjab (47%) there is significant percentage of long-term migrants among the brick kiln workers. The migrants in brick kiln work are mostly inter-state migrants (72%) and moving mainly from rural to rural areas (83%). Due to their relatively shorter period of stay at a location, only 4 percent migrant families working at brick kilns (35 families out of 796) possess ID proof of the destination; of these only 3 percent (27Nos/796) have Aadhaar (UID) card.

The average monthly earning of the family prior to migration was around Rs. 3,300/- and after migration, it went up to around Rs.7, 500/-, suggesting an increase in earning by more than 50 percent. However, there is no marked change in the living standard or family savings as the increase in income is offset by the increase in the living cost and seasonal availability of work in the brick kiln at the destination. The highest average monthly family income has been reported in Gujarat (approx. Rs 8500/-) and lowest in West Bengal (approx. Rs 6500/-). Some state wise variations in wage payment to the brick kiln workers has been found. In Gujarat the mason (who molds bricks) gets rupees 550 for 1000 bricks and the person who bakes bricks gets on average Rs 9000 per month. In West Bengal, the *pathaiwala*, (person who lays bricks) gets Rs 500 for laying 1000 bricks, the *bojhai mistry* (responsible for baking bricks) gets Rs 6000 per month and the person responsible for carrying *kuchcha* bricks to the kiln (only women are engaged for this work in West Bengal) receives Rs 150 for transporting 1000 bricks and the *patidaar* (one who sorts bricks) is paid rupees 140 for 1000 bricks.

The average size of households engaged in brick kiln work is around 5 members. In these families, the average number of children who are less than 6 years and in the age group of 6-14 is nearly same (1.4 each). Workers generally migrate with their families to the brick kiln sites and the presence of children including infants at the work sites necessitates some government intervention to ensure a healthy and conducive environment for children. More so because as observed many children above 10+ years help their parents at brick kiln sites, thus highlighting the deprivation of children of their childhood.

Not in many families, the child birth has taken place at the destination, but among those families reporting child birth outside their native place (around 16 percent), almost half have said that the

child's birth took place at home, i.e. at the brick kiln sites, thus putting in danger the life of both mother and child. Lack of awareness about importance of institutional delivery could be one of the reasons for getting the child delivered at home because the average distance of the government hospital from their place of stay is around 3.7 Km and that of the private hospital is around 3.1 Km. Even for treatment of general ailments, less than one third of the families at brick kiln sites prefer to visit government hospitals due to the long waiting period and distantly located government hospitals rather the families prefer private hospitals or clinics even if it means shelling out money.

While around 73 percent of the families at brick kilns informed having, immunization card of their child only 15 percent carried with them at the destination. Unavailability of card at the destination often leads to missing of some vital age-specific required vaccines. In this category, only 14 percent families are familiar with the Mother & Child Protection Card (MCP) and the majority of them also have one.

For children in the age group of 3-6 years and entitled to avail the services of AWCs, the situation is no better at the destination. While 75 percent households used to send their children to AWC at native place, only a little more than one-fourth sends at destination. For economically poor families as the ones engaged in brick kiln, it is difficult to take special care of the nutritional needs of their young children, access to AWC could have taken care to some extent at least the nutritional needs of the child without any additional financial burden on the parents. The highest coverage under AWC at destination has been reported in Gujarat (52%) and the lowest 15 percent in Delhi and 18 percent in West Bengal. Surprisingly, in Delhi, the percentage of short-term migrant households in this category is the lowest (12%) and despite this, there is poor access to the AWC. Poor access to the AWC coupled with poor sanitary conditions at the place of stay pose serious threat to the health of the children of the brick kiln workers. The findings show that around 61 percent households across the study states practice open defecation, as there is no provision of individual or community toilets for them at the work sites or nearby. The highest percentage of households going for open defecation has been reported in Maharashtra (98%) and lowest in West Bengal (25%).

As far as children are concerned, government has put in place education as a right through RTE Act. However, among the households at brick kiln sites having child in the school going age around 74 percent households have at least one 'out of school' child at destination. State wise analysis shows that the highest enrollment at destination is in Karnataka as in 92 percent households all the children are going to school and the lowest enrollment is in West Bengal (6%).

Other than the lack of interest to send their children to school, the migrant families often involve their children in the brick kiln work to add to the family income resulting in non-enrollment or drop out of children from school. The parents often fail to realize that this short-term monetary gain in long run will perpetuate poverty over a lifetime and into succeeding generations as well due to their poor educational and social growth. Some parents though are willing to admit their children in school but daily family needs far supersede their desire and they too are compelled to utilize the services of their children to supplement their family earning. While in 58 percent households the child was going to school before migration, the percentage of households sending their child to school at destination has fallen to just 26 percent. Thus, in spite of increase in family income at destination, the children remain deprived of educational opportunities.

Some children are also out of school (or Anganwadi Centre) due to the linguistic and cultural differences at the destination as parents feel that their children will not be able to adjust in a 'new' environment. Poor awareness about RTE act (22%) and lack of any proactive approach by the education department or nearby government schools to bring these children to school or take schools to their doorstep i.e. at the brick kiln sites are further reasons for behind large percentage of 'out of school' children in this category.

On a positive note however, the children of the families engaged in brick kiln and going to school face no discrimination and receive the same benefits in the government schools at the destination as that by other students. However, it has been found that some rules though made with a good intent to increase school attendance has actually gone against the migrant children as far as their availing the benefit of free uniform is concerned. In West Bengal, uniform is given to only those children who have more than 80 percent attendance but the children of seasonal migrants such as brick kiln workers get excluded because of this rule as they hardly stay at the destination for more than 6-7 months and thus become ineligible for free uniform due to the attendance criteria.

In short, children of brick kiln migrants due to the families' seasonal movement are deprived of a normal childhood and need utmost attention towards ensuring their education and healthy upbringing. For providing better access to the children of migrants in the brick kiln category, the first and foremost initiative should be to make the parents realize the importance of education, nutritional needs and healthy behaviour and practices for all and children in particular. They should also be made aware of the various available schemes and its benefits such as RTE, ICDS, etc and the government should make concerted efforts to help their children avail these schemes at both the source and destination. For language and cultural barriers, temporary facilities should be started that takes care of the linguistic and cultural needs of the migrant parents at the destination. Also, the policies should be so formulated that the migrant children do not slip out of the social security

nets due to some of the provisions of the policies formulated like the 'attendance rule, in West Bengal. For better health, hygiene and sanitation conditions at the place of stay/work, the brick kiln employers should ensure that there is proper provision of drinking water and sanitary toilets at the work place/place of stay of the labourers and their families. The crèche facility should also be provided at the work place/place of stay. The provision of crèche facility at work place/place of stay could bring some children back to school, as they will be free from the burden of looking after their siblings. The brick kiln owners should also ensure that no child is out of school at their kilns.

Migrant Families in Agricultural Labour

Millions of laboring poor as well as marginal & small farming community migrates every year to work on the farms and fields at the destination to earn their livelihood and overcome the despair and distress conditions in which they and their families including children are living. However the movement of agriculture labour is mostly seasonal and for short durations. Poor educational status of these migrants increases their vulnerability at the destination. Around 38 percent fathers and 62 percent mothers of children aged 0-14 years could not read and write.

Marginalization of some social groups is also noticeable as majority of the migrant agricultural labourers belong to Other Backward Castes (51%) followed by SCs/STs (44%). Many castes within OBCs such as *Maurya*, *Saini*, *Kurmi*, are known to be traditionally associated with agriculture work and a higher proportion of these castes continue to work as agriculture labour. Poor educational and financial status limits the choice of occupations and vertical mobility. Further, the familiarity with agriculture work encourages these households to migrate for similar work. Lack of work opportunities in farms (69%) or under government schemes such as MGNREGA at native place are key reasons for migration, as only one third who migrated to work as agriculture labour had availed work under MGNREGS at native place.

The main source states of the migrant agriculture workers are Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bihar. In the case of Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra, there is also a high percentage of intra-state migration in this occupational category. Two-third of the migrant families in this category is rural to rural migrants and 27 percent are rural to urban migrants who are involved in agriculture and allied activities in the urban and semi-urban destination areas. Both parents working in agriculture field at destination may have repercussions on childcare, particularly those in the age group of 0-6 years. Among migrant agriculture labour, majority of women (75%) work along with their husbands (97%) in the fields to maximize the family earning during their short duration of stay at destination.

The earning during the brief period of stay at destination helps these migrants and their families to tide over the remaining months of the year at native place where very little or no work is available. Comparison of the pre and post migration earnings for this category shows that the average monthly family income across the study states in this category has gone up from around Rs 3300 (at source location) to around Rs 7500 (at destination). The highest average monthly family income has been reported in Delhi-NCR (around Rs. 9000) and the lowest in Maharashtra (Rs. 6250). In Delhi, higher income may be attributed to the surveyed households taking land on annual lease unlike other states where the workers are directly engaged by the employers/contractors. UNDP study has concluded that without migration the majority of the poor would not be able to spend on health, consumption and other basic needs and would face the risk of sliding deeper into poverty.

For migrants agriculture labour, at the destination, the lean months is mainly during July (64%) and August (59%). Non-availability of work during these months is because the migrant agriculture labourers are mainly engaged for harvesting of crops and land preparatory work for the Kharif season, which is completed before the monsoon commences. During monsoon, work is not available for the majority of the agricultural labourers and either they depart to their native place only to return the next season while some stay back to work in other occupations at the same place or in nearby areas.

Majority of the migrant agriculture labour families (81%) do not possess any identification documents at destination. For migrant population, linking with Aadhaar (UID) could be beneficial. As of now very less percentage of migrant agriculture families (17%) have Aadhaar number. The absence of any ID of destination reduces the migrants and their families' access to social protection at destination. Children of migrant agriculture labour's access to health, nutrition and education services at destination get compromised many a times due to the absence of ID. For instance, only around 27 percent of the deliveries at the destination were institutional thus putting the life of a child in danger. Along with lack of awareness about importance of institutional delivery, non-availability of hospitals in the vicinity is one of the key reasons for delivering baby at home.

The average distance of the hospital from the place of work/stay at destination for this occupational category is around 3 km. The farthest average distance of the government hospital has been reported in Delhi-NCR with an average distance of around four and a half kilometer and the nearest distance in Karnataka is around one and a half kilometer, which has ensured to an extent, higher percentage of childbirths in government hospital in Karnataka (53%). In spite of the distance of the public health facility, around half of the migrant families engaged in agriculture labour prefer take their family to a government hospital in case of illness. Rest not prefer going to a government health centre to avoid long waiting period and distant location of government hospital.

However, to great relief for policy makers, discrimination due to their migrant status is not an issue, as an overwhelming majority (97%) did not face any discrimination at the government hospitals.

Poor awareness among migrant agriculture labour families could be the reason that in spite of 74 percent of these families having the vaccination card made of their children in the age group of 0-6 years, only 40 percent have it with them at the destination. Sensitizing migrant families to give high priority to their children being vaccinated at appropriate time is very critical as around 37 percent migrant families have not got their child vaccinated at the destination. More institutional delivery will also ensure that more households possess Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, which is currently very low. In fact, less than one-fourth of the migrant agriculture labour families are familiar with MCP card.

Government through AWCs aims to support the growth and development of children below 6 years, particularly those belonging to marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society. However, the services are not utilized optimally. Migrant agriculture labour families are one such community, where majority are not utilizing the services of AWC. Only 37 percent are availing AWC services at destination while 63 percent were availing the services of the AWC at native place before moving out to destination. The highest percentage of agriculture labour families benefiting from AWC at destination has been found in Karnataka (73%) and the lowest in Gujarat (8%). The percentage of households availing AWC services is less in Delhi-NCR (19%) despite the overwhelming majority in this category (93%) being long-term migrants.

Apart from nutritional intake, hygienic practices are equally important to keep a child away from diseases. Open defecation is one such practice which needs to be abolished, however at the moment, majority (73%) of migrant agriculture families are practicing open defecation at the destination. The percentage of households reporting open defecation is more than 95 percent in Gujarat and Delhi-NCR while families practicing open defecation are lesser in Maharashtra (48%). Eliminating open defecation needs to be targeted on a priority basis more so in the backdrop of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

Education is important for not only mental growth and better life of the children but also for inculcating hygienic and healthy practices in them. However, at present the school enrollment status of school going age children of migrant agriculture labour indicate that many children are out of school at the destination. Around 36 percent households in this occupational category have at least one 'out of school' child. Due to shorter duration of stay at destination, parents do not take interest to enroll their children in schools. However, among the migrant families engaged in

agriculture and staying at a location for longer term in states, such as in Delhi and Maharashtra, the enrollment status is comparatively better.

Once not enrolled in school at destination, these children are forced to assist their parents in agriculture work (46%) or take care of the younger siblings (35%) while their parents are in the field. This support makes the parents more reluctant to take any interest in enrolling their children in schools. To add to it, uncondusive environment such as different medium of instruction, temporary nature of stay and in few cases, reluctance of school to admit the child citing lack of documents (transfer certificate, address proof, etc) has lead to the non-enrolment of child in the school. Even if the child is enrolled in school, there is all probability that the child will eventually drop out of school at some stage or the other because of the frequent mobility of the family. Thus, the vicious cycle of poverty may continue for these families, as without education and cultural capital, the kids born into poverty are likely to remain there unless specific interventions are made to enroll and retain these children in schools.

As majority of the migrants engaged in agriculture labour come from the poorest and most economically vulnerable sections of the population with poor educational attainment, low importance is accorded by them towards the education of their children. The children of migrant agricultural labourer are further neglected in terms of nutritional care and education mainly due to the families' seasonal movement. Hence, there is a need for some concerted targeting of this category of labourers to bring their 'children in school' especially the 'hard to reach' and 'left out children'. An 'out of school' child is an important indicator of continuing child labour in the country.

For providing better access to nutrition, health and education services to the children of migrant agricultural labour, the first and foremost initiative should be to make the parents believe in the importance and relevance of education, nutritional needs and healthy behaviour and practices for all and children in particular. There is a need to make them aware of the various available schemes and its benefits such as RTE, ICDS, *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for institutional delivery, free vaccination, among others. The government should make concerted efforts to help their children avail these schemes at both the source and destination. For language and cultural barriers, temporary facilities should be made to take care of the linguistic and cultural needs of the migrant children at the destination. For better health, hygiene and sanitation conditions for the migrant labour and their families, the *gram panchayats* or the urban local bodies, as the case may be, should make efforts to construct community toilets under SBM (rural & urban) or any other government scheme, they find appropriate. There should be proper provision of drinking water for the families of migrant agriculture labour. In this regard, the employers should be involved by the PRIs/urban bodies to ensure their participation and financial contribution. The employers should be

sensitized to ensure that no child in the age group of 3-5 years and 6-14 years, of the migrant agriculture labour working in their agriculture fields, is out of AWC or school respectively.

Migrant Families in Construction Work

The construction sector employs a large number of people of different skill and professional levels. The majority of the unskilled and semi skilled labourers engaged in construction work are migrants, coming from different regions and states of India. Similar to brick kiln, many of the migrant construction workers move along with their families as often the place of stay is provided by the employer at the construction site or in its vicinity. The study shows that the labourers engaged in construction work are mostly from the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, which suggests that while in states like Delhi/NCR, Punjab and Gujarat, the migrants are mainly from other states, in Karnataka and Maharashtra there are intra-state migrants as well. In West Bengal, it has been found that the majority of the migrant workers engaged in construction work do not bring their children with them to the place of destination. As observed in brick kiln and agriculture work, in construction work also, in majority case both husband and wife work as construction workers and therefore they often bring their children along with them to the destination location. The younger ones are here because they cannot be left behind for their age and the elder ones accompany their parents to assist them in their work or to take care of the younger siblings. Many of us must have noticed small children playing near the construction sites or taking care of their younger siblings resting on the mound of sand brought for the construction work, hence the health, nutritional and educational status of these children are a matter of great concern for policy makers.

The migrant construction workers mostly belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (46%) followed by OBC (38%), highlighting the economic vulnerability of these social groups. As the construction work mostly continues throughout the year except small seasonal/festival breaks and for more than 2-3 years, majority (69%) of the workforce are long-term migrants however, state wise variations have also been observed. While the percentage of long-term migrants is very high in Delhi (95%), it is only 45 percent in Punjab and 51 percent in Gujarat, suggesting seasonal pattern of migration in these two states. Generally, the months of July and August are considered the lean months as the construction work slows down due to heavy monsoon in these months. As a result, the migrants mostly start returning to their native place by the end of June and come back around October.

From a child's perspective, while majority of their parents are engaged in some income generating activities, a sizeable percentage of mothers (37%) are not engaged in any work and take care of the family. More than one-third of the mothers not engaged as wage labour could be due to majority of

the families in construction work having a comparatively regular and better earning than the other two migrant categories of brick kiln and agricultural workers. Post migration, the average monthly family earning for this category has gone up by Rs 5000/- (pre-migration, it was Rs 3,000/- and after migration it is around Rs 8,000/- per month). Within states, it ranges between Rs 7000/- (Punjab) and Rs 9000/- (Gujarat).

As in case of other occupational categories, 'lack of work opportunities' is one of the key reasons for families moving out of their native place to work as construction workers at destination location. Majority of the migrant families (72%) have moved to urban destinations from rural locations, which has schemes like MGNREGS for providing employment to households. However, only 25 percent migrant families had worked under MGNREGS at their native place prior to migration. The role of network in migration and the choice of destination are clearly evident in this occupational category as 69 percent households choose the place influenced by the presence of their relatives and acquaintances at the destination location.

Despite the majority of the migrant families engaged in construction work are staying at the destination location for long duration, the percentage of households having any identity proof of the destination location is only 16 percent; only 14 percent possess UID (Aadhaar) card. The absence of any ID of destination location hampers the migrants and their families' access to social protection at destination locations.

Among the migrant construction workers' families having a child birth at destination location (26%), more than two-third availed the services of a government health facility for the delivery. Majority opting for an institutional delivery is a positive sign from the perspective of both children's and mothers' safe health, as it helps the health workers to track these families for post natal care (PNC) including vaccination of new-born. Their preference for modern health care facilities rather than traditional healers or home remedy in case of illness is equally encouraging, though more could be done so that majority of the families could go to a government health facility; currently a little more than half of the families of migrant construction workers avail the services of a government health facility. The distant location of government health facilities (57%) is one of the main reasons cited by the families of migrant construction workers households who prefer private facilities over the government health facilities. The other reasons are, 'long waiting period' and 'medicines are not good and effective'. The average distance of a government hospital from the place of stay, which is mostly a construction site, is 2.2 Km. The farthest distance has been reported in West Bengal (3.6 Km) and Punjab (3.3 Km) and the nearest distance in Maharashtra and Karnataka (1.5 km and 1.4 km respectively). With most of the construction sites coming up in outskirts or in the fringes of the city, regular visits of mobile health facilities at the construction site could be an alternative.

Around 48 percent of the families under this occupational category relieve themselves in the open or use unhygienic toilets, as there is no proper provision of toilet at their place of work/stay. The unhygienic practice of open defecation may cause sickness. While a sick child will have to skip school affecting learning, the sick parents may have to keep themselves away from work, thus affecting the family's livelihood. Some sensitization efforts among families of migrant construction workers need to be undertaken as in spite of majority of the families (76%) possessing a vaccination card of their children, less than one-third have brought it along with them at the destination location. Due to the absence of vaccination record of the child, even the health functionaries are reluctant to vaccinate the child as they fail to know the immunization status of the child. As a result, the child misses some scheduled vaccinations at destination location, and is exposed to the life threatening diseases. For regular monitoring of mother and children, the government has introduced Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card and awareness among families is very important to avail the regular check up services. However, currently the awareness is very low, just 17 percent of the migrant construction workers are aware of MCP card. Awareness do play an important role in ensuring access to the benefits, as among the migrant construction workers aware of MCP card, more than three-fourth of the families in this category possess one.

Through the ICDS scheme, the government aims to provide supplementary nutrition and pre-school education among other services to children below 6 years for their holistic development. However, the findings show that the services are not utilized optimally. The comparative analysis of the access to AWC at native place and at destination location shows an almost 50 percent decline post migration (64% had availed AWC services prior to migration & 30% are availing after migration). The decline in the access to AWC signifies that a considerable number of children are deprived of proper supplementary nutrition and other services offered at the Anganwadi Centres owing to migration of their parents. Among the study states, the highest number of households availing the AWC services at destination location has been found in West Bengal (77%) and the lowest in Gujarat (8%). Presence of high proportion of short-term migrants in this category in the state is one of the reasons for poor access. In Delhi, only 35 percent households have reported to be availing the AWC services despite an overwhelming majority (95%) in this category being long-term migrants. Around 55 percent of the migrant families in this category said that there is no Anganwadi Centre near their work place and 21 percent said they do not require the services for its poor quality.

In majority of the construction sites, crèche facility is missing. In the absence of crèche facility, very often the elder child of the family has to take care of the siblings when he or she should have been in school. Around 15 percent parents have acknowledged that their children are not going to school at destination location because they have to look after their younger siblings. Ensuring the

provision of crèche for the children of workers engaged in the construction sector could also have a positive impact on the school enrollment of the children of migrant labourers engaged in construction work at destination location.

The above point further gets substantiated by observing the school enrollment status of school going age children of migrant construction workers; around 43 percent households have at least one 'out of school' child at destination location. To add to it nearly two-third of the migrant construction workers has not heard of RTE Act, which aims at bringing 'all children in school'. This dismal scenario needs utmost attention on the part of education department as despite majority of the parents residing at the destination location for long duration, the children are not going to school. Further motivating parents to send their children, making them aware about benefits available under RTE Act is needed as majority of the parents (56 %) have simply 'not tried to admit' their children in school. In addition, the different cultural setting at destination location and in few cases reluctance by school to admit the child leads to non-enrolment of child in the school.

To make the nutritional, health and educational services more inclusive for the children of migrant construction labourers, besides proactive steps by the implementing departments and functionaries it is also important to generate awareness among the parents about the schemes and its future benefits for the children. The parents should be acquainted with the schemes such as RTE, ICDS, *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) for institutional delivery, free vaccination, among others. There is a need to formulate some sector specific rules to address the specific concerns and issues of the migrant labourers belonging to a particular occupational category such as the construction workers. The employers in the case of construction workers should be entrusted with the responsibility to set up crèche at the work place. The government may also issue directives for the employers at construction sites to prepare a list of the migrant labourers with children in the age group of 0-14 years and share the list with the district ICDS and the education department at periodic intervals. In case of language and cultural barriers as reported in the case of inter-state migrants, temporary facilities such as deputing volunteers to assist migrant families and their school going age children to overcome the linguistic/cultural needs at the destination locations. With the emphasis on the direct benefit transfer (DBT), the government through UID enrollment agencies should give priority to provide UID (Aadhaar) number to all the family members including children of the migrant construction workers which will ensure their optimal access to government benefits at destination location as well as at native place.

Migrant Families among 'Hawkers & others'

Have we ever tried to know from where our *sabji wala*, *chai wala* or *rickshaw wala* hails from, where they stay, how they live, are their children in AWC and schools, etc? The answers to most of

these will be no, although they are the ones on whom we are vastly dependent as they provide important services for our daily needs and comfort. To know the answers to some of these questions, the migrant families engaged in such occupations have been covered for this study. Due to limited income opportunities at their native place, many unskilled labour move to cities and towns to earn their livelihood as hawkers, vendors, porters and rickshaw pullers (hereinafter referred as 'hawkers & others'). Majority (88%) of the migrants engaged in these occupations are long-term migrants i.e. residing at the place of destination for long durations. Due to the nature of work i.e. 'hawkers & others' are engaged in, these migrants usually reside in slums near residential colonies/settlements or on pavements and under flyovers (mostly rickshaw pullers).

Similar to other occupational categories with high proportion of migrant labourers, the migrants earning their livelihood as hawkers/porters/rickshaw pullers, most of them come from the two socially and economically disadvantaged social groups i.e. OBCs (47%) and SCs/STs (17%). Muslims too constitute around 13% of 'hawkers & others'. Educational status of 'hawkers & others' is similar to other categories with around 31 percent fathers and 52 percent mothers of children aged 0-14 years are unable to even read and write. Mainly the migrant families in these occupations have come from the rural locations of the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra (mostly intra-state migrants) and Tamil Nadu in the decreasing order. One of the key reasons for migration is lack of work opportunities at native villages. Only 11 percent households had worked under MGNREGS prior to migration.

The average monthly family earning has gone up from around Rs 3000/- (prior to migration) to around Rs 8000/- (after migration). In addition, this category of 'hawkers & others' mostly being a kind of self-employment is fairly regular in nature and has thus ensured a regular income for these families. As a result, the families have decided to continue working at destination rather than return to villages and wait for irregular and scarce work opportunities. About 47 percent of the migrant families said that the months of July and August are usually the lean months as the business decreases during these months due to monsoon.

Unlike other three occupational categories, in families having their livelihood as 'hawkers & others', most of the mothers (70%) of children are not working i.e. are housewives. In other words, majority of the migrant families do not have any financial exigency that might necessitate the woman of the household to seek work outside. This situation can be helpful, as the school- going age children in these families will not be forced to drop out of school or be irregular in classes to look after their younger siblings. With little targeted efforts, the parents can be convinced to send their children to school at the place of destination.

Despite staying in the cities of migration for long duration, only 29 percent of the migrant families in the category of 'hawkers & others' have ID proof of the destination; around 24 percent of 'hawkers & others' have enrolled under UID (Aadhaar), which could be helpful to them in to avail government benefits and subsidy in future.

Around 35 percent migrant families in this category have reported childbirth at the place of destination and majority of them went for institutional delivery and that too at a government health centre. This suggests that the access and reach of the migrant families belonging to 'hawkers & others' category to the government hospitals is better than the migrant families in other three occupational categories. During illness also majority of families (62%) visit a government hospital for treatment. As families in this urban-centric occupational category reside around the residential settlements, distance of health facility is not an issue for majority of the families. Those who avoid visiting government hospital mainly do so to avoid long queues.

A high proportion of families (81%) in this occupational category have reported that they have vaccination card of their children in the age group of 0-6 years. However, due to poor awareness nearly half of them have left it at their native place even though their child in this age group is staying with them at the place of destination. Sensitizing the migrant families to give high priority to their children being vaccinated at appropriate time is very critical. Around 23 percent of the migrant families are familiar of the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, and the majority of them have one. Creating awareness about the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card is essential to safeguard the children and mothers from preventable diseases and malnutrition.

Through ICDS, the government aims to support the growth and development of children below 6 years, particularly those belonging to marginalized and vulnerable sections of the society. In spite of the families under 'hawkers & others' being more settled ones, only a little more than half of the families with a child in the age group of 0-6 years are availing the benefits from the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) at the place of destination, which is a matter of great concern. One of the reasons reported is non availability of AWC in the vicinity. Around 20 percent said that they do not require the services because of the poor quality of food served at AWCs.

Apart from nutritional intake, hygienic practices are equally important to keep a child away from diseases. Compared to other occupational categories, open defecation is not practiced by the majority of the families within 'hawkers & others' category. However, aim should be to completely abolish the practice of open defecation, which is currently reported by around 21 percent of these families.

Education is vital for all round growth and development of the children. However, this can only be realized when all the school age children are enrolled in school. Compared to other occupational categories, school going age children of majority of the 'hawkers & others' families are 'in school' (72%). The duration of stay of the migrants and regular earning at destination explains the increase in enrollment of the children belonging to the families of 'hawkers & others'. State wise variations in enrollment at destination though have been found. While the highest enrollment has been reported in West Bengal (92%), it is the lowest in Gujarat (58%). The reason cited by the majority of the households with 'out of school' children are 'did not try to admit' (44%). Other reasons mentioned are 'medium of instruction is different', 'schools are reluctant to admit', 'children help in work', among others.

Providing access to nutrition, health and education services to all the children of migrant 'hawkers & others' is possible with concerted efforts as majority of the families in the category of 'hawkers & others' are more stable as far as stay at destination location for longer duration is concerned. However, one of the challenges could be to identify the migrant families in this category because of their scattered settlement but at the same time the advantage is that they could be targeted along with other populations residing in slums, near railway/bus stations, under flyover/bridges. It is further possible because Census 2011 too has enumerated these families and volunteers of Pulse Polio Campaign could be engaged for the purpose of motivating and counseling these families to get all 'out of school' children in schools and all children in the age group of 0-6 years in *Anganwadis*. Enrollment for Aadhaar could also be a starting point for counseling families of 'hawkers & others' to send their children to schools and AWCs.

Chapter 6: Access to Health & Nutritional Services in States

6.1 Access to Health Facilities

Better health facilities and hygienic surroundings are the prerequisites for their overall growth and development of the child. Due to poor socio-economic conditions of the child's families and difficult work conditions, the challenges to ensure that children are healthy and protected against diseases are immense both for the families as well as for the government. The migrant families availing public health initiatives such as institutional delivery and vaccination of child at appropriate age is therefore important for the child's health.

Place of Child Birth at Destination

Institutional delivery is encouraged to reduce rates of infant and maternal mortality, which is usually high if birth takes place at home without assistance of any skilled birth attendant.⁶¹ Among the families that had childbirth at destination, the institutional delivery is reported by 69 percent and the birth at home assisted by trained attendant is 19 percent. An increase in the access to health services, even among the vulnerable migrant categories belonging to poor and underprivileged sections of the society is encouraging.

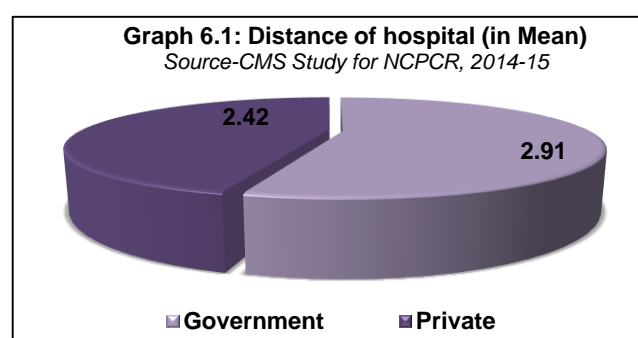
Table 6.1: Place of Child Birth at Destination

Place of Birth	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	151	94	197	102	130	57	731
In Govt. Hospital	51.7	50.0	69.5	83.3	40.8	80.7	61.0
In Pvt. Hospital	5.3	16.0	3.6	8.8	13.1	7.0	8.2
At home helped by Dai/Trained birth attendant	32.5	17.0	11.7	2.0	36.9	8.8	19.6
At home helped by others	10.6	17.0	15.2	5.9	9.2	3.5	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Total number of households having child birth at Destination
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Distance of Nearest Health Facility

The distance of health services has often been cited as one of the reasons for less use of health institutions. The average distance of government health institutions is around 3 kilometer and that of private institutions is little less, around two and a half kilometer from the place of stay



⁶¹ http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/JournalArticles/JFW2010_56_special_23-30.pdf

of the migrants. Studies have found that distance factor becomes a limiting factor in accessing the health services.

State wise analysis of the distance shows that while the health facilities are very distantly located in West Bengal (average distance being 4.2 Km for government and 3.4 Km for private facilities), it is nearer in the state of Karnataka (1.7 Km for government health facilities and 1.4 Km for private health facilities).

Mean Distance	State (Figures in number)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	418	401	417	411	432	423	2502
Government Hospital	2.83	2.41	1.69	2.98	3.32	4.18	2.91
N₁	366	373	395	317	410	423	2284
Private Hospital	2.42	2.36	1.35	1.36	2.85	3.87	2.42

N₁=Total number of surveyed households who are aware of an hospital-by type. It excludes don't know/can't say cases
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Occupation wise, due to brick kilns mostly situated in outskirts, the farthest distance of health facilities has been reported by the brick kiln workers (average distance being 3.7 Km for government and 3.1 Km for private facilities) and the nearest distance of health facilities by the occupational category of 'hawkers & others' (average distance being 2.1 Km for government and 1.5 Km for private facilities), as the families of this occupational category live near the main settlements in the city.

Type of Health Facility Visit during Sickness

Public health facilities are the first choice for a sizeable proportion of migrant families (47 %) preferably due to health services being available free of cost or at very nominal fee at government hospitals.

Type of Health Facility	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Government hospital/ CHC/PHC	40.0	36.4	88.1	52.6	26.7	38.8	46.9
Private doctor/clinic	38.9	33.3	11.7	27.2	36.4	38.5	31.1
Local traditional healers	0.7	6.9	0.0	2.1	1.4	12.8	4.1
Chemist shop	8.6	18.1	0.2	6.1	17.1	4.7	10.4
Home remedy	0.7	0.5	0.0	12.0	0.5	4.0	3.3
RMP/Jhola chhap	10.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.2	6.5
ESI	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=Total number of surveyed households
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Amongst the migrant households not visiting government facilities, the long waiting time is one of the key reasons cited by around 57 percent households. The migrants are daily wage earners and

hence cannot afford to lose a day's or a half day's wage by not going to work. Many a times even employers do not allow them to remain absent from work for too long. Another important reason for not going to a government health facility is the distance from the migrants' place of stay, which is comparatively more than a private health facility.

Occupation wise, a significant proportion of construction workers (57%) and brick kiln workers (55%) do not prefer to visit government hospitals due to the problem of distance. Around 67 percent households under, 'Hawkers & others' category do not visit government hospitals, mainly due to long waiting period at the public health facilities.

Migrant Status and Discrimination at Government Hospital

Contrary to popular belief, an overwhelming majority of the migrant households (96%) have not faced any instance of discrimination at government hospitals because of their migrant status. Migrants shared that the doctors and other hospital functionaries do not try to know about their migrant status, however, sometimes the influential and those having contacts in the hospital gets preference in consulting the doctor or getting good medicines.

Health Insurance Cover

In India, universal access to health cover is still elusive and those who can afford health cover buy it from the market. In spite of the government health insurance schemes like *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)*, a large proportion of the poor and vulnerable population is not covered under any health cover. Absence of adequate public health investment not only results in poor health outcomes but also leads to escalation of poverty.⁶²

Health Insurance	State						(Figures in %)
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Not Covered	96.5	84.5	95.2	91.8	99.1	96.2	93.9
Have a coverage	1.6	1.2	1.9	4.9	0.2	0.9	1.8
Wife has coverage	0.5	6.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
Children have coverage	0.2	3.8	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.0	1.3
All have coverage	1.2	4.3	1.4	0	0.2	2.8	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>N=Total number of surveyed households</i>							
<i>Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15</i>							

Around 94 percent migrant households have no health coverage, though for poor migrant families engaged in vulnerable occupations, health insurance is critical to ensure good treatment for the family members, and also to avoid getting in to the vicious cycle of debt and poverty due to the expenditure incurred on health by migrant families.

⁶² <http://medind.nic.in/iby/t07/i10/iby07i10p309.pdf>

Health Camp Organized At the Place of Stay/Worksite

The health camps for migrant population can be very helpful to counsel them on their health problems as well as create awareness, however this was found missing in majority of cases; around 63 percent households covered have said that neither mobile van visited their work place or place of stay nor any health camp organized in the last one year to provide any health services or create awareness on health issues.

Organized/Visit	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Yes	17.6	6.0	22.4	46.2	10.7	22.9	20.9
No	70.1	71.2	64.5	25.4	75.4	68.8	62.6
Don't Know/Can't say	12.3	22.9	13.1	28.4	13.9	8.3	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

Occupation wise, we find that no specific efforts have been made to reach the occupational categories of brick kiln and construction workers too despite the fact that it is easy to locate these categories of workers due to their concentrated settlements. Due to the compact or semi-compact settlement, the workers usually stay together on the worksites and can easily be located and targeted by the health functionaries for generating awareness and providing health services.

6.2 Vaccination & MCP Card

A child's vaccination card or immunization card apart from protecting the child from seven preventable diseases⁶³ helps to enhance health professionals' ability to make clinical decisions, empower parents in the health care of their children, and support public health monitoring.⁶⁴ Due to poor awareness, migrant families do not realize the importance of getting their child vaccinated as per the time schedule and hence important for them to always carry the vaccination card when they move to a new destination in search of livelihood.

Availability of Vaccination Card

Though around 76 percent of migrant families have vaccination card of their child, only 32 percent of them carried the card with them at the destination. In the absence of immunization card, it becomes difficult for the health workers to know about the status of vaccination of the child and thus the health and well-being of the child is compromised to a large extent.

⁶³ The vaccines for the following diseases are provided under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP): BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin), DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid), OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine), Measles, Hepatitis B, TT (Tetanus Toxoid), JE vaccination (in selected high disease burden districts)

⁶⁴ <http://benthamopen.com/tovacj/articles/V005/1TOVACJ.pdf>

Table 6.6: Availability of Vaccination Card

Vaccination Card	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	312	334	301	304	334	346	1931
Yes but at native place	23.7	51.8	39.9	53.6	34.1	55.8	43.3
Yes and here with us	42.3	15.9	29.6	39.8	43.7	24.3	32.4
Do not have vaccination card	33.7	23.1	18.3	6.6	22.2	17.1	20.2
Don't know/Can't say	0.3	9.3	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Total number of households having a child in 0-6 years age group
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Occupation wise analysis shows that the percentage of households leaving the immunization card at the native place and not bringing with them at the place of destination is highest among the category of brick kiln workers (58%) who are mainly seasonal migrants and lowest among the 'Hawkers & others' category (31%) because of their comparatively permanent nature of stay.

Approaching Health Facility for Vaccination

Due to poor awareness among the migrants about getting their child vaccinated as recommended by the national and international bodies, around 42 percent households across the states did not even approach the health facilities for vaccination of their child.

Table 6.7: Approaching Health Services for Vaccination

Vaccination	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	311	303	264	304	334	336	1852
Approached got vaccinated	53.1	53.8	67.4	60.9	56.3	36.9	54.2
Approached but refused	1.3	0.3	0.4	3.6	0.6		1.0
Did not approach	43.7	38.6	26.1	33.9	41.3	62.8	41.8
Don't know/Can't say	1.9	7.3	6.1	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Total number of surveyed households having a child in 0-6 years
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Lack of awareness and seriousness on the part of the parents to get their child vaccinated and the failure of the health functionaries to convey the migrant population about the importance and relevance of vaccination could be attributed for a large proportion of children remaining unprotected from serious and preventable diseases. The employers too do not take any interest towards the welfare of their employees and their family and thus, there is no pressure from them on the employees to get their child immunized.

Awareness of MCP Card

Majority of migrants (81%) are not aware of the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card. Among the study states, migrants in Maharashtra (35%) and Karnataka (34%) are comparatively better aware while awareness is poor in Gujarat and West Bengal (9% each). Occupational category wise

we find a comparatively better awareness among ‘Hawkers & others’ (23%) poor awareness among the brick kiln category (13%).

Table 6.8: Aware about MCP Card

Awareness	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Yes	12.5	8.8	33.8	35.2	14.1	9.2	18.9
No	87.5	91.2	66.2	64.8	85.9	90.8	81.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Further to assess the extent of awareness about the use of MCP card, on being enquired, around 70 percent of the migrant households, who are aware about MCP card, informed that it records the status of services provided to mother during antenatal, delivery and postnatal period as well as the child’s immunization status.

Table 6.9: Use of MCP Card (Multiple Response*)

Use of Card	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	54	37	142	150	62	39	484
Status of services provided to mother- pre, during and post delivery	79.6	70.3	64.8	88.7	24.2	89.7	71.1
Child’s immunization status	68.5	81.1	67.6	58.7	93.5	84.6	70.7
Child’s nutrition status	25.9	18.9	38.7	2.7	8.1	66.7	22.9
Growth monitoring	7.4	5.4	3.5	0.7	1.6	56.4	7.2

*N=Total number of households having heard of MCP Card
*multiple response so percentage exceeds 100
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Possession of MCP Card

Among the migrant households that have heard about MCP card, around 59 percent possess the card and of these around 32 percent households were able to show the card to the field researchers during the study. Occupational category wise no significant variation has been found on the awareness on MCP card.

Table 6.10: Possession of MCP Card

Having MCP Card	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	54	37	142	150	62	39	484
Yes shown	53.7	13.5	21.8	13.3	75.8	56.4	31.8
Yes but not shown	20.4	13.5	18.3	48.7	22.6	5.1	27.1
Yes but at native place	9.3	51.4	51.4	18.7	1.6	7.7	26.7
No	20.4	21.6	8.5	19.3	0.0	30.8	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N₁=Total number of surveyed households having heard of MCP Card
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Among the households which possess MCP card, 56 percent have said that the responsibility of filling the card lies with the doctors and nurse at hospitals. Around 23 percent have said that it is filled by ANM and 18 percent have said that the AWC workers are responsible to enter the required information and services delivered on the card.

6.3 ICDS, Anganwadi Centre and Service Delivery

Started by the Government of India in 1975, the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been instrumental in improving the health and wellbeing of mothers and children by providing health and nutrition education, health services, supplementary food, and pre-school education.⁶⁵ The ICDS national development program reaches more than 34 million children aged 0-6 years and 7 million pregnant and lactating mothers with the help of the Anganwadi Centers (AWCs).⁶⁶ Malnutrition is linked to half of all child deaths and nearly a quarter of cases of disease in India. The malnourished children fail to reach their potential, physically and mentally. Inadequate nutrition lowers the immune system and increases the risk of infectious disease and illness.⁶⁷ For the poor migrant families, ICDS services can prove to be very beneficial.

Services at Anganwadi Centre	
Beneficiaries	Services
Pregnant women	Health check-ups, TT, supplementary nutrition, health education
Nursing Mothers	Health check-us supplementary nutrition, health education
Children less than 3 years	Supplementary nutrition, health check-ups, immunization, referral services
Children between 3-6 years	Supplementary nutrition, health check-ups, immunization, referral services, non formal education
Adolescent girls (11-18 years)	Supplementary nutrition, health education

Distance of AWC

Proximity of a facility is an important criterion to avail its services. Across the six states, the average distance of the Anganwadi Centre from the place of stay of migrants, irrespective of occupational category, is around one kilometer. However, the migrant parents in the construction work and brick kilns want the AWC further nearer to their work place, as they are concerned about their child's safety & security, more so because of their temporary stay and unfamiliarity with the place & outside environment.

Distance	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	242	67	328	191	314	211	1353
Mean	1.27	1.27	1.06	0.85	1.17	0.71	1.05
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Number of surveyed households aware about Anganwadi Centre near their place of stay
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15

⁶⁵ www.pitt.edu/~super4/40011-41001/40381.ppt

⁶⁶ *ibid*

⁶⁷ <http://www.economist.com/node/17090948>

These two occupational categories are generally cut-off from main habitations and settlements, have very little contact with the outside world and thus are reluctant to send their children in an unfamiliar territory. Among the four occupational categories, only in the ‘Hawkers & others’ category around 50 percent families have reported availing the services of the AWC at the destination.

Accessed AWC at Native Place and at Destination

The reluctance of the migrant families to send their children to AWCs is further substantiated by the fact that while 66 percent of the surveyed households with a child aged 0-6 years have availed the services at native place, only 36 percent of the migrant families with a 0-6 year child are availing the services of AWC at the destination.

Table 6.12: Services of AWC availed at Native Place

At Native Place	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	430	414	420	426	439	423	2552
Yes	47.2	79.7	50.5	90.1	51.5	79.7	66.3
No	52.8	20.3	49.5	9.9	48.5	20.3	33.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Number of surveyed households aware about AWC
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

On part of ICDS department, also no proactive steps have been taken to ensure enrollment of children of migrant families in the AWC nearest to their place of stay. This is despite the Supreme Court’s directive to universalize the coverage of ICDS scheme, which involves extending all services, offered under the scheme to every child under the age of six and to all pregnant and lactating mothers including the migrant population.⁶⁸

Table 6.13: Services of AWC availed at Destination

Services Availed	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	289	331	301	305	335	335	1896
Yes	35.3	26.6	44.2	51.5	28.7	32.5	36.1
No	64.7	73.4	55.8	48.5	71.3	67.5	63.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁= Number of households with 0-6 age-group children
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Officials of the Women and Child Development Department (ICDS) across six states admitted that though they have not made any specific effort or initiative to bring the children of migrant families under AWCs they try to bring all children under AWC coverage be it migrant or non-migrant. However, migrant families, particularly those engaged in brick kiln, construction and agriculture

⁶⁸http://saiindia.gov.in/english/home/our_products/audit_report/government_wise/union_audit/recent_reports/union_performance/2012_2013/Civil/Report_22/Chap_3.pdf

work, brought out that seldom has any one from the nearby AWC or any other department visited them and told them about the benefits of nutritional services provided by the AWCs.

Occupational category wise analysis shows that the percentage of children not under AWC is the highest in the brick kiln category (72 percent) followed by the category of construction workers (70 percent). These two categories continue to remain excluded from the benefits of AWC both because of their own unawareness of the benefits of services offered at AWC and also due to the failure of the state in communicating the message to them and bringing their children to the AWCs.

Without the services of the AWCs, and with little parental care, the children of these migrant categories remain deprived of essential elements of 'care' and 'early stimulation'. Due to the lack of awareness among the parents about the benefits of schooling, often the transition of the children to formal schooling remains incomplete. Access to AWCs could have contributed in addressing this issue.

Table 6.14: Reasons for not being covered under AWC (Multiple Response*)

Reasons	State						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	187	243	168	148	239	226	1211
Did not approach the centre	26.7	21.0	64.3	58.8	45.2	79.2	48.1
Do not require the services	20.9	11.1	35.7	33.8	19.7	12.4	20.7
No Anganwadi Centre around	54.5	74.9	3.6	9.5	46.9	19.0	37.9
Centre is there but seldom opens	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8
Child does not want to go alone	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.2
Child is small cannot go	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9
Child is disabled	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1

N₁ = Number of survey households not availing the services of AWCs
 *multiple response so percentage exceeds 100
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Not only officials but parents too have not taken interest to register their child with an Anganwadi Centre; 48 percent of the migrants across the states have not approached any AWCs to avail the services. This could be due to non-availability of AWC in proximity as around 39 percent households, mainly in Gujarat, Delhi and Punjab, informed that there is no Anganwadi Centre nearby their place of stay. Also, the level of awareness about the benefits of the AWC is low among the brick kiln workers, as nearly two-third of migrant families in brick kiln did not approach any Anganwadi Centre.

Type of Services Availed

Among the migrant households availing the services of AWC at the destination, around 76 percent have availed supplementary nutrition for their children. The other services availed by a significant number of households are pre-school education, immunization and first aid facilities. The

proportion of households stating that they have received supplementary nutrition for the pregnant and nursing mothers is only 33 percent. Among the study states, the highest percentage of households availing supplementary nutrition for the child from the AWC has been reported in Gujarat (91 %) closely followed by Karnataka (84%) and the lowest reporting is in West Bengal (54%).

Type of Services	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	102	88	133	157	96	109	685
Pre-school education for the children	45.1	53.4	69.2	51.6	46.9	45.9	52.7
Supplementary nutrition for the child	76.5	90.9	84.2	72.6	79.2	54.1	75.8
Supplementary nutrition for the pregnant/lactating mother	34.3	6.8	73.7	16.6	14.6	44.0	33.1
Immunization and first aid facilities	50.0	30.7	36.1	49.7	32.3	54.1	42.9
IFA tablets for adolescent girls	7.8	5.7	10.5	3.8	2.1	14.7	7.4
Monitoring child growth and development up to the age of 6	14.7	2.3	4.5	12.1	22.9	10.1	10.9

N₁=Number of survey households not availing the services of AWCs
 *multiple response so percentage exceeds 100
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Awareness of Facilities Available at AWC

The reach, inclusiveness and ultimately the success of any scheme largely depends on the awareness of the scheme in general and the available services under the scheme in particular. The awareness about various services available at AWC has been found to be low (Table 6.16). Only 26 percent of the covered households across the study states have been found to be aware of the provision of supplementary nutrition for the pregnant/lactating mother at the AWC.

Services Available	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	430	414	420	426	439	423	2552
Supplementary nutrition for the child	52.3	54.8	22.1	58.9	59.0	71.4	53.2
Pre-school education for the children	41.9	32.9	15.7	63.4	41.9	44.4	40.1
Supplementary nutrition for the pregnant/lactating mother	33.5	9.2	18.3	16.9	42.1	36.9	26.3
Monitoring child growth and development up to the age of 6	14.0	1.4	22.6	51.6	8.4	22.2	20.1
Immunization and first aid facilities	26.0	5.3	24.5	29.1	13.4	18.4	19.5
IFA tablets for adolescent girls	15.3	12.6	11.9	15.3	7.3	13.0	12.5
Pregnant women should get monetary assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know/Can't say	22.1	27.3	33.1	2.1	18.7	3.5	17.8

N₁=Total number of survey households who are familiar with AWC
 *multiple response so total exceeds 100
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Visit of Front Line Health Workers

For improving awareness, the role of the frontline health functionaries is very crucial. Millions of families still live beyond the reach of hospitals and clinics and can only be served by frontline health workers, who are the backbone of effective health systems. Migrant families generally stay and work in areas with missing or underdeveloped infrastructure and connectivity network and the health workers such as ANM, ASHA, AWW are the prime source of basic care and information for the migrant families.

Visit	State						(Figures in %)
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Yes	59.7	71.0	27.6	70.9	64.9	93.6	64.6
No	31.5	20.0	59.8	25.1	30.1	3.8	28.4
Don't Know/Can't say	8.8	9.0	12.6	4.0	5.0	2.6	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N=Total number of survey households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Around 65 percent of the households have said that the front line health workers have visited their workplace/place of stay during the last one year, the highest being in West Bengal (94 %) and the lowest being in Karnataka (28 %). However, as reported, the visits are mainly to administer polio drops while hardly any visits are made to create awareness about health and nutrition issues or to encourage the migrant families to avail the services available at the facilities such as AWC.

Purpose	State						(Figures in %)
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	258	298	116	302	285	396	1655
Told us about child care and nutrition	45.0	20.1	19.0	34.8	30.2	21.5	28.6
Told us about immunization	24.8	6.0	25.0	17.9	16.1	14.1	16.1
Administered pulse polio drop to our children	84.1	95.3	84.5	93.7	91.2	97.5	92.3
Gave medicines to the pregnant ladies	9.7	4.4	5.2	1.0	4.9	6.1	5.1

N₁=Number of survey households who reported visit of frontline health worker
**multiple response so total exceeds 100*
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Crèche Facility at Worksite/Place of Stay

Since ICDS does not provide safety and care for the under three children and both parents are hard pressed to work to meet their livelihood needs, provision of crèche facility at work site is one of the critical needs for the migrant families. As emerges several parents hold back their elder children, particularly the girl child to take care of the younger siblings at home, a key reason for drop out of the girl child from school.

Crèche Facility	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Yes	4.6	9.0	19.8	2.6	0.5	1.2	6.2
No	79.4	63.8	58.6	74.6	75.6	86.3	73.1
Don't Know/Can't say	16.0	27.1	21.7	22.8	23.9	12.5	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number of survey households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

While very minimal percentage of migrant families informed about crèche facility at work place, the highest number of such facility has been reported in Karnataka where around 20 percent households have acknowledged the presence of crèche. However, it would be pertinent to mention here that in Karnataka, the timing of the AWC has extended by three hours and the child aged 0-3 years are also kept at the AWC to facilitate the parents to concentrate on their work. Earlier the timing of the AWC was from 9AM to 1PM and now the timing is from 9 AM to 4PM. Occupation wise we find that the construction workers are comparatively better served with crèche facility with 13 percent respondents in this category saying that a crèche exist at the work site. The finding here reflects the poor availability of crèche sites across all states and all occupational categories.

6.4 States at a Glance

This section underlines some of the key indicators to assess the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant labourers across the four occupational categories and the study states.

Delhi

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				Combined
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	
Provision of Toilet	n	105	101	106	120	432
Own /public Sanitary Latrine	%	52.4	-	1.9	71.6	33.1
Open defecation	%	38.1	92.1	95.3	24.2	60.9
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	104	101	105	120	430
	%	44.2	57.4	22.9	62.5	47.2
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	65	65	69	90	289
	%	35.4	15.4	18.8	62.2	35.3
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	105	101	106	120	432
	%	9.5	2.0	6.6	0.8	4.6
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	66	65	70	90	291
	%	22.7	67.7	31.4	11.1	31.3
Aware of MCP Card	n	105	101	106	120	432
	%	16.2	2.0	11.3	19.2	12.5

Indicators	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)					
	Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined	
Possess MCP Card	N4	17	2	12	23	54
	%	15 Nos	1 Nos	11 Nos	18 Nos	83.3
Preferred Health Facility	n	105	101	106	120	432
Government hospital	%	52.4	29.7	22.6	53.3	40.0
Private doctor/clinic	%	33.3	36.6	62.3	25.0	38.9

n= surveyed households; **N1**= households aware of AWC; **N2**=households aware about AWC & having children under the age of 6; **N3**=households having children under the age of 6; **N4**= households aware about MCP Card
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 27 percent households are residing in houses that have sanitary latrine and almost similar percentage of families in Delhi is using community toilet while 38 percent households practice open defecation.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination has declined (from 44% at native place to 35% at destination; average distance of AWC is less than a Km).
- Only 10 percent households have reported the presence of crèche facility at construction site/place of stay.
- Around 23 percent families do not possess vaccination card and only 16 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Majority prefer government health facilities over private hospitals.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in Delhi/NCR, more than nine out of ten households practice open defecation.
- Poor access to AWC services at destination is observed. The access to AWCs has gone down from 57 percent at native place to only 15 percent at destination; average distance of AWC is 1.3 Km.
- Negligible number of households (2Nos) has reported the presence of crèche facility at brick kiln/place of stay.
- Around 68 percent families do not possess vaccination card and only 2 out of the sample households covered in the study have heard about MCP card.
- Comparatively more number of households (37%) prefers to use the services of private hospitals/clinics than government hospitals (30%).

Agriculture Worker

- Open defecation is practiced by more than 95 percent households in this category.
- AWC access is low both at the native place (23%) and at destination location (19%); the average distance of AWC is 1.6 Km.
- Around 7 percent have reported the availability of crèche facility in the village.

-
- Around 31 percent households do not possess vaccination card and the awareness on MCP card is very low, as only 11 percent of the covered households have heard about it.
 - The majority in this category prefer private health services (63%) due to distance of a government health facility and easy access to private doctor/facility.

Hawkers & others

- Open defecation in this category is comparatively less (24%) as the majority of the households either have toilets in their rented/owned accommodation itself (43%) and the rest are dependent on community toilets (28%)
- The percentage of households having availed the AWC services at native place and at destination is almost the same (62%) possibly due to the duration of stay and their residential location being in the midst of city/towns also the average distance of the Anganwadi Centre is less than one kilometre.
- Households possessing vaccination card is the highest in this category (90%) because of their permanent nature of stay at the destination

An overwhelming percentage of households in the occupational categories of brick kiln and agriculture workers go for open defecation. This is because of the absence of community toilets at the work place or near the agricultural lands, which is often also the place of stay of these two migrant categories. The percentage of households not availing the services of AWCs at destination is also very high in these two categories. The fact that a high percentage of households in the brick kiln do not possess vaccination card may endanger the health and well-being of the children of the brick kiln workers. Further, the finding shows that a significant proportion of the migrant population across the occupational categories prefers private health facilities during illness despite their poor financial health. The families feel that the medicines at government hospitals are not good and effective. They have also said that they avoid visiting a government health facility due to their distant locations and long waiting period, which ultimately affects their day's earnings.

Gujarat

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Table 6.21: Health & Nutritional Services						
Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Provision of Toilet	n	106	102	107	105	420
Own /Public Sanitary Latrine	%	47.2	10.8	-	61.9	30.0
Open defecation	%	51.9	89.2	99.1	38.1	69.5
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	103	102	106	103	414
	%	79.6	81.4	90.6	67.0	79.7
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	85	75	84	87	331
	%	8.2	52.0	8.3	40.2	26.6
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	106	102	107	105	420
	%	34.9	-	0.9	-	9.0
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	87	75	85	89	336
	%	24.1	30.7	12.9	24.7	22.9
Aware of MCP Card	n	106	102	107	105	420
	%	4.7	10.8	15.0	4.8	8.8
Possess MCP Card	N4	5	11	16	5	37
	%	2 Nos	3 Nos	15 Nos	5 Nos	78.4
Preferred Health Facility	n	106	102	107	105	420
Government hospital	%	21.7	17.6	69.2	36.2	36.4
Private doctor/clinic	%	42.5	48.0	18.7	24.8	33.3

n= surveyed households; **N1**= households aware of AWC; **N2**=households aware of AWC & having children under the age of 6; **N3**=households having children under the age of 6; **N4**= households aware about MCP Card
*where N is less than 30, percentage not calculated
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 52 percent households go for open defecation in this category and 47 percent have access to own/community toilets.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination district in Gujarat has drastically declined (from 80% at native place to 8% at destination; average distance of AWC is 1.4 Km).
- Around 87 percent households have said that as there is no Anganwadi Centre nearby, they cannot avail the facilities of AWC.
- Around 35 percent households have reported the presence of crèche facility at construction site/place of stay.
- Around 24 percent families do not possess vaccination card and only 5 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- A sizeable percentage, around 43 percent migrant construction workers' families in Gujarat prefers government health facilities over private hospitals.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in Gujarat, 89 percent practice open defecation.
- The access to AWCs has gone down from 81 percent at native place to 52 percent at destination; average distance of AWC being 2.2 Km.
- Around 31 percent households do not possess vaccination card and only 11 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Comparatively more number of households (48%) prefers to use the services of private hospitals/clinics than government hospitals (18%), due to distance of the public health facility from the brick kiln sites.

Agriculture Worker

- Open defecation is practiced by almost all the households in this category, as these households live near the agriculture fields away from habitations.
- AWC access has significantly declined (from 91 percent at native place to 8 percent at destination).
- Around 52 percent households amongst migrant agricultural labour shared that there is 'no Anganwadi Centre' in the vicinity and 38 percent have said that 'they did not approach the centre'.
- Around 13 percent households do not possess vaccination card but among those having a vaccination card only 9 percent have brought it along with them at the place of destination.
- The majority in this category prefer government health facility (69%).

Hawkers & others'

- Open defecation in this category is comparatively less (38%) as the remaining households either have toilets in their rented/owned accommodation itself (57%) or are dependent on community toilets.
- Only 40 percent migrant families surveyed in this category in the present study are availing services of Anganwadi Centre in Gujarat despite the average distance of AWC being around half a kilometre.
- Only 5 percent of the households have been found to be aware about the MCP card
- Around 36 percent households in this category prefer government health facility.

We find that an overwhelming percentage of households in the occupational categories of brick kiln and agriculture workers go for open defecation. The percentage of households not availing the services of AWCs at destination is very high among the construction and agricultural workers. This is mainly due to the poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of availing the services of the AWC. The parents also find it difficult to walk their child to the AWC and collect him/her back as it usually clashes with their working hours and the supervisors/employers do not give such liberty

to the workers. The preference for government and private hospital varies across the occupational categories and the prime influencing factors are the distance of the health facilities and the waiting period to avail the services.

Karnataka

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Provision of Toilet	n	107	99	106	108	420
Own /Public Sanitary Latrine	%	54.2	26.3	5.7	60.2	36.9
Open defecation	%	16.8	59.6	54.7	16.7	36.4
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	107	99	106	108	420
	%	43.0	51.5	70.8	37.0	50.5
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	75	75	79	72	301
	%	21.3	37.3	73.4	43.1	44.2
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	107	99	106	108	420
	%	18.7	29.3	18.9	13.0	19.8
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	75	75	79	72	301
	%	20.0	13.3	11.4	29.2	18.3
Aware of MCP Card	n	107	99	106	108	420
	%	19.6	41.4	42.5	32.4	33.8
Possess MCP Card	N4	21	41	45	35	142
	%	15 Nos	90.2	95.6	100.0	91.5
Preferred Health Facility	n	105	101	106	120	432
Government hospital	%	52.4	29.7	22.6	53.3	40.0
Private doctor/clinic	%	33.3	36.6	62.3	25.0	38.9

n= surveyed households; **N1**= households aware of AWC; **N2**=households aware about AWC & having children under the age of 6; **N3**=households having children under the age of 6; **N4**= households aware about MCP Card
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 17 percent households in this category go for open defecation and 54 percent have access to own/community toilets.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination has declined (from 43% at native place to 21% at destination; average distance of AWC is less than a kilometre).
- Around 58 percent households said that 'they have not approached the centre' and '36 percent said, 'they do not require the services of the AWC'.
- Around 19 percent households have reported the presence of crèche facility at construction site/place of stay.
- Around 20 percent families do not possess vaccination card and a similar percentage have about the MCP card.
- Around 52 percent prefer government health facilities over private hospitals.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in Karnataka, 60 percent go for open defecation.
- The access to AWCs has gone down from 52 percent at native place to 37 percent at destination; average distance of AWC being less than a kilometre.
- Around 13 percent households do not possess vaccination card and 41 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Comparatively more number of households (37%) prefers to use the services of private hospitals/clinics than government hospitals (30%) mainly due to the distant location of government hospitals and long waiting period.

Agriculture Worker

- Open defecation is practiced by around 55 percent households in this category.
- AWC access has marginally increased (from 71 percent at native place to 73 percent at destination); average distance of AWC is 1.2 Km.
- Around 11 percent households do not possess vaccination card but among those having a vaccination card 43 percent have it at the place of destination.
- Around 43 percent households in this category are aware of the MCP card
- The majority in this category prefer private health facility (62%) as they have to wait for long at the government hospitals and their days earning suffers.

Hawkers & others'

- The percentage of households reporting going for open defecation in this category is low (17%) as the remaining households either have toilets in their rented/owned accommodation itself or are dependent on community toilets (60%).
- While 37 percent households had availed the AWC services at native place, it has slightly improved (43%) at the place of destination; the average distance of AWC being less than a kilometer.
- Around 32 percent of the households have been found to be aware about the MCP card
- Around 53 percent households in this category prefer government health facility.

We find that a comparatively high percentage of households in the occupational categories of brick kiln and agriculture workers go for open defecation due to inadequate provision of community or household toilet for them. The percentage of households not availing the services of AWCs at destination is high among the construction, agriculture and 'Hawkers & others'' category. This is mainly due to the poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of availing the services of the AWC. The preference for government and private hospital varies across the occupational categories and the prime influencing factors are the distance of the health facilities and the waiting period to avail the services.

Maharashtra

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Provision of Toilet	n	108	106	108	104	426
Own /Public Sanitary Latrine	%	66.7	0.9	51.0	71.2	47.4
Open defecation	%	28.7	98.1	48.1	21.2	49.1
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	108	106	108	104	426
	%	85.2	98.1	88.9	88.5	90.1
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	77	94	60	74	305
	%	58.4	35.1	56.7	60.8	51.5
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	108	106	108	104	426
	%	2.8	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.6
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	77	94	59	74	304
	%	2.6	13.8	1.7	5.4	6.6
Aware of MCP Card	n	108	106	108	104	426
	%	30.6	36.8	37.0	36.5	35.2
Possess MCP Card	N4	33	39	40	38	150
	%	75.8	79.5	87.5	78.9	80.7
Preferred Health Facility	n	108	106	108	104	426
Government hospital	%	57.4	35.8	52.8	64.4	52.6
Private doctor/clinic	%	26.9	28.3	35.2	18.3	27.2

n= surveyed households; **N1**= households aware of AWC; **N2**=households aware about AWC & having children under the age of 6; **N3**=households having children under the age of 6; **N4**= households aware about MCP Card
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 29 percent households go for open defecation in this category and 67 percent have access to own/community toilets.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination has declined (from 85% at native place to 58% at destination despite the average distance of AWC being less than 1 Km.
- Poor awareness among the parents about the health and nutritional benefits of sending the child to an AWC is the prime reason.
- Majority of the households have vaccination card made for their child but only 42 percent have it with them at the destination.
- Around 57 percent prefer government health facilities over private hospitals.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in Maharashtra, 98 percent practice open defecation.
- The access to AWCs has drastically gone down from 98 percent at native place to 35 percent at destination; average distance of AWC being 1.3 Km.
- Around 71 percent households have not approached the AWC for facilities and 15 percent have said that they do not require the services.

- Around 14 percent households do not possess vaccination card but the majority of the households possessing one (78%) have kept it at their native place and have not brought it along with them to the place of destination.
- Around 37 percent are familiar with the MCP card.
- Around 36 percent prefer government hospital over private hospital in this category.

Agriculture Worker

- Open defecation has been reported by around 48 percent of the households covered in this category.
- AWC access has considerably declined (from 89 percent at native place to 57 percent at destination; average distance of AWC is 1.6 Km.
- Around 58 percent households have said that they 'do not require the services' of an AWC and 42 percent did not approach the AWC to seek its services.
- Around 68 percent households in this category have the vaccination card with them at the place of destination.
- The majority in this category prefer government health facility (53%).

Hawkers & others'

- Open defecation in this category is comparatively less (21%) as 71 percent households have access to own/community toilets.
- While 89 percent households had availed the AWC services at native place, it is only 61 percent at the place of destination despite the average distance of AWC being less than a kilometre.
- Around 37 percent of the households have been found to be aware about the MCP card
- The majority in this category prefer government health facility (64%).

We find that an overwhelming percentage of households in the occupational category of brick kiln go for open defecation. Also the percentage of households not availing the services of AWCs at destination is very high among this category. This is mainly due to the poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of availing the services of the AWC. The preference for government and private hospital varies across the occupational categories and the prime influencing factors are the distance of the health facilities and the long waiting period to avail the services.

Punjab

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Provision of Toilet	n	108	102	120	109	439
Own /Public Sanitary Latrine	%	30.5	-	11.7	79.8	30.5
Open defecation	%	35.2	62.7	70.0	17.4	46.7
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	108	102	120	109	439
	%	61.1	52.0	43.3	50.5	51.5
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	83	80	94	78	335
	%	12.0	26.3	30.9	46.2	28.7
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	108	102	120	109	439
	%	1.9	-	-	-	0.5
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	83	80	94	78	335
	%	15.7	26.3	29.8	15.4	22.1
Aware of MCP Card	n	108	102	120	109	439
	%	13.0	11.8	12.5	19.3	14.1
Possess MCP Card	N4	14	12	15	21	62
	%	14	12	15	21	100.0
Preferred Health Facility	n	108	102	120	109	439
Government hospital	%	17.6	32.4	21.7	35.8	26.7
Private doctor/clinic	%	32.4	34.3	39.2	39.4	36.4

n= surveyed households; **N1**= households aware of AWC; **N2**=households aware about AWC & having children under the age of 6; **N3**=households having children under the age of 6; **N4**= households aware about MCP Card
 *where N is less than 30, percentage not calculated
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- Around 35 percent households go for open defecation in this category and 31 percent have access to own/community toilets.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination has drastically declined (from 61% at native place to 12% at destination; average distance of AWC is 1.2 Km).
- Around 63 percent households have said that as there is no Anganwadi Centre nearby, they cannot avail the facilities of AWC.
- Around 16 percent families do not possess vaccination card and only 13 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Only 17 percent households in this category prefer government health facilities and the rest prefer to go to private doctors, chemists or traditional healers.
- The migrants do not want to visit a government health facility mainly because the medicines are not effective, waiting period is too long and hospitals are distantly located.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in Punjab, 63 percent practice open defecation and the rest use kutch/pit latrine.
- The access to AWCs has gone down from 52 percent at native place to 26 percent at destination; average distance of AWC being 1.4Km.
- Around 26 percent households do not possess vaccination card and only 12 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Only 32 percent households prefer to use the services of the government hospitals.

Agriculture Worker

- Open defecation is practiced by around 70 percent of the households in this category.
- AWC access has declined from 43 percent at native place to 31 percent at destination; average distance of AWC centre is 1 Km.
- Around 35 percent households have said that there is 'no Anganwadi Centre' in the vicinity and 34 percent have said that 'they did not approach the centre'.
- Around 30 percent households do not possess vaccination card.
- Only around 22 percent households prefer to avail the services of government hospitals.

Hawkers & others'

- Open defecation in this category is comparatively less (17%) as the remaining households either have toilets in their rented/owned accommodation itself or are dependent on community toilets (80%).
- While 51 percent households had availed the AWC services at native place, it is 46 percent at the place of destination.
- Around 15 percent households in this category do not possess vaccination card.
- Only 19 percent of the households have been found to be aware about the MCP card
- Only 36 percent households in this category prefer government health facility.

The utilization of AWC services by the migrant population at the place of destination is very poor and there is an urgent need for awareness generation and sensitization among the migrant groups about the benefits of availing the services of the AWC. The preference for government and private hospital varies across the occupational categories and the prime influencing factors are the distance of the health facilities and the long waiting period to avail the services.

West Bengal

Occupational category wise, the following conclusions can be drawn on the health and nutritional status of the children of migrant workers:

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Provision of Toilet	n	40	286	-	97	423
Own /Public Sanitary Latrine	%	82.5	69.9	-	89.7	75.6
Open defecation	%	15.0	25.2	-	5.2	19.6
Availed AWC Services at Native place	N1	40	286	-	97	423
	%	85.0	87.1	-	55.7	79.7
Availed AWC Services at Destination	N2	30	236	-	70	336
	%	76.7	17.8	-	62.9	32.4
Crèche Facility at Work Site / Place of Stay	n	40	286	-	97	423
	%	-	1.4	-	1.0	1.2
Don't Possess Vaccination Card	N3	30	236	-	70	336
	%	10.0	18.6	-	14.3	17.0
Aware of MCP Card	n	40	286	-	97	423
	%	20.0	2.1	-	25.8	9.2
Possess MCP Card	N4	8	6	-	25	39
	%	5 Nos	5 Nos	-	17 Nos	69.2
Preferred Health Facility	n	40	286	-	97	423
Government hospital	%	75.0	17.1	-	87.6	38.8
Private doctor/clinic	%	17.5	52.1	-	72.2	38.5

*n= surveyed households; N1= households aware of AWC; N2=households aware about AWC & having children under the age of 6; N3=households having children under the age of 6; N4= households aware about MCP Card
*where N is less than 30, percentage not calculated
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Construction Worker

- Around 83 percent households in this category have access to own/community sanitary latrines in this category.
- The percentage of households availing AWC services at destination has marginally decreased (from 85% at native place to 77% at destination).
- No crèche facility has been found or reported on any of the construction site visited during field study.
- Around 10 percent families do not possess vaccination card and only 20 percent have heard about the MCP card.
- Around 75 percent prefer government health facilities over private hospitals.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Among families covered in brick kiln category in West Bengal, 70 percent have practice open defecation.
- The access to AWCs has drastically gone down from 87 percent at native place to 52 percent at destination.

- Around 19 percent households do not possess vaccination card but among those possessing one around 74 percent have kept it at their native place.
- Only 2 percent households in this category are aware of MCP card
- The majority of the respondents in this category prefer to use the services of private hospitals/clinics (52%) because the government hospitals are 'distantly located' and the 'waiting period' to avail the services is very long'.

Agriculture Worker

- Not covered

Hawkers & others'

- Around 90 percent households in this category have access to own/community sanitary latrine.
- Access to AWC in this category has marginally increased. While 56 percent households had availed the AWC services at native place, it is around 63 percent at the place of destination despite the average distance of AWC being around half a kilometre.
- Around 14 percent households do not possess vaccination card in this category.
- Around 26 percent of the households have been found to be aware about the MCP card.
- The majority in this category prefer government health facility (88%).

An overwhelming percentage of households in the occupational category of brick kiln are not availing the services of the AWC at the destination. The prime reasons being the short-duration of stay of the parents at destination and the linguistic & cultural differences as the majority of the migrants in this work are inter-state migrants. In addition, the majority do not carry the vaccination card of their child. This may pose danger for the nutritional status, health and well-being of the child as well as the pregnant women among the migrant brick kiln workers.

Chapter 7: Access to Educational Services in States

The Right to Education Act (RTE) has been enacted to provide free and compulsory education for children aged between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. However, one of the important challenges to the RTE Act enforcement is to provide access to education to the children of internal migrants in vulnerable occupations. Generally, most migrants in these occupations are economically, as well as, culturally poor, illiterate or barely literate with relatively lower income, large family size and higher dependency ratio and greater proportion of out of school and dropout children. Migration has differential impacts on children of different age groups. The child migrants forgo critical inputs necessary for their physical, psychological and intellectual development during their formative years.

7.1 Enrollment Status and Provisions in Schools

Availability of School

Enrolment & retention of children in the age group of 6-14 years in schools is the major challenge before the educationists and policy planners. To achieve universalization of elementary education, huge expansion of formal and non-formal systems of schooling has taken place but still a good number of children in the age group of 6-14 years are still out of school.⁶⁹ As per the provisions of the RTE Act, there should be a primary school within 1 km while upper primary school should be within a distance of 3 km. More than 91 percent migrant households have a school in their neighbourhood, one of the key requirements for realizing universalization of primary education in the country.

School in Vicinity	State						(Figures in %)
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
School near the place of stay	96.5	67.9	93.3	100.0	100.0	89.8	91.4

*N=Total number of surveyed households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Due to place of stay/work being on the outskirts or yet to develop areas, families of construction workers (11%) and brick kiln workers (12%) reported 'no school in the vicinity'. An encouraging finding of the study is that for nearly 90 percent migrant families, a government school is the nearest one and the 'out of school' children of the migrant families could be admitted in schools with very little effort by the education departments and other stake holders in each state and districts.

⁶⁹ <http://www.opepa.in/website/Access.aspx>

Management	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	417	285	392	426	439	380	2339
Government	88.5	81.1	94.6	93.9	83.8	92.1	89.3
Private	11.3	14.4	15.6	5.6	16.2	7.1	11.6
Don't Know/Can't say	0.2	4.6	0	0.5	0	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Number of surveyed households who are aware of a school near their place of stay
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

The average distance of school, both government and private from the place of stay of the households covered across the study states is 1.3 kilometers. The longer is the distance in Delhi (1.5 Km) and shortest is in West Bengal (1.0 km). There is a need to make the parents acquainted of the fact that the schools are not distantly located and they should enroll their children in schools at the destination too. Studies have found that there is a relation between distance and school enrollment and attendance.⁷⁰ The distant location of schools is one of the factors for non-enrollment of children, particularly girls in school.

Occupation wise analysis of the distance does not show any significant difference. The farthest average distance of the school has been reported by the families of migrant workers engaged in agriculture work (1.4 Km). For families categorized as ‘Hawkers & others’ the average distance is around 1.2 Km. As evident from the findings, the schools are closer to the place of stay in this category. This is primarily because they usually reside within the city settlements and hence have comparatively better access to schools as compared to the families of other three occupational categories.

Distance	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	345	221	387	349	352	322	1976
Average distance	1.47	1.37	1.21	1.21	1.36	1.07	1.28
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Number of surveyed households who are aware about type of school management
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Level of Nearest School

Distance of school is an important factor for the parents not sending their children to school, particularly the girl child.⁷¹ In West Bengal, 91 percent households reported that the nearest school is up to primary level. While in Punjab, around 70 percent reported that they have both primary as well as upper primary school in the vicinity. More than one-third of the households covered in Delhi, Maharashtra and Punjab informed that the nearest school available is up to secondary and

⁷⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Primary_Education

⁷¹ <http://planacanada.ca/6-things-keeping-girls-out-of-school>

higher secondary level. The availability of schools up to higher levels in the vicinity will at least ensure minimal dropouts due to distance of the school from their place of stay.

Table 7.4: Level of Nearest Schools (Multiple Response*)

Level of School	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	417	285	392	426	439	380	2339
Primary	48.2	69.5	11.0	17.4	68.3	90.8	49.6
Upper Primary	41.0	62.8	75.8	38.0	71.1	12.4	49.9
Secondary/Higher Secondary	42.2	21.1	22.2	37.6	36.2	21.1	30.9
Worksite School/ Remedial School	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0	0.5	0.4
Don't Know/Can't Say	6.7	21.4	1.0	17.1	7.3	0.8	8.6

N₁=Number of surveyed households who are aware of a school near their place of stay
 *Multiple response so total exceeds 100.0
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Status of Schooling before and after Migration

The findings on the school enrollment status of the children of migrant labourers at native place and destination show that of the covered families across the study states, around 62 percent have a child in the school going age group i.e. between 6-14 years. Out of these, only a little more than half (56%) had enrolled their children in the school at their native place (Table 7.5).

Table 7.5: Children enrolled in School at Native Place/last place of Stay

Enrollment Status	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	310	222	228	243	270	310	1583
Enrolled	48.1	75.2	53.5	75.3	37.8	50.3	55.5
Not Enrolled	51.9	24.8	46.5	24.7	62.2	49.7	44.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Number of surveyed households having children in 6-14 years age group when at the native location
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

After migration, almost similar percentage of the migrant families (58%) has informed that their children are enrolled in school (Table 7.6) at destination. However, it has been found that there are many families, which was sending their child to school prior to migration but are not doing so post migration. Further, the finding shows that in the occupational category of brick kiln, around 66 percent families are such who were neither sending their children to school at native place nor are their children in school at the destination.

Table 7.6: Children enrolled in School at Destination (current) Location-By State

Enrollment Status	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	314	222	228	244	272	310	1590
Yes all	61.8	25.2	73.7	70.9	53.3	32.9	52.7
Yes but not all children in the household	13.4	0.9	4.8	6.6	3.7	1.3	5.3
No	23.6	73.9	21.5	22.1	42.3	65.8	41.5
Child is less than 6 but going to school	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

N₁=Total number of surveyed households having children in 6-14 years age group at destination
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

The state wise comparison shows a mixed picture. While migrant families reporting their children 'not enrolled' has come down in Delhi (from 52% to 24%); Karnataka (from 46% to 22%) and Punjab (from 62% to 43%), in other three states i.e. Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra, many migrant families have not enrolled their children in schools after migrating to these states. Undoubtedly, enrolling these 'out of school' children is a major challenge for the government as well as civil society.

On analyzing by social group, the highest enrollment is among the general category of migrants (68%) and the lowest among the migrants belonging to the Scheduled Tribes followed by the Scheduled Castes, the two socio-economically marginalized social groups in India. Poor awareness about the benefits of education and cultural differences are some critical reasons for their children remaining out of schools (Table 7.7).

Table 7.7: Children enrolled in School at Destination (current) Location-by Social Group

Enrollment Status	Social Group (Figures in %)					
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Backward Class	General	Don't Know /Can't say	Combined
N₁	577	196	620	184	6	1583
Yes all	44.5	35.7	62.3	67.9	0.0	52.9
Yes but not all children in the household	5.2	2.0	5.2	9.2	2 nos.	5.4
No	50.3	62.2	32.6	22.8	4 nos.	41.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0

N₁=Total number of surveyed households having children in 6-14 years age group
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

The evidences suggest that children accompanying their parents in the 0–14 year age group may constitute about one-third of the total seasonal migrants.⁷² The analysis based on the duration of the stay of the migrants, show that of the 1013 short-term migrant households 565 households covered have children in the school going age. Of these 565 households, around 41 percent did not send their children to school at the native place. After migration, still around 72 percent of these households have not enrolled their children in any school at the destination. The percentage of out of schoolchildren at destination (both drop-out and never enrolled cases) is high among the short-term migrants. This is because of their frequent mobility. Even among the migrants staying continuously for more than 8 months but less than 60 months at destination, 18 percent have said that their children are not going to school.

The analysis of the *child's gender and enrollment* status shows that the average number of boys and girls going to government and private schools respectively are almost the same across the studied states. No gender divide has been noted among various occupational categories as far as enrollment of boys and girls in government or private schools are concerned. Those households

⁷² Smita, 2008, *Distress Seasonal Migration and its Impact on Children's Education*, Brighton, CREATE Pathways To Access Research Monograph No. 28, 2008.

sending their male child to the private school also send their female child to the same school and it is same in the case of the government schools.

Provisions at Government and Private Schools for Children

Among the 58 percent migrant households reporting their children going to school, around 90 percent send their child to the government school. As per the provisions of the RTE Act, children in the government schools are provided free education. An overwhelming percentage of migrant households, have reported that they are not paying any fee and are getting free books and mid-day meal in the government school (Table 7.8). More than 80 percent households have also reported getting ‘free uniforms’ for their children in the government school. However, the percentage of beneficiaries is not more in the states of Gujarat and West Bengal. It is a little more than 50 percent in these two states. As emerged from the discussion with the families of migrants, the distribution of uniforms among the schoolchildren generally takes place in the month of April when the migrant families, particularly those working in agriculture or brick kilns, move out from their places of destination. As a result, they are unable to avail the facilities. However, the study team found that while in Karnataka and West Bengal dress material is given, in Punjab, uniform is distributed to the children. In Maharashtra (Rs 1000/-), Delhi (Rs 500/-) and Gujarat, (Rs 500/-) cash is given annually to the parents to purchase uniform for their children. In West Bengal, the schoolteachers reported that the children who attain 80 percent attendance in previous academic session only get the free uniform. In Karnataka, around 58 percent of the households have said that the children are given free bus passes to attend the school.

Table 7.8: Type of Benefits provided by GOVERNMENT Schools (Multiple Response*)

Type of Benefits	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	215	43	176	174	118	104	830
No Fee	92.1	90.7	89.2	98.3	93.2	84.6	91.9
Free Books	94.0	100.0	91.5	98.9	93.2	86.5	93.7
Mid-day Meal	93.0	97.7	94.9	96.0	94.9	97.1	95.1
Free Uniform	80.9	51.2	97.2	85.6	82.2	53.8	80.6
Free medical checkup	30.7	55.8	52.3	8.6	11.0	48.1	31.3
Free Transport	1.4	0	58.0	0	0	1.0	12.8
Bag	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Scholarship	0.5	0	0	0	1.7	0	0.4
No Benefit	0.5	0	2.3	1.1	0	0	0.8

N₁ = Number of migrant households whose child is enrolled in a government school at Destination
**Multiple response so total exceeds 100.0*
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Like the government schools, the private schools also provide free education to the children belonging to the economically weaker sections (EWS) of the society. However, nearly all the parents sending their children to private schools have reported that they do not get any benefits in the private school. As observed, the private schools are small neighbourhood schools, unrecognized by the government education department. These schools are usually run by single persons and

managing from their own meager resources. Lack of financial support makes it difficult for such schools to wave off the fees of the children as well as provide other benefits. The earning from the fees is the prime source of working capital for such schools.

Out of School Children (Not Enrolled or Drop-out)

As emerges many migrant families bring their children along with them to the place of destination. However, a sizeable proportion of these children remain out of the schooling system as either their parents do not take initiative to admit them in the school at the destination or the schools do not enroll them citing lack of supporting documents at the place of destination. The problem is more acute in the case of short-term migrants, whose children have to discontinue their schooling due to the frequent mobility of the families. There is an overlap between the academic session in schools (June-April) and the cycle of seasonal migration (November–June). As a result, the migrant children who are enrolled in schools end up attending school between June and November. This temporary discontinuation of study frequently results in their dropping out of school altogether.

School going Status	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	116	166	60	70	125	208	745
Not enrolled	48.3	16.9	48.3	28.6	52.8	47.1	39.9
Dropout	51.7	83.1	51.7	71.4	47.2	52.9	60.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*school going status of school going child is compared between their status at native place and at destination
 Not enrolled is one who was not in school in either of the locations
 Drop out is one who was enrolled at native place but not going to school at destination
N_i = Number of Households having children in the school going age

The findings show that across states, in around 47 percent of the households with school going age children there are either never enrolled and dropout children. While around 40 percent of the households have never enrolled children the drop-out cases is quite high (60% households). Those cases have been considered as dropout cases where the child was either going to the school at the native place or not going to school at destination or was going to school at destination and had left the school at the time of interview.

By occupational category, the percentage of drop out cases is highest in the families of agricultural labourers because of short-term seasonal migration. Hence, their parents do not take interest to enroll their children in schools at the destination. On the other hand, due to comparatively stable nature of stay at one place, the percentage of such dropout cases is the lowest in the ‘Hawkers & others’ category.

Table 7.10: Reasons Cited for Non-Enrolment and Drop-Out- by Households (Multiple Response*)

Reasons	State						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N_i	116	166	60	70	125	208	745
Have to take care of younger siblings	17.2	30.7	10.0	18.6	12.8	13.5	18.0
Did not try to admit	45.7	51.8	35.0	30.0	68.0	49.5	49.5
Help us in our work	44.0	31.9	23.3	30.0	20.0	32.2	31.0
Schools are reluctant to admit	15.5	4.8	8.3	27.1	9.6	0.5	8.5
Medium of instruction here is different	5.2	15.7	31.7	17.1	2.4	41.8	20.5
Child doesn't want to go	29.3	12.0	15.0	27.1	12.0	38.5	23.8
Working	8.6	2.4	1.7	0.0	2.4	8.2	4.7
We do not stay here regularly	9.5	33.1	3.3	11.4	20.0	49.0	27.2
School being distantly located	4.3	3.6	0	0	6.4	0.5	2.7

N_i=Total number of households reporting drop-out/non-enrollment
 *Multiple response, total exceeds 100.0
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Among the reasons for non-enrolment or dropout, nearly 50 percent households across the states did not try to admit their children in the school. The highest percentage of such households is in the occupational category of construction workers (56%) followed closely by the brick kiln workers (53%). Though these families did not elaborate more on the specific reasons for not trying to admit their children in schools, reasons cited by many other migrant families clearly show the children being engaged as child labour. Some also identified, ‘helping parents in work’ (31%) and ‘taking care of younger siblings at home’ (18%) as the reasons for their children being out of school at destination.

In addition to these, around 27 percent of the households shared that since they do not stay at destination regularly, they do not enroll their children in schools. Around 21 percent households have cited ‘different medium of instruction at the place of destination’ as one of the reasons for not putting their children in school. In case the migrant children take up education at the destination, they face learning difficulties based on differences in academic curricula and language, especially in the case of inter-state migration.⁷³

Box 7.1: Residential Facility in Schools

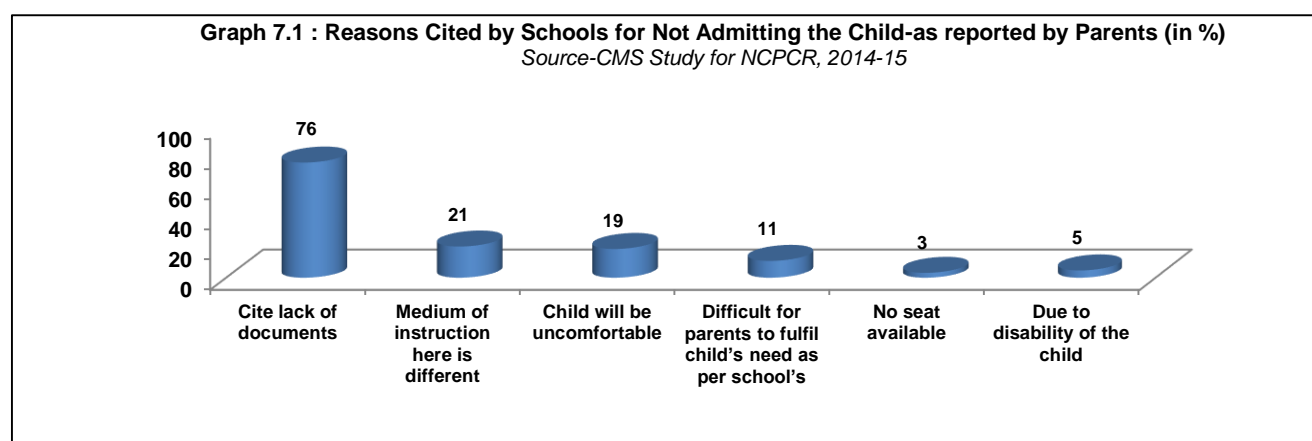
There are less than one percent of the short-term migrant families (12 nos.) whose have reported about the residential facility in their children’s school. About 30 percent of the short-term migrants have shown ignorance about the existence of any school with hostel facility at the place of origin or destination. The short-term migrant families in Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have reported schools with the hostel facility at their native place. Of these 12 residential schools, around 5 nos. are regular and 2 nos. are seasonal, operational in the rural areas mainly targeting the children of the agricultural workers from the months of October to June.

⁷³ Deshingkar, P. and Sandi, M. 2012. *Migration and Human Development in India: New Challenges and opportunities*. UNESCO/UNICEF National Workshop on Internal Migration and Human Development in India, 6–7 December 2011, Workshop Compendium, Vol. 2: Workshop Papers. New Delhi, UNESCO/UNICEF.

Around 9 percent households informed that schools are reluctant to admit their ward in the school. The re-enrolment in source schools at the end of a migration cycle is rare, and when it occurs, migrant children are often readmitted in the same class owing to inflexible school procedures and lack of remedial classes to cover learning deficits.

Reluctance of Schools to admit Children of the migrants

Among those migrants families who reported schools' reluctance to admit their children (N=63) more than three fourth informed that the schools did not admit their wards for want of documents such as transfer certificate or birth certificate or affidavit that the child is not studying in any other school. While some migrant families informed that due to the medium of instruction at schools being different from the mother tongue of the child, their wards were not admitted in the school.



On being enquired about availability of seasonal hostel at their native place, around 5 percent of the seasonal migrants also said that there is provision of seasonal hostel at their native place. The highest response is from the migrant families in Karnataka who have come from the state of Maharashtra. The findings also show that the residential facilities are mostly available in private and mission schools. In Maharashtra, one government school with residential facility has been found.

7.2 Level of Awareness of the RTE Act

The awareness and understanding of the provisions of the RTE Act for both the parents and teachers is fundamental to ensure its proper implementation and success. The study team being aware of the low educational profile of migrant families, tried to help them recollect the Act, by using simple language, such as, 'government/legal support (*shiksha ka adhikar*) to encourage the people to send their children to school'. However, around two-third of the migrants have not even heard of any such Act or anything pertaining to the Act.

Awareness about RTE	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N	432	420	420	426	439	423	2560
Yes	41.9	27.4	33.6	59.6	10.5	18.2	31.8
No	58.1	72.6	66.4	40.4	89.5	81.8	68.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*N=Total number survey households
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Among those who are aware of the Act, the main source of information is their neighbours or the fellow workers. The media, family, schoolteachers and NGOs are the other sources of information (Table 7.12) for the migrant families as reported during the study.

Source	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	181	115	141	254	46	77	814
Mass Media	38.1	61.7	25.5	65.4	47.8	93.5	53.6
Neighbour/Co-Worker	70.7	41.7	78.0	66.9	60.9	32.5	62.5
In Child's School	34.8	14.8	35.5	28.3	30.4	3.9	26.9
NGO	1.1	0.0	7.1	2.0	0.0	6.5	2.7
Wall writing /Painting	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4
Anganwadi Worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2
Newspaper	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

*N₁= Number of surveyed households who are aware of RTE Act
*Multiple response so total exceeds 100.0
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Provisions of RTE Act: Encouragingly, among those who are aware of the RTE Act, around 98 percent know that the children in the age group of 6-14 years should get 'free education in the schools'. Among other provisions, 'schools should be available in the vicinity of their place of stay' was quoted by around 47 percent migrant families, as one of the provisions under RTE Act.

Provisions under RTE Act	State (Figures in %)						
	Delhi	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Punjab	West Bengal	Combined
N₁	181	115	141	254	46	77	814
Every child in the age group of 6-14 years should get free e	98.9	99.1	95.7	98.8	95.7	90.9	97.4
The school- government/ private in the vicinity of the child's residence	35.9	10.4	64.5	70.9	26.1	24.7	46.6
School cannot deny admission to such child citing lack of doc	14.9	0.9	29.8	3.9	15.2	42.9	14.7
Admission cannot be denied citing that admission cycle is over	4.4	0.0	2.8	2.0	0.0	14.3	3.4
No admission test is required	5.5	5.2	2.8	5.9	2.2	66.2	10.7

*N₁=Number of surveyed households who are aware of RTE Act
*Multiple response so total exceeds 100.0
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

The children of the migrants are the most educationally marginalized in India. The study finds that the educational rights of the migrants, particularly the seasonal and temporary migrants are compromised. As a result, there is disruption of regular and continued schooling of children. This adversely affects the formation of human and cultural capital and contributes to the inter-generational transmission of poverty. The poor awareness of the Act is an important factor behind children including those of migrant families, remaining out of school.

Discrimination at School

Neither the parents nor the children have reportedly faced any discrimination at the schools due to their migrant status. There are only around 2 percent migrants who feel they are discriminated and treated differently as compared to the 'sons of the soil'. Since the schools in which the children of the migrant families study are the non-elite school, the acceptability of the children of migrants and vulnerable segment of the population is more.

7.3 States at a Glance

Delhi

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in Delhi.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	73	77	79	81	310
Enrolled at Native place	%	39.7	40.3	65.8	45.7	48.1
Enrolled at Destination	%	67.1	29.9	72.2	80.3	62.6
Out of School Children	N2	24	54	22	16	116
Not Enrolled Children	%	9 Nos	55.6	7 Nos	10 Nos	48.3
Dropout Children	%	15 Nos	44.4	15 Nos	6 Nos	51.7
Reasons for Dropout	N2	24	54	22	16	116
Did not try to admit	%	11 Nos	57.4	7 Nos	4 Nos	45.7
Help in work	%	7 Nos	61.1	10 Nos	1 Nos	44.0
Take care of siblings	%	11 Nos	14.8	16 Nos	3 Nos	17.2
Aware of RTE Act	n	105	101	106	120	432
	%	61.0	36.6	27.4	42.5	41.9
Prime Source of RTE Info	N3	64	37	29	51	181
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	64.1	70.3	25 Nos	70.6	70.7

N1= households with school going age children; N2=households having at least one out of school child in school going age; N3=households aware about RTE
**where N is less than 30, percentage not calculated*
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- School enrolment of children has gone up significantly in this category after migration (from 40 percent at native place to 81 percent at Delhi/NCR)
- Around 33 percent families have at least one child not going to school in Delhi in spite of being in school going age.

- The key reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their children in Delhi include, 'Did not try to admit', 'take child's help in their work' and 'take care of siblings'.
- Encouragingly majority of the migrant families in this category staying in Delhi are aware about RTE Act.
- The prime source of information on RTE being the neighbours and co-workers

Brick Kiln Worker

- Marginal increase in enrollment despite staying for long duration (from 40 percent at native place to 45 percent in Delhi)
- Currently, around 70 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in the family.
- The key reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their children in Delhi include, 'Did not try to admit (57%)', and 'take child's help in their work (61%)' and 'take care of siblings (15%)'.
- Awareness on RTE is low. Only 37 percent households have heard about the Act, mainly from their neighbours/co-workers.

Agriculture Worker

- School enrollment of children shows increase after migration.
- 28 percent families have at least one out of school child in the family
- The main reasons cited are- 'child does not want to go to school', 'did not try to admit' and 'take child's help in their work' and look after siblings'.
- Indicates poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of education and pressing economic needs of the family
- Awareness on RTE is very poor. Only 27 percent households have heard about the basic feature of the Act i.e. free schooling.
- The main source of information being their neighbours and fellow workers

Hawkers & others'

- Significant increase in enrollment after migration (from 46 percent at native place to 90 percent at Delhi)
- Compared to other occupational categories, lesser percentage of families in this category (20%) has at least one 'out of school' child in the family.
- The main reasons cited for not enrolling their child in school in Delhi are- 'schools are reluctant to admit' and 'did not try to admit', 'child does not want to go to school', and the 'child look after siblings'.
- Awareness on RTE is comparatively better than the other three categories. Around 43 percent households have heard about the Act, mainly from their neighbours and co-workers.

A sizeable percentage of migrant families (37%) have at least one child not enrolled in school in Delhi. This is more dismal in the brick kiln category. However, on comparing with the enrollment status at native place, the percentage of families with children enrolled in schools has increased significantly in the occupational categories of construction work and ‘Hawkers & others’. While in the brick kiln category it has come down significantly in spite of the fact that families covered under brick kiln category are staying in Delhi/NCR for longer duration and very few households are seasonal migrants. Poor enrollment of the children in schools, both at native place and destination needs urgent attention of policy makers & planners in general and the education department in particular. Poor awareness about RTE could also be seen in relation to the poor educational status of the children of these migrant categories, especially in the case of brick kiln workers and agricultural workers.

Gujarat

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in Gujarat.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation				(Figures in %)
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	42	63	63	54	222
Enrolled at Native place	%	85.7	82.5	77.8	55.6	75.2
Enrolled at Destination	%	26.2	27.0	11.1	38.9	25.2
Out of School Children	N2	31	46	56	33	166
Not Enrolled Children	%	16.1	6.5	14.3	36.4	16.9
Dropout Children	%	83.9	93.5	85.7	63.6	83.1
Reasons for Dropout	N2	31	46	56	33	166
Did not try to admit	%	64.5	43.5	48.2	57.6	51.8
Help in work	%	12.9	34.8	51.8	12.1	31.9
Take care of siblings	%	22.6	15.2	53.6	21.2	30.7
Aware of RTE	n	106	102	107	105	420
	%	27.4	40.2	12.1	30.5	27.4
Prime Sources of RTE Info	N3	29	41	13	32	115
Mass Media	%	14 Nos	51.2	5 Nos	96.9	61.7
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	16 Nos	58.5	1 Nos	21.9	41.7

*N1= households with school going age children; N2=households having at least one out of school child in school going age; n=survey households; N3=households aware about RTE,
* where n is less than 30, percentage not calculated
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Construction Worker

- School enrolment of children has gone down significantly in this category after migration (from 86 percent at native place to 26 percent in Gujarat).
- Around 74 percent families have at least one child not going to school in the studied districts (Ahmadabad & Surat) in Gujarat in spite of being in school going age.
- The key reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their children in Delhi include, ‘Did not try to admit (65%)’, ‘do not stay here regularly (26%)’, ‘look after siblings (23%)’ and ‘take child’s help in our work (13%)’.
- Only 27 percent of the migrant families in this category are aware about RTE.
- The prime sources of information on RTE are, ‘neighbours/co-workers’ and ‘mass-media’.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Significant decline in school enrollment of children in this category (from 83 percent at native place to 27 percent at destination districts in Gujarat).
- Currently, around 73 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in this category.
- The main reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their child in school are- 'do not stay here regularly (67%) 'did not try to admit (44%)' and 'child assists in our work (35%)' and 'medium of instruction is different (20%)'.
- Awareness on RTE is comparatively better as compared to other occupational categories as 40 percent households in this category have heard about the Act.
- The sources of information for these families are, 'neighbours/co-workers (59%) and 'mass-media (51%)'.

Agriculture Worker

- School enrollment of children shows considerable decrease after migration (from 78 percent at native place to 11 percent at destination districts in Gujarat).
- Around 89 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child.
- The main reasons cited are- 'the child has to take care of siblings (54%), take child's help in their work (52%)' and 'did not try to admit (48%)'.
- The finding indicates poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of education and pressing economic needs of the family
- Awareness on RTE is very poor. Only 12 percent households have heard about the Act.
- The main source of information on RTE for them is 'mass media'.

Hawkers & others'

- Enrollment is somewhat better as compared to the other three categories. However, the enrollment is still very poor and is less as compared to their native place (from 56 percent at native place to 39 percent in the destination districts in Gujarat).
- Around 61 percent families in this category have at least one 'out of school' child.
- The main reasons cited for not enrolling their child in school in Gujarat, are- 'did not try to admit (58%)', 'medium of instruction is different (27%)', and 'child looks after siblings (21%)'.
- Around 31 percent households have been found to be aware of RTE. Their main source of information on RTE is the 'mass media'.

A large percentage of migrant families (75%) have at least one child not enrolled in school in Gujarat. This is more dismal in the agriculture and brick kiln category. On comparing with the enrollment status at native place, the percentage of families with children enrolled in schools has decreased significantly across all the occupational categories. Poor enrollment at destination even in the category of 'Hawkers & others'', with high percentage of long-term migrants is indeed a

matter of concern. The difference in the medium of instruction from the native place of migrants is an important reason for their children out of school in this category. Besides the difference in the medium of instruction, poor awareness about RTE across the migrant categories is also an important reason for the poor educational status of the children of migrant workers.

Karnataka

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in Karnataka.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	62	47	48	71	228
Enrolled at Native place	%	50.0	53.2	62.5	50.7	53.5
Enrolled at Destination	%	74.2	95.7	91.7	62.0	78.5
Out of School Children	N2	20	4	7	29	60
Not Enrolled Children	%	9 Nos	1 Nos	6 Nos	13 Nos	48.3
Dropout Children	%	11 Nos	3 Nos	1 Nos	16 Nos	51.7
Reasons for Dropout /Non-enrollment	N2	20	4	7	29	60
Did not try to admit	%	5 Nos	1 Nos	1 Nos	14 Nos	35.0
Help us in our work	%	2 Nos	2 Nos	2 Nos	8 Nos	23.3
Different Medium of Instruction	%	7 Nos	-	1 Nos	11 Nos	31.7
Aware of RTE	n	107	99	106	108	420
	%	28.0	30.3	54.7	21.3	33.6
Prime Source of RTE Info	N3	30	30	58	23	141
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	70.0	80.0	77.6	20 Nos	78.0

N1= households with school going age children; N2=households having at least one out of school child in school going age; N3=households aware about RTE
** where n is less than 30, percentage not calculated*
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- School enrolment of children has increased in this category after migration (from 50% at native place to 74 percent in the destination districts).
- Around 32 percent families have at least one child not going to school in spite of being in the school going age.
- The key reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their children include, 'different medium of instruction', 'did not try to admit', and 'child does not want to go to school'.
- Only 28 percent of the migrant families in this category are aware about RTE.
- The prime source of information on RTE is, 'neighbours/co-workers (70%)'.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Significant increase in school enrollment of children in this category has been found (from 53 percent at native place to 96 percent at destination districts).
- Currently, around 9 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in this category.

- The main reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their child in school are- 'do not stay here regularly', 'did not try to admit' and 'child assists in our work'.
- Around 30 percent households in this category are aware of RTE Act.
- The prime source of information for these families is 'neighbours/co-workers (80%)'.

Agriculture Worker

- School enrollment of children shows considerable increase after migration (from 63 percent at native place to 92 percent at destination districts in Karnataka).
- Around 15 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child.
- The main reasons cited are- 'take child's help in their work' and 'schools are reluctant to admit' stating that the child will be uncomfortable.
- Awareness on RTE is comparatively better as around 55 percent of the households have been found to be aware of the RTE Act.
- The main source of information on RTE for them is their neighbour/co-worker (78%).

Hawkers & others'

- Enrollment at destination has increased as compared to the native place; from 51 percent at native place to 62 percent in the destination districts in Karnataka.
- Around 41 percent families in this category have at least one 'out of school' child, higher than the other three categories. Taking into account their long duration of stay in the destination districts, the finding is indeed noticeable.
- The main reasons cited for not enrolling their child in school, are- 'did not try to admit', 'medium of instruction is different'.
- Around 21 percent households have been found to be aware of RTE. Their main source of information on RTE is 'neighbours/co-workers'.

The findings show that the percentage of intra-state migrant households admitting their children in schools at destination is high as compared to the inter-state migrant households. This is because the other-state migrants do not want to admit their children in the schools at destination as the medium of instruction is different. Even the schools are not very keen to admit such students due to language barrier. This issue requires attention of education and other concerned departments.

Maharashtra

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in Maharashtra.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	66	35	78	64	243
Enrolled at Native place	%	72.7	74.3	79.5	73.4	75.3
Enrolled at Destination	%	83.3	40.0	83.3	84.6	77.5
Out of School Children	N2	17	22	20	11	70
Not Enrolled Children	%	7 Nos	6 Nos	15.0	36.4	28.6
Dropout Children	%	10 Nos	16 Nos	85.0	63.6	71.4
Reasons for Dropout	N2	17	22	20	11	70
Did not try to admit	%	6 Nos	10 Nos	2 Nos	3 Nos	30.0
Help us in our work	%	4 Nos	7 Nos	9 Nos	1 Nos	30.0
Have to take care of younger siblings	%	3 Nos	8 Nos	2 Nos	-	18.6
Aware of RTE	n	108	106	108	104	426
	%	61.1	44.3	72.2	60.6	59.6
Prime Source of RTE Info	N3	66	47	78	63	254
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	72.7	53.2	76.9	58.7	66.9
Mass Media	%	51.5	66.0	74.4	68.3	65.4

N1= households with school going age children; **N2=**households having either never enrolled or dropout children in school going age; **n=**total surveyed households; **N3=**households aware about RTE
 * where n is less than 30, percentage not calculated
 Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15

Construction Worker

- School enrollment has marginally increased; from 73 percent at native place to 83 percent in the destination districts in Maharashtra.
- Around 26 percent families have at least one child not going to school in spite of being in school going age.
- The key reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their children in schools at destination location include, 'did not try to admit', 'take child's help in our work' and 'look after siblings'.
- Around 61 percent of the migrant families in this category are aware of the RTE Act.
- The prime sources of information on RTE are, 'neighbours/co-workers (73%)' and 'mass-media (52%)'.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Significant decline in school enrollment of children in this category has been found. While it was 74 percent at native place, it is has come down to only 40 percent in destination districts.
- Currently, around 63 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in this category.
- The main reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their child in school, are- 'did not try to admit', 'child takes care of siblings' and 'child assists in our work'.
- Around 40 percent households in this category are aware of the RTE Act.
- The sources of information for these families are, 'neighbours/co-workers (53%) and 'mass-media (66%)'.

Agriculture Worker

- School enrollment of children shows marginal increase at destination (83%) as compared to the native place (80%).
- Around 26 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child.
- The majority of these families said that they do not send their child to school because 'the child helps us in our work.'
- The finding indicates poor awareness among the parents about the benefits of education and pressing economic needs of the family
- Two-third of the households has been found to be aware about the Act.
- The main sources of information on RTE for them are 'neighbour/co-worker' and 'mass media'.

Hawkers & others'

- School enrollment at destination shows marginal increase (from 73 percent at native place to 85 percent in the two districts of Maharashtra).
- Around 17 percent families in this category have at least one 'out of school' child.
- Not admitting the child in school at destination shows lack of awareness amongst the parents about the benefits of education for the child.
- Around 60 percent households have been found to be aware of RTE. Their main sources of information on RTE are the mass media (68%) and neighbour/co-worker (59%).

School enrollment has declined in the category of brick kiln workers but has marginally gone up in the other three occupational categories. The seasonal and short duration of stay of the migrant workers involved in brick kiln work is the prime reason for poor enrollment of their children in the school at destination. This occupational category of migrants emerges as one of the most vulnerable categories among the studied occupations mainly due to their seasonal mobility pattern. The awareness on RTE across the four occupational categories is also around 60 percent, which indicates that the migrants in Maharashtra are better informed mainly due to the activities of civil society and education department.

Punjab

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in Punjab.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	57	66	79	70	272
Enrolled at Native place	%	35.1	54.5	32.1	30.4	37.8
Enrolled at Destination	%	21.1	37.9	78.5	80.0	57.0
Out of School Children	N2	46	43	18	18	125
Not Enrolled Children	%	58.7	37.2	61.1	66.7	52.8
Dropout Children	%	41.3	62.8	38.9	33.3	47.2
Reasons for Dropout	N2	46	43	18	18	125
Did not try to admit	%	73.9	79.1	55.6	38.9	68.0
Help us in our work	%	8.7	30.2	33.3	11.1	20.0
Have to take care of younger siblings	%	8.7	11.6	22.2	16.7	12.8
Aware of RTE	n	108	102	120	109	439
	%	3.7	18.6	4.2	16.5	10.5
Prime Source of RTE Info	N3	4	19	5	18	46
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	3 Nos	16 Nos	2 Nos	7 Nos	60.9
Mass Media	%	1 Nos	6 Nos	3 Nos	12 Nos	47.8

*N1= households with school going age children; N2=households having either never enrolled or dropout children in school going age; n=total surveyed households; N3=households aware about RTE
* where n is less than 30, percentage not calculated
Source-CMS Study for NCPCR, 2014-15*

Construction Worker

- School enrolment of children has gone down significantly in this category after migration (from 35 percent at native place to 21 percent at destination). Even the percentage of enrollment at native place can be termed as poor.
- Around 81 percent families have at least one child not going to school in the studied districts in Punjab in spite of being in the school going age.
- Around 74 percent of the households said that they 'did not try to admit' their child in school after migrating to the destination.
- Awareness on RTE is very poor, as only 4 percent of the migrant families in this category are aware about the RTE Act.
- The prime source of information on RTE for this category is 'neighbours/co-workers'.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Considerable decline in school enrollment of children in this category have been found (from 55 percent at native place to 38 percent in destination districts).
- Currently, around 65 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in this category.
- The prime reason cited by parents for not enrolling their child in school is- 'did not try to admit (79%)'.

- Around 19 percent households in this category have been found to be aware of about the Act.
- The main source of information on RTE for these families is, 'neighbours/co-workers'.

Agriculture Worker

- School enrollment of children shows considerable increase after migration (from 32 percent at native place to 79 percent at destination districts in Punjab).
- Still around 23 percent families mainly belonging to the 'short-term' migrant category have at least one 'out of school child'.
- The main reason cited is -'did not try to admit'.
- Awareness on RTE is very poor. Only 4 percent households have heard about the Act.
- The main source of information on RTE for these households is 'mass media'.

Hawkers & others'

- Around 80 percent families are sending their children to school, which is a significant improvement as only 30 percent of these families were sending their children to school prior to migration.
- Around 26 percent families in this category have at least one 'out of school' child.
- Around 39 percent of the parents whose one of more child is out of school at the place of destination have said that they 'did not try to admit' their child in any school after migration.
- Around 17 percent households have been found to be aware of RTE. Their main source of information on RTE is the 'mass media'.

The finding shows that the enrollment is more in the case of long-term migrants and less in the case of short-term migrants. The short-term migrants require immediate attention of policy makers as this category often find itself out of the social security net both at the source and destination locations mostly due to their mobility pattern and temporal nature of their stay at both the places. The majority of the households in this category have said that they did not try to admit their child in the school at destination because they know that they will have to spend few months trying to get their child admitted and within another few months, they will have to pack their belongings to return to their native place. This sense of insecurity in the parents is largely responsible for keeping the child out of school both at the source and at destination.

West Bengal

The Table below highlights some important indicators on Education & RTE vis-à-vis the occupational categories studied in West Bengal.

Indicators		Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
		Construction	Brick Kiln	Agriculture	Hawkers & others'	Combined
Enrollment Status	N1	29	209	-	72	310
Enrolled at Native place	%	8 Nos	56.9	-	40.3	50.3
Enrolled at Destination	%	24 Nos	6.2	-	95.8	34.2
Out of School Children	N2	5	197	-	6	208
Not Enrolled Children	%	4 Nos	44.7	-	6 Nos	47.1
Dropout Children	%	1 No	55.3	-	-	52.9
Reasons for Dropout	N2	5	197	-	6	208
Did not try to admit	%	4 Nos	48.7	-	3 Nos	49.5
Help us in our work	%	2 Nos	32.0	-	2 Nos	32.2
Have to take care of younger siblings	%	-	13.2	-	33.3	13.5
Aware of RTE	n	40	286	-	97	423
	%	47.5	1.4	-	55.7	18.2
Prime Source of RTE Info	N3	19	4	-	54	77
Mass Media	%	16 Nos	2 Nos	-	100.0	93.5
Neighbour/Co-Worker	%	6 Nos	1 Nos	-	33.3	32.5

*N1= households with school going age children; N2=households having either never enrolled or dropout children in school going age; n=total surveyed households; N3=households aware about RTE
* where n is less than 30, percentage not calculated
Source-CMS Study for NCPDR, 2014-15*

Construction Worker

- School enrolment of children has considerably increased in this category after migration (from 8 households reporting enrollment at native place to 24 households in destination district).
- At least one child is not going to school in 5 families in the studied districts in West Bengal in spite of being in the school going age.
- The parents of the out school children have not tried to admit their children in any school at destination as they have said that they are here for short-duration only. Many of them had not admitted their kids even at the native place.
- Around 48 percent of the migrant families in this category are aware about RTE Act.
- The prime source of information on RTE is, 'mass-media'.

Brick Kiln Worker

- Significant decline in school enrollment of children in this category (from 57 percent at native place to 6 percent at destination districts in West Bengal).
- Currently, around 94 percent families have at least one 'out of school' child in this category.
- The main reasons cited by parents for not enrolling their child in school, are- 'did not try to admit (49)' and 'child assists in our work (32%)'.
- A dismal one percent of the households in this category have heard of RTE Act.
- The sources of information for these families are, 'neighbours/co-workers and 'mass-media'.

Agriculture Worker

- This category could not be covered in the state due to the near total absence of eligible migrant population in agriculture work as per the requirement of the study.

Hawkers & others'

- School enrollment of children of migrant workers in this category has gone up after migration (from 40 percent at native place to 96 percent in the two districts in West Bengal).
- Only 6 interviewed households in this category have at least one 'out of school' child.
- The main reasons cited for not enrolling their child in school, are- 'did not try to admit' and 'child looks after siblings'.
- Around 56 percent households have been found to be aware of RTE. Their main source of information on RTE is the 'mass media'.

In West Bengal, the brick kiln workers emerges as the most vulnerable category with respect to the poor enrollment of the children in schools at the place of destination. The enrollment of children at the native place is also quite low. Almost all the interviewed households have at least one or more child who is out of school at the destination. Missing out on education deprives the children of the opportunities to develop their personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential.

Chapter 8: Summing Up and Recommendations

In India, every year millions of people migrate from one region to another in search of livelihood opportunities. Most of these people find work opportunities in the informal sector. While some settle down in the city and village of migration, others return to their native place to start the cycle all over again in the next season. Some move alone, some in groups and some others with family.

8.1 Mapping Migration

The review of secondary literature has shown that enough reference materials are available on reasons of migration, poor wage rates and vulnerable situation of migrant labourers in the destination but those secondary materials are limited to show the impact of migration on educational status and access to health facilities for the migrant families.

The findings of the study undertaken are in line with the Census data. They suggest that in the six studied states, the migrants are mostly from the known source states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and, Jharkhand. However, the intra-state migrants are more in Karnataka (63%) and Maharashtra (54%) compared to inter-state migrants. In each of the six states, migrants through contractors or their own acquaintances/relatives come from a number of districts and states. For instance, Maharashtra has migrants from 124 districts of 15 states where as Delhi has migrants from 108 districts across 12 states of the country. Noticeably, among the studied occupations, in West Bengal, migration is mainly in brick kilns with almost no migration for agriculture work and insignificant migration in the 'Hawkers & others' and construction categories. In other states, however in all the four occupation categories, both intra-state (inter-district) and inter-state migration has been observed.

Profile: The migrants in the six states mostly belong to OBCs and SCs. They suffer from socio-economic marginalization and vulnerability. The average family size across the states has been found to be 4.6 members per household. The percentage of both male (64%) and female literacy (49%) has been found to be highest in Karnataka. While male literacy among migrants has been found to be lowest in West Bengal (36%) female literacy is lowest in Punjab (20%) closely followed by Delhi (21%). The occupation wise finding across the states shows that the male and female literacy rates are very low in the brick kiln category (35% and 18% respectively). This is also the category, which has almost equal percent of both father and mother engaged in the same occupation (98% and 92% respectively).

Among the prime *reasons for out- migration* in the four occupational categories are better work opportunities, better chance of getting work and better wages at the chosen place of destination.

Among the households studied, around 40 percent are short-term migrants, migrating to the place of destination for a period of 8 or less months. The seasonal migration has been reported especially among the categories of brick kiln and agriculture with a small proportion of such migrants in the construction sector. The work at brick kilns usually stop at the onset of monsoon and begins only after November-December as a result the brick kiln workers are without work in these months and therefore return to their native place. Similarly in agriculture sector, the demand for more labour is felt during sowing and harvesting seasons and thereafter there is no work left for those migrants who are engaged in agriculture work and they too go back to their native place.

Lack of identity proof of destination could also be seen in the light of the above finding as the cyclical nature of migration comes in the way of getting an ID proof. Only 16 percent of the covered households have been found to possess any identity proof of the place of destination, the highest reported is in the state of Maharashtra (34%) and lowest is in West Bengal (5%). Occupational category-wise, it is highest among the 'Hawkers & others'' category (29 percent) and lowest in the brick kiln (4%).

It has also been noted that contrary to the presentation in other studies, our findings show that migrants do not face discrimination in their everyday life due to their migrants. The difficulties faced by them in a new location are similar to the experience of the 'sons of the soil' belonging to similar class. No such instance has been reported where the migrants have felt themselves to be unwanted and as outsiders in the new place. An overwhelming 98 percent of the households covered have said that they did not face any discrimination based on ethnicity, language, religion or gender at the destination. An even higher percentage of households have said that they have never faced any harassment due to their migrant status.

8.2 Health and Nutrition

Access to ICDS Services: Although the average distance of Anganwadi Centre is about one kilometer from the place of residence but two-third of the migrant population is not availing the services at AWC at the destination. However, they are aware of some of the key facilities such as supplementary nutrition (53%) and pre-school education for the child (40%). This awareness is higher among them as compared to other services, such as, immunization facility, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets etc.

Open defecation is practiced by nearly half of the migrant households studied. Among the brick kiln and agricultural labour, the practice is much higher as compared to other two occupational categories.

Visits of frontline health functionaries to worksites have been reported by around 65 percent of migrant households but in more than 90 percent of cases, the visits are made mostly for administering Polio vaccines.

Crèche facility at the workplace has been reported by only 6 percent of the households. Nearly half of these were reported by the construction workers and more than half of them have reported in Karnataka among the states.

Government health facilities are at an average distance of nearly 3 kilometer. While private health facilities are available at less than 2 and a half kilometer. In West Bengal, the average distance of both government and private is around 4 kilometer from the migrants' place of residence. Less than half of the migrant households approach the government health centres during sickness for treatment. On a positive note, 96 percent of migrants have not faced any discrimination at the government health centre due to their migrant status.

More than 75 percent of the migrant households reported having Vaccination card of their youngest child but less than half of them possessed these card at the destination. This hampers the immunization schedule of their children.

More than 80 percent of them are not aware of Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card. THIS awareness is comparatively higher in Maharashtra and Karnataka, around 35 percent each. Among those who are aware of MCP card, 85 percent of them have one card in the family.

8.3 Education and RTE

School Enrollment: Currently, around 59 percent of the migrant households with a school going age child in the family is sending the child to school. The percentage of households in the brick kiln category, sending their children to schools has declined considerably; to 30 percent after migration, which was 58 percent before migration. In other occupational three categories, the However school enrollment rate has shown increase at the place of destination compared to the place of origin. For example, the enrollment of children increased from 52 to 63 percent in the construction work; in the agricultural labour category from 63 to 72 percent and from 48 to 78 percent in the category of 'Hawkers & others'. Among the households sending their children to school at destination, majority (89%) of them are sending their children to the government school.

Benefits at School: Most of the children going to the government schools are availing benefits such as free school fee, mid-day meals, free text books and uniforms. However, it has been found that the migrant children, particularly those of seasonal migrants very often do not receive uniform or

cash disbursed for the same due to different rules and timing of distribution of uniforms to the students. For example, in West Bengal, the students only with 80 percent attendance in the class get the free uniform. This policy has excluded the children of seasonal migrants as they seldom complete 80 percent attendance to become eligible for this benefit because of their temporary nature of stay at the place of destination.

There are around 47 percent of the migrant households who have out of school children at the destination; 60 percent of them have dropped out of school after moving from the native place to the current location. By occupational categories, the children belonging to families of agricultural labour and brick kiln workers mostly drop out. Among the reasons cited for non-enrollment or dropout include, the families do not take initiative to admit their children or child taking care of younger siblings or children help their parents in their work. Almost all the migrants are unaware whether the schools where their one another. Less than one percent of the migrant households reported awareness about the schools where their children are enrolled having any residential facility.

RTE Act's Awareness: Around two-third of the respondents are not aware of RTE Act and its provisions. For those who are aware, the main sources of information are their neighbours or fellow workers (63%), followed by mass media (54%). Among those aware about RTE Act, almost all are aware that the child in the age group of 6-14 years should get free education in the schools.

Almost all the migrant households reported that neither they nor their children are discriminated in the school on ground of their migrant status.

8.4 Recommendations

- Majority of the children enrolled in schools at destination are getting the benefits earmarked under RTE Act. However, as rights-based approach, there is need to create awareness among the migrants about the provisions of RTE Act. This will empower them to raise voice against any bias, victimization or denial of services, at the school/education department under the Act.
- While making rules or for formulating policies, element of inclusiveness of seasonal migrants should be ensured and no child be denied school facilities like the school uniform on the ground of attaining minimum attendance in the previous academic session, as came out in West Bengal. As a result, a sizeable proportion of children of migrants are excluded and deprived of the school uniform.
- Government should on a priority basis provide some Identification documents such as Aadhaar Number to families residing in identifiable migrant pockets such as construction and

brick kiln sites. Families already having such Identity proof at the native place should be considered for providing services at the destination. This will help them to avail government benefits such as school enrollment, subsidized food grains from PDS shops among others at destination.

- With growing urbanization and inflow of migrant population, state should have migrant specific policies covering all the categories of migrants. Currently, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 focuses only on inter-state migrants and does not cover all the workers such as those engaged in brick kiln and small construction sites. Act must ensure inclusion of these categories as well as its strict enforcement by the builders, real estate developers and owners of brick kilns.
- To encourage school enrollment, particularly among the seasonal migrant families, government should link school enrollment with availing various benefits including subsidized food grains under National Food Security Act. This will also help in improving the nutritional needs of the families.
- For work sites such as construction and brick kilns, the system of mobile schools and ‘seasonal Anganwadi Centres- cum-crèche’ should be started. SHGs formed under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) may be involved for running these centres.
- At destination, the education department should identify individuals as ‘Shiksha Sahayak’ to teach the children of migrant population in vernacular/local language and also assist the families in mainstreaming the children in formal schools.
- Frontline Health functionaries (ANM/ASHA/AWW) should frequently visit construction and brick kiln sites to generate awareness among the migrant families on health and nutritional issues and motivate them about the benefits of sending the children to Anganwadi Centres.
- ANMs having construction and brick kiln sites of work within their catchment area should fix a day to visit and administer age appropriate vaccines to children of migrant families.
- It should be made mandatory for employers at construction and brick kiln sites to have sufficient number of community toilets with overhead water tanks at the sites. While villages having good number of migrant agricultural labour, PRI should ensure community toilets constructed at the village under Swachch Bharat Mission (Rural), employers (agricultural land owners) should collectively take the responsibility of the maintenance.

8.5 State Wise Pointers for Action

Delhi

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs. This needs to be taken up for the three occupational categories-construction, brick kiln and agriculture.
- No construction or brick kiln site should be allowed to function unless the employer ensures community toilet, drinking water provision and waste-disposal mechanism at the work place.

Education and RTE

- A detail mapping of 'out of school' children of the brick kiln workers should be undertaken by the education department.
- A '*Shiksha Shayak*' should be engaged to generate awareness among the brick kiln and construction workers and agriculture labourers regarding the benefits of primary education for their children and facilitate the admission of the children in the schools
- The owners and contractors of brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.

Gujarat

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs. This needs to be taken up for the three occupational categories-construction, brick kiln and agriculture.
- The supervisors/employers/front line health workers should make efforts to generate health awareness among the migrant population and should ensure that the migrants carry the immunization card of their child to the destination.
- No construction or brick kiln site should be allowed to function unless the employer ensures community toilet, drinking water provision and waste-disposal mechanism at the work place.

Education and RTE

- A detail mapping of 'out of school' children of these occupational categories, particularly construction, brick kiln and agriculture should be undertaken by the education department.
- A 'Shiksha Shayak' should be engaged to generate awareness among the brick kiln and construction workers and agriculture labourers regarding the benefits of primary education for their children and facilitate the admission of the children in the schools
- The owners and contractors of brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.
- The parents in these occupations should also be made aware about the consequences of depriving their children of their education.

Karnataka

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs.
- The supervisors/employers/front line health workers should make efforts to generate health awareness among the migrant population and should ensure that the migrants carry the immunization card of their child to the destination.
- No construction or brick kiln site should be allowed to function unless the employer ensures community toilet, drinking water provision and waste-disposal mechanism at the work place.

Education and RTE

- Keeping in mind the non-enrollment of children at destination due to the difference in the medium of instruction, ways of imparting education to the children of migrant workers from other states in their mother tongue should be looked at.
- A 'Shiksha Shayak' should be engaged to impart education to the children in their mother tongue and at the same time generate awareness among the vulnerable migrant population regarding the benefits of education in general and RTE Act in particular
- The owners and contractors of brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years from other states and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.

Maharashtra

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs. This can at least be taken up for the three occupational categories-constructions, brick kiln, agriculture as their location is usually known, and targeted interventions could be planned.
- The supervisors/employers/front line health workers should make efforts to generate health awareness among the migrant population and should ensure that the migrants carry the immunization card of their child to the destination, more so among the brick kiln workers.
- No construction or brick kiln site should be allowed to function unless the employer ensures community toilet, drinking water provision and waste-disposal mechanism at the work place.

Education and RTE

- A detail mapping of 'out of school' children of the brick kiln workers should be undertaken by the education department.
- A 'Shiksha Shayak' should be engaged to generate awareness among the brick kiln workers regarding the benefits of primary education for their children and facilitate the admission of the children in the schools
- The owners and contractors of brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.
- The parents at the brick kiln sites should also be made aware about the consequences of depriving their children of their education.

Punjab

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs. This needs to be taken up for the three occupational categories-construction, brick kiln and agriculture.
- The parents find it difficult to take their child to the AWC and bring him/her back as it usually clashes with their working hours and the supervisors/employers do not give such liberty to

the workers. The state may issue a directive to employers to ensure that they depute someone from the construction and brick kiln worksites to drop and pick up all the children in the age group at the worksite to AWC every day.

- The supervisors/employers/front line health workers should make efforts to generate health awareness among the migrant population and should ensure that the migrants carry the immunization card of their child to the destination.
- No construction or brick kiln site should be allowed to function unless the employer ensures community toilet, drinking water provision and waste-disposal mechanism at the work place.

Education and RTE

- A detail mapping of 'out of school' children of the occupational categories of construction and brick kiln should be undertaken by the education department keeping in mind the poor school enrollment of children at destination among these two categories.
- A 'Shiksha Shayak' should be engaged to generate awareness and sensitize the brick kiln and construction workers about the benefits of primary education for their children and facilitate the admission of their children in the schools.
- The employers and contractors of construction work and brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.
- The parents in these occupations should also be made aware about the consequences of depriving their children of their education.

West Bengal

Health & Nutrition

- A detail mapping of the children in the age group of 0-6 years should be undertaken by the employers under the monitoring and supervision of the ICDS department and local AWC staff.
- Seasonal or mini-Anganwadi Centre cum crèche should be established at the work site or a cluster of work sites as per requirement and the site supervisor/employer should ensure that parents send their children to the AWCs. This needs to be taken up for the three occupational categories-construction, brick kiln and agriculture.
- To encourage the parents to send their children to the AWCs, a female attendant should be deployed at the AWC on a temporary basis (for the period of stay of the migrant workers on brick kiln sites) who should be from the migrant group itself. She may also be given the responsibility to bring the children to the AWC every day and drop them home.
- The supervisors/employers/front line health workers should make efforts to generate health awareness among the migrant population and should ensure that the migrants carry the immunization card of their child to the destination.

- It should be made mandatory for the construction or brick kiln employers to ensure provision of community toilet, drinking water and waste-disposal mechanism at the work sites.

Education and RTE

- A detail mapping of 'out of school' children of the occupational category of brick kiln workers should be undertaken by the education department.
- A 'Shiksha Shayak' should be engaged to generate awareness among the brick kiln workers regarding the benefits of primary education for their children and facilitate the admission of the children in the schools at destination.
- The owners of brick kilns should prepare a list of the families with children in the age group of 6-14 years and share the information with SCPCR and the education department.
- The parents in these occupations should also be made aware about the consequences of depriving their children of their education.

ANNEX

STATUS OF SCHOOL PARTICIPATION & AVAILING OF HEALTH & NUTRITIONAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN OF MIGRANT LABOURERS

(A Study for NCPCR)

SCHEDULE FOR MIGRANTS WITH CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 14 Years AT DESTINATION

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Introduce yourself in the following way/अपना परिचय दें।

Namaste! My name is ----- and I am working with CMS. We are conducting an important survey for NCPCR to assess the status of school participation and availing of health and nutritional services for children of migrant labourers. We would very much appreciate the participation of your household/family in this survey. We would like your help to know about the reasons for your migration, your access to social protection and entitlements at the place of destination. More specifically, we would like to know about the status of your children's access to educational, health and nutritional services here and the challenges faced by you in availing those services. The information provided by you will help NCPCR and the Government to take corrective measures and formulate policies based on the findings of the study. The survey will take about 30 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

नमस्ते ! मेरा नाम है। मैं CMS के लिए काम कर रहा/रही हूँ। हम NCPCR के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सर्वे कर रहे हैं जिसका उद्देश्य प्रवासी मजदूरों के बच्चों का स्कूल में दाखिले और स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण संबंधी जानकारी लेना है। इस सर्वे के लिए हमें आपका सहयोग चाहिए। इस सर्वे के जरिये हम आपके प्रवास के कारण, और यहाँ मिलने वाली सुविधाओं की जानकारी लेंगे। खासतौर पर हम आपके संग आये हुए 0-14 वर्ष के बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य, पोषण एवं पढ़ाई संबंधी जानकारी लेंगे और सरकारी सुविधाओं में आने वाली दिक्कतों के बारे में आपसे पूछेंगे आपके द्वारा दी गयी जानकारी कि मदद से NCPCR और सरकार को आपको दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं को बेहतर बनाने में मदद मिलेगी। सर्वेक्षण पूरा करने में लगभग 30 मिनट का समय लगेगा। आपके द्वारा प्रदान की गयी जानकारी गुप्त रखी जाएगी।

May I begin the interview now? क्या मैं इंटरव्यू शुरू कर सकता/सकती हूँ?

Respondent agrees to be interviewed 1

Signature of Investigator.....

INTERVIEW VISITS			
NAME AND CODE OF THE INVESTIGATOR _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Signature of the Investigator _____	
NAME AND CODE OF THE SUPERVISOR _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	Signature of the Supervisor _____	
INTERVIEW DATE:	Date	Month	Year
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Encircle appropriate response/s code / उपयुक्त कोड पर गोला लगायें															
IDENTIFICATION															
Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO												
Q1	State राज्य	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Delhi/दिल्ली</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Gujarat/गुजरात</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Karnataka/कर्नाटक</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">Punjab/पंजाब</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">West Bengal/पश्चिम बंगाल</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">6</td> </tr> </table>	Delhi/दिल्ली	1	Gujarat/गुजरात	2	Karnataka/कर्नाटक	3	Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र	4	Punjab/पंजाब	5	West Bengal/पश्चिम बंगाल	6	
Delhi/दिल्ली	1														
Gujarat/गुजरात	2														
Karnataka/कर्नाटक	3														
Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र	4														
Punjab/पंजाब	5														
West Bengal/पश्चिम बंगाल	6														

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
Q2	City/District शहर/जिला	Delhi/दिल्ली	1	
		Delhi NCR- Faridabad/ दिल्ली NCR-फरीदाबाद	2	
		Ahmedabad /अहमदाबाद	3	
		Surat/सूरत	4	
		Bengaluru/बेंगलूरु	5	
		Belgaum/बेलगाम	6	
		Mumbai/मुंबई	7	
		Thane/थाने	8	
		Chandigarh/चंडीगढ़	9	
		Ludhiana/लुधियाना	10	
		Kolkata/कोलकता	11	
		24 North Parganas / 24 नॉर्थ परगना	12	
Q3	Type of Settlement निवास का प्रकार	Rural/ग्रामीण	1	
		Urban/शहरी	2	
Q4	Gender of Respondent उत्तरदाता का प्रकार	Male/पुरुष	1	
		Female/महिला	2	
Q5	Sample Household's Occupation चयनित परिवार का रोजगार/ व्यवसाय	Construction Workers / निर्माण मजदूर	1	
		Brick Kiln Workers / ईंट भट्टा मजदूर	2	
		Agricultural Labourers / खेतिहर मजदूर	3	
		Porters in Transport Sector / परिवहन क्षेत्र में कुली	4	
		Hawkers/Street Vendors / रेहड़ी/टेला विक्रेता	5	
		Rickshaw Pullers / रिक्शा चालक	6	
Q6	Name of the Respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम {Please write full name} / (पूरा नाम लिखें)			
Q7	Name of the Head of Family परिवार के मुखिया का नाम {Please write full name} / (पूरा नाम लिखें)	If Respondent & Head of Family is Same / अगर उत्तरदाता एक ही व्यक्ति और परिवार का मुखिया समान हो	1	
		NAME/नाम.....		
Q8	Address (with Landmark): पूरा पता (आस-पास का कोई मुख्य स्थान) Mobile No/मोबाइल नम्बर			

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES			GOTO
A1	How many members are living in your household/family currently at this place? / वर्तमान में इस जगह पर आपके साथ आपके परिवार के कितने सदस्य रह रहे हैं?	Total Number कुल संख्या		<input type="text"/>	
A2	No. of Family members at current location by age group (Age in completed years) / आयु अनुसार वर्तमान स्थान पर परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या (उम्र पूरे वर्ष में)	Male पुरुष	Female महिला	Other अन्य	
	Children less than 6 Years / 6 वर्ष से कम बच्चें				
	Children aged 6-14 years / 6-14 वर्ष के बच्चें				
	Persons aged 15-25 years / 15-25 आयु वर्ग के सदस्य				
	Persons aged 26-45 years / 26-45 आयु वर्ग के सदस्य				
	Persons aged 46 years and above / 46 के ऊपर वर्ग के सदस्य				

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
A3	What is your and your Spouse's educational status? / आप और आपके पति/पत्नी किस कक्षा तक पढ़ाई की है?	Self स्वयं	Spouse पति/पत्नी	
Code/कोड: (1-12)= For Class 1-12 th , as per Class/ कक्षा 1-12 th , कक्षा के अनुसार, (13)=Graduate & above/स्नातक (14)= Can sign only/ केवल हस्ताक्षर (15)= Illiterate/ अशिक्षित (88)=Can read and write only/ सिर्फ पढ़ना और लिखना, Others /अन्य.....				
A4	What is your and your spouse's occupation? / आप और आपके पति/पत्नी का व्यवसाय क्या है?	Self स्वयं	Spouse पति/पत्नी	
	Construction Worker / निर्माण मज़दूर	1	1	
	Brick Kiln Worker / ईंट-भट्टा मज़दूर	2	2	
	Agricultural Labor / कृषि श्रमिक	3	3	
	Porters in Transport Sector / परिवहन क्षेत्र में कुली	4	4	
	Hawker/ Vendor / Petty Trade / रेहड़ी/ ठेला विक्रेता	5	5	
	Rickshaw Puller / रिक्शा चालक	6	6	
	Cobbler/Carpenter/Barber/Blacksmith / मोची/ बढ़ई/ नाई/ लोहार	7	7	
	Plumber/Electrician/Painter / प्लम्बर/ इलेक्ट्रीशियन/ पेंटर	8	8	
	Sales Person in Shop / दूकान में विक्रेता	9	9	
	Factory Labor / कारखाना श्रमिक	10	10	
	Domestic Help / घरेलू सहायक	11	11	
	Housewife / गृहिणी	12	12	
	Does not do any work / कोई काम नहीं	88	88	
Any Others (Specify) /अन्य स्पष्ट				
A5	What is your religion?/ आपका धर्म क्या है?	Hindu/ हिंदू	1	
		Muslim/ मुस्लिम	2	
		Sikh/ सिख	3	
		Christian/ ईसाई	4	
		Jain/ जैन	5	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
A6	What is your social category?/ आपका सामाजिक वर्ग क्या है? Caste (specify) _____ जाति (स्पष्ट करें)	Scheduled Caste / अनुसूचित जाति	1	
		Scheduled Tribe / अनुसूचित जनजाति	2	
		Other Backward Class / अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	3	
		General / सामान्य	4	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	88	
A7	Ownership of house/ घर का स्वामित्व	Own / खुद का घर	1	
		Rented / किराए का घर	2	
		Provided by Contractor/Employer / ठेकेदार द्वारा उपलब्ध	3	
		Night Shelters / रात आश्रय	4	
		Streets/under flyovers / सड़क/ पुल के नीचे	5	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
A8	Type of house/ घर का प्रकार	Pucca / पक्का	1	
		Semi-pucca / आधा पक्का	2	
		Kutchha / कच्चा	3	
		Tent/polythene / टेन्ट / पॉलिथीन	4	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
.....				

SECTION B: MIGRATION

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
B1	Your native place / आपका पैतृक स्थान	Dist:/ जिला :		
		State:/ राज्य :		
B2	What was the reason behind migration? / आपके परिवार के यहाँ आने का क्या कारण है? (MR)	Lack of work opportunities back home/ गाँव में काम के कम अवसर	1	
		Financial crisis / repayment of debt/ पैसे का आभाव/ कर्ज चुकाने के लिए	2	
		Better Wage Rates/बेहतर मजदूरी दर	3	
		Better chance of getting work here/ यहाँ काम मिलने के बेहतर अवसर	4	
		Natural disaster / प्राकृतिक आपदा	5	
		Social unrest /सामाजिक अशांति	6	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
.....				
B3	Why did you choose to migrate to this city /village for work/employment?/ आपने इसी शहर/गाँव को प्रवास के लिए क्यों चुना? (MR)	My relatives/acquaintance are here/ मेरे रिश्तेदार/ परिचित यहाँ हैं	1	
		Through contractor/ठेकेदार के माध्यम से	2	
		Knew about this place & migrated independently/ इस जगह के बारे में पहले से पता था	3	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/ कह नहीं सकते	88	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
.....				
B4	Duration of continuous/without long break stay in this city/place?/इस शहर में बिना लंबे अन्तराल के आपके रहने की अवधि (Break should not be more than 1-2 months) (अन्तराल की अवधि 1-2 महीने से अधिक ना हो)	Months /महीने :		
B5	How many times you/your kids visit your native place in a year? आप और आपके बच्चे अपने मूल स्थान पर साल में कितनी बार जाते हैं? (on an average/ आमतौर)	Once/एक बार	1	
		Twice/दो बार	2	
		Three & More Times/तीन या उससे ज्यादा	3	
		Do not visit/ एक बार भी नहीं	4	
B5.1	On an average for how many days/ आमतौर पर कितने दिनों के लिए?	No of Days / दिनों की संख्या.....		

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES			GOTO	
B5.2	Usually on what occasions?/ आमतौर पर किन अवसरों पर? (MR)	Social functions/ सामाजिक कार्य		1		
		School vacations/स्कूल की छुट्टियां		2		
		To meet elderly & relatives/ बुजुर्ग और रिश्तेदार से मिलने		3		
		To look after the assets in village / गाँव में अपने घर/जमीन/सामान कि देखभाल करने		4		
		When no work is available here/ जब यहां कोई काम न मिले/बंद हो जाए		5		
		For agricultural work on own field / कृषि के लिए अपनी खुद की जगह काम करना		6		
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)				
B6	Have you worked in any other city/district in the last five years?/ क्या आपने पिछले 5 वर्ष में कोई और शहर/जिलें में काम किया है?	Yes/हाँ	1	→ B7		
		No/नहीं	2			
B6.1	If Yes, please name the places? / यदि हाँ, तो कृपया जगहों के नाम बताएँ? (MR)	City/District/शहर/जिला: 1. 2.				
		State/राज्य 1. 2.				
B7	Stream of Migration / प्रवास की धारा <i>(Check respondent's last place of migration before coming to this city/village)/ इस शहर/गाँव में आने से पहले किस गाँव/शहर से आये।</i>	Rural to Rural/ग्रामीण-ग्रामीण	1			
		Rural to Urban/ग्रामीण-शहर	2			
		Urban to Urban/शहर-शहर	3			
		Urban to Rural/शहर-ग्रामीण	4			
B8	Type of Migration/ प्रवास का प्रकार	Intra-district migration/जिला में ही	1			
		Inter district migration/एक जिला से दुसरे	2			
		Inter state migration/एक राज्य से दुसरे	3			
B9	Do you have any identity proof of this city/village?/ क्या आपके पास इस शहर/गाँव का कोई पहचान पत्र है?	Yes/हाँ	1	→ B9.2		
		No/नहीं	2			
B9.1	If yes, then what Identity Proof you have? / यदि हाँ, तो कौन सा पहचान पत्र है?		Shown	Not Shown	Do not Possess	
		a	Ration Card/राशन कार्ड	1	2	3
		b	Voter ID Card/वोटर आईडी कार्ड	1	2	3
		c	Adhaar Card/आधार कार्ड	1	2	3
		d	Bank Passbook/बैंक पासबुक	1	2	3
	Any other Specify)/ अन्य (कृपया स्पष्ट करें.....)					

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
B9.2	If do not possess any of the ID proof, what difficulty you face in getting an identity card of this place? यदि कोई पहचान पत्र नहीं बना, तो आपको इस जगह का पहचान पत्र बनवाने में किन कठनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ा/पड़ रहा है? (MR)	No residence proof/निवास प्रमाण पत्र न होना	1	
		Too much documentation/ बहुत ज्यादा कागजी कार्यवाही	2	
		Ask for money/रिश्वत मांगना	3	
		Did not try/कोशिश नहीं की	4	
		Do not require/जरूरत नहीं थी	5	
		Have at native place/पैतृक स्थान पर हैं	6	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
B10	If Yes in B9.1a, Type of ration card possessed. / यदि B9.1a में हाँ है तो पूछें-आपके पास कौन सा राशन कार्ड है?	BPL/बीपीएल	1	} B11
		APL/एपीएल	2	
		Antodaya/अंतोदाया	3	
		Annapurna / अन्नपुरना	4	
B11	Do you get ration on the card of this place regularly? क्या इस जगह पर आपको नियमित रूप से कार्ड पर राशन मिलता है?	Regularly/नियमित रूप से	1	
		Sometimes/कभी कभी	2	
		Occasionally/ खास मौकों पर	3	
		Do not get/कभी नहीं मिलता	4	
		Do not take/कभी नहीं लेते	5	
		Get, but not the sanctioned quantity / मिलता है पर निर्धारित मात्रा में नहीं	6	
		Not Applicable / लागू नहीं	8	
B12	Do you also have a ration card of your native place?/ क्या आपके पास अपने पैतृक स्थान का राशन कार्ड भी है?	Yes/हाँ	1	
		No/नहीं	2	
B13	How many avg. days of work you get in a month/year during migration?/ प्रवास के दौरान एक महीने/वर्ष में आपको औसतन कितने दिन का काम मिलता है?	Avg days in Month महिने में औसत दिन	Avg days in Year वर्ष में औसत दिन	
B14	What was the average monthly earning of your family prior to migration and how much it is after migration?/ आपके परिवार की औसत मासिक आय प्रवास से पहले और प्रवास के बाद?	Avg. earning before Migration (in Rs.) प्रवास से पहले की औसत मासिक आय (रुपये)	Avg. earning after Migration (in Rs.) प्रवास के बाद की औसत मासिक आय (रुपये)	
B15	Which are the lean Month/Months when you do not get any work/very less work? / कौन सा ऐसा महीना/महीने हैं जब आपको बहुत कम या कोई काम नहीं मिलता? (MR)	January / जनवरी	1	
		February /फरवरी	2	
		March /मार्च	3	
		April / अप्रैल	4	
		May /मई	5	
		June /जून	6	
		July /जुलाई	7	
		August /अगस्त	8	
		September /सितम्बर	9	
		October /अक्टूबर	10	
		November /नवम्बर	11	
		December /दिसम्बर	12	
		No lean month /कोई बिना काम का महीना नहीं	13	
Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं /कह नहीं सकते	88			

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES			GOTO
B16	<p>State provided services for the poor-Awareness and Services Availed at Native place/ पैतृक स्थान पर गरीबों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रदान कि गई सेवाएँ।</p> <p>(Status of Awareness & those services Availed) (सेवाओं के बारे में जानकारी एंवम मिलने वाली सेवाओं का जायजा)</p> <p>(Instruction Please Read out the Schemes) (सभी सेवाओं को पढ़ें)</p>	Services/Schemes सेवाएँ	Awareness जागरूकता	Availed लाभ उठया	
		TPDS	1	1	
		MGNREGA	2	2	
		IAY	3	3	
		TSC/NBA	4	4	
		SGSY/NRLM	5	5	
		NSAP	6	6	
		NRHM	7	7	
		SSA	8	8	
		ICDS	9	9	
		RGVY	10	10	
Any Other (Specify) /अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)....					
<p>1. TPDS-Targeted Public Distribution System, 2. MGNREGA-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme, 3.IAY-Indra Awas Yojana , 4.TSC/NBA-Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, 5.SGSY/NRLM- National Rural Livelihood Mission, 6.NSAP-National Social Assistance Pollicy, 7.NRHM-National Rural Health Mission, 8. RTE/SSA-Right to Education/Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, 9. ICDS-Integrated Child Development , 10.RGGVY-Rajiv Gandhi Grameem Vidyutikaran Yojana</p>					
B17	<p>After migrating to this place, what services provided by the state governmnet//local administration you are able to avail here?/ यहाँ प्रवास के बाद राज्य सरकार/स्थानिय प्रशासन द्वारा प्रदान कि गई किन सेवाओं का आप लाभ उठा रहें हैं।</p> <p>(MR)</p>	Shelter home/housing /आश्रय गृह/ आवास		1	
		Free Potable water/ मुफ्त पीने के योग्य पानी		2	
		Food grains/अनाज		3	
		Free health facility/मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य सेवा		4	
		ICDS services/Anganwadi Centre ICDS सेवा/समेकित बाल विकास सेवाए/आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र		5	
		Free schooling for children/ बच्चों के लिए मुफ्त स्कूल शिक्षा		6	
		Toilet facility/शौचालय सुविधा		7	
		No services/ कोई सेवा नहीं		99	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)			
				
B18	<p>What social asistance and benefits you think you require/should get here? Please tell us/ आपके अनुसार आपको यहाँ क्या सरकारी सुविधायें या लाभ मिलने चाहिए?</p>				
B19	<p>Whom do you approach in case of any dispute related to stay/work/wage/education/health, etc. at the place of destination / यहाँ आप अपने निवास/कार्य/मजदूरी/बच्चों की शिक्षा/स्वास्थ्य संबधि समस्याओं को लेकर किसके पास जाते हैं?</p> <p>(MR)</p>	Kin/Village Folk/ संबधी/ ग्रामीण		1	
		Contractor / ठेकेदार		2	
		Employer / काम देनेवाला		3	
		NGO/Social Activist / स्वयं सेवी संस्था/समाज सेवी		4	
		Police /पुलिस		5	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)			
.....					
B20	<p>Have you faced any discrimination based on ethnicity, language, religion or gender here / क्या आपके साथ यहाँ पर कभी जाति, धर्म भाषा अथवा लिंग के आधार पर कोई भेद भाव हुआ है?</p>	Yes/हाँ		1	} B21
		No/नहीं		2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नही सकते		88	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
B20.1	If Yes, can you recollect any instance/s of such discrimination?/ यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप किसी भेदभाव से जुड़ी घटना का उदाहरण दे सकते हैं?			
B21	Have you faced any harassment due to your migrant status here? If yes, by whom/ क्या आपके प्रवासी होने के कारण आपको कभी किसी तरह की परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा है?, यदि हाँ तो किसके द्वारा? (MR)	By police/पुलिस द्वारा	1	→ C1
		By local hoodlums/स्थानिय गुंडे द्वारा	2	
		By local politicians/स्थानिय नेताओं द्वारा	3	
		Union leaders/यूनियन के नेता द्वारा	4	
		Contractors/employers/ठेकेदार /मालिक द्वारा	5	
		Never /कभी नहीं	8	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
B21.1	If Yes, can you recollect any instance/s of such harassment / यदि हाँ, तो क्या आप ऐसी किसी घटना का स्मरण कर सकते हैं? कृप्या बतायें ?			

SECTION C: ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
C1	Is there a school near the place where you stay?/आप जहाँ रहते हैं क्या उसके निकट कोई स्कूल है?	Yes/हाँ	1	→ C5
		No/नहीं	2	
C2	Type of school/school management?/ स्कूल /स्कूल संचालन के प्रकार?	Government/सरकारी	1	
		Private/निजी	2	
		Don't Know/Can't Say/ नहीं जानते / कह नहीं सकते	88	
C3	How far is the nearest school from your place of stay?/ आपके रहने के स्थान से सबसे निकट स्कूल कितनी दूरी पर है? (Write Distance in Km under, ex. 2.0, 0.5)	Distance.....in Km		
		Don't Know/Can't Say/ नहीं जानते / कह नहीं सकते	88	
C4	Upto what level is the nearest school/ आपके निकट का स्कूल किस कक्षा तक है? (MR)	Primary/प्राथमिक	1	
		Upper Primary/उच्च प्राथमिक	2	
		Secondary/Higher Secondary/ माध्यमिक / उच्च माध्यमिक	3	
		Worksite School/Remedial School/ कार्य स्थल पर स्कूल / अनौपचारिक स्कूल	4	
		Don't Know/Can't Say/ नहीं जानते / कह नहीं सकते	88	
C5	Was your child/children staying with you at present enrolled in any school at your native place/last place of stay?/आपके साथ अभी रहने वाला बच्चा/बच्चे का आपके पैतृक स्थान /इससे पहले के रहने का जगह पर किसी स्कूल में नाम लिखा था?	Yes/हाँ	1	
		No/नहीं	2	
		N.A (If child is less than 6 years) /यदि 6 वर्ष से कम का बच्चा हो तो लागू नहीं	3	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES			GOTO		
C6	Is your child/ren enrolled in any school here?/ क्या आपका बच्चा/बच्चों का यहाँ किसी स्कूल में नाम लिखा है?	Yes all / हाँ सभी			1	} C6.1	
		Yes but not all / हाँ पर सभी नहीं			2		
		No/नहीं			3	} C7	
		N.A (If child is less than 6 years) /यदि 6 वर्ष से कम का बच्चा हो तो लागू नहीं			4	→C14	
C6.1	Type of school where enrolled and its distance / स्कूल का प्रकार जहाँ बच्चे का दाखिला हुआ है और उसकी दूरी? Write Code in Gender Male= 1, Female=2 (Write Distance in Km under type of school , ex. 2.0, 0.5) If less than 0.5 Km write 55	School Type & Distance/ स्कूल का प्रकार और उसकी दूरी					
		Child बच्चा	Gender लिंग	Govt सरकारी	Pvt निजी		
		1					
		2					
		3					
C6.2	What benefits is the child getting in the school?/ बच्चों को स्कूल में क्या सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं? (MR)		Govt	Pvt			
		No Fee /मुफ्त शिक्षा			1	1	
		Free Books /मुफ्त किताबें			2	2	
		Free Uniform/ मुफ्त कपड़े			3	3	
		Free Transport / मुफ्त यातायात			4	4	
		Mid-day Meal / दोपहर का भोजन			5	5	
		Free medical checkup/ मुफ्त अस्पताल की सुविधा			6	6	
		No Benefit / कोई सुविधा नहीं			7	7	
		N.A/ लागू नहीं			8	8	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)					
	Check Box tick the appropriate box If not enrolled <input type="checkbox"/> Dropout <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>						
C7	If any/all child/ren not enrolled/dropout here, then reasons/ यदि कोई/कुछ बच्चा का नाम नहीं लिखवाया है, या स्कूल जाना छोड़ दिया है, तो उसका क्या कारण है? (MR)	Have to take care of younger siblings / छोटे भाई-बहन का ध्यान रखना/घर के काम काज में मदद			1	→ C7.1	
		Schools are reluctant to admit / स्कूल में उनको भर्ती नहीं करते			2		
		Medium of instruction here is different / शिक्षा का माध्यम अलग होना			3		
		Child doesn't want to go / बच्चे कि रुची नहीं होना			4		
		Did not try to admit / मैंने भर्ती कराने कि कोशिश नहीं की			5		
		Help us in our work / बच्चे हमारे काम में हाथ बटाते हैं			6		
		Working / काम करता है			7		
		We do not stay here regularly / हम यहाँ नियमित रुप से नहीं रहते			8		
		Due to closure of school/ स्कूल बंद हो जाने के कारण			9		
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)					

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
C7.1	If school/s are reluctant to admit the child/ren then reasons/ स्कूल बच्चों को भर्ती करने में क्यों कतराते/मना करते हैं? (MR)	Cite lack of documents / आवाश्यक कागज न होने पर	1	
		Medium of instruction here is different / शिक्षा का माध्यम अलग होना	2	
		Child will be uncomfortable / बच्चे का असहज महसूस करना	3	
		Difficult for parents to fulfil child's need as per school's demands / स्कूल के अनुसार माता पिता द्वारा बच्चों की जरूरतों को पुरा ना कर पाना	4	
		No seat available/दाखिले की सीट उपलब्ध न होना	5	
		Due to disability of the child / बच्चे की विकलांगता के कारण	6	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
C8	Is the school with hostel or without hostel? / क्या स्कूल में बच्चों के रहने की सुविधा/हॉस्टल है?	With hostel / आवासीय	1	} C11
		Without hostel / गैर आवासीय	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
C9	If residential, is the hostel regular or seasonal/ क्या होस्टल की सुविधा पूरे वर्ष के लिए है या कुछ महिनों के लिए?	Regular / सालों भर	1	
		Seasonal / कुछ महिनों के लिए	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	
C10	If residential can you admit your kid in the hostel /यदि स्कूल आवासीय है तो क्या आप बच्चों को उसमें भर्ती कर सकते है?	Yes / हाँ	1	→ C11
		No / नहीं	2	
		Have not tried / कभी कोशिश नहीं की	3	
C10.1	If No, Why? / यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?			
C11-C13 Only for short- term migrants (Less than 7-8 months) , Pls Check from B4/अल्पकालिक प्रवासीयों के लिए (7-8 महिने से कम), B4 देखें				
C11	Does your child/children study at your native place / क्या आपका बच्चा आपके पैतृक स्थान पर स्कूल जाता था?	Yes all / हाँ सभी	1	} C14
		Yes but not all / हाँ पर सभी नहीं	2	
		No/नहीं	3	
		Not applicable/लागू नहीं	4	
C12	Will they be re-enroled in the school when they return after a long break? /क्या यहाँ से वापस जाने के बाद उनको दोबारा स्कूल में भर्ती किया जा सकता है?	Yes / हाँ	1	→ C13
		No / नहीं	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	
C12.1	If No, What the child will do? / यदि नहीं, तो बच्चा क्या करेगा?			

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
C13	Is there any provision of seasonal hostel at the source area/क्या आपके पैतृक स्थान पर अस्थाई छात्रावास की कोई सुविधा है?	Yes / हाँ	1	
		No / नहीं	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88	
C14	Have you heard of the Right to Education Act (RTE)?/ क्या आपने शिक्षा के अधिकार/ऐसा कानून जिसके तहत सभी बच्चें स्कूल जायें के बारे में सुना है?	Yes / हाँ	1	→ C15
		No / नहीं	2	
C14.1	If Yes, then how?/ यदि हाँ, तो यह जानकारी किस प्रकार मिली? (MR)	Mass Media / टीवी, रेडियो आदि	1	
		Neighbour/Co-Worker / पड़ोसी / सहकर्मी	2	
		In Child's School / बच्चे का स्कूल	3	
		NGO / गैर सरकारी संगठन	4	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
C14.2	What are the Provisions of the ACT? / इस कानून के तहत बच्चों/परिवारों के लिए क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ हैं? (MR)	Every child in the age group of 6-14 years should get free elementary education / 6-14 उम्र के हर बच्चे को मुफ्त प्राथमिक शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए	1	
		The school- govt/private in the vicinity of the child's residence will have to admit the child / घर के करीब/पास वाले सरकारी या निजी स्कूल को बच्चों का दाखिला करना होगा	2	
		School cannot deny admission to such child citing lack of documents/ स्कूल आवश्यक कागज न होने के कारण भर्ती करने से मना नहीं कर सकता	3	
		Admission cannot be denied citing that admission cycle is over / दाखिला तिथि खत्म हो गयी है, ऐसा बोल कर स्कूल दाखिला लेने से इनकार नहीं कर सकता	4	
		No admission test is required /दाखिले के लिए बच्चे का कोई इम्तहान नहीं लेना चाहिए	5	
C15	Have you/your child faced any discrimination at school here due to your migrant status./ क्या आप या आपके बच्चे ने बाहर से आए होने के कारण कभी स्कूल में किसी तरह के भेदभाव का अनुभव किया है? Instruction: Do not ask if option 3,4 in C6 निर्देश: यदि C6 में 3,4 आये तो ना पूछें	Yes / हाँ	1	→ D1
		No / नहीं	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88	
C15.1	If Yes, then in what way? यदि हाँ, तो किस तरह से			

SECTION D: ACCESS TO HEALTH & NUTRITIONAL SERVICES

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
D1	Prime source of drinking water / पीने के पानी का मुख्य स्रोत क्या है?	Public Tap (Pipe Water Supply)/ सार्वजनिक नल	1
		Tubewell//Handpump / ट्यूबवेल / हैंडपम्प	2
		Tanker/truck / टैंकर / ट्रक	3
		Traditional water sources/ पारंपरिक जल स्रोत	4
		Piped household connection /घर में सप्लाई लाईन	5
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)	
D2	Provision of Toilet / शौचालय की सुविधा / शौच के लिए कहाँ जाते हैं?	Own Sanitary Latrine/ स्वयं का आधुनिक शौचालय	1
		Public Sanitary Latrine / सार्वजनिक आधुनिक शौचालय	2
		Own Kutcha / Pit Latrine / स्वयं का कच्चा / गड्ढे वाला शौचालय	3
		Defecate in open /खुले में शौच	4
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)	
D3	Are any of your children born here, If yes then place of child birth/type of facility? क्या आपके किसी बच्चे का जन्म यहाँ हुआ है? यदि हाँ तो कहाँ ?	No / नहीं	1
		Yes in government hospital / हाँ सरकारी अस्पताल	2
		Yes in private hospital / हाँ निजी अस्पताल	3
		Yes at home helped by Dai / Trained birth attendant हाँ घर पर दाई द्वारा	4
		Yes at home helped by others / हाँ घर पर किसी अन्य द्वारा	5
D4	Are you/your spouse and children covered by any type of health insurance/ क्या आपका या आपके परिवार के किसी अन्य सदस्य का स्वास्थ्य बीमा हुआ है?	I have coverage/ मैं शामिल हूँ	1
		My wife have coverage /मेरी पत्नी शामिल है	2
		My child/ren have coverage /मेरे बच्चे शामिल हैं	3
		All have coverage /पूरा परिवार शामिल है	4
		None have coverage /कोई भी शामिल नहीं है	5
D5	How far is the nearest government/private hospital from your place of stay? / आपके रहने की जगह से सबसे नजदीकी सरकारी / निजी अस्पताल कितनी दूरी पर है?	Govt. hospital / सरकारी अस्पताल.....k/m.किमी	
		Pvt. hospital / निजी अस्पताल..... k/m .किमी	
D6	In the last one year are any health camps organized/mobile van visit your place of stay/worksite / क्या आपके पिछले एक साल में कार्य स्थल पर कभी कोई स्वास्थ्य शिविर या चलित अस्पताल लगा है?	Yes / हाँ	1
		No / नहीं	2
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88
D7	In case of illness/health problems, usually where do you go/take your family?/ आमतौर पर बीमार /अस्वस्थ होने पर आप या आपका परिवार कहाँ जाता है?	Visit a government hospital/CHC/PHC / सरकारी अस्पताल/ CHC / PHC	1
		Visit a private doctor/clinic / निजी डॉक्टर / क्लिनिक	2
		Visit local traditional healers / स्थानिय पारंपरिक उपचारक	3
		Visit a chemists shop / केमिस्ट / दवा की दुकान	4
		Home remedy /घरेलू उपाय	5
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
D7.1	If not visiting any government health facility then reasons/ यदि आप किसी सारकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा केन्द्र पर नहीं जा रहे हैं तो उसका क्या कारण है?	Doctors are not good / डॉक्टर जानकार नहीं है	1	→ D8.1
		Medicines are not good/effective/ दवा अच्छी नहीं है	2	
		No free medicines given / मुफ्त दवा नहीं देते	3	
		Long waiting period / बहुत समय तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है	4	
		Rude behaviour of staff / डॉक्टर/कर्मचारियों का बुरा बर्ताव	5	
		Distantly located govt hospitals/ बहुत दूरी पर है	6	
		Faced discrimination at the hospital / भेद-भाव करते हैं	7	
		Facility remains mostly closed / सेवा केन्द्र ज्यादातर बंद ही रहता है	8	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D8	Have you faced any discrimination at the government hospital due to your migrant status / आपके प्रवासी होने कि वजह से कभी आपने अस्पताल में किसी तरह का भेदभाव महसूस किया है?	Yes / हाँ	1	→ D9
		No / नहीं	2	
D8.1	If Yes, then How?/ यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार से (MR)	No free medicines/ मुफ्त दवा न मिलना	1	
		Long waiting period / बहुत समय तक प्रतीक्षा करवाना	2	
		Rude behaviour of staff/doctors/ डॉक्टर/कर्मचारियों का बुरा बर्ताव	3	
		Equal facilities not given / बराबर कि सुविधा न होना	4	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D9	How far is the anganwadi centre from your place of stay/worksite? आपके घर/कार्यस्थल से आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र कितनी दूरी पर है? (Write Distance in Km under, ex. 2.0, 0.5)	DistanceKm		→ D15
		What is anganwadi centre / आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र क्या होता है?	77	
		Don't Know/Can't say / कह नहीं सकते/मालूम नहीं	88	
D10	Have you ever availed the services of the anganwadi centre at your native place?/ क्या आपने अपने गांव में कभी आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र कि सेवा का लाभ उठाया है?	Yes / हाँ	1	
		No / नहीं	2	
D11	Are you availing the services of the anganwadi centre here /क्या आप यहाँ पर आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र की सेवा का लाभ उठा रहे हैं?	Yes / हाँ	1	→ D12
		No / नहीं	2	
		Not Applicable / लागू नहीं	3	} D13

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES	GOTO
D12	<p>If Yes, what services/benefits does the child/ren and pregnant/lactating mother in your family receive at the centre here? यदि हाँ, तो आपके परिवार के बच्चों और गर्भवती महिला यहाँ किस प्रकार की सेवा ले रही हैं?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(MR)</p>	Pre-school education for the children / स्कूल में दखिले से पहले कि शिक्षा प्रदान करना	1
		Supplementary nutrition for the child / बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान करना	2
		Supplementary nutrition for the pregnant/lactating mother / गर्भवती महिला / माता को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान करना	3
		Immunization and first aid facilities / बच्चों का टीकाकरण एंव प्राथमिक उपचार कि सुविधा	4
		IFA tablets for adolescent girls / किशोरियों के लिए IFA की गोली प्रदान करना	5
		Monitoring child growth and development upto the age of 6 / 6 वर्ष तक बच्चों के विकास का आकलन करना	6
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)	
D13	<p>If yes in D11, in addition to the services availed by you as mentioned in D12 is there any other service (s) which your family staying with you here is not availing/cannot avail? / यदि D11 में हाँ हो तो, D12 में बताये गये सेवाओं के अलावा ऐसी कोई अन्य सेवा है, जो आपका परिवार नहीं ले रहा है या नहीं ले पा रहा है।</p> <p><i>If no or N.A in D11 then ask what services one can avail from the AWC / यदि D11 में 'नहीं/लागू नहीं' हो तो पूछे कि आप आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र से किस प्रकार का लाभ ले सकते हैं?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(MR)</p>	Pre-school education for the children / स्कूल में दखिले से पहले कि शिक्षा प्रदान करना	1
		Supplementary nutrition for the child / बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान करना	2
		Supplementary nutrition for the pregnant/lactating mother / गर्भवती महिला / माता को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान करना	3
		Immunization and first aid facilities / बच्चों का टीकाकरण एंव प्राथमिक उपचार कि सुविधा	4
		IFA tablets for adolescent girls / किशोरियों के लिए IFA की गोली प्रदान करना	5
		Monitoring child growth and development upto the age of 6 / 6 वर्ष तक बच्चों के विकास का आकलन करना	6
		Don't Know/Can't say / कह नहीं सकते / मालूम नहीं	88
D14	<p>If No in D11 then reason/s/ यदि D11 में 'नहीं' हो तो इसका क्या कारण है?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(MR)</p>	Do not have required documents / जरूरी कागज न होना	1
		Did not approach the centre / केंद्र न जाना	2
		Do not require the services / सेवा की जरूरत महसूस न होना	3
		No anganwadi centre around / आस-पास आंगनवाड़ी केंद्र का न होना	4
		Centre is there but seldom opens / केंद्र का शायद ही कभी खुलना	5
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)	
D15	<p>Has any health worker such as anganwadi worker, ANM, ASHA, etc. visited your place of stay/worksite/ क्या कभी कोई स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता जैसे कि आंगनवाड़ी, ए.एन.एम, आशा कार्यकर्ता आपके घर/कार्यस्थल पर आयी है?</p>	Yes / हाँ	1
		No / नहीं	2
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
D15.1	If yes, in what way you have benefited / यदि हाँ, तो इससे क्या लाभ हुआ है? (MR)	Told us about child care and nutrition / टीकाकरण की जानकारी	1	
		Told us about immunization / बच्चे के स्वास्थ्य पोषण की जानकारी	2	
		Administered pulse polio drop to our children / पोलियो की खुराक देने	3	
		Gave medicines to the pregnant ladies / गर्भवति माता को दवा देने	4	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D16	Ask All - Is there any crèche facility at the worksite/near your place of stay?/ सभी से पूछें—क्या आपके घर/कार्यस्थल के आस-पास कोई ऐसी जगह है जहा छोटे बच्चों के रहने/रखने की व्यवस्था है।	Yes / हाँ	1	
		No / नहीं	2	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	
D17	Do you have vaccination card made for your child/ren/ क्या आपने बच्चों के लिए टीकाकरण कार्ड बनवाया है?	Yes, but at native place /हाँ मगर गांव में है	1	
		Yes and here with us /हाँ हमारे पास यहाँ है	2	
		Do not have vaccination card / टीकाकरण कार्ड नहीं है	3	
		Not Applicable / लागू नहीं	4	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	
D18	Did you ever approach any health facility to get your child vaccinated here?/ क्या आपने इस शहर/गाँव में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र अपने बच्चे को टीका लगवाने गये हैं?	Approached, got vaccinated / गये और टीका लगवाया	1	→D19
		Approached but refused / गये पर मना कर दिया	2	→D18.1
		Did not approach / स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर गये ही नहीं	3	→D18.2
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	→D19
D18.1	If refused, then why / यदि मना किया, तो क्यों?	Do not possess vaccination card / record of vaccines administered / टीकाकरण कार्ड ना होना /दिये गये टिके का रिकॉर्ड/सबूत ना होना	1	
		Not accepted card of native place / पैतृक स्थान का बना हुआ कार्ड स्वीकार नहीं किया	2	
		Child had crossed the appropriate age for vaccination / बच्चों कि उम्र उस टिके के लिए अधिक थी	3	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D18.2	Reasons for not visiting any health facility for vaccination? टीके लगवाने के लिए किसी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर नहीं जा सकने का कारण?	Health facility is too far / स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बहुत दूर है	1	
		Not aware about vaccines / टीके के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है	2	
		Did not get time / समय नहीं निकाल पाये	3	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	88	

Q.NO	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	CODING CATEGORIES		GOTO
D19	Have you heard of mother and child protection (MCP) card? क्या आपने माता व बाल संरक्षण कार्ड के बारे में सुना है? <i>Instruction: To assist, read the options given in D19.1 / निर्देश: मदद के लिए, D19.1 में दिये गये विकल्पों को पढ़ें</i>	Yes / हाँ	1	→ D20
		No / नहीं	2	
D19.1	If Yes, then what is the use of MCP card? यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या फायदे हैं?	For recording information on: निम्नलिखित पर जानकारी दर्ज करने के लिए:		
		Status of services provided to mother during, antenatal, delivery, postnatal, period / माता को गर्भावस्था में और उसके बाद दी गई सुविधाओं का विवरण	1	
		Child's immunization status/ बच्चों को दिये गये टीकों का विवरण	2	
		Child's nutritional status/ बच्चे कि पोषण संबंधित जानकारी	3	
		Growth monitoring / बच्चे के शारीरिक विकास का आंकलन	4	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D19.2	Do you have the MCP card? क्या आपके पास माता व बाल संरक्षण कार्ड है?	Yes, seen / हाँ और देखा	1	} D20
		Yes but not seen/ हाँ पर नहीं देखा	2	
		Yes but at native place/ हाँ, पर गाँव में है	3	
		No/ नहीं	4	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88	
D19.3	Who is responsible for filling the card /कार्ड में प्रविष्टि / लिखने का जिम्मा किसका है?	ANM /ए.एन.एम	1	
		AWC worker / अंगनवाडी कार्यकर्ता	2	
		Doctor/Nurse at govt. hospital / सरकारी अस्पताल के डॉक्टर / नर्स	3	
		Card holder / कार्ड धारक स्वयं	4	
		Don't Know/Can't say / मालूम नहीं / कह नहीं सकते	88	
		Any Other (Specify)/अन्य कोई (स्पष्ट करें)		
D20	Any suggestion related to your child's education and health facilities/ क्या आप का कोई सुझाव बच्चों की पढ़ाई और स्वास्थ्य सुविधा से संबंधित है?			

...THANK YOU...

धन्यवाद

Annex-II: Family Size & Number of Children (0-14) at Destination

Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Children aged (0-6) and (06-14) years at Destination					
Avg. Family Size	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Mean	4.23	4.77	4.69	4.50	4.57
Children aged 0-6 Years					
Boys (N)	285	436	274	348	1,343
Mean	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.17	1.17
Girls (N)	234	370	240	230	1,074
Mean	1.14	1.26	1.19	1.19	1.20
Children aged 06-14 Years					
Boys (N)	211	359	259	286	1,115
Mean	1.30	1.45	1.34	1.30	1.36
Girls (N)	211	309	220	263	1,003
Mean	1.27	1.38	1.38	1.29	1.33
<i>N=Total number of surveyed households</i>					
<i>Source-CMS Quantitative Data for NCPCR, 2014-15</i>					

Annex-III: Occupational Category wise Important Findings on School Enrollment and RTE

Table 7.1: Children Enrolled at Native Place					
Enrollment at Native Place	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	329	497	346	411	1583
Yes all	52.3	58.1	63.0	48.7	55.5
No	47.7	41.9	37.0	51.3	44.5

Table 7.2: Children Enrolled at Destination Location					
Enrollment at Native Place	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	331	497	347	415	1590
Yes all	56.8	26.4	64.6	72.8	53.1
Yes but not all	6.3	3.6	7.5	4.8	5.3
No	36.9	70.0	28.0	22.4	41.5

Table 7.3: Reasons for Non-Enrollment or Dropout					
Reasons	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	143	366	123	113	745
Have to take care of younger siblings	14.7	14.8	35.0	14.2	18.0
Schools are reluctant to admit	7.7	3.6	13.0	20.4	8.5
Medium of instruction here is different	11.2	28.1	7.3	22.1	20.5
Child doesn't want to go	15.4	27.9	27.6	16.8	23.8
Did not try to admit	55.9	52.5	38.2	44.2	49.5
Help us in our work	16.1	36.6	45.5	15.9	31.0
Working	2.1	7.4	1.6	2.7	4.7
We do not stay here regularly	23.1	39.9	16.3	3.5	27.2
School being distantly located	4.2	1.4	4.9	2.7	2.7

Table 7.4: Awareness on RTE Act					
Awareness	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Yes	36.9	22.4	33.5	37.5	31.8
No	63.1	77.6	66.5	62.5	68.2

Table 7.5: Source of Information on RTE					
Source	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	212	178	183	241	814
Mass Media	49.1	44.4	45.9	70.1	53.6
Neighbour/Co-Worker	63.7	65.2	72.7	51.9	62.5
In Child's School	24.1	20.2	32.8	29.9	26.9
NGO	1.4	7.9	1.6	0.8	2.7
Wall writing /Painting	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4
Anganwadi Worker	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Newspaper	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Annex-IV: Occupational Category wise Important Findings on Health and Nutritional Services

Toilet Facility	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Own Sanitary Latrine	19.7	6.0	3.1	44.9	18.2
Public Sanitary Latrine	32.8	23.9	11.0	27.2	23.9
Own Kutcha / Pit Latrine	14.8	9.4	12.6	7.2	10.7
Defecate in open	32.8	60.7	73.3	20.7	47.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Services Availed	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	570	796	545	641	2552
Yes	64.2	75.1	62.9	60.1	66.3
No	35.8	24.9	37.1	39.9	33.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Services Availed	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Laborers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	415	624	386	471	1896
Yes	29.9	27.7	36.5	52.4	36.1
No	70.1	72.3	63.5	47.6	63.9

Crèche Facility	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Yes	12.5	4.6	5.5	3.1	6.2
No	66.2	72.9	78.2	75.3	73.1
Don't Know/Can't say	21.3	22.5	16.3	21.6	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Awareness	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	574	796	547	643	2560
Yes	17.1	13.9	23.4	22.9	18.9
No	82.9	86.1	76.6	77.1	81.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Have MCP Card	Sample Household's Occupation (Figures in %)				
	Construction Workers	Brick Kiln Workers	Agricultural Labourers	Porters in Transport Sector	Combined
N	98	111	128	147	484
Yes at destination place	60.2	39.6	67.2	65.3	58.9
Yes but at native place	17.3	44.1	25.8	20.4	26.7
No	24.5	16.2	7.0	14.3	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex-V: Detailed list of Source States and Districts by Occupational Categories

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: Delhi

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Etah	Bulandshahar	Budaun	Gorakhpur	Raebareli	Aligarh
Pratapgarh	Agra	Mau	Saharanpur	Jhansi	Farrukhabad
Mainpuri	Rampur	Bareilly	Ghaziabad	Meerut	Faizabad
Kanpur	Unnao	Bijnor	Firozabad	Moradabad	Hapur
Sambhal	Mahoba	-	-	-	-
Bihar					
Darbhanga	Saharsa	Munger	Muzaffarpur	Saran	Begusarai
Sitamarhi	Madhubani	East Champaran	Aurangabad	Nawada	Nalanda
Katihar	Jehanabad	Araria	Purnea	Samastipur	Vaishali
Lakhisarai	Madhepura	Buxar	Patna	-	-
Haryana					
Faridabad	Jind	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Ranchi	Palamu	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Bharatpur	Karauli	Alwar	-	-	-
Assam					
Bongaigao	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Cooch Behar	Uttar Dinajpur	Birbhum	-	-	-
Uttarakhand					
Almora	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Damoh	Chhattarpur	Tikamgarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Mathura	Kanshiramnagar	Bahraich	Sambhal	Varanasi	Amethi
Hathras	Hardoi	Sultanpur	Kannauj	Muzaffarnagar	Bhadohi
Bihar					
Kishanganj	Bhojpur	Jamui	Khagaria	-	-
Haryana					
Faridabad	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Bhadrak	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Sikar	-	-	-	-	-
Assam					
Dhubri	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Cooch Behar	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Agricultural Labour					
Uttar Pradesh					
Etah	Aligarh	Kanshiramnagar	Gonda	Barabanki	Amethi
Baghpat	Azamgarh	Auraiya	Bulandshahar	Farrukhabad	Kanpur
Bahraich	Sambhal	Kannauj	Muzaffarnagar	-	-
Bihar					
Araria	Rohtas	Nawada	Samastipur	Arwal	Aurangabad
Nalanda	Patna	Khagaria	-	-	-
Haryana					
Faridabad	Palwal	-	-	-	-
Assam					
Lakhimpur	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Ambedkarnagar	Ghaziabad	Unnao	Firozabad	Hathras	Etah
Raebareli	Mau	Barabanki	Pratapgarh	Agra	Mainpuri
Bareilly	Meerut	Faizabad	Bijnor	Moradabad	Hapur
Mahoba	Mathura	Varanasi	Hardoi	Sultanpur	Bhadohi
Aligarh	Kanshiramnagar	Gonda	-	-	-
Bihar					
Saharsa	Darbhanga	Vaishali	Kishanganj	Saran	Madhubani
Katihar	Sitamarhi	Purnea	Munger	Muzaffarpur	Begusarai
East Champaran	Lakhisarai	Madhepura	Buxar	Araria	Siwan
Jehanabad	Bhojpur	Jamui	Rohtas	Nawada	-
Haryana					
Hisar	Faridabad	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Sundargarh	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Uttar Dinajpur	Bardhaman	Jalpaiguri	-	-	-
Uttarakhand					
Almora	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Bhind	Damoh	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: Gujarat

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Banda	Sambhal	Mau	Kushinagar	Shahjahanpur	-
Bihar					
East Champaran	Muzaffarpur	Bhojpur	Madhubani	Saran	Bhagalpur
Haryana					
Mewat	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Kalahandi	Balasore	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Khunti	Ranchi	Palamu	Garhwa	Latehar	-
Rajasthan					
Banswara	Jalor	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Jhabua	Dhar	Tikamgarh	Balaghat	Damoh	Jabalpur
Chhattisgarh					
Rajnandgaon	Bilaspur	Kabirdham	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Dahod	Patan	Dangs	Bhavnagar	Vadodara	Surat
Junagadh	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Jalgaon	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Ballia	Kanshiramnagar	Budaun	Etah	Gonda	-
Haryana					
Mewat	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Ganjam	Balasore	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Dungarpur	Banswara	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Howrah	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Jhabua	Dhar	Damoh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Rajnandgaon	Janjgir-Champa	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Mehsana	Panchmahal	Surat	Junagadh	-	-
Maharashtra					
Jalgaon	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Agricultural Labour					
Uttar Pradesh					
Sultanpur	Deoria	Budaun	-	-	-
Haryana					
Mewat	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Nagaur	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Jhabua	Barwani	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Vadodara	Mehsana	Sabarkantha	Patan	Panchmahal	Dahod
Maharashtra					
Jalgaon	Nashik	Satara	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Etah	Ghazipur	Jalaun	Gonda	Sultanpur	Unnao
Barabanki	Kanshiramnagar	Budaun	Varanasi	Allahabad	Ghaziabad
Bhadohi	Azamgarh	Kanpur	Sambhal	Deoria	-
Bihar					
Darbhanga	Vaishali	East Champaran	Bhojpur	Saran	Munger
Purnea	Arwal	Patna	Muzaffarpur	Madhubani	-
Haryana					
Mewat					
Rajasthan					
Alwar	Jalor	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Bardhaman	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Barwani	Khargone	Tikamgarh	Damoh	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Dangs	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Nandurbar	Jalgaon	-	-	-	-

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: Karnataka

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Pali	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Solapur	Mumbai	-	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Yadgir	Gulbarga	Belgaum	Chitradurga	Bijapur	Raichur
Bellary	Koppal	Udupi	Tumkur	Dharwad	Mysore
Hassan	Bagalkot	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh					
Anantapur	Chittoor	Karim Nagar	Kurnool	Guntur	-
Tamil Nadu					
Chennai	Krishnagiri	Vellore	Dharmapuri	Erode	Karur
Kerala					
Thiruvananthapuram	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Odisha					
Gajapati	Balangir	Rayagada	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Solapur	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Yadgir	Bidar	Chitradurga	Bellary	Hassan	Kolar
Bangalore	Dharwad	Bagalkot	Gulbarga	Udupi	Tumkur
Mysore	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh					
Kurnool	Anantapur	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu					
Tirunelveli	Thanjavur	Salem	Namakkal	Krishnagiri	Vellore
Karur	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Agricultural Labour					
Odisha					
Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Ahmadabad	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Bid	Kolhapur	Raigarh	Solapur	-	-
Karnataka					
Koppal	Chamarajanagar	Raichur	Tumkur	Hassan	Udupi
Belgaum	Bellary	Kolar	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu					
Tirunelveli	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Allahabad	Lucknow	Jaunpur	-	-	-
Odisha					
Balangir	Rayagada	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Garhwa	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Pali	Alwar	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Ahmadabad	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Mumbai	Solapur	-	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Chitradurga	Yadgir	Bangalore	Raichur	Bidar	Mysore
Koppal	Gulbarga	Chamarajanagar	Belgaum	Bellary	-
Andhra Pradesh					
Karim Nagar	Chittoor	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu					
Thanjavur	Namakkal	Erode	Chennai	Salem	Vellore
Tirunelveli	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala					
Thiruvananthapuram					

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: Maharashtra

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Gonda	Azamgarh	Faizabad	Siddharth Nagar	Jaunpur	Farrukhabad
Etah	Mathura	Bahraich	Gorakhpur	Raebareli	Allahabad
Agra	Jhansi	Basti	-	-	-
Bihar					
Sheohar	Patna	Darbhanga	Nalanda	Gopalganj	-
Odisha					
Kalahandi	Ganjam	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Sahibganj	Giridih	-	-	-	-
Assam					
Guwahati (Kamrup)	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Uttar Dinajpur	Birbhum	Malda	South 24 Parganas	East Midnapore	Nadia
Madhya Pradesh					
Datia	Bhopal	Chattarpur	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh					
Kinnaur	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Ahmadnagar	Nashik	Aurangabad	Ratnagiri	Jalgaon	Thane
Bid	Sangli	Wardha	Raigarh	Osmanabad	Nagpur
Palghar	Akola	Yavatmal	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Bijapur	Raichur	Kolar	Gulbarga	-	-
Tamil Nadu					
Salem	Vellore	Cuddalore	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Agra	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar					
Buxar	Bhabua	Madhubani	Sheohar	Darbhanga	Nalanda
West Bengal					
East Midnapore	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Dahod	Vadodara	Junagadh	Ahmadabad	-	-
Maharashtra					
Palghar	Nashik	Kolhapur	Pune	Jalgaon	Gondiya
Aurangabad	Thane	Bid	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Bijapur	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Agricultural Labour					
Uttar Pradesh					
Azamgarh	Allahabad	Gonda	Raebareli	Ghazipur	Jaunpur
Agra	Bhadohi	Kushinagar	Mirzapur	Chandauli	Faizabad
Etah	Mathura	Jhansi	-	-	-
Haryana					
Faridabad	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
East Singhbhum	-	-	-	-	-
Assam					
Karimganj	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Birbhum	Malda	South 24 Parganas	East Midnapore	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Dhar	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Valsad	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Osmanabad	Buldana	Hingoli	Nanded	Nashik	Dhule
Wardha	Raigarh	Sindhudurg	Ahmednagar	Ratnagiri	Yavatmal
Jalgaon	Gondiya	-	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Bijapur	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh					
Hyderabad	Mahbubnagar	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu					
Tiruvannamalai	Vellore	Cuddalore	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Azamgarh	Mirzapur	Gautam Budh Nagar	Farrukhabad	Ambedkarnagar	Deoria
Siddharth Nagar	Bahraich	Basti	Gonda	Ghazipur	Jaunpur
Agra	Kushinagar	Etah	Jhansi	-	-
Bihar					
Katihar	Bhagalpur	Patna	Gopalganj	Buxar	Nalanda
Jharkhand					
Sahibganj	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Banswara	Rajsamand	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Birbhum	Kolkata	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Sagar	Hoshangabad	Gwalior	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh					
Kinnaur	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Rajkot	Dahod	Vadodara	Junagadh	Ahmadabad	
Maharashtra					
Sangli	Pune	Latur	Thane	Bid	Satara
Palghar	Kolhapur	Aurangabad	Osmanabad	Buldana	Hingoli
Nanded	Wardha	Sindhudurg	-	-	-
Karnataka					
Bijapur	Belgaum	Raichur	Kolar	Gulbarga	-
Tamil Nadu					
Tirunelveli	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Cuddalore	-	-

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: Punjab

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Moradabad	Kushinagar	Rampur	Bareilly	Faizabad	Budaun
Gorakhpur	Meerut	Shamli	Mirzapur	-	-
Bihar					
Araria	Saran	Purnea	East Champaran	Kishanganj	Katihar
Khagaria	Saharsa	Madhepura	Gaya	-	-
Haryana					
Jhajjar	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Balangir	Kalahandi	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan					
Bharatpur	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Uttar Dinajpur	Bardhaman	Malda	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Chhatarpur	Sagar	Damoh	Gwalior	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Bilaspur	Janjgir-Champa	Raipur	Bemetara	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Baghpat	Etawah	Bijnor	Pratapgarh	Siddharth Nagar	Sultanpur
Gonda	Kanpur	Banda	Chandauli	Basti	Bareilly
Bihar					
Sitamarhi	Patna	Samastipur	Buxar	Gopalganj	-
Haryana					
Karnal	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Agricultural Labour					
Uttar Pradesh					
Pratapgarh	Bahraich	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Ambedkarnagar	Allahabad
Saharanpur	Rampur	Gorakhpur	Chandauli	Hardoi	Unnao
Barabanki	Firozabad	Kushinagar	Faizabad	Budaun	Shamli
Bijnor	Siddharth Nagar	Sultanpur	Gonda	Basti	-
Bihar					
Kishanganj	Darbhanga	Nalanda	Rohtas	East Champaran	Saran
West Champaran	Araria	Purnea	Munger	Muzaffarpur	Katihar

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Etawah	Ambedkarnagar	Kushinagar	Agra	Pratapgarh	Lucknow
Kaushambi	Baghpat	Muzaffarnagar	Hardoi	Firozabad	Aligarh
Raebareli	Shahjahanpur	Jaunpur	Kanpur	Banda	Saharanpur
Bijnor	Sultanpur	Basti	-	-	-
Bihar					
Kishanganj	Darbhanga	Rohtas	Buxar	Araria	Madhubani
Madhepura	Sitamarhi	Patna	Samastipur	Nalanda	East Champaran
Muzaffarpur	Begusarai	Sheohar	Bhagalpur	West Champaran	Purnea
Munger	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana					
Ambala	-	-	-	-	-
Assam					
Dhubri	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Howrah	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir					
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab					
Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh					
Anantapur	-	-	-	-	-

Migration: Source States and Districts

Destination State: West Bengal

Occupational Category: Construction Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Deoria	Rampur	Gorakhpur	Varanasi	Firozabad	-
Bihar					
Siwan	Gaya	Saran	Bhagalpur	Nawada	Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	Kishanganj	Samastipur	East Champaran	Rohtas
Gopalganj	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Cuttack	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Hooghly	Murshidabad	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Harda	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Brick Kiln Work					
Uttar Pradesh					
Etah	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar					
Gopalganj	Nalanda	Purnea	Bhojpur	Munger	Madhubani
Siwan	Samastipur	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Mayurbhanj	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
West Singhbhum	Ranchi	Hazaribag	Lohardaga	Gumla	East Singhbhum
Bokaro	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
West Midnapore	Hooghly	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh					
Janjgir-Champa	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Wardha	-	-	-	-	-

Occupational Category: Hawkers & Others					
Uttar Pradesh					
Ghazipur	Kanpur	Gorakhpur	Varanasi	Firozabad	Ambedkarnagar
Azamgarh	Ballia	-	-	-	-
Bihar					
East Champaran	Samastipur	Muzaffarpur	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga	Rohtas
Siwan	Sitamarhi	Munger	Madhubani	Lakhisarai	Saran
Nawada	Kishanganj	Nalanda	Purnea	-	-
Haryana					
Jhajjar	Hisar	-	-	-	-
Odisha					
Cuttack	Dhenkanal	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand					
Gumla	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal					
Murshidabad	South 24 Parganas	Nadia	Bardhaman	Malda	West Midnapore
Hooghly	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh					
Damoh	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat					
Patan	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra					
Aurangabad	-	-	-	-	-

Annex VI:

Migrants Families and their Children...Some Pictures from the Field



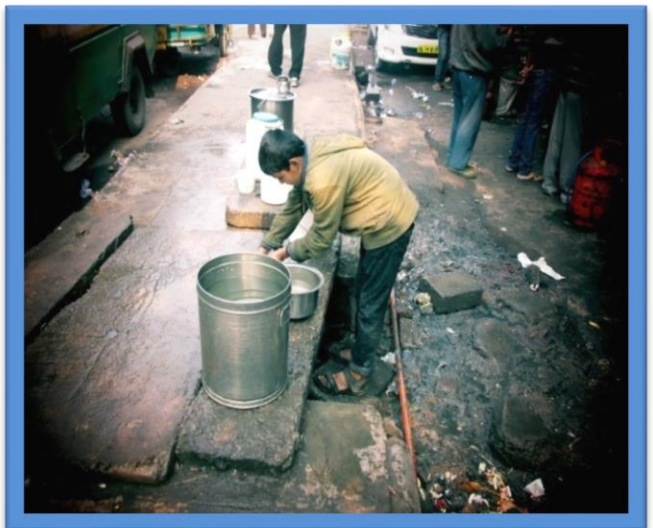
Children in Schools...not at Brick Kilns



Ensuring food for us but at What Cost?



Is Earning Enough to Make Ends Meet?



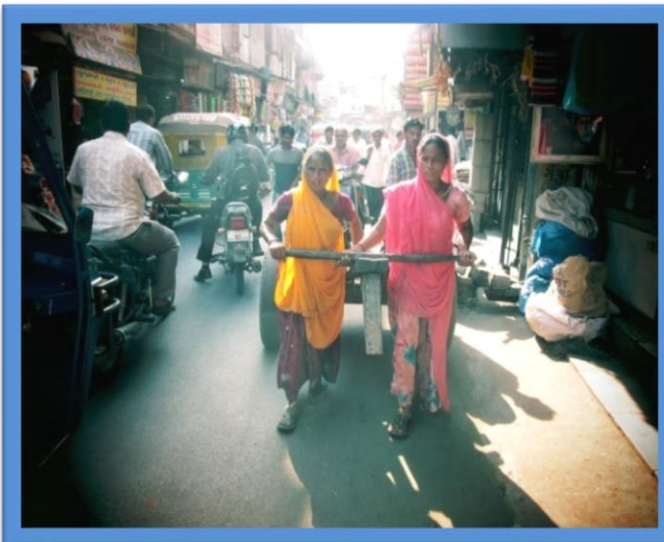
How We See It: Child Labour or Supporting Family?



Weak Shield against Harsh Weather: Tough Survival



Away from Home: Voluntary or Forced?



Women at Work: Fighting Against Poverty



Playing at Worksite: Time to be in Anganwadi & School



Building Toilets for Others! Can he have one for Family?



Taking Care of Siblings...Missing School



Migrated for Better Future: No Noticeable Change!



Construction Labour: Missing Basic Amenities