

**Trends and significance of Migration in Jharkhand, India**

*Prepared by*

**Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network (JATN)**

*Cover photo: Rahul Raj, Srijan Foundation*

**Contents**

* Preface……………………………………………………………………………… 03
* Introduction to JATN………………………………………………………………..04
* Abstract……………………………………………………………………………...05
* Introduction………………………………………………………………………….06
* Rational and Background of the Study………………………………………………09
* Research Method…………………………………………………………………….12
* Analysis of the Study………………………………………………………………...19
* Conclusion……………………………………………………………………………63
* Suggestions and Recommendation…………………………………………………...65
* References……………………………………………………………………………66
* List of Tables………………………………………………………………………….68

**Preface**

It is with great pleasure that I present you this migration study based on the state of Jharkhand, India. The study was conducted by Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network (JATN). We have put our best effort into this, and I hope that this study will contribute to sustainable initiatives aimed at preventing trafficking and facilitating safe migration. I thank all staff members and specialist, who have contributed to this endeavour. We, from JATN, wish you all success in your efforts to make migration safe and secured.

*Pooja, Convener, JATN*

**Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network (JATN)**

The Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network (JATN) is a state-level joint network of 14 grassroots NGOs named “to promote safe migration to help prevent human trafficking” and raise the issue of trafficking as violence against women and girls in the public domain. Presently, JATN is working in 13 trafficking prone districts of Jharkhand namely – Giridih, Godda, Gumla ,Dumka, Chatra, Deoghar, Koderma, Khunti, Hazaribagh, West Singhbhum, Simdega, Lohardagga and Ranchi covering 19 blocks, 79 Panchayats and 257 villages. JATN has a core mandate to advance a rights-based approach and feminist principals, as well as to promote female empowerment and leadership to counter trafficking and ensure safe and secure mobility in Jharkhand. JATN strives to build the capacity of community and grassroots organizations to empower marginalized and vulnerable sections of society in exercising their rights and realizing their entitlements. It provides capacity-building support, promotes information dissemination, and models development and technical support to individuals, NGOs, and civil society. JATN members also focus on strategic planning for interventions promoting safe and secure movement.

**Abstract**

The present study seeks to study the migration as a barometer of changing socio-economic and political conditions. By conducting a detailed study covering 13 districts of Jharkhand, our study shows maps various aspects of vulnerabilities and concerns of migrant workers. This assessment will also provide valuable information on the migration process –the cause and casualties identify information gaps and strategize in terms of educational needs.

1. **Introduction**

Jharkhand is one of those states which are huge sources of migrant labourers in India (Sarkar 2011). The contemporary migration in the country is not just the result of modernisation rather long have been a central feature of the life within the Indian subcontinent (Gardner and Osella, 2003). Migration from Jharkhand is no exception. De Haan (2002) has argued that circular out-migration from Bihar, the state from which Jharkhand separated is at least a hundred years old. The destinations of those times were coal mines; tea plants etc. run under the colonial regime in different part of the world. However, economic reasons also play a crucial role in their motive to find new destinations. From an economic perspective, in the absence of a formal institution guaranteeing everyone’s economic and labour rights or its dysfunction, dependency on an employer or a recruiter might be seen as a protection, as thin as it might be in practice (Picherit 2009). It also understood as part of a broader system of exploitation, characteristic of capitalist production (Breman, 1985; Mukherji, 1985; Standing, 1985). It can also happened because of the oppressive social norms present back in the birthplace which force migrants to find a form of emancipation from them (Guérin, I., Michiels, S., Ponnarasu, S., & Venkatasubramanian, G, 2012). On the same line Shah (2006) argued that, based on his study conducted in Jharkhand itself, far beyond financial motivation and notwithstanding harsh working conditions, migration is experienced as a liberation from social oppression.

Human trafficking implies their unlawful movement or acquisition by improper means, such as of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, with an intention to exploit them (Sarkar, 2014). It is emerged as one of the growing organised crime in the world right now (Shelley, 2010). Human trafficking, particularly in women children, has captured a serious attention in India as well (Banerjee, 2003; Gupta, 2003; Sen and Nair, 2004; Sarkar, 2011). Despite the different measures taken by the state, the crime have become more organised, well set and expanded to different other forms as well (Sarkar, 2014). Trafficking has widely spread in such a way that today almost every part of the country is affected by this crime (id). Even though human trafficking for sexual slavery has been a matter of serious concern to the country, of late, there has been an increasing tendency of trafficking children and women for forced labour and bondage (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC, 2013).

Sex labour and bonded labour comprise the vast majority of trafficking in India though begging industry and organ harvesting have also noted (Huda, 2006; DuPont, 2009). It is the denial of socio-economic and human rights that end up in loss of control over life and, for that reason, trafficking and exploitation. “Trafficking in human beings is not an episodic phenomenon affecting a few individuals, but is of structural nature, with extensive implications on the social, economic, and organisational fabric of our societies[[1]](#footnote-1)”. A variety of reasons such as, deepening poverty, deteriorating living conditions, constant unemployment, human deprivation and hopelessness promote the human trafficking (Salah, 2004). Households living in poverty have nothing to protect them other than selling away their only asset that is the labour of the family. If the geographical neighbourhood does not offer the opportunity to contribute this labour, he or she is sent far-off as migrants. At this particular stage, since their low bargaining threat their security, they become vulnerable to trafficking. The research shows that there has been an increasing trend of children being trafficked from the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of domestic labour (Sen and Nair, 2004; Sarkar, 2011). The focus of the present study is restricted to Jharkhand.

Many trafficked women come from tribal communities and are taken to the cities of Delhi or Mumbai for domestic or other labour-based work. Young girls may also be trafficked to the states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana as brides, later used as sex slaves. Poverty, illiteracy, shrinking landownership, climate change (which has made traditional agricultural practices unsustainable) and Naxalite extremist activity, all contribute to the increased prevalence of trafficking. Jharkhand has become a safe ground for traffickers to lure victims that lack any safety net once they are sent to faraway locations. Social problems, dowry, child marriage, the gender-based role of women as the primary household and child caretaker, and administration and police insensitivity from lack of education on trafficking issues serve to compound the problem. Jharkhand’s geography also makes it an attractive source area as it is easily connected with the major metropolitan areas of Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata.

A particular understanding has emerged from JATN’s intervention that there is a large gap between the insights from macro data and those from field studies. In some regions of Jharkhand, three out of four households include a migrant. The effects of migration on individuals, households and regions add up to a significant impact on the economy and society. People do migrate for different reasons and the pattern of migration in terms of volume, rate, composition, etc. may change over time. In the above context, it was important to study the migration scenario.

Thus, the objectives of the current study were, 1)To study the views and approaches of the migrants, their family, service providers and community. 2) To identify vulnerabilities that makes migrants susceptible to unsafe migration or trafficking and resulting human rights violations. 3) To identify key destinations for work, work sectors and the nature of work undertaken by the migrants; understand the socio-economic profile of migrants and families; gender and age wise migration. In-depth Interviews were carried out with the Returnee Migrants, their family members, Service Providers, Agents, Contractors, and through Household Surveys. FGD was done in the sampled group in the 13 Districts. The analysis was carried out, and the Findings of qualitative assessments of the FGD report and Family feedback were supported by the quantitative assessment carried out on the Excel Sheets and documented.

1. **Rational and Background of the Study**

Despite the numbers, not much is written on migration within or from Jharkhand and its considerable effect. Few statistics and detailed information are available on the migration and trafficking of women from Jharkhand. No other studies currently exist on female migration and human trafficking from Jharkhand. A “Situational Report on Human Trafficking in Jharkhand” released in 2015 by Shakti Vahini in preparation for the Fourth TIP Conclave in Ranchi, Jharkhand, outlines some of the common human trafficking patterns and routes in Jharkhand, motivating factors to migrate, number of reported trafficking cases to the police per district, number of FIRs filed, and relevant laws on trafficking. Despite valuable information on the rationale to migrate, patterns, and vulnerabilities, the report lacks detailed statistics and in-depth descriptions of individual case studies.

In 2010, Leeland Stanford Junior University published “Background Information on Human Trafficking in India.” The report outlines general trafficking patterns in several states of India, including Jharkhand. It also notes relevant Jharkhand laws on trafficking and state policies. Jindal Global Law School, in conjunction with the University of Chicago, released a report entitled “India’s Human Trafficking Laws and Policies and the UN Trafficking Protocol: Achieving Clarity” in 2015. The report gives a brief overview of trafficking patterns in India and focuses primarily on anti-trafficking laws. The only scholarly study with detailed statistics on migration in Jharkhand was published in 2012 by Himadri Sinha and Purmnima Mishra, entitled “Seasonal Migration and Children’s Vulnerability: Case of Brick Kiln Migration from Ranchi District.” However, the study focuses mainly on migration to work in brick kilns from Ranchi District.

The coverage of migration in the present round was much wider. Comprehensive data on the migrants were collected from the 13 Districts of Jharkhand namely Chatra, Deoghar, Dumka, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribag, Khunti, Koderma, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Simdega, and West Singhbhum, through Household and In-Depth Interview to provide information on different facets of migration. The interview was held with service providers, placement agents, Returnee migrants, Families of the Migrants, House Hold interviews besides FGDs to know about cause and effect of Migration from Jharkhand from their perspective. The service providers comprised of Ward Members, Sevikas, Sahaiya, and AWW etc. 97% of the service providers said that there was Migration in their area. The subsequent table shows the District wise list of Village/ hamlet from the Panchayats from where people migrate more in comparison.

*Village/ hamlet from which there was more migration*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| District | Panchayat | Village |
| Ranchi | Purio | Bhutu Toli, Upper Tola |
| Giridih | Tuiyo | Parwat Pur, Radho Gaon , Edel Tandi, Radho Goda (Bari Tand) |
| Dumka | Kadma | Khairbani , Ghatwar Tola, Majdiha (From all the Tolas) |
| Chatra | Bagra | Hafua, Bhuiyan Toli |
| Hazaribagh | Barka Kudr | Kapsa Tand, Khani Tola |
| Deoghar | Charpa | Samlajahiyar, Khairthani |
| Godda | Kushbilla | Naya Tola |
| Koderma | Lokai | Teentara |
| Simdega | Dokupani | Bhandar Toli, School Toli, Chatra Toli, Turi Toli, jitiya Toli, Dipa Toli, Jambahar, Girija Toli |
| Khunti | Khatanga | Khas Garai, Khas Sidam, Saranga Toli |
| W. Singbhoom | Kol Chokda, Asantalia, Kenke | Uppar Tola, Tribal Tola |
| Lohardaga | Udmud | Oraon Muhalla, Adivasi Muhalla |
| Gumla | Bangaru | Mahali Tola, Tukur Tola, Petesara; Peti toli |

These migrations could be easily termed as merely a survival strategy as most of these short duration labour migrants lacked stable employment or livelihood at home and belonged to the poorer strata. Although many households owned some land, limited irrigation meant that many could harvest only one main crop a year. After the November harvest, livestock-rearing, and manual labour in the village and nearby Government schemes were the main sources of livelihood in the village. The rate of migration for ST households was higher in comparison to other groups. These migrants found work in agriculture, seasonal industries, or were absorbed in the amorphous urban economy, either as casual labourers or as self-employed. The residential status of migrant households has improved considerably after migration in the sense that larger number of migrant households have shifted to higher categories (no structure to katcha to semipucca/ pucca or semi-pucca to pucca).

Migration from rural to urban areas was not only stimulated by push factors but was also triggered by pull factors. It was evident from the study that actual urban-rural wage differentials and employment opportunities emerged as important pull factors. Internal migration was highly heterogeneous and hence their impacts on the poor needs to be carefully disaggregated. Since so little information is currently available on migration in Jharkhand, the study would provide a large amount of basic migration statistics as well as in-depth information on migration patterns, vulnerabilities, and resulting injustices.

1. **Research Methodology**

There was lack of credible data on trafficking and migration trends in Jharkhand and absence of statistics on incidences of trafficking making it impossible to develop strategies to combat trafficking and unsafe migration. The study tried to fill this gap by surveying affected areas and producing a base document with concrete facts and figures on migration in Jharkhand. These figures correctly describe the situation in Jharkhand and would serve as evidence on the severity of trafficking in Jharkhand.

The study tried to identify vulnerabilities that made people susceptible to unsafe migration or trafficking and resulting human rights violations. Information about these vulnerabilities helped to identify information gaps and strategize in terms of educational needs. The evidence we collected on human rights violations could be used as an advocacy tool, learning about the context in which rights violations occur, why government schemes were not functioning, and techniques middle men used to persuade vulnerable people to migrate.

A major part of our study focused on contacts migrants maintain with their families back home. The discontinuation of contact between a migrant and his or her family was a culturally relevant phenomenon that commonly indicated that a person was being exploited and might be a victim of human trafficking. For the study 14 NGO members of the Jharkhand Anti-Trafficking Network (JATN) were involved, out of which 13 NGOs were in direct contact with the community and were involve in the data collection process while one NGO was only for legal support.

**3.1 Study Technique –** Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for the data collection.

**3.2 Study Area –** The study was conducted in one panchayat with high incidence of migration in each of 13 district of Jharkhand.

* 1. **Sampling Approach**
* **Panchayat Selection** – For the selection of the panchayat from each block/district all the member organization consulted with their block development officer, media reporters, and other NGO’s (as the poorest panchayats often have the most migration) in their block regarding which Panchayat had the most migration in their district. Panchayats were selected from Ranchi, Gumla, Chatra, Simdega, Lohardagga, Deoghar, Godda, Dumka, Koderma, West Singhbhum, Hazaribag, Khunti, and Giridih districts.
* **Panchayat Survey –** After determining the Panchayats with the most migration, the team then briefly surveyed each household in the Panchayat. This survey was directed at the head of each household and captured simple statistics like number of people in the household, age, caste, whether or not anyone in the household has migrated, when, and to what state.
  + 1. **Sampling Tools**

* **In-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion –** After an initial survey of each family, the team used the information to identify the hamlets and villages with the most migration. For example, depending on the data gathered, hamlets of villages in which over 30% of the households had someone migrating were targeted.

**Focus Group Discussion (FGD) –** The team organized focus group discussions (FGDs) in each village/hamlet with a high rate of migration for a context assessment between migrant workers and community members. These discussions helped to understand which communities were more vulnerable to unsafe migration and human trafficking, who were migrating from these communities, the circumstance that compelled such people to migrate, perceived advantages in migrating, seasons of migration, and resulting stigma (e.g. young women).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| State | District | Block | Panchayats | Name of the Villages | Total No of Villages | No of House Hold Covered |
| Jharkhand | Godda | Boharijor | Kusbilla | 1. Kushbilla 2. Kayrokupi 3. Kayrobazaar 4. Ambadih 5. Lilataari 6. Kusumghati | 6 | 317 |
|  | Dumka | Kathikund | Kadma | 1. Amjhari 2. Kadma 3. Karanpura 4. Kadalchola 5. Lakhanpur 6. Majdiha 7. Mangalpur 8. Paharpur 9. Pakaridih 10. Khaibani | 10 | 903 |
|  | Ranchi | Bero | Puriyo | 1. Puriya Navatali 2. Upartaad 3. Katartoli 4. Upartoli 5. Nichatoli 6. Bichatola 7. Semra 8. Khadilmircha | 8 | 1017 |
|  | Deoghar | Madhupur | Chyarpa | 1. Jogidih 2. Gangati 3. Loharajor 4. Gangamarni 5. Sanbadiya 6. Chyarpa 7. Salaria 8. Baniyadih 9. Maaniyardh 10. Jama 11. Samlabiyaar 12. Pandeychorat 13. Ratubahiyaar 14. Khairban 15. Mahatobahiyaar | 15 | 1032 |
|  | Chatra | Simariya | Bangra | 1. Hafuwa 2. Bajrahi 3. Kuthaan 4. Melataar 5. Gothai 6. Bangra 7. Luthidah 8. Gonghiwar 9. Ambedkar Nagar 10. Dokria 11. Balamind | 11 | 580 |
|  | Simdega | Thetainagar | Tukupani | 1. TukupaniGurguruchuan 2. Ranikudur 3. Dhwaipani 4. Jambahar 5. Matrameta 6. Kasdega Garhawar 7. Kasdega Patartoli 8. Kasdega Jitiyatoli 9. Asambera | 9 | 642 |
|  | Khunti | Raniya | Khatanga | 1. Sidam 2. Krakel 3. Khatanga 4. Tangarkela 5. Kulhai 6. Token 7. Digri 8. Garai | 8 | 1192 |
|  | Hazaribagh | Ichak | Barkhakud | 1. Barkhakud 2. Seal Khalan 3. Seal Khurd 4. Kaladawar 5. Ratanpur | 5 | 781 |
|  | Gumla | Palkot | Bangru | 1. Petsara 2. Pakartoli 3. Kendtoli 4. Tukutoli 5. Kura 6. Aaanipani 7. Damkara 8. Koenjali 9. Rengola 10. Bangru Kush 11. Bangru Chordar 12. Rakatpani | 12 | 749 |
|  | Kodarma | Kodarma | Lokai | 1. Lokai 2. Badiha 3. Basdarwa 4. Balrotnar 5. Kundai 6. Tintara | 6 | 891 |
|  | West Singhbhum | Chakradharpur | Hatiya | 1. Parwadi 2. Jammujuti 3. Setika 4. Waihaatu 5. Hatiya 6. Otar 7. Dhobaghit 8. Ramda | 8 | 1245 |
|  | Giridih | Pirtad | Pirtad | 1. Baaritar 2. Parwatpur 3. Baradoh 4. Naukanya 5. Manhisidh 6. Chatro 7. Kulhotar 8. Dudhkitad 9. Sohariya 10. Basotad 11. Tuyo 12. Maheshdubba 13. Khairataar 14. Ghoshkori 15. Chirudih 16. Chapari 17. Karmatar 18. Gadri 19. Barmi | 19 | 1121 |

**In-depth interview (IDI) with family of migrants and survivors –** From the panchayat survey data and FGDs, the family of the migrants and survivors, were identified and 30% of total families were interviewed. IDI with the family began with basic survey questions, to build a repertoire between the interviewer and family. Questions were focused on migrants, duration, reason, place, injustice met or physical or psychological mistreatment.

**In-depth interview (IDI) with migrants and survivors –** In depth interview with returnee migrants and trafficking survivors were conducted to learn whether or not the person was a victim of human trafficking. The queries dealt with the motivating and enabling factors behind migration and the maladies and exploitation if any.

**In-depth interview (IDI) with service provider and contractor – I**nformation related to the migration status and process of migration were gathered from service providers and agents/contractors involved in migration.

**3.3.2 Sampling size and study:**

The panchayat with the most migration was selected and the following sample size was given:

The sample size for the in-depth is,

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SL.NO | ORGANIZATION | FGD | SERVICE PROVIDER | AGENT | MIGRANT FAMILY | MIGRANTS | HH |
| 1 | From each district | 2 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 10 | From 13 Districts Total 11195 houses were covered for study purpose |
| 2 | Planned Figure | 26 | 39 | 26 | 195 | 130 |
| 3 | Accomplished Figure | 25 | 38 | 20 | 196 | 139 |

In some places, returnee migrants could not be contacted in sufficient numbers like Giridih, Chatra and Simdega etc. while overwhelming response from other districts compensated the numbers.

1. **Analysis of the Study of Migration**

**4.1 Background and General Information**

The poor economic condition and the pursuit of a better living compelled people to migrate. The rise in the population and the poor means of earning made the matter worse. Not much development has taken place and nor any augmentation in the Livelihood sources. On the one hand, there was the scarcity of money and lack of employment opportunities while on the other hand there were top needs to meet and repay the loans. Migration was a compulsion to fulfil the family needs and day to day expenses like better education for their children, health, marriage, etc. Most of these migrating communities were illiterate and landless farmers or had minimal agricultural land making it impossible to take agriculture as a full-time job. There was widespread poverty, lack of Job, Livelihood or business opportunities, poor income and lack of seed capital. There was extensive unemployment and even if employment was available the salary was very low and not regular. Besides poverty, migration became a trend among the new generations as there were motivation and much infatuation by the culture and lifestyle of big cities. Also, there was freedom from the societal restraints once they went out. Moreover, aspirations have become high, e.g. people used to buy cycle, radio, watch etc., with the money earned and now they tend to buy better clothes, gadgets, mobiles, motorcycles, T.V, etc. With the initiation of security schemes like NRLM, more and more women were migrating to earn. The development of technology and better means of transportation and communication made migration easier.

People did not get employment round the year at the local level. Though MGNREGA and other labour conducive works were there, but they were not available on a regular basis throughout the year. The villagers were engaged in agriculture for only a few months August, September and October after the monsoons. Rest of the time they were engaged in various labour work, or collecting and selling forest products like Datwan, Pattal, and wood etc.

The common livelihood or source of income in the village were agriculture, labor, MGNREGA- (when work is there), animal rearing, agriculture based activities or collecting and selling forest or mine products like Datwan, Pattal, firewood, Coal, MICA etc., petty business, stone crusher, running agencies like Gas etc., and migration for 6 months. Some of them were employed in services provided at the village like work at the School, health center, Government offices and other seasonal occupations.

**4.2 Season of Migration**

Most Migration (short duration) happened between January to June after the harvesting of crop during long summer seasons. Some FGD participants said that migration was more in October and November after the agricultural season while few contradicted saying that Migration was not dependent on the season and could take place anytime and every time depending on need and demand.

The migrants returned mostly in June, July and August (during the agricultural season) and took up agricultural work. They even returned during some function in the family, illness or to meet some important needs. Most of Christian migrants return during the month of December to celebrate Christmas with their family members.

**4.3 Who Migrates More?**

Migration was seen more from STs, SCs and OBCs like Harijan, Ravidas, Mahli, Lohra, Nayak, Khadia Lohra and Dalit community. Migration was rampant in all segments of the society Male/female / adolescent girls/ adolescent boys in most of the districts under study like Ranchi Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Simdega, W. Singbhum, Lohardaga, Gumla etc. In Chatra and Koderma, migration was seen mostly among men whereas in Khunti it was mostly from the adolescent groups. Migration was more or less equally to the Male and Females, i.e. 33.33 % each whereas migration of adolescent girls was high (19.23%) in comparison to adolescent Boys (14.10%).

**4.4 Milieu for Migration**

Majority of Migrants (53.03%) tried to find work/job in the nearby village before migrating but due to lack of employment opportunities, they had to migrate. Even if there were some odd jobs in the village or work through MGNREGA nearby, the salary was very meagre and not on time. Some did not find work up to their liking or less remuneration in comparison to work so they migrated.

**4.5 The Process of Migration**

The migrants went in groups and migrated mostly with contractors, relatives, and friend, by themselves or with their respective families. Some of them migrated discreetly without informing anybody at home. Migration with the family was mostly to brick-kilns.

* 1. **House Hold Migration**

Out of the total 11195 households surveyed in 13 Panchayats with the high incidence of Migration in different blocks of 13 districts of Jharkhand, 3852 households were found to be migrating. The Migration incidence in the surveyed Panchayats was 34%. Around 6202 migrants migrated from the 3852 households surveyed. In other words among the 3852 households, at least more than one person was found to be migrating per family. (Tables 1 to 8 of Appendix throws light on these aspects of migration.)

There was a major variation in migration distribution over the Panchayats in different districts. Incidences of Household migration were alarmingly high in districts of Hazaribagh, Godda, Chatra, and Dumka. The graph below illustrates that Kushbilla Panchayat of Godda District faces a migration rate of 82% followed by Simariya Panchayat of Chatra 62%, Bedia Panchayat of Dumka District 56% and Hazaribagh 54%. Out of 13 Panchayats surveyed, 8 Panchayats have migration rate of more than 30%. There are two Panchayats namely Bero of Ranchi District and Tuyo of Giridih district with less than 25% migration rate.

When we categorize total migration from the 11195 households surveyed for the study of Migration under the initiative of Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network (JATN), 3858 house hold had someone or the other migrating making the total number of migrants 6202. Incidences of migration were very much high in the selected Panchayats under the study of Lohardaga (782), Hazaribagh (509), Godda (769), Khunti (575), Deoghar (572) and Dumka (694) Districts. Migration from Giridih was quite less (22) where only 19 household reported migration out of 1121 houses surveyed.

**4.7 Gender Wise Migration**

Of the total 6202 people migrating, the female migrants were 26.6%. Migration among women was more in Tribal dominant districts like Lohardaga (42.5%), Khunti (32.4%), Simdega (39.7%), Dumka (32%) and Godda (34.1%) etc. Percentage of Migrating women was less than 15% in districts like Chatra, Deoghar, Hazaribag, Koderma, and West Singhbhum. Even though Migration was less in Giridih (22) but those migrating were mostly women (90.9%).

Migration was a prominent aspect among Males as 73.40% of the 6202 Migrants were Male. Migration of adolescent girls was high (19.23%) in comparison to adolescent Boys (14.10%).The subsequent diagram shows the gender wise migration from the various districts.

**4.8 Age-wise Migration**

Existing studies showed that the probability of migration tend to be higher among the young age groups in comparison to the older ones as they had greater mobility and could pursue higher return over a period of time. As presumed it was found from the analysis that Migration was dominant in the working age group of 19-45 years i.e 74% of the 6202 migrants belonged to this age group. The gender proportion of this age group indicated that 57% comprised of males and females were 17%.

.

Migration among the vulnerable child and adolescent age group needed significant attention as Migration of children, belonging to the age group of 0-18 Years was found to be 20% which was a cause of concern. In districts like Giridih, Godda, Lohardaga, Simdega more than 25% of the Migrating Population were those of under age children. The similar situation was also to be seen in Districts like Deoghar, Gumla, Khunti, Ranchi, Koderma and West Singhbhum where the Migration was rampant among under 18 age group (more than 15%)**.** Working alongside their parents was commonly seen from children who accompanied their parents on a migration trip and spent an increasing amount of their childhood in the unfamiliar and insecure migrant work-sites. They were deprived of play, leisure and schooling. Analysis shows that the children who migrated with their parents faced educational disadvantages compared to children who do not migrate.

As the age group increases beyond 45 years there was a fall in the number of migrants staying in the destination place. Age could be assigned the reason behind this as after the age of 45 years most of these migrants were unable to work for long hours (12H and more). Further, it came to notice that in case of age, over a period, workers’ productivity tends to decline and these workers could not be absorbed in the urban labour market. They were usually replaced by the younger generation of migrants. As a result, they return to their villages with or without savings. Short Duration Migration declined gradually with age as could be seen from the Pie Diagram which indicates that migration above the age group of 45 Years was 6%.

Of the total female migrants 32.3% i.e more than 1/3rd belonged to the age group of 0-18 and 62.7% were in the age group of 19-45 which gradually declined to 5% in the above 45 age group.

**4.9 Caste Wise Migration**

The relationship between caste and migration is complex. The rate of migration varies by caste background, and the economic status the caste. The hierarchical and localized nature of caste system, the rigidity of its rules, the strict adherence to them and the attachment to caste and its close-knit boundaries tend to hamper spatial mobility, but at the same time the caste system pushes the process of migration through the presence of a social basis of economic inequality and conflict.

Maximum migration was seen from the ST households. The scheduled tribe population of Jharkhand, especially from its South Chotanagpur region, continued to migrate to neighbouring states for their livelihood as they did not get work throughout the year. When analyzing the caste of the total 6202 respondents, it was found that the STs comprised of 49% of the migrants. OBC was 26%, followed by Muslims and SCs who were 13% and 11% respectively. The General castes formed 1% of the total migrants. As per the district wise data analysis of the JATN study on caste and migration it could be said that the STs constituted more than half of the total migrant population in Dumka (89%), Ranchi (82%), Khunti (71%), Giridih (91%), Gumla (90%), Simdega (87%) and West Singhbhum (71.4%) districts.

Majority of the Muslim migrants were from Godda, Deoghar, and Lohardaga. Nearly 50% of the Schedule Caste Migrants were from Hazaribagh followed by Deoghar (30%). 99% of the total Migrants from Koderma belonged to the OBC category, and from Hazaribagh, they comprised of 49%. The female migrants comprised of 1/3rd of the ST and Muslim migrant population.

**4.10 Reason for Migration**

The reasons for out-migration have been categorized roughly into 6-7 classes, i.e. Poverty, Unemployment, Lack of Regular Work, Education, Business, Job, Less Income, Climate and some minor aspects like Farming/Fishing and Marriage etc. In Godda, besides unemployment, poverty and labour, the climate was cited as a major cause of migration (25.9%). The educational Level of the migrants tends to be lower. Therefore it was expected that they were more likely to be engaged as the unskilled worker. As the given diagram suggests, 42% of the migrants attributed poverty, and 11% cited Unemployment as the foremost reason behind migration, and since a large section of them were not properly educated nearly one-fourth of the Migrants were engaged in unskilled or semi-skilled Labor sector. Some of the People went to other cities and towns in pursuit of their Job (7.8%) or some Business (3.7%). Some migrated to pursue higher studies (2.4%).

While analyzing it was found that many of the given reasons for migration primarily comprised of similar parameter hence these aspects were clubbed together to gave a clearer picture for migration and ascertained that lack of livelihood facilities and economic constraints ascribed large-scale migration (82%). Most of the women respondents termed poverty and inappropriate Livelihood opportunities as the critical component of their Migration, and few incidences of migration due to Marriage were cited among Females.

The families of the returnee migrants (55.87%) termed poverty as the principal cause of migration of the family. Scarcity of jobs was mentioned by 24.93% and 14.33% termed payment of loans as the reason behind migration. 4.87% mentioned other reasons like higher studies, for jobs in Government or other sectors or for marriage purpose etc.

Earlier the landless villagers used to work as bonded labour on the lands of the Landlords or Zamindars, and it used to take months and years to repay those loans and still there was no money saved. But now the migrants worked as per their wishes and were free to choose and change the nature or place of work.

**4.11 Education**

The study on education aspect was significant because people who have a low level of education tend to be more mobile and end up getting jobs in the informal sector. If the migrant has a low level of education, then she/ he stands to have minimal opportunity of getting a job in the formal sector or better means for sustenance or stability.

The study suggests that many of the migrants lacked minimum education and got jobs in the informal sector. While taking account during the study of the literacy of the migrants, it was found that 26% of the Migrants, i.e. 1/4th of the migrants were illiterate. Among the Female Migrants, 92.2%\* women were illiterate making them susceptible to economic, social and psychological exploitation. (\* Very few women responded to the literacy question and kept the column blank).

From the given chart it is clear that 20% of the migrants have a secondary or high level education. About 26% of the migrants attended middle level of schooling, 15% have primary level of education and a small percentage had attained higher (4%) level of education.

**4.12 Destination of Migration**

Migrants mostly migrated to States like W. Bengal (25.8%), Maharashtra (9.8%), Delhi (11.6%) and Bihar (8.2%).Maximum migrants migrating to West Bengal worked in the Brick-kiln while the majority of adolescent girls and young women migrate to Delhi for domestic work. 78% of the total Migrants working in Maharashtra were working in Mumbai, and 86% of the migrants destined to Karnataka were working in Bangalore. These facts ascertain that better job opportunities lured the migrants to developed cities. Proximity to the origin was another pull factor for migration as could be seen in large-scale migration to Bengal and Bihar.

Nearly 1/4 of the migrants were working in Bengal (25.8%) and 11.6% of the migrants were working in Delhi. Migration to Mumbai and U.P were 9.8% and 3.2% respectively. Migration to the nearby state Bihar was 8.2% and for far-off Goa was 3.2%. Bangalore was selected by 2.5% of the migrants and Punjab and Gujarat formed destination of 3.5% of the migrants.

**4.13 Duration of Migration**

From the study it could be analyzed that migration was mostly seasonal for almost 6-7 months. They migrated for work during December/January and returned during June/July during the agricultural season. 54.74% of the migrants migrated for 6-8 months during the lean agricultural and long summer season to work in brick-kiln and other accessory industries placed nearby. 11.31% of the migrants were working outside for more than ten years, and some of them had been working there for 23-25 years.

**4.2 Response from migrants**

**4.2.1 Before Migration**

**4.2.1.1 Monthly Income of the Migrants**

43% of the migrants were earning between Rs. 5,000-10,000/- and 39% were in the income group of Rs. 2,500-5,000/- whereas 18% of the migrants had a meager income of up to Rs2,500/- month. The migrants earning less than Rs. 2,500/- per month were more from Giridih (60%) and Lohardaga (41.67%).

**4.2.1.2 Influencing factor for Migration:**

The Migration was an ongoing process with old migrants attracting/inspiring the new and younger lot. The study showed that only 29% had decided on their own whereas the rest 71% were convinced either by Friends /Relatives, Family or Contractor. Out of them, 33% migrants were motivated by their Friends/Relatives who had already migrated or were working there.

Of the total Migrants, 11.03% travelled on their own while 33.09% went with the contractors and 55.88% migrated along with their friends and family members. The travel expenses of 41% migrants were paid by their relatives or by the contractors and 59% paid the travel expense from their own pockets.

**4.2.1.3 Nature of Occupation**

1/4th of the migrants were illiterate or lacked minimum education and hence end up getting jobs in the informal sector. Many of the migrants went to work as a labour in Brick-kilns, as an agricultural labourer, or work in quarries and mines, industries, crushers, Factory, and Hotel, construction work like Labor, Coolee, Raj- Mistri, Masson, driver, etc. Some were working in plantations or involved with business activities. Adolescent girls who migrated were mostly engaged in domestic work. Migration of adolescent girls for domestic work was more from Simdega, Khunti, W. Singbum, Gumla, Hazaribagh districts. Some of the migrants worked in the vast green farms of Punjab and Haryana or look after the pet and farm animals there, whereas some work in banana farms of Bengal. Migrants from Ranchi, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Deoghar, Godda, W. Singbum, Lohardaga, and Gumla migrate predominantly to areas having Brick-kilns & Construction sites. Usually, the nature of work done by the migrants was manufacturing or construction work. Further, a large number of seasonal migrants worked in urban informal manufacturing construction, services or transport sectors, and were employed as causal labourers, coolies, rickshaw pullers and hawkers. They were mostly engaged in low paid jobs and occupations.

**4.2.1.4 Registration of Migrants and Sharing of Information before Migration**

Majority of migrants (98%) did not register before Migration. 95% of the returnee migrant said that they had migrated with full knowledge of their family members and 5% had migrated discreetly without sharing anything with their Family members.

**4.2.1.5 Different Promises Made before Migration**

The contractor/Agent made various promises before taking the migrants for work like they would get better work at a good place and assured work availability throughout the year. Some guaranteed work, and complete payment on time, good saving, to ably repay loans or invest in agriculture. Those migrating to brick-kiln were assured work on the contractual basis, and the contractor provided a certain amount of money as an advance. Promises of high salary were made ranging from Rs. 13,000-15,000/- per month. Few agents tempted the innocent tribal girls with the promises of taking them to Mela or for seeing some beautiful places. Incidences have been reported in other studies that the families were lured on false promises of marriage and the victims were taken elsewhere.

**4.2.1.6 Advances Money Paid before Migration**

Advance payment before migration has been a general trend. The contractor / Agent pays the migrants or their family members some cash amount, which they deduct from their salary during work. 64 % of the migrants reported taking advance payment before migration, and 41% of the migrants said that their family members were given advance payment in lieu of their migration. The payment amount varied from Rs.1000/-5000/- to Rs.15,000/- 20,000/-.

22.54% of the respondents received more than Rs 10,000/- as a lump sum advance before migration to meet their immediate needs whereas 30.99% of the migrants got less than Rs. 1,000/- prior to migration. 15.49% received Rs. 1,000-2,500/- and 23.94% received Rs. 2,500-5,000/- while 7.04% received money between Rs. 5,000- 10,000/-

**4.2.1.7 Information Regarding the Route Chosen and Means of Travel**

The migrants generally travelled to the big town like Ranchi, Hazaribagh, etc. by bus and from their boarded a train to their destination. 56.15% of the migrants were acquainted with the route chosen as they had been migrating for some time while for 43.85% of the Migrants the route was new and they had no prior information about the destination route.

**4.2.2 At the Destination/ Work Place**

**4.2.2.1 Waiting Period before Job**

Nearly half of the migrants did not have to wait at the work place for getting a job. 49.28% of the Migrants got the job immediately while 31.88% had to wait for less than a week. 18.84% of the Migrants had to wait for more than a week before they could start working.

The Migrants working in the Brick kiln had to wait for longer period stayed in a make shift accommodation or a dilapidated hut near the brick kiln for 2- 3 weeks before getting work. Though the cost of the food was borne by the brick-kiln owner, it had to be repaid in instalments through work. Some spent 4-5 days in a small room and had to bear the cost of the food. Few put up with their relatives and friends who worked/lived there while few took shelter in the church or Placement agency’s office.

**4.2.2.2 Knowing the recruiter/work opportunity**

They came to know the about the work place/opportunity/recruiter through contractors, agents, placement agencies, relatives, friends and family members who worked there or had some contact there. Some had been given prior information and given job training and had been sent to their respective jobs. The placement agents are target the adolescent girls during Melas and festivals and approach them with lucrative offers and indulgence.

**4.2.2.3 Type of Work Done**

Of the total 149 migrants a large chunk of people, estimated to be between 34.92%, went to the brick kilns and construction sites of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and some of the N.E and Southern states for six months beginning in October each year only to return to their native villages in June before the monsoon rains to tend to their fields.

23.02% of the migrants were working as domestic help whereas 19.05% and 6.35% were engaged in the construction site and in factory respectively. 11.90 worked as agriculture/farm labor while 4.76% were involved in other sectors like hotel, truck loader, fishery and black smith etc.

**4.2.2.4 Duration/Timing (in Hours) of the Work and Status of Weekly Leave**

The migrants informed that the work duration was between 8-12 hrs (brick-kiln) to 15-17 hrs (domestic work). As far as weekly holidays was concerned 49.62% of the migrants got weekly day off.

39.8% migrants said that these weekly leave was paid while in 60.2% cases it was not paid. 50.38% of the migrants did not get any weekly day off.

**4.2.2.5 Salary Given or Promised**

The salary paid to the migrants depended upon work ranging between Rs. 250/-day or Rs. 170/- per 1000 bricks made, to 6000/- to 15,000 per month.

*Time of Salary*

57.5% of the migrant said that they received their salaries on monthly basis and 25% got their salary weekly. 7.5% got their salary daily whereas 10% said that they got small amount of salary as per the need and when the season was over the complete payment was given.

Those working in the Brick kiln or as contractual labor were given some money from the salary to meet the needs/ food cost whenever required/weekly and the rest amount was handed over while coming back after deducting the cost incurred on food, accommodation, electricity and health.

*Receiving Complete Salary and Mode of Payment*

81% of the respondent received complete salary whereas 19% of the migrants said that they did not receive the complete salary.

88.52% of the migrants received salary by cash whereas 11.48% received their salary in bank account.

*Process of Receiving the Salary / Contractors handing salary to Family Members*

16.54% of the migrants said that their salary was received by the contractor and family members received the salary of 6.77% migrants while 76.69 received their salary by themselves.

58% of the migrants said that the contractors did not hand over the complete salary to their family members. In only 42% cases the salary was handed over to the family by the contractor.

**4.2.2.6 Mode of Transferring Money**

Many Migrants sent money from their place of work or brought it by themselves. Frequency of transfer of funds varied between monthly, quarterly or after six months by the migrants when they returned from work. The most sought-after means of money transfer was Bank or through Postal department (65%). 58% of the migrants transferred their salary to their family members, and the mode of transfer was either through a bank account (46.23%), through post office (6.60%), or through friends and relatives (40.57%). Some of the migrants brought the money by themselves while coming back (6.60%) from the work after the migration.

*Facilities the migrants were provided with*

Questions were raised to the migrants regarding the facilities they were provided at the work place to know about their living conditions at the work place and other convenience provided. 43.27% of the migrants said that they were had separate room or place for living (for domestic workers). The migrants to the Brick kiln were given one small room for accommodation, and all the family members had to live under one roof in that small room. 16.73% migrants responded that they were provided with Health facilities and Food, and 23.27% of the migrants said that they received facilities like drinking water, time to rest, education, and some were treated even as family members. Drinking water was available but as far as health facilities were concerned the owner /contractor provide financial help when the migrants or their children fall ill, and that money was deducted through instalments or at the end of the season during final payment.

*Problems faced at the work place*

40% of the migrants said that they had faced problems at the job destination.The various kind of problems that the migrants faced were food-related problem (8.38%), absence of weekly day off (15.71%), long working hours (28.27%), not allowed to contact relatives (8.90%), verbal abuse (7.85%), physical abuse (3.14 %), no salary provided (11.52%), caged inside the house (5.76%) and absence of some other imperative requirements like accommodation (10.47%) etc. At the brick kiln, the labours stayed in small rooms built for the labourers and at most of the places the dwellings for the workers were 6×4-foot structures, basically bricks that they stacked one upon another when they arrived at the kilns. There were no toilets in most of the places, so the migrants head out to nearby empty stretches carrying water, for their morning ablutions. Money for health treatment was given as a loan and had to be repaid. They deducted Rs. 200/- from the salary as an installment for the loan taken and the overall salary was given after deducting the cost of all the basic facilities provided like housing, water, electricity etc.

**4.2.2.6 Exploitation or Abuse Faced at the Place of Migration**

78.86% of the migrants did not face any misbehaviour or abuse while 21.14% of the migrants reported facing some or the other kind of misbehaviour like physical and verbal abuse, inappropriate touch and misconduct during Migration. Few migrants said that they used to be scolded and ill-treated if the work was not done properly. Some had to suffer animosity with co-workers and others over monetary issues, regarding working hours and leave.

20.37% of the migrants were victim of inappropriate touch during migration and 26.98% of the migrants tried to escaped from the place of work.

*A domestic worker was able to escape from the brutal atrocities with the help of a neighbor hood maid*.

**4.2.2.7 Help Taken after the Abuse**

Around 11.11% of the migrants tried to seek police help whereas 10.34% wanted some sort of legal support to fight against the atrocities meted by them. Some requested help from the voluntary organization for counselling on how to be safe and prevent the abusiveness during migration.

**4.2.2.8 Sharing of Problems**

When prodded further regarding how they managed the adversaries there, the migrants narrated that they (28.95%) shared their problems with their friends, co workers and family. Some shared the problem with their husband and the contractor, neighbor etc.

23.53% of the migrants said that the person with whom they shared their problem helped them to overcome the situation. Animosities of some migrants were resolved with the intervention of co-workers like their pending salary was returned back to them.

**4.2.2.9 Contacts in Times of Problem**

A large number of migrants said that if they faced any kind of problem they would contact agents of the placement agency/ contractor, owner of the brick kiln, co- villagers, friend or the Labor Department. Some said that they would complain to the Police or placement agency that had placed them or would inform Mukhiya, Women's helpline or would lodge a police complaint with the help of the co-workers. Few respondents had no idea whom to contact in a new place.

**4.2.2.10 Fulfilment of Aspiration from Migration**

“I was able to bring back saving of Rs.60,000/-”

-Migrant

Economic improvement, proper salary/value for work, good payment and accumulated liquid cash payments at one go, comfortable living for the family was some of the pull factors for 55% of the migrant respondents and their aspirations were fulfilled.

But on the other hand, 45% of the migrants said that their aspirations were not fulfilled. They had issues and dissatisfaction regarding salary and long work duration and complained that the salary was not distributed on time. Travel or transportation caused some distress as the destination was not known to them. Some lacked freedom as they were confined to the workplace and were not allowed to venture alone to go to market or Haat. Some faced atrocities by the contractor and did not get work/payment on time. Few didn’t earn much and had only minimal saving.

**4.2.2.11 Disadvantages of Migration**

*“After meeting all the expenses I could bring back only 500 as saving”*

Some respondents said that there wasn’t much gain/ improvement and the economic condition of their houses was miserable. Besides repayment of the advance loan and hunger satisfaction they hardly had many benefits as whatever income they earned was spent on food and drinks. Since they took advance before going, they were bonded/ bound to repay the money by working.

***“****In a poor man’s house no matter how much the money is, when there is no grain there is no saving as all the money is spent on buying foods.****”***

No saving could be possible due to the high cost of living and large family members. With money at hand, some pursued bad habits like excessive alcohol. Most of these migrants were landless and with no job, in the village, the money got in advance was spent on food and other necessary items during the rainy season. Some migrants did not get any salary, so there was no economic development. In case any of them fell ill and could not work then they had to migrate again for repayment of Loans. The natural calamity like draught and hail storm made the scenario even worse. The most negative impact of migration was that some of the migrants were traceless, with no information or communication from them even once since migration. The families have no clue as to where they have gone.

23% of the respondents did not find migration to be beneficial. Some of the negative aspects they pointed out were:-

*“Our mother is traceless and our aged grandmother is somehow managing the family affairs by selling products like datwan, Pattal.”*

1. The migrants going for short duration have to survive with the saved money for the next 6 months when they come back
2. They couldn’t buy many household utilities as they had to leave within 6 months
3. They faced problem with the upkeep of pet and farm animals during the migration period
4. Hardly much saving after repaying the advance payment
5. Children were most affected as they were deprived of School, and Education besides the AWC facilities, scholarships and other Government beneficiary schemes were interrupted for 6 months.

*“Had no proper knowledge of domestic work and had to do multifarious works in the house”*

*“After 17 hours of rigorous work had to massage memsahib for 1-2 hour”*

*“The contractor gave only half salary and ran away with money”*

1. There was decline in social respect and alienation from the relatives and family. There was communication gap and were unable to contact on regular basis. Not to be with their family members during festivals and important occasions caused melancholy. They felt lonely at the time of sickness/ sorrow or happiness as there were no family members nearby to take care or share the moment.
2. There was neglect of children and family as they are left behind with no proper care. There was problem in taking the family along with small children and thus the migrants have to be concerned about them at both places.
   * + 1. **Changes in the Trend of Migration when Compared from the Past**
3. The ratio of migration has increased as more number of people were migrating due to lack of employment opportunities at the local level.
4. Earlier the migration was of short duration mostly during lean agricultural period. Presently migration was for longer terms especially among adolescent village boys and girls.
5. Earlier migration was at individual level, but now migration was taking place more in groups and families. Earlier men used to migrate more but now women were migrating more.
6. Earlier people migrated due to poverty and lack of employment and were at the will of the Contractors but now they emphasize their preference, choice of job and place, and opt for better wages.
7. The dependency on the contractor/others has decreased and now with better and convenient means of transportation many a times people migrated on their own.
8. The migrants faced tremendous problem in communication and travel, with loss of money and valuables at destination and during travel, but with better transport facility these problems have reduced and the salary could be sent by Bank. And the salary has is being.
9. Earlier the migration was generally in good faith and people migrated without much information but now they were more perceptive and migrated with proper information and safety measures so that their rights and remunerations were not infringed upon.
10. Earlier there used to secrecy regarding migration and now people didn’t hesitate to acknowledge.

**4.2.2.13 Challenges in Migration**

46% of the migrant respondents said that there were no challenges faced during Migration. Initially there were apprehensions and fear among the migrants as to where and when would they get the work? But when they went with the acquaintance working there, they were much at ease and did not face much trouble.

54% of the Migrants stated that they and their family members had to face tremendous challenges during migration. Some of these challenges were:-

1. Finding suitable work and getting acquainted with others at the place of job or delay in getting job of choice resulted in anguish.
2. One has to face many problems while working outside like paucity of work, less monetary returns, fear of accidents or being target of abuse, violence, molestation, getting lost and other problems like getting in to wrong kind of job/ sexual exploitation, health issues and illness, etc.
3. There was lack of transparency in the dealing of the contractors and they could indulge in fraudulent means, cheating, and usurping the salary as full payment was given after the work was completed. Sometimes the contractor/Agent waylay the innocent migrants and took them to some undisclosed place as the migrants were naïve and not aware of the route.
4. The migrants at times were cheated as they were illiterate and did not keep a proper tab on the attendance, resulting in deduction in their salary, verbal confrontation and animosity regarding the payment. Migrants could be victim of exploitation, like payment not given on time, less payment against work or not done as per promised. Unsafe environment, forced to obey orders/Physical torture/extortion/theft/abuse etc. were some of the challenges.
5. There was apprehension about the societal trend and stigmas or what may behold in future. There were possibilities and a lurking fear of some mishap like their children might get lost/ traceless / sold to unknown destination/people during migration. They couldn’t be easily contacted during some emergency or need.
6. No health facility were available at the work sight and if they were sick they were marked absent. Many a times if their children fall sick they had to return back home for treatment.
7. They were not free to take leave on their choice as they were bonded by the advance given by the contractor
8. Since the male members were busy with their work there was risk involved with the women folks at the migration site as they were left alone at make shift home making them a target of some vested interests.
9. Transportation and communication posed a big challenge. The train travel caused problem like getting train tickets, information regarding the train timing, train number, selection of train, changing trains in route etc.
10. Initial problem could be faced while searching for job, like accommodation, pressure to pay timely Bills and rent, lack of safety, venturing out in unfamiliar place, apprehension about the nature of work place, contractor, salary etc.
11. There was fear of loss of self or possessions like the salary and earned money over the months during stay or travelling. Chances of getting lost/traceless/feeling of insecurity was there.
12. Lack of information caused problem when there was no contact or communication
13. Even after such rigorous and strenuous work, payment was not made accordingly and had to pay for all the basic necessities like health, electricity etc.
14. No respite or happiness during the festivals and functions

**4.2.2.14 Want to migrate again-Why?**

75.59% of the respondents wanted to go back to get gainful employment.The reason behind going back was poverty, lack of employment at the local Level, poor remuneration and absence of opportunity. The migrants had nothing much to do after crop cutting, and financial crisis compelled them to migrate. The remunerations from MGNREGA was far less and irregular. Thus to improve the economy of the house, to earn better and save, to get immediate work, and better salary they migrate again and again. Besides the short duration migrants always had the option to get employment elsewhere if the job was not up to their satisfaction. There was no compelling force, and they would go to different place if they received better salary.

24.41% of the respondents did not want to go back as they had to face a lot of problems, tremendous work load and victim of unfair practices. The agent/contractor at times stooped to cheating and payment was not made as promised. They deducted money from the salary on some or the other pretext. Some got poor salary and had to do extra hours of rigorous work, while some faced verbal abuse and unsolicited behaviour. Some faced difficulty in transportation while travelling to an unknown destination. Some didn’t feel like going because there was no proper facility of bathrooms for the women and lack of proper health facility for the workers and their children.

**4.3 Responses from Migrant’s Families**

Nearly 196 migrant families from 13 Districts were surveyed and it was observed that the STs Community comprised of nearly half (51%)of the total migrant population whereas the SCs and OBCs were almost in equal proportion with 24% and 25% respectively.

The family composition of the migrant families showed that 48.21% of the respondents had up to 5 members in the family and 40.51% had between 5-10 family members whereas 11.28 migrant families had large joint families with more than 10 family members.

**4.3.1 Main Occupation of the Family and Monthly Income of the Family**

The employment statistics showed that most of the migrant’s family members were either engaged in agricultural work (49%) or were labourers (49%). Only 2% families were engaged in other jobs like a petty business, repair shops, black-smith, small hotels or domestic works. 44.44% of the population earned a monthly income of Rs. 2500-5000/- whereas 27.78% of the population earned less than Rs. 2500/- Rs. Per month. 4.94% of the families earned more than 10,000 Rs per month and 22.84% earned between Rs. 5000-10,000/-.

**4.3.2 Family Benefited with Government Schemes**

Of the 196 families studied, 132 families were benefited with some or the other Government schemes like MGNREGA, PDS etc. 15.58% of the families gained employment through MGNREGA Works, 16.02% availed Take Home Ration (THR), children from 22.51% families went to AWCs and 45.89% families benefited from PDS Schemes.

**4.3.3 Economic development in the family after migration**

Migration provided better standard of living including regular employment, timely salary, better foods and clothes, education, improved living standard etc. with better income, inducing better economic condition and fulfilment of the needs. 77% of the Migrant’s family found migration to be beneficial. Some of the benefits of Migration are listed below:-

* **Employment opportunity -** Earlier they had to work at somebody else’s place but now they earned in a respectful way and were not at the mercy of others.There was regular work and could save enough to survive during the lean season. There was abundance of work opportunity and certainty of job outside.
* **Better Salary-** They got timely and better salary (Liquid cash) from what they got in the village.
* **Betterment in the economic scenario-** Migrations eliminated poverty and helped in economic development. There was betterment in the economic condition of the house, including better food, clothes, living standard, better education, and health benefits, better provisions for the family and better care, freedom from bondage, construction of house, hassle free festival celebrations**.** Some replaced the thatched roof of their house with Khappads or construct a concrete house in place of a mud house. Some were able to buy lands from the savings and constructed houses. Some opened small business like stitching center, shop etc.
* **Monetary saving-** They were able to save money in the bank and sustain during the next 6 months from the saved money and were able to avoid taking loan on interest. There was more saving which could be upto 10,000/- to 20,000/-.
* **Repayment of Loan-** Extra income made it easy to repay the loans taken. Earlier most of the villagers had to take loans from local money lenders to meet the expenses during lean seasons and festivals like Durga puja but with savings from Migration they didn’t had to take loan during the pujas and repaid the loan taken from the contractor before migrating.

*“After Migrating I sent 1,00,000/- Rs at home and rescued the mortgage land.”*

* **Food-** Migration helped to procure food during the rainy season or when there was no work and to preserve the food stored at home.

***“****For the first time I saw Rupees one Lac Twenty-six thousand which the daughter had brought back from earning****”***

* **Education of Children**/ Siblings – They migrated for the better future of their children/ siblings and for providing better education to them. They were able to admit their children in better/private schools. It could be said that the education of children prevented child labor.
* **Creates awareness-** Migration **created awareness** regarding opportunities and outside world. They learnt to be practical and gained insight about the wrong or right. It changed the perception, behavior; helped to gain practical knowledge and taught effective communication. It also provides an opportunity to see the outside world.
* **Marriage-** Better earning resulted in better prospects of marriage. Better income and saving helped in meeting the various needs for decent marriage of young ones.
* **Medical Treatment-** able to meet the financial cost of medical treatments and awareness regarding health issues.

*“When one of the family members had fallen seriously ill requiring a large sum for treatment, all those working outside sent money making the treatment possible”*

* **Liquid Cash in Hand** from migration helped in meeting the immediate requirements of the family; otherwise the villagers have to sell their land or paddy/Rice to get money.
* **Agriculture**- Many of the Migrants returned during agricultural season. The money they saved there, helped in meeting agricultural needs, expenses and repayment of Loans. Some of them b**ought land, agricultural equipments, and seeds** andOxen for farming or rescued the mortgaged agricultural land after repaying the loan.
* **Monsoon Blues-** Those who worked in the Brick kiln got job only during the summer season as the brick kiln closed down during monsoons. During rainy season when there was no employment the villagers were able to procure ration and survive with the saved money and meet the various needs of the family.

**4.3.4 Contact with the Migrants**

As is evident from the given diagram 60.3% of the migrants out of 2211 respondents to this question, had contacted their family members in their home towns in the last 6 Months and 36.2% migrants had contacted in the last 1 year. The percentage of migrants with whom there had been no contact for more than 36 months was 0.8% marking the incidences to be susceptible cases of human trafficking.

With invent of the mobile technology nearly half of the returnee migrants (49%) said that they communicated almost daily with their family members. There was no communication at all with the 7% of the migrants. In many short duration migration cases the entire family members migrated together.

**4.4 Responses from Placement Agents/Contractors**

Placement Agents play a prominent role in the migration of the villagers. Hence it was essential to take them into confidence to know about their modus operandi. Of the 25 Agents questioned from 13 Districts only 13.04% were registered placement agents and 9.09% worked under some agency and the rest worked independently.

The occupation of the placement agents besides working as migration agents included casual labor (Brick-kiln), agricultural farming, and contractor, providing training for domestic work, agricultural labor, running petty business like hotel etc. at the village level.

17.24% of the agents said that they provided employment in Jharkhand. Outside Jharkhand the placement agents (24.14%) had employed maximum migrants at Delhi followed by Bengal (13.79), U.P (10.34), Punjab, Bihar and Assam (6.90% each). Placement to Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, and Haryana were 3.4%. The adolescent girls were placed as domestic help or in factories in metro cities.

**4.5 Community’s Perceptions on Migration of Girls or Women**

When views of the community were recorded on the perception of migration of girls the society has a narrow-minded and negative image of the migrant women and adolescent girls. The general perception about such girls was that they had lost their innocence and were even termed as characterless/Chalu. Though women folk were forced to migrate to fulfil the needs of their families the community does not consider it appropriate as there was constant lurking fear of some mishap with them. People also look down upon the community which sends their daughters and women for migration. Their perception was that migration of these women and adolescent girls made them a victim of physical and sexual harassment.

It was not considered respectful or safe because there was no security provided to these migrant girls and women. Their character was put to the question, and their morality was doubted upon. They considered that the girls who migrated were a very infidel, lacked stability and were prone to migrate time and again. The community addressed them by different terms like ‘Thekedar returned’ and when they return from Brick-kiln ‘Brick-kiln retired’ and domestic helpers as ‘Delhi/Mumbai retired’ or ‘Kaamwali’ and looked down upon them.

Few participants opined that Migration was not bad, but women should migrate with a proper understanding of the safety and rights of migration. Since people from the village migrate together in large number, there was no negative feeling or any negative impact on the prospects of their marriage. Their migration was not considered wrong because the migration was due to some compulsion. Some people opined that the adolescent girls of marriageable age should stay at their home and try to get job at local level.

It was suggested that the adolescent girls should gather proper information about the job place like the type of work, family, and their whereabouts. They should share the complete information of their migration with the family members, Mukhiya or Ward members and register themselves before going out. They should go with the family members or relatives and should avoid going with the contractors/Agents.

**4.5.1 Benefits of Migration-**

Migration was a predominant feature which could be seen in a large number of villages and their hinterland as the villagers do not get work on a regular basis. Migration had brought betterment in the standard of living and helped people to become strong economically and mentally alert. There were development and growth in the economic, physical, mental, and educational aspect. A change in perception followed. Migration provided respite from the dilapidated economic condition and endowed financial security, saving money, better education, and opportunity to see the outside world. There were regular employment and job to do every day, with better remuneration. Some were provided affection, care and education by their owners.

Because of Migration there was improvement in their basic standard. The specific benefits are elaborated further:-

* Betterment in the economy of the families as there was better income from migration leading to better standard of living, good education, food habits etc. There was better value for the work with decent salary and could send money back home. They had money in hand to furnish their desires, constructed house, educate children, buy fertilizer and seeds for agriculture and free their mortgaged land, save and deposit money in the bank.
* There was a noticeable change seen in some of the village, like the mud houses were transformed in to a Pukka Houses and the thatched roof to concrete ones. They earned well in one go and brought home lump-sum cash money. With liquid cash in hand they adopted a decent living, were able to retrieve their land from mortgage or buy means and equipments for better agriculture.
* The salary they received there was more then what they earned in the village, helping in early repayment of loans and saving and leading a dignified life.
* Migration created awareness and a visible change in their personality and perception could be seen like knowledge, behaviorism, good etiquettes, cleanliness and health, sanitation.
* The migration provided employment during lean season when there was no work to do, especially after the agricultural season during long summers. They said that incomes from summers were consumed during monsoons, and they were able to feed their Families.

**4.6 Migration- Good, Not good, neither Good or Bad**

**Good -** Migration was considered good by 69% of the family. Migration helped in the development of their economy, so instead of sitting idle at home, the migrants opted (willingly or circumstantial push) for migration to earn money, learnt new thing and had the opportunity to move forward. Going out helped in creating awareness as the change of place helped in changing their perception regarding the job, opportunity to work, financial help, utilization of spare time and handling cash. It eliminated fear and inhibition, as the migrants learned new things. They considered work to be their right and believed in safe migration.

There were plenty of opportunities for regular and gainful employment outside. Since a large number of co-villagers went to work at the Brick-kiln, they didn’t feel awkward and was considered good as the entire family stayed together and the atmosphere was more like the village. They have been going there with their families and had faced no problem or challenge in commuting. They got weekly payment to buy food Stuff and ration and were able to meet the needs of the family, whereas in the village they were not able to save money. Following are the detailed reasons behind why migration was considered good.

1. Regular work for 6 months providing respite from loan and induced savings
2. The payment against work was better in comparison to salary at local level
3. Advance payment as per need that also without interest – a benefit which the migrants got nowhere else

*“Saved up to 25,000/- after meeting all the expense during work”*

1. Migration was good because they brought back liquid cash as lump sum salary
2. The saved money helped to survive for the next 6 months during the rainy season when they had no work to do
3. Could avoid taking loan on interest and respite from the clutches of the money lender especially during Puja/festivals/marriage etc.
4. Migration brought about change in perception and opportunity to closely see the outside world
5. Homely working atmosphere at the brick kiln since the families/villagers went together

**Not Good -**19% of migrant’s family said that there was no improvement in their economic conditions. They were forced to migrate as there was nothing much to do at home. Though migration helped to earn better, there were many problems which they faced like separation from home and family, loneliness, falling sick etc. They found themselves helpless during problem or emergency situation in a distant land.

1. Some families did not consider migration good because the migrant member did not come back. The family was not able to search or contact them as they were poor labors and had no inclination where to search for them or whether they were dead or alive.

*“We lost our mother due to migration. She has left us and is traceless”*

1. Not much improvement in the economic condition as they get only 6 months work at the Brick kiln and after coming back they are again unemployed.
2. There was danger of falling victim to verbal abuse and rowdy behaviour by the locals towards the family members’ specially adolescent girls. It was not considered very safe to migrate with the women folks as they might fall victim of rowdy behaviors, stalking, and assault at distant places.
3. Migration was not good for adolescent girls of marriageable age as people questioned their moralities and was look down upon with shame.
4. When the young family members migrated, the elderly, children and farm animals were left behind, with no one to look after them. They felt lonely and isolated. When the entire family migrated their house remained closed and there was apprehension of theft.

*“Since we have gained conscience we have been working as migrants.”*

1. Some didn’t get salary even after doing the work.
2. No facility for education and health of children. The cost of medical treatment was deducted from their salary. Children were at a disadvantage as their studies were hampered for 6 months. Their scholarship and all the beneficiary schemes were interrupted during the migration period.
3. There was alienation from the village culture and society as while working outside they were cutoff with their well wishers and close relatives and there was always a possibility of loss of life and money.
4. Some faced difficulty in travelling to a new place with small family.

**Neither Good nor Bad-**12% of the respondents considered Migration to be neither good nor bad. They said that though there hasn’t been much saving from migration there has been some improvement in the economic condition of the family. They even said that they were forced by circumstances to migrate, and if they had conducive work opportunity locally, there would have been no need to migrate. Some of the aspects discussed were:-

*“Palayan hamari majboori hai”*

1. At the Brick-Kiln though earning and saving was less but at least they stayed together with their family and co-villagers
2. Migration helped to get employment and advance money which was repaid later on by working.
3. Migration provides income but induced shortage of work power and helping hand at home.
4. Absence of regular employment led to consumption of preserved food stock at home.
5. Whatever savings they brought back was spent during the rainy season and they had to take up loan again during Durga Puja.
6. It was not good because some of them had to work continuously for 18 HRS to repay the advance taken and it was good as they were able to save substantial amount up to 15000-20,000/-

**Case Study of trafficking**

*Name Reena Kumari / Father Bada Shamsher Oraon /Post-Bangra /Block Simaria /Dist Chatra*

*Reena lived in the village with her father. Her mother had died and father was invalid (divyang). Budhmaniya Devi who was a distant relative of Reena used to visit her house quite often. One day she lured Reena to come out with her on the pretext of taking her to see “JITIYA” meal along with some other adolescent girls. Budhmania brought all of them to Totohesla of Balumath Police stn., and from there to Ranchi and from Ranchi to Delhi via train. In Ranchi, she was accompanied by her husband, Naresh Oraon.*

*As narrated by Reena, in Delhi they stayed in the placement agency of one Samir Bhai whose mobile number is 09891203614. Sameer Bhai placed her in a Punjabi Kothi in Delhi. She had to do household work. Meanwhile, she was a victim of verbal abuse and given very less food and other atrocities. Meanwhile, Reena got friendly with a neighbourhood maid and narrated her tail. She informed about the volatile nature of the family and suggested her to elope from there.*

*As Reena said, on one Sunday she was severely rebuked by the family for not making the tea upto their liking and then she made up her mind to leave the place. Being a Sunday, the Family went out for lunch. Stealing an opportunity, she ran away from the house and reached Station after taking some help about the location from a passerby. From there she somehow got into an Orissa Train and arrived there. In Orissa, she met a lady and followed her and asked her help for boarding the train to Ranchi. But the lady took her home where she stayed for nearly 15 days. When Reena continuously persuaded and insisted on sending her to Ranchi that lady did the needful and helped her to catch the train to Ranchi. After reaching Ranchi, Reena reached home safely and is peacefully at home.*

1. **Conclusion**

Labour mobility is a key feature of the development process. This study helped to gather much-needed data on migration statistics and trends in Jharkhand and detailed information on vulnerabilities and motivators for migrants. Economic and social impacts of Migration on migrants and their families are capricious. Migration meted with several challenges and often involved longer working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor access to basic amenities. It could be said that the Poverty and Unemployment seemed to be the major cause of Migration. Actual urban-rural wage differentials and employment opportunities emerged as important pull factors for out-migration. Better job opportunities lured the migrants to developed cities. Proximity to the origin was another pull factor for migration as could be seen in large-scale migration to neighbouring states like Bengal and Bihar.

Migration, particularly seasonal migration is largely driven by the persistence of large regional inequalities and its potential positive impacts on the lives of the poor are somewhat minimised by the inadequate legislative environment and the lack of a rights-based perspective concerning migrants. Very little has been done to monitor the vulnerabilities of women that migrate for employment opportunities. They enjoy the least rights and have weak bargaining power. But it all depends on the circumstances; if one gets conducive job then it is good and appalling if availed with atrocities.

In the process of migration not only are families, including children, uprooted from their homes year after year, they also end up disenfranchised. Families lose the benefits of state welfare – like public distribution system in the villages, public health system and the immunization drive for young children that take place during the migration season. A large proportion of migrant labour does not have their entitlement papers like caste certificates, election cards, BPL cards, old age pension cards and so on. In the entire process, the lives of children are adversely affected. Migration of either one or both the parents hampers the education of the child. The requisite was to have a focused approach to ensure that the basic entitlements of the migrants and their families to food, elementary education, and primary health were fulfilled, besides their entitlement to other government programmes and subsidies should be duly met.

Since Jharkhand has been identified as a source area, restrictions were sometimes placed on the right to movement of its people. People should not be denied their basic, entitled, right to move about, but, instead, safe and secure mobility programs should be developed. Efforts to counter trafficking should not deny people their right to migrate.

1. **Suggestions and Recommendations**

Migration among the vulnerable child and adolescent age group needed significant attention. Children suffered due to unfamiliar and insecure migrant work-sites and were deprived of the social security schemes provisioned by the Government for the underprivileged children. The education of several hundred thousand children was affected by migration, therefore, the need was to implement the Right to Education (R TE) for migrant(s’) children to ensure access of migrant labourers’ children to schooling.

Improving the information base and bargaining strength of migrant workers: Being economically vulnerable, poor migrant workers lack bargaining strength which was further enhanced by their ignorance, illiteracy and the alien environment in which they have to work. Thus migrants should form groups or unions and negotiate directly with employers, ensuring a better deal for themselves. Steps should be taken to organize them, improve their negotiating strength and level of awareness. Many incidences of cheating by the contractor and agents were reported therefore Enforcement of labour laws at the work place was considered essential for improved outcomes. It must be mandatory on employers to maintain the record of payments and advances in workers’ passbooks, and to provide them with the basic facilities laid down by law.

Panchayats could help to serve as the pivotal institution in the resource pool for migrant workers residing in their area. They could maintain a register of migrant workers. Further, it should be mandatory for recruiters to deposit with the panchayats, a list of the labourers recruited by them along with other employment details. NGOs and panchayats could cooperate in building up information. They could also assist in upgrading the skills of migrant workers.

Pre-departure orientation programmes: One of the most neglected aspects of migration was the absence of any form of pre departure orientation/training to the intending migrants. The migrants should be oriented upon the socio-cultural conditions of the place of employment, the do’s and don’ts, the contract of employment, description of the jobsite, the duties and responsibilities of the workers, travel tips, procedure on how the workers may handle their problems at the worksite, and advice on remittance procedures. Hence pre-departure training should be provided to the migrants through registered recruitment agencies; returnee associations and non-governmental organisations working among the migrant workers.

Disadvantages faced by poor migrants were accentuated because of their low political voice both at the source and destination areas; and they become susceptible to biasness and strong prejudice. Thus there was a need for advocacy to remove discrimination and misapprehension and for a campaign to buttress the voices of poor migrants and Improvement in the economic, social and political environment in favor of migration.

.

Developing appropriate migration information systems was essential as it would enable closer surveillance and better management of migration. The status of out-migrant data could be improved by making the registration of entry by migrant workers mandatory. It would help in tracking if some problem or issue may arise.

Employment and food security, and credit support for vulnerable groups: Providing better livelihood opportunity and assuring better functioning of MGNREGA would prevent distress migration. The poor’s access to food could be improved through the more effective public distribution system.

All central government schemes should be designed to be fully portable so that the migrant workers and their families are able to access basic facilities, benefits of public programmes, and social security schemes meant for poor households.

Things have started to change and with better means of communication. Mobile and social networking contact between migrants and their homes, have been facilitated and have transformed the way migrants interact. They are becoming more aware and are in a better position to negotiate and take action against migration related issues, be it the salary, or other infringements upon their rights. Basic rights and entitlements should be ensured for all migrant workers and their families through coordinated inter-governmental effort and civil society initiatives and action should be focused on improving the social and political environment in which they live and work. Hence, the government should kick off inclusive rural policies through which credit support and rights based service delivery and other services can be assured to the target demography.

1. **References**

Banerjee, U. D. (2003). Globalization and its links to migration and trafficking: the crisis in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. *Canadian Woman Studies*, *22*(3/4), 124.\

Guérin, I., Michiels, S., Ponnarasu, S., & Venkatasubramanian, G. (2012). Ambiguities and paradoxes of the dec

Gupta, G. R. (2003). Review of Literature for Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children. *Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi*.

Huda, S. (2006). Sex trafficking in South Asia. *International journal of gynecology & obstetrics*, *94*(3), 374-381.

Mukherji, S. (1985). The process of wage labour circulation in northern India. *G. Standing, ed*.

Salah, R. (2004). Child trafficking: a challenge to child protection in Africa. In *Fourth African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Enugu, March*.

Sarkar, S. (2014). Rethinking human trafficking in India: Nature, extent and identification of survivors. *The Round Table*, *103*(5), 483-495

Sarkar, S. (2014). Rethinking human trafficking in India: Nature, extent and identification of survivors. *The Round Table*, *103*(5), 483-495

Sen, S., & IPS, P. N. (2006). A report on trafficking in women and children in India 2002-2003. *Methodology*, *33*, 39.

Shah, A. (2006). The labour of love: Seasonal migration from Jharkhand to the brick kilns of other states in India. *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, *40*(1), 91-118.

Shelley, L. (2010). *Human trafficking: A global perspective*. Cambridge University Press.

1. **List of Tables**

**Table 1: House Hold Migration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DISTRICT | Total House Surveyed | No Migration | Migration |
| Chatra | 580 | 223 | 357 |
| Deoghar | 1032 | 679 | 353 |
| Dumka | 903 | 399 | 504 |
| Giridih | 1121 | 1102 | 19 |
| Godda | 317 | 58 | 259 |
| Gumla | 749 | 541 | 208 |
| Hazaribag | 781 | 358 | 423 |
| Khunti | 1192 | 867 | 325 |
| Koderma | 891 | 648 | 243 |
| Lohardaga | 725 | 454 | 271 |
| Ranchi | 1017 | 767 | 250 |
| Simdega | 642 | 438 | 204 |
| West Singhbhum | 1245 | 809 | 436 |
| Total | 11195 | 7343 | 3852 |

**Table 2: Gender of the Migrants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DISTRICT | Female | Male | Total |
| Chatra | 26 | 376 | 402 |
| Deoghar | 77 | 495 | 572 |
| Dumka | 222 | 472 | 694 |
| Giridih | 20 | 2 | 22 |
| Godda | 262 | 507 | 769 |
| Gumla | 78 | 193 | 271 |
| Hazaribag | 61 | 448 | 509 |
| Khunti | 186 | 389 | 575 |
| Koderma | 51 | 335 | 386 |
| Lohardaga | 332 | 450 | 782 |
| Ranchi | 175 | 300 | 475 |
| Simdega | 121 | 184 | 305 |
| West Singhbhum | 39 | 401 | 440 |
| TOTAL | **1650** | **4552** | **6202** |

**Table 3: Caste**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | GEN | MUSLIM | OBC | SC | ST |
| Chatra (402) | ­- | - | 188 | 65 | 149 |
| Deoghar (572) | 61 | 153 | 64 | 170 | 124 |
| Dumka (694) | - | - | 46 | 30 | 618 |
| Giridih (22) | - | - | 2 |  | 20 |
| Godda (769) | - | 386 | 204 | 58 | 121 |
| Gumla (271) | - |  | 28 |  | 243 |
| Hazaribag (509) | 12 |  | 247 | 249 | 1 |
| Khunti (575) | 15 | 2 | 124 | 26 | 408 |
| Koderma (366) |  | 2 | 362 | 1 | 1 |
| Lohardaga (782) |  | 275 | 88 | 45 | 374 |
| Ranchi (469) |  |  | 85 |  | 384 |
| Simdega (305) |  |  | 21 | 19 | 265 |
| West Singhbhum (440) |  |  | 126 |  | 314 |
|  | **88** | **818** | **1585** | **663** | **3022** |

**Table 4: Literacy Level**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Illiterate | Literate | Class 1-5 | Class 6-9 | Class 10-12 | Graduate and above |
| Chatra | 110 | 16 | 27 | 72 | 71 | 30 |
| Deoghar | 182 | 202 | 25 | 70 | 51 | 12 |
| Dumka | 233 | 1 | 207 | 124 | 17 | 0 |
| Giridih | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Godda | 149 | 31 | 58 | 86 | 28 | 1 |
| Gumla | 0 | 0 | 26 | 55 | 57 | 6 |
| Hazaribag | 1 | 13 | 33 | 174 | 150 | 11 |
| Khunti | 4 | 5 | 64 | 108 | 95 | 14 |
| Koderma | 19 | 76 | 14 | 70 | 105 | 30 |
| Lohardaga | 194 | 1 | 46 | 76 | 41 | 3 |
| Ranchi | 0 | 1 | 28 | 61 | 46 | 33 |
| Simdega | 13 | 1 | 19 | 68 | 67 | 7 |
| West Singhbhum | 129 | 0 | 62 | 98 | 104 | 15 |
| TOTAL | **1040** | **349** | **609** | **1062** | **832** | **162** |

**Table 5: Reason for Migration**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Business | climate | Education | Irregular Work | Job | Labor | Less Income | Poverty | Unemp  loyment | Others (fishing/Marriage/farming |
| Chatra | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 353 | 0 |  |
| Deoghar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 518 | 19 |  |
| Dumka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 681 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Giridih | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 4 |
| Godda | 0 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 151 | 0 | 20 | 391 |  |
| Gumla | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 22 |  |
| Hazaribag | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 180 | 102 |  |
| Khunti | 1 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 98 | 125 | 5 | 205 | 0 | 5 |
| Koderma | 208 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 13 | 75 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| Lohardaga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 738 | 0 |  |
| Ranchi | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 87 |  |
| Simdega | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| West Singhbhum | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 406 | 0 |  | 0 |  |
| TOTAL | **209** | **196** | **134** | **58** | **443** | **1438** | **162** | **2369** | **621** | 9 |

**Table 6: Education Level of the Migrants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Illiterate | Literate | Class 1-5 | Class 6-9 | Class 10-12 | Graduate and above | |
| Chatra | 110 | 16 | 27 | 72 | 71 | 30 | 326 |
| Deoghar | 182 | 202 | 25 | 70 | 51 | 12 | 542 |
| Dumka | 233 | 1 | 207 | 124 | 17 | 0 | 582 |
| Giridih | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Godda | 149 | 31 | 58 | 86 | 28 | 1 | 353 |
| Gumla | 0 | 0 | 26 | 55 | 57 | 6 | 144 |
| Hazaribag | 1 | 13 | 33 | 174 | 150 | 11 | 382 |
| Khunti | 4 | 5 | 64 | 108 | 95 | 14 | 290 |
| Koderma | 19 | 76 | 14 | 70 | 105 | 30 | 314 |
| Lohardaga | 194 | 1 | 46 | 76 | 41 | 3 | 361 |
| Ranchi | 0 | 1 | 28 | 61 | 46 | 33 | 169 |
| Simdega | 13 | 1 | 19 | 68 | 67 | 7 | 175 |
| West Singhbhum | 129 | 0 | 62 | 98 | 104 | 15 | 408 |
| TOTAL | **1040** | **349** | **609** | **1062** | **832** | **162** | 4054 |

**Table 7: Destination States of the Migrants**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A.P | Maharastra | Bihar | Tamil Ndu | Gujrat | Karnatak | W. Bengal | Jharkhand | North East and Sikkim | Orrissa | Punjab | Rajasthan | U.P | Uttarakhand | Andaman | Chattisgarh | Delhi | Goa | Haryana | Himachal | J&K | Kerala | M.P | Outside India |
| Chatra | **4** | **59** | **27** | **1** | **13** | **13** | **29** | **78** | **1** | 15 | 72 | 1 | 26 | 2 |  | 7 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 1 |  | 8 |  | 1 |
| Deoghar | **2** | **11** | **13** | **7** | **82** | **8** | **146** | **143** |  | 13 | 1 |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 77 | 31 | 4 | 1 |  | 25 |  |  |
| Dumka | **1** | **9** | **1** | **6** | **17** | **4** | **552** | **17** | **19** | 3 | 1 | 4 |  | 1 |  |  | 36 |  |  | 1 | 19 |  |  |  |
| Giridih |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Godda | **6** | **99** | **17** | **3** | **37** | **3** | **477** | **10** |  | 2 | 5 |  | 20 |  |  |  | 70 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| Gumla | **9** | **32** | **1** | **1** | **13** | **5** | **4** | **33** | **7** | 7 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 28 | 51 | 4 | 4 |  | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Hazaribag | **8** | **183** |  | **1** | **70** | **7** | **6** | **54** | **1** | 17 | 1 | 7 | 4 |  |  | 3 | 121 | 5 | 5 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Khunti | **5** | **33** | **2** |  | **6** | **36** | **12** | **60** | **17** | 25 | 54 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 116 | 37 | 2 | 30 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Koderma | **3** | **130** | **12** | **5** | **21** | **6** | **35** | **31** | **1** | 13 | 17 | 3 | 9 |  |  |  | 74 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| Lohardaga | **4** | **4** | **306** | **12** | **1** | **21** | **58** | **197** | **13** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 89 |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 4 |  | 17 | 5 |  |
| Ranchi |  | **5** | **93** | **11** | **3** | **6** | **67** | **95** | **11** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 |  |  |  | 31 | 6 | 7 |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| Simdega | **9** | **2** | **6** |  |  | **2** | **10** | **55** | **7** | 28 | 22 | 16 | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 58 | 52 | 14 |  | 2 | 5 | 2 |  |
| West Singhbhum | **14** | **9** | **2** | **62** | **7** | **37** | **113** | **98** | **1** | 46 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 15 | 18 | 1 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 1 |
| TOTAL | **65** | **576** | **480** | **109** | **270** | **148** | **1509** | **871** | **78** | 173 | 204 | 55 | 185 | 9 | 17 | 47 | 678 | 189 | 50 | 42 | 52 | 78 | 21 | 14 |

**Table 8: Last Contact with the Migrant**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Districts | 1-6 Mths | 6-12 Mths | 12-24 Mths | More than 36 Mths | Total |
| Chatra | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |
| Deoghar | 186 | 247 | 2 | - | 435 |
| Dumka | 43 | 3 | - | - | 46 |
| Giridih | 20 | - | - | - | 20 |
| Godda | 338 | 21 | 2 | - | 361 |
| Gumla | 142 | 12 | 6 | - | 160 |
| Hazaribag | 147 | 196 | 27 | 3 | 373 |
| Khunti | 105 | 62 | 7 | 6 | 180 |
| Koderma | 110 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 132 |
| Lohardaga | 157 | 228 | 16 | - | 401 |
| Ranchi | 69 | - | - | 1 | 70 |
| Simdega | 6 | 18 | - | - | 24 |
| West Singhbhum | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| TOTAL | **1333** | **800** | **61** | **17** | 2211 |

**Approximate number of people provided employment in a year by the Placement Agent/Contractor**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| District | people provided employment in a year by the Placement Agent/Contractor |
| Ranchi | 75 |
| Giridih | 6 |
| Dumka | 25 |
| Chatra | No response |
| Hazaribagh | 50 |
| Deoghar | 130 |
| Godda | 80 |
| Koderma | 150 |
| Simdega | 18 |
| Khunti | 2 |
| W. Singbhoom | No response |
| Lohardaga | 56 |
|  |  |
| Gumla | 700 |

**Study Tools**

1. **Focus Group Discussion Format**

Name of Village: Name of Hamlet: Name of interviewer:

List of Participants:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No | Name | Age | Hamlet |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. **General information (Geographical)**
   1. What is the name of village?
   2. There is total how many hamlets in your village?
   3. There are how many castes in your village?

*Probe* – Which castes, can you name it?

* 1. What is the common livelihood or source of income in your village?
  2. In your village do people get work for whole year?

1. **Migration related information** 
   1. Is there any migration in your village?
   2. If yes, then from which hamlet/tola there is more migration?
   3. From which community there is more migration?
   4. Who migrating more ?(Male / female / adolescent girls/ adolescent boys)
   5. Mostly for which place people are migrating?
   6. For what type of work they go out or migrated?
   7. What is the process of migration in your village?

*Probe* – a) With who mostly people goes?

b) In which month or season most migration happens?

c) In which month or season migrant people came back?

1. **Community’s perceptions on migration or migrant women/girls**
   1. According to you what are the benefits of migration?
   2. According to you what are the challenges in migration?
   3. What does community think about the migrant girls or women?
   4. What is the process of marriage of migrant girl?
2. **Contractor – Interview Format**
3. **General information**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Question** | **Response** |
| 1.1 | Name |  |
| 1.2 | Village |  |
| 1.3 | Hamlet |  |
| 1.4 | Panchayat |  |
| 1.5 | District |  |
| 1.6 | Occupation |  |
| 1.7 | Work place |  |

1. **Information related to migration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 2.1 | Approximately how many people do you provide employment in a year ? |  |  |
| 2.2 | In which places do you employ them ? |  |  |
| 2.3 | Are you working under any agency? | Yes & 1  No & 2 |  |
| 2.4 | If yes than what is the name of the agency? |  |  |
| 2.5 | Is the agency registered/ Have you registered your agency? | Yes & 1  No & 2 |  |

1. **Service Provider – Interview Format**
2. **General Information**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Questions** | **Response** |
| 1.1 | Name |  |
| 1.2 | Post |  |
| 1.3 | Village |  |
| 1.4 | Hamlet |  |
| 1.5 | Panchayat |  |
| 1.6 | District |  |

1. **Information related to migration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Questions** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 2.1 | Is there any migration in your working area? | Yes- 1  No- 1 | End |
| 2.2 | According to you how many migrations in your area? |  |  |
| 2.3 | Which community migrated most? |  |  |
| 2.4 | From which village/ hamlet there is more migration? |  |  |
| 2.5 | Who migrate more? | Male – 1  Female – 2  Adolescent boys – 3 Adolescent girls –4 |  |
| 2.6 | Is there any registration or information sharing done before migration? | Yes- 1  No- 1 |  |
| 2.7 | Is there any case you find related to migration or trafficking? | Yes- 1  No- 1 | End |
| 2.8 | If yes, what action was taken? |  |  |

1. **Family – Interview Format**
2. **General information**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip** |
| 1.1 | Name of head of the family |  |  |
| 1.2 | Village |  |  |
| 1.3 | Hamlet |  |  |
| 1.4 | Caste |  |  |
| 1.5 | No. of family members |  |  |
| 1.6 | Main occupation of the family |  |  |
| 1.7 | Monthly income of the family |  |  |
| 1.8 | Family benefited with any government scheme? |  |  |
| 1.9 | Is there any migration in the family? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | Go to 1.10  Stop |
| 1.10 | How many members migrated? |  |  |

1. **Family information**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.1** | **2.2** | **2.3** | **2.4** | **2.5** | **2.6** | **2.7** | **2.8** |
| Sl. No. | Name of the family member | Age | Sex  M – 1  F - 2 | Educational status  (Illiterate – 1  Up to 5th std. – 2  Up to 8th std. – 3  Up to 10th std – 4  Up to 10th std. – 5  Intermediate or above - 6) | Marital status  (Married – 1  Unmarried – 2  Not applicable – 3) | Occupation | Did he/she migrate within last 1 year?  Yes – 1  No – 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Family member wise information related to migration**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3.1 | Name of migrant member |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 | From how long he/she migrated? | .............. months  ............... years | .............. months  ............... years | .............. months  ............... years | .............. months  ............... years | .............. months  ............... years |
| 3.3 | Place of migration |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.4 | What was the reason of migration |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.5 | When was the last communication happened?  (Explain in no. Of days or no. of months) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.6 | Mode of communication |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.7 | Did he/she send money from there? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.8 | How frequent? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.9 | What is the mode of money transfer? |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.10 | Does family informed about her migration?  Yes – 1  No – 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.11 | With whom she went?  Alone - 1  Relative/Friend – 2  Contractor – 3  Don’t know – 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.12 | Does family/she was paid before her migration?  Yes – 1  No -2  (if no skip 2.13) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.13 | How much? (in rupees) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. **Family’s perceptions on migration**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No. |  | Response | Skip to |
| 4.1 | Is there any economic development happened in your family after migration? | Yes – 1  No – 2 | Go to 4.3 |
| 4.2 | Can you explain? |  |  |
| 4.3 | What do your family think about the migration? | Good – 1  Not good – 2  Neither good nor bad – 3 |  |
| 4.4 | Why is it so? |  |  |
| 4.5 | Do you/family think there is any benefit from migration? | Yes – 1  No – 2 | Go to 4.7 |
| 4.6 | What are those? |  |  |
| 4.7 | Do you/family think there is any challenge in migration? | Yes – 1  No – 2 | End |
| 4.8 | What are those? |  |  |

1. **Migrants- Interview Format**
2. **Information related to migration process**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 5.1 | What is your monthly income? |  |  |
| 5.2 | When did you went there for work / migrate? (Which month/season) |  |  |
| 5.3 | When did you come back from there? |  |  |
| 5.4 | Before going there did you tried to find work/job in your village or near by the village? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 5.6 |
| 5.5 | If yes, then why you went out for work? |  |  |
| 5.6 | Who convinced you for going out for work? | By own – 1  Friend /relative – 2  Family - 3  Contractor - 4 |  |
| 5.7 | With whom you went there? | Alone – 1  With friend/relative – 2  With contractor – 3 | 5.9 |
| 5.8 | Who paid your travel expenses? | Yourself – 1  With whom you went – 2 |  |
| 5.9 | What were the different promises made before migration? |  |  |
| 5.10 | Did you asked for money for going there? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 5.12 |
| 5.11 | How much did you pay? |  |  |
| 5.12 | Does your family paid before your migration? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 5.14 |
| 5.13 | How much? |  |  |
| 5.14 | What was the route chosen? |  |  |
| 5.15 | Did you know the route / were you prior informed about the route? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |
| 5.16 | Did you registered before migration? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |
| 5.17 | Did you inform your family before moving? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |

1. **About the work place / work environment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 6.1 | How long you had to wait there for getting job? | Immediately / no wait – 1  Less than a week – 2  More than a week – 3  Around a month - 4 | 6.3 |
| 6.2 | Where did you wait? (how survive there) |  |  |
| 6.3 | How did you know the recruiter/about work place? |  |  |
| 6.4 | What job did you get? | Domestic work – 1  Work construction site – 2  Factory – 3  Brick kiln – 4  Agriculture – 5  Any other – 6 Explain................ |  |
| 6.5 | What was the work duration/timing (in hours) |  |  |
| 6.6 | Was there any weekly leave? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 3.8 |
| 6.7 | Weekly leave was paid? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |
| 6.8 | What salary you were given or promised? |  |  |
| 6.9 | When did you get your salary? | Daily – 1  Weekly – 2  Monthly – 3  Any other – 4 Explain................ |  |
| 6.10 | How did you get your salary? | By cash – 1  In bank account – 2  Any other – 3 Explain................ |  |
| 6.11 | Who receive your salary? | Contractor / agency – 1  Yourself – 2  Family – 3  Any other – 4 Explain................ | 3.13 |
| 6.12 | If contractor / agency then did you or your family get your money? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |
| 6.13 | Did you got your complete amount of money? | Yes – 1  No - 2 |  |
| 6.14 | Did you transfer your money to your family? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 3.16 |
| 6.15 | What was the mode of transfer? | In bank account – 1  From post – 2  From friends/relatives – 3  Any other – 4 Explain................ |  |
| 6.16 | How frequently you contact to your family? | Daily – 1  Weekly – 2  Monthly – 3 |  |
| 6.17 | What kind of facilities you were provided with? | 1. Separate room or place for living (for domestic workers) 2. Health facility 3. Food 4. Any other Explain................ | Need to add more |
| 6.18 | During the job was your aspiration fulfilled? |  |  |
| 6.19 | Did you faced any kind of misbehave mistreatment or abuse etc there? | Yes – 1  No - 2 | 6.21 |
| 6.20 | If yes, what did you do then? |  |  |
| 6.21 | If you have any kind of problem then who will you contact there? |  |  |

1. **Benefits and challenges**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl. No.** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 7.1 | What do you feel, did you benefited from migration? | Yes – 1  No – 2 | 7.3 |
| 7.2 | What benefits did you get? |  |  |
| 7.3 | Did you face any problem or challenge during migration? | Yes – 1  No – 2 | 7.5 |
| 7.4 | What was that? |  |  |
| 7.5 | Do you want to go back again? | Yes – 1  No – 2 |  |
| 7.6 | Why yes or no? |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. **Problems faced during migration / work**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sl.No** | **Question** | **Response** | **Skip to** |
| 8.1 | What kind of problems did you face in the destination? | 1. Food related problem. 2. Clothes 3. Weekly day off 4. Long working hours 5. Not allowed to contact realtives. 6. Verbal abuse 7. Physical abuse 8. No salary provided. 9. Caged inside the house 10. Any other |  |
| 8.2 | Did anyone D;k dHkh fcuk vkidh vuqerh ds dksbZ vkidks gkFk yxkrk Fkk ;k ,slh ckrsa djrk Fkk tks ilan ugha vkrh Fkh\ | Yes & 1  No & 2 | 8.4 |
| 8.3 | If yes then what did you do in this situation ? |  |  |
| 8.4 | Did you share your problem with anyone? | Yes= 1  No= 2 | 8.8 |
| 8.5 | If yes than with whom? |  |  |
| 8.6 | Did the person whom you shared your problem helped you ?D | Yes= 1  No= 2 | 8.8 |
| 8.7 | If yes than what kind of help? |  |  |
| 8.8 | Did you ever think of seking help from the Police? | Yes= 1  No= 2 |  |
| 8.9 | Did you take help from the police ? | Yes= 1  No= 2 |  |
| 8.10 | Did you ever tried to escape from that place? | Yes= 1  No= 2 |  |
| 8.11 | How did you escape from there? |  |  |
| 8.12 | Are you taking any legal support ? | Yes= 1  No= 2 | 8.14 |
| 8.13 | If yes than , what kind of legal support |  |  |
| 8.14 | Do you want to take any legal support ? | Yes= 1  No= 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. **If a case of trafficking then, write the story (from migration to trafficking to rescue)**
2. **House Hold Survey Format**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |  |  | | | |  | | | | | | | |
| Village | Panchayat | Block | District | Family Members | Head of the Family | Caste | Total Family Members | | | Family member migrated?  Yes or No, If Yes please move to next question | How many of your family members have migrated? In numbers ) | | | | Details of Migrant | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Ma  L  e | Female | Child(18 yrs Below) | Male | Female | Boys(18 yrs below) | Girls(18 years below) | N  ame | Sex | Age | Education Qualification | Place(State) | When did they migarted? | last contact made? | Reason for Migration |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography*, at 2, COM (2000) 854 final (Jan. 22, 2001). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)