



A STUDY REPORT ON

STATUS OF SAFE MIGRATION

IN
JHARKHAND
2023

Report Prepared

By

SPARK/JHARKHAND ANTI TRAFFICKING NETWORK

Acknowledgement

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H.I.Fatmi

SPARK/JATN

List of Participant organizations:

Organisation name	Address	Contact person (name and contact number/email)
Prerana Bharati	College road, Patherchapti, Madhupur, Dst:- Deoghar-815353	Dr. Kalyani Meena Contact No.7004241450 Preranabharati10@gmail.com
LEHANTI	Dudhani Kuruwa (Raghunathganj) PO& Dist:- Dumka-814101	Bitiya Murmu Contact No.9006556710 lahanti@rediffmail.com
Jago Foundation	Krishna Nagar, Giridih- 815301	Baidyanath Contact No.7903382554 Jagofoundation97@gmail.com
Lok Prerana Kendra	Jhana Road Simaria, Dist:- Chatra- 825103	Mousami Baxla Contact No. 8292960482 Lpkngo2@gmail.com
Srijan Mahila Vikas Manch (SMVM)	Gupta Building, PO:- Chakradharpur, Dist:- West Singhbhum-833102	Nargis Khatoon Contact No.7488337318 Smvm.secretary@gmail.com
Sahbhagi Vikas	Thakurtoli Simdega, PO& Dist:- Simdega- 835223	Awadhesh Kr. Prasad Contact No.6200116356 Sahbhagi_sim@rediffmail.com
Sinduar Tola Gramodaya Vikas Vidyalay (SGVV)	At&PO:- Kumharia, Block:- Kanke, Dist:- Ranchi-834006	Rajen Kumar Contact No. 9431772931 Sgvvranchi.jh@gmail.com
RASTA	At:- Gurunagar (Near middle school), Gangta Po & Dist;- Godda- 814133	Ajoy Kumar Contact No.9955480860 rastatheway@rediffmail.com
RJSS	Village:- Sihas, PO:- Satgawan, Dist:- Koderma- 825132	Manoj Dangi Contact No.9939298583 rjssjharkhand@gmail.com
Mahila Mukti Sanstha	Okni, 4th lane, Hazaribagh- 825301	Deoyani Verma Contact No.9123410157 mmsdeoyani@gmail.com
Chotanagpur Kalyan Niketan	Tasar Center Road PO & Dist:- Simdega PIN- 835223 (For Gumla Dist)	Priyanka Sinha Contact No. 8709172435 Simdega.ckn555@gmail.com
Lokswar	H.No.- DT 1108, DAM Side Dhurwa, HEC Colony, Ranchi-834004.	Shalini Samvedna Contact No.8210437895 lokswar@yahoo.co.in
Society for Participatory Action Research and Knowledge. (SPARK)	Ramzan Colony, Kantatoli, GPO Sadar, Ranchi- 834001	Hussain Imam Fatmi Contact No. 8340379778 sparkranchi@gmail.com

Introduction:

The State of Jharkhand came into existence in the year 2000 and was carved out from the southern portion of Bihar. The State of Jharkhand is predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes, scheduled caste, backward and minority class people. In the State of Jharkhand, the large population of marginalized groups are kept out of all sorts of facilities, out of which the migrant workers and women are more vulnerable. However, to a great extent people migrated for their livelihood to other states.

Jharkhand is the source of interstate trafficking and unsafe migration. According to secondary data it is accounted that almost 33,000 women and girls, who are less than 30 years old, are trafficked from Jharkhand every year. The main purpose of trafficking and unsafe migration for exploitation is for the purpose of domestic labour.

Migration is a common trend in the society. The state has more than 80% of the population that are rural and engaged in agriculture activities. Agriculture is dependent upon the monsoon. The geography is undulating and only mono cropping is prevalent throughout the state. The land holding patterns there are more small and marginal farmers and they get only six-month crops from their own land, the rest they work as labourers or to migrate. Seasonal migration can be seen in almost all villages.

The process of trafficking and unsafe migration gets catalyzed due to lack of opportunities, information and availability of services and proper implementation of policies. The approach to counter trafficking in Jharkhand is to stop migration of women and girls. But the approach of stopping migration is both unrealistic and a violation of rights. The migration taken up by the women is based both on need and on choice. However, the end to their migration makes them more vulnerable as the migrants restore to irregular paths for migration.

In addition, the stop migration approach is in direct violation of Article 19 of the constitution, which grants the right to practice any profession and reside in any part of the country. Especially when the mobility of women is being curbed, it takes away the opportunity and freedom of mobility of women.

Therefore, Jharkhand Anti Trafficking Network(JATN) which has been working for safe mobility and thereby counter trafficking on the safe migration approach aims to popularize the concept among various Government and non-Government stakeholders to practice the same among the community to counter trafficking in Jharkhand. The previous initiative taken had helped JATN to gather primary data and evidence of the same and to build consensus to work collectively toward promotion of safe migration.

Background

In the last three years JATN partners tried to cover 130 villages of 13 districts and found that about 170 women and girls were trafficked and exploited for the purpose of domestic work. This clearly helps in understanding the prevalence and magnitude of trafficking in the state of Jharkhand and its implications on rural community especially women and youth of less than 18 years. The network got the base to popularize the concept of safe migration among various Government and Non Government stakeholders.

Safe migration refers to the process of individuals or communities relocating from one place to another in a secure and protected manner, with their rights and well-being upheld throughout the journey. Migration has been a fundamental part of human history, driven by various factors such as economic opportunities, political instability, environmental changes, and conflicts. However, migration can also expose people to risks and vulnerabilities if not managed properly.

Ensuring safe migration involves the implementation of policies, practices, and frameworks that safeguard the rights, dignity, and security of migrants at all stages of their journey. This includes pre-departure preparations, transit, arrival, and integration into the host society. It also involves addressing the root causes of migration, providing access to legal avenues for migration, and combating human trafficking and smuggling.

The importance of safe migration cannot be overstated. When migration occurs in a safe and orderly manner, it can bring numerous benefits to both migrants and receiving countries. Migrants can access better job opportunities, education, healthcare, and contribute to the social and economic development of their host communities. However, when migration is unsafe or irregular, migrants may face exploitation, discrimination, abuse, and violation of their human rights.

In this context, it is crucial to explore the various dimensions of safe migration, including legal frameworks, protection mechanisms, social integration, and access to essential services. By doing so, we can foster inclusive and sustainable societies that embrace migrants and their contributions, while upholding their rights and ensuring their safety throughout their migration journey.

In the year 2021 the network with the support of BAT(British Asian Trust) got the opportunity to work with this concept in 13 districts of Jharkhand. The Network gradually become stronger to fight for the cause. In the last 2 year of the implementation of the project(on safe migration) with the support of BAT several intervention was carried out by all the partner of JATN. Different types of impact has emerged and this later in the year 2023 a survey was carried out in 130 villages of the project area.

The findings of the study would help us to understand the gap and scope for further improvement in the direction of safe migration. The objective of the study is given below.

Objectives of the study:

- 1.) To study the overall status of safe migration in Jharkhand.
- 2.) To access the violation of rights at different stages of migration.
- 3.) To study the type of migration and destination of migration.
- 4.) To study the actual scenario with regard to registration of migrant people at source.
- 5.) To study the status of migrant people having access to Govt. Schemes.

Scope of the study:

- The study would cover the feedback from the migrant forum through prescribed format and group discussion.
- The study would cover target age of 16-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46-55 and 56 above cutting across women, adolescent and men.
- The study would focus the types of migration, gender, mode of migration, status of registration, type of livelihood resources, access to social security scheme.
- The study would cover 1/3rd of beneficiaries of project area.
- Per districts one or two surveyor will cover the study during 30 mandays.

Expected Outcomes

- The study would help us to understand the present status/ types/ mode of migration in 13 districts.
- The study would help us to take mid course corrective measures.
- Explore new areas for new critical interventions.
- Capture specific individual cases/ best practices for documentation and further dissemination of the same.
- The study would help us to develop directions for way forward in near future.

Constraint

- The respondents mainly women were not open to interact freely
- Time was limited as only few respondents were available during the time of survey
- In remote areas it was difficult to take interview of women
- Respondents were not willing to give much time for healthy discussion
- Before filling up the survey format the respondent hesitated to respond because they were having lots of expectation from government agency
- The process of survey in some places got distracted due to various queries raised by respondents

Methodology:

The participants were from migrant forums covering 13 districts of Jharkhand. The study involved collecting quantitative data through structured questionnaires. The questionnaire for target group included items on socio-economic details and status of migration and its implications in rural households. To assess Safe migration factors, migrants were asked several leading questions on various behaviors of migration.. These behaviors and corresponding questions have been identified to constitute migration based on previous studies in other settings a multiphase process was used to develop these questionnaires to ensure that it was culturally and linguistically appropriate. These questionnaires were prepared initially in English and translated into Hindi. The translated questionnaires were further reviewed for linguistic reliability and correctness by the study staff. Later the questionnaires were piloted to check appropriateness, clarity and flow of questions among some respondents. All the interviews were held in local language of the field. Interviews took place in a private place in or outside the respondents' home, and care has been taken to avoid presence of other family/community members during interviews. If someone comes nearer during interview, the discussion on general topic was made and the interview was restarted after the third person has retired. Interviewers stressed that honest responses were needed during interview to gain insight into the issue. Participants were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. To attain all these, care has been taken to establish rapport with every participant prior to interviews. **These field works were carried out during May 2023 to July 2023.**

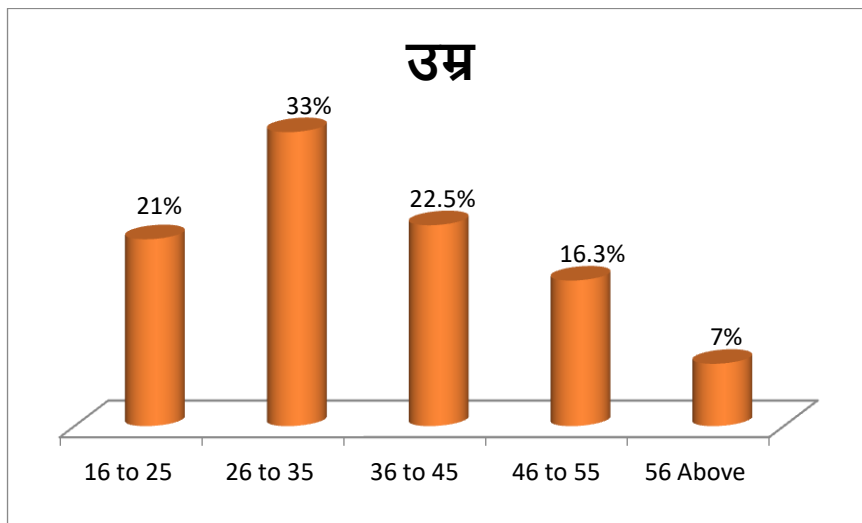
Sampling

The sample size was calculated based on the available estimated prevalence of migrants cutting across all age group and gender. for these district . Random sampling strategy was used to attain the required samples. Thirteen districts were selected from different corners of Jharkhand state. After selecting the village/urban pocket, the research team met village/community heads and elders before initiating the data collection, and the purpose of the survey was explained. Rapport is established with the community and especially the migrants were taken to the confidence.

Table:-1 Distribution of Surveyed migrants /name of panchayat and mobilizer

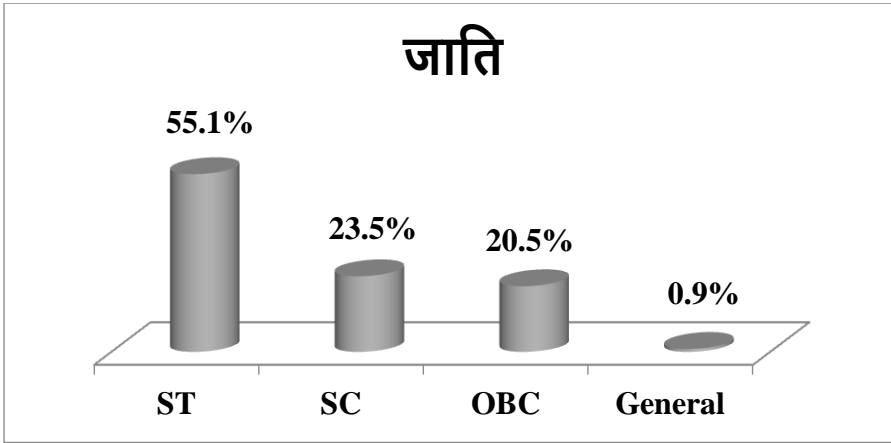
Name of District	No of migrants participated	Percentage	Name of panchayat	Name of mobiliser
Dumka	103	7.7 5	Kadma	Minu lata
Godda	106	7.9 8	Ghatiyari/Bansjori	Bharat yadav
Hazaribag	110	8.2 8	Dariya/barkakhurd	Bachchu ram
Giridih	100	7.5 3	Tuio	Raju mahto
Lohardaga	100	7.5 3	Jingi/ chandlaso	Abdul kayyum ansari
Ranchi	100	7.5 3	Namkum	Bijo lakra
Khunti	100	7.5 3	Tirla/birhu	Renu devi
Simdega	105	7.9	Tukupani/koenjara/moramdega	Kamla kullu
Gumla	100	7.5 3	Kumharia/ amrai	Astmio devi
Chatra	103	7.7 5	Simaria/bargarh	Anita mishra
Deoghar	100	7.5 3	Madhupur/mangomunda	Ribika Murmu
Koderma	110	8.2 8	Lokai/pandedih/new koderma	Sunny rana
West Singhbhum	91	6.8 5	Padampur/jamid	Rashid akhter
Total	1328	100		

FINDING OF STUDY



16 to 25	21%
26 to 35	33%
36 to 45	22.5%
46 to 55	16.3%
56 Above	7%

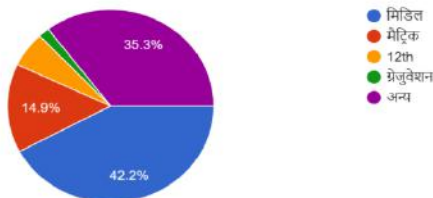
The Bar chart as well as the table chart indicates the age distribution which represents the age group migrated from one state to another state. The Bar chart with red cylindrical line defines number of people migrated as per the age group. The chart clearly clarifies the age bar of migration . However , through survey , it gives a conclusion that in the state of Jharkhand , the age bar of (16 to 25) migrating youths is 21% , younger adults of the age range of (26 to 35) is 33% , Number of adults of the age range of 36 to 45 is 22.5% , People middle age bar from 46 to 55 is 16.3% and the age bar of senior citizen is 7%. It can easily be understood from the table relating to the selection of age range of migrants are generally concentrated in an age bar of 26 to 35 years that is 33% . We can see that the young adults had higher migration rate than the total population of migrants. Young adults of the age range of 26 to 35 migrates after the completion of graduation in search of the job for livelihood purpose to metropolitan areas . Youths from economically backward locations migrates to the states like Maharastra , mumbai and delhi . For the male , employment and education are found to be the most important reasons of youth migration and in case of Females , marriage is the main reason of migration . In case of adulthood age range , the most imporant pull factors which lead to migration of people from rural areas to cities are relatively for better income , better availablity of regular work and other better opportunities.



ST	55.1%
SC	23.5%
OBC	20.5%
General	0.9%

According to the survey and data collected the total responses came out to be 1,323. Out of this the graph chart and the chart clearly shows that the number of people from different caste groups migrated from one place to another summed up in percentage. Through the graph it clearly points out that the people from ST group migrates more than the other caste hierarchy. The data reveals all among the migrant cases from caste hierarchy 55.1 percent are Scheduled Tribe, 23.5 percent are Scheduled caste, 20.5 % are other backward class and 0.9 percent belongs to the general category. In the state of Jharkhand, internal migration has high potential of returns but in case of people migrating for the employment as labor from rural area to urban area or metro areas the rate of return is quite low. The tribal population is working in the primary sector is heavily dependent on agriculture either as cultivators agricultural laborers'. The tribal's people are increasingly moving from being cultivators to agricultural laborers'. Dislocation and enforced migration has also led to an increasing number of Scheduled Tribes working as contract laborers' in the construction industry and domestic workers in major cities like Maharashtra, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad etc. Currently, one of every two tribal households relies on manual labor for survival. There is a constant movement of tribal people from tribal to non-tribal areas, possibly in search of livelihood and educational opportunities, according to the survey. But it is persistent on a livelihood crisis that is triggering this migration.

शिक्षा
1,325 responses



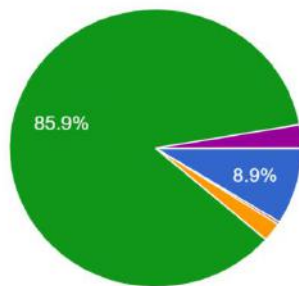
शिक्षा

मिडिल	42.2%
मैट्रिक	14.9%
12th	5.9%
ग्रेजुवेशन	1.7%
अन्य	35.3%

Education is approved as the starting point for increase in migration. The lack of educational opportunities available to children and adults clearly contributes to the enabling of educational migration. Through the data it is clearly summarize that around 42.2% of the children from rural area had to migrate with their parents to other state before passing of Matriculation due to the effects of parental migration on educational

performance of children are left-behind, focusing mainly on the dimensions of time allocations and schooling accomplishment. Among 14.9 % of children after attainment of matriculation, students are migrating due to Lack of access to quality education which is a vital root cause. Through survey, the data clearly speaks that increase in rate of Educational Migration from rural area to urban city is **because of the lack of infrastructure and facilities**. Due to lack of preferred courses around 5.9% students migrate for pursuing graduation students move out of their home place **and grab the opportunity of learning their preferred subject or course at another place far from their hometown**. **Approx 1.7% of graduated students move out from the state of Jharkhand to the new cities because of the development which seeks quality education, get better placements, better facilities and uncountable employment opportunities in the big cities**. It has also been observed that after graduation students tempts to explore more in different states. In case of female students come in this type, because they wish to have more freedom from their orthodox families and aspire to get more educated being independent.

आय के श्रोत\पेशा
1,323 responses



आय के श्रोत

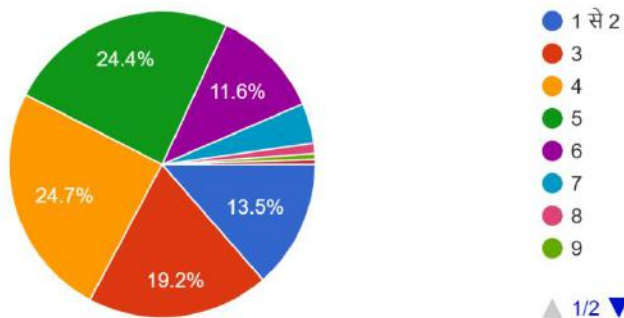


मजदूरी	85.9%
नौकरी	2.2%
कृषि	8.9%
व्यवसाय	0.3%
अन्य	2.7%

This chart reflects the data of source of income which clearly shows that around 85.9% of people are migrating as laborer. One of the major reason for which laborers migrate from one region to another region is in search of employment. One of the primary drivers of labor migration is economic disparity between regions or countries. People often leave their home countries to seek better-paying jobs, improved working conditions, and higher standards of living in destinations with stronger economies. 2.2% of people migrate in search of job where high levels of unemployment in certain regions push individuals to seek work elsewhere, where there may be more job opportunities and a greater demand for their skills. Skilled individuals chooses to migrate to countries where their skills are in demand, leading to brain drain in their home countries, which can have negative effects on local economies and development. Around 8.9% of population migrates as a farmer from one place to another. Hence forth, one of the primary drivers of farmer migration is the pursuit of better economic opportunities. Many rural areas face challenges like low

agricultural productivity, limited access to markets, and unpredictable weather conditions, leading to low income and poverty. Farmers often move to urban areas where they hope to find higher-paying jobs or more stable sources of income in non-agricultural sectors. Thus, because of the quality of land may deteriorate due to various factors such as overuse, soil erosion, and water scarcity. These issues can reduce agricultural yields, making farming less profitable and pushing farmers to seek alternative livelihoods in urban areas.

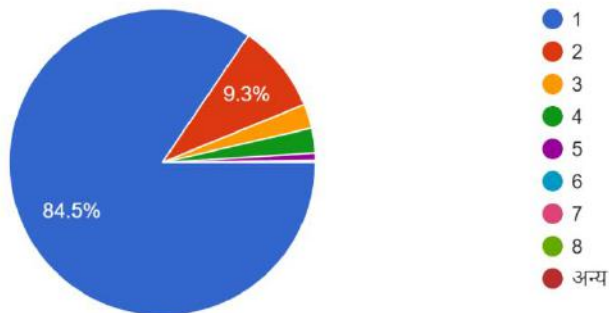
पलायन कर्ता के परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या
1,299 responses



पलायन कर्ता के परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या	
1 से 2	13.5%
तीन	19.2%
चार	24.7%
पाँच	24.4%
छा	11.6%
सात	4.2%
आठ	1.0%
नौ	0.6%
दस	0.5%

The chart reflects out the data of Number of the family member's of the Migrant. The data as per the percentage is distributed accordingly through the pie chart. Here 13.5% of the migrants are there with 1 to 2 people as family member. There can be the household consisting of husband and wife without any children as well as single parent with a single child. 19.2% of population of migrant having 3 members in the household. Among all the data in the table, through survey samplings of 1,299 responses, 24.7% of the migrants having household with 4 family members. The focus of the present study is to clarify the nature and strength of the relationship between migration and changes in family structure and functioning and family welfare among the families in the sphere of Jharkhand. During the husbands' absence, the wives may take over several of his roles in order to maintain the family functioning, such as handling more agricultural tasks . In addition, there is always a chance that migration of adult children to the cities will influence the well being of their elderly parents in the rural areas. The direct impact of the migration of one or more family or household members to the family structure is the splitting of a family into two or more households that geographically dispersed between village and destination areas. When children of a particular household in rural are migrated to urban areas, it reduces the household size in rural area.

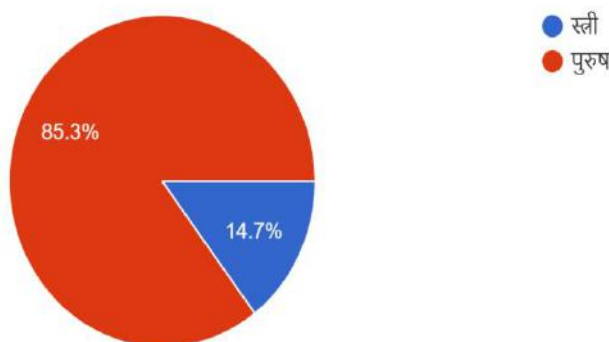
पलायन कर्ता की संख्या
1,296 responses



एक	84.5%
दो	9.3%
तीन	2.5%
चार	2.6%
पाँच	0.7%

With nearly 84.5% [of tribal population](#) from each family, migrates from one place to another in search of social security in the state drove these migrants into unemployment, poverty, and a lack of access to public utility services. At the same time, many of these employees experienced illness and harassment during [migration](#). These communities have had limited access to opportunity and education, which has caused a high rate of out migration among those of working age.

लिंग
1,316 responses

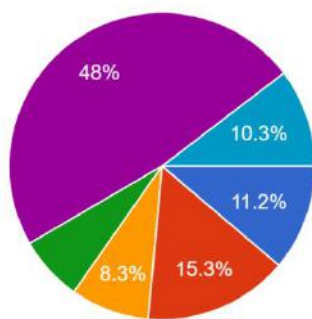


पुरुष	85.3%
स्त्री	14.7%

In Jharkhand, 85.3% of men migrate for work while most women migrate after marriage. Sectors like construction, manufacturing, and transportation, which often require manual labor, have attracted male workers. Additionally, industries in urban areas tend to offer higher-paying jobs that appeal to male migrants. In many families, men are seen as the primary breadwinners, and women are expected to fulfill domestic roles. This societal expectation can limit female mobility, making them less likely to migrate for work. male migration might be driven by the pursuit of higher education or specialized training, which can lead to better job prospects. Nearly, 14.7% for economic reasons are a major driver of female migration in Jharkhand. Women often migrate to cities in search of better job opportunities, higher wages, and improved

living standards for themselves and their families. Increased access to education for girls and women has led to more skilled and educated women entering the workforce. This has, in turn, contributed to the rise in female migration as women seek better employment prospects. As women gain more independence and agency in decision-making, their inclination to migrate for education, work, or marriage has also increased. The Indian government has recognized the importance of female migration and has undertaken various initiatives to support and empower women migrants. These include schemes to ensure safe migration, financial support for female migrants, and efforts to address gender-related challenges.

कार्य का प्रकार
1,324 responses



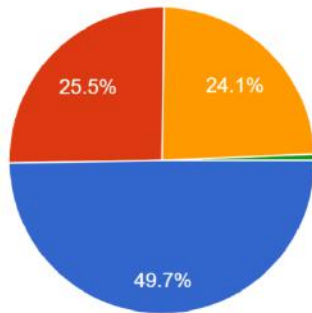
- घरेलू कार्य
- फैक्ट्री
- ईट भट्टा
- निर्माण कार्य
- लेबर
- अन्य

लेबर	48%
घरेलू कार्य	11.2%
फैक्ट्री	15.3%
ईट भट्टा	8.3%
निर्माण कार्य	6.8%
अन्य	10.3%

Nearly 48% of the population migrates as labor drives due to mismatch between the skills of the workforce and the demand for those skills in the local job market. Some workers engage in seasonal migration to work in specific industries, such as agriculture, tourism, or construction, which experience fluctuations in labor demand throughout the year. With aspect to high unemployment rates, individuals may migrate to other areas where job opportunities are more abundant. Lack of job opportunities and widespread poverty in their home town can drive individuals to seek work in other countries, where there may be a demand for domestic workers. Around 11.2% of population migrates as domestic worker in the state of Jharkhand. Some people may not have access to education or formal job training, which limits their options for finding employment in their home countries. Domestic work may be a more accessible option. Through data it clearly indicates that around 15.3% of population migrate as factory worker . One of the primary reasons for factory migration is cost reduction. Companies may move their factories to regions or countries where labor costs, taxes, and other operational expenses are lower. Skilled labor is a critical factor in manufacturing industries. Companies may move their factories to regions with a larger pool of skilled workers to enhance production efficiency and product quality.

पलायन का माध्यम

1,311 responses



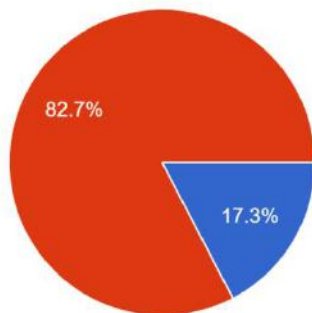
- स्वयं
- एजेंट/दलाल
- रिस्तेदार
- प्लेसमेंट एजेन्सी

स्वयं	49.7%
एजेंट\दलाल	25.5%
रिस्तेदार	24.1%
प्लेसमेंट एजेन्सी	0.6%

Nearly 49.7% of population migrates individually. Through above mentioned data's and charts it is observed that people migrate mainly due to in search of work or economic opportunities, to join family, or to study. Approx 25.5% population move to other cities with registered or non registered agents for the job like labor, brick worker etc. Nearly 24.1 % of population are dependent and trusts their relative's job offer. The risk factor from the side of unregistered agents and the intention of the relatives while offering and suggesting about the job is beyond the imagination. Due to less awareness, Migrant workers faces unexplainable discrimination, racism, unfair recruitment processes, and restrictions based on their migration status which can contribute to labour and wage-related abuses.

क्या निबंधित है

1,298 responses

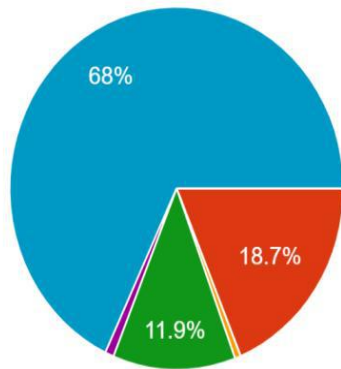


- हाँ
- नहीं

हाँ	17.3%
नहीं	82.7%

Registration is an important factor for the migrant workers. Through the data it is clearly seen that only 17.3 % of the population are taking benefits after registration. The idea of Registration is that migrant workers are protected from any of the risks associated with all stages of the migration process from country of origin, transit, destination and returning home. Nearly, 82.7% of the population till not registered as per the response came through the survey. The reason behind less registration in Jharkhand is due to lack of awareness about the registration process. The non registration population is still in the dilemma how to register firstly, secondly the lack of mobility towards the registration departments .Thirdly ,lack of digital functioning and literacy is a big gap in less registration.

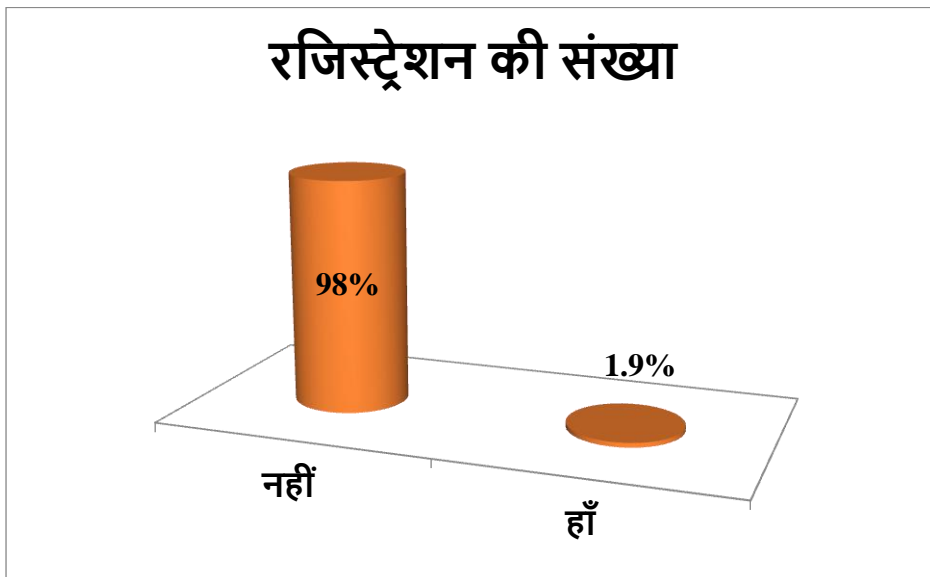
यदि हाँ रजिस्ट्रेशन का प्रकार
1,062 responses



- जॉब कार्ड
- रेड कार्ड
- ग्रीन कार्ड
- शर्म कार्ड
- अन्य
- नहीं

रेड कार्ड	18.7%
ग्रीन कार्ड	0.5%
श्रम कार्ड	11.9%
अन्य	0.8%
नहीं	68%

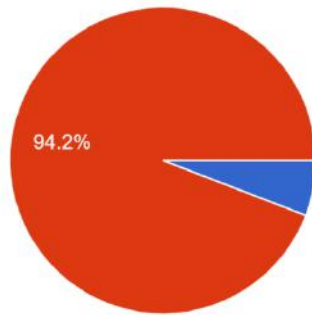
Out of 1,062 responses, nearly 18.7% of the population having red card move out of the state in search of a jobs alone . Only 0.5% of population are migrating workers who were registered with an agency or agent issued with green color card. The benefits of e-shram card for migrants is never ending but only 11.9% of the population have registered themselves. The laborer’s working in unorganised sectors can obtain various benefits through the e-Shram card, such as a pension amount after 60 years, death insurance, financial aid in case of incapacity, UAN number, etc which can be seen through survey people have fetch the benefits of cards .



Through above data’s it is crystal clear that the registration of migrant workers is low in the state of Jharkhand as compared to others . The pie chart statistically states that only 1.9% of the population founds to be registered and rest of the percentage nearly 98%of the population still not aware of the legal provisions and link them to welfare schemes which enable the risk .

पलायन के दौरान किसी प्रकार की घटना

1,304 responses



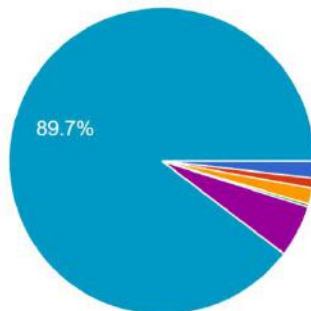
● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	5.8%
नहीं	94.2%

Nearly, 5.8% of the population reported they faced injuries, particularly on construction sites and factories are extremely commonly happened in their workplace. Although it is generally seen that 94.2% of the injury rates are in fact much higher than this as many migrant workers fail to report injuries for a range of reasons. The typical profile of an injured construction worker is “unskilled” with a low education level for a short-lived migrant worker. Despite, it is found that over half experienced some form of workplace injury and/or mental health problem incurred during, or resulting from their migration. Despite this, male migrants are often perceived as ‘less vulnerable’ than other migrants. Men comprising two-thirds of trafficked and forced laborers in common low-skilled sectors, documentation of health issues related to human trafficking and forced labor has focused disproportionately on women and girls in the sex industry.

यदि हाँ

950 responses

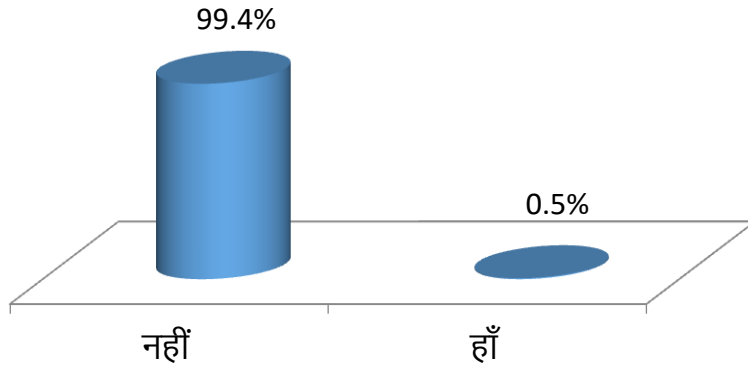


● आर्थिक
● सामाजिक
● शारीरिक
● मृत्यु
● अन्य
● नहीं

आर्थिक	1.7%
सामाजिक	1.1%
शारीरिक	1.6%
मृत्यु	0.3%
अन्य	5.4%
नहीं	89.7%

Migrant workmen in the state of Jharkhand suffers with range of injuries and health-related problems during their migration, which are distinguished by the degree of severity and the extent of ‘permanent incapacity’ they cause, whether they were incurred during workplace injuries or outside of their work duties. The most common workplace injuries experienced by the men in this study were either sustaining a fall from ladder or having an object fall on them like steel piping, bricks, soil or other equipment. Other common injuries sustained by the men included injuries from objects flicking into eyes, cuts from working from glass, nails, or flecks of steel and so on and burns.

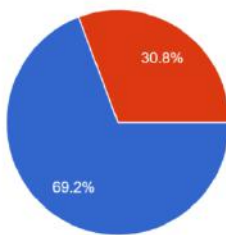
क्षति के बाद कोई सरकारी या अन्य सहायता



हाँ	0.5%
नहीं	99.4%

Due to less report of incidents 99.4% of the population could not able to take the benefit of the government schemes and assistance . However , nearly 0.5% of the population got the government assistance due to registration under government schemes. Due to the availability of the government cards they could avail the benefits and got the compensation to the families and the migrant workers for their better treatment and facilities.

सरकारी योजनाओ से जुड़ाव जैसे ई श्रम निबंधन
1,164 responses

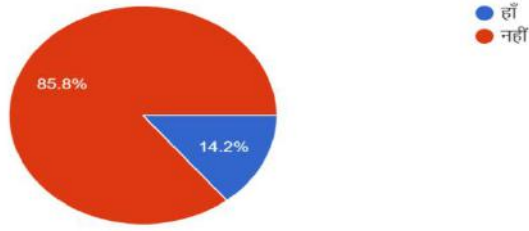


● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	69.2%
नहीं	30.8%

Nearly 69.2% of the population are affiliated through government schemes and policies which covers only labourers migrating through a contractor, and leaves out independent migrants. 30.8% of the population are mostly recruited through informal channels, they are often underpaid and overworked. Cities are too overburdened and underprepared to provide guaranteed social protection to these migrants. Often, access to adequate food and nutrition, quality healthcare, housing, water and sanitation facilities are not available.

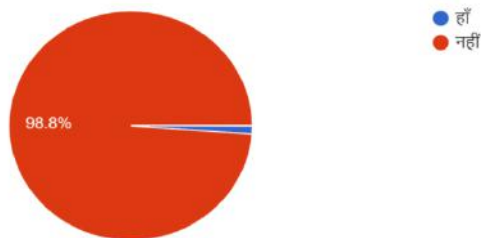
असंगठित श्रमिक निबंधन
977 responses



हाँ	14.2%
नहीं	85.8%

Nearly 14.2% of the population, facilitates registration of unorganized workers on E-Shram portal has received huge attention upon workers have registered at the portal. These migrant workers also can now take the benefits of various social security and employment. The largest number of workers registered as labor, domestic worker and factory .These sectors in employment are the booming generation in the state of Jharkhand. Besides, workers from diverse and different occupations like domestic and household workers, apparel sector workers, automobile and transport sector workers, electronics and hard ware workers, capital goods workers, education, healthcare, retail, tourism and hospitality, food industry and many more have registered into Government-based schemes through registration at the e-Shram portal. If a worker is registered at the e-Shram portal and meets with an accident, he/she will be eligible for Rs 2.0 Lakh on death or permanent disability and Rs 1.0 lakh on partial disability. 85.8% are still not registered as unorganized labour.

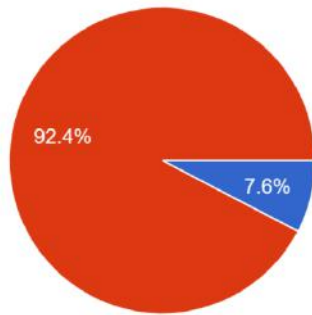
बिकलांग पेंशन
955 responses



हाँ	1.1%
नहीं	98.8%

The pie chart clearly states that 98.8% of the population doesn't acquire the disability pension because of the non registration. Approx 1.1% of the population provide financial assistance to each migrant worker and their kin in case of permanent disability or death. Migrant workers with lower skills or lower level of educational attainment are exposed to higher risk of acquiring a disability as they are often assigned to dangerous manual labour resulting in a higher frequency of industrial accidents, such as construction and manufacturing workers. However, most of these low-skilled migrant workers are usually unable to access quality health services and social security including disability benefits, compared to the host population. Therefore, migrant workers with low skills are more vulnerable in the event of disability.

बृधा पेंशन
969 responses

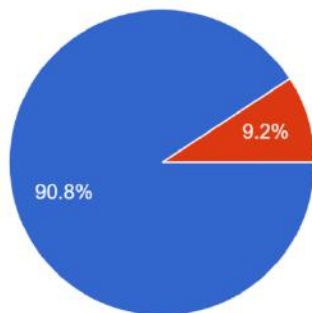


● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	7.6%
नहीं	92.4%

Nearly 7.6 % of the population have registered for widow pension. In link to above data 7% of the population are found to be senior citizen . The Government of India provides financial assistance through a widow pension plan. The recipient gets Rs. 300/ month starting from her husband's death date. The pension is transferred to the account of the recipient directly.

राशन कार्ड
1,213 responses

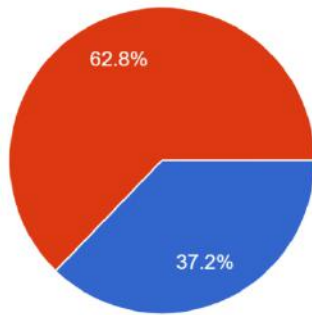


● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	90.8%
नहीं	9.2%

Nearly 90.8 % of the population who are registered under eShram portal extends the benefits of social security and welfare schemes to unorganised workers especially migrant workers, and to identify workers who are deprived of the various benefits of the welfare schemes of the Central and/or State Government due to lack of awareness. eShram beneficiaries' data are applicable for the Ration Card. The scheme ensure that migrant workers can avail the items necessary for human survival such as grains, rice, wheat flour, and fuel, among others, at subsidised rates from Public Distribution Shops (PDS) all over the country.

मानरेगा जॉब कार्ड
1,040 responses

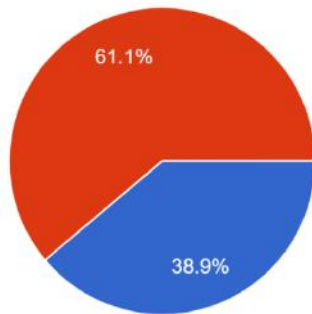


● नहीं
● हाँ

हाँ	62.8%
नहीं	37.2%

MNREGA job card aims to guarantee the 'right to work' approx 62.8% of the population avail this card. Migrant laborers are getting benefits like pension, medical facility and housing assistance among others.

आयुष्मान कार्ड
1,032 responses



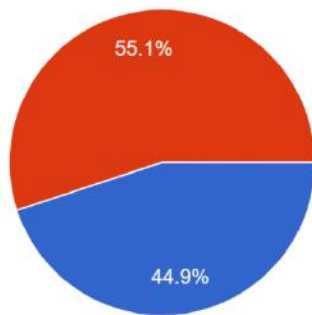
● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	38.9%
नहीं	61.1%

Nearly 61.1% of the population have not registered themselves for Ayushman card . Nearly 38.9 % of the population have availed the ayushman bharat card .The challenges many of the migrant worker faces is that most hospitals and healthcare centers suffer from a major shortage of doctors and specialists. The public healthcare sector must address the situation of human resources to improve and compete with the private sector. This is crucial because the Ayushman Bharat Scheme is targeted at the poor population that only has access to public health centers. Ayushman Bharat Yojana has somehow failed to address the broken system of healthcare in front of migrants.

PM आवास योजना

1,008 responses



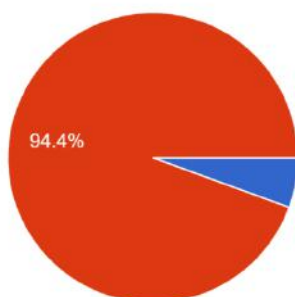
● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	44.9%
नहीं	55.1%

Nearly 55.1 % of the strength of them does not know about government facilities. Many of the laborers' in construction and other activities in these districts are not aware about the government schemes and programmes meant for them. Approx 44.9% Lower income groups have benefitted the most .The laborers' have registered themselves in government portals to take benefit of government schemes; they do not know the procedure to avail such benefits. Many of the labourers claimed they do not get benefits given by the government for construction workers. The contractors should have helped the labourers register their name in the government portal so that they can come under the social security scheme.The PM Awas Yojana has been highly profitable for minorities, single women, the old and disabled people.

साबित्रीबाई फुले बालिका समृद्धि योजना

953 responses

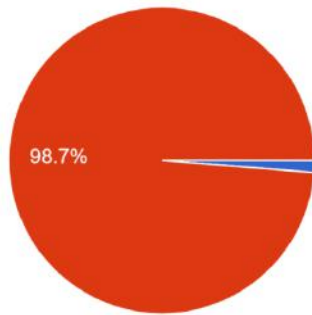


● हाँ
● नहीं

हाँ	5.5%
नहीं	94.4%

Approx 5.5% of the Adolescents girls claimed for financial assistance for their education . However , The scheme empowered female adolescents and gave them the strength to not get dropped out from the school. 94.4% of the population could not facilitate themselves with the schemes .

पशु धन योजना
953 responses

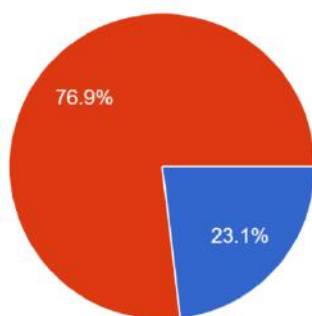


हाँ
नहीं

हाँ	1.2%
नहीं	98.7%

Farmers are being encouraged to do animal husbandry by the [Jharkhand government](#). Approx 1.2% of the population have increased the income as farmers. Through the Mukhyamantri Pashudhan Vikas Yojana in the state of Jharkhand, farmers have been benefited by the subsidy for animal husbandry by the state government. The benefit of this scheme provides to the farmers, widow women, disabled etc. of the state. Approx 98.7% have not registered themselves

सरकारी संस्था एवं समितियों से जुड़ाव
1,035 responses



हाँ
नहीं

हाँ	23.1%
नहीं	76.9%

Nearly 23.1 % of the populations have successfully associated with the government schemes and committees. Through above data and the result we got from the above analysis only less than half of the population is claiming from the schemes and rest 76.9% of the population is still not registered under any schemes.

CONCLUSION

The study undertaken reveal the fact that still a lot of collective effort is required to create awareness among the rural community to move towards safe migration process and this is only possible if all the stakeholders especially the government mechanism / policies are in well placed. First of all issues emerged at different source must be assessed and accordingly strategies need to be developed to reduce the overall cases and streamline the process of safe migration. Time to time awareness and campaign is required at different level to sensitize the migrant forum especially women and adolescent so that they are not trapped towards human trafficking and this can be avoided if the process of safe migration is followed.

We have found in the study that only 17% of migrant have gone for registration and this reflects that still the information about migration is not transparent and the role of broker still exists. If the percentage of registration increases then the overall scenario will be changed in Jharkhand.

Overall cases with respect to migration have gradually decreased in the project areas due to ongoing awareness program and other interventions. Still a lot of effort is required because the coverage of program is only limited to two Panchayats. Whereas the scale of issues with regard to safe migration is very high in rural areas.

Safe migration process started in 130 villages with information centre in 13 districts which reflect the awareness level in the target areas whereas at policy level there are still lots to be done with policy makers and Govt officials. The other stakeholders and media has supported the initiative resulted a mass awareness in the state.

At the same time the network partners especially JATN need to be play key and critical role so they have to be strengthen for collective effort to raise the voices of migrant forums and further resolve their issues as far as possible.

GLIMPSE OF PROCESS OF SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION

