

PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH ON SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR MIGRANT WORKERS & INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE IN URBAN INDIA

Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan has participated in Action research on Social Protection for migrant workers and Inclusive Governance in Urban India the study was conducted in 10 District of Western Maharashtra, Konkan, Marathwada supported by Jamshedji Tata Trust.

Perspective to Participate in the Migration Study

- Right based interventions in Maharashtra with the deprived Section.
- Expertise demonstrated on the livelihood alternatives for resource less people.
- Capacity of conducting Research, Articulation of issues and Advocacy.
- Core interest of the VSP and its partners
- Strategic objective to work with the resource less and laborers.

After one year of in-depth study of migrant workers in 10 cities in western Maharashtra, Konkan & Marathwada. We have felt that without involving migrant workers in urban planning, sustainable urban development is not possible. We also feel that there is an instant need of some *specific administrative and service organizations* Like (Migration resource centers, or Migrant community service centers at destination) which will also cooperate with related organizations in source areas (Migration Resource Centers etc in source villages of migrants), to provide administration (providing Registration, Identity cards, Counseling and service like basic orientation, capacity buildings, education facilities, Health camps, *Takrar nivoaran* (dispute settlement), liaison with concern government departments (labour departments, health departments etc) and sensitize civil society towards migrants and advocacy for basic rights of migrant workers. The following are the details of Migration Study:

Areas & Cities selected for the Research

Solapur	Beed
Sangali	Osmanabad
Kolhapur	Chiplun
Satara	Ratnagiri
Parbhani	Pen

Social Profile & Population of the selected Cities

Name of the City	Population 2001	Estimated Population of Migrants
Satara	1,08,048	11,550
Solapur	8,72,478	22,300
Kolhapur	4,90,000	49,790
Parbhani	2,59,300	24,230

Progress Report – Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan

Beed	1,38,196	12,880
Osmanabad	80,625	10,600
Sangali	4,28,000	20000
Ratnagiri	70,383	13550
Pen	30,201	12830
Chiplun	46,229	19997

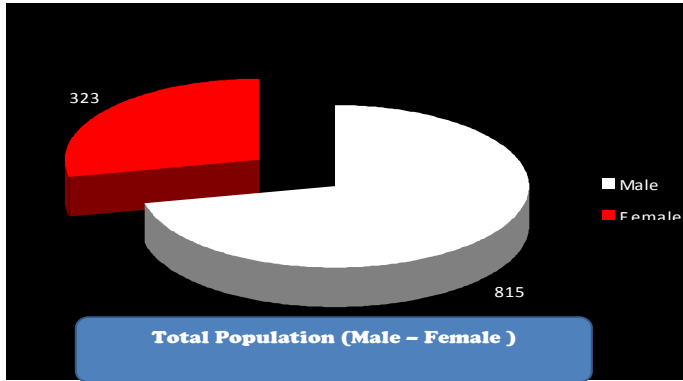
Methodologies Used To Collect the Information

Sr. No.	CITY	FGD	CASE STUDY	KEY INF
1	Kolhapur	15	12	10
2	Satara	12	10	9
3	Solapur	10	8	7
4	Sangali	10	8	7
5	Prabhani	14	25	12
6	Beed	10	11	6
7	Osmanabad	8	12	8
8	Ratnagiri	10	8	7
9	Chiplun	10	8	7
10	Raigad	10	8	7
Total		109	110	80

Population Covered through Focus Group Discussion

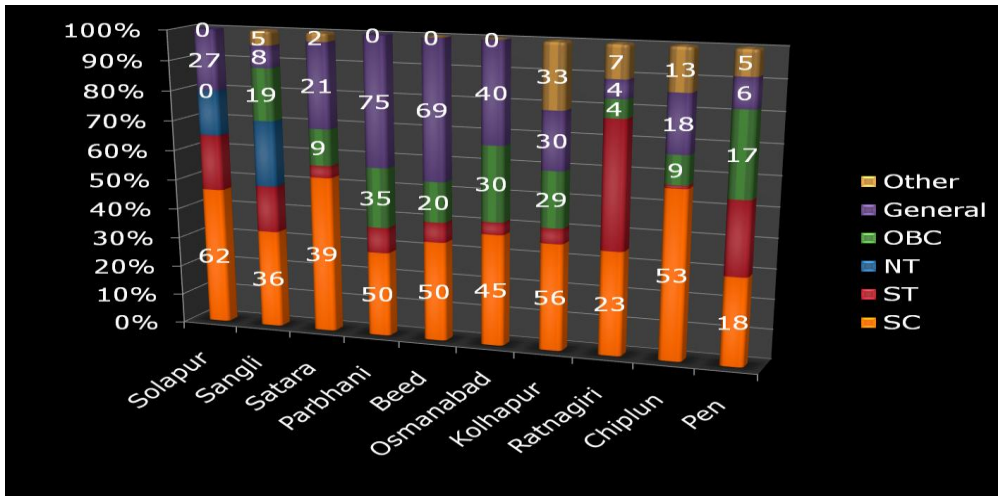
Name of the city	No of FGD	Population		Total
		Male	Female	
Solapur	10	117	17	134
Sangali	10	82	27	109
Kolhapur	15	102	54	156
Satara	12	50	24	74
Parbhani	14	95	80	175
Beed	10	90	59	149
Osmanabad	8	80	40	120
Chiplun	10	75	19	94
Ratnagiri	10	65	1	66
Pen	10	59	2	61
Total	10	815	323	1138

Population Covered Through FDGs In All The Cities

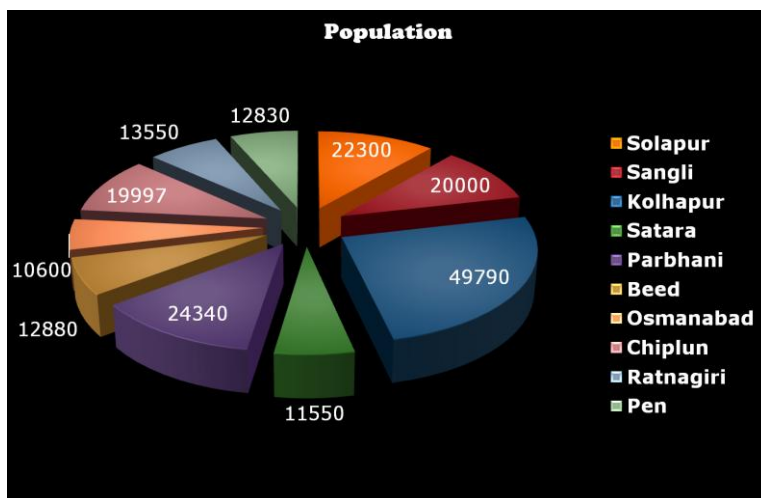


We have covered 815 Male and 323 Female during Focus group discussion in Solapur, Satara, Sangali, Kolhapur, Perbhani, Beed, Osmanabad, Chiplun, Ratnagiri, Pen.

Cast wise Data



Estimated Migrant population in the cities based on key informants



The Details of Inter & Intra State Migration

District	Inter State Migration	Intra State Migration
Solapur	78	56
Sangli	66	43
Satara	43	31
Kolhapur	104	52
Beed	109	40
Osmanabad	90	30
Parbhani	115	60
Ratnagiri	38	28
Chiplun	11	83
Pen	12	49
Total	666	472

Reasons of Migration (Based on discussions in focus group discussion)

1. Livelihood
2. Less or in proper employment opportunities at village or block level
3. The daily wages rate is very low at Village and block level
4. Low irrigation facilities for cultivating land
5. Loans and advance from bank, private sources and to reply the loans
6. Lack of health and educational facilities
7. To acquire skill for establish business
8. Permanent drought prone situation in western Maharashtra region
9. Attraction to large cities
10. No proper support of government schemes to enhance the resource base for the families therefore forcefully most of the families migrates in other regions.

Sector Cover by VSP

Construction worker	Cloth Seller	Brass Band	Labor
Sutar	Sweater Seller	Fisheries	Sugarcane worker
NAKA	Hawkers - Banana	Broom Labor	Furniture worker
Devdasi	Steachu Painter	Spinning Mill	Silver Showpiece Seller
Veetbhatti labor	Leather work	Warm Cloth (Nepali)	Bambu Shwopice Seller
Haladi labor	Contractor - Banana Seller	Tank Business	Hotel Business
Beggars	Domestic Worker	VitBhatti	Iraniyan
CSW	MIDC	Cricket Bat Business	
Driver	Labour Women	Musician	
Feriwale	Slap Vendor	Shoe Business	

EFFECTS:

Following effects found during the Migration Study:

- ❖ Due to the huge migration systems of basic amenities in the destination areas going in critical mode.
- ❖ The resources at source areas become neglected and not in the use therefore, loss of the resources (home, drinking water resources, land and lives stock.)
- ❖ The source area becomes neglected by the state authorities and most conscious on urban area to implement the developmental policies.
- ❖ The urban areas public and bureaucracy opinion is bad to protect rights of the migrant workers.
- ❖ Migration for wage labour is rapidly emerging as the dominant mode of labour in the unorganised sector.
- ❖ Susceptibility of basic amenities such as drinking water, health facilities, PDS support, physical, sexual and verbal abuses & shelter.
- ❖ Lack of safety measures at work place & insurance especially in industrial sector.
- ❖ Violation of the human rights
- ❖ Manipulation in form of low remuneration, extra working hours, sexual harassment of women workers etc.
- ❖ Disturbance in children's education and health.
- ❖ Addictions of alcohol and tobacco.
- ❖ Infection of HIV / Aids