

MIGRANT WORKERS AT THE MARGIN

RIGHT TO EDUCATION,
WORK, HEALTH, AND FOOD





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Published by

Society for Labour and Development,
October 2018, New Delhi.

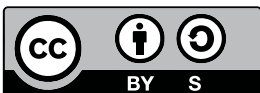
Sponsored by

The Rosa Luxemburg Foundation e.V. with funds of the
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
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Cover Photo features

A group of MGNREGA workers setting out for a hard day's work.
Aar Village, near Ranchi, Jharkhand, 2018.

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Interstate Migration Alliance (IMA) links workers' struggles in high migration and destination areas in India through a network of Migrant Rights Centres (MRCs). By 2016, Society for Labour and Development (SLD) set up MRCs in Gurugram (Haryana), Katihar (Bihar), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh). This rural-urban approach aims to address rights abuses associated with uneven development, rural displacement, rising migration, urban poverty and concentration of migrant workers in informal sector labour.

The IMA website is in Hindi and English and provides free resources to help migrant workers in North India to access their rights and entitlements at all stages of their migration journey. The website also hosts open source training modules on rights at work and Lockstitch Lives – a 360-degree interactive documentary on marginalized workers in Gurugram, in the southwest of New Delhi. With the MRCs as their nodal hubs, the IMA network facilitates cross learning between partners; and collaboration on the local, state, and national-level to inform just migration policy and practice.

www.imaindia.info



Society for Labour and Development (SLD), founded in 2006, is a Delhi-based labour rights organisation. SLD promotes equitable development by advocating for the social and economic well-being of workers, with a particular emphasis on women's and migrants' rights and cultural renewal among disenfranchised people. SLD works in the National Capital Region Territory, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand.

www.sldindia.org



Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS) is a German-based foundation working in South Asia and other parts of the world on the subjects of critical social analysis and civic education. It promotes a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic social order, and aims to present members of society and decision-makers with alternative approaches to such an order. Research organisations, groups working for social emancipation, and social activists are supported in their initiatives to develop models that have the potential to deliver social and economic justice.

www.rosalux.de/en/



Abbreviations and acronyms

MRC	Migrant Rights Centre
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
SLD	Society for Labour and Development
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
RTE	Right to Education
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
IAY	Indira Awaaz Yojna
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Public Health Centre
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
ESI	Employee State Insurance
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
UPI	Unified Payments Interface

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Glossary

- ESI** The Employees' State Insurance, 1948 was the first comprehensive social security measure for workers in independent India. The Act protects workers employed in the organized sector in times of sickness, during maternity, and in the instance of death or disablement due to employment injury and occupational disease. The scheme guarantees full medical facilities to the beneficiaries and cash compensation to insured persons for loss of wages or earning capacity distress arising out of sickness, employment injury—including commuting accidents.
- ICDS** Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a government programme in India which provides services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers, including food, preschool education, and primary healthcare. The scheme was launched in 1975, discontinued in 1978 by the government of Morarji Desai, and then relaunched by the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). The Tenth five-year plan also linked ICDS to Anganwadi centres, established mainly in rural areas and staffed with frontline workers. Anganwadi workers, appointed at the panchayat and ward level, are tasked with fighting malnutrition, ill health, and gender inequality by providing girls the same resources as boys, including supplementary nutrition and vitamins, pre-school education, home visits to families with at risk children or mothers, record keeping such as maintaining weight and health charts, health check-ups, immunization.
- MGNREGA** The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005—later renamed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)—aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, such as creating infrastructure for water harvesting, drought relief, and flood control. MGNREGA is to be implemented mainly by gram panchayats (GPs). The involvement of contractors is banned.
- RTE** The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, or Right to Education Act (RTE), mandates and supports free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right when the Act came into force on 1 April 2010.

Executive Summary

With the initiation of Aadhaar, the Government of India has introduced new identification for accessing rights and entitlements. Partial justification for Aadhaar has made access to entitlements – the right to education, work, health, and food – easier. However, migrant workers face particular barriers to accessing rights. To examine how migrant workers access entitlements, Society for Labour and Development (SLD) has systematically traced access to fundamental rights for migrant workers in India.

This Migrant Workers at the Margins October 2018 report examines whether migrant workers currently access their rights and civic entitlements to education, work, health, and food in migration sending areas and rural destinations, and how barriers vary among migrants of different gender, social identity and educational achievement.

This report follows our Migrant Workers at the Margins January 2018 report, which researched migrants' access to right to food and to health, as well as financial services. The report found 95% Aadhaar enrollment among 981 respondents, reflecting investigation of access pathways in high migration rural areas, including Katihar and Purnea in Bihar; Latehar and Palamu in Jharkhand; and Kanpur and Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh. Of the 936 individuals in the sample who had Aadhaar cards, 910 (or 97%) had been asked to show the card when attempting to obtain rights and entitlements. Respondents were asked to produce Aadhaar cards in order to access a wide range of services, including PDS, MGNREGA, IAY, and bank accounts. Investigation of access pathways in urban destination hubs focused on South West Delhi district, Delhi and Gurugram, Haryana. Compared to migration sending areas, in urban destination hubs, rates of Aadhaar and bank enrollment were either stable or improved. However, access to voter identification at the place of interview, food rations, and health benefits decreased significantly for migrants in the NCR when compared to sending areas.

Our findings on the disjuncture between Aadhaar enrollment and access to fundamental rights spurred a commitment to systematically track access to rights and entitlements for migrant workers over time. While our January 2018 research identified unique barriers to access faced by migrant workers by including a migrant and non-migrant sample, this October 2018 research focuses exclusively on the experiences of migrant workers—including migrants in urban destination hubs and returnee migrants in high migration sending areas. This October 2018 report also expands the rights and entitlements researched, studying the right to education and to work.

In addition to asking about access to entitlements, this October 2018 report also publishes research conducted on how migrant workers access information, especially using mobile technology. As an organization committed to research that informs action, SLD conducted this research to guide initiatives to extend access to rights and entitlements for migrant workers.

This study employed quantitative and qualitative social science methodologies as well as Participatory Action Research (PAR) approaches that emphasize community participation and action to address barriers to accessing rights and entitlements. In order to account for the experience of rural-urban migrants, primary data collection involved investigation of access pathways in both high migration rural areas and urban destination hubs through 1230 interviews with migrant workers and returnee migrants. This selection of districts, includes the same districts and areas surveyed for the January 2018 research, and extends to include Unnao, Uttar Pradesh.



Right to Education

Five years after the Government of India reported net enrollment in school for every child aged 6 to 14 at 100% - required to satisfy key provisions of the Right to Education Act. This research found that both migrants in the NCR and returnee migrants in high migration sending areas—mobile populations largely uncaptured by Census and planning data—fall far below required benchmarks.

Among interviewed households with children, more in origin areas - sent their children to school than those in destination areas. In origin areas, among 523 respondents who had school-aged children, 374 (72%) sent their children to school. In destination areas, among 501 migrant respondents from destination areas who had school-age children, 384 (60%) send their children to school. Among interviewees in both migration and origin destination areas, more households sent their male children to school than their female children.

These enrollment patterns correlate with barriers to admission associated with access to identity proof in migration destination areas. Among the 1024 respondents with school age children, all but 4 were required to submit Aadhaar cards at the time of admission. Of the total 1024 respondents with school age children, 420 respondents (34.1%) had to submit Aadhaar only, while 63% had submit Aadhaar and other documents that included Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others. Lack of residence proof is the most significant barrier to accessing ration cards for migrant workers in Southwest Delhi and Gurugram. Accordingly, residency proof requirements for school enrollment may contribute to lower enrollment among migrant children in destination areas.

Right to Work

Lack of access to employment in high migration sending areas has long been recognized as a primary motivation for migration. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public, work-related, unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.

Our research found that less than half of all respondents interviewed in origin areas had MGNREGA job cards. Among migrant workers interviewed in destination areas, very few had job cards and few migrant workers were circular migrants who returned to the origin areas to participate in MGNREGA. Even in Jharkhand, where overall MGNREGA rates are quite high, migrant respondents reported surprisingly low MGNREGA enrollment rates in our findings.

Right to Health

Roughly half of migrant and returnee migrant workers used government hospitals in source and destination. Across all states, government officials acknowledged that monitoring of public health services was weak and that the Department underinvested in health workers' capacity building. They also noted that local populations were not aware of health services available.

Right to Food

Our January 2018 research found that, contrasting with the high levels of Aadhaar enrolment among study respondents (95%), only 689 out of 981 (70%) individuals in the sample held a ration card to facilitate access to PDS. Moreover, among the 698 respondents who reported holding a ration card, only 457 (66%) reported having the ability to consistently access ration cards from where they are registered. No respondents in the NCR reported holding ration cards registered in the NCR, foreclosing access to food rations entirely at this migration destination hub.

This research found continued obstacles to accessing PDS in migration sending areas. In origin areas, of 617 respondents, 506 (82%) applied for ration cards and 445 (88%) of those who applied received cards.

Although 497 out of 617 migrant workers in destination areas were eligible for a ration card and held a ration card in their home state, no migrant workers in Gurugram were able to access rations in this destination area due to lack of residence proof.

More students, moreover, could access midday meals in origin areas than in destination areas. In origin areas, among 282 children, 229 (81%) received midday meals at school. In destination areas. Among 299 children, 229 (67%) received midday meals at school.

Access to information: how do workers use information and communication technologies?

India is estimated to have 500 million internet users, second only to China. In 2017, Society for Labour and Development and HELM Studio launched ICT Training Tools, a series of short animations on migrant workers' legal rights, designed for migrant workers and labor organizers to be able to view on smartphones and tablets (SLD and HELM). The goal is to share information with workers in an accessible way so that they can learn about their rights and ultimately assert them.

Confirming the viability of this digital access to information strategy for migrant workers in sending and destination areas, we found that almost all respondents in source and destination have phones, and the majority have phones with smartphone features. In origin areas, among 617 respondents, 171 (28%) had non-smart phones and 377 (61%) had smart phones; 69 (11%) had no phone. In destination areas, among 613 migrant respondents, 168 (27%) had non-smart phones and 419 (68%) had smart phones; 26 (4%) had no phone.





INTERNAL MIGRATION IN INDIA



Migration Trends In India: Population and Impacts

Regional inequalities and uneven development within India drives a significant proportion of India's rural population to seek new opportunities in urban centres (Simler and Dudwick).¹ According to the 2011 Census, nearly 454 million people are internal migrants in India. The 2011 Census population of internal migrants increased 47.8% from the 307 million internal migrants reported in the 2001 Census, and is fifteen times higher than the number of cross-border migrants, according to 2011 Census and Ministry of External Affairs data (Ministry of External Affairs). Internal migrants in India consist of nearly 37% of the total population, which means nearly four out of ten residents of India are internal migrants.

Scarce employment opportunities at the origin, attributed to deterioration of the agriculture sector and poor rural infrastructure together with rising commodity prices, precipitate migration for employment. Not surprisingly, migration patterns also reflect transport connectivity between rural and urban areas (Urry 2016).

Internal migrants are integral to the rising contribution of cities to India's GDP. Rural-urban labour migrants earn relatively low wages and find employment in contract, temporary, and seasonal work. Migrant workers are employed in the construction, brick kiln, salt pan, carpet and embroidery, commercial and plantation agriculture sectors; as well as in the urban informal sector as vendors, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, daily wage workers, and domestic workers (Bhagat, 2012). An independent study examining the economic contribution of circular migrants in India revealed that they contribute 10 per cent to the national GDP (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009).



Migrant women employed in these fields make additional, largely unacknowledged, economic contributions by shouldering the double burden of wage employment and household work—often absent in traditional family-based support systems that exist at the source area. By contrast, women who remain in migration sending areas while family members migrate have been found to take up new roles, including increased interaction in society, participation as workers, and household decision-making authority (Srivastava, 2012a).

In migration source or home areas, migrants bring back not only financial but also social remittances. Researchers have documented how migrant remittances have contributed to increased expenditure on health and, to some extent, on education (Deshingkar and Sandi, 2012). Social remittances include changes in tastes, perceptions and attitudes—including improved knowledge and awareness about workers' rights, and lack of acceptance of poorer employment conditions, lower wages, and semi-feudal labour relationships (Bhagat, 2011). Migration may also provide an opportunity to escape caste divisions and restrictive social norms (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009).

In urban destinations, by contrast, migrant workers are largely invisible from census data. Lack of planning for the needs of uncouted migrant workers strains local host administrations. The right to the city for migrants is further undermined by 'sons of the soil' politics that mobilize local vote banks along ethnic, linguistic and religious lines. Exclusion and discrimination against migrants is enacted through market, administrative, political, and socio-economic processes, causing a gulf between migrants and locals (Bhagat, 2011). These forces exclude migrant workers from decision-making processes that impact their lives, compounding labour market vulnerability, risk of poverty, discrimination, and violence. In addition to these migration related challenges, women migrants also encounter gender-based violence, and physical, sexual or psychological abuse, exploitation and trafficking.



Lockstitch Lives

Migrants in the Megacity

In the lead up to UN Habitat III, Society for Labour and Development and HELM Studio launched Lockstitch Lives – Migrants in the Megacity, a 360-degree interactive documentary which transports a user to the neighborhoods of Gurugram, to learn the rugged daily realities of scores of migrant families.

Enter Lockstitch Lives (www.lockstitchlives.org). Venture into the homes where migrants live and listen to their stories as they describe the challenges they face in accessing clean water and sanitation facilities, navigating relationships with landlords and keeping themselves safe from violence at home and at work. These experiences are deeply personal, unique to the Delhi, NCR — and are also reflective of the living and working conditions faced by migrant workers in megacities across the globe.

Over the last two decades, hundreds of thousands of workers have moved to Delhi's National Capital Region, spurred on by India's uneven development. The city of Gurugram has transformed into one of the world's largest industrial hubs and migrant workers have been integral to this transformation. Held at an arm's length by the city, they live deprived of even the most basic entitlements.

Using 360-degree multimedia, Virtual Reality, photography and video, Lockstitch Lives provides deep insight into the living and working conditions of these workers communities, and aims to deliver their voice and struggle palpably and honestly.

The New Urban Agenda — a global strategy around urbanization that will guide global strategy around urbanization for the next two decades. Like the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda has the potential to inform programmatic and funding priorities for years to come. The New Urban Agenda must speak for the needs of millions of working families, to bring dignity to the industrial sectors of India.



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High migration origin areas: Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh

Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh are among India's poorest states, with low literacy levels, uneven economic growth, high unemployment, deteriorated healthcare, and a long history of mobility (Haan, 2002: 118). High population density has also created higher competition for fewer economic opportunities. Within these states, movement to urban centres, whether intra-state, inter-state or international, is common. There are also increasing cases of inter-district migration, where workers from villages move to block or district centers.

TABLE 1: MIGRATION TRENDS IN BIHAR, JHARKHAND, AND UTTAR PRADESH (CENSUS 2011)

State	Residence	Last Residence	Total	Reason: Work/Employment	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	Total	Total	59,135,168	3,742,219	3,057,816	684,403
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Rural	35,781,913	827,241	530,950	296,291
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Urban	2,028,007	102,047	79,911	22,136
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	Rural	7,173,225	1,439,872	1,309,711	130,161
Uttar Pradesh	Urban	Urban	8,479,780	1,020,353	889,498	130,855
Bihar	Total	Total	29,173,660	962,483	741,171	221,312
Bihar	Rural	Rural	21,813,130	306,191	194,440	111,751
Bihar	Rural	Urban	905,113	36,614	30,326	6,288
Bihar	Urban	Rural	2,214,300	301,564	271,029	30,535
Bihar	Urban	Urban	1,590,016	152,750	133,036	19,714
Jharkhand	Total	Total	10,373,685	941,420	821,948	119,472
Jharkhand	Rural	Rural	6,136,594	174,053	129,454	44,599
Jharkhand	Rural	Urban	270,569	25,875	22,300	3,575
Jharkhand	Urban	Rural	1,992,058	482,218	443,481	38,737
Jharkhand	Urban	Urban	1,182,889	200,051	180,669	19,382
India	Total	Total	453,641,955	46,383,766	38,999,861	7,383,905

Women's labour migration within India

Women's migration within India is precipitated by both increased opportunities for employment in urban industrial centres; and disruption of livelihoods and food security in high migration sending areas (Jagori 2016). Upon arrival in destination areas, women workers from marginalized communities most typically find employment in the informal or unorganized sector as domestic workers, in brick kilns, in the entertainment sector and in low skill positions within garment factories and at the production base of global supply chains. Undervaluation of women's work in the paid economy exacerbates the already precarious nature of women's employment (Chopra 2015).

Low income women from marginalized communities who travel to industrial and service hubs in search of employment include a large proportion of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim women. These women frequently lack literacy, do not have access to income generating opportunities at source, and/or do not have land and assets. With fewer options for employment, they may be willing to take more risks to meet their personal and family needs. They may also have fewer networks and

less information to guide them in their migration processes. Young girls are particularly vulnerable to exploitation since they may not be given the option to make an informed choice about migration.

Migrant, women, child, Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim workers are at severe risk of exploitation and exclusion from decent work. Workers at the intersection of these categories are particularly vulnerable to rights abuses. While India's Equal Remuneration Act, 1973, requires an employer to pay workers doing same work or work of similar nature to be paid equally, this protection does not get used/enforced to protect workers from wage discrimination along gender caste, tribal or communal lines. Without adequate enforcement of protection against exclusion and wage discrimination, the market in India consolidates rather than reduces social processes of exclusion.

Access to rights and entitlements for migrant workers

For migrant workers, access to government schemes that guarantee the right to education, work, health and food are essential for realizing these rights. Without access to these schemes, migrant workers often cannot enroll children in school, find work in rural areas, access healthcare, or access adequate food. Yet despite India's large migrant worker population and migrant workers' needs, government schemes often depend on proof of residence. Because households cannot typically have more than one registered place of residence, migrant workers face obstacles in accessing entitlements. Migrant workers may have proof of residence in origin areas, but in urban areas face barriers to establishing new proof of residence and getting entitlements in their new location (SLD 2018). Households with family members living across origin and destination areas have to choose where to access entitlements. Across a population of 454 million, these obstacles can systematically exclude migrant workers from entitlements altogether.

Migrant Workers at the Margins (January 2018)

In January 2018, the Society of Labour and Development (SLD) published *Migrant Workers at the Margins: Access to Rights and Entitlements for Internal Migrants in India* (www.sld-india.org/migrant-workers-at-the-margins). The report surveyed migrant workers in NCR and in three origin states -- Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand -- to assess migrant workers' access to four legal entitlements:

- » Access to identification through Aadhaar and voter identification
- » Right to food, focusing on the Public Distribution System (PDS)
- » Right to health, focusing on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)
- » Formal financial inclusion

Migrant Workers at the Margins, January 2018 documented high levels of Aadhaar enrollment (95%) and access to banking services (91%) among migrant workers surveyed. These figures stand in stark contrast to migrant access to food security through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and health entitlements under RSBY. While migrant workers in high migration sending areas reported moderate PDS enrollment (70%) and even lower levels of access (65%), no migrant worker surveyed in Gurugram had access to PDS. Enrollment in the RSBY portable health scheme, targeted to the needs of internal migrants was low across areas, with an overall enrollment rate of 17% across all respondents surveyed. Migrants highlighted that lack of access to proof of residence and having to choose one location at which to register for benefits were both significant barriers to accessing services.

WHILE MIGRANT WORKERS IN HIGH MIGRATION SENDING AREAS REPORTED MODERATE PDS ENROLLMENT (70%) AND EVEN LOWER LEVELS OF ACCESS (65%), NO MIGRANT WORKER SURVEYED IN GURUGRAM HAD ACCESS TO PDS.

Migrant Workers at the Margins (October 2018)

This report provides additional research on migrants' access to the right to food and right to health, and introduces new findings on the right to education and to work.

TABLE 2: RIGHTS AND ASSOCIATED SCHEMES CONSIDERED IN MIGRANT WORKERS AT THE MARGINS (OCTOBER 2018)

Right	Constitutional basis	Entitlement
Right to education	Article 21	Enrollment in education from ages 6 to 14
Right to work	Articles 37 and 41	MGNREGA Employee State Insurance (ESI)
Right to health	Article 21, 39(e), 41	Primary Health Centers (PHCs)
Right to food	Article 21	Public Distribution System (PDS) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Midday Meal Scheme

The Right to Education

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides for free and compulsory education for all children ages 6 to 14. As a result of the Act, nearly all Indian children are enrolled in primary school (up to grade V), but only 73% of children complete primary school enrollment. In upper primary school (grades VI to VIII) is roughly 62% (Human Rights Watch 2013).

Government of India policy to encourage continued enrollment has been mixed. In October 2013, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is responsible for the Government of India's education policy, gave children who had been unenrolled for 45 days or more the right to additional training to be able to catch up to students who had been continuously enrolled (Govt. of India 2013).

However, in July 2018, the Lok Sabha passed an amendment to the RTE Act permitting schools to require students to repeat classes, which the RTE Act previously prohibited (Scroll 2018). Education advocates argue the amendment encourages schools to hold students back and provides no incentive for them to provide formerly unenrolled students with special training to help them catch up to the grade level appropriate for their grade. In such circumstances, children with who have had periods of unenrollment are more likely to drop out of school altogether (Scroll 2018).

Such policy is likely to heavily impact children of migrant workers. Children of migrant workers already face difficulty admitting their children to school for lack of information and access to required documentation. Furthermore, children of circular migrant workers have difficult gaining readmission to school in their home district after periods of absence. Finally, migrant workers and their children are typically from disadvantaged religious and caste backgrounds. Independently of migration, such students face discrimination from students and teachers at school and have comparatively high dropout rate (Human Rights Watch 2013).

Right to Work

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) guarantees one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public, work-related, unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage.

Existing surveys show that rural households benefit from MNREGA. In Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, a majority

of surveyed households said they preferred MREGS over non-MGNREGS manual labor; large percentages said the same in Punjab (29%), West Bengal (43%) and Kerala (24%) (RBI 2018). Rural households cited gender parity in pay and the MNREGA wage rates as reasons for their preference (Jitendra “MNREGA” 2018).

MGNREGA employment has the potential to secure livelihood opportunities in migration source areas and to supplement seasonal employment for circular migrants. Circular migration to the Delhi National Capital Region (NCR) is common due to industry employment practices of hiring manual laborers only for the period of time required, as in the garment industry. These hiring practices make it difficult for migrants to support themselves in the NCR during periods of unemployment. However, MNREGA employment in high migration sending areas state can provide a critical opportunity for circular migrants to earn income in between seasonal employment cycles. In this regard, MNREGA can provide a valuable counterbalance to current industrial trends that provide only temporary employment. (Reddy, D. N., Reddy, A. A., & Bantilan, M. C. S., 2011).

However, significant barriers to accessing MGNREGA employment remain, especially for women and disadvantaged groups. Womens’ participation in MNREGA varies by state; in Kerala, 80% of participants are women, but in Uttar Pradesh, only 18% of participants are women. (UN Women 2012, UN Women). Dalits, especially caste groups employed as manual scavengers, are commonly excluded from MNREGA programs either because of inability to access the formal application procedure or because of discriminatory exclusion from the program by the administering agency (Human Rights Watch 2013).

Right to Health

Several provisions in Indian law require the state to provide healthcare to its citizens. In September 2018, Government of India launched a new healthcare scheme, Ayushman Bharat, or National Health Protection scheme. The scheme proposes to provide health coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for over 10 crore families, based on the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) database, with a focus on disadvantaged groups. Critically for migrant workers, benefits would be portable across India. Beneficiaries would be allowed to get services at any public or private empaneled hospital in India.

Fundamental features of the Indian healthcare system continue to operate under the new scheme:

- » **National Health Mission:** Launched in 2013, the National Health Mission (NHM) administers government run public health services in India. NHM provides facilities, such as primary health care centers (PHCs) and local public hospitals. NHM also administers certain programs to guarantee minimum health care, such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Jani Shishu Suraksha Karakram (JSSK), which provide cash transfers and free services, respectively, for pregnant women at public health facilities.
- » **Employee State Insurance:** Created through the Employees’ State Insurance (ESI) Act, 1948, employee state insurance provides insurance to workers for any health condition, including injury, illness, or pregnancy, that results in loss of wages or earning capacity. The insurance fund is self-financed through employer and worker joint contributions.

According to the January 2018 Migrants at the Margins report, Government of India programs that promised portable health benefits for migrant workers had limited impact. Access to Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), whose stated goal was to provide BPL families and certain unorganized sector workers with portable health insurance, was consistently low. Among survey respondents, 46% in Bihar, 6% in Jharkhand, 11% in Uttar Pradesh, and 4% in NCR had RSBY enrollment (SLD 25).

Right to Food

The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) converted schemes like Midday Meal Scheme (MMS), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, and the Public Distribution System (PDS) into legal entitlements.

Midday Meal Scheme (MMS)

The Midday Meal Scheme (MMS) guarantees every child enrolled in government school a free midday meal. In addition to guaranteeing that children in government schools have access to a midday meal, the Midday Meal Scheme encourages attendance at and enrollment in government schools. However, as discussed above, migrant children, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds, often are unenrolled in school and are thereby excluded from the Midday Meal Scheme.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is an umbrella for several programs for childrens' public health care, including nutrition. For overall health care, ICDS provides for immunization, health check-ups, and referral services to be provided at government health facilities such as PHCs and local public hospitals; it also provides for anganwadis, or rural child care centers. Through public health care facilities, including anganwadis, ICDS provides 500 calories for each child up to the age of 6, for adolescent girls, and for expectant and lactating mothers.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

The Government of India operates the Public Distribution System (PDS) to provide subsidized staples, including wheat and rice, to identified groups in India on the basis of need. PDS operates ration shops with subsidized food and distributes ration cards to those who fall within the program. The 2013 National Food Security Act redefined the group eligible for PDS as included either if Below Poverty Line (BPL) or if included in the Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), which covers landless laborers, farmers, rural artisans, urban jungle dwellers, informal day laborers, and households headed by widows, the ill and elderly, and adivasis. Because of their formula for calculating eligibility, states that target PDS only to populations defined under the 2013 Act exclude certain BPL households. However, in recent years, several state governments -- Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu -- have expanded PDS coverage universally; such Universal PDS eliminates the gaps that Targeted PDS creates. (Drèze and Sen 189).

The January 2018 Migrant Workers at the Margins report found that eligible migrant workers in NCR are excluded from PDS access in several ways. First, migrants to NCR draw heavily from targeted PDS states, like Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in which gaps in PDS coverage are common. Second, migrants who have PDS cards cannot carry their entitlements with them. PDS requires proof of residence, which migrants typically have in their home state; it requires additional proof of residence in NCR to switch benefits, and many migrants cannot get such proof. In some cases, migrants who have left behind members of their household in their home state purposely maintain PDS in their home state so that their household can use it. (SLD 24). In others, however, an entire household moves to NCR and can no longer wants PDS in their home state. In such cases, respondents expressed fear that trying to move entitlements to NCR would ultimately risk excluding themselves from any PDS benefits altogether. (24).

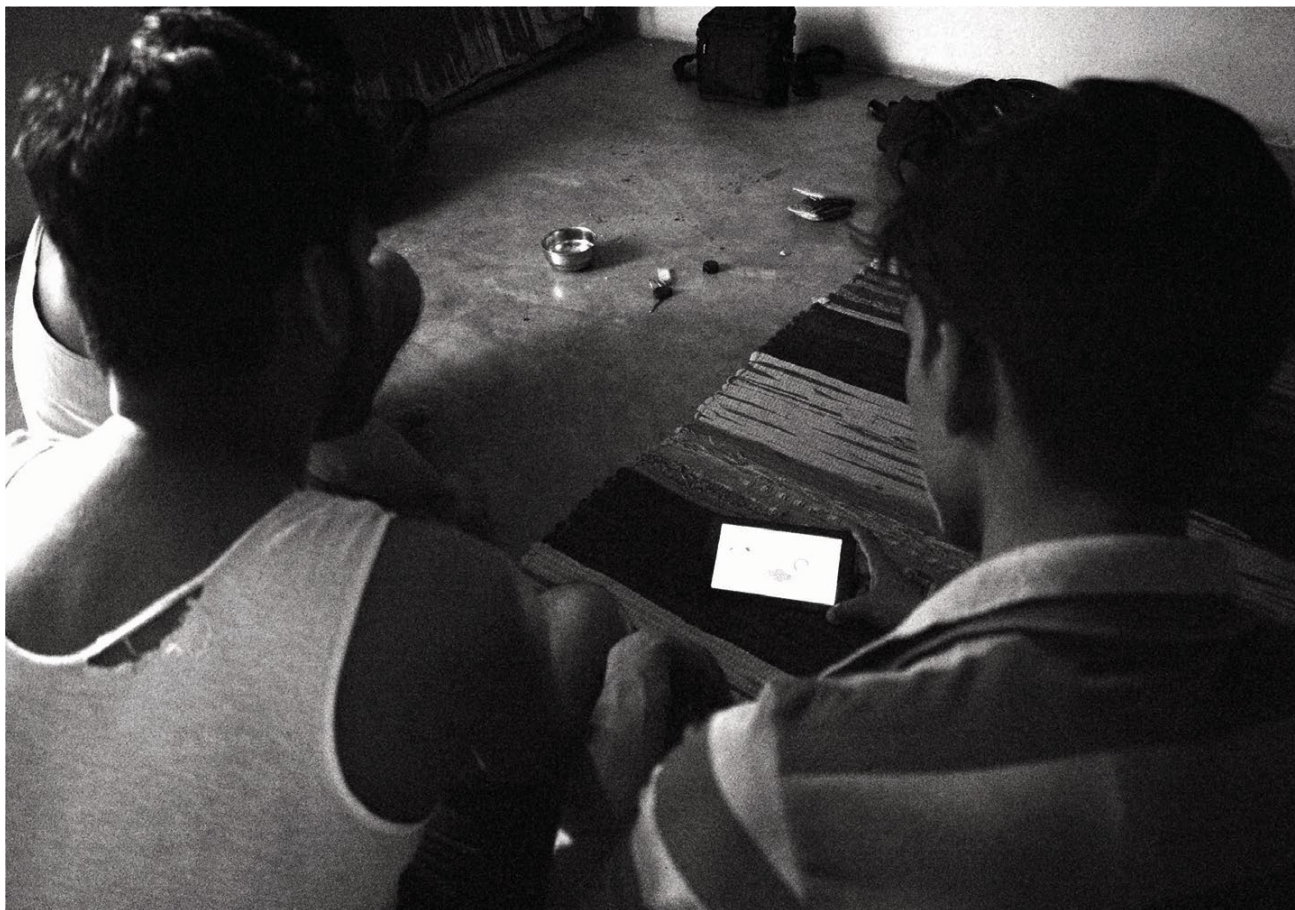
Access to information through digital technologies

Digital India

India is estimated to have 500 million internet users, second only to China. Expanding 4G coverage and falling consumer prices have been the primary drivers of expanded usership. Across India, primary uses for the Internet are communication and entertainment. However, there are inequalities among who uses the internet. According to leading market research, half of Indian internet users are urban though most of India's population remains rural. Urban users access the internet more frequently, while rural India faces problems getting quality connections and affordable services. The majority of women in both rural and urban areas are unable to get online. (Battacharya 2018). The Government of India is planning to build optical fibre

broadband connections for 100 million through the state-run Bharat Broadband Network (Balachandran 2017), but so far government-driven broadband expansion has had limited impact on rural access.

Government of India has proposed several projects for promoting digital literacy and e-governance. Government of India has described e-governance, or access to government information and services through digital platforms, as creating more transparent and accountable government institutions. For example, the Government of India launched the electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme in 2015 to facilitate direct farmer-to-market sales. However, impacts have been limited. e-NAM is an illustrative example; traders and middlemen still control agricultural market, while farmers are demanding government accountability more loudly than ever. (Jitendra “Smartphones” 2018). Furthermore, digital access remains limited for rural populations. The Ministry of Information Technology fell far short of its goal to make 3 crore rural citizens digitally literate by June 2018, training only 57 lakh, or 19% of the target population (Yadav 2018). At the state level, while Rajasthan committed to give free smartphones to PDS-eligible families, and Chattisgarh, committed to give 50 lakh smartphones to rural households, these programs do not alone encourage e-governance. Anecdotal evidence indicates that recipients use smartphones to communicate in pre-existing governance structures like self-help groups, rather than to access government services (Ghose 2018). Similarly, private corporations like Google are tapping into new Indian markets by leveraging pre-existing structures like neighborhoods; new Google app Neighborly crowdsources information from locals about shops and services in the area.



Digital information for migrant workers

In 2017, SLD and HELM Studio launched ICT Training Tools, a series of short animations on migrant workers' legal rights, designed for migrant workers and labor organizers to be able to view on smartphones and tablets (SLD and HELM). The goal is to share information with workers in an accessible way so that they can learn about their rights and ultimately assert them. The ICT Training Tools make it easier to share information with larger groups of workers and to provide them information that is comprehensive and reliable. This approach leverages existing patterns of digital literacy in India, discussed above: communication is the primary use of digital technology, and while digital technology itself does not change power dynamics, when used by workers' unions and collectives, they can strengthen such existing movements for change.



MAZDOORON KE HAQ

ICT Training Tool



PRINCIPLED DESIGN

COMMUNITY ENGAGED RESEARCH



We arrived at content and technical delivery solutions for our ICT-training tool after consultation with legal and field organisers at the Society for Labour and Development, and field visits to the urban industrial hub of Gurgaon, Haryana, India—a destination area for migrant garment workers.

SLD field and legal teams shared **experience-based expertise** on conducting rights-based training for low-wage, low-literacy workers. HELM Studio provided **content, design, and technical support** to enhance a holistic learning process, where workers can access digital training individually and in groups.

STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE



The Interstate Migration Alliance (IMA) provides support to migrant workers in both high migration and destination areas in India through a **network of Migrant Rights Centres (MRCs) and more than 65 partner organisations.**

*The Mazdooron Ke Haq [Workers' Rights] ICT-training tool supports **access to information** on rights and entitlements for migrant workers across the network through live ICT-enhanced trainings, and individual ICT-enabled learning.*

Content modules on rights at work, delivered in Hindi language, **translate complex laws and policies into an easy to understand animation** to facilitate comprehension among low literacy workers.



MULTIMEDIA STORYTELLING

ACCESSIBLE TECHNOLOGY



In the first pilot phase (2016-17) the beta version of the ICT-tool was rolled out by SLD, the ISM team, and IMA network partners on **tablets, pen drives, and via download.**

In 2018, we developed a **Hindi language, Android based application, designed for non-literate users, including hearing support for all functions, visual cues for actions targeting users who have never used a smartphone before.**



COLLABORATIVE DESIGN

Objective

Interstate Migration Alliance (IMA) seeks to understand how migration impacts access to rights and entitlements for workers who migrate for employment within India. Interstate Migration Alliance aims to use this information to expand access to rights and entitlements for migrant workers through a multifaceted approach that incorporates training on rights and entitlements as well as district, state, and national level advocacy.

Research questions

Can migrant workers access their rights and civic entitlements to education, work, health, and food in migration sending areas and rural destinations? Are barriers to access similar or different across location? How do gender, social identity, and educational achievement inform access to rights and entitlements? How do migrant workers access information? Can increasing access to information communications technologies provide access to the information migrants need to identify and remedy rights violations?

This research addresses these critical issues of access by answering the following specific questions:

- 1. Can children of migrant workers access education according to the mandate of the Right to Education Act?**
 - i. Do migrant children have access to education in origin and destination areas?
 - ii. How does the academic background of migrants correlate with the educational attainment of their children?
 - iii. Do migrants send male and female children to school equally?
 - iv. If not, what kind of activities do female children perform? What kind of activities do male children perform? Do these activities differ in source and destination areas?
- 2. What role does alternative seasonal employment such as MGNREGA play in the financial security of migrant households?**
 - i. Do migrant workers hold job cards?
 - ii. Do workers who are able to access MGNREGA consider this an alternative to migration?
 - iii. Do returnee or circular migrants engage in MGNREGA work upon their return to home villages?
 - iv. Do female members of the household participate in MGNREGA? Do they retain control over their earnings?
 - v. Do family members of migrants participate in MGNREGA?
 - vi. Do the workers engaged in MGNREGA activities receive regular pay?
 - vii. If no, how much delay can be observed?
- 3. Can migrant worker access health care through government scheme at the migration source and destination areas?**
 - i. What healthcare schemes are available for migrant workers and their families at source and destination areas?
 - ii. How often do workers visit local hospitals? Do the workers visit Government hospitals or private hospitals?
 - iii. Do the hospitals provide free medicines essential medicines to workers as legally mandated?
 - iv. How much money workers/family spend on medical expenses?
 - v. Do the female members of the family visit a hospital for child birth?
 - vi. Are migrant workers aware of sexually transmittable diseases such as HIV?

vii. Do workers know about entitlements available under ESI? Are they able to access ESI?

4. Do migrant workers have access to rights and entitlements associated with food security?

- i. What documentation do workers need to access food distribution schemes such as PDS, Midday Meal and ICDS?
- ii. Can migrant children access Midday Meals at schools in origin and destination areas?
- iii. Are migrant workers able to get ration cards at destination areas? If yes, how much time does it take to get Ration Card for the migrant workers at the destination areas?
- iv. What complaint mechanisms are available for the workers and their families at the origin and destination areas if they face barriers in accessing these schemes?

5. How do workers use information and communication technologies?

- i. How do ICT tools help migrant workers in maintaining relationships with family members? Do the workers contact family members using social networking platforms such as Messenger, WhatsApp, Skype etc.?
- ii. Do migrant workers use smartphones?
- iii. If yes, what kind of applications do they use?
- iv. Do migrant workers access information on rights, entitlements, and labour protections through their phones or other digital access platforms?

Data collection

This study employs quantitative and qualitative social science methodologies as well as Participatory Action Research (PAR) approaches that emphasize community participation and action to address barriers to accessing rights and entitlements.

In order to account for the experience of rural-urban migrants, primary data collection involved investigation of access pathways in both high migration rural areas and urban destination hubs. Field research was informed and framed through prior desk research on domestic policies.

Research Phase 1: Site selection

This research was conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi-NCR (Gurugram, Kapashera, Dundaheera Faredabad and Noida) the four most populated states in India, including both high migration sending and receiving areas.

Within these states, we selected districts based upon the following criteria:

1. Consultation with Interstate Migration Alliance Partners in February 2018, following the release of January 2018 research;
2. Presence of high levels of rural-urban and circular migration based upon 2011 census data; and
3. Input from Migrant Rights Centres (MRCs) under the Interstate Migration Alliance (February-March 2018)

Districts and areas selected for in-depth quantitative research and qualitative stakeholder interviews include:

- » Bihar - Purnia and Katihar
- » Jharkhand - Palamu and Latehar
- » Uttar Pradesh - Kanpur, Kannauj and Unnao
- » Gurugram, Haryana - Dundaheera, and Manesar
- » Southwest Delhi - Kapashera

This selection of districts, includes the same districts and areas surveyed for the January 2018 research, and includes Unnao, Uttar Pradesh.

FIGURE 1: DATA COLLECTION SITES



Research Phase 2: Quantitative data collection

All the interviews conducted for this study were digitally recorded using tablets after confirming respondent consent. Interviews were conducted through a series of close-ended survey questions.

Sampling frame

The sampling framework for quantitative data collection has been designed using a stratified sampling method. Initial segregation of origin and destination data reflects migration flows and availability of requisite data in the areas of research.

The sample design sought to collect 1200 interviews, including 600 interviews conducted with returnee migrants in migration origin areas, and 600 interviews with migrant workers in migration destination areas identified during Research Phase 1.

Migration origin areas included 6 districts, with a target of 100 interviews per district: Katihar and Purnea from Bihar, Palamu and Latehar from Jharkhand and Kanpur (Kanpur Dehat District), Unnao and Kannauj from Uttar Pradesh.

Migration destination districts included two districts in Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur Nagar and Unnao), with a target of 100 interviews per district. In the NCR, migration destination areas included Kapashera, South West Delhi; and Dundahera, and Manesar in Gurugram, Haryana, with a target of 400 interviews across these areas. Interviews in destination areas were not further segregated by location. Since migrant workers in these areas have similar employment profiles and move fluidly across these locations: most live in Kapashera, Delhi and work in Mansar and Gurugram, Haryana,

Across origin and destination areas, the sample was further segregated by gender and social identity group, with a target distribution reflecting migration demographics in the 2011 census.

Overall, 1230 interviews were collected—4% higher than proposed interviews.

The Table 3 provides details of the proposed sampling framework, the actual sample collected, and the deviation.

TABLE 3A: GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE

District	Demographic Segment	Interviews proposed based on 2011 Census	Actual Interviews	Difference %
- MIGRATION ORIGIN SITES -				
Uttar Pradesh				
Kannauj	Male	54	65	20.4
	Female	46	39	-15.2
Kanpur	Male	53	74	39.6
	Female	47	40	-14.9
Bihar				
Purnea	Male	52	47	-9.6
	Female	48	31	-35.4
Katihar	Male	52	68	30.8
	Female	48	52	8.3
Jharkhand				
Palamu	Male	52	58	11.5
	Female	48	42	-12.5
Latehar	Male	51	60	17.6
	Female	49	40	-18.4
- DESTINATION -				
Uttar Pradesh				
Kanpur	Male	54	65	20.4
	Female	46	44	-4.3
Unnao	Male	52	66	26.9
	Female	48	37	-22.9
Delhi-NCR				
Delhi-NCR	Male	216	217	0.5
	Female	184	183	-0.5
Total		1200	1230	2.5

TABLE 3B: COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

District	Demographic Segment	Interviews proposed on the basis of 2011 Census	Actual Interviews	Difference %
MIGRATION ORIGIN SITES				
Uttar Pradesh				
Kannauj	SC	17	22	29.4
	ST	0	0	0
	Other Castes	66	79	19.7
	Muslim	17	3	-82.4
	Christian	0	0	0
	Sikh	0	0	0
	Total	100	104	4
Kanpur	SC	19	33	73.7
	ST	0	3	0
	Other Castes	64	50	-21.9
	Muslim	17	20	17.6
	Christian	0	1	0
	Sikh	0	7	0
	Total	100	114	14
Bihar				
Purnea	SC	12	25	108.3
	ST	4	0	-100
	Other Castes	45	34	-24.4
	Muslim	39	19	-51.3
	Christian	0	1	0
	Sikh	0	1	0
	Total	100	78	-22
Katihar	SC	15	35	133.3
	ST	6	4	-33.3
	Other Castes	34	35	2.9
	Muslim	38	46	21.1
	Christian	0	0	0
	Sikh	0	1	0
	Total	100	121	21
Jharkhand				
Palamu	SC	27	27	0
	ST	9	6	-33.3
	Other Casts	51	51	0
	Muslim	13	13	0
	Christian	0	0	0
	Sikh	0	0	0
	Total	100	100	0

Latehar	SC	21	32	52.4
	ST	44	27	-38.6
	Other Casts	20	21	5
	Muslim	9	7	-22.2
	Christian	6	4	-33.3
	Sikh	0	0	0
	Total	100	100	0
DESTINATION				
Uttar Pradesh				
Kanpur	SC	17	44	158.8
	ST	0	2	0
	Other Castes	66	43	-34.8
	Muslim	17	19	11.8
	Christian	0	1	0
	Sikh	0	0	0
	Total	100	109	9
Unnao	SC	30	26	-13.3
	ST	0	0	0
	Other Casts	58	46	-20.7
	Muslim	12	27	125
	Christian	0	0	0
	Sikh	0	0	0
	Total	100	103	3
Delhi-NCR				
Delhi-NCR	SC	51	91	78.4
	ST	0	2	0
	Other Castes	317	259	-18.3
	Muslim	30	47	56.7
	Christian	1	0	-100
	Sikh	1	1	0
	Total	400	400	0

Discussion of sample frame deviation

Gender

While the sample frame targeted a total of 636 male respondents, 720 males were interviewed, representing 13% higher than the proposed number. By contrast, we intended to interview 564 female migrants, but instead interviewed 508 females, 14% lower than the proposed number. Among the respondents, 2 interviewees preferred not to provide their gender status.

This deviation from the proposed gender sample frame reflects comparative difficulty in engaging women migrant workers. In rural areas that account for this deviation, researchers conducted most interviews with women within their homes and therefore had comparatively restricted access to migrant women respondents. By contrast, male respondents were also interviewed outside the home, which facilitated access to interviewees.

Social identity groups

The study includes 335 respondents from Scheduled Castes, 126 (60%) higher than the planned representation of 209 respondents targeted based on 2011 Census data; 44 respondents from Scheduled Tribes, 30% lower than the intended sample of 63 workers who identified as Scheduled Tribes. 192 migrant workers interviewed were Muslim instead of planned 201, which resulted 4% lower representation of Muslim migrants than intended. While our sample frame prescribed one Sikh respondent from Delhi-NCR, however, during data collection, a total of 10 interviews were conducted with Sikh respondents. The representation of Christian respondents consistent with the intended representation.

The number of respondents from each community group deviated from the target distribution due to availability of respondents at the time of data collection. The data collection for this study took place between April 2018 and July 2018, a peak period of worker movement between migration origin and destination areas. Urban workers return to their hometown and at the same time rural workers move post crop-cutting in April. This limited the pool of respondents and thereby increased difficulty in achieving the target sample. Despite this variation, however, our sample includes respondents across religions and social identity groups.

Data collection

Research phase two data collection took place from April 1 2018 to July 31 2018. Data was collected using close-ended questionnaires completed on tablets.

The following tables provide demographic details of respondents by district or area.

TABLE 4: HIGH MIGRATION ORIGIN DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Bihar						
District		Female	Male	Prefer not to say	Grand Total	%
Katihar	OBC	7	10	0	17	14.0
	SC	14	21	0	35	28.9
	ST	2	2	0	4	3.3
	Muslim	18	27	1	46	38.0
	Sikh	0	1	0	1	0.8
	General	11	7	0	18	14.9
	Total	52 (43.0%)	68 (56.2%)	1 (0.8%)	121 (100%)	100.0
Purnia	Christian	0	1	0	1	1.3
	OBC	7	9	0	16	20.3
	SC	7	18	0	25	31.6
	Muslim	10	9	0	19	24.1
	General	7	10	1	18	22.8
	Total	31 (39.2%)	47 (59.5)	1 (1.3%)	79 (100%)	100.0
Grand Total	83 (41.5%)	115 (57.5%)	2 (1%)	200 (100%)		

Jharkhand					
District	Community	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Latehar	Christian	0	4	4	4
	OBC	3	8	11	11
	SC	11	21	32	32
	ST	11	16	27	27
	Muslim	4	3	7	7
	General	6	4	10	10
	Others	5	4	9	9
	Total	40 (40%)	60 (60%)	100 (100%)	100
Palamu	OBC	12	18	30	30
	SC	13	14	27	27
	ST	1	5	6	6
	Muslim	5	8	13	13
	General	9	12	21	21
	Others	2	1	3	3
	Total	42 (42%)	58 (58%)	100 (100%)	100
Grand Total		82 (41%)	118 (59%)	200 (100%)	

Uttar Pradesh					
District	Community	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Kannauj	General		13	30	43
	OBC		14	22	36
	SC		11	11	22
	Muslim		1	2	3
	Total	39 (37.5%)	65 (62.5%)	104 (100%)	100.0
Kanpur	Christian			1	0.9
	General		5	12	17
	OBC		9	24	33
	SC		12	21	33
	ST		1	2	3
	Muslim		11	9	20
	Sikh		2	5	7
	Total	40 (35.1%)	74 (64.9%)	114 (100%)	100.0
Grand Total		79 (36.2%)	139 (63.8%)	218 (100%)	

TABLE 5: HIGH MIGRATION DESTINATION DISTRICT AND AREA DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

Uttar Pradesh					
District	Community	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Kanpur	Christian	1		1	0.9
	General	6	9	15	13.8
	OBC	13	15	28	25.7
	SC	16	28	44	40.4
	ST		2	2	1.8
	Muslim	8	11	19	17.4
	Total		44 (40.4%)	65 (59.6%)	109 (100%)
Unnao	Christian	2	2	4	3.9
	General	7	14	21	20.4
	OBC	7	18	25	24.3
	SC	10	16	26	25.2
	Muslim	11	16	27	26.2
	Total		37 (35.9%)	66 (64.1%)	103 (100%)
		81 (38.2%)	131 (61.8%)	212 (100%)	

Delhi-NCR					
District	Community	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Dehi-NCR	General	97	35	132	33
	OBC	47	79	126	31.5
	SC	22	69	91	22.75
	ST		2	2	0.5
	Muslim	15	32	47	11.75
	Others	1		1	0.25
	Sikh	1		1	0.25
		183 (45.75)	217 (54.25)	400 (100)	100

TABLE 6: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDY RESPONDENTS BY STATE

Age Range	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Jharkhand	Delhi-NCR	Total	%
Under 20	1	0	11	10	22	1.8
20-24	9	4	33	55	101	8.2
25-29	24	34	20	113	191	15.5
30-34	19	40	29	99	187	15.2
35-39	57	63	18	75	213	17.3
40-44	100	34	23	21	178	14.5
45-49	134	19	38	26	217	17.6
50-54	67	5	26	1	99	8
55-59	14	1	0	0	15	1.2
60-64	3	0	0	0	3	0.2
65 and above	2	0	0	0	2	0.2
Total	430	200	200	400	1230	100

Research Phase 3: Qualitative interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the Department of Labor, Department of Health, Department of Education, and Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand. Respondents requested confidentiality with respect to their identity, in return for candid responses.

In-depth interviews were conducted with representatives from the following civil society organizations:

Uttar Pradesh

- » Abdul Kalam Azad Jan Sewa Sansthan
- » Dost Sewa Sansthan
- » Warsi Sewa Sadan
- » Amin Welfare Trust
- » Mahila Ewam Vikas Sewa Sansthan

Bihar

- » Hind Khet Majdoor Panchyat
- » Abhiyan
- » Asangthit Majdoor Union
- » Seemanchal Vikas Parisad
- » Sanyukt Majdoor Sammelan

Jharkhand

- » Safdar
- » Janmadhyam
- » Multi arts Associations
- » Child development Foundation
- » Saheed Nilamber Pitamber Foundation

Delhi-NCR

- » MYRADO
- » SamRidhi
- » IYRC
- » RURAL TO URBAN
- » Nipoon

Secondary Sources

Secondary sources cited for this study include news articles, reports, and government documents, including 2011 Census data. References were managed using Google Scholar and Mendeley.

Data analysis

All the interviews conducted for this study, digitally recorded using tablets, were digitally synchronized to avoid any manual mistakes in the process of data collection.

All 1230 responses collected during the study were compiled and converted in in tabular form. The statistical information was initially coded according to a set of broad thematic categories that correspond to the main objectives and research questions of the study.

The statistical data analysis was done using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. The study also used MaxQDA, a qualitative data analysis software for content analysis and literature review.

Assumptions, challenges, limitations, and strategies

This hybrid research design, grounded in the documentation of the lived experiences of respondents, has significant external validity. However, internal validity—or the ability to draw causal conclusions on the basis of study findings—is limited since the selection of study respondents did not seek to establish a representative sample.

SLD's experience in conducting researches on migrant workers in India suggests that in both high migration source and destination areas, researchers are likely to confront significant challenges in engaging migrant women workers. Challenges associated with interviewing women who migrate for employment included the stigma associated with migration for employment that leads many women to conceal their experiences.

Overall Findings

This discussion of overall findings provides a comparative analysis of access to rights and entitlements for returnee migrants in high migration origin areas of Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh; and migrant workers in destination sites of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. For the purpose of this study, the following locations are considered high migration sending areas and destination areas (Table 7).

TABLE 7: HIGH MIGRATION SENDING AND DESTINATION AREAS

State	Sending areas	Destination areas
Bihar	Purnia and Katihar	
Jharkhand	Palamu, Garhwa and Latehar	
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur (Kanpur Dehat), Kannauj	Kanpur (Kanpur Nagar), Unnao
Haryana		Kapashera, Dundahera, and Manesar (Gurugram)

Our discussion on overall findings will account for variation within the sample of respondent earnings in relation to state minimum wages. Within our sample, the following categories of respondents reported earning higher than state minimum wages: women and men from Bihar; men from Jharkhand; and male migrants to Gurugram and Haryana. Women from Jharkhand, men and women from Uttar Pradesh, and women migrants to Gurugram, Haryana all reported earnings below minimum wages (Table 8).

TABLE 8: INCOME OF RESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO STATE MINIMUM WAGES, INCLUDING BY GENDER

State/location	Average monthly salary	State minimum wage for unskilled workers	% deviation of sample from state minimum wages for unskilled workers
Bihar	INR 8,705	INR 6,604	+ 24% overall » +19% for women » +40% for men
Jharkhand	INR 7,379	INR 6,171	+16% overall » -31% for women » +33% for men
Uttar Pradesh	INR 6,500	INR 7,613	-17% overall » -34% for women » -8% for men
National Capital Region (NCR)	INR 8,587	INR 8,497	+0.09% overall » -15% for women » +14% for men

Right to education: can children of migrant workers access education provided under the Right to Education Act?

Among interviewees, more households with children sent them to school in origin areas than in destination areas.

- » In origin areas, among 523 respondents who had school-aged children, 374 (72%) sent their children to school.
- » In destination areas, among 501 migrant respondents from destination areas who had school-age children, 384 (60%) send their children to school.

These enrollment patterns correlate with barriers to admission associated with access to identity proof in migration destination areas.

- » Among the 1024 respondents with school age children, all but 4 were required to submit Aadhaar cards at the time of admission.
- » Of the total 1024 respondents with school age children, 420 respondents (34.1%) had to submit Aadhaar only, while 63% had submitted Aadhaar and other documents that included Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others.

Our January 2018 Migrant Workers at the Margins study found high levels of Aadhaar enrolment among all study respondents (95%), but comparatively lower rates of PDS enrollment across migration origin and destination areas (70%). Furthermore, no migrant respondents interviewed in South West Delhi district, Delhi or Gurugram district, Haryana for the January 2018 study held ration cards. Lack of residence proof is the most significant barrier to accessing ration cards for migrant workers in Southwest Delhi and Gurugram. Accordingly, residency proof requirements for school enrollment may contribute to lower enrollment among migrant children in destination areas.

Document List	Respondents	%
Aadhaar Card	420	34.1
Aadhaar Card & Other Documents	92	0.1
Aadhaar Card & Ration Card	16	7.5
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card & Other Documents	1	1.3
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card & Rent Agreement	2	0.1
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent Agreement & Voter Id Card	4	0.2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card & Voter Id Card	104	0.3
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card & Other Documents	3	8.5
Aadhaar Card & Rent Agreement	1	0.2
Aadhaar Card, Rent Agreement & Other Documents	13	0.1
Aadhaar Card, Rent Agreement & Voter Id Card	1	1.1
Aadhaar Card & Voter Id Card	113	0.1
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card & Not Applicable	1	9.2
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card & Other Documents	1	0.1
Ration Card	2	0.1
Voter Id Card	4	0.2
Not Applicable	452	36.7
Grand Total	1230	100.0

Further insight into higher rates of enrollment in high migration origin areas when compared to destination areas was contextualized by Mohd Galib Khan, Director of the Education Department in Patna. He observed that the state government had created on paper special programs to catch up migrant children

to appropriate grade level learning but not actually implemented or monitored. Accordingly, children who migrated for employment with their parents to destination areas may not actually receive the benefit of special programmes to facilitate learning at grade level. According to Khan, barriers to implementation exist both at the government level and at the school level; Khan described teachers as being “task performers,” doing the minimum required work but not making changes to help schools meet students’ need.

In Bihar, NGO stakeholders highlighted caste discrimination as a major reason for under enrollment, especially discrimination in access to food and to books.

Access to scholarship in destination areas

Furthermore, among the 581 migrants in destination areas sending children to government Schools, 209 (35%) informed that their children did not get scholarship, while 372 (65%) informed that their children received scholarship.

Many Central and State Government schemes provide scholarship to children if parent income is less than 1 lakh rupees. Among the 581 respondents sending their children to government school, 439 earn less than 1 Lakh rupees (Appx. 8300/month). Among these children of 132 (30%) did not receive scholarship, while 439 (70%) receive scholarship.

Among interviewees in both migration and origin destination areas, more households sent their male children to school than their female children.

- » Among 617 returnee migrants with children interviewed in migration origin areas, 406 sent male children (66%) to school and 365 (59%) sent female children to school.
- » Among 613 migrants interviewed in migration destination areas, 381 sent male children to school (6%) and 342 sent female children to school (56%).

Among interviewees, we also found a high correlation between parent literacy and sending children to school. Correlation between low literacy and not sending children to school had a greater impact on female children.

In migration origin areas:

- » Of 159 parents who are illiterate, 62 (39%) did not send their male children to school; 80 (50%) did not send their female children to school.
- » Of 239 primary educated parents, 40 (16%) did not send their male children to school; 56 (23%) did not send their female children to school.
- » Of 82 high school educated parents, 18 (22%) did not send their male children to school, and 27 (33%) did not send their female children to school.
- » Of 75 graduate parents, 7 (16%) did not send their male children to school. No graduate parents in the sample had female school age children.

As detailed in the origin-level findings (Appendix I), Jharkhand and Bihar had low enrollment rates compared to Uttar Pradesh.

Across all origin areas, interviews with government entities responsible for education identified two major explanations for lack of access to education. First, government entities do not have adequate resources to monitor enrollment. Second, they felt they cannot require or encourage enrollment among households directly. Reasons cited were lack of resources and perception that such effort would be ineffective.

In migration destination areas:

- » Among 106 parents with illiterate status, 51 (48%) did not send their male children to school, 61 (57%) did not send their female children to school.
- » Among 272 primary educated parents, 95 (35%) did not send their male children to school; 107 (39%) did not send their female children to school.
- » Among 148 high school educated parents, 26 (17%) did not send their male children to school; 38 (26%) did not send their female children to school.

» Among 32 graduate parents, 9 (28%) did not send their male children to school.

Overall, children of illiterate and primary educated parents were more likely to attend school at migration origin areas. Among high school educated and graduate parents, enrollment was roughly consistent across origin and destination areas.

Employment status of children not enrolled in school

Notably, migrant children living in origin areas have fewer chances for employment compared to children living in destination areas. In destination areas, domestic work was the most prevalent form of child employment, compared to origin areas, where children have more engagement in commercial units.

In Jharkhand, rate of employment among children not enrolled in school was comparatively high. In Jharkhand, stakeholders noted that because of poverty in the state, families relied more heavily on local cottage industries and small-scale agriculture, which made them more likely to employ children.

Right to work: do migrant workers have access to MGNREGA?

Less than half of all respondents interviewed in origin areas had MGNREGA job cards. Among migrant workers interviewed in destination areas, very few had job cards. 251 of 617 migrant workers in origin areas (41%) and 20 of 617 migrant workers in destination areas (3%) hold MGNREGA cards.

Few migrant workers are circular migrants who returned to the origin to participate in MGNREGA. Among the 613 respondents interviewed at the destination, only 13 (2%) went back to their hometown to participate in MGNREGA.

Almost no migrants' family members participated in MGNREGA while workers are in destination areas. 3 of 613 respondents (less than 1%) participated in MGNREGA.

In origin states, workers did not receive regular pay for MGNREGA. Of 617 migrant workers, 149 (24%) had to wait for more than 6 months to receive wages. 135 (22%) had to wait for three to six months to receive wages. 220 (36%) had to wait for two to three months to receive wages. Only 112 (18%) received wages within completion of one month or less.

Vijay Kumar at the Labor Department in Patna, Bihar observed that the government offices did not have adequate staff to support MGNREGA, but also that demand for MGNREGA was relatively low. In Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, government officials also said that local populations did not know about MGNREGA entitlements.

Though in Jharkhand overall MGNREGA rates are quite high, migrant respondents reported surprisingly low MGNREGA enrollment rates in our findings.

Right to health: can migrant workers access government-provided health care?

Roughly half of workers used government hospitals in source and destination.

- » Of 617 respondents in origin areas, 331 (54%) visited Government hospitals. The remainder used private doctors and medical stores at roughly the same rate.
- » Of 613 migrant respondents in destination areas, 373 (61%) used government hospitals. Few respondents not using government hospitals used medical stores in destination areas.

Roughly half of workers visiting government hospitals in origin areas received free medications.

- » 184 (49%) of 373 workers visiting government hospitals received free medicines.

In both source and destination, workers spent 500 to 1500 rupees on health each month.

- » At origin, among 617 interviewees, 180 (30%) spent 500-999 rupees per month, 132 (22%) spent less than 500 rupees per month and 137 (23%) spent 1000-1499 rupees per month.
- » At destination, among 613 interviewees, 241 (39%) spent 500-999 rupees per month; 111 (18%) spent less than 500 per month and (17%) spent between 1000 and 1499 rupees per month.

Across all states, government officials acknowledged that monitoring of public health services was weak and that the Department underinvested in health workers' capacity building. They also noted that local populations were not aware of health services available.

Right to food: Do migrant workers have access to rights and entitlements associated with food security?

In origin areas, of 617 respondents, 506 (82%) applied for ration cards and 445 (88%) of those who applied received cards.

Differences in states are significant. For example, in Uttar Pradesh, access to PDS is almost double the rate of access in Bihar. Local partners identified government investment in extending access to PDS as the reason for the distinction.

Across all origin areas, the primary barrier to access is considered to be corruption in delivery of PDS benefits. While access to PDS ration cards is itself relatively simple, in the provision of rations at each level, from district to ration shops, both government and ISM partners identified corruption. In Bihar, the PDS office in Patna identified corruption and fraud, such as fake applications for ration cards, as the primary problem facing PDS. In Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, government officials also acknowledged corruption, but also noted that local populations did not know about PDS entitlements, identifying lack of access to information as another issue. Although 497 out of 617 migrant workers in destination areas were eligible for a ration card and held a ration card in their home state, no migrant workers in Gurugram were able to access rations in this destination area due to lack of identity proof.

- » Among migrant respondents in destination areas, 506 had applied for ration card in their home state. Among these 445 received a ration card and 61 did not receive the ration card.
- » Among those 111, who had not applied for ration card, 52 already had ration card and 59 did not.

More students could access midday meals in origin areas than in destination areas.

- » In origin areas, among 282 children, 229 (81%) received midday meals at school.
- » In destination areas. Among 299 children, 229 (67%) received midday meals at school.

Access to information: how do workers use information and communication technologies?

Almost all respondents in source and destination had phones, and the majority had phones with smartphone features.

- » In origin areas, among 617 respondents, 171 (28%) had non-smart phones and 377 (61%) had smart phones; 69 (11%) had no phone.
- » In destination areas, among 613 migrant respondents, 168 (27%) had non-smart phones and 419 (68%) had smart phones; 26 (4%) had no phone.



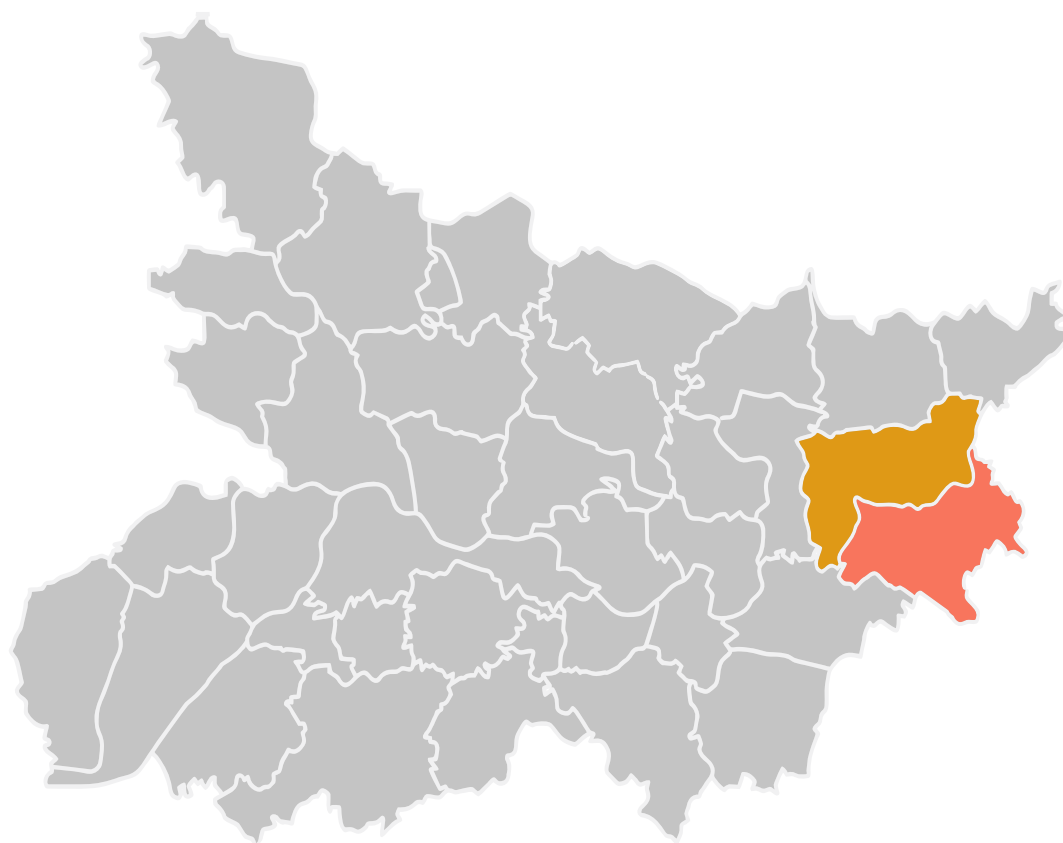


APPENDIX I

**STATE LEVEL
FINDINGS IN
MIGRATION
ORIGIN AREAS**

BIHAR

■ PURNIA
■ KATI HAR



Within Bihar, our sample included migration origin areas, Kati har and Purnia Districts.

Economic profile of returnee migrants interviewed in Bihar

Table A1 provides detailed information on the monthly income of respondents, divided on the basis of religion, community, and gender.

TABLE A1: ECONOMIC PROFILE OF RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Community	Female	Average Income Female	Male	Average Income Male	Total	Average Monthly Income
Christian	0	0	1	12000.0	1	12000.0
SC	0	0	1	12000.0	1	12000.0
Hindu	53	8032.7	75	9813.0	131	9069.2
General	18	8805.6	17	9705.9	36	9230.6
OBC	14	7642.9	19	9036.8	33	8445.5
SC	21	7823.8	39	10420.5	60	9511.7
Muslim	28	7664.3	36	8097.2	65	7906.2
General	14	8442.5	25	7787.5	40	8074.55
OBC	8	6562.5	9	7666.7	17	7147.1
SC	6	7250.0	2	7250.0	8	7250.0
Sikh	0	0.0	1	9000.0	1	9000.0
ST	2	6000.0	2	6250.0	4	6125.0
Grand Total	83	7908.4	115	9287.8	200	8705.5

Returnee migrants interviewed in Bihar earned an average of INR 8705 per month, i.e. 24% above the official minimum wages in Bihar for unskilled workers which is set at INR 6604 at the time of study.¹ However, on average female respondents received 14% less wages than male counterparts.

According to wage analysis by social identity group, Muslim respondents received the lowest wages in comparison with the other three communities, with an average of INR 7906—almost 9% lower than average wages earned by all other social identity groups.

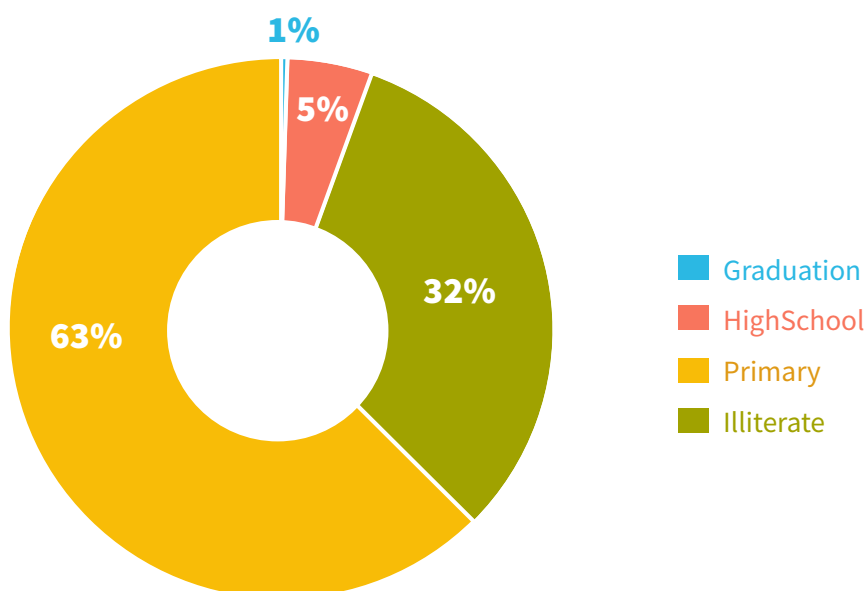
Christians earned the highest average wage at INR 12,000. Hindu and Sikh respondents reported comparable earnings on average (INR 9,069.2), higher than Muslim and lower than Christian respondents.

Right to Education

Educational attainment

The majority of respondents had received education till the primary level or were illiterate. Less than 6% of respondents had received either a high school degree or were graduates.

FIGURE A1: BIHAR RESPONDENT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Access to education

- » Nearly 64% of migrants' children received education.
 - 52% went to government schools, while 12% attended private schools.
 - 82% of respondents said that they had government schools in their neighborhood, while in case of remaining 18% government schools were not available in their vicinity.
- » Almost all of respondents had to submit their Aadhaar cards at the time of admission. Only 3 respondents took admission without Aadhaar cards, but had to submit their Voter ID cards.
 - 6.5% had to submit their Aadhaar only, while 65% the respondents had submitted other documents that included Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others along with their Aadhaar card.

1. See <https://www.simpliance.in/minimum-wages/bihar>, accessed on 17 August 2018, presenting five minimum wage categories: Unskilled, Semi-Skilled, Skilled, Highly Skilled and Supervisory/Clerical, with wages varying from INR 6604 to INR 10192.

TABLE A2: DOCUMENTS REQUESTED FROM RETURNEE MIGRANTS FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION IN BIHAR

Documents requested for school admission	Count	%
Aadhaar Card	13	6.5
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent, Agreement	2	1
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card	72	36
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card, Other Documents	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card	32	16
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card, Not Applicable	1	0.5
Not Applicable	67	33.5
Voter Id Card	3	1.5
Grand Total	200	100

Scholarship

- » The majority of respondents (54.5%) reported that their children did not receive any scholarship while 45.5% received some sort of scholarship.
 - Among 104 returnee migrants that reported sending children to government schools, 24 (23%) did not receive any scholarship, while 80 (77%) received scholarship. .
 - Among the 59 returnee migrant households eligible for scholarships based upon their earnings being less than 1 Lakh Rupees per annum, 45 (77%) received scholarships while the rest 14 (23%) did not receive any scholarship.

Employment among unenrolled students

Among the 36% of respondents in Bihar that reported that their children did not attend school, less than 4% were engaged in any commercial activity.

TABLE A3: EMPLOYMENT AMONG CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN BIHAR

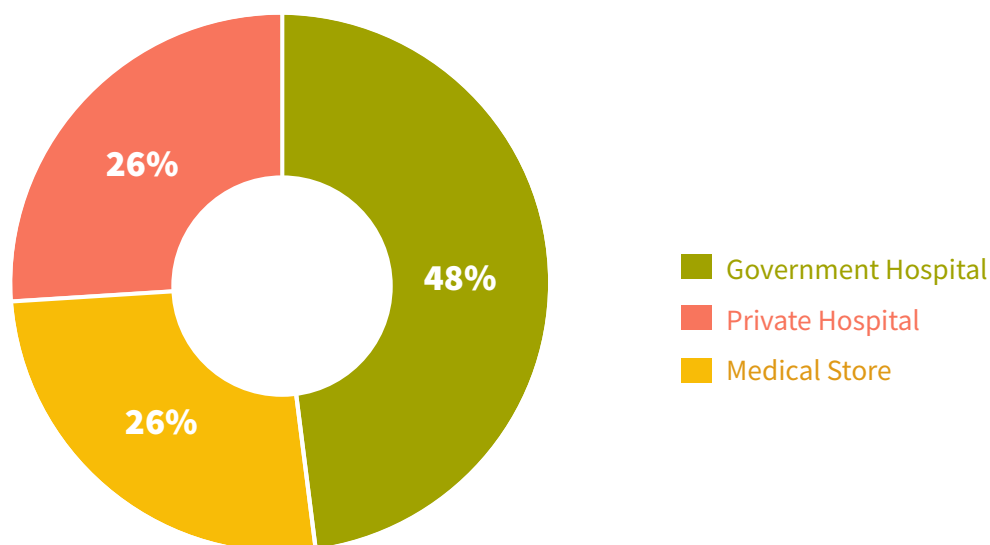
Enrolled in School	Count of Respondents	%
Male		
No	61	30.5
Household Work	10	5
Not Applicable	44	22
Working	7	3.5
Yes	139	69.5
Grand Total	200	100
Female		
No	83	42.5
Domestic Work	3	105
Household Work	30	15
Not Applicable	43	21.5
Working	7	3.5
Yes	117	58.5
Grand Total	200	100

Right to Health

Preferred healthcare institutions

- » 48% of the respondents visit Government hospitals to receive healthcare support.
- » 26% of migrant workers visit private hospitals.
- » Interestingly, another 26% of the respondents directly visited medical stores in case of any medical needs.

FIGURE A2: HEALTH SERVICE PREFERENCES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR



Access to free medications

- » 64% workers said that they received partly or fully free medicines from hospitals.
- » 36% of respondents did not get free medicines from Government hospitals, which was a violation of entitlements under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which does not provide an income ceiling for free medication.

Use of glucose medical infusions

53% of returnee migrants in Bihar reported using glucose medical infusions within the last year, while 47% had not.

TABLE A4: USE OF GLUCOSE MEDICAL INFUSIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Frequency	Count of Respondents	%
2 - 3 Months	1	0.5
4 - 6 Months	13	6.5
Monthly	1	0.5
Never	94	47
Once in a year	91	45.5
Grand Total	200	100

Monthly medical expenses

In terms of medical expenses, the majority of returnee migrant respondents reported spending less than 1000 rupees per month. Monthly expenditure towards healthcare ranged from INR 100 to INR 1500.

TABLE A5: MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENSES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

S. No.	Expenditure Range	Count of Medical Expenses	%
1.	Below 500	34	17
2.	500-999	133	66.5
3.	1000-1499	31	15.5
4.	1500-2000	2	1
Total		200	100

Access to hospitals for child birth

40.5% of returnee migrants reported that their children were not born in hospitals. While 60% of respondents had one or more children born in hospitals, no respondents reported that all of their children were born in hospitals.

TABLE A6: NUMBER OF RETURNEE MIGRANT RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN BORN IN HOSPITALS IN BIHAR

Number of respondents with children born in hospitals	Count of Respondents	%
1	52	26
2	44	22
3	19	9.5
4	4	2
None	81	40.5
Grand Total	200	100

Access to information on HIV prevention

49% of returnee migrants have not received any information about HIV prevention. 51% of respondents reported participation in HIV awareness programmes.

Right to Work: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act

Among respondent, a majority (73%) had applied for job card under MGNREGA. A total of 27% (54) workers had not applied for a job card. Out of the 73% who had applied for the job card, 23 (11.5%) did not receive the job card, while 123 (61.5%) received a job card.

TABLE A7: ACCESS TO JOB CARDS FOR RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Applied for Job Card	Count	%
No	54	27
Yes	146	73
Have Job Card- No	23	11.5
Have Job Card- Yes	123	61.5
Grand Total	200	100

Among all returnee migrants surveyed, 41% had never worked under MGNREGA, while the remaining 59% have worked previously - with 50% of respondents working 30 days or less and the remaining 9% working 60 days or less.

- » 83.5% of those working under MGNREGA reported the need of an Aadhaar card to gain employment.
- » 43 out of 200 workers surveyed (21.5%) reported that they paid bribes to receive employment under MGNREGA

Reported wages under MGNREGA ranged from INR 170 to INR 177 per day, with a majority of workers reporting wages of INR 175 per day.

- » Despite this relatively high usage, almost 87% of the respondents who worked under MGNREGA reported that they did not receive wages within one month of completing their work.
- » 117 out of the 123 workers employed under MGNREGA reported receiving wages directly to their bank account.

Right to Food

Access to PDS ration cards

- » 72% of returnee migrant respondents reported that they knew how to apply for a ration card.
- » 153 out of 163 returnee migrant respondents (94%) reported that they were able to get a ration card.
- » 10 returnee migrant respondents reported that they could not get a ration card.

TABLE A8: ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RATION CARDS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

S. No.	Information about Ration Card Application	Count of Respondents	%
1.	No	56	28
	Applied for Ration Card- No	8	4
	Applied for Ration Card - Yes	48	24
2.	Yes	144	72
	Applied for Ration Card - No	29	14.5
	Applied for Ration Card - Yes	115	57.5
Grand Total		200	100

Access to PDS rations

- » 96% of respondents reported that their PDS supplier used Aadhaar digital verification systems for PDS distribution—and that the system did not work consistently.
- » Returnee migrants reported irregular access to rations (Table A9):
 - 3.5% of returnee migrant respondents reported that they were able to access rations within the last 30 days.
 - 72% of returnee migrant respondents reported that they were able to access rations within the last 45 days.
 - 22% of returnee migrant respondents reported that they were able to access rations within the last 45-60 days.
 - 2% of returnee migrant respondents reported that they were not able to access rations within the last 60 days.

TABLE A9: ACCESS TO RATIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Frequency	Count of Distribution	%
30 - 45 Days	144	72
30 Days	7	3.5
45 - 60 Days	45	22.5
More than 60 Days	4	2
Total	200	100

Access to official allocation of rations

- » Among respondents receiving rations, 47.5% reported that they received the same quantity of products as officially allocated.
- » 52% reported that they did not receive an adequate amount of grains.
- » The remaining respondent did not provide information on grain allocation.

Distance to PDS ration shop

- » 54.5% of respondents reported that the PDS Shop is located between 1 and 3 kilometres from their home.
- » 44 % of respondents reported that the PDS shop is located less than 1 kilometre from their home.
- » 1.5% of respondents reported that the PDS the shop is located more than 3 kilometres from their home.

TABLE A10: DISTANCE TO RATION SHOP AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Distance	Count of Respondents	%
1-3 KM	109	54.5
Below 1 KM	88	44
More than 3 KM	3	1.5
Grand Total	200	100

Midday Meals for Children

59% of respondents reported that their children did not receive midday meals in schools, while 41% of respondents reported that their children did receive midday meals in schools.

Mobile phone usage

94.5% of respondents reported using mobile phones.

- » Among respondents with mobile phones, 30% of respondents did not have smart phone features.
- » 64.5% of respondents with phones had smart phones, and 28.9% had phones with camera, music, internet and video features.
 - 55.5%, however, had not used internet over their mobile phones.

TABLE A11: ACCESS TO SMART PHONE FEATURES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Features	Count	%
Camera	1	0.5
Camera Internet	1	0.5
Camera Music	3	1.5
Camera Music Internet	6	3
Camera Music Video	11	5.5
Camera Music Video Internet	74	37
Camera Music Video Not Applicable	2	1
Camera Video Internet	5	2.5
Internet	1	0.5
Music	9	4.5
Music Not Applicable	2	1
Music Video	11	5.5
Music Video Internet	1	0.5
Not Applicable	73	36.5
Grand Total	200	100

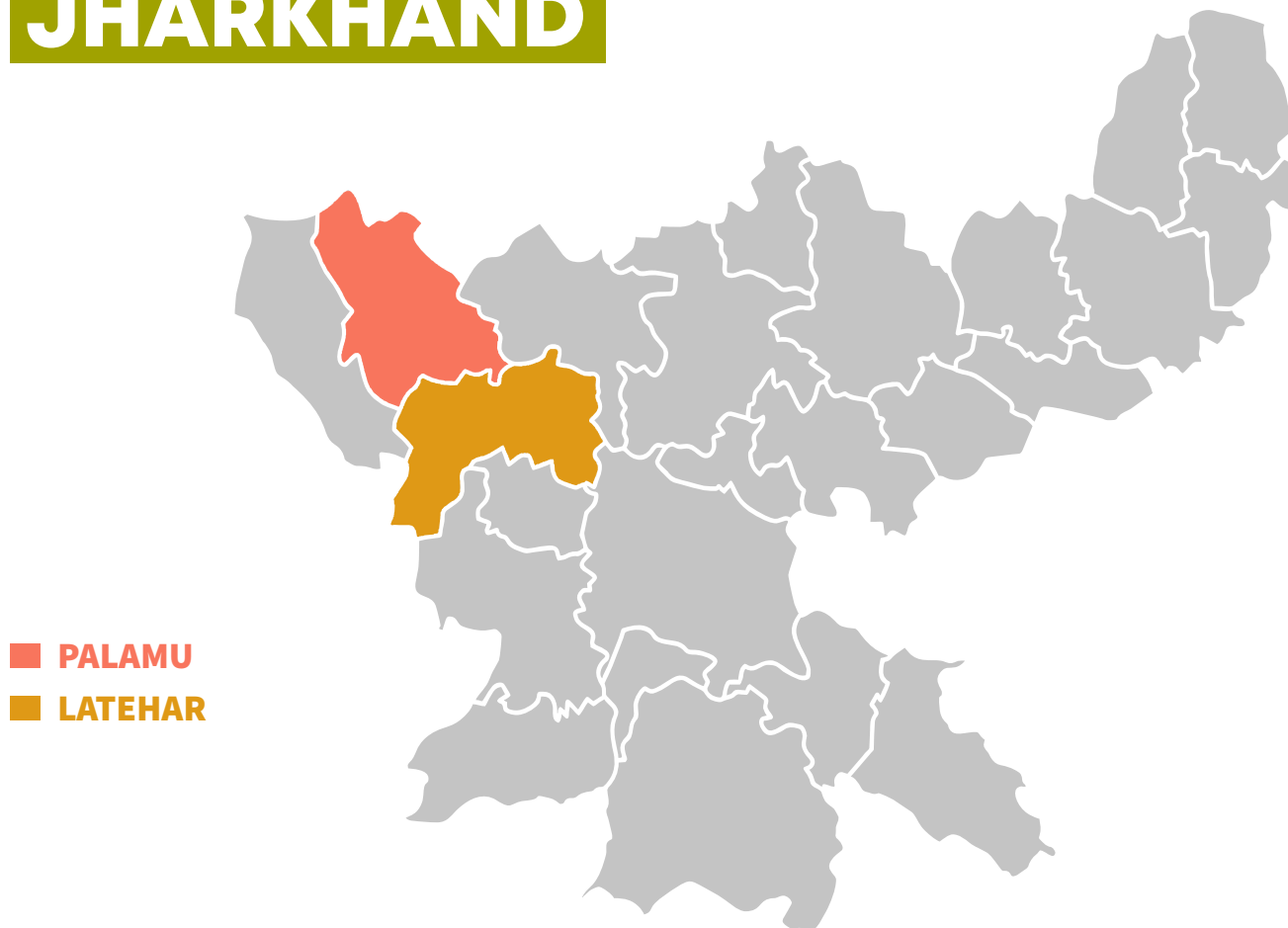
App usage

- » 44.5% of returnee migrant respondents did not use any mobile application to communicate with their family.
- » WhatsApp was reported as the most popular online communication application, with all respondents with smart phones using WhatsApp.
- » Nearly 30% of respondents with smart phones used Facebook messenger.
- » Very few people used Skype or other applications.
- » 56% of respondents did not know how to install applications on their phones. 44% had installed applications.

TABLE A12: APP USAGE AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN BIHAR

Applications	Count	%
Facebook Messenger	1	0.5
Not Applicable	83	41.5
Others	23	11.5
Others Not Applicable	3	1.5
WhatsApp	25	12.5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger	32	16
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Not Applicable	1	0.5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Others	6	3
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype	10	5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype Others	9	4.5
WhatsApp Others	7	3.5
Grand Total	200	100

JHARKHAND



Within Jharkhand, our sample included migration from the origin areas of, Palamu and Latehar Districts.

Economic profile of returnee migrants interviewed in Jharkhand

Table A13 provides detailed information on the monthly income of respondents, divided on the basis of religion, community, and gender.

TABLE A13: ECONOMIC PROFILE OF RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Community	Female	Average Wage	Male	Average Wage	Total	Average Wage
Christian		0.0	4	6375.0	4	6375.0
Hindu	42	4866.7	96	9334.7	162	7536.6
General	15	3766.7	16	10275.0	31	7125.8
OBC	15	5800.0	26	9769.2	41	8317.1
SC	24	5425.0	35	8605.7	59	7311.9
Muslim	9	3611.1	11	9681.8	20	6950.0
Others	7	4285.7	5	9060.0	12	6275.0
ST	12	3958.3	21	9295.2	33	7354.5
Grand Total	82	4679.3	118	9255.1	200	7379.0

Returnee migrants surveyed in Jharkhand earned an average of INR 7379 per month, 16% above the minimum wage for unskilled workers set at INR 6171² at the time of study. Contrasting with the total average earnings among respondents, female respondents earned 31% less than minimum wage standards for unskilled work—an average of INR 4679 per month or 50% less than the male respondents.

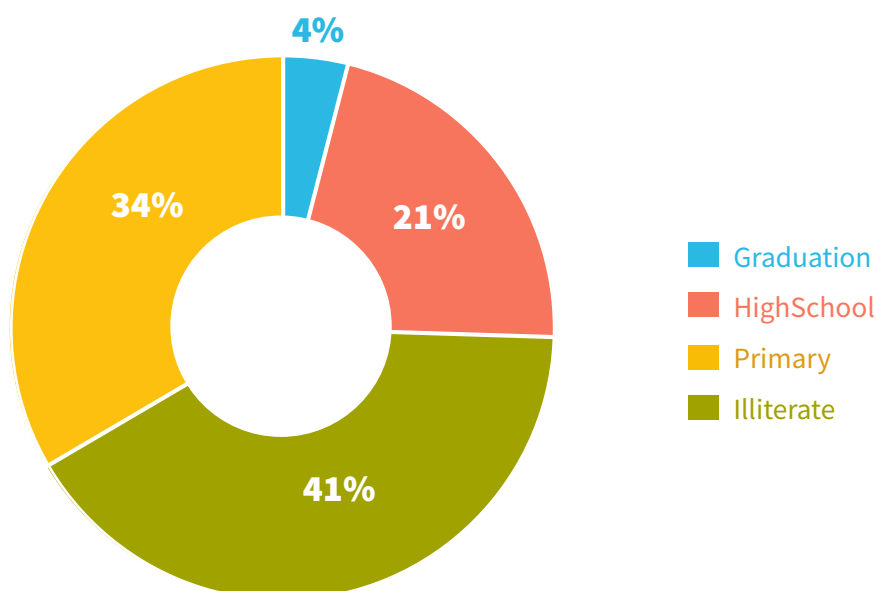
According to wage analysis by social identity group, Muslim respondents received the lowest wages, followed by ST respondents and then Hindu respondents.

Right to Education

Educational attainment

The majority of respondents had received education till the primary level or were illiterate. 25% of respondents had received either a high school degree or were graduates.

FIGURE A3: JHARKHAND RESPONDENT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Access to education

- » Nearly 44% of migrants’ children received education.
 - 35% went to government schools, while about 9% attended private schools.
 - 74% of respondents said that government schools were available in their neighborhood, while in case of remaining 26% government schools were not available in their vicinity.
- » Almost all of respondents had to submit documents at the time of admission.
 - 29% had to submit Aadhaar only, while 5.5% of had to submit other documents that included Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others along with Aadhaar.

2. See <https://www.simpliance.in/minimum-wages/bihar>, accessed on 17 August 2018, presenting five minimum wage categories: Unskilled, Semi-Skilled, Skilled, Highly Skilled and Supervisory/Clerical, with wages varying from INR 6604 to INR 10192.

TABLE A14: DOCUMENTS REQUESTED FROM RETURNEE MIGRANTS FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION IN JHARKHAND

Documents Submitted	Count	%
Aadhaar Card	58	29
Aadhaar Card Other Documents	6	3
Aadhaar Card Ration Card	2	1
Aadhaar Card Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Not Applicable	131	65.5
Ration Card	1	0.5
Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Grand Total	200	100

Scholarship

- » Majority of children 80% did not receive any scholarship while 20% received some sort of scholarship.
 - Among the 90 returnee migrants who sent their children to government schools, 55 (53%) did not receive any scholarship, while 35 (47%) received scholarship.
 - Among the 57 returnee migrant households eligible for scholarships based upon earning less than 1 Lakh Rupees per annum, 34 (60%) receive scholarships while the remaining 23 (40%) did not receive scholarship.

Employment among unenrolled students

Among the 226 respondents who reported that they were not enrolled in school, 46 (20%) were involved in commercial activity.

TABLE A15: EMPLOYMENT AMONG CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN JHARKHAND

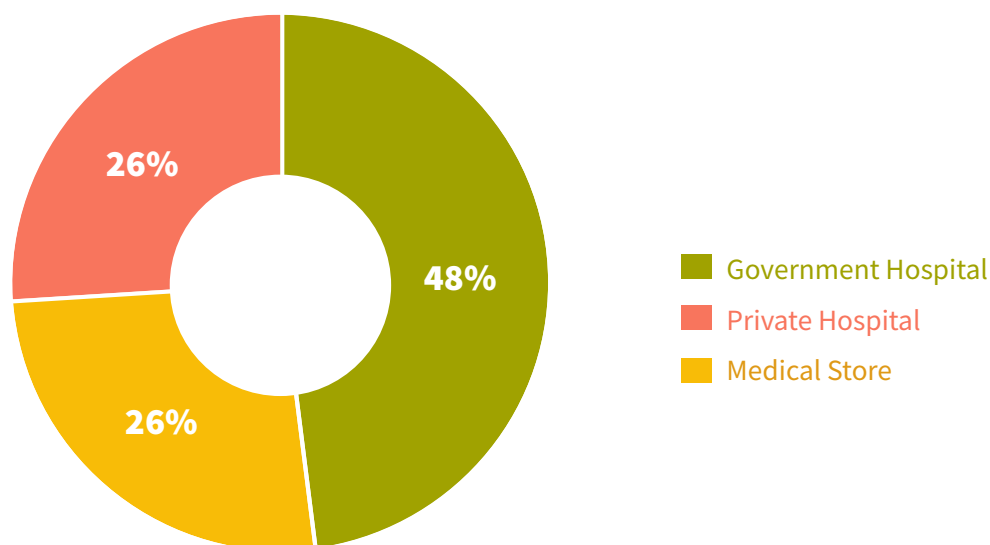
Enrolled in School	Count of Respondents	
	Male	
No	100	50
Household Work	1	0.5
Not Applicable	66	33
Working	33	16.5
Yes	100	50
Grand Total	200	100
	Female	
No	126	63
Household Work	5	2.5
Not Applicable	108	54
Working	13	6.5
Yes	74	37
Grand Total	200	100

Right to Health

Preferred healthcare institutions

- » 36% of the respondents visit Government hospitals to receive their healthcare support. 37% of migrant workers visit private hospitals. Interestingly another 28% of the respondents directly visit medical store in case of any medical need.
- » 45% workers said that they received, partly or fully free medicines from hospitals.

FIGURE A4: PREFERRED HEALTH SERVICE PREFERENCES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND



Access to free medications

54% of respondents did not get free medicines from Government hospitals, in violation of entitlements under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which does not provide an income ceiling for free medication.

Use of glucose medical infusions

58.5% of returnee migrants in Jharkhand reported using glucose medical infusions within the last year, while 41.5% had not.

TABLE A16: USE OF GLUCOSE MEDICAL INFUSIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Frequency	Count of Respondents	%
2 - 3 Months	1	0.5
4 - 6 Months	13	6.5
Monthly	1	0.5
Never	94	47
Once in a year	91	45.5
Grand Total	200	100

Monthly medical expenses

In terms of medical expenses, majority of workers spend less than 2000 rupees per month. Monthly expenditure towards healthcare ranges from INR 100 to INR 1500.

TABLE A17: MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENSES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

S. No.	Expenditure Range	Count of Medical Expenses	%
1.	Below 500	10	5
2.	500-999	21	10.5
3.	1000-1499	36	18
4.	1500-2000	55	27.5
Total		124	100

Among those who were able to estimate expenditure range.

Access to hospitals for child birth

53% of returnee migrants reported that their children were not born in hospitals. While 47% of respondents had one or more children born in hospitals, no respondents reported that all of their children had been born in hospitals.

TABLE A18: NUMBER OF RETURNEE MIGRANT RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN BORN IN HOSPITALS IN JHARKHAND

Number of Children took birth in Hospital	Count of Respondents	%
1	52	26
2	44	22
3	19	9.5
4	4	2
None	81	40.5
Grand Total	200	100

Access to information on HIV prevention

83% of returnee migrants have not received any information about HIV prevention while 18% of respondents reported participation in HIV awareness programmes.

Right to Work: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act

Among the respondents' majority (70.5%) have not applied for job card under MGNREGA. A total of 29.5% (59) workers have applied for job card. Out of the 29.5% applied for the job card, 48 (24%) did received the job card, while 11 (5.5%) not received job card.

Among the respondents, 111 (55%) had never applied for a job card under MGNREGA. A total of 78 respondents held job cards (39%).

TABLE A19: ACCESS TO JOB CARDS FOR RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Applied for Job Card	Count	%
No	141	70.5
Yes	59	29.5
Have Job Card- No	11	5.5
Have Job Card- Yes	48	24
Grand Total	200	100

Among all returnee migrants surveyed, 70.5% had never worked under MGNREGA, while the remaining 29.5% have worked previously. 50% of respondents who worked under MGNREGA working 30 days or less and the remaining 50% worked 60 days or less.

- » 96% of those working under MGNREGA reported needing an Aadhar card to gain employment.
- » 60% reported paying bribes to receive employment under MGNREGA

Reported wages under MGNREGA ranged from INR 165 to INR 167 per day, with a majority of workers reporting wages of INR 166 per day.

- » 91% of the respondents who worked under MGNREGA reported that they did not receive wages within one month of completing their work.
- » 73 out of the 78 workers employed under MGNREGA reported receiving wages directly to their bank account.

Right to Food

Access to PDS ration cards

- » 22% of returnee migrant respondents reported knowing how to apply for a ration card.
- » 159 out of 169 returnee migrant respondents (94%) reported that they were able to get a ration card.
- » 10 returnee migrant respondents reported that they could not get a ration card.

TABLE A20: ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RATION CARDS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Information about Ration Card Application	Count	%
No	157	78.5
Applied for Ration Card- No	27	13.5
Applied for Ration Card- Yes	130	65
Yes	43	21.5
Applied for Ration Card- No	4	2
Applied for Ration Card- Yes	39	19.5
Grand Total	200	100

Access to PDS rations

- » 97% of respondents reported that their PDS supplier uses Aadhaar digital verification systems for PDS distribution—and that the system does not work consistently.
- » Returnee migrants reported irregular access to rations (Table A21):
 - 51.5% of returnee migrant respondents reported being able to access rations within the last 30 days.
 - 48% of returnee migrant respondents reported being able to access rations within the last 45 days.
 - Only .5% of returnee migrant respondents reported being unable to access rations within the last 45-60 days.

TABLE A21: ACCESS TO RATIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Frequency	Count	%
30 - 45 Days	96	48
30 Days	103	51.5
45 - 60 Days	1	0.5
Grand Total	200	100

Access to official allocation of rations

- » Among respondents receiving rations, 54.5% reported that they receive the same quantity of products as officially allocated.
- » 30% reported that they did not receive an adequate amount of grains.
- » The remaining 16.5% of respondents did not provide information on grain allocation

Distance to PDS ration shop

- » 42.5% of respondents reported that the PDS Shop is located between 1 and 3 kilometres from their home.
- » 37 % of respondents reported that the PDS shop is located less than 1 kilometre from their home.
- » 20.5% of respondents reported that the PDS the shop is located more than 3 kilometres from their home.

TABLE A22: DISTANCE TO RATION SHOP AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Distance	Count	%
1 - 3 KM	85	42.5
Below - 1 KM	74	37
More than 3 KM	41	20.5
Grand Total	200	100

Midday Meals for Children

59.5% of respondents reported that their children did not receive midday meals in schools, while 40.5% of respondents reported that their children did receive midday meals in school.

Mobile phone usage

77.5% of respondents reported using mobile phones.

- » Among respondents with mobile phones, 27.5% of respondents have no smart phone features.
- » Among the remaining 62.5% of respondents with smart phones, 18% had a phone with camera, music, internet and video.
 - 79% has not used internet on their mobile phones.

TABLE A23: ACCESS TO SMART PHONE FEATURES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Features	Count	%
No	45	22.5
Yes	155	77.5
Camera	28	14
Camera Internet	2	1
Camera Music	4	2
Camera Music Video	17	8.5
Camera Music Video Internet	36	18
Camera Video Internet	1	0.5
Music	9	4.5
Music Video	1	0.5
Music Video Internet	1	0.5
Not Applicable	55	27.5
Video	1	0.5
Grand Total	200	100

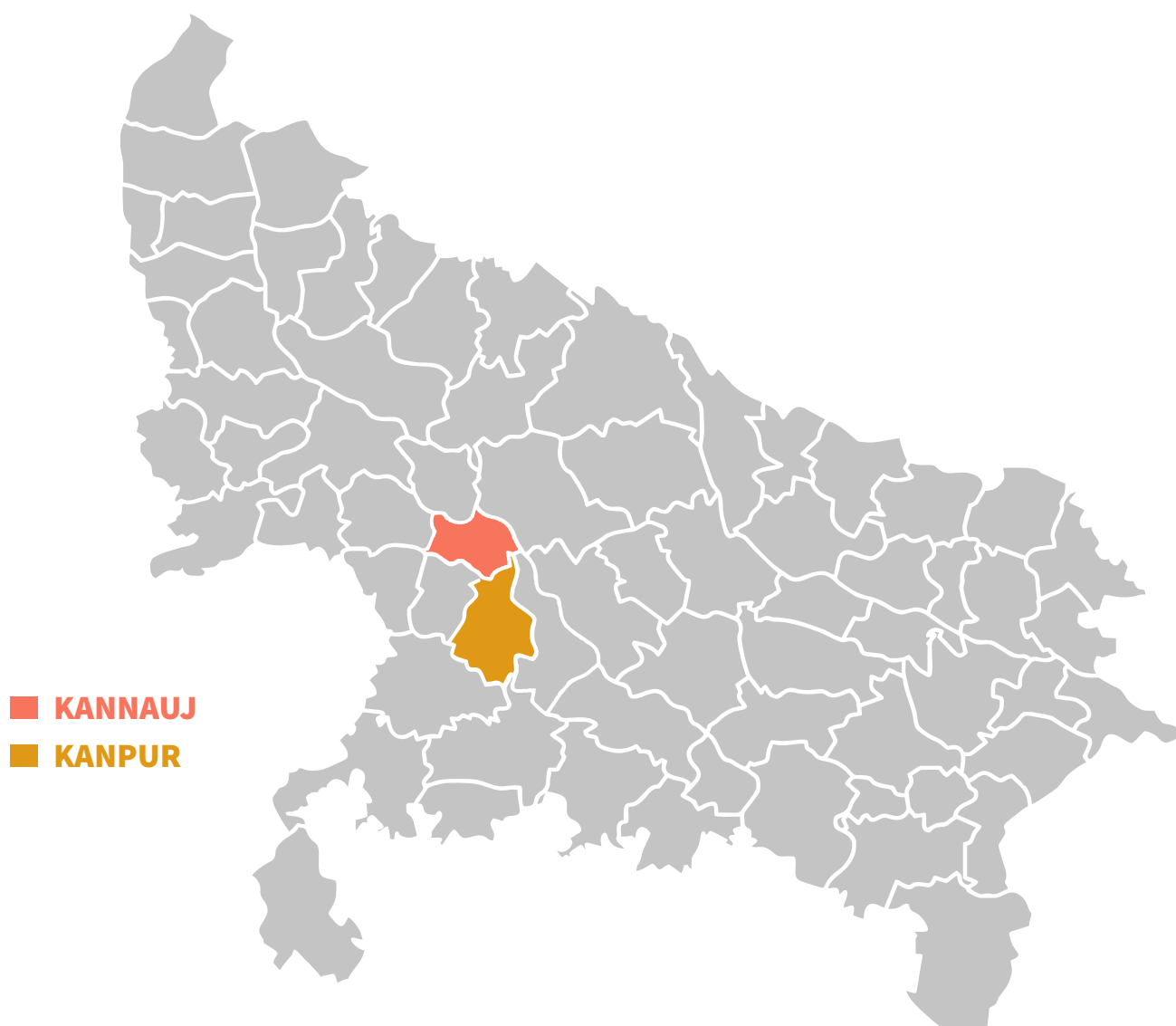
App usage

- » 81% of returnee migrant respondents do not use any mobile application to communicate with their family.
- » WhatsApp was reported as the most popular online communication application, with all respondents with smart phones using WhatsApp.
- » 6.5% of respondents with smart phones use Facebook messenger.
- » Very few people use Skype or other applications.
- » 81.5% of respondents do not know how to install applications on their phones. 18.5% has installed applications.

TABLE A24: APP USAGE AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN JHARKHAND

Communication Application	Count	%
No	158	79
Yes	42	21
Not Applicable	4	2
WhatsApp	25	12.5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger	10	5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Others	3	1.5
Grand Total	200	100

UTTAR PRADESH



Within Uttar Pradesh, our sample included migration origin areas, Kanpur Dehat District, Unnao and Kannauj.

TABLE A25: ECONOMIC PROFILE OF RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Community	Female	Average Wage	Male	Average Wage	Total	Average Wage
Hindu	5880.0	64	7839.1	119	7158.2	183
Christian			12000.0	1	12000.0	1
General	5200.0	18	6393.4	41	6029.3	59
OBC	6013.0	23	8031.4	46	7358.6	69
SC	6187.0	23	8767.7	31	7668.5	54
Muslim	8433.3	12	11254.5	12	9782.6	24
Sikh	10000.0	2	14000.0	5	12857.1	7
ST	8000.0	1	13500.0	2	11666.7	3
Grand Total	6372.2	79	8334.6	138	7620.2	217

Returnee migrants surveyed in Uttar Pradesh earned an average of INR 7620 per month, almost equal the minimum wage for unskilled workers set at INR 7675³ at the time of study. Contrasting with the total average earnings among respondents, female respondents earned 16% less than minimum wage standards for unskilled work—an average of INR 6372 per month or 23% less than male respondents.

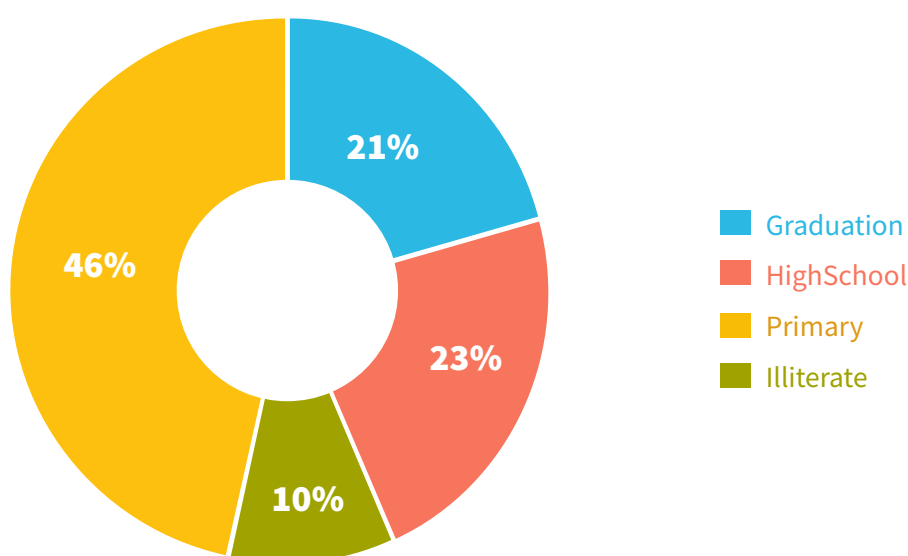
According to wage analysis by social identity group, Hindu respondents received the lowest wages, followed by Muslim respondents and then Christian respondents.

Right to Education

Educational attainment

The majority of respondents had received education till the primary level or were illiterate. 46% of respondents had received either a high school degree or were graduates.

FIGURE A5: UTTAR PRADESH RETURNEE MIGRANT RESPONDENT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Access to education

- » Nearly 81% of migrants' children are receiving education.
 - 41% go to government schools, while 40% attended private schools.
 - 85% of respondents said that government school is available in their neighborhood, while in case of remaining 15% government schools are not available in their vicinity.
- » Almost all respondents (95%) had to submit documents at the time of admission.
 - 36.2% had to submit Aadhaar only, while the rest 58% had to submit other documents that include Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others along with Aadhaar.

3. www.paycheck.in/salary/minimumwages/uttar-pradesh - Accessed on 29 August 2018, presenting five minimum wage categories: Unskilled, Semi-Skilled, Skilled, Highly Skilled and Supervisory/Clerical, with wages varying from INR 7675 to 9457.

TABLE A25: DOCUMENTS REQUESTED FROM RETURNEE MIGRANTS FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Document Asked	Count	%
Aadhaar Card	13	6.5
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent, Agreement	2	1
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card	72	36
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card, Other Documents	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card	32	16
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card, Not Applicable	1	0.5
Not Applicable	67	33.5
Voter Id Card	3	1.5
Grand Total	200	100

Scholarship

- » Majority of children (62%) have not received any scholarship while 38% received some sort of scholarship.
 - Among 88 returnee migrants that reported sending children to government schools, 35 (34%) do not receive any scholarship, while 53 (66%) received scholarship.
 - Among the 55 returnee migrant households eligible for scholarships based upon earning less than 1 Lakh Rupees per annum, 38 (69%) received scholarships while Among these 17 (31%) did not receive scholarship.

Employment among unenrolled students

Among the 93 students who were not enrolled, only 5 were involved in commercial activity.

TABLE A26: EMPLOYMENT AMONG CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN UTTAR PRADESH

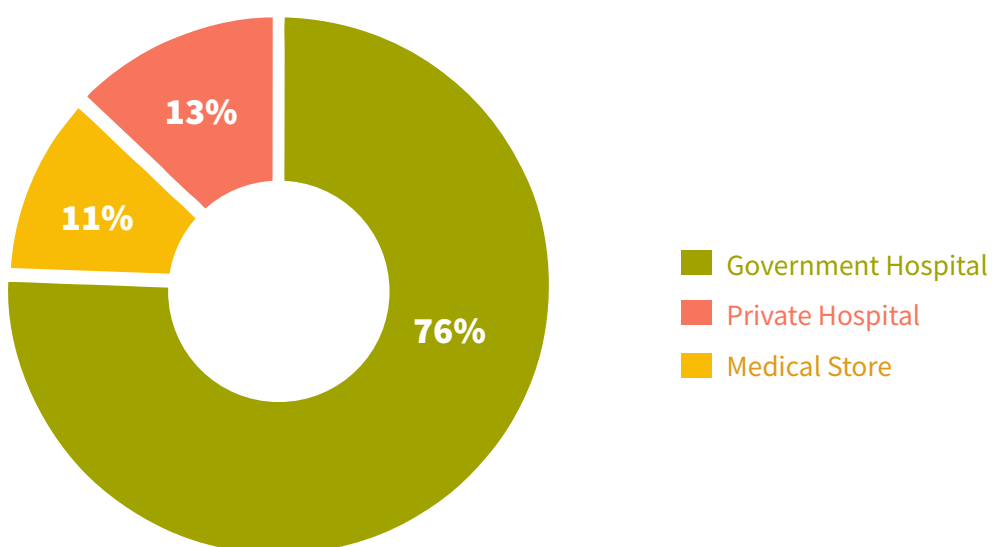
Status	Count of Respondents	%
Male		
No	50	22.9
Household Work	5	2.3
Not Applicable	42	19.3
Working	3	1.4
Yes	168	77.1
Grand Total	218	100.0
Female		
No	43	19.7
Household Work	4	1.8
Not Applicable	37	17.0
Working	2	0.9
Yes	175	80.3
Grand Total	218	100.0

Right to Health

Preferred healthcare institutions

- » 76% of the respondents visit Government hospitals to receive healthcare support.
- » 13% of migrant workers visit private hospitals.
- » 11% of the respondents visit medical store in case of any medical need.

FIGURE A6: PREFERRED HEALTH SERVICE PREFERENCES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH



Access to free medication

Almost all workers said that they received free medicines from hospitals.

Glucose medical infusions

73% of returnee migrants in Bihar reported using glucose medical infusions within the last year, while 27% had not.

TABLE A27: USE OF GLUCOSE MEDICAL INFUSIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Frequency	Count of glucose dip in last year	%
2 - 3 Months	21	9.6
4 - 6 Months	20	9.2
Less than a month	2	0.9
Monthly	1	0.5
Never	61	28.0
Once in a year	113	51.8
Grand Total	218	100

Monthly medical expenses

In terms of medical expenses, 40.6% of workers spend less than 500 rupees per month. Monthly expenditure towards healthcare ranges from 100 to 2000.

TABLE A28: MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENSES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	Expenditure Range	Count of Medical Expenses	%
1.	Below 500	88	40.6
2.	500-999	27	12.0
3.	1000-1499	71	32.7
4.	1500-2000	32	14.7
Total		218	100

Access to hospitals for child birth

42.7% of returnee migrants reported that their children were not born in hospitals. While 57% of respondents had one or more children born in hospitals, no respondents reported that all of their children were born in hospitals.

TABLE A29: NUMBER OF RETURNEE MIGRANT RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN BORN IN HOSPITALS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Number of Children took birth in Hospital	Count of Respondents	%
1	52	26
2	44	22
3	19	9.5
4	4	2
None	81	40.5
Grand Total	200	100

Access to information on HIV prevention

73% of respondents did not participate or receive any information about HIV prevention. 27% of respondents have participated in HIV awareness programmes.

Right to work: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act

Among the respondents, 71 (32.6%) had applied for job card under MGNREGA. A total of 67.4% workers did not apply for a job card. Out of the 32.6% who applied for the job card, 23 did not receive the job card, while 41 (18.8%) received a job card.

TABLE A30: ACCESS TO JOB CARDS FOR RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Applied for Job Card	Count of Respondents	%
No	147	67.4
Yes	71	32.6
Have Job Card - No	30	13.8
Have Job Card - Yes	41	18.8
Grand Total	218	100.0

Among all returnee migrants surveyed, 78% had never worked under MGNREGA, while the remaining 22% had worked previously.

- » Among the respondents who had worked under MGNREGA, 38% worked up to 60 days; 51% worked between 61 and 100 days.
- » All those working under MGNREGA reported needing an Aadhar card to gain employment.
- » 29 out of 200 workers surveyed (14.5%) reported paying bribes to receive employment under MGNREGA

Reported wages under MGNREGA ranged from INR 120 to INR 200 per day, with a majority of workers reporting wages of INR 175 per day.

- » 84% of the respondents who worked under MGNREGA reported that they did not receive wages within one month of completing their work.
- » 50% of workers employed under MGNREGA reported receiving wages directly to their bank account. The remaining 50% got wages in cash.

Right to Food

Access to PDS ration cards

- » 74.3% of returnee migrant respondents reported knowing how to apply for a ration card.
- » 148 out of 175 returnee migrant respondents (85%) reported that they were able to get a ration card.
- » 27 returnee migrant respondents reported that they could not get a ration card.

TABLE A31: ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RATION CARDS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	Information about Ration Card Application	Count of Respondents	%
1.	No	56	25.7
	Applied for Ration Card- No	34	15.6
	Applied for Ration Card - Yes	22	10.1
2.	Yes	162	74.3
	Applied for Ration Card - No	9	4.1
	Applied for Ration Card - Yes	153	70.2
	Grand Total	218	100

Access to PDS rations

- » 75% of respondents reported that their PDS supplier uses Aadhaar digital verification systems for PDS distribution—and that the system does not work consistently.
- » Returnee migrants reported irregular access to rations (Table A32):
 - 22% of returnee migrant respondents reported being able to access rations within the last 30 days.
 - 8.3% of returnee migrant respondents reported being able to access rations within the last 45 days.
 - 2.3% of returnee migrant respondents reported being able to access rations within the last 45-60 days.
 - 67% of returnee migrant respondents reported not being able to access rations within the last 60 days.

TABLE A32: ACCESS TO RATIONS AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Frequency	Count of Respondents	%
30 - 45 Days	18	8.3
30 Days	48	22.0
45 - 60 Days	6	2.8
More than 60 Days	146	67.0
Grand Total	218	100

Access to official allocation of rations

- » Among respondents receiving rations, 63% reported that they receive the same quantity of products as officially allocated.
- » 6% reported that they did not receive an adequate amount of grains.
- » 21% of respondents did not provide information on adequacy of grain allocation

Distance to PDS ration shop

- » 57.8% of respondents reported that the PDS Shop is located between 1 and 3 kilometres from their home.
- » 32.1% of respondents reported that the PDS shop is located less than 1 kilometre from their home.
- » 10% of respondents reported that the PDS the shop is located more than 3 kilometres from their home.

TABLE A33: DISTANCE TO RATION SHOP AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Distance	Count of Respondents	%
1 - 3 KM	126	57.8
Below - 1 KM	70	32.1
More than 3 KM	22	10.1
Grand Total	218	100

Midday Meals for Children

44% of respondents reported that their children did not receive midday meals in schools, while 56% of respondents reported that their children did receive midday meals in school.

Mobile phone usage

94.5% of respondents reported using mobile phones.

- » Among respondents with mobile phones, 20% of respondents have no smart phone features.
- » 74% of respondents with phones had smart phones, and 28.9% had phones with camera, music, internet and video features.
 - 59%, however, had not used internet over their mobile phones.

TABLE A35: ACCESS TO SMART PHONE FEATURES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Features in Phone	Count	%
Camera	8	3.7
Camera/ Music	33	15.1
Camera/Music/ Internet	2	0.9
Camera/ Music/ Video	63	28.9
Camera/ Music/ Video/ Internet	31	14.2
Camera/ Video	19	8.7
Camera/Video/ Internet	1	0.5
Music	1	0.5
Music/ Internet	1	0.5
Not Applicable	58	26.6
Video	1	0.5
Grand Total	218	100.0

App usage

- » 68.8% of returnee migrant respondents do not use any mobile application to communicate with their family.
- » 31% use WhatsApp.
- » Nearly 30% of respondents with smart phones use Facebook messenger.
- » Very few people use Skype or other applications.
- » 56% of respondents do not know how to install applications on their phones. 44% has installed applications.

TABLE A36: APP USAGE AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Application Usage	Count of Respondents	%
Not Applicable	150	68.8
WhatsApp (only)	2	0.9
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger	56	25.7
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Others	3	1.4
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype	3	1.4
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype Others	4	1.8
Grand Total	218	100.0



પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ





APPENDIX II

**STATE LEVEL
FINDINGS IN
MIGRATION
DESTINATION
AREAS**

DESTINATION

DELHI - NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)

In the NCR, migration destination areas included Kapashera, South West Delhi; and Dundahera, and Manesar in Gurugram.

TABLE A37: ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MIGRANTS IN THE NCR

Community	Female	Average Male Monthly Income	Male	Average Female Monthly Income	Total	Total Average of Monthly Income
Hindu	166	7218.1	183	9738.0	349	8546.2
General	97	7205.2	35	11546.8	132	8356.3
OBC	47	7529.8	79	9615.5	126	8837.5
SC	22	6609.1	69	8986.3	91	8411.6
Muslim	15	7046.7	32	9766.2	47	8898.3
Others	1	10000.0	0	0.0	1	10000.0
Sikh	1	7000.0	0	0.0	1	7000.0
ST			2	8850.0	2	8850.0

Returnee migrants interviewed in the NCR earn an average of INR 8587 per month, almost equivalent to the official minimum wages in Haryana for unskilled workers at the time of study.⁴ However, on average female respondents receive 15% less wages than this minimum wage and 25% less than male respondents.

According to wage analysis by social identity group, Muslim respondents reported 4% higher wages in comparison with Hindu respondents.

Right to Education

Educational attainment

The majority of respondents had received education till the primary level or were illiterate. Less than 9% of respondents had received either a high school degree or were graduates.

Access to education

- » Overall, 61% of migrants' children are receiving an education.
 - 74% of migrants' male children and 63% of female children attend school.
 - 53% go to government schools, while 21% attend private schools.
 - 53% of respondents said that government school is available near their home.
- » Almost all of respondents (95% had to submit documents at the time of admission.)
 - 36.2% had to submit Aadhaar only, while 58% had to submit other documents that include Ration Card, Voter ID Card, Rent Agreement and others along with Aadhar.

4. www.storage.hrylabour.gov.in/uploads/labour_laws/Y2018/Aug/W4/D29/1535528228.PDF

TABLE A38: DOCUMENTS REQUESTED FROM MIGRANTS FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION IN THE NCR

Document Asked	Count	%
Aadhaar Card	13	6.5
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent, Agreement	2	1
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	4	2
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card	72	36
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card, Other Documents	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Rent Agreement, Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card	32	16
Aadhaar Card, Voter Id Card, Not Applicable	1	0.5
Not Applicable	67	33.5
Voter Id Card	3	1.5
Grand Total	200	100

Scholarship

- » The majority of respondents (62%) reported that their children have not received any scholarship. 38% received some sort of scholarship.
 - Among 88 migrants that reported sending children to government schools, 35 (34%) did not receive any scholarship, while 53 (66%) received scholarship.
 - Among the 55 returnee migrant households eligible for scholarships based upon earning less than 1 Lakh Rupees per annum, 38 (69%) received scholarships while 17 (31%) did not receive scholarship.

Employment among unenrolled students

Among the 93 students who were not enrolled, only 5 were involved in commercial activity.

TABLE A39: EMPLOYMENT AMONG CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN THE NCR

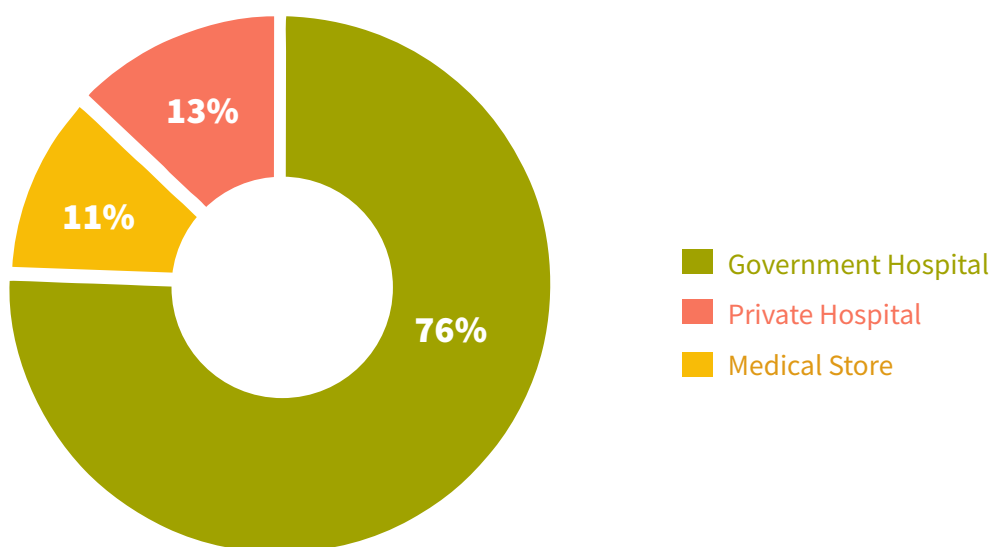
Enrolled in School	Responses	%
Male		
No	105	26.25
Domestic Work	11	2.75
Household Work	17	4.25
Not Applicable	75	18.75
Working	2	0.5
Yes	295	73.75
Grand Total	400	100
Female		
No	149	37.25
Domestic Work	19	4.75
Household Work	23	5.75
Not Applicable	105	26.25
Working	2	0.5
Yes	251	62.75
Grand Total	400	100

Right to Health

Preferred healthcare institutions

- » 43.5% of the respondents visit Government hospitals to receive healthcare support.
- » 51% of migrant workers visit private hospitals.
- » 5.5% of the respondents directly visit medical store in case of any medical need.

FIGURE A7: PREFERRED HEALTH SERVICE PREFERENCES AMONG MIGRANTS IN THE NCR



Monthly medical expenses

In terms of medical expenses, the majority of migrant respondents reported spending less than INR 1499 per month. Monthly expenditure towards healthcare ranges from INR 100 to INR 2000.

TABLE A40: MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENSES AMONG MIGRANTS IN THE NCR

Expenditure Range	Total	%
Below 500	71	17.75
500-999	99	24.75
1000-1499	120	30
1500-1999	38	9.5
2000 and above	23	5.75
Cannot Say	49	12.25
Total	400	100

Access to hospitals for child birth

32.5% of returnee migrants reported that their children were not born in hospitals. While 68.5% of respondents had one or more children born in hospitals, no respondents reported that all of their children had been born in hospitals.

Access to information on HIV prevention

74.8% of returnee migrants have not participated in HIV awareness programmes.

Right to Food

Access to PDS ration cards

- » 33% of migrant respondents reported knowing how to apply for a ration card.
- » 72 out of 223 returnee migrant respondents (31%) reported that they were able to get a ration card in their home state.
- » 151 migrant respondents reported that they could not get a ration card in either their home state or the NCR.

TABLE A41: ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON RATION CARDS AMONG MIGRANTS IN THE NCR

Information about Ration Card Application	Responses	%
No	268	67
Applied for Ration Card- No	117	29.25
Applied for Ration Card- Yes	151	37.75
Yes	132	33
Applied for Ration Card- No	60	15
Applied for Ration Card- Yes	72	18
Grand Total	400	100

Mobile phone usage

99.25% of respondents use mobile phones.

- » Among respondents with mobile phones, 21.75% of respondents have no smart phone features.
- » 77.5% of respondents with phones had smart phones, and 56.5% had phones with camera, music, internet and video features.
- » 61.75% use internet over their mobile phones.

TABLE A42: ACCESS TO SMART PHONE FEATURES AMONG MIGRANTS IN NCR

Features in Phone	Count	%
Camera	8	3.7
Camera/ Music	33	15.1
Camera/Music/ Internet	2	0.9
Camera/ Music/ Video	63	28.9
Camera/ Music/ Video/ Internet	31	14.2
Camera/ Video	19	8.7
Camera/Video/ Internet	1	0.5
Music	1	0.5
Music/ Internet	1	0.5
Not Applicable	58	26.6
Video	1	0.5
Grand Total	218	100.0

App usage

- » WhatsApp was reported as the most popular online communication application, with all respondents using internet on their phones using WhatsApp.
- » 40% of respondents with smart phones use Facebook messenger.
- » Very few people use Skype or other applications.
- » 51.75% of respondents can install applications on their phones.

TABLE A43: APP USAGE AMONG MIGRANTS IN NCR

Application	Count	%
Facebook Messenger	1	0.25
Not Applicable	165	41.3
Others	1	0.25
WhatsApp	1	0.25
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger	47	11.8
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Others	143	35.8
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype	1	0.25
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype Others	14	3.5
WhatsApp Others	26	6.5
WhatsApp Skype	1	0.25
Grand Total	400	100



DESTINATION

UTTAR PRADESH

TABLE A44: ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

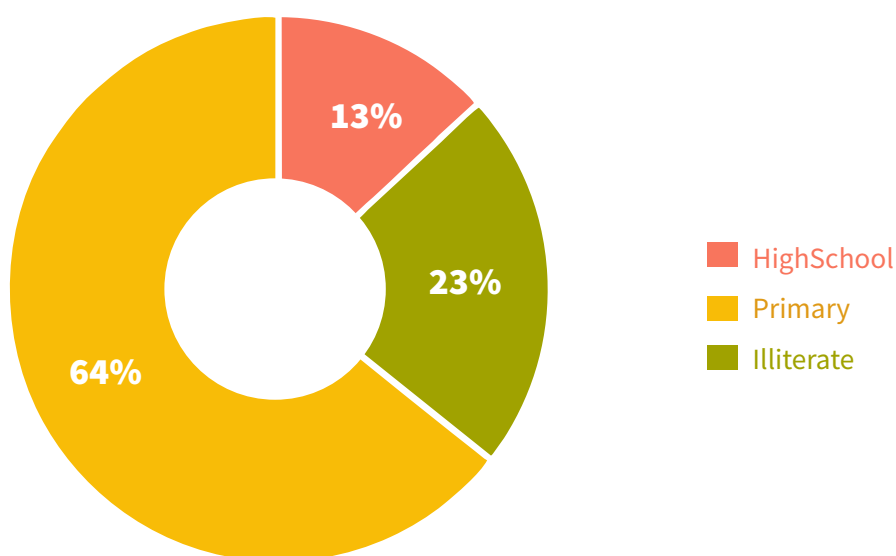
Community	Female	Average Female Monthly Income	Male	Average male Monthly Income	Total	Total Average of Monthly Income
Christian	3	4800.0	2	4350.0	5	4620.0
Hindu	59	5013.6	103	5582.5	162	5375.3
General	13	5169.2	23	5495.7	36	5377.8
OBC	20	5005.0	33	5533.3	53	5334.0
SC	26	4942.3	45	5631.1	71	5378.9
Muslim	19	4905.3	27	5592.6	46	5308.7
ST	0	0	2	6300.0	2	6300.0
Grand Total	81	4980.2	132	5565.9	213	5343.2

Right to Education

Educational attainment

- » The majority of respondents had received education till the primary level or were illiterate. 46% of respondents had received either a high school degree or were graduates.

FIGURE A8: UTTAR PRADESH RESPONDENT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



Access to education

- » Nearly 96 of 213 (45%) of migrants' children are receiving an education.
 - 41% (87 of 213) go to government school, while 4% (9 of 213) attend private school.
 - Among 87 respondents sending their children to government school, 78% (68) of respondents said that the government school is available in their neighborhood, while in case of remaining 22% (19), government schools are not available in their vicinity.
 - All respondents had to submit documents at the time of admission.

TABLE A45: DOCUMENTS REQUESTED FROM MIGRANTS FOR SCHOOL ADMISSION IN UTTAR PRADESH

Document Asked	Count	%
Aadhaar Card	86	40.4
Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, Voter Id Card	1	0.5
Not Applicable	126	59.2
Grand Total	213	100.0

Scholarship

- » Majority of children (86%) have not received any scholarship. 14% received some sort of scholarship.
 - Among 87 migrants that reported sending children to government schools, 61 (70%) do not receive any scholarship, while 26 (30%) received scholarship.
 - Among the 86 returnee migrant households eligible for scholarships based upon earning less than 1 Lakh Rupees per annum, 61 (71%) did not receive scholarships while 25 (29%) received scholarships.

Employment among unenrolled students

Among the children who did not attend school, about 2% were engaged in commercial activity.

TABLE A46: EMPLOYMENT AMONG CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN UTTAR PRADESH

Enrolled in School	Responses	%
	Male	
No	122	58.9
Domestic Work	85	41.1
Not Applicable	32	15.5
Working	4	1.9
Yes	85	41.1
Grand Total	207	100
	Female	
No	115	55.6
Domestic Work	94	45.4
Not Applicable	17	8.2
Working	4	1.9
Yes	91	44.0
Grand Total	207	100

Right to Health

Preferred healthcare institutions

- » 93.4% of the respondents visited Government hospitals to receive healthcare support.
- » 6% of migrant workers visited private hospitals.
- » Only two respondents visited a medical store to receive health care.
- » Among the respondents more than 95% of respondents had no registration with ESI. Less than 5% respondents were registered with ESI, among these no one had any information about ensured benefits. Further, none of the respondent had made any claim under ESI.

Monthly medical expenses

In terms of medical expenses, half of workers spent less than INR 500 per month; 44% spent between INR 500 – INR 999.

TABLE A47: MONTHLY MEDICAL EXPENSES AMONG RETURNEE MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	Expenditure Range	Count of Medical Expenses	%
1.	Below 500	112	52.8
2.	500-999	94	44.3
3.	1000-1499	1	0.5
4.	1500-above	1	0.5
Total		218	100

Access to hospitals for child birth

17% of migrants reported that their children were not born in hospitals. While 78% of respondents had one or more children born in hospitals, no respondents reported that all of their children were born in hospitals.

Right to Work: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act

Among the respondents' majority (29%) had applied for job card under MGNREGA. A total of 71% (151) workers had not applied for a job card. Out of the 29% who had applied for the job card, 58 (27%) did not receive the job card, while only 3 (1%) received a job card.

Nearly 81% migrant workers received wages after 60 days. 15.1% received wages every month. 1.9% received wages between 30 to 45 days following employment, and other 1.9% received wages only after 45 to 60 days.

Right to Food

Access to PDS ration cards

- » 54.2% of respondents had information about ways to apply for ration card.
- » Among 132 respondents who applied for a ration card, only 42.9% received ration card.
- » Remaining 57.1% respondents either did not receive ration card or did not apply.

TABLE A48: ACCESS TO RATION CARDS AMONG MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

S. No.	Information about Ration Card Application	Count of Respondents	%
1.	No	56	28
	Applied for Ration Card- No	8	4
	Applied for Ration Card – Yes	48	24
2.	Yes	144	72
	Applied for Ration Card - No	29	14.5
	Applied for Ration Card - Yes	115	57.5
Grand Total		200	100

Access to official allocation of rations

Among respondents who received ration , only 6 workers reported that they received the same quantity of products as officially allocated.

Distance to PDS ration shop

- » 36.3% of respondents reported that the PDS Shop is located between 1 and 3 kilometres from their home.
- » 17.9 % of respondents reported that the PDS shop is located less than 1 kilometre from their home.
- » 46% of respondents reported that the PDS the shop is located more than 3 kilometres from their home.

TABLE A49: DISTANCE TO RATION SHOP AMONG MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Distance	Count of Respondents	%
1 - 3 KM	77	36.3
Below 1 KM	38	17.9
More than 3 KM	97	45.8
Grand Total	212	100.0

Midday Meals for Children

60% of respondents with children reported that their children did not receive midday meals in school.

Mobile phone usage

90% of migrant workers in destination areas used mobile phone.

- » Among respondents with mobile phones, 46.7% of respondents did not have smart phone features.
- » 43% of respondents with phones had smart phones with camera, music, internet and video features.
 - 85%, however, had not used internet over their mobile phones.

TABLE A50: ACCESS TO SMART PHONE FEATURES AMONG MIGRANT WORKERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Feature in Phone	Count of Respondents	%
Camera	1	0.5
Camera Music	10	4.7
Camera Music Video	82	38.7
Camera Music Video Internet	13	6.1
Internet Not Applicable	1	0.5
Music	3	1.4
Music Video	1	0.5
Not Applicable	99	46.7
Video	2	0.9
Grand Total	212	100.0

App usage

- » 93.4% of migrants did not use any mobile application to communicate with their family.
- » WhatsApp was reported as the most popular online communication application, with all respondents with smart phones using WhatsApp.
- » Nearly 6% of respondents with smart phones used Facebook messenger.
- » Very few people used Skype or other applications.
- » 88% of respondents did not know how to install applications on their phones. 12% had installed applications.

TABLE A51: APP USAGE AMONG MIGRANTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Communication Services	Count of Respondents	%
Not Applicable	198	93.4
WhatsApp	1	0.5
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger	2	0.9
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Others	5	2.4
WhatsApp Facebook Messenger Skype Others	5	2.4
WhatsApp Skype Others	1	0.5
Grand Total	212	100.0

Acknowledgments

Rakesh Ranjan conducted the study design, data analysis, and writing of this report. Rakesh Ranjan and Khusnoda Tabassum coordinated the research. Sahiba Gill provided supplemental desk research, editorial, and data analysis support. Anannya Bhattacharjee, Dev Nathan, Shikha Silliman Bhattacharjee, and Sonia Wazed reviewed.

Data collection was conducted by Abhinandan Kumar, Hareram Mishra, Tauqueer Ahmad and Jalaluddin Ansari. Several IMA partners contributed to research, and we thank them all for their support:

Abdul Kalam Azad Jan Sewa Sansthan - Kanpur

Dost Sewa Sansthan - Kanpur

Warsi Sewa Sadan - Kanpur

Amin Welfare Trust - Kanpur

Ahila Ewam Vikas Sewa Sansthan- Kanpur

Hind Khet Majdoor Panchyat - Purnea

Abhiyan - Katiyar

Asangthit Majdoor Union- Katiyar

Seemanchal Vikas Parisad- Katiyar

Sanyukt Majdoor Sammelan- Katihar

Safdar- Jharkhand

Janmadhyam- Jharkhand

Multi Arts Associations- Jharkhand

Child Development Foundation- Jharkhand

Saheed Nilamber Pitamber foundation- Jharkhand

MYRADO - Gurugram

SAMRIDHI- Gurugram

IYRC – Gurugram

RURAL TO URBAN- Faridabad

Nipoon - Gurugram

Nabajit Malakar provided design and layout.

Dipeet Paul coordinated the layout and design.

Dipeet Paul and Jalaluddin Ansari provided photographs.

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Provisional -D-5 Migrants By Place Of Last Residence, Age, Sex, Reason For Migration And Duration Of Residence-2011(India, States/UTs). Available at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/2011-D05-00-Prov.xls>.

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