

Migration of Tribal Women: Its Socio-economic Effects - An in-depth Study of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, M.P and Orissa



Submitted to:

**Planning Commission
Government of India
Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg
New Delhi 110 001**

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Society for Regional Research and Analysis
511/18 Civil Lines, Gurgaon – 122001

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1 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1 Socio-economic profile of Scheduled Tribes in India

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous, have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio-economic conditions. For centuries, the tribal groups have remained outside the realm of the general development process due to their habitation in forests and hilly tracts. After independence, Government of India has scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and development as in the case of SCs. There are about 654 ST communities across the States in India and 75 of the STs are most backward and are termed as Primitive Tribal Groups. Most of the tribal areas are hilly, inaccessible undulating plateau lands in the forest areas of the country resulting in the bypassing of general developmental programmes. Due to this, infrastructure and development facilities in tribal areas for education, roads, healthcare, communication, drinking water, sanitation etc. lagged behind compared to other areas which has resulted in further widening the gaps of development between the tribals and the general population for a long time.

According to the 2001 Census, the population of STs is 84.3 million constituting 8.2% of the total population of the country. Chhattisgarh (31.8%) has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Jharkhand (26.3%) and Orissa (22.1%). These proportions are in the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.1 %), Bihar (0.9 %), Tamil Nadu (1.0 %) and Kerala (1.1%). Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest percentage of ST population to total STs population of the country (14.5 percent) followed by Maharashtra (10.2 per cent), Orissa (9.7 per cent), Gujarat (8.9 per cent), Rajasthan (8.4 per cent), Jharkhand (8.4 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (7.8 per cent). 68 per cent of the country's Scheduled Tribes population lives in these seven States only. There are 75 districts in the country which have more than 50% ST concentration and in terms of villages there are 90,189 villages with more than 50% ST concentration. While 91.7% of STs live in rural areas, only 8.3% live in urban areas. ST population was 3.01 crore representing about 6.9% during 1961 and this has reached to 8.43 crore (8.2%) during 2001. 91% of the STs are rural based and the sex ratio among STs is 978 compared to national total average of 933 females per 1000 males.

The crude literacy of STs was 8.5% in 1961, which increased to 38.4% in 2001. The effective literacy rate for STs in 2001 Census is 47.1% and in 1991 it was 29.6% an increase of 17.5%

points in the last ten years. Gross enrollment of ST students has increased faster than the enrolment of all categories during the last one decade and the enrolment rates during 2003-04 in Primary level (123%), Upper Primary (69%), Secondary/Senior Secondary (37.2%) and Higher Education (4.6%) levels still shows marked gaps especially in the secondary and higher education. The data on dropout rate for the period 2003-04 indicate that for class I-V it is 49%, class I-VIII is 70% and class I-X is 79% which is still high compared to the general population. According to NFHS II data, the neo natal mortality (53), infant mortality (84), child mortality (46) and under five mortality (127) is higher for STs at all India level compared with total mortality rates and mortality rates for others. The gap between STs and general population for these health variables is more than 25% points.

Work Participation Rate is highest among the STs is 49.1% is higher than the general population (30.3%). While 80% of the workers among the general population are main workers, the share of main workers among STs is 69%. A large proportion of STs are engaged in basic agriculture work and only about 18% of the STs are engaged in non-agricultural works, as against 34% among SCs and 47% among general population. The proportion of self-employed are only 21% among STs, and the casual labourers are about 23% among STs in urban India. As per the NSSO data (59th round), the average value of assets owned by ST households in rural areas is Rs.1.4 lakh which is about one-third to the general population household (Rs.4.3 lakh). The average value of assets in urban areas also reflect similar trend of proportional variation though the assets are higher compared to rural areas for STs (Rs.2.40 lakh). About 18% of rural areas and 12% of urban areas STs were indebted as on 30.6.2002 in some form or other. If indebtedness is broken into different components, STs incurred 59% indebtedness towards farm related work and 25% towards household expenditure. STs representation is abysmal with about 3% in Group A and B services, and about 6% in C and D services against their reservation of 7.5%.

According to 2001 Census, access to electricity among ST households is only 36.5%. 45.2% households among the general population are having drinking water source within premises whereas only 15.2% STs households have this facility. The poverty ratios for STs are significantly higher compared to general population in 1999-2000. As against 27 % of all population living below the poverty line in the rural areas, 46% of ST population lived below the poverty line. There are large variations in the proportion of ST population living below the poverty line across the States as 74% of STs in Orissa and more than 50% STs in M.P, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are in BPL category.

Table 1.1: Important socio-economic indicators of general and ST population in India

| S.No | Socio-economic indicators | General Population | STs |
|------------|---|--------------------|--------|
| 1. | Population (%) | 74.6 | 8.2 |
| | (i) Rural population (%) | 71.1 | 91.2 |
| | (ii) Urban population (%) | 28.9 | 8.8 |
| 2. | Sex Ratio | 933 | 978 |
| 3. | Total Fertility Rate | 2.66 | 3.06 |
| 4. | Effective Literacy Rate (2001) | 64.8 | 47.1 |
| | (i) Male literacy | 78.7 | 59.17 |
| | (ii) Female literacy | 58.17 | 34.76 |
| 5. | Gross Enrolment Rate (2003-04) | | |
| | (i) Class I-V | 108.50 | 123.89 |
| | (ii) Class VI-VIII | 70.51 | 68.95 |
| | (iii) Class IX-X | 51.65 | 37.16 |
| | (iv) Higher Education | 7.96 | 4.63 |
| 6. | (i) Infant Mortality | 61.8 | 84.2 |
| | (ii) Child Mortality | 22.2 | 46.3 |
| | (iii) Institutional delivery | 40.1 | 17.1 |
| 7. | (i) Percentage of women with anaemia | 47.6 | 64.9 |
| | (ii) Anaemic Children (%) | 72.7 | 79.8 |
| 8. | Basic Amenities | | |
| | (i) Households with Electricity | 61.4 | 36.5 |
| | (ii) Households with access to drinking water | 14.4 | 28.2 |
| | (iii) Households with Pucca houses | 57.7 | 24.4 |
| 9. | Occupation Pattern | | |
| | (i) Work participation rate | 30.3 | 49.1 |
| | (ii) Percentage of Main workers to total works | 80.2 | 68.9 |
| | (iii) Cultivators | 32.5 | 44.7 |
| | (iv) Agricultural labourers | 20.7 | 36.9 |
| | (v) Other occupations | 42.2 | 16.3 |
| 10. | (i) Poverty Ratio Rural Population (%) (1999-2000) | 27.11 | 45.86 |
| | (ii) Poverty Ratio Urban Population (%) (1999-2000) | 23.65 | 34.75 |

(Source: Census, 2001, NFHS, 1998-99, 61st Round NSSO report)

Due to the backwardness and low socio-economic development among STs, Government has made affirmative policies, Programmes and enacted laws. There are many Constitutional safeguards for the welfare, development and protection of STs in the country besides National Commission, 5th and 6th Schedule for the protection and administrative dispensation of tribals in the Central Indian States and North-Eastern Region States, “The Provision of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 which confers special powers to Gramsabha in 5th Scheduled Areas, “Forest Rights Bill”, “Land Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy”. Though these Constitutional provisions are in place the effective implementation of these in letter and spirit by the State is a great impediment for the welfare and development of the SCs and STs in the country.

In spite of the many affirmative actions, tribals in India face insurmountable problems due to their low socio-economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, displacement, indebtedness, lack of opportunities, accessibility and awareness of the government programmes. Coupled to this, the government and private industrial establishments have initiated mega projects of mining, hydro-electric, industry, business, roads and transport which is leading to the loss of traditional land ownership and livelihood opportunities. This is resulting in large scale migration of rural tribal to urban areas in search of livelihoods either temporarily or on permanent basis which in turn resulting into the disturbances of their traditional socio-psychological family relationship, network of neighbourly relationships and the adoption of new urban culture. Human Migration and in particular tribal migration with its implications is becoming an important socio-economic problem for the policy makers and government to undertake welfare and development activities.

1.2 Migration Scenario in India

Migration for variety of reasons is age old practice but it is increasing at a faster pace over last decades. India as a nation has seen a high migration rate in recent years. **According to the National Census for 2001 30% of the population or 307 million were migrants.** Of these, nearly a third had migrated during the previous decade. National Census and the National Sample Survey (NSS) use definitions of migration that are not employment related. These are change in birthplace and change in last usual place of residence. Secondly they give only the main reason for migration and thus miss secondary reasons which are often work related particularly in the case of women, third they count migrant stocks and not flows which are actually more important for policy and finally, they seriously

underestimate categories of work that employ migrant workers. **There were 65.4 million female migrants and 32.8 million male migrants. However a majority (42.4 million) of female migrants had not migrated for work and had cited marriage as the main reason for the change in residence.** Among males, the most important reason for migration was 'Work/Employment' cited by 12.3 million male migrants. Rural to rural migration still dominated and accounted for 53.3 million; Rural to urban migration: 20.5 million Urban to rural migration: 6.2 million and Urban to urban migration: 14.3 million. Interstate migration has grown by 53.6%. The total number of inter-state migrants was 42.3 million. Uttar Pradesh (-2.6 million) and Bihar (-1.7 million) were the two states with the largest net out migration. The number of migrants during period 1991-2001 increased by about 22%. Apart from women migrating due to marriage, employment is the biggest reason for migration. The number of job seekers among all migrants has increased by 45% over the previous decade. Nearly 14 million people migrated from their place of birth in search of jobs. The overwhelming majority of these-12 million was men. The data shows that among people migrating in search of jobs, literates constitute the vast bulk over 10.6 million while illiterate migrants are about 3.3 million. Three out of four job-seeking migrants are educated males. Among literate, migrant job-seekers less than 1% was women. Nearly 40% of literate persons migrating for work had studied up to secondary level and another 32% had studied beyond. Graduates numbered over 1.8 million or about 17% while technical diploma or degree holders constituted about 8% (Census, 2001, NSS data 199-2000).

Table 1.2: Number of Migrants over the Decades in India

| Decades | Migrants (in millions) |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1951-61 | 66 |
| 1961-71 | 68.2 |
| 1971-81 | 81 |
| 1981-91 | 80.9 |
| 1991-2001 | 307 million |

Contrary to common perception the search for jobs is more often within the same state than in some other state. About 9 million persons were intra-state migrants often within the district while 5 million went to other states. The intra-state figures include people moving from villages to nearby towns and cities in search of better jobs. Over 5.7 million persons who

moved in search of jobs migrated from rural to urban areas. Another 4.5 million migrated within the rural areas looking for work.

Migrants have created pressure on others who are in same job market. While freedom to migrate within the country is an enshrined right but, the uneven development, levels of desperation and other factors have created friction points. Most people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. Lack of rural employment, fragmentation of land holdings and declining public investment in agriculture create a crisis for rural Indians. Urban areas and some rural areas with industrial development or high agricultural production offer better prospects for jobs or self-employment. About 72% do get regular work but over 11 million get less than 183 days of work in a year. This is a higher proportion than non-migrants. Independent NSS data from 1999-2000 indicates that migrant workers take up regular or casual employment or self-employment in nearly equal proportions. Around 8.1 million of the migrants were reported as available for or seeking work. **The 55th round of NSS of 1999-00 was the first to cover short-duration migration defined as: “persons staying away from usual place of residence for 60 days or more for employment or better employment or in search of employment”**. It estimates that roughly 1% of the Indian population or 10 million people migrated temporarily (NSSO 2001). But this is also a gross underestimate because the data do not properly count part-time occupations and short term migrations.

The census data may not fully reflect seasonal or circulatory migration, estimated to be up to 10 million by the National Commission on Rural Labor. Seasonal migrants are usually Scheduled Castes, Tribals and Backward Classes and other highly impoverished sections that go out to work in harvesting seasons or on construction sites, in brick kilns, salt mines etc. The important observations of these official figures indicate that (i) They tend to underestimate short term movements and thus underestimate or miss seasonal and circular migration which, according to recent village studies account for the bulk of migratory movements for work, (ii) Women’s migration is not adequately captured because the surveys ask for only one reason for migration which is stated as marriage and the secondary reason finding work at the destination may not be mentioned, (iii) They do not capture migration streams that are illegal or border on illegality i.e. trafficking for work and various forms of child labour, (iv) The census of India reported 12.66 million working children but estimates by agencies working against child labour calculate that there are roughly 25-30 million child workers in India (ITUC 2007) and Human Rights Watch

says that more than 100 million could be working because so many are out of education, (vi) They do not capture adequately the movement of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes people mainly because these groups are engaged in short term migration. (vi) They mis-represent the relationship between poverty and migration. While village studies show high levels of migration amongst the poor (not the poorest), official statistics show that migration is higher among better off groups because they cover mainly permanent migration which has a higher representation of people from more affluent and better educated backgrounds.

1.3 Tribal Migration

Tribal society is largely egalitarian and tribal women have been equal partners with tribal men in the contribution to household economy. Quite often their women do more physical labour in their agricultural fields and forest than that of the tribal men. Tribal women have usually enjoyed a higher social status in their own communities than Indian women in general. Some of the tribes in sub-Himalayan regions like Khasis of Meghalaya are matriarchal. As indicated earlier the socio-economic profile of tribals especially the tribal women is quite low compared to tribal men and general population and this is also associated with poor nutritional and health status among the tribals. Tribals are engaged in various occupations like hunting, fishing, gathering of forest products, shifting cultivation to settled agriculture, rural crafts and artisans. A very few tribal groups are engaged in non-agricultural activities as mendicants, bards, pastoralists leading a semi-nomadic to nomadic life. Besides routine household work, the tribal women work in the agricultural fields, forests for long hours. The overall output if seen in terms of number of hours of work is low. Their schedule of long working hours continues even during pregnancy, natal and postnatal stages. They have a negative energy balance, high morbidity rate, and low child survival rate. They suffer from taboos and superstitions and remain deprived of the benefits from existing development and welfare programmes.

Most of the natural resources including minerals are located in tribal areas. Tribals are being alienated from their land and forest due to the ongoing deforestation, hydro-electric power generation, industrial growth and mining activities. The natural resources are being exploited in a way, which leads to a process of gradual displacement and denying the basic right of livelihood to the Adivasis. Massive investment in construction of dams, power plants, industrialization and mining create wealth to the nation and employment opportunities to

various people but all this is hardly of any benefit to the tribals rather it leads to their social and cultural deprivation, land alienation, destruction of environment and displacements, which is often without any rehabilitation. **As per the Ministry of Rural Development large scale tribal land continues to be alienated in the States of Andhra Pradesh (2.79 lakh acres), Madhya Pradesh (1.58 lakhs acres), Karnataka (1.3 lakh acre), Gujarat (1.16 lakh acres) during the beginning of the Tenth Plan and the settlement cases are not being disposed of easily. About 20.50 lakh persons inhabiting in forest areas most of whom are tribals inhabiting for generations together have been deprived of their lands and traditional rights. Due to the recent enactment of the “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006” the forest dwelling tribals have claimed forest land and the state governments could able to give lands to only about 1.50 lakh persons.** Migration to towns and cities often negatively influences the tribal culture and identity. In addition to dam construction and mining there are problems with access to forest resources where tribals neither have control nor any kind of participation in forests, which once were their abode and were one of the major sources of their livelihood.

Historically disadvantaged communities such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) are heavily represented in migration. Before independence the out-migration of tribals to the urban and industrial cities was very meagre. This was due to the physical environment constraints. The limited needs of the tribals also did not motivate them to come to cities. After independence the picture has changed considerably. The change has been due to the implementation of Five-Year Plans and Annual Plans which resulted in tribal development. The directive principles of the state policy have made special programmes for the social, political and economic development of the tribals with the objective of integrating them at the various levels of rural and urban communities. Secondly, the safeguards provided by the constitution have made them available great opportunities of education, entrepreneurship and jobs in Government service and in organised sector. Reservations in service have opened up new avenues for the tribals. The process of social mobility has given a high status to the tribal migrants. The implementation of development schemes for the tribals by different government departments has created a favourable ground for the immobile tribal population to undertake out migration to big cities.

Migration of the tribal population from Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been taking place since the last three centuries and more. In the 18th and 19th Centuries,

the migration was forced as the British employed tribal labour to work in the Assam tea gardens. However, since the latter half of the 20th Century, tribal people from these areas have started migrating voluntarily to earn their livelihood. In the last century, a noticeable change was visible in the nature and pattern of tribal migration. Between 1950 and 1980, tribal people migrated to the rural areas of Bihar, West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural labour (Mosse et al., 1997). But from 1980 onwards, they started migrating to bigger cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. Another new feature of tribal migration from these states in recent years has been the large - scale migration of single women to cities in search of livelihood, which is a subtle change from the earlier migration patterns when only the men migrated to urban centres. Tribal families nowadays are driven by poverty to send unmarried daughters to cities in search of work. Single women and tribal girls are however, prone to exploitation not only by employers but also by anti-social elements.

A range and combination of push and pull factors drive circular migration particularly the tribals and tribal women in particular. **Circular migration, or rural-urban migration**, is emerging as a dominant form of migration amongst STs in India. Earlier studies reported that, an estimated 30,000 labourers migrate from Bolangir District in western Orissa every year (Deshingkar et.al 2008). The remote drought-prone and forested tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh show similarly high levels of out-migration. In the tribal districts of southern Madhya Pradesh, 65% of households included migrants. In Jharkhand, one study reported that, of twelve villages found that one-third of the households had at least one member migration. There are extremely high rates of migration among tribals from southern Rajasthan who migrate to Gujarat to work in seed cotton farms and textile markets. The incidence of migration was clearly growing in the area as a few years later another study in the same area found that in many villages up to three-quarters of the population were absent between November and June.

Madhya Pradesh has ranked among the least developed states in India. It has the largest population of STs of all state. Migration has long been a livelihood strategy for tribals from the southern districts. Many migrate to the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Until about 2005 the recruitment of migrant construction workers from this area was largely done by agents locally known as mukkaddams. Mukkaddams provide the labourers a cash advance to help the family left behind in the absence of the migrant. The advance is also used by the migrant to purchase essentials for the journey. The advances are repaid through migrant wages and the length of time that this takes depends on the payment

that the migrant receives at the destination. The mukaddam recruits migrants in groups who stay together at the destination. Living conditions at construction sites and working place of the migrants are appalling and contractors provide only the most basic shelter. Harassment by the police, urban authorities and contractors is common to the migrants. Drinking water and sanitation are not easily accessible and girls and children left are highly vulnerable to disease, injuries and sexual abuse.

Tribal migrants have found jobs in factories, agro-processing plants or working as porters, domestic servants, bus cleaners, rickshaw pullers, street hawkers, petty traders, construction workers and domestic workers. Migrants are often willing to take on jobs that others cannot or do not want to do (those that are dirty, degrading and dangerous). The work is commonly poorly paid and insecure but it is very attractive to those from marginal areas where wages are too low to make a living. Income is one driver, with people migrating in search of paid employment. Early studies also reported that internal migration can lead to positive change in both sending and receiving areas (Deshingkar et.al 2006). Migration can help to reduce poverty or to halt the slide into poverty. It also helps tighten rural labour markets. There are many negative impacts of migration like loss of identity, culture, security, acute shortage of labour and high dependency ratios in sending areas. Mass male migration can lead to worsening poverty. People who are away for a long time may lose access to natural resources and lose their voice in community decision-making. Migration can also have a negative effect on collective action and natural resource management.

1.4 Justification of the Study

It has been observed that large number of educated, uneducated and illiterate tribal women from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal migrate to different parts of the country and metropolitan city like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata are their major destinations for searching some gainful employment/casual labour in the unorganized sector and as household maids for their livelihood. They are often exploited physically and sexually. The above context, nature of varied data sets, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short-term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration etc. particularly among tribals and women tribal folks indicate that there is a still a dearth of data and detailed analysis and probe is required to understand the tribal migration. The reasons for their exodus need to be studied in detail given the large number development

programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Food For Work Programme (FFW), Prime Minister Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (PMGSY), Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). Under the proposed study it is planned to find the reasons for their migration and to document how and where they migrate, their living conditions prior to migration and at their place of migration, what they feel about their future, whether they know the development programmes being implemented for their benefit, what is their health status, their vertical job mobility, the impact of the migration on their socio-economic life pattern at individual and community level, agencies involved and all other related aspects particularly the tribal women migrants. The study will be focussed on the four tribal majority states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. The study will also include women migrants from the cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. The findings of the study will be utilised in putting forward various suggestions which can help the policy makers to undertake various development and welfare interventions among these tribal groups.

The objectives of the study, methodology adopted, data analysis, study findings, analysis of results, suggestions are presented in the subsequent chapters.

2 OBJECTIVES, DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study has been undertaken in four states from where large-scale migration of tribals including tribal women takes place. These states are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. These states account for about 40% of the total scheduled population of the country. Proportion of scheduled tribe population in all the four states is more than 20% to their own state population. Highest concentration of STs may be seen in Chhattisgarh, where about 32% of the ST population is seen followed by Jharkhand (26.3%), Orissa (22.13%) and Madhya Pradesh with ST population of 20.3% (2001 Census).

Table 2.1: Population of STs in the selected states of study

| State | Population | | | Sex Ratio | % tribals to total population of the state |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Total | Male | Female | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 66,16,596 | 32,87,334 | 33,29,262 | 1,013 | 31.8 |
| Jharkhand | 70,87,068 | 35,65,960 | 35,21,108 | 987 | 26.3 |
| M.P | 122,33,474 | 61,95,240 | 60,38,234 | 975 | 20.3 |
| Orissa | 44,06,794 | 22,23,924 | 21,82,870 | 982 | 22.1 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

The present study focuses on, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short-term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration among tribals and particularly women tribal folks with a detailed analysis to understand the tribal migration.

2.1 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study in the four selected states are:

- To assess the social and economic situation of the tribal women.
- To study specific factors responsible for migration of tribal women from the tribal areas to various towns and cities in search of employment.

- To study the type of economic opportunities the migrant women are engaged in the areas where they migrate.
- To investigate into the type and level of moral, physical and economic exploitation of migrant tribal women workers.
- To suggest various ways and means for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal women and empower them.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Universe of Study

The study is based on the sample survey. Multi stage random and purposive sampling has been followed. In the first stage, the four highly concentrated tribal states of central India namely, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand were chosen purposively due to their large tribal population and tribal migration. The districts of the four states where the study has been ranked in a descending order based on the proportion of tribal population in each district. First and second ranking districts in terms of concentration of ST population from each of the four states have been selected for the study. The names of the districts has also been discussed with the state officials and based on their recommendation and suggestion alternative districts were selected from the top five districts having high ST population. The total number of districts selected for field work for the four states are 8 in total.

Two blocks has been selected from each of the 8 districts randomly and purposively. While selecting blocks concentration of ST population and district level officials suggestions were the guiding force. Ten villages have been randomly selected from each of the selected blocks and ten families from each of the selected village. Thus a total of 1600 families has been planned and included in the survey as per plan presented in following table.

Table 2.2: Sample plan and size of the study

| S.No | Name of unit | Sample size per unit | Total sample size |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | States selected | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | Districts per state | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | Blocks per district | 2 | 16 |
| 4 | Villages per blocks | 10 | 160 |
| 5 | Families per village | 10 | 1600 |

An extensive and intensive field work has been undertaken to make in-depth study of the socio-economic conditions with special reference to the nature and types of migration. Further in-depth study was carried out at the major centres of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata where the tribal women/girls migrate in search of work. **A sample of 150 randomly selected individual tribal women from each of these three cities has been taken up for primary qualitative and quantitative data in pursuance of the objectives of the study. Thus total a total sample size of 2050 population universe was covered for the present study.**

Further, relevant information was also collected from among the social activists, officials connected with the management of forest, village officials, people's representatives and other important persons with the help of detailed open ended discussions and "Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). **In all there were a total of about 2100 field interviews of various types of respondents.**

A close ended **questionnaire** was developed, field tested and finalized before embarking on the field-work. A self-guiding **check-list** of questions has been prepared for the interviews with officials and FGDs. In addition to the primary data collection, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) involving the local church leaders, local opinion leaders in the field including the three cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, various Non Government organizations (NGOs) located/working in the study areas were collected. Besides some Employers, Agencies employing the tribal girls for their services and elected village headmen or Sarpanch were also contacted for in-depth interviews. A total of about 80 individual participants were included in the interviews and FGDs.

As the field conditions were difficult due to the elaborate detailed information to be collected and the security situation involved in the interior tribal areas, the collection of requisite number of 10 families only from 10 villages of each selected Block could not be adhered strictly as the main focus was not only the selection of the proper sample size but also the representative sample of the tribals particularly tribal women migrants from the selected Blocks and villages. The number of villages per each selected Block has to be increased considerably in consultation with the tribal welfare officials and knowledgeable persons of the local area besides considering security situation in the covered area. Depending upon the number of the families and the villages where large scale migration has taken place, the selection of sample was varied as can be seen from the table. In Chhattisgarh state we could able to cover only 396 families and from M.P state we have covered 399 families. The short

fall of 5 families has been compensated from the other two states of Orissa and Jharkhand. However, the total sample size of original plan of 4 States, 8 Districts, 16 Blocks and a minimum of 160 Blocks as envisaged could be adhered. Infact, we have covered 193 villages in the four states for covering a total of 1600 tribal families for the study. The list of villages covered is annexed to the study report.

Table 2.3: Details of districts, blocks, villages and families surveyed in the study.

| S. No | State | Selected District | Selected Block | No of Village | Total Sample Size |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Chhattisgarh | Jashpur | Bagicha | 13 | 98 |
| | | | Kunkuri | 12 | 100 |
| | | Sarguja | Batouli | 13 | 97 |
| | | | Sitapur | 13 | 101 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 4 | 51 | 396 |
| 2 | Jharkhand | Gumla | Chainpur | 9 | 105 |
| | | | Sisai | 11 | 97 |
| | | Simdega | Kurdeg | 14 | 100 |
| | | | Thethaiangar | 15 | 100 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 4 | 49 | 402 |
| 3. | M.P | Jhabua | Jhabua | 13 | 101 |
| | | | Meghnagar | 12 | 98 |
| | | Mandla | Bichiya | 10 | 103 |
| | | | Mavai | 10 | 97 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 4 | 45 | 399 |
| 4. | Orissa | Sambhalpur | Bamra | 13 | 99 |
| | | | Kuchinda | 11 | 102 |
| | | Sundergarh | Kaurmunda | 11 | 104 |
| | | | Rajgangapur | 13 | 98 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 4 | 48 | 403 |
| All States | 4 | 8 | 16 | 193 | 1600 |

The details of the respondents' age and sex of the tribal respondents covered from different villages of the four states for the present study is given in the following table. Out of the 1600 respondents, 69% are males and 31% are females. Majority of the male and female respondents are below the age of 25 years (63% males, 68% females) followed by middle age group of 40 years.

Table 2.4: Age and Sex of the respondents in villages of four states

(% in different age groups)

| State | Sex of the Respondents | | Age in years | | | | | | | | Total sample (1600) | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|---------------------|------------|
| | M | F | Upto 25 | | 26-45 | | 46-60 | | Above 60 | | M | F |
| | | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 67.2 | 32.8 | 65.5 | 66.7 | 18.20 | 19.30 | 14.20 | 12.10 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 266 | 130 |
| Jharkhand | 68.9 | 31.1 | 69.0 | 75.2 | 18.00 | 14.10 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 4.90 | 2.70 | 277 | 125 |
| M.P | 51.4 | 48.6 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 22.60 | 22.60 | 7.60 | 6.60 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 205 | 195 |
| Orissa | 87.4 | 12.6 | 53.2 | 61.3 | 12.90 | 22.10 | 29.20 | 15.00 | 4.70 | 1.60 | 352 | 51 |
| Total | 68.6 | 31.4 | 63.2 | 67.8 | 17.80 | 19.70 | 15.60 | 10.80 | 3.30 | 1.70 | 1100 | 500 |

M= Male, F=Female

Table 2.5: Age and sex of the surveyed migrant women in three cities

(% in different age/ categories)

| City | Age in years | | | | | | Marital Status | | | Total sample (450) |
|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Less than 18 | 18-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | Un-married | Married | Widow | Divorce/separated | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 65.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 3.2 | 43.2 | 29.5 | 22.1 | 2.1 | 55.8 | 34.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 34.0 | 44.7 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.1 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 12.8 | 29.4 | 38.5 | 18.6 | 0.7 | 51.3 | 44.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

A representative sample of 150 migrant tribal women from each city totaling 450 altogether was covered from the three cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi. Majority of these migrant women are in the middle ages of 30 years and married women. In Mumbai and Delhi nearly half of them are below the age of 25 years and one third of them are unmarried. In Kolkata most of the migrants are married and above 30 years.

All the data/information collected was scrutinized thoroughly, tabulated and put through checks and cross checks. The data were codified and put to analysis through computer employing appropriate programmes for detailed analysis. The data were analyzed using relevant statistical tools. Results are presented in the forms of tables and graphs. The

following chapter deals with the selected states socio-economic profile of the tribal population based on the secondary data and also the profile of the selected beneficiaries utilizing the primary data collected from the field from various villages.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE FAMILIES OF TRIBAL MIGRANTS IN THE SELECTED STATES

This chapter assesses the social and economic situation of the tribal women and the specific factors responsible for migration of tribal women from the tribal areas to various towns and cities in search of employment.

3.1 Chhattisgarh State

Chhattisgarh State was carved out of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State on 1st November, 2000 and has a total area of 1,35,194 square kilometers comprising of 16 districts, 146 Blocks and 19,744 inhabited villages. According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Chhattisgarh is 2.08 crore out of which 79.9% is rural in nature. The density of population in the State is 130 persons per square kilometer. The State has a predominant ST population accounting for 31.8%, SCs 11.6% and the rest other communities including Backward Classes. The sex ratio of the State is

989 females per 1000 males. The state is broadly divisible into three agro-climatic Zones – the central belt, the northern belt and the southern belt. The state has about 44,746 lakh hectares of forest area, which is 32.5% of the total geographical area of the state. Work participation rate in the State is around 46.5% and 44.5% have returned as cultivators, 31.9% as



agricultural labourers and 2.1% as household industry workers. The State is endowed with rich mineral resources like Iron, Coal, Bauxite, Tin, and Dolomite. The decadal growth rate of the State is 18.6% against the national average of 21.01% and the literacy rate is 64.7% which is equivalent to the national average.

3.1.1 Tribal Scenario

The population of the STs in the state is 66.17 lakh (2001 Census) accounting for 31.76% of the total population of the state and 94.7% of which is rural in nature. The sex ratio among STs is 1012 females per 1000 males which is more favourable towards males. In terms of the concentration of ST population, the State occupies 6th position with 7.85% STs in the country. There are 42 different tribes including five Primitive Tribe Groups (PTGs) comprising about 12 lakh tribal families. The ST population is spread over the entire state with Kanwar tribe predominantly in the north while the Gonds are the majority tribe in south. About 33% of the state's population is estimated to be living below poverty line (BPL) and the majority of it is STs. As per the 1997 BPL survey, 5.89 lakh tribal families are below the poverty line. The primitive tribe population is 1.11 lakh and their entire population is under BPL category. The central belt covers more than one-third area, consisting of 11 districts of the state and partial sub plan area belongs to this region. The northern and southern belts comprise major tribal populated districts of Bastar, Dantewada in the south and Koriya, Surguja and Jashpur in the north. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 52.10 percent that is almost double than in the 1991 which was 26.70 percent. It is higher than the national average of 47.10 percent for Scheduled Tribes population. Similarly, the male and female literacy rates are also higher than the national average in this regard; which are 65.00 and 39.30 percent respectively. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the Chhattisgarh Scheduled Tribe population is 53.40 percent that is slightly lower than the national average of 49.10 percent. The WPR for male and female tribal population is 56.70 and 50.20 percent respectively. The majority of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State, i.e. 56.60 percent, is categorized as 'cultivators' while 'agricultural labourers' category constitutes 32.70 percent. The national average for 'cultivators' and 'agricultural laborers' 44.7% and 32.7% respectively. 'Other workers' are about 9.70 percent while the 'house hold industry (HHI)' category constitutes about 1.20 percent of the WPR of the State. **In the present study, two districts namely, Jashpur and Sarguja were selected and 4 blocks; Bagicha, Kunkuri, Batouli and Sitapur covering 51 villages and 396 families were covered.**

3.2 Jharkhand State

Jharkhand state has come into existence in 2000 out of the bifurcation of Bihar state and comprises 22 districts. With an area of 74,677 sq.km, the state has 35% of the population of the erstwhile Bihar state. The state accounts for 36% of country's coal, 40% of copper, 22%

of iron and 90% of mica, bauxite, quartz and ceramics. The literacy rate is 54.13% (2001 census). The total ST population of Jharkhand is 7,087,068 as per the Census 2001. It is about 26.70 percent of the total State population of 26,94,589 persons. The average growth rate of the ST population is 17.30 percent that is lower by 6.00 percent than the average population growth rate in the State. There are 30 STs in Jharkhand and the major among them are Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Ho, Kharia, Bhumji, Lohra, Kharwar, Chero, Bedia, Mal Paharia and Mahli are the main STs in Jharkhand. The majority of the ST population, about 91.7%.,



lives in rural and forest areas. Gumla, Purbi Singhbhum, Lohardaga, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Dumka, Giridih, Ranchi, Sahibganj, Gumla and Pakur are the main districts with higher concentration of the Scheduled Tribe population.

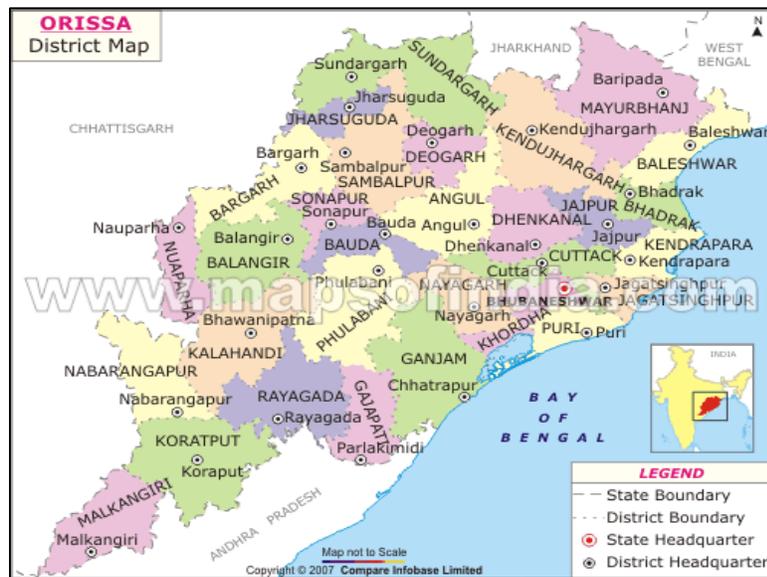
The sex ratio of the ST population in Jharkhand is 987 females per 1000 males that is higher than the national average of 978 for the same population category. Compare to the literacy rate of 27.50 percent in 1991 it has increased up to 40.70 percent in 2001 among the ST population in the State. It is significantly lower than the average national literacy rate of 47.10 percent for the ST population. The male and female literacy rates are 54% and 27.2% in 2001. The Work Participation Rate of the ST population in Jharkhand in 1991-2001 is 46.30 percent that is lower by about 3.00 percent than the national average of 49.10 percent. Similarly, the main workers in the State constitute 59.40 percent of the total workers which too is lower than the national average of 68.90 percent for the overall ST population. It is interesting to see that the male WPR shows a decline from 53.40 percent to 51.90 percent while the female WPR for the same period shows an increase from 38.30 percent to 40.60 percent.

About 50.00 percent of the ST population in Jharkhand is categorized under the ‘cultivators’ category which is significantly higher than the national average of 44.70 percent while the other 31.00 percent comes under the ‘agricultural labourer’ category which is lower than the national average of 36.90 percent. ‘Other workers’ category constitutes 13.50 percent of the

total Scheduled Tribe workers in Jharkhand which is again lower than the national average of 16.30 percent. The workforce percentage involved in household industries (HHI) is 3.00 percent, a bit higher than the national average of 2.10 percent. **In the present study, two districts namely, Gumla and Simdega were selected and 4 blocks; Chainpur, Sisai, Kurdeg and Thethaiangar covering 49 villages and 402 families.**

3.3 Orissa State

Orissa state with a geographical area of 4.74% of the country and comprising 36.7 million people of India's 3.57% population is a low income state. The state has 30 districts and is rich in natural resources, inland water with 11 major rivers Mahanadi being the major one, many big and small water bodies with the famous Chilka lake, a big stretch of coastal line with a good potential for fisheries, a good forest cover of about 30% surface area and endowed with rich mineral deposits of coal, Iron, Bauxite, Lime stone, Dolomite.



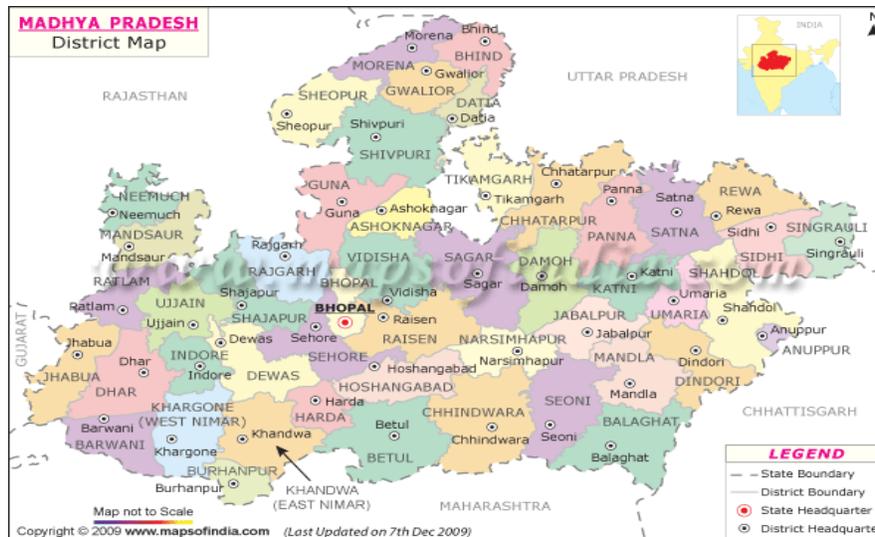
3.3.1 Scheduled Tribes socio-economic profile

ST population in Orissa is 8.15 million comprising 22.13% of the total population of the state and 9.7% of the total tribal population of the country. Orissa has the third largest concentration of tribal people in the country. There are 62 tribal communities including 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the State. Khond is the most populous (17.1%) ST followed by Gond, Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhattada. ST households are about 1.8 million and 94.5% of them are rural based. About 44.7% of the State's geographical area has been declared as Scheduled Area which covers 12 districts and is inhabited by about 68.1% of the STs in the State comprising the districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput Sundargarh, Kandhamals, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Kalahandi and Balasore districts. In 7 districts namely Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Koraput and Gajapati, STs are

more than 50% of the total population in the district. Majority of STs live in hilly and forest areas, which are mostly inaccessible and isolated. 62 STs in Orissa speak as many as 74 dialects and their cultural heritage is rich and varied. Their economy is largely subsistence oriented and non-specialised. At one end of the spectrum we find nomadic food gatherers and hunters and at the other end, agriculturists and horticulturists. The literacy rate among the STs is 37.36% against the overall literacy rate of 63.1% of state (2001 census). The ST male and female literacy rates are 51.5% and 23.4% respectively. As per 2001 Census, 57.4% STs are main workers and the remaining 42.6% are marginal workers. Cultivators account for 33.4% of total workers, whereas agricultural labourers constitute 46.8% and workers engaged in household industries constitute 4.8% of the total workers. Most of the cultivators among the STs are small and marginal farmers. **In the present study, two districts namely, Sambalpur and Sundargarh were selected and 4 blocks; Bamra, Kunchinda, Kaumunda and Rajgangapur covering 48 villages and 403 families.**

3.4 Madhya Pradesh State

According to the Census 2001 the total ST population of Madhya Pradesh is 12,233,474, the largest tribal population in any state in India. This is 20.30 percent of the total State population consisting 60,348,023 persons. The growth of the tribal population in Madhya Pradesh during 1991-2001 has been 26.4 percent, higher by 2.1 percent by overall growth of the total population which was 24.3 percent for the same period. There are about 46 STs in the State. Bhil, Gond, Kol, Korku, Sahariya and Baiga are the major tribes in the State, consisting about 92.2 percent of the total tribal population. Meanwhile, though small population wise, but historically and socially significant, Pradhan, Saur, and Bhariya, Bhumiya, along with Majhi, Khairwar, Mawasi and Panika, are other important tribes of Madhya Pradesh. Mina, Andh, Birhul, Parja and Nagesia tribes have less than a population of 500 persons.



The majority of the ST population, about 93.6 percent, in the State lives in rural and forest areas. Jhabua, Barwani, Dindori, Mandla, Badwani, Dhar, Shahdol, Sheopur, Balaghat, Baitul, East Nimar, West Nimar and Seoni are the main districts with tribal populations. The overall sex ratio among the tribes in Madhya Pradesh is 975 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average sex ratio of 978 for the overall national tribal population. As far as literacy among the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it was 41.2 percent in 2001 against of 18.4 percent in 1991 which shows a significant increase. But yet it is lower than the national average of 47.1 percent for the total national tribal population. In spite of increase in the average literacy rate of the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh the female literacy rate was only 28.4 percent against the male literacy rate of 53.5 percent. The Work Participation Rate of the total ST population in Madhya Pradesh is 50.5 percent. In this order the male and female work participation rates were 53.2 and 47.6 percent respectively. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 89 percent of the WPR together while ‘Other Workers’ constitute about 10 percent (including household industry category of 1.1 percent workers) of the WPR in the State. **In the present study, two districts namely, Jhabua and Mandla were selected and 4 blocks; Jhabua, Meghnagar, Bichia and Mavai covering 48 villages and 403 families.**

3.5 Socio-economic profile of the families in the villages surveyed

Out of the 1600 surveyed families surveyed in the four states, 1100 males and 500 females were covered for the present study. More than 100 females respondents were covered in the states except in Orissa state. More than three fourth of the respondents belong to below25

years for both males and females. About 1/5th of the sample representatives were between the age group of 25-45 years followed by about 15% males and 11% in 46-60 years age group.

Table 3.1: Age of respondents from the four states.

(% in different age groups)

| State | Age in years | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|-------------|------------|
| | Upto 25 | | 26-45 | | 46-60 | | Above 60 | | M | F |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 65.5 | 66.7 | 18.20 | 19.30 | 14.20 | 12.10 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 266 | 130 |
| Jharkhand | 69.0 | 75.2 | 18.00 | 14.10 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 4.90 | 2.70 | 277 | 125 |
| M.P | 68.8 | 70.0 | 22.60 | 22.60 | 7.60 | 6.60 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 205 | 195 |
| Orissa | 53.2 | 61.3 | 12.90 | 22.10 | 29.20 | 15.00 | 4.70 | 1.60 | 352 | 51 |
| Overall | 63.2 | 67.8 | 17.80 | 19.70 | 15.60 | 10.80 | 3.30 | 1.70 | 1100 | 500 |

M= Male, F=Female. Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Most of the respondents were married and they were in the age group of 26-45 years followed by 46-60 years. Very few respondents in below 18 years age group were married for both males and females (Table 3.1). More than 80% of the sample respondents are in 45 years age group of the present sample of respondents. Senior citizens represent only about 7% among males and 4% among females married respondents.

Table 3.2: Marital status in different age groups of the surveyed tribals

(% of married population to total in respective age group)

| State | Age in years | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|
| | Upto 18 | | 19-25 | | 26-45 | | 46-60 | | Above 60 | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.40 | 11.50 | 12.90 | 41.10 | 43.20 | 41.80 | 38.80 | 5.60 | 4.70 |
| Jharkhand | 0.40 | 0.80 | 11.20 | 18.10 | 50.90 | 45.20 | 23.20 | 27.00 | 14.20 | 8.90 |
| M.P | 0.40 | 0.70 | 13.70 | 16.30 | 62.20 | 62.80 | 21.90 | 18.80 | 1.80 | 1.40 |
| Orissa | 0.00 | 0.40 | 12.60 | 18.20 | 22.80 | 44.30 | 57.90 | 33.70 | 6.70 | 3.40 |
| Over All | 0.20 | 0.70 | 12.20 | 17.00 | 40.70 | 48.00 | 39.90 | 30.00 | 7.00 | 4.20 |

M= Male, F=Female. Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Though estimation of age is very difficult among tribals due to lack of authentic records but age has been recorded with the help of events and standard verifiable males and females in the village with whom comparison was made for the other tribal respondents. Very few respondents informed that, they were married below the age of 14 years (Table 3.2). However, one third of them indicated that their marriage age is between the age group of 15-18 years.

More than 60% among males and 56% among females are getting married in the age group of 19-25 years particularly so in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states (Table 3.3). In the case of Orissa and M.P states, the majority of them are getting married in the age group of 15-18 years. Late marriages of 26-45 years were also reported mostly Chhattisgarh and Orissa which are due to re- marriages and widow and widower marriages.

Table 3.3: Age of the members of the surveyed tribal families at the time of marriage

(% of total married in age group to total married)

| State | Age in years | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------|------|
| | Below 14 | | 15-18 | | 19-25 | | 26-45 | | Above 45 | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.30 | 3.80 | 27.00 | 89.00 | 68.70 | 7.20 | 3.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jharkhand | 0.40 | 0.40 | 10.90 | 14.40 | 82.50 | 83.80 | 6.20 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| M.P | 0.00 | 2.30 | 40.80 | 63.60 | 58.50 | 32.50 | 0.70 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.30 |
| Orissa | 0.00 | 0.60 | 46.70 | 45.60 | 43.80 | 49.40 | 9.50 | 4.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 0.10 | 0.80 | 29.40 | 39.80 | 64.10 | 56.30 | 6.50 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 |

M= Male, F=Female. Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.4: Type of houses owned by the surveyed tribal families

| States | Type of house owned (% of total surveyed households) | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|------------|-------|
| | Katcha (mud walls) | Thatched (brick walls) | Semi Pucca | Pucca |
| Chhattisgarh | 97.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Jharkhand | 92.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 5.4 |
| MP | 94.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| Orissa | 80.5 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Total | 91.3 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

More than 90% of the tribal respondents reported that, they have Katcha houses (with mud walls) particularly so in Chhattisgarh and M.P states (Table 3.4). Thatched houses were reported mostly from Orissa state and about 5% of the respondents in Jharkhand and M.P reported that they have pucca houses. This is revealing and a great variant as the 2001 census reported that, 24% of the tribals at all India level had pucca houses where as our field data gives us a very dismal picture of only 3% average for the four states. This indicates that, the tribals in the interior and forest villages do not have the basic facility of good houses in spite of the many housing schemes of the state and centre like Indira Awas Yojana, State level

housing schemes with many subsidies. There is a need to look into this problem seriously for proper housing to the poor tribals in the villages.

Out of 1600 sample representatives, most of them were wage labourers (46%) mostly so in M.P and Jharkhand states (Table 3.5). Farmers were more in Orissa state (79%) and overall average is 38% in all the four states. Among tribals private service personnel were less in number (8%) particularly so in the three states of Jharkhand, Orissa and M.P. Only in Jharkhand about 19% were practising some kind of private service. Government service is negligible among the tribals. About 5% were returned as practising other occupations.

Table 3.5: Main occupation of head of the surveyed tribal family in selected states

(in percentage)

| State | Farmer | Wage Labour | Pvt. Service | Govt. Service | Shop owner | Others | Total |
|---------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------|-------|
| Chhattisgarh | 29.2 | 40.3 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | 15.1 | 75.3 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| M.P | 21.4 | 64.6 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 |
| Orissa | 79.3 | 15.7 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Over All | 37.6 | 45.8 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

We have also probed the movable assets of the tribal migrant women workers families in their native place. The obtained data from the four states samples indicates that, more than 58% of the families own bicycle and about 11% are having radio in their homes which are very common in Orissa and Chhattisgarh states. Black and white TV colour sets are seen in about 7% of the households whereas colour TV sets, motor cycle/scooter and mobile phone, landline phone connections are observed in about 3% each of these homes (Table 3.6). Chhattisgarh and M.P states tribal migrant women have better transport and communication facilities compared to other two states migrant families.

More than 50% of the surveyed tribal households in Orissa and 38% in Chhattisgarh are collecting tendu leaves for their livelihood and they mostly sell them mostly in the market (61%) particularly so in Orissa state (98%). Tendu leaf is the main component for preparation of *Beedies* (indigenous cigarettes in rural India). Only in Jharkhand state the respondents reported (70%) that they prefer the government organised collection societies/points for selling their tendu leaves produce (Table 3.7). About 8% of the respondents in average still

prefer to sell their produce to the contractors particularly so in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states due to their easy accessibility and their earlier contacts.

Table 3.6: Household Assets of Migrant Women in the Selected States

(in percentage)

| States | % of households having | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Cycle | Motor cycle /scooter | TV-colour | TV-black & white | Cable connection | Radio | Phone-Mobile | Phone-Land line |
| Chhattisgarh | 64.1 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| Jharkhand | 51.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| M.P | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| Orissa | 91.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 40.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Over All | 57.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.7: Percent of households who collect tendu leaves and place of selling

| States | % of tendu leaves collecting households | For whom you collect the leaves | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Contractor | Govt. | Market |
| Chhattisgarh | 37.7 | 15.4% | 62.4% | 22.1% |
| Jharkhand | 10.9 | 16.3% | 69.8% | 14.0% |
| M.P | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 51.4 | 1.0% | .5% | 98.5% |
| Over All | 100.0 | 8.1% | 31.4% | 60.5% |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The respondents informed that, they are not getting timely payment as normally they get payment between two weeks (25%) and one month (38%). In Jharkhand timely payment of tendu leaves payment was reported (72%), whereas in Orissa normally they are getting payment after one month (90%) in the surveyed villages (Table 3.8). Still about 8% of the surveyed tribal migrant dominated villages have reported that, getting timely payment of their tendu leaves produce is a problem for them and they are getting payment erratically and only after two months and even later. As one fifth of the present sample of 1600 surveyed families in the four states have expressed payment problems and majority of them are getting late payment this problem need to be looked into by the respective state governments. This has

been further probed and Table 3.8 indicates that about 70% of the respondents in the study are not satisfied over the payment system of tendu leaves product, particularly so in Orissa and Jharkhand states (79%). Only in Madhya Pradesh state the respondents expressed that they are satisfied with the payment system of their produce.

Table 3.8: Payment details of tendu leaves in the study states

| States | % reporting timely payment | Time gap between in delivery of leaves and payment (in %) | | | | | % satisfied with collection and payment system |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--|
| | | One week | Two weeks | One month | Two months | More than two months | |
| Chhattisgarh | 12.3 | 16.4 | 35.2 | 29.7 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 53.7 |
| Jharkhand | 72.1 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 33.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 79.1 |
| M.P | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 3.9 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 90.3 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 78.3 |
| Over All | 14.5 | 4.1 | 24.9 | 38.3 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 69.1 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.9: Percent of households having ration cards and interval of PDS availability

| District/states | % of HH having ration card | % getting ration in time | Interval of PDS ration | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|
| | | | Once a month | Once in two months | Never | No response |
| Chhattisgarh | 69.5 | 86.5 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 51.9 | 85.9 | 85.9 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| M.P | 23.8 | 37.8 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 94.6 | 95.6 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 59.7 | 76.1 | 93.7 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Our surveyed respondents reported that, about 60% of them possess ration cards and three fourth of them are getting ration cards in time. The system seems to be better in place and

working as more than 95% possess ration cards and also getting ration in time and the system is not working well in M.P state as only 24% of them have reported having ration cards and 38% only are getting timely ration (Table 3.9). The Public Distribution System (PDS) is comparatively well in place and more than 93% are getting ration once in a month. But still 6% of the overall respondents have reported that, they get ration once in two months and it is very erratic

Education in the interior tribal areas is still a major problem in the selected states in spite of the ongoing national mission programme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The surveyed tribal families data indicate that, 30% of them are illiterate. More than 60% of the families in Jharkhand state are illiterate and more than one-fourth of the tribal families in M.P and Jharkhand are also illiterate. About 15% of the tribal families are literate and 24% of them have studied up to primary level and 22% have studied up to Middle school level. Beyond higher/senior secondary level school education was reported among 9% of the tribal families.

Table 3.10: Education Level of Migrant Women's Family Members in selected states

(in percentage)

| State | Post Graduate | Doctor/ Engineer | Graduate | Sr. Secondary/ High School | Middle | Primary | Literate | Illiterate | Total |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| Chhattisgarh | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 20.6 | 28.1 | 14.4 | 27.1 | 100 |
| Jharkhand | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 59.6 | 100 |
| M.P | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 19.7 | 24.1 | 27.4 | 24.5 | 100 |
| Orissa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 35.4 | 31.2 | 14.7 | 5.9 | 100 |
| Over All | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 21.8 | 23.6 | 14.9 | 30.2 | 100 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Not a single case of professional degree or post graduate level studied family was found in the surveyed tribal families of the four states (Table 3.10). Orissa and M.P state tribal families in general reported that they have studied up to middle and high school level indicating that educational services are better in the interior tribal areas of these two states. As per Census of 2001 report effective literacy rate among tribals is 47.1% (males: 59.2%, females: 34.8%) which is lower than 17 points to general population and 7 points to SCs of India however, our sampled representatives data indicate that, illiteracy is only 30.2% indicating that literacy

rates are about 70% on an average, and it is comparatively high in Orissa and M.P states. Literacy rates and school education has definitely improved but still it is a matter of concern in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states.

Water being main source of livelihood, the surveyed tribal families data indicate that, about 68% are having hand pump facility and 31% are utilising well facility. Tap connection was reported only in a few localities of tribal villages (0.8%). M.P and Chhattisgarh tribal families have good service of hand pump and well water facility compared to the other two states (Table 3.11). Tribal families still have to go far off place for the source of drinking water. Only 3 percent of the families have drinking water facility within their compound and 72% of the families have to go at least 100 meters to fetch water for household purposes. Orissa state tribal families are having water source problem as they have to travel a minimum of half a kilometer to one kilometer for their source of drinking water. Most of the tribal families in Chhattisgarh and M.P states have reported that, their drinking water facility is within the range of 100 meters. At all India level, average tribal families data as per Census 2001 indicate that, 20% of them are being served by tap water facility, 36% hand pump and 6% with tube well facility. These all India figures are at variant with the present sampled data from the four states which indicate that drinking water facility in the interior forest villages is a major area of concern for the tribal families livelihood operations.

Table 3.11: Source of drinking water to the surveyed tribal families

(in percentage)

| States | Source of drinking water | | | Distance of source of drinking water from house | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------|---|------------|------------|------|
| | Tap | Well | hand pump | In-house | 100 meters | 500 meters | 1 Km |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.0 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 4.1 | 86.8 | 7.6 | 1.5 |
| Jharkhand | 2.8 | 50.0 | 47.2 | 7.0 | 79.9 | 12.4 | 0.8 |
| M.P | 0.0 | 1.3 | 98.7 | 0.8 | 89.2 | 9.5 | 0.5 |
| Orissa | 0.3 | 58.9 | 40.8 | 1.3 | 34.7 | 49.4 | 14.7 |
| Total | 0.8 | 31.0 | 68.2 | 3.3 | 72.8 | 19.6 | 4.3 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Our surveyed tribal families data indicate that, only about a quarter of the households are having the electric facility which is very less in Orissa (6%) and Jharkhand (16%) states and it is comparatively better in Chhattisgarh (61.3%) state. All India Census figures of 2001 reported an electric facility in 37% of tribal households which is about 61% in the general population (Table 3.12). As there is a

great disparity across the states, the present study figures more or less tallies with the all India figures of the earlier survey.

Table 3.12: Percentage of surveyed tribal households having an electric connection

| States | % of house with electricity |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chhattisgarh | 61.3 |
| Jharkhand | 16.2 |
| M.P | 28.8 |
| Orissa | 5.9 |
| Total | 28.8 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

About three fourth of the tribal families (72%) still rely on the government run clinics and primary health centres for their medical treatment especially so in M.P (99%) and Chhattisgarh states (Table 3.13). In Jharkhand and Orissa states, the government run facilities have outreach problems and the tribals in these states are relying on the private and local faith healers like quacks and R.M.Ps. As it is well known, the health indicators of IMR, MMR, institutional delivery, immunisation, malnutrition of both children and women records are abysmally low in tribal areas and antenatal and post-natal facilities are lacking. The all India figures indicate that, there is a good 20 points difference in most of the health indicators between tribals and the general population. Our present data also reinforces the earlier findings and shows that, in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states there is a need for more attention for the health service delivery mechanism.

Table 3.13: Health seeking behaviour of of the tribal families in selected States

| States | % of households who go to the following in case of illness | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Local faith healer | Local Vaidya | Quack/RMP | Pvt. Doctor | Govt. Hospital | Could not specify |
| Chhattisgarh | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 19.8 | 77.9 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 44.1 | 49.2 | 0.3 |
| M.P | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 98.7 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 13.9 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 18.8 | 61.7 | 0.3 |
| Total | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 20.6 | 72.1 | 0.1 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The average annual income of the surveyed tribal families in the four states is Rs.30, 934 with a low of Rs. 26,717 in Orissa to a high of Rs.34,204 in Chhattisgarh state (Table 3.14). Most

of their annual income has been reported from agriculture which is about 40 to 45% of the total income. The other major components of their income comes from local works (8%), government programmes (12%), migration related works in the cities/towns (about 18.2%), minor forest produce sales (3 to 5%), mahua/tamarind products (about 4%), Jobs/services (about 2 to 3%) and other miscellaneous works (about 5 to 6%). M.P, Jharkhand and Orissa state tribal families reported that, **their income source due to migration works and consequent savings of this in cities/towns is substantially more (about one fourth) which is about Rs.7500 to Rs. 8200 per annum. The income/savings out of the migration being a major component of their annual income is a great inducement to the tribal families to migrate to the nearby towns/cities.** The jobs/services which they are getting at their own place is not very fetching for them. The national mission programme of NREGA, SGRY etc. are not a great contribution to their annual income as their contribution is only about 8%. Though the poverty line bench mark is Rs.3650 per annum as per the government of India norms, most of the tribal families have earnings more than this bench mark. As per the government of India latest figures about 46% of rural area tribals and 35% of urban area tribal families are in below poverty line (1999-2000). As these figures are comparatively old and the tribal families in the present survey indicate higher annual income which is higher than the old rates.

Table 3.14: Average annual income of the surveyed tribal families from various sources

| State | Average annual household income from | | | | | | | Total Income | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| | Agriculture | Wage labour | | | Minor forest products including mahua | Mahua/Tamarind sale | Job/Service | | Other |
| | Local other than Govt. | Local-From Govt prog* | Migration | | | | | | |
| Chhattisgarh | 15246 | 3789 | 3932 | 6042 | 1564 | 1254 | 590 | 1787 | 34204 |
| Jharkhand | 11138 | 3246 | 3430 | 7533 | 1336 | 628 | 692 | 1084 | 29087 |
| M.P | 13698 | 3872 | 4628 | 8257 | 531 | 633 | 559 | 1550 | 33728 |
| Orissa | 10354 | 3344 | 3544 | 7566 | 515 | 342 | 465 | 587 | 26717 |
| Over All | 12609 | 3563 | 3883 | 7349 | 987 | 714 | 576 | 1252 | 30934 |

* NREGA. Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The surveyed tribal families data regarding expenditure from various sources indicated that, they are incurring more expenditure than their income in all the states without any exception (Table 3.15). Their average annual in the four states is Rs.30,934 whereas their annual

expenditure is Rs. 31,807 thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 1000 to be met from additional loans or extra work. The major expenditure being incurred by them is towards the food which comes to about 61% of their income, followed loan repayment (7%), festivals (6%), clothes (6%), education (4%), travel (4%), medical (3.5%) and other miscellaneous expenditure. It is to be noticed that, the food and loan repayment takes out 70% of their income and they are also incurring about 4% of their income on health and education expenditure in spite of the national mission programmes of Rural Health Mission and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan which has an outreach programme in every village. This aspect need to be looked into closely as free medical aid and education facilities are supposed to be catered to the poor tribals families. As the expenditure pattern and the amount being spent on various items indicate that, these tribals are in perpetual cycle of indebtedness and the income coming from the national mission programmes of NREGA and SGSY etc are not able to meet their daily needs. This ultimately is resulting in the tribal migration which is a great incentive for them as it has been seen from the earlier income pattern that one fourth of their income is from migration related jobs/works.

Table 3.15: Average annual expenditure by the surveyed tribal families on various items

| States | Average annual expenditure per household (Rs) | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|---|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | Food | Clothes | Education | Health | Festivals | Travel | Loan repayment | Other | |
| Chhattisgarh | 21318 | 2052 | 1447 | 1268 | 2122 | 1298 | 2066 | 5360 | 36931 |
| Jharkhand | 18573 | 1718 | 1261 | 1108 | 1364 | 984 | 2650 | 1533 | 29191 |
| M.P | 20160 | 2055 | 1339 | 1272 | 2603 | 1322 | 3055 | 1000 | 33806 |
| Orissa | 17456 | 1545 | 1156 | 1043 | 2122 | 1500 | 910 | 1567 | 27299 |
| Over All | 19377 | 1843 | 1301 | 1173 | 2053 | 1276 | 2127 | 4118 | 31807 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

About one fourth of the sampled tribal families in Jharkhand Chhattisgarh states and more than half in M.P reported that, they have taken loan for meeting their expenses (Table 3.16). When it is broken into different components, majority of them are taking loans for marriage of their son/daughter (21%), followed by medical expenses (19%), marriage of self (10%), house building (5%) and other miscellaneous purpose (40%). Orissa and M.P state tribal families are taking loans mostly for marriage purpose followed by consumption (food related). As marriage and house building activities are essential and related to their custom

but loans for the medical and food related activities is a note worthy finding which can be taken care of proper PDS, medical and education programmes in the tribal areas.

Table 3.16: Households who took loan during the year 2008 and Purpose of taking loan

| States | % of households who took loan during year 2008 | Purpose of taking loan (% of total loan taking households) | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| | | Consumption | Marriage of self | Marriage of son/daughter | House building | Illness | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 40.0 | 46.7 |
| Jharkhand | 23.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 63.2 |
| M.P | 52.4 | 4.8 | 19.0 | 33.3 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 31.0 |
| Orissa | 5.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 24.9 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 21.3 | 5.0 | 18.8 | 40.0 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

During the year 2008, on an average about Rs. 10,200 loan was taken by a tribal family in the surveyed sample. This loan is roughly about one third of their annual income as can be seen from Table 3.17. Another noteworthy feature of this loan is that, it is being obtained mostly from the money lender (59%), followed by State Tribal Development Corporation (STDC) (15%), Banks (10%) and co-operative societies (10%). As money lenders charge heavy interest, they are in perpetual cycle of re-loaning and the loan is never ending problem for them (Table 3.17). So, there is a need for the welfare department to look into this problem to dissuade the money lenders from the interior tribal areas. Though by law, money lenders cannot operate their business in the tribal areas but, as 60% of the loan facility is being availed by the tribals indicates that, this is a major problem for the indebtedness of the tribals.

Table 3.17: Average amounts of loan taken during 2008 and its source

| States | Average amount of loan (Rs) | Source of loan (%) | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------|--------------|-------|
| | | Bank | Co-op society | STDC | Money lender | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 10750 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 73.3 | 13.3 |
| Jharkhand | 9025 | 10.5 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 57.9 | 15.8 |
| M.P | 11400 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 1020 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 10194 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 58.7 | 6.3 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

We have also probed how many tribal families have to mortgage their property for obtaining the loan. It was reported from the surveyed tribal families that, more than half of them (51%) of them have mortgaged some or other of their property for obtaining the loan (Table 3.18). Orissa and M.P tribals are mostly resorting to mortgaging their property more than the other two states tribals. Agricultural land has been reported among 80% of the tribal families as the most frequent item of mortgage followed by ornaments (11%), mahua tree (4%), livestock (2%) and Tamarind tree (2%). As live stocks and trees are their source of livelihood they are deprived of their income once these small income generating measures are taken away from them.

Table 3.18: Loan taking households which had to mortgage their property for taking loan

| States | % of Households who mortgaged property for taking loan | % of households who mortgaged various types of their property | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| | | Ornaments | Agri. land | Livestock | Mahua tree | Tamarind tree |
| Chhattisgarh | 47.4 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 31.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M.P | 59.5 | 0.0 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| Over All | 51.2 | 10.9 | 80.4 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 2.2 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.19: Awareness about institutional sources of loan for tribals

| States | % of households which aware about availability of loan from | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------|--------------|
| | Bank | Co-operative | STDC | No Awareness |
| Chhattisgarh | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 86.7 |
| Jharkhand | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 78.9 |
| M.P | 50.0 | 16.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| Over All | 33.8 | 12.5 | 17.5 | 36.3 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

It is noteworthy to note that, about 36% of the surveyed tribal families are not aware of the availability of loan facility (Table 3.19) which is about 79% in Jharkhand and 87% in Chhattisgarh states from the easily available sources with reasonable interest and subsidy like, bank, cooperatives, STDCs. However, about one third of them are aware about the loan facility from banks, 18 from STDCs and 13% from Co-operative societies. M.P and Orissa

state tribal families indicated that, they are aware of the loan facility in the banks and they have also mostly availed their loans mostly from the banks and co-operative societies.

Table 3.20: Awareness among the tribal family members of the migrant women about the development schemes

| States | % of respondents aware about following Govt. schemes | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|-------|------|------|
| | IAY | SGSY | NREGA | BRGF | RSVY |
| Chhattisgarh | 85.40 | 1.30 | 83.40 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 73.60 | 2.00 | 74.40 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| M.P | 75.30 | 0.00 | 94.70 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 81.10 | 0.30 | 68.60 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 78.85 | 0.80 | 80.50 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

When the respondents were probed about the important government welfare and employment programmes, 79% tribal families have reported that, they are aware of the Indira Awas Yojana, 81% about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The other programmes of SGSY, RSVY were not familiar to them (Table 3.20). The trend is similar in all the states and there is a need to strengthen these programmes along with other programmes like Old age pension, micro credit, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, National Rural Health Mission and other tribal welfare programmes.

Table 3.21: Proportion of the tribal families of the migrant women who have availed the benefit of development schemes

| States | % of respondents availed the benefit of the Govt. Schemes | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|-------|------|------|
| | IAY | SGSY | NREGA | RSVY | RGVY |
| Chhattisgarh | 3.10 | 0.80 | 82.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Jharkhand | 9.70 | 1.30 | 63.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| M.P | 3.60 | 0.30 | 86.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 14.40 | 0.50 | 72.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 7.60 | 0.70 | 76.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The tribal families in the four states were asked about the benefit availed by them for the most popular schemes and the respondents reported that, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (76%) followed by Indira Awas Yojana (8%). SGS, RSVY and RGVY were not availed by these families (Table 3.21). About 10% of the Jharkhand and Orissa state tribal

families are availing Indira Awas Yojana housing scheme and it is comparatively less in other states.

For availing NREGA scheme, the persons/families should get the job cards and we have probed this in detail. We got the feedback that, about 84% were provided job cards by the respective state governments, and it is less in the case of Jharkhand state (73%). When we probed about the number of days of employment they got out of this scheme, the respondents informed that, about 56% of them got 30 days job, 22% got 60 days job, 16% got 100 days job and 6% families got more than 100 days employment (Table 3.22). Almost 94% of the Orissa state tribal families got about 30 days employment only whereas in other states the days employment is little more.

Table 3.22: Issue of job card and work provided/available to the NREGA job card holders for the tribal families in the selected states

| States | % having job card | % of job card holders who got work for | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|---------|----------|-------------------|
| | | 30 days | 60 days | 100 days | More than 100days |
| Chhattisgarh | 87.3 | 30.8 | 34.8 | 26.1 | 8.1 |
| Jharkhand | 73.0 | 48.9 | 27.3 | 9.6 | 14.2 |
| M.P | 89.7 | 48.2 | 27.6 | 22.1 | 2.1 |
| Orissa | 84.3 | 94.3 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.3 |
| Over All | 83.6 | 55.8 | 22.3 | 16.3 | 5.7 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.23: Period after which tribal families got the NREGA payment

| States | Same day | Within a week | Within 15 days | Within 30 days | Within 60 days | After 60 days |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Chhattisgarh | 0.60 | 16.20 | 58.30 | 19.90 | 5.00 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 2.50 | 41.00 | 39.30 | 8.20 | 9.00 | 0.0 |
| M.P | 0.60 | 9.30 | 41.70 | 28.10 | 20.30 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 0.00 | 4.70 | 93.10 | 1.90 | 0.30 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 0.80 | 16.20 | 58.90 | 15.20 | 8.90 | 0.0 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The tribal families in the four states reported that (59%), they are generally being paid after 15 days of their work in NREGA and 15% of the families have reported that they are getting payment after 30 days or within a week (Table 3.23). About 9% of the families have reported payment even after 60 days. Only a fraction of one percent families reported payment on the

same day. Orissa state families have reported payment mostly within 15 days and Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and M.P state tribal families are getting payment within a week to 15 days.

About 43% of the tribal families in the four states have expressed that, NREGA programme is very good to good. Whereas, 40% of the families of the opinion that, it is an average programme and not benefitting them mostly (Table 3.24). 7% of the families have expressed that it is a poor programme and not benefitting them very much. On an average Chhattisgarh, M.P and Orissa state tribal families are having a good opinion about the NREGA programme as it is being run properly here whereas, in the Jharkhand state the opinion is not favourable towards this programme.

Table 3.24: Opinion about NREGA programme

| States | Very Good | Good | Average | Poor | Very poor |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| Chhattisgarh | 5.30 | 41.70 | 46.80 | 3.60 | 2.50 |
| Jharkhand | 14.40 | 30.30 | 48.10 | 4.60 | 2.60 |
| M.P | 12.50 | 34.80 | 37.30 | 15.30 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 24.90 | 49.10 | 26.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 14.30 | 39.00 | 39.60 | 5.90 | 1.30 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 3.25: Opinion about officials and public representative

| Official/Representative | V. Good | Good | Bad | Indifferent | Negative |
|-------------------------|---------|------|------|-------------|----------|
| Sarpanch | 36.7 | 53.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Panch | 39.0 | 54.8 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Patwari | 33.5 | 49.9 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Teacher | 48.0 | 42.5 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Forest Guard | 20.8 | 53.6 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 0.2 |
| Block officials | 17.6 | 49.5 | 22.6 | 9.9 | 0.3 |
| Doctor at PHC | 25.0 | 40.8 | 22.7 | 10.8 | 0.8 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The tribal families opinion on the public officials and representative was asked so as to know the difficulties if being faced by the tribal families. It was revealed that, only 80% of the cases are having good to very good opinion of the Sarpanch, Panch, Patwari, Teacher, Forest guard (Table 3.23). The distant officials like block level and doctors whose clinics are away have got the low opinion from these tribal families due to their non availability or lack of

cooperation from these officials. About 12% of the tribal families have expressed negative to indifferent attitude to these officials.

Table 3.26: Places of migration of tribal women to major City (% of migrants)

| City Name | Chhattisgarh | Jharkhand | Madhya Pradesh | Orissa | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|
| Delhi | 14.85 | 18.78 | 3.85 | 8.23 | 45.81 |
| Mumbai | 4.29 | 3.22 | 0.00 | 1.34 | 8.86 |
| Kolkata | 0.54 | 0.89 | 0.00 | 2.50 | 3.94 |
| Kota | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.56 | 0.00 | 4.56 |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 1.16 | 1.25 |
| Pune | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 3.13 | 3.22 |
| Patna | 0.09 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 |
| Gujarat | 0.09 | 0.00 | 7.60 | 0.98 | 8.68 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.09 | 0.45 |
| Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.45 | 0.63 |
| Bangalore | 0.09 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.89 |
| Punjab | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 1.25 | 1.43 |
| Raipur | 0.09 | 0.00 | 8.23 | 0.00 | 8.32 |
| Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.18 | 0.89 |
| Varanasi | 3.04 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.22 |
| Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.89 |
| Chennai | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.54 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.27 | 0.00 | 3.31 | 3.58 |
| Wardha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.72 |
| Nagpur | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.63 |
| Bhopal | 0.98 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 1.16 |
| Total | 24.60 | 24.60 | 26.57 | 24.24 | 100.00 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

When probed about the places of the migration of the tribal women from these tribal families we got the information that tribal families are mostly going to Delhi from Chhattisgarh (15%), Jharkhand (19%), M.P (4%), Orissa (8%) states totaling about 46% (Table 3.26). To Mumbai about 9% families have gone in search of jobs, Kolkata (4%), Gujarat (9%), and to Raipur (9%) mostly from M.P state tribals, Goa (4%) mostly from Orissa state and to various other small towns. Gujarat and Raipur in Chhattisgarh are other places where tribals migrate

from Madhya Pradesh and about 3% tribal migrants from Chhattisgarh go to Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. About a quarter of the surveyed families reported migration to various towns and cities of India, which is illustrated in Table 3.26.

4 PERCEPTIONS OF THE FAMILIES OF THE TRIBAL MIGRANT WOMEN IN SELECTED STATES

This chapter deals on the factors responsible for the migration of the tribal women to various towns and cities of India and the perception of the tribal migrant women families on the employment and living conditions tribal migrant women.

The surveyed families in the four states have informed that, majority of the tribal women migrants in search of employment are in the age group of 19-25 years age group (44%) particularly so in Jharkhand (61%) and Orissa (66%) followed by 26-45 years age group (25%) indicating that, either those women who are in marriageable age or just married women are migrating to towns and cities in search of job opportunities (Table 4.1). Some of these women are joining their male partners after marriage and some are unmarried. It is worth noting that some of the women have never contacted their families after leaving the villages and families of such women fear that these women have been sold somewhere after trafficking. **Annexure 1 gives details of some of these trafficking cases for whom the details including the photograph of such women have been provided by their parents or other family members.**

Table 4.1: Women's Age at the time of Migration in selected states (%)

| State | Age in years | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Below 14 | 15-18 | 19-25 | 26-45 | 46-60 | Above 60 | |
| Chhattisgarh | 34.7 | 9.5 | 28.2 | 26.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Jharkhand | 11.7 | 11.7 | 60.6 | 13.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| M.P | 9.5 | 17.7 | 27.6 | 38.9 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Orissa | 0.5 | 11.7 | 66.2 | 18.2 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Over All | 13.8 | 13.0 | 44.3 | 25.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The tribal migrant women families have informed that, about 60% of the migrant women are working as domestic help followed by wage labour (34%). More than three fourths of the Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa states tribal women are working as domestic servant maids where as M.P state tribal women are engaged in wage employment (Table 4.2). Some women are also reported in the professions of private job (2%) and very few are also seen in

government job, in shops/hotels, students and in other miscellaneous occupations (3%). Chhattisgarh and M.P states tribal women are seen in most varied professions in towns and cities.

Table 4.2: Type of work done by the migrant women at the place of migration

| States | Profession at place of migration (%) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| | Wage Labour | Govt, job | Pvt. job | Domestic work | Work on shop/hotel | Student | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 7.8 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 78.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 5.4 |
| Jharkhand | 9.4 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 86.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| M.P | 87.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Orissa | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 70.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Over All | 34.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 59.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.5 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The migrant women families have reported that, most of the migrants are going for work for long periods of either more than 10 months (25%) or for whole year (24%) or even more than one year (33%). For shorter periods of 6 to 8 months is 17%. More than 50% of the tribal women in Chhattisgarh and M.P states are migrating for lengthy periods of more than one year whereas Orissa and Jharkhand states women were migrating for shorter periods of 10 months to one year (Table 4.3). On an average about one third of the tribal women are migrating for more than one year and only periodically coming to their home towns to visit their families.

Table 4.3: Period for which the migrant women migrate

| States | Average period of migration in a year (%) | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | 6 months | 8 months | 10 months | Whole year | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 39.6 | 54.4 |
| Jharkhand | 15.3 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 50.9 | 24.0 |
| M.P | 30.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 10.8 | 56.5 |
| Orissa | 2.6 | 12.6 | 81.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 |
| Over All | 13.0 | 4.4 | 25.4 | 24.0 | 33.2 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The migrant women families informed us that, the migrant women are mostly coming once in a year (58%) but, one fifth of them (22%) are coming twice a year and about one tenth of them are coming thrice a year or have not come at all. Chhattisgarh and Orissa state tribal

women are visiting their families mostly once a year and M.P tribal women are visiting more frequently either twice or thrice a year (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: How often the migrant women come to the village in a year

| States | No. of times in a year migrant women come to the village (%) | | | |
|---------------------|--|------|-------|-------|
| | One | Two | Three | Never |
| Chhattisgarh | 72.4 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 15.9 |
| Jharkhand | 66.9 | 12.5 | 7.0 | 13.6 |
| M.P | 11.1 | 46.0 | 34.1 | 8.9 |
| Orissa | 83.5 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Over All | 58.2 | 21.7 | 10.8 | 9.3 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The families of the migrant tribal women reported that, one fourth of the tribal women (26%) are earnings between Rs. 1501 to Rs.2000 per month and little more than 29% are earning between Rs.2001 to Rs.2500 (Table 4.5). About one fifth of migrant tribal women were reported to be earning Rs. 2501 to Rs.3000 and about 16% of them were reported to be getting about Rs.3001 to Rs.4000. About 2% of the tribal women were earning more than Rs. 4000 per month. On an average Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand tribal women are having less earnings of less than Rs. 2500 where as M.P and Orissa state tribal women are getting little higher earnings of Rs. 2500 and more per month.

Table 4.5: Monthly earnings of the migrant women

| States | Average monthly earning per month (Rs) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Upto Rs 1500 | 1501-2000 | 2001 – 2500 | 2501-3000 | 3001-4000 | 4001-4500 | Above 4500 |
| Chhattisgarh | 8.1 | 30.9 | 23.1 | 30.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Jharkhand | 20.9 | 40.4 | 19.5 | 16.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| M.P | 6.4 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 4.4 | 52.8 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Orissa | 1.0 | 21.6 | 53.6 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Over All | 8.3 | 25.8 | 28.9 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The tribal migrant women are earning on an average around Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2500 per month and their families have reported that, they are able to save up to Rs. 1500 on an average (Table 4.6). However, about 30% of the migrant women are able to save only about Rs. 1000. A few tribal women who are having reasonably good jobs have been reported to be saving

more than Rs. 1500 (7%) per month and about 5% of the women are saving more than Rs.2500. Tribal women of M.P and Orissa states are able to save little higher amount than their counter parts of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand tribal women.

Table 4.6: Monthly savings of the migrant women

| States | Savings per month (Rs) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Upto Rs 1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501 – 2000 | 2001- 2500 | 2501- 3000 | 3001- 3500 | Above 3500 |
| Chhattisgarh | 26.10 | 57.70 | 9.00 | 4.20 | 1.50 | 0.90 | 0.60 |
| Jharkhand | 32.80 | 44.60 | 10.50 | 7.00 | 2.10 | 0.30 | 2.80 |
| M.P | 25.40 | 71.00 | 3.30 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 34.80 | 60.10 | 4.90 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 29.80 | 59.10 | 6.60 | 2.60 | 0.80 | 0.30 | 0.70 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

It is reported that, more than three fourth (84%) of the migrant tribal women are sending money to their families (Table 4.7). Almost all the Orissa women and 80% of the Jharkhand and M.P states tribal women are regularly sending money to their families. Majority of them are sending about Rs. 5000 to Rs. 9000 per year and about 28% of them are able to send more than Rs.9000 per year. As observed earlier the tribal women of Orissa and M.P states are able to save more and sending higher amount to their families.

Table 4.7: Proportion of the migrant women who send money to their family and the amount sent

| States | % of women sending money | Amount sent per year (Rs) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | Upto Rs 2000 | 2001- 3000 | 3001- 4000 | 4001- 5000 | 5001- 7000 | 7001- 9000 | 9001- 11000 | More than 11000 |
| Chhattisgarh | 76.30 | 6.30 | 8.70 | 7.10 | 10.60 | 12.60 | 16.90 | 10.60 | 27.20 |
| Jharkhand | 79.10 | 10.10 | 4.80 | 9.70 | 11.90 | 17.20 | 14.50 | 10.60 | 21.10 |
| M.P | 80.40 | 7.60 | 0.30 | 4.10 | 23.70 | 15.10 | 10.30 | 7.60 | 31.30 |
| Orissa | 98.20 | 1.60 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 2.90 | 36.70 | 44.60 | 12.10 | 0.80 |
| Over All | 84.20 | 5.80 | 3.10 | 4.80 | 11.60 | 22.10 | 23.90 | 10.30 | 18.30 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

In more than 85% of the tribal women migrant families have reported that, there is a change in their life style due to the migration of the tribal women (Table 4.8). About 36% of the families reported change in the language like picking up another language, or change in the style of their own language or the place where they have gone for work. About 21 per cent of

the families reported that, the language style of the tribal migrant has changed and change in dressing style of the migrant women was observed by about 18% of the families. About 11% families reported food habits change, 9% in cleanliness & hygiene related habits and 4% in health care behaviour. Almost all the Orissa tribal women migrants are having immediate and perceptible change whereas in the case of M.P state only 58% tribal families reported the change in life style pattern. Language change is seen mostly in Orissa tribal migrants whereas food habits change is seen more in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand state migrant women.

Table 4.8: Perception of the families of the migrant women about the social effects of migration

| States | % feel change in life style | Aspects of life of the migrants that has been affected (%) | | | | | | No. response |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Food habit | Dressing style | Talking style | Language | Health care behaviour | Cleanliness and hygiene related | |
| Chhattisgarh | 91.30 | 16.30 | 25.00 | 17.40 | 17.40 | 5.80 | 18.00 | 0.00 |
| Jharkhand | 91.50 | 18.20 | 28.00 | 17.30 | 25.10 | 6.50 | 4.60 | 0.30 |
| M.P | 58.10 | 9.50 | 10.30 | 42.70 | 15.90 | 6.90 | 14.20 | 0.40 |
| Orissa | 99.70 | 2.30 | 7.00 | 13.40 | 74.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.40 |
| Over All | 84.90 | 11.30 | 17.50 | 20.80 | 36.30 | 4.40 | 8.60 | 1.20 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Change in relationship with different family members was noticed in case of about 29% of the tribal families having migrant women. The proportion of families reporting change in relationship between migrant women and family members is higher (42%) in the case of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states. When it is probed in detail, it is reported that, the change between the relationship of husband and wife (36%), mother and daughter (26%) followed by father and daughter (21%), and between sisters and brothers was noticed (Table 4.9). In M.P state the change is mostly between husband and wife whereas in the case of Orissa migrant women it is between father and daughter.

About one fifth of the families (21%) informed that, tribal migrant women are having problems at the place of migration in some form or other (Table 4.10). Problems seem to more for the Chhattisgarh women followed by Jharkhand state women. More than 80% of the problems were reported towards the less payment of wages than that agreed upon. 9% of the families reported that, the physical punishment was being given to the women and about 5% informed about lack of timely food. Very few families reported about sexual exploitation and mental torture.

Table 4.9: Change in attitude and relationship with family members after the migration

| States | % noticed change | % noticed change in relationship between | | | | | No response |
|---------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | Husband-wife | Father-daughter | Sister-sister | Brother-sister | Mother-daughter | |
| Chhattisgarh | 41.50 | 35.60 | 21.30 | 7.50 | 8.10 | 26.90 | 0.6 |
| Jharkhand | 42.20 | 24.10 | 28.40 | 9.90 | 16.00 | 20.40 | 1.2 |
| M.P | 28.10 | 57.10 | 6.30 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 34.80 | 0.0 |
| Orissa | 2.30 | 0.00 | 55.60 | 0.00 | 22.20 | 22.20 | |
| Over All | 28.50 | 36.10 | 20.80 | 6.50 | 9.50 | 26.40 | 0.6 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 4.10: Perception of the family members of the migrant women about the type of problems faced in the place of migration

| States | % faced problem in the place of migration | Type of problems faced (% of those who said problem is faced) | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | Lack of timely food | Physical punishment | Mental torture | Less than promised wages | Sexual exploitation | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 43.30 | 4.10 | 7.10 | 0.00 | 81.20 | 0.00 | 7.60 |
| Jharkhand | 29.30 | 6.40 | 10.00 | 2.70 | 77.30 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| M.P | 9.40 | 0.00 | 16.20 | 0.00 | 83.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 3.60 | 7.10 | 14.30 | 0.00 | 78.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 21.30 | 4.50 | 9.40 | 0.90 | 80.10 | 0.60 | 4.50 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Tribal migrant women families reported that, exploitation is mostly done by the middlemen who offer them good emoluments, good placement and work conditions and after they are taken to the work place it is a different case (Table 4.11). About 38% of the families reported harassment and exploitation by the middlemen followed by contractor (29%), placement agency (15%) and landlord (12%) and their known acquaintances and Police. M.P and Orissa state tribal migrant families reported that they are being mostly by the contractors (70%) whereas in the case of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh tribals it is mostly by the middlemen and others. Police harassment was reported to be negligible compared to the middlemen and contracts exploitation.

Table 4.11: Persons who exploit the migrant women physically or sexually (as per the family members of the migrant women)

| States | Person responsible for exploitation (%) | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Placement agency | Landlord | Contractor | Middleman | Police | Other |
| Chhattisgarh | 20.00 | 11.40 | 15.40 | 48.00 | 0.60 | 4.60 |
| Jharkhand | 13.40 | 9.80 | 29.50 | 38.40 | 0.00 | 8.90 |
| M.P | 2.20 | 20.00 | 68.90 | 8.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 7.10 | 21.40 | 71.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 15.00 | 12.40 | 29.20 | 37.90 | 0.30 | 5.20 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

More than 90% of the migrant women family members reported that, due to the migration of the women to the cities and towns for work their family well being has improvised mainly in terms of more income (88%), better food (7%), and better awareness level (4%). Almost all the family members of the migrant women in Orissa and M.P states have reported positive contribution mainly towards family income through their regular remittances which has enhanced in their food intake, clothing and prestige in the village (Table 4.12). But for the migration and addition of income these families would not have able to meet their essential needs and family functions.

Table 4.12: Opinion of the family members of the migrant women on the positive contribution of migration of the family well being

| States | % reporting contribution to family well being | Type of contribution (%) | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | More income | Better food | Better awareness level | Increased prestige in the village | Could not specify |
| Chhattisgarh | 89.60 | 86.90 | 6.80 | 5.70 | 0.60 | 0.00 |
| Jharkhand | 85.10 | 83.10 | 9.70 | 4.50 | 2.10 | 0.60 |
| M.P | 98.50 | 89.30 | 3.10 | 7.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 99.20 | 89.90 | 10.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 93.10 | 87.50 | 7.30 | 4.40 | 0.60 | 0.10 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

About 45% of the migrant women families have also reported that, due to the migration of the tribal women there were negative consequences in their families mainly in terms of lower family prestige (95%) and detachment of migrant women from the family (5%). Interestingly in Orissa state, we got the feedback equally from these families for both positive and negative aspects (Table 4.13). If we analyse both the opinions of the positive and negative contribution

of the tribal women migration, in general, in Jharkhand, M.P and Chhattisgarh states the families have reported that they have benefitted from the migration of the women towards the contribution of family income.

Table 4.13: Opinion of the family members of the migrant women on the negative contribution of migration of the family well being

| States | % reporting negative consequence | Type of negative consequences (%) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| | | Reduced family prestige | Detachment of migrant women from the family | Could not specify |
| Chhattisgarh | 36.60 | 16.70 | 79.90 | 3.50 |
| Jharkhand | 15.40 | 51.70 | 35.00 | 12.40 |
| M.P | 30.30 | 5.80 | 93.40 | 0.80 |
| Orissa | 99.70 | 94.60 | 5.40 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 45.40 | 60.20 | 37.90 | 1.90 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

We have also probed the migration effect of the tribal women for jobs in cities/town on the community and more than 56% of the tribal families have reported that it has contributed positive impact in terms of name of the village, tribal community, trustworthiness and hard work (Table 4.14). However, 44% families reported that, it is bringing negative impact on the community impact mainly in terms of lowering the prestige of undertaking low quality menial jobs, culture (90%), and identity crisis (8%).

Table 4.14: Opinion of the family members of the migrant women on the impact of migration on the community

| States | Type of impact (%) | | Type of negative impacts (%) | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | Positive | Negative | Identity | Culture | Could not specify |
| Chhattisgarh | 59.30 | 40.70 | 16.30 | 83.80 | 0.00 |
| Jharkhand | 67.40 | 32.60 | 22.80 | 70.10 | 7.10 |
| M.P | 87.20 | 12.80 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 10.50 | 89.50 | 0.30 | 99.70 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 56.30 | 43.70 | 8.20 | 90.50 | 1.30 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

The positive effects of migration of tribal women on the community were reported as contribution towards income (72%), creation of employment opportunities (19%), awareness about the outside world (5%), personal hygiene and cleanliness (4%), health care and better quality of food etc (Table 4.15). Orissa and M.P state tribal communities have reported that

the major positive impact is the money which is being sent by these women is the positive impact whereas in the other two states about 50 to 60 per cent of the tribal families reported this as the major reason.

Table 4.15: Opinion of the family members of the migrant women about the type of positive impact of the migration on the community

| States | Type of positive impacts (%) | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Employment opportunity | Money | Awareness about the outside world | Awareness about cleanliness and hygiene | Awareness about health care | Better quality food | Couldn't specify |
| Chhattisgarh | 32.80 | 62.10 | 3.60 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.20 |
| Jharkhand | 24.80 | 56.70 | 12.80 | 4.60 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| M.P | 11.00 | 80.70 | 0.30 | 7.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 5.40 | 91.80 | 1.60 | 0.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 18.90 | 71.90 | 4.60 | 3.90 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.40 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

Table 4.16: Opinion of the family members of the migrant women for reducing the exploitation of women migrants

| States | Opinion of the community (%) | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Migration should be stopped | Local work opportunities should be developed | Create more awareness among the migrating women | Migration should be made safe and more rewarding |
| Chhattisgarh | 32.10 | 55.20 | 8.10 | 4.60 |
| Jharkhand | 28.00 | 53.70 | 16.70 | 1.50 |
| M.P | 21.60 | 78.20 | 0.30 | 0.00 |
| Orissa | 21.10 | 78.40 | 0.50 | 0.00 |
| Over All | 25.70 | 66.40 | 6.40 | 1.50 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

When we probed about the mechanism how to stop the exploitation of the women migrants the families have reported that, they should be provided with adequate job opportunities and local work conditions so that, they can avail the employment opportunities (66%), and government should stop the migration of the tribal women (26%) and create awareness about the ill effects of migration to the tribal communities (6%) and migration should be made safe and more rewarding (2%) (Table 4.16). More than three fourth of the tribal families in M.P and Orissa states have reported that, local job opportunities and employment conditions

should be created for them and the migration of the women will stop whereas in the case of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states 50% of the families only reported this as a major alternative and one fifth of the families have suggested to stop migration of tribal women for work to cities/towns.

Table 4.17: Awareness among the tribal family members of the migrant women about the Government Programmes working for the benefit of the tribals

| States | % of respondents aware about the schemes of tribal welfare | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | TFDC | PMS | Ashram school | Educational complex | No Awareness |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.00 | 54.70 | 8.40 | 0.00 | 35.90 |
| Jharkhand | 9.00 | 58.60 | 20.10 | 0.30 | 12.10 |
| M.P | 1.30 | 1.50 | 61.70 | 0.00 | 35.60 |
| Orissa | 89.50 | 0.80 | 9.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Over All | 25.00 | 28.80 | 25.00 | 0.10 | 21.10 |

Source: Survey of the sampled tribal families in the study states, 2009

As two third of the families have suggested that, local working conditions for employment opportunities should be created we have asked them about the awareness of some of the major schemes of the government (Table 4.17). About 21% of the surveyed tribal families do not have any awareness about the major schemes. This is especially high among the families of Chhattisgarh and M.P states. Out of the 79% who have reported about the awareness major benefit schemes reported are Post Matric Scholarship (29%), Tribal Finance Development Corporation (25%), Ashram School (25%) and to some extent Educational complex (0.10%). More than 50% of the tribal families of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states have reported PMS scheme and majority of the Orissa state tribal families have reported TFDC as the popular scheme benefitting them.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE TRIBAL MIGRANT WOMEN, REASONS FOR MIGRATION AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY OF THEIR FAMILIES

This chapter deals on the socio-economic profile, working conditions, type of economic opportunities the migrant women are engaged in the areas where they migrate and the type and level of moral, physical and economic exploitation of migrant tribal women workers.

A representative sample of 150 migrant tribal women from each city totaling 450 altogether was covered from the three cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi. Majority of these migrant women are in the middle ages of 25-35 years (39%) and 18-25 years (29%). In Mumbai and Delhi nearly half of them are below the age of 25 years and in Kolkata most of the tribal migrant women are in 35-45 years. Very few women of above 45 years tribal women have been migrated or encountered in our survey. Below 18 years of young girls comprise about 13% indicating that, a large number of young girls are being lured to these cities either for work (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Age of the surveyed migrant women

| City | Age in years | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Less than 18 | 18-25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45-55 | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 3.2 | 43.2 | 29.5 | 22.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 34.0 | 44.7 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 12.8 | 29.4 | 38.5 | 18.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

About 24% of the tribal migrant women in our survey were found to be illiterate (Table 5.2) and in Delhi city they comprise nearly half of them (48.5%). Majority of them have gone to school either at primary school level (20%) or middle school level (22%), senior secondary/high school level (15%). Just literate tribal women were about 14% of the 450 surveyed women. In Kolkata city we found most of the tribal women who have attended school up to middle school level (47%) and in Mumbai we found educated tribal women of post graduate (4%), graduate (6%), and senior secondary (19%) school level. In Mumbai most of these tribal women are in comparatively good jobs.

Table 5.2: Education level of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % of respondents in each category to total surveyed | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|----------|----------------------------|--------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| | Post Graduate | Graduate | Sr. Secondary/ High School | Middle | Primary | Literate | Illiterate | |
| Kolkata | 1.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 46.9 | 22.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 4.2 | 6.3 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 22.1 | 11.6 | 21.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 15.5 | 29.1 | 48.5 | 100.0 |
| Average | 1.7 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 21.6 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 24.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

About two third of the tribal migrant women (63%) have reported that they are married and one third of them are unmarried (Table 5.3). Interesting point is that the tribal migrants in Delhi city show that two third of them are unmarried where as it is a reverse in Mumbai city. In Kolkata city, we found 96% migrant tribal women are married. Divorcee/separated women comprise about 2% of the surveyed women.

Table 5.3: Marital status of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % of respondents in each category to total surveyed | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|---------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widow | Divorcee/ Separated | |
| Kolkata | 29.7 | 65.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 55.8 | 34.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 68.1 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 51.3 | 44.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women fathers educational qualifications reveals that, about one fourth of them are illiterate and 37% of them have studied up to primary school level, 11% have studied up to middle school level, 18% have studied up to senior secondary/high school level and only 2% studied up to graduate level (Table 5.4). The tribal women who have migrated reported that, their fathers educational qualification is higher followed by Kolkata migrant women. **Almost half of the migrant women in Delhi city reported that their fathers are illiterate. As seen in their own case, the educational qualifications of Delhi city tribal migrant women are very low.**

Table 5.4: Education level of the father of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % of respondents in each category to total surveyed | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|----------|----------------------------|--------|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| | Post Graduate | Graduate | Sr. Secondary/ High School | Middle | Primary | Literate | Illiterate | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 1.0 | 16.3 | 23.5 | 55.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 0.0 | 4.2 | 35.8 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 14.7 | 29.5 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 45.6 | 5.8 | 45.6 | 100.0 |
| Average | 0.0 | 2.0 | 17.6 | 10.5 | 36.5 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

More than three fourth of the migrant women have reported that, their fathers occupation as farming and about 15% as wage labour, 7% as service and rest as other categories (Table 5.5). As in the case of educational qualifications, Delhi migrant women, 90% of the families are dependent on agriculture whereas they are 63% in the case of Mumbai migrants. The service occupation with relatively higher income has been reported more from Mumbai migrant women whereas Kolkata women families are mostly dependent upon farming and wage labour.

Table 5.5: Occupation of the father of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % of respondents in each category to total surveyed | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Farmer | Service | Wage labour | Other | |
| Kolkata | 74.5 | 3.1 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 63.2 | 18.9 | 14.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 89.3 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 76.0 | 7.4 | 15.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

One third of the migrant women have reported that, their family size is less than 5 members. More than 50% of the migrant women families have a family size of 6 members (Table 5.6). More than 8 family members have been reported from 16% women, 9 family members from 10% women, 10 members from 13% women and more than 10 family members from 8% of the cases. In Kolkata migrant women, bigger family size of more than 8 family members has been reported more frequently, whereas Mumbai migrant women have reported small family size of less than 6 members. Delhi tribal migrant women have reported around 6 average family sizes.

Table 5.6: Size of family of the surveyed migrant women in their state of domicile

| City | Family size (No. of family members) | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|--------------|-------|
| | Less than 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | More than 10 | |
| Kolkata | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 13.3 | 21.4 | 31.6 | 23.5 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 66.3 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 12.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 31.1 | 35.0 | 6.8 | 20.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 33.4 | 15.9 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When probed about the age at which the tribal women migrated to the cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi for the first time it was revealed that, they are mostly migrating in the age group of 18-25 years followed by even lower age group of less than 18 years (Table 5.7). Middle age group women of 25-35 years are migrating in 13% of the cases. In Delhi city, less than 18 years age tribal girls are migrating (87%), where as in Mumbai and Kolkata city it is 18-25 years old tribal women who are migrating in search of employment.

Table 5.7: Age at which the surveyed migrant women migrated first time

| City | % of migrant women in different age groups (Age in years) | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Less than 18 | 18-25 | 25-35 | More than 35 | |
| Kolkata | 1.0 | 73.5 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 32.6 | 52.6 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 87.4 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 41.2 | 45.6 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

At the time of survey we have asked the tribal women how many years ago they migrated from their native place and it was revealed that, most of them had migrated about 8-10 years or more than ten year back (58% of the cases). Only about 15% tribal migrant women in these cities have reported that, they have migrated less than 4 years back (Table 5.8) indicating that, tribal migration is a well entrenched phenomenon in these cities. Delhi city has a record of very high case of more than 10 years back tribal migrant women followed by Mumbai who are more or less established in their jobs now. Whereas, Kolkata migrant women are relatively new migrant to this city. Only 6% of the 450 surveyed women have reported that, they have migrated less than 2 years back in these three cities and they are however more in Mumbai city (14%).

Table 5.8: How many years ago the surveyed migrant women migrated to the city

| City | % of migrant women living in city for various number of years | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | Less than 1 yr | 1-2 yrs | 2-4 yrs | 4-6 yrs | 6-8 yrs | 8-10 yrs | More than 10 yrs | |
| Kolkata | 1.0 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 24.5 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 8.4 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 57.9 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 0.0 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 58.3 | 100.0 |
| Average | 3.0 | 3.4 | 8.of 1 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 44.6 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When we probed about the place of habitation of the tribal migrant women it was revealed that, 61% of them are living in rented houses, 16% are living in the premises of their employer, 13% living in the house where they work as maid and 4% stay in hostels (3.7% in Pvt. Hostels and 0.3% in Govt. hostels) Table 5.9). In Delhi city more than 91% of the tribal women are living in the houses where they are working as house maids whereas in Mumbai city they are mostly residing within the compound of the employer or in rented houses. In Kolkata city almost invariably we will find tribal migrant women in the rented houses.

Table 5.9: Place where the surveyed migrant women live in the surveyed cities

| City | Place where the migrant women live in the cities | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | House where work as maid | Premises of the employer | Govt. Hostel | Pvt. Hostel | Rented house | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 98.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 11.6 | 46.3 | 1.1 | 9.5 | 31.6 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 41.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 54.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 13.3 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 61.5 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women reported that, they are mostly living with their family members (60%) or alone (22%). About 8 to 10% of the tribal women revealed that, they are either sharing the accommodation with a girl from their village/area or with other friends (Table 5.10). In Kolkata, more than three fourth of the women are living with family members and in 40% of the tribal women in Delhi are staying alone. In Mumbai city the cases of sharing accommodation with other friends and hostel accommodation is observed to be more (17%).

Table 5.10: Person with whom the surveyed migrated women live in rented house

(% of those who live in rented house)

| City | % in each category to total surveyed | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Alone | With family member(s) | Other girl from the village/area | With friends | Other | |
| Kolkata | 2.0 | 78.1 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 24.7 | 48.2 | 9.9 | 16 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 40.0 | 53.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 22.2 | 59.8 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The present occupation of the migrated women reveals that, more than 53% of the tribal women are engaged as servant maids especially in Delhi (65%) followed by Mumbai (51%) and Kolkata (42%). Casual labour have been reported an average of 28% in the three cities which is little high in Kolkata (32%). Construction labour (9%) is the other profession reported by these tribal women mostly in Kolkata city. Some tribal women are also engaged in private jobs (5%) and in other small petty business, nurse/teacher and other odd jobs (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Current occupation of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % in each category | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Maid | Casual labour | Construction labour | Petty business | Nurse/Teacher/Govt. job | Pvt. Job | Other | |
| Kolkata | 42 | 32.4 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 50.5 | 25.3 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 65.2 | 25 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 52.6 | 27.6 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When compared to the present occupation after migration, the tribal migrant women told us that, 47% of them were in agriculture or wage labour and 36% was house wife, 13% were helping the parents, 4% were students. Those who are migrating to Delhi are mostly agriculture labourers whereas the Mumbai city migrants are from across all the occupations of agriculture labour, students and house wives. In Kolkata city, we found mostly the house wives and agriculture labourers who migrated for want of better opportunities and employment (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Occupation of the surveyed migrant women before migration

| City | % in each category | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Housewife | Student | Agri./wage labour | Helping parents | Other | |
| Kolkata | 46.9 | 1.0 | 41.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 31.1 | 9.5 | 41.6 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 29.1 | 1.0 | 58.0 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 35.7 | 3.8 | 46.9 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The monthly income of the tribal migrant women in the three cities of Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai ranges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. A quarter of these women have reported the monthly salary of Rs. 2001 to Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3501 to Rs. 4000. About one fifth of these respondents have reported that they are getting a low monthly salary of less than Rs. 2000 and a few tribal migrants in Kolkata and Mumbai are getting salary of above Rs. 5000. As has been seen earlier, some of the migrants to Mumbai are educated and employed directly by their employers whereas most of the Delhi tribal migrant women are coming through their known acquaintance or friend so they may not be getting the good salary and don't have the bargaining power.

Table 5.13: Current monthly income of the surveyed migrant women

| City | % in each income category (income in Rs.) | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | 1000-1500 | 1501-2000 | 2001-2500 | 2501-3000 | 3001-3500 | 3501-4000 | 4001-5000 | Above 5000 | |
| Kolkata | 4.1 | 25.5 | 62.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 11.6 | 6.3 | 20.0 | 9.5 | 49.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 9.7 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 80.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 8.4 | 11.8 | 27.7 | 5.4 | 16.6 | 28.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When compared to the present monthly emoluments of the tribal migrant women to the previous monthly emoluments we get an idea that, they are now getting higher income. On an average about 61% of the tribal women reported that, they were earning less than Rs. 1000 per month and only about 37% migrant women told us that they were getting about 1001 to 1500 per month in their home villages (Table 5.14). A very few cases of 2% women were getting Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 monthly income. Low income is the main reason which is

prompting these women to come to cities in search of better avenues and employment to meet their family needs.

Table 5.14: Monthly income of the surveyed migrant women before they migrated

| City | % in each income category (income in Rs.) | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| | Less than 1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | More than 2000 | |
| Kolkata | 9.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 81.1 | 15.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 7.8 | 90.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 61.1 | 36.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When we probed about the average monthly expenses of the tribal migrant women in the three cities they are spending about Rs. 2330 per month and one fourth of this is going towards the house rent (Rs. 533) and one fourth (Rs. 523) towards food, one fifth towards clothes (Rs. 452), Rs. 209 towards cosmetics, Rs. 146 towards entertainment like films/TV, more than one twentieth towards transport (Rs.280) and a considerable amount (Rs. 122) towards health/doctor related problems (Table 5.15). There is a huge variation between the amount and type of expenditure in various cities for the tribal women. House rent and food expenses amount being paid is less and almost half in Kolkata compared to Mumbai and Delhi cities. In Kolkata, the tribal women are having average expenses of Rs. 1140 per month whereas, it is about Rs. 3000 in Mumbai and Delhi cities. The cost of living for the tribal migrant women is comparatively less than the two other metropolitan cities. Compared to the cities of Mumbai and Delhi cities, the tribal women reported us that, transportation, entertainment, food, entertainment cost is very high for them in Mumbai and they seem to prefer Delhi due to various reasons.

Table 5.15: Average monthly expenses of the tribal migrant women on various items

| City | Amount in Rs. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | House rent | Food | Clothes | Cosmetics | Entertainment –Films/TV | Health/ Doctor | Transport | Others | Total |
| Kolkata | 308 | 318 | 212 | 104 | 53 | 66 | 66 | 12 | 1139 |
| Mumbai | 643 | 692 | 520 | 224 | 261 | 180 | 408 | 68 | 2996 |
| Delhi | 650 | 648 | 623 | 298 | 125 | 121 | 365 | 23 | 2853 |
| Average | 533.7 | 552.7 | 451.7 | 208.7 | 146.3 | 122.3 | 279.7 | 34.3 | 2329.3 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

As reported earlier, the average monthly income of the tribal migrant women in the three cities comes to about Rs 2000 to 3500 with a median of Rs. 2500 per month. 37% of the tribal women in the three cities reported that, they are saving up to Rs. 1000 per month whereas more than 46% of the tribal women have reported that they are saving between Rs. 1001 to 1500 per month (Table 5.16). More than Rs.1500 saving has been reported from 17% tribal migrant women. More than Rs. 2000 savings per month is reported from 30% of the tribal women of the Mumbai city. Whereas, the savings of the Kolkata tribal women are comparatively less which is also the case of less income and less expenditure per month. Delhi city tribal migrant women savings are in between the two cities of Kolkata and Mumbai.

Table 5.16: Average monthly savings of the tribal migrant women

| City | Amount in Rupees and % in each category | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| | Upto 1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | 2001-2500 | 2501-3000 | More than 3000 | |
| Kolkata | 62.2 | 32.7 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 45.3 | 7.4 | 17.9 | 9.5 | 17.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 4.9 | 93.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 36.8 | 45.6 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

About two third of the tribal migrant women have reported (65%) that, they are sending money to their families and one third (35%) are not able to send money to their families due to various reasons of less earnings, more expenditure, loans, lack of stability and no immediate relatives in their home village (Table 5.17). In Delhi and Mumbai almost all the families have reported that, they are sending money to their respective families in their home state whereas, in Kolkata very few tribal families reported that, they are not able to send money and almost all of them reported negative except a few tribal women.

Table 5.17: Proportion of the migrant women who send money to their families

| City | % of total respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 3.1 | 96.9 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 91.6 | 8.4 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 65.2 | 34.8 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When probed further regarding the frequency of sending the money to their respective families, the tribal migrant women have reported that, one third of them are sending money every month, one third bi-monthly and the rest either quarterly (21%) or more irregularly like half yearly or randomly whenever they could able to save and afford to send the money. Delhi city tribal migrant women have reported that, they are more regular in sending money every month or bi-monthly. In the case of Mumbai tribal migrant women half of them have reported that, they are sending money once in two months (Table 5.18). Mumbai tribal migrant women are also very erratic in sending money to their families.

Table 5.18: Frequency of sending money to the family by the surveyed migrant women

| City | % to those who send money | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Monthly | Bi-monthly | Quarterly | Six-monthly | Annually | Randomly | |
| Kolkata | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 9.2 | 49.4 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 61.3 | 21 | 15.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 34.6 | 34.6 | 20.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When we have asked about the amount being sent by the tribal migrant women to their families, we got the information that, in 61% of the cases they are able to send Rs. 1001 to Rs. 1500 whereas about 22% respondents reported that, they are sending about Rs. 1000 to their families (Table 5.19) in a month. As per the earnings reported earlier, the Kolkata tribal women are sending less money than the tribal women of Delhi and Mumbai. Mumbai tribal women are sending higher money to their families of more than Rs. 2500 per month in 13% of the surveyed women.

Table 5.19: Average amount of money sent in a month to their family in village by the surveyed migrant women

| City | % to total who send money | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-------|
| | Upto 1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | 2001-2500 | 2501-3000 | More than 3000 | |
| Kolkata | 66.7 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 23.0 | 50.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 20.4 | 71.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 22.3 | 61.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When asked about the main mode through which the tribal migrant women are sending money to their families, it was found that in most of the cases they are taking themselves (48%) indicating that they are frequently making visits to their villages from their place of work (Table 5.20). About, 31% of the tribal women have reported that, they are sending money through Money Order, 15% reported that, they are sending through a friend or relative who is visiting the village and in 5% of the cases it is being sent through the agent who provided them employment in the cities. Through Bank transfer it is almost nil indicating that, this mode of transfer is still not popular due to non-availability of banks or in their villages or distance or cumbersome procedure which is not familiar to most of the illiterate women.

Table 5.20: Main mode of sending money to the families by the surveyed migrant women

| City | % to those who send money | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Money Order | Bank Transfer | Through friend/relative | Through agent | Self- Takes when go | |
| Kolkata | 33.3 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 55.2 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 11.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 84.5 | 100.0 |
| Average | 31.6 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 5.2 | 48.2 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When we asked about the banking facility being availed by the tribal migrant women, it was reported that, only a half of the 450 surveyed women were having bank account and 50% are not having bank account. In Delhi, about 91% of the tribal women have reported that, they are having bank account whereas only 10% of Kolkata women and 46% tribal women in Mumbai (Table 5.21) are having bank account. Though it is surprising to know that, banking facility is not popular among Mumbai tribal migrant women though they are earning comparatively more and are also able to save more and are comparatively more qualified than their peers of Delhi and Kolkata women. As we have probed these details some of the women are not consistent in their answers and we have to prompt them their earlier responses of earning, savings, frequency of sending money to their families and mode of sending money. As can be seen, it is a great task getting the interviews from these women especially from their place of work and we have to repeatedly go to their place of residence to elicit the information. This information was also corroborated with the focus group discussions which we had with a group of women or with their relatives and friends to check the data and consistency.

Table 5.21: Proportion of surveyed tribal migrant women having bank account in the city where they live

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Have bank account | Do not have bank account | Total |
| Kolkata | 10.2 | 89.8 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 46.3 | 53.7 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 91.3 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| Average | 50.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women when asked told us that, almost half of them are visiting their villages and families once a year in most of the cases. About 7% of the tribal migrant women are visiting twice a year and 19% of the tribal women are visiting more than two times a year. 19% of the tribal women told us that, they cannot afford to go to their village or visit families quite frequently so they are going only once in two years due to several reasons of not getting permission from their employers, heavy travel cost and time and travel constraint (5.22). In Delhi city almost all the tribal women are visiting their villages once a year, whereas in Mumbai city they are visiting their families either two times or even more than two times a year. Mumbai city tribal women have come from nearby districts and their nature of employment also a positive point which allows them to take leave from their employers. In the case of Kolkata tribal migrant women, they cannot afford to visit their villages due to their low income, far off places so they are visiting once in two years to their villages. As the frequency of visits directly ties them to their villages, community and culture the Kolkata migrant women are being cut off from their natural environment compared to the Mumbai and Delhi city tribal migrant women.

Table 5.22: Frequency of visit to their villages by the surveyed migrant women

| City | % to total surveyed migrant women | | | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | Once a year | Twice a year | More than 2 times a year | Once in two years | Other | |
| Kolkata | 9.2 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 46.9 | 31.6 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 27.4 | 10.5 | 52.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 95.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 44.9 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 10.5 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

6 WORKING CONDITIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE TRIBAL MIGRANT WOMEN IN CITIES

The Present chapter deals with the working conditions and perceptions of the 450 surveyed tribal migrant women in the three cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi. This gives us a comparative picture of their perception and the perception of their families which has been dealt earlier in the 4th chapter.

The tribal women when asked about the reasons for their migration to the cities told us that, unemployment is the major reason (49%), followed by poverty (41%). A very few tribal women have told us they have come to city to experience the urban life (4%), to live with fiancée (2%), for fun (1.7%) and due to exploitation in their village (1.4%). About 89% of the tribal women who have migrated to Delhi have told us unemployment is the main reason whereas 77% of the tribal women in Mumbai told us that poverty is the main criteria whereas in Kolkata the tribal women have equal reason of unemployment and poverty for their migration (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Reasons for migration as cited by the surveyed migrant women

| City | % in each category to total surveyed | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Poverty | Un employment | Exploitation in the village | For fun | To live with fiancée | To experience urban life | Other | Total |
| Kolkata | 39.8 | 43.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 76.8 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 9.7 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 41.2 | 48.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When asked about whether they themselves have made the decision to migrate or somebody motivated them to migrate about 70% of the tribal women have told us they were motivated by someone to migrate (Table 6.2). Only about 30% tribal women have told us that it is their own decision. In Kolkata about 83% of the tribal women have made their own decision to migrate, whereas in Mumbai and Delhi city more than 94% women told us that they were motivated by others about the jobs, opportunities, city life and charm for their decision.

Table 6.2: Opinion of surveyed migrant women about their decision to migrate

| City | % in each category | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | Self decision | Motivated by someone | Total |
| Kolkata | 83.7 | 16.3 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 6.3 | 93.7 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 1.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 30.1 | 69.9 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

We have probed still in detail about the motivated person, we got the information that, motivated person was a know acquaintance or mostly a friend (81%). Fellow villagers (5% of the tribal women) and middle men (4% of the tribal women) and direct employer (3% of the women) were the other persons who were instrumental in their migration to the cities. In Kolkata, majority of tribal women are coming due to the influence of their friend (94%) and in Mumbai about 7% of the tribal women have migrated directly by getting employment through their employer (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Motivating person of the tribal migrant women

| City | % in each category to those who were motivated to migrate | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Friend | Middlemen | Employer | Agent of placement agency | Fellow villager | Other | |
| Kolkata | 93.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 69.7 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 89.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 81.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The surveyed tribal migrant women workers are of the opinion that, their life is better (62%), some expressed that, and it is much better (8%). About 18% of the women are of the opinion that, there is no change and 12% of the tribal women feel that it is much worse than their earlier village life (Table 6.3). Though happiness is a state of mind but the tribal migrant women have come mainly in search of employment and economic pursuit as they do not get sufficient livelihood opportunities in their native villages. As they are getting daily wages or a permanent job or some semi-permanent either manual or semi-skilled they are happy to the extent that their needs food, shelter, clothing and some entertainment is being taken care of. This they compare to their previous village life where there are no opportunities of continuous

employment and income. This may be the reason, so that, 70% of the tribal migrant women have expressed that they feel that they are better off than before migration. In Delhi city 98% and in Mumbai city 86% of the tribal migrants expressed that, they are better off now due to the migration. However, in Kolkata 75% the tribal migrant women have expressed that, they do not feel any change after migration in their life and a considerable number even feel that, it is worse than their previous village life.

Table 6.4: Perception of present life in city compared to before migration in the village

| City | % to total surveyed migrant women | | | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | Much better | Better | No change | Worse than before | Much worse than before | |
| Kolkata | 12.2 | 12.2 | 39.8 | 34.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 10.5 | 74.7 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 1.9 | 96.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 8.1 | 61.5 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

Table 6.5: Opinion about their status in the village after migration

| City | % of respondents | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|------|-------|
| | Increased | Decreased | Same | |
| Kolkata | 18.4 | 50.0 | 31.6 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 35.8 | 62.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 93.2 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 50.0 | 38.5 | 11.5 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

Fifty per cent of tribal migrant women feel that, their status has increased in their community and village after the migration to the city (Table 6.5). Whereas, 39 percent of the tribal women in the cities have opined that, their status has actually decreased compared to their earlier status. 12% of the women told us it is the same previous to their migration. Almost all the Delhi tribal migrant women feel that, their status has increased (93%) whereas more than 62% of the Mumbai tribal migrant women have expressed that their status has decreased. In the case of Kolkata tribal women about half of them have told that it has decreased and 32% are of the opinion that, it has remained the same. In tribal areas, Delhi city occupies a centre stage of occupation as it is a national capital and staying in the Capital city gives a kind of prestige to the migrants whereas, other cities do not have that much advantage in the opinion

of the traditional tribal areas due to its manifold problems so this may be one of the reasons the tribals feel a kind of elated feeling in working in Delhi city compared to other cities of India.

When asked about their opinion about the level of satisfaction and happiness after the migration, the tribal women told that, almost three fourth of them are happy after migration whereas, in Kolkata city almost all of them have stated that, they are happy for coming to city due to various reasons (Table 6.6). Delhi city also scores almost 95% levels in terms of satisfaction and happiness after their migration. In the case of Mumbai, 83% of the tribal women have told us that, they are not happy and expressed their regret for coming to the city and expressed the difficulties and the vagaries of the city life for their problems. But in general, the tribal women have told that they have got jobs and steady income to sustain their daily life in the cities so they are happy by coming over to the cities from their traditional village life.

Table 6.6: Are you happy with your present occupation

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 16.8 | 83.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 71.6 | 28.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

Besides probing whether they are happy after coming over to the city, we have also asked them whether they are happy at the present place of work. 94% of the tribal migrant women have told us that, they are happy with their present job and place of work whereas, 6% have told us that, they are not happy (Table 6.7). In Kolkata city almost all and 98% of the Delhi tribal migrant women are happy with their present job and place of work. The response from the Mumbai city tribal migrant women is about 82% and they have expressed this due to various reasons of difficulties of the job, place of work and difficulties of the city life like accommodation, transport, security, emoluments etc.

Table 6.7: Are you happy with your present place of work

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 82.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 93.6 | 6.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

As exploitation of the tribal women by the employers, middle men, contractors, colleagues and neighbours is common and reported in media and other reports we have asked about the exploitation cases which has come to the notice of the tribal migrant women in these cities. 22 % of the tribal women on an average told us that, they are aware and know the specific cases of exploitation in their own city (Table 6.8). However, 78% of the tribal women told that, they are not aware of any specific case of exploitation and it has not come to their notice. Mumbai city tribal women were vocal and 65% of the tribal women in this city told that, that they are aware of the exploitation and know the specific cases. Almost all of the Kolkata city tribal women are not aware of any kind of exploitation of the tribal women in their city.

Table 6.8: Does the respondents know some examples of exploitation of the migrant women

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 1.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 65.3 | 34.7 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 1.9 | 98.1 | 100.0 |
| Average | 22.0 | 78.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When probed further, about the nature of exploitation reported to them or they are aware it is revealed that, economic exploitation is the top most (65%). Mental torture in the form of abuses, harassment about their work was reported in 2% of the cases. Sexual exploitation was reported in 33% of the cases. In Delhi city economic exploitation was reported by almost all of the tribal migrants whereas, in Kolkata city, almost all of them have reported sexual exploitation (Table 6.9). In Mumbai city also 95% of the tribal migrant women have reported economic exploitation is the major problem they are facing from their employers.

Table 6.9: Opinion of the respondents on the type of exploitation of the migrant women

| City | % of those who know the cases of exploitation of migrant women | | | |
|----------------|--|------------|----------|----------|
| | Economically | Physically | Mentally | Sexually |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 95.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Average | 65.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 33.3 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women told us that, most of the exploitation reported to them by others is being done by the landlord (61%), followed by other various types like neighbours, relatives, villagers, community persons which is of a high order (32%). Exploitation by placement agency has been reported by 5% of the tribal migrant women and middlemen by 2% of the tribal migrant women. In Kolkata city, all the tribal migrant women have reported exploitation by the landlord and 81% from the Mumbai tribal migrant women (Table 6.10). In Delhi city more than landlord, placement agency, middlemen, police and other small cases of exploitation was the major reason for the exploitation. Interestingly, our survey does not reveal any exploitation by the contractors and police as per the information the tribal migrants have received from other sources.

Table 6.10: Exploiters of the tribal migrant women

| City | % of those who know the cases of exploitation of migrant women | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Placement agency | Landlord | Contactor | Middlemen | Police | Other |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mumbai | 12.7 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Delhi | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.7 |
| Average | 4.9 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 32.4 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women when asked about their own exploitation, about 31% of the respondents reported that, there is exploitation and 69% reported that, they have not met with any exploitation. Mumbai tribal women reported exploitation to the tune of 64% whereas, Delhi city tribal migrant women in majority of the cases reported no exploitation whereas, more than three fourth of the Kolkata tribal migrants also reported exploitation (Table 6.11). As more than 31% tribal migrant women reported exploitation, this issue needs to be looked

into seriously by the policy makers, social activists, programme implementers and law enforcing authorities. As tribal migrant women by nature are shy and they are afraid to reveal the information unless we have long contact with them, which we cannot do in most of the cases, the cases of exploitation reported may be taken us under reporting. The actual case of exploitation may be more given the circumstances of our data gathering scenario in front of the landlords, middlemen and placement agencies in some cases.

Table 6.11: Whether surveyed migrated women been exploited

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 23.5 | 76.5 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 64.2 | 35.8 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 |
| Average | 30.7 | 69.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women from the three cities have told us that, of all the categories of exploitation, sexual harassment/exploitation is the predominant (62%) followed by economic exploitation in the form of low wages than agreed or being paid to them (25%), mental harassment to them by their supervisors, employers in terms of quality of work, working conditions, work place (7%). Even physical abuse and feeling of bondage was reported by 3% of the women in the three cities. Sexual harassment was reported by 85% of the tribal women from Mumbai city, Economic exploitation (low wages/ no wages for a long time) was the major type reported by Kolkata (52%) and Delhi (57%) tribal women. Mental harassment is of a high order among the Kolkata migrant tribal women (22%) and physical abuse among the Delhi tribal migrants (29%) is high compared to other cities migrant tribal women (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Type of exploitation the surveyed migrant women has undergone

| City | Type of exploitation (%) | | | | | Total |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Social-feeling of bondage | Economic- (low/no wages) | Sexual | Mental | Physical abuse (beating) | |
| Kolkata | 4.3 | 52.2 | 17.4 | 21.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 3.3 | 11.5 | 83.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 0.0 | 57.1 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 |
| Average | 3.3 | 25.3 | 61.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women of the three cities expressed that, of the specific cases of exploitation by the person/agency, landlords exploitation is the major one (39% of the cases) in their own case as has been revealed to them by others (Table 6.13). This is followed by their own relatives (11%), middlemen (9%), Contractor (5%), Employer and Placement agency (4% each), fellow worker (3%) and other miscellaneous (24%). Mumbai and Kolkata migrant tribal women have reported that, landlord exploitation is the major one to the tune of 50% and in the case of Delhi tribal women, it is the miscellaneous type of various types of other neighbours, transport, rental agents, place of work etc (75%) which has been reported as predominant type. As explained earlier, the exploitation reporting has been observed to be under reporting due to the fear of their employers in spite of our best efforts due to the presence of the other co-workers, employers and landlords at the time of interview. As exploitation by the landlord, employer and placement agency constitutes about 50% of the cases there is a need for these tribal women, co workers and law enforcing authorities to look into the problem seriously to arrest the problem and enforce strict laws for the safety and security of the tribal migrant women.

Table 6.13: Exploiters of tribal migrant women

| City | Exploiter (%) | | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|---------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Placement agency | Landlord | Employer | Contractor | Middlemen | Police | Fellow worker | Relative | Other | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 4.2 | 47.9 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 15.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 7.5 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 75.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 4.4 | 38.5 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 11.1 | 23.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

When we probed about the working conditions particularly about the duration of their work in a day, the tribal migrant women in the three cities informed us that, in almost two third of the cases (64%) they have to work long hours at the place of work and about 36% tribal women informed us that they are working as per the usual norms and are not being asked to work long hours (Table 6.14). In Delhi almost all the migrant tribal women (96%) and in Mumbai about 88% tribal women have told us that, they are working unusually long hours at their place of work and only Kolkata surveyed tribal women have told that they are not working long hours.

Table 6.14: Opinion about working hours by the migrant tribal women

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | have to Long work hours | Do not work long hours | Total |
| Kolkata | 7.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 88.4 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 96.1 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 64.2 | 35.8 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The tribal migrant women when asked to elaborate in detail about the number of working hours they are putting at their place of work told us that, about 62% of the tribal women (about two third of the surveyed women) are working about 8 hours a day (prescribed labour law norm) and in 30% of the case of tribal women it is up to 10 hours. Even 12 hours (2%) and 14 hours (6%) of the cases have been reported from the tribal women (Table 6.15). These tribal women who have reported more than 8 hours are staying at the place of their employers/landlords and are subject to long hours of work and they do not have any mechanism to protest or avoid the work as they are staying at that place. 6% of the tribal women have reported that, they are working less than 8 hours i.e. up to 6 hours only and in these cases they are being under paid or the jobs they are doing are of piece meal type, temporary nature and do not require long working hours. The nature and type of work, payment, working place and employers attitude decides the length of working hours and the tribal women reported us that, they do not have any choice other than accepting the working conditions imposed on them by the placement agency/landlord/employer.

Table 6.15: Number of working hours per day by the migrant tribal women

| City | % of those who said they work long hours | | | | | Total |
|----------------|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 6 hrs | 8 hrs | 10 hrs | 12 hrs | 14 hrs | |
| Kolkata | 0.0 | 14.3 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 8.3 | 28.6 | 59.5 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 5.1 | 92.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| Average | 6.3 | 61.6 | 30.0 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The migrant tribal women were asked about the state of life conditions and whether they are happy in totality considering the job, change place, work place, working conditions, their present neighbourhood, relatives, housing and emoluments (Table 6.16). Earlier, we have asked this question only relating to their present job/occupation and work place conditions.

The respondents of the three cities told us that, 71% of the cases they are happy and in 29% of the cases they are not happy. If we break the sample into different cities, most of the migrant tribal women of Kolkata and Delhi cities told us that, they are happy whereas Mumbai respondents (82%) told us that they are not happy about their state of life and conditions compared to earlier life or compared to other neighbours in the city environment.

Table 6.16: Are you happy with your present life

| City | % of respondents | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Total |
| Kolkata | 95.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 17.9 | 82.1 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Average | 71.3 | 28.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

Table 6.17: What in your opinion should be done to improve the life of migrant women

| City | % of informants | | | | | Total |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | Vocational guidance and training | Recognition-ration card, voter card | Provide shelter | Protection against exploitation | Don't know | |
| Kolkata | 61.2 | 27.6 | 2.0 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Mumbai | 17.9 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 54.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Delhi | 33.0 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Average | 37.5 | 33.4 | 5.4 | 22.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Survey in the study cities, 2009

The surveyed migrant tribal women's opinions were asked to know their perspectives on the important steps/measures which they feel need to be taken to improve the working and living conditions. The tribal women informed us that, they should be given vocational training and guidance (38%) so that, they can chose a skilled job. They also opined that, they should be given identity card, ration card and voter card (33%) so that, they can get the provisions for the family and get security (Table 6.17). 22% of the tribal women also are of the opinion that, they should get protection against exploitation, 5% of the tribal women told us that, they should be provided shelter. Though there is inter-city variation is observed in the suggestions which was sought, it is interesting to note that, more than 55% of the Mumbai tribal women suggested protection against exploitation, Kolkata tribal women priority is for vocational and skill development programmes, whereas Delhi city tribal women are in need of identity card,

ration card and voter card for want of safety and security in Delhi city. As these tribal women are harassed due to lack of I.D cards they are desperately in need of this. Voter card and Ration cards have also been suggested as the priority items of the working tribal women in this city. As getting proper accommodation is difficult in Mumbai city, the respondents in this city suggested housing and provision of shelter for the working tribal women either in terms of working women hostels, rented accommodation at subsidized rates or government accommodation in recognized areas.

7 SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1 Context and need for the study

Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous, have their own distinctive culture, geographically isolated and are low in socio-economic conditions. There are about 654 ST communities across the States in India and 75 of the STs are most backward and are termed as Primitive Tribal Groups. Most of the tribal areas are hilly, inaccessible undulating plateau lands in the forest areas of the country resulting in the bypassing of general developmental programmes. The population of STs is 84.3 million constituting 8.2% of the total population of the country. Chhattisgarh (31.8%) has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Jharkhand (26.3%) and Orissa (22.1%). Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest percentage of ST population to total STs population of the country (14.5 percent) followed by Maharashtra (10.2 per cent), Orissa (9.7 per cent), Gujarat (8.9 per cent), Rajasthan (8.4 per cent), Jharkhand (8.4 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (7.8 per cent). 91% of the STs are rural based and the sex ratio among STs is 978 compared to national total average of 933 females per 1000 males.

The crude literacy of STs was 8.5% in 1961, which increased to 38.4% in 2001. According to NFHS II data, the neo natal mortality (53), infant mortality (84), child mortality (46) and under five mortality (127) is higher for STs at all India level compared with total mortality rates and mortality rates for others. The gap between STs and general population for these health variables is more than 25% points. Work Participation Rate is highest among the STs is 49.1% is higher than the general population (30.3%). While 80% of the workers among the general population are main workers, the share of main workers among STs is 69%. A large proportion of STs are engaged in basic agriculture work and only about 18% of the STs are engaged in non-agricultural works, as against 34% among SCs and 47% among general population. The proportion of self-employed are only 21% among STs, and the casual labourers are about 23% among STs in urban India. As per the NSSO data (59th round), the average value of assets owned by ST households in rural areas is Rs.1.4 lakh which is about one-third to the general population household (Rs.4.3 lakh). The average value of assets in urban areas also reflect similar trend of proportional variation though the assets are higher compared to rural areas for STs (Rs.2.40 lakh). About 18% of rural areas and 12% of urban areas STs were indebted as on 30.6.2002 in some form or other. If indebtedness is broken into different components, STs incurred 59% indebtedness towards farm related work and 25% towards household expenditure.

Tribals in India face insurmountable problems due to their low socio-economic conditions, poverty, unemployment, displacement, indebtedness, lack of opportunities, accessibility and awareness of the government programmes. Coupled to this, the government and private industrial establishments have initiated mega projects of mining, hydro-electric, industry, business, roads and transport which is leading to the loss of traditional land ownership and livelihood opportunities. This is resulting in large scale migration of rural tribal to urban areas in search of livelihoods either temporarily or on permanent basis which in turn resulting into the disturbances of their traditional socio-psychological family relationship, network of neighbourly relationships and the adoption of new urban culture. Human Migration and in particular tribal migration with its implications is becoming an important socio-economic problem for the policy makers and government to undertake welfare and development activities.

According to the National Census for 2001 30% of the population or 307 million were migrants. There were 65.4 million female migrants and 32.8 million male migrants. However a majority (42.4 million) of female migrants had not migrated for work and had cited marriage as the main reason for the change in residence. Among males, the most important reason for migration was 'Work/Employment' cited by 12.3 million male migrants. Rural to rural migration still dominated and accounted for 53.3 million; Rural to urban migration. Apart from women migrating due to marriage, employment is the biggest reason for migration. About 9 million persons were intra-state migrants often within the district while 5 million went to other states. The intra-state figures include people moving from villages to nearby towns and cities in search of better jobs. Over 5.7 million persons who moved in search of jobs migrated from rural to urban areas. Migrants have created pressure on others who are in same job market. Urban areas and some rural areas with industrial development or high agricultural production offer better prospects for jobs or self-employment. About 72% do get regular work but over 11 million get less than 183 days of work in a year. **The 55th round of NSS of 1999-00 was the first to cover short-duration migration defined as: "persons staying away from usual place of residence for 60 days or more for employment or better employment or in search of employment"**.

The census data may not fully reflect seasonal or circulatory migration, estimated to be up to 10 million by the National Commission on Rural Labour. Seasonal migrants are usually Scheduled Castes, Tribals and Backward Classes and other highly impoverished sections that

go out to work in harvesting seasons or on construction sites, in brick kilns, salt mines etc. The important observations of these official figures indicate that (i) They tend to underestimate short term movements and thus underestimate or miss seasonal and circular migration which, according to recent village studies account for the bulk of migratory movements for work, (ii) Women's migration is not adequately captured because the surveys ask for only one reason for migration which is stated as marriage and the secondary reason finding work at the destination may not be mentioned, (iii) They do not capture migration streams that are illegal or border on illegality i.e. trafficking for work and various forms of child labour. Tribals are being alienated from their land and forest due to the ongoing de forestation, hydro-electric power generation, industrial growth and mining activities The natural resources are being exploited in a way, which leads to a process of gradual displacement and denying the basic right of livelihood to the tribals. Historically disadvantaged communities such as the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) are heavily represented in migration. The process of social mobility has given a high status to the tribal migrants. The implementation of development schemes for the tribals by different government departments has created a favourable ground for the immobile tribal population to undertake out migration to big cities.

Migration of the tribal population from Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been taking place since the last three centuries and more. During the period 1950 and 1980, tribal people migrated to the rural areas of Bihar, West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural labour, but from 1980 onwards, they started migrating to bigger cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. Another new feature of tribal migration from these states in recent years has been the large - scale migration of single women to cities in search of livelihood, which is a subtle change from the earlier migration patterns when only the men migrated to urban centres. Tribal families nowadays are driven by poverty to send unmarried daughters to cities in search of work. Single women and tribal girls are however, prone to exploitation not only by employers but also by anti-social elements. Many tribals migrate to the neighbouring states as construction workers largely done by agents locally known as Mukkaddams. Mukkaddams provide the labourers a cash advance to help the family left behind in the absence of the migrant. Living conditions at construction sites and working place of the migrants are appalling and contractors provide only the most basic shelter. Tribal migrants have found jobs in factories, agro-processing plants or working as porters, domestic servants, bus cleaners, rickshaw pullers, street hawkers, petty

traders, construction workers and domestic workers. Migrants are often willing to take on jobs that others cannot or do not want to do. The work is commonly poorly paid and insecure but it is very attractive to those from marginal areas where wages are too low to make a living. Income is one driver, with people migrating in search of paid employment. Migration can help to reduce poverty or to halt the slide into poverty. It also helps tighten rural labour markets. There are many negative impacts of migration like loss of identity, culture, security, acute shortage of labour and high dependency ratios in sending areas. People who are away for a long time may lose access to natural resources and lose their voice in community decision-making.

It has been observed that large number of educated, uneducated and illiterate tribal women from Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and West Bengal migrate to different parts of the country and metropolitan city like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata are their major destinations for searching some gainful employment/casual labour in the unorganized sector and as household maids for their livelihood. They are often exploited physically and sexually. The above context, nature of varied data sets, regional and seasonal variation, different types and forms of migration like inter-state cross migration, circular migration, occupational migration, short-term migration, long-term migration, migration caused by displacement and gender migration etc. particularly among tribals and women tribal folks indicate that there is a still a dearth of data and detailed analysis and probe is required to understand the tribal migration. The present study it is planned to find the reasons for their migration and to document how and where they migrate, their living conditions prior to migration and at their place of migration, what they feel about their future, whether they know the development programmes being implemented for their benefit, what is their health status, their vertical job mobility, the impact of the migration on their socio-economic life pattern at individual and community level, agencies involved and all other related aspects particularly the tribal women migrants. The study is focussed on the four tribal majority states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. The study will also include women migrants from the cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. The findings of the study can be utilised in putting forward various suggestions which can help the policy makers to undertake various development and welfare interventions among these tribal groups.

7.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study in the four selected states are:

- To assess the social and economic situation of the tribal women.
- To study specific factors responsible for migration of tribal women from the tribal areas to various towns and cities in search of employment.
- To study the type of economic opportunities the migrant women are engaged in the areas where they migrate.
- To investigate into the type and level of moral, physical and economic exploitation of migrant tribal women workers.
- To suggest various ways and means for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal women and empower them.

7.2.1 Methodology

The study is based on the sample survey. Multi stage random and purposive sampling of the four highly concentrated tribal states of central India namely, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand was done for the present study. First and second ranking districts in terms of concentration of ST population from each of the four states have been selected for the study. The total number of districts selected for field work from each of the four states is 8. Two blocks has been selected from each of the 8 districts randomly and purposively. Ten villages have been randomly selected from each of the selected blocks and ten families from each of the selected village. Thus a total of 1600 families has been planned and included in the survey as per plan presented in following table.

Table 7.1: Sample plan and size of the study

| S.No | Name of unit | Sample size per unit | Total sample size |
|------|---|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | States selected | 1 | 5 |
| 2 | Districts per state | 2 | 8 |
| 3 | Blocks per district | 2 | 16 |
| 4 | Villages per blocks | 10 | 160 |
| 5 | Families per village | 10 | 1600 |
| 6 | Number of cities selected | 3 (Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai) | 3 |
| 7 | Number of Tribal migrant women per city | 150 | 450 |

An extensive and intensive field work has been undertaken to make in-depth study of the socio-economic conditions with special reference to the nature and types of migration. Further in-depth study was carried out at the major centres of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata where the tribal women/girls migrate in search of work. **A sample of 150 randomly selected**

individual tribal women from each of these three cities has been taken up for primary qualitative and quantitative data in pursuance of the objectives of the study totalling 450 tribal migrant women. Thus total a total sample size of 2050 population universe was covered for the present study. Further, relevant information was also collected from among the social activists, officials connected with the management of forest, village officials, people's representatives and other important persons with the help of detailed open ended discussions and "Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). **In all there were a total of about 2100 field interviews of various types of respondents.** A close ended questionnaire was developed, field tested and finalized before embarking on the field-work. In addition to the primary data collection, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) involving the local church leaders, local opinion leaders in the field including the three cities of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata, various Non Government organizations (NGOs) located/working in the study areas were collected. Besides some Employers, Agencies employing the tribal girls for their services and elected village headmen or Sarpanch were also contacted for in-depth interviews. A total of about 80 individual participants were included in the interviews and FGDs.

Out of the 1600 respondents, 69% are males and 31% are females. Majority of the male and female respondents are below the age of 25 years (63% males, 68% females) followed by middle age group of 40 years. A representative sample of 150 migrant tribal women from each city totalling 450 altogether was covered from the three cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi. Majority of these migrant women are in the middle ages of 30 years and married women. The data were codified and put to analysis through computer employing appropriate programmes for detailed analysis. The data were analyzed using relevant statistical tools.

7.3 Socio-Economic Profile of the of Tribal Migrants Families

Out of the 1600 surveyed families surveyed in the four states, 1100 males and 500 females were covered for the present study. More than three fourth of the respondents belong to below 25 years for both males and females. About 1/5th of the sample representatives were between the age group of 25-45 years followed by about 15% males and 11% in 46-60 years age group. Most of the respondents were married and they were in the age group of 26-45 years followed by 46-60 years. More than 60% among males and 56% among females are getting married in the age group of 19-25 years particularly so in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states.

More than 90% of the tribal respondents reported that, they have Katcha houses (with mud walls) particularly so in Chhattisgarh and M.P states. Thatched houses were reported mostly

from Orissa state and about 5% of the respondents in Jharkhand and M.P reported that they have pucca houses. The tribals in the interior and forest villages do not have the basic facility of good houses in spite of the many housing schemes of the state and centre like Indira Awas Yojana. Out of 1600 sample representatives, most of them were wage labourers (46%) mostly so in M.P and Jharkhand states. Farmers were more in Orissa state (79%). The obtained data from the four states samples indicates that, more than 58% of the families own bicycle and about 11% are having radio in their homes which are very common in Orissa and Chhattisgarh states. Black and white TV colour sets are seen in about 7% of the households whereas colour TV sets, motor cycle/scooter and mobile phone, landline phone connections are observed in about 3% each of these homes

More than 50% of the surveyed tribal households in Orissa and 38% in Chhattisgarh are collecting tendu leaves for their livelihood and they mostly sell them mostly in the market (61%). The respondents informed that, they are not getting timely payment as normally they get payment between two weeks (25%) and one month (38%). Only in Madhya Pradesh state the respondents expressed that they are satisfied with the payment system of their produce. The surveyed respondents reported that, about 60% of them possess ration cards and three fourth of them are getting ration cards in time. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is comparatively well in place and more than 93% are getting ration once in a month. Education in the interior tribal areas is still a major problem in the selected states in spite of the ongoing national mission programme of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The surveyed tribal families' data indicate that, 30% of them are illiterate. More than 60% of the families in Jharkhand state are illiterate and more than one-fourth of the tribal families in M.P and Jharkhand are also illiterate. About 15% of the tribal families are literate and 24% of them have studied up to primary level and 22% have studied up to Middle school level. Beyond higher/senior secondary level school education was reported among 9% of the tribal families.

68% of the families are having hand pump facility and 31% are utilising well facility. Tap connection was reported only in a few localities of tribal villages (0.8%). M.P and Chhattisgarh tribal families have good service of hand pump and well water facility compared to the other two states. Tribal families still have to go far off place for the source of drinking water. Only 3 percent of the families have drinking water facility within their compound and 72% of the families have to go at least 100 meters to fetch water for household purposes. A quarter of the households are having the electric facility which is very less in Orissa (6%) and Jharkhand (16%) states and it is comparatively better in Chhattisgarh (61.3%) state. About

three fourth of the tribal families (72%) still rely on the government run clinics and primary health centres for their medical treatment especially so in M.P (99%) and Chhattisgarh states. In Jharkhand and Orissa states, the government run facilities have outreach problems and the tribals in these states are relying on the private and local faith healers like quacks and R.M.Ps.

The average annual income of the surveyed tribal families in the four states is Rs.30, 934 with a low of Rs. 26,717 in Orissa to a high of Rs.34,204 in Chhattisgarh state. Most of their annual income has been reported from agriculture which is about 40 to 45% of the total income. The other major components of their income comes from local works (8%), government programmes (12%), migration related works in the cities/towns, minor forest produce sales (3 to 5%), mahua/tamarind products (about 4%), Jobs/services (about 2 to 3%) and other miscellaneous works (about 5 to 6%). **The income/savings out of the migration being a major component of their annual income is a great inducement to the tribal families to migrate to the nearby towns/cities.** The jobs/services which they are getting at their own place is not very fetching for them. The national mission programme of NREGA, SGRY etc. are not a great contribution to their annual income as their contribution is only about 8%. Though the poverty line bench mark is Rs.3650 per annum as per the government of India norms, most of the tribal families have earnings more than this bench mark.

The tribal families are incurring more expenditure than their income in all the states without any exception. Their average annual in the four states is Rs.30,934 whereas their annual expenditure is Rs. 31,807 thus leaving a gap of about Rs. 1000 to be met from additional loans or extra work. The major expenditure being incurred by them is towards the food which comes to about 61% of their income, followed loan repayment (7%), festivals (6%), clothes (6%), education (4%), travel (4%), medical (3.5%) and other miscellaneous expenditure. About one fourth of the sampled tribal families in Jharkhand Chhattisgarh states and more than half in M.P reported that, they have taken loan for meeting their expenses. When it is broken into different components, majority of them are taking loans for marriage of their son/daughter (21%), followed by medical expenses (19%), marriage of self (10%), house building (5%) and other miscellaneous purpose (40%). Another noteworthy feature of this loan is that, it is being obtained mostly from the money lender (59%), followed by State Tribal Development Corporation (STDC) (15%), Banks (10%) and co-operative societies (10%).

It was reported that, more than half of them (51%) have mortgaged some or other of their property for obtaining the loan. Orissa and M.P tribals are mostly resorting to mortgaging their property more than the other two states tribals. Agricultural land has been reported among 80% of the tribal families as the most frequent item of mortgage followed by ornaments (11%), mahua tree (4%), livestock (2%) and Tamarind tree (2%). 79% tribal families have reported that, they are aware of the IAY, 81% about the NREGA. The other programmes of SGSY, RSVY were not familiar to them. The tribal families in the four states are getting benefit out of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (76%) followed by Indira Awas Yojana (8%). About 84% were provided job cards by the respective state governments, and it is less in the case of Jharkhand state (73%). About 56% of them got 30 days job, 22% got 60 days job, 16% got 100 days job and 6% families got more than 100 days employment. The tribal families in the four states reported that (59%), they are generally being paid after 15 days of their work in NREGA and 15% of the families have reported that they are getting payment after 30 days or within a week. 43% of the tribal families in the four states have expressed that, NREGA programme is very good to good. Whereas, 40% of the families of the opinion that, it is an average programme and not benefitting them. The tribal families are mostly going to Delhi from Chhattisgarh (15%), Jharkhand (19%), M.P (4%), Orissa (8%) states totaling about 46%. To Mumbai about 9% families have gone in search of jobs, Kolkata (4%), Gujarat (9%), and to Raipur (9%) mostly from M.P state tribals, Goa (4%) mostly from Orissa state and to various other small towns.

7.4 Perceptions Of The Families Of The Tribal Migrant Women

Majority of the tribal women migrants who have migrated are in the age group of 19-25 years age group (44%) particularly so in Jharkhand (61%) and Orissa (66%) followed by 26-45 years age group (25%) indicating that, either those women who are in marriageable age or just married women are migrating to towns and cities in search of job opportunities. About 60% of the migrant women are working as domestic help followed by wage labour (34%). More than three fourths of the Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa states tribal women are working as domestic servant maids where as M.P state tribal women are engaged in wage employment. The migrant women families have reported that, most of the migrants are going for work for long periods of either more than 10 months (25%) or for whole year (24%) or even more than one year (33%). The migrant women families informed us that, the migrant

women are mostly coming once in a year (58%) but, one fifth of them (22%) are coming twice a year and about one tenth of them are coming thrice a year or have not come at all.

The families of the migrant tribal women reported that, one fourth of the tribal women (26%) are earnings between Rs. 1501 to Rs.2000 per month and little more than 29% are earning between Rs.2001 to Rs.2500. About one fifth of migrant tribal women were reported to be earning Rs. 2501 to Rs.3000 and about 16% of them were reported to be getting about Rs.3001 to Rs.4000. The tribal migrant women are earning on an average around Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2500 per month and their families have reported that, they are able to save up to Rs. 1500 on an average. It is reported that, more than three fourth (84%) of the migrant tribal women are sending money to their families. Majority of them are sending about Rs. 5000 to Rs. 9000 per year and about 28% of them are able to send more than Rs.9000 per year. In more than 85% of the tribal women migrant families have reported that, there is a change in their life style due to the migration of the tribal women. 36% of the families reported change in the language like picking up another language, or change in the style of their own language or the place where they have gone for work. 29% of the tribal families reported that, they have noticed change in the tribal migrant women relationship with family and it is more in the case of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states (42%). About one fifth of the families (21%) informed that, tribal migrant women are having problems at the place of migration in some form or other. More than 80% of the problems were reported towards the less payment of wages than that agreed upon. 9% of the families reported that, the physical punishment was being given to the women and about 5% informed about lack of timely food. Very few families reported about sexual exploitation and mental torture.

Tribal migrant women families reported that, exploitation is mostly done by the middlemen who offer them good emoluments, good placement and work conditions and after they are taken to the work place it is a different case. More than 90% of the migrant women family members reported that, due to the migration of the women to the cities and towns for work their family well being has improvised mainly in terms of more income (88%), better food (7%), and better awareness level (4%). About 45% of the migrant women families have also reported that, due to the migration of the tribal women there were negative consequences in their families mainly in terms of lower family prestige (95%) and detachment of migrant women from the family (5%). More than 56% of the tribal families have reported that it has contributed positive impact in terms of name of the village, tribal community, trustworthiness and hard work (Table 4.14). However, 44% families reported that, it is bringing negative

impact on the community impact mainly in terms of lowering the prestige of undertaking low quality menial jobs, culture (90%), and identity crisis (8%). The positive effects of migration of tribal women on the community were reported as contribution towards income (72%), creation of employment opportunities (19%), awareness about the outside world (5%), personal hygiene and cleanliness (4%), health care and better quality of food etc. The mechanism how to stop the exploitation of the women migrants the families suggested was that, they should be provided with adequate job opportunities and local work conditions so that, they can avail the employment opportunities (66%), and government should stop the migration of the tribal women (26%) and create awareness about the ill effects of migration to the tribal communities (6%) and migration should be made safe and more rewarding (2%).

7.5 Socio-Economic Profile Of The Tribal Migrant Women

A sample of 150 migrant tribal women from each city totalling 450 altogether was covered from the three cities of Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi. Majority of these migrant women are in the middle ages of 25-35 years (39%) and 18-25 years (29%). In Mumbai and Delhi nearly half of them are below the age of 25 years and in Kolkata most of the tribal migrant women are in 35-45 years. Very few women of above 45 years tribal women have been migrated or encountered in our survey. About 24% of the tribal migrant women in our survey were found to be illiterate and in Delhi city they comprise nearly half of them (48.5%). Majority of them have gone to school either at primary school level (20%) or middle school level (22%), senior secondary/high school level (15%). In Mumbai most of these tribal women are in comparatively good jobs.

About two third of the tribal migrant women (63%) have reported that they are married and one third of them are unmarried. Interesting point is that the tribal migrants in Delhi city show that two third of them are unmarried where as it is a reverse in Mumbai city. In Kolkata city, we found 96% migrant tribal women are married. Divorcee/separated women comprise about 2% of the surveyed women. More than three fourth of the migrant women have reported that, their fathers occupation as farming and about 15% as wage labour, 7% as service and rest as other categories. One third of the migrant women have reported that, their family size is less than 5 members. More than 50% of the migrant women families have a family size of 6 members. More than 8 family members have been reported from 16% women, 9 family members from 10% women, 10 members from 13% women and more than 10 family members from 8% of the cases. They are mostly migrating in the age group of 18-25 years

followed by even lower age group of less than 18 years. Middle age group women of 25-35 years are migrating in 13% of the cases. In Delhi city, less than 18 years age tribal girls are migrating (87%), where as in Mumbai and Kolkata city it is 18-25 years old tribal women who are migrating in search of employment.

At the time of survey we have asked the tribal women how many years ago they migrated from their native place and it was revealed that, most of them had migrated about 8-10 years or more than ten year back (58% of the cases). Only about 15% tribal migrant women in these cities have reported that, they have migrated less than 4 years back. 61% of them are living in rented houses, 16% are living in the premises of their employer, 13% living in the house where they work as maid and 4% stay in hostels. In Delhi city more than 91% of the tribal women are living in the houses where they are working as house maids whereas in Mumbai city they are mostly residing within the compound of the employer or in rented houses. In Kolkata city almost invariably we will find tribal migrant women in the rented houses. The tribal migrant women reported that, they are mostly living with their family members (60%) or alone (22%).

The present occupation of the migrated women reveals that, more than 53% of the tribal women are engaged as servant maids especially in Delhi (65%) followed by Mumbai (51%) and Kolkata (42%). Casual labour have been reported an average of 28% in the three cities which is little high in Kolkata (32%). Construction labour (9%) is the other profession reported by these tribal women mostly in Kolkata city. When compared to the present occupation after migration, the tribal migrant women told us that, 47% of them were in agriculture or wage labour and 36% was house wife, 13% were helping the parents, 4% were students. The monthly income of the tribal migrant women in the three cities of Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai ranges from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. A quarter of these women have reported the monthly salary of Rs. 2001 to Rs. 2500 and Rs. 3501 to Rs. 4000. About one fifth of these respondents have reported that they are getting a low monthly salary of less than Rs. 2000 and a few tribal migrants in Kolkata and Mumbai are getting salary of above Rs. 5000. On an average about 61% of the tribal women reported that, they were earning less than Rs. 1000 per month and only about 37% migrant women told us that they were getting about 1001 to 1500 per month in their home villages.

When we probed about the average monthly expenses of the tribal migrant women in the three cities they are spending about Rs. 2330 per month and one fourth of this is going

towards the house rent (Rs. 533) and one fourth (Rs. 523) towards food, one fifth towards clothes (Rs. 452), Rs. 209 towards cosmetics, Rs. 146 towards entertainment like films/TV, more than one twentieth towards transport (Rs.280) and a considerable amount (Rs. 122) towards health/doctor related problems. The cost of living for the tribal migrant women is comparatively less in Kolkata than the two other metropolitan cities. The tribal women in the three cities reported that, they are saving up to Rs. 1000 per month whereas more than 46% of the tribal women have reported that they are saving between Rs. 1001 to 1500 per month. About two third of the tribal migrant women have reported (65%) that, they are sending money to their families and one third (35%) are not able to send money to their families due to various reasons of less earnings, more expenditure, loans, lack of stability and no immediate relatives in their home village. One third of them are sending money every month, one third bi-monthly and the rest either quarterly (21%) or more irregularly like half yearly or randomly whenever they could able to save and afford to send the money. Delhi city tribal migrant women have reported that, they are more regular in sending money every month or bi-monthly.

61% of the tribal women are able to send Rs. 1001 to Rs. 1500 whereas about 22% respondents reported that, they are sending about Rs. 1000 to their families in a month. About 48% of the tribal women are taking money themselves to their villages, 31% of the tribal women have reported that, they are sending money through Money Order, 15% reported that, they are sending through a friend or relative who is visiting the village and in 5% of the cases it is being sent through the agent who provided them employment in the cities. Only a half of the 450 surveyed women were having bank account and 50% are not having bank account. In Delhi, about 91% of the tribal women have reported that, they are having bank account whereas only 10% of Kolkata women and 46% tribal women in Mumbai are having bank account. About 7% of the tribal migrant women are visiting twice a year and 19% of the tribal women are visiting more than two times a year. 19% of the tribal women told us that, they cannot afford to go to their village or visit families quite frequently so they are going only once in two years due to several reasons of not getting permission from their employers, heavy travel cost and time and travel constraint.

7.6 Working Conditions and Perceptions of the Tribal Migrant Women in Cities

The tribal women told us that, unemployment is the major reason (49%), followed by poverty (41%) is the main reason for migration. About 89% of the tribal women who have migrated to Delhi have told us unemployment is the main reason whereas 77% of the tribal women in Mumbai told us that poverty is the main criteria. 70% of the tribal women have told us they were motivated by someone to migrate. Only about 30% tribal women have told us that it is their own decision. Motivated person was a know acquaintance or mostly a friend (81%). Fellow villagers (5% of the tribal women) and middle men (4% of the tribal women) and direct employer (3% of the women) were the other persons who were instrumental in their migration to the cities.

The surveyed tribal migrant women workers are of the opinion that, their life is better (62%), some expressed that, and it is much better (8%). About 18% of the women are of the opinion that, there is no change and 12% of the tribal women feel that it is much worse than their earlier village life. In Delhi city 98% and in Mumbai city 86% of the tribal migrants expressed that, they are better off now due to the migration. However, in Kolkata 75% the tribal migrant women have expressed that, they do not feel any change after migration in their life and a considerable number even feel that, it is worse than their previous village life. Fifty per cent of tribal migrant women feel that, their status has increased in their community and village after the migration to the city. 39 percent of the tribal women in the cities have opined that, their status has actually decreased compared to their earlier status. 12% of the women told us it is the same previous to their migration. The tribal women told that, almost three fourth of them are happy after migration whereas, in Kolkata city almost all of them have stated that, they are happy for coming to city due to various reasons. In general, the tribal women have told that they have got jobs and steady income to sustain their daily life in the cities so they are happy by coming over to the cities from their traditional village life.

94% of the tribal migrant women have told us that, they are happy with their present job and place of work whereas, 6% have told us that, they are not happy. In Kolkata city almost all and 98% of the Delhi tribal migrant women are happy with their present job and place of work. 22 % of the tribal women on an average told us that, they are aware and know the specific cases of exploitation in their own city. However, 78% of the tribal women told that, they are not aware of any specific case of exploitation and it has not come to their notice.

Mumbai city tribal women were vocal and 65% of the tribal women in this city told that, that they are aware of the exploitation and know the specific cases. Economic exploitation is the top most (65%) followed by mental torture in the form of abuses, harassment about their work was reported in 2% of the cases. Sexual exploitation was reported in 33% of the cases. In Delhi city economic exploitation was reported by almost all of the tribal migrants whereas, in Kolkata city, almost all of them have reported sexual exploitation.

The tribal migrant women told us that, most of the exploitation reported to them by others is being done by the landlord (61%), followed by other various types like neighbours, relatives, villagers, community persons which is of a high order (32%). Exploitation by placement agency has been reported by 5% of the tribal migrant women and middlemen by 2% of the tribal migrant women. About 31% of the respondents reported that, there is exploitation and 69% reported that, they have not met with any exploitation. Mumbai tribal women reported exploitation to the tune of 64% whereas, Delhi city tribal migrant women in majority of the cases reported no exploitation whereas, more than three fourth of the Kolkata tribal migrants also reported exploitation. The tribal migrant women from the three cities have told us that, of all the categories of exploitation, sexual harassment/exploitation is the predominant (62%) followed by economic exploitation in the form of low wages than agreed or being paid to them (25%), mental harassment to them by their supervisors, employers in terms of quality of work, working conditions, work place (7%). Even physical abuse and feeling of bondage was reported by 3% of the women in the three cities. Sexual harassment was reported by 85% of the tribal women from Mumbai city.

The tribal migrant women of the three cities expressed that, of the specific cases of exploitation by the person/agency, landlords exploitation is the major one (39% of the cases) in their own case as has been revealed to them by others. This is followed by their own relatives (11%), middlemen (9%), Contractor (5%), Employer and Placement agency (4% each), fellow worker (3%) and other miscellaneous (24%). In almost two third of the cases (64%) they have to work long hours at the place of work and about 36% tribal women informed us that they are working as per the usual norms and are not being asked to work long hours. About 62% of the tribal women (about two third of the surveyed women) are working about 8 hours a day (prescribed labour law norm) and in 30% of the case of tribal women it is up to 10 hours. Even 12 hours (2%) and 14 hours (6%) of the cases have been reported from the tribal women. The tribal migrant women of the three cities told us that, 71% of the cases they are happy and in 29% of the cases they are not happy. The surveyed migrant

tribal women suggested that, they should be given vocational training and guidance (38%) so that, they can chose a skilled job. They also opined that, they should be given identity card, ration card and voter card (33%) so that, they can get the provisions for the family and get security. 22% of the tribal women also are of the opinion that, they should get protection against exploitation, 5% of the tribal women told us that, they should be provided shelter.

7.7 Important observations from the study

The foregoing analysis of data, observations, case studies, socio-economic conditions of the tribal families in their homestead, their perceptions about migrant women conditions, tribal migrant women won living conditions in the three selected cities and their own perceptions have brought to light forces and types of migration, the low level of working conditions, economic and physical exploitation, inter-personal relationships deviations. Based on the above the following measures are suggested to stop tribal women migration and to mitigate their sufferings at the place of their work.

Circular migration, or rural-urban migration, and distress migration are emerging as a dominant form of migration amongst STs in India as is evident from the four selected States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

In spite of the great emphasis laid on women's education in the last five years plan and the facilities and incentives given majority the tribal women and girls remained without education even after migration to cities. The main reason for educational backwardness of migrant tribal women and girls was non-availability of sufficient number of educational institutes in the tribal areas as well as in the slum areas of cities where majority of the migrant tribal women and girls live.

Unemployment, poverty and lack of basic facilities of education, health and hygiene are still a major problem in the tribal areas forcing them for out migration to various towns and cities.

The tribal families are not able to meet their basic needs out of their meagre income from their occupations and are heavily indebted to the money lenders. They are pledging their fixed assets like land, mahua and tamarind trees and mobile articles for meeting their daily expenses and occasional functions.

There are no proper marketing and forward and backward linkages for the forest produce and articles being produced by the tribals in the interior areas.

Tribal migrant women exploitation is mostly done by the middlemen who offer them good emoluments, good placement and work conditions and after they are taken to the work place they are cheated.

The tribal migrant women of the three cities expressed that, of the specific cases of exploitation by the person/agency, landlords exploitation is the major one followed by placement agency at the place of work. The economic and physical abuse, sexual exploitation have been reported.

The case studies and data of migrant tribal women and girls indicate that they face number of problems immediately after their migration to cities which included difficulty of communication in local language, residential accommodation, employment, education of children, local contacts, adjustment with city life and environment etc.

The migrant tribal women and girls in cities suffer from poor housing conditions Most of them have their houses in slum areas surrounded by unhealthy environment. In addition, more than 50% of the migrant tribal women and girls are living in rented houses.

Education and vocational guidance and training for development of their skills with a view to improve their potential for employment are lacking in tribal areas.

The average monthly income of migrant tribal women and girls is observed to be very low. This is because of the fact that a large number of them are employed as domestic servants where Minimum Wages Act is not applicable. It is also not effectively implemented in construction industry, factories and other organisations where these migrant tribal women and girls are employed.

The tribal migrant women are not able to save enough money and consequently are not regular in sending money to their parents/relatives/homes back to support them.

A large majority of migrant tribal women and girls and their families are unaware of the Tribal Development Programmes of the Union and State Government.

Tribal families in the interior tribal areas are being duped by false information and false income payment, jobs and are being induced to migrate to the cities and towns. The tribal families are left to fend themselves and are not in a position to contact, complain and redress their problems. The tribal women and girls migration to cities and towns is leaving them to fend for themselves.

7.7.1 Complaints made to the law enforcing authorities are not being taken seriously or pursued speedily.

7.8 Specific Suggestions/Recommendations

7.8.1 General Long term and Comprehensive at National Level

- A political will is required to tackle the problem of circular and distress migration.
- Ensure sustainable livelihood at place of origin of migration/ native village.
- Supplementary source of income for women should be enhanced and strengthened.
- Policy at National Level and State level is required for the prevention of distress migration and a Law specific to migration with focus on women taking into consideration the emerging issues such as Women headed Households will be helpful..
- Policies of Migration, Trafficking, Labour and Employment guarantee to be interlinked.
- Policy based on Rights of women and justice.
- Structural Changes at National and State level down to block level: Inter departmental coordination: Labour; Women & child Development; Law, Rural Development.
- Task Forces: At National, Regional, State and District level.

7.8.2 Regional Strategy

- Coordination of policies and agencies linking sending and receiving states.
- Monitoring Committee composed of both states headed by a woman.
- Name transfer in NREGA, ICDS, PDS, Health, Education schemes/ programmes for availing facilities.

7.8.3 Specific recommendations to prevent migration

(i) Livelihood

- Sustained availability of work at the grass root level.
- Community works, Conservation of forest resources, revival of traditional water supply system should be taken up to increase the productivity.
- Irrigation facilities should be provided so that the production of more than one crop a year can be done.
- Minor and Micro Irrigation facilities along with renovation of traditional water harvesting systems should be taken up.
- Distress paddy selling should be avoided by giving correct price.
- Employment opportunities, particularly self-employment opportunities should be created at village level to check migration.
- SHGs should be made sustainable and the members should be given intensive capacity building, marketing linkage facilities etc.
- Supplementary income facilities from NTFP to be strengthened.

(ii) Social

- Land reforms and Land rights for women should be implemented.
- SHGs should be a strong unit of social safety net.

(iii) Legal/ Administrative

- There should be transparency and better PDS facilities, NREGA programmes..
- There should be transparency and improved system of identifying the BPL. beneficiaries.

(iv) Social benefits and safety nets

- Government facilities like PDS, IAY should be available regularly.

- Social protection schemes should be strengthened and people should be made aware about such schemes. Accessing the benefits of such schemes should be simplified and easy and transparent.

(v) Wages

- Wage facilities should be available within the locality for 8 months. There should be no wage disparity on the basis of gender.
- Actual minimum wages should be provided irrespective of gender.

(vi) Credit

- The highly coercive and exploitative money lending system should be curbed.
- A system for addressing the personal money requirements of the poor women should be established at the Village level or Panchayat level.
- Rural banking system should assess the personal needs for loans of the landless and marginal farmers and specifically the women and devise a system of advancing loans for personal needs without collateral security.
- Thrift credit through the WSHGs should be made more secure.

(vii) Self employment

- Overall capacity building, marketing linkage, training of members etc of the Women SHGs should be done so that women are able to earn a sustainable amount throughout the year from the SHG activities.

(viii) Structural

- A Nodal agency should be established/ identified at Block level, District, State and Regional level to monitor migration. There has to be specific mandatory periodic review.
- Task Force at the State, Regional level and State level to have a convergent approach with representatives from Govt departments such as Labour, Women & Child Development besides CSO, NGO, legal professional, academics.

(ix) Awareness

- Legal rights awareness campaigns for the migrant women should be done by the administration, CSOs, academia for their capacity building to tackle discrimination, exploitation and violence
- Transportation system such as railways and trucks have should be made aware about illegal migration.
- Media should take a proactive role to make the women migrants aware about exploitation
- Exit points such as railway stations, bus stands should display the legal rights of migrants and risks of migration
- Pre migration sensitization / orientation of women migrants should be done by the Administration, CSOs, NGOs etc about legal rights, legal aid service, labour laws and complaint redressal mechanisms

(x) Rights

- There should be special provisions to ensure continued voting rights.
- Women migrants should be given paid maternity and other reproductive health benefits.
- Paid leave should be given.

(xi) Facilities

- Migrant women should have safety and security at Bus stops and Railway stations during the travel.
- Protection from violence should be provided for in cities and places of work.

(xii) Administration

- Strict record keeping and monitoring of labour migration through the District labour office should be done on gender disaggregated basis.
- Registration of labour contractors and elimination of informal labour contractor system should be done.

- Annual survey of migration & Census of labour migration on gender dis aggregated basis should be taken up
- PDS facilities should be transferred to the migration site
- Complaint redressal system/ mechanism to curb the exploitative system at the migration site should be established at migration site as well migration prone area.
- Temporary ration cards should be given at the migration site to meet their basic nutritional needs.

(xiii) Legal

- Inter State Migrant Workman Act (ISMWA) should be implemented.
- ISMWA should be suitably amended for efficient implementation in a gender sensitive perspective.
- Labour laws and Acts should be enforced through monitoring by local agencies such as NGOs, Trade Unions and Labour Departments
- Set up special courts

(xiv) Role of PRI

- Village panchayats should be involved in registration of migrants and mobility record keeping of the village. ASHAs, ANMs and AWWs should be involved in migration registration. Periodic compilation at district level of such records should be done.
- Identity card of the migrants to be issued by the Panchayats give full details of native village and emergency help address

(xv) Political

- The migrating families should be given facilities to cast their votes during elections at the migration site.

(xvi) Social nets

- There should be a network with women's organizations and agencies among the supply and host states/districts for complaint redressal of women migrants
- At migration site compensation should be provided to the family in the event of death/ injury etc
- Insurance coverage of the migrants should be done
- Health and education facilities for children whether formal or non formal at the migration site should be provided by the administration and /or CSOs
- Health care facilities for pregnant and lactating women migrants under ICDS at migration site should be provided
- Adult literacy programmes/ Night schools for women at migration site should be established so that the women have functional literacy levels
- Community kitchens at native village for the old and infirm left behind should be established
- Community schools for the children who do not migrate should be established in the cluster of villages affected by migration.
- Community social security networks should be provided for the protection and safe living of the Women headed households
- At native village WSHG activities for the Women headed households should be strengthened.
- Networks of women migrants should be established at the local village as well as the migration site for hand holding.
- Trade unions of migrant women should be formed.
- Share cropping among the women headed households should be promoted.

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ANNEXURE – 1

CASE STUDIES OF THE WOMEN WHO ARE REPORTED AS MISSING OR FACING PROBLEMS AFTER MIGRATION

S. No (1) from Kunkuri, Jashpu, Chhattisgarh

Name: Nilu Shobha D/O Mr. Abraham toppo

Age: 25

Address: Vill-Halkatoli, P.O-Ginabahar, Tehsil-Kunkuri, Dist-Jashpur, Chhattisgarh.

Mob:09977508571 (P.P)

| <u>DetailS of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Abraham toppo | Father | 45 | Driver |
| 2. Premlata | Mother | 44 | House wife |
| 3. Nielson | Brother 18 | | Farmer |
| 4. Franklin | Brother 16 | | Student |
| 5. Saurabh | Brother 14 | „ | |
| 6. Subhansu | Brother 12 | „ | |

Note: She left home in May-1999. Till today, she didn't sent any message, money nor came back to home. We don't know, what has happened to her. Some time before, one boy of my village saw her in a church in Delhi. She was with a woman. But that women didn't allowed to talk with him to shobhna. After that she has not been seen till today.



S. No (2) from Simdega, Jharkhand

Name: Jasinta

Age:19

D/O : Late Sunil soren

Address: Vill-Bhandartoli, P.O-Tukupani, Block-Thetaitanger, Dist-Simdega (Jharkhand),

Mob:09430393197 (P.P)

Agent name: Sunita

Address: Vill-Jampani, Block-Thetaitanger, Dist-Simdega (Jharkhand)

Delhi address of Jasinta: House no-147, Mount through Garden, N.Delhi-110015

Mob:09891984720

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Elisabba soren | Mother | 50 | Nothing |
| Talesfore soren | Brother 18 | Labour | |

Problem as told by family members: Owner is very cruel. Jasnita is getting threatened, bad food and clothes. Owner didn't give good remuneration. He didn't allow meeting with anybody and she couldn't go outside. She is under mental depression also. We contacted her agent but she told that she couldn't do anything. We are very poor hence we are unable to go there.

S. No (3) from Chhattisgarh

Name: Kunti

Age: 41

Address: Vill-Sontarai, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja, Chhattisgarh

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Shiv das | Uncle | 55 | Labour |
| Juni das | Brother | 32 | |
| Maheshwari | Brother's wife | 30 | |

Note: Some years ago, a man came to our village. His name was Sharma. Kunti has gone to Allahabad with him for work. She worked in a mansion at Allahabad. Sometime later, Juni Das has gone to Allahabad to meet her. Then he found that Kunti has married to Mr. Sharma. Two-three times Sharma and Kunti visited the village. Sometime later Kunti told over phone to Junidas that Mr. Sharma has died. Hence she is unable to visit the village. Long time has passed since they met Kunti. Nobody knows, where she is? Juni das wants to meet his sister. But he is very poor and illiterate. So, he can't go there. Juni das is requesting Government to search Kunti and send her back to the village.

S. No (4) from Chhattisgarh

Name: Salbiya, Age: 28

Address: Vil&P.O-Bhatuli, Block-Bhatuli, Dist-Sarguja, Chhattisgarh

Mob: 9406273470(P.P)

Agent Name: Rajesh

Address: Vill-Kachhardih, Block-Bautoli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Dharam prakash | Father | 60 | Labour |
| Biswasi | Mother | 57 | “ |
| Urbanus | Brother | 42 | “ |
| Rupa | Sister | 35 | “ |
| Alisha | Sister | 25 | “ |
| Uling | Brother | 36 | “ |
| Victor | Brother | 30 | “ |

Note: An agent called Rajesh took Salbiya with him to Delhi for maidservant work in Jan-2004. After that nobody could able to talk or met Salbiya till today. When the relatives of Salbiya asked Rajesh about her, he told that Salbiya had a love marriage and left the work. So, he is unable to give any information about Salbiya. One month before some of the villagers caught Rajesh and asked regarding Salbiya. Then he promised that he would try to find out Salbiya as soon as possible. But again there is no result. The family members of Salbiya are very poor. They are requesting to government to search Salbiya and send her back to home.



S. No (5) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Jyoti Tirkey

Age: 23

Address: Vil&P.O-Khara Daurna, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja, Chhattisgarh.

Mob:09753140736

Agent Name: Nibni

W/O: Alkasu

Address: Vill-Bama, Block-Bagicha, Dist-Jashpur (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Chandu ram Tirkey | Father | 56 | Farmer |
| Munni sai | Mother | 54 | House wife |
| Prabhu Tirkey | Brother 25 | Farmer | |
| Soleman | Brother 18 | Farmer | |
| Anjula | Sister | 20 | Farmer |
| Prabha | Sister | 19 | Farmer |

Note: 5 years has been passed since Jyoti has gone to Delhi with agent Nibni. Nibni worked with Pradeep placement in Delhi. Jyoti was in regular touch with us over phone up to last year. Since last one-year phone calls have stopped. She always said that she wants to comeback home. She didn't sent any money to us. She was given a contact number of Delhi. The number is 09891477489. Some times we talk with her. But later somebody picked-up that number and gave us another number for contact. But it was a wrong number. Jyoti family members asked the agent about her, but he told them he is unable to say anything about her whereabouts.

S. No (6) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Vaishomi Ekka

Age: 39

Address: Vil-Rajauti, P.O-Petla, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (Chhattisgarh)

Mob:09406042762(P.P)

Agent Name: Vasam

Address: Vil-Rajauti, P.O-Petla, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Ramlal Ekka | Husband | 40 | Farmer |
| Suresh | Son | 18 | Labour |
| Alvina | Daughter | 15 | Student |
| Silvina | Daughter | 12 | Student |

No contact with family for last 5 years.



S. No (7) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Manamati Urav, Age : 29

Address: Vil-Rajauti (Barpara), P.O-Petla, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Mob:09407721284

Agent Name: Anil Urav

Address: Vil-Gurgurna, P.O-Lalitpur, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Lahar Urav | Father | 55 | Labour |
| Parutiya Urav | Mother | 54 | Labour |
| Prem Urav | Brother 26 | Labour | |
| Ansu Urav | Brother 25 | Labour | |

She has gone 11 years ago from home with agent Anil to Nagpur. One time she sent an amount of Rs. 1500 to the family. Last year she made a telephone call but unfortunately the talking was incomplete. Family members thoughts that she is in custody of a bad owner. Family members tried several times to contact with agent. But they were failure. Agent is also living in Nagpur. Sometime ago agent visited their home but he didn't said anything about Manamati.



S. No (8) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Birjina Sai, Age: 16

Address: Vill-Umapur, P.O-Chirga, Block-Batauli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Mob:09406140895(P.P)

Agent Name: Subhash

Address: Vil&P.O-Balkota, Block-Batauli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Bhanwar sai | Father | 65 | Labour |
| Ratni sai | Mother | 63 | Labour |
| Hirmani sai | Sister | 14 | Nothing |

Note: She didn't get remuneration as was promised. Employer (Madam) behavior is not so good. She is getting threatening always from employer. She is living in Rajouri Garden, Delhi.



S. No (9) from Jashpur-Chhattisgarh

Name: Bhagyashree

Age: 30

Address: Vil&P.O-Jumaikela, Teh-Kansabel, Dist-Jashpur (C.G)

Mob: 9752682176(P.P)

Agent Name: Raju vishwkarma

Address: Vil&P.O-Dorapani, Teh-Kansabel, Dist-Jashpur (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Mahesh Vishvkarma | Father | 55 | Labour |
| Rajkumari | Mother | 50 | Labour |
| Jagdish | Brother 9 | Student | |
| Yugesar | Brother 7 | Student | |

Bhagyashree has gone to Delhi for maidservant work with the agent. Family has no information about her. Agent told she has run away from the old work place so he didn't have any information.

S. No (10) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Tarni, Age: 17

Address: Vil&P.O-Batauli, Block-Batauli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G). Mob: 9424262189(P.P)

Agent Name: Pramila toppo

Address: Vil&P.O-Bamliya, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G) Mob: 9342225234

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Bhandari | Father | 45 | Labour |
| Chunaro | Mother | 40 | |
| Chandel | Brother | 12 | |

Note: Five years ago, Pramila toppo has carried Tarni to Delhi from a relative house of Tarni. Permila is working with another placement agent called Satish.Tarni talked with their parents only two times over telephone. After that several times they asked about Tarni from parmila. But she didn't give satisfactory answer or address of Tarni. Finally Parents of Tarni has lodged a FIR in police station. Police caught Permila and kept her in custody up to 7 days. Parmila got bail and out of custody now. Parmila told to the parents of Tarni that she ran away from the work place. So, she don't have clue regarding her. Tarni parents thought, Police didn't try to find Tarni. Tarni parents belong to a very poor category. They demand the government to search Tarni as soon as possible and send her back to their family.



S. No (11) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Agni

Age: 17

Address: Vil&P.O-Batauli, Block-Batauli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Mob: 9406273470(P.P-vill-surpunch)

Agent Name: Rajesh

Address: Vil&P.O-Kachhradih, Block-Batauli, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Kanova minz | Father | 55 | Labour |
| Namhanti | Mother | 50 | |
| Abhishek | Brother | 18 | |
| Joshef | Brother | 15 | |
| Biswasi | Sister | 16 | |

Agni has gone in 2004 for work in Ambikapur with Rajesh (Agent). She didn't come back till today. Few months ago, Parents and villagers talked to Rajesh and enquired about Agni. Then he makes a call to someone. Few minutes later Agni was on the line. She told her parents that agent is not allowing to her to go home. She was weeping. Agent promised that he would send back Agni within two months. But to date she has not come. Parents and villagers are searching agent again. Parents of Agni are very poor. They are requesting government to find the Agni at earliest.

S. No (12) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Devmuni

Age: 20

Address: Vill&P.O-Bamliya, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Mob: 9424262189(P.P)

Agent Name: Pramila toppo

Address: Vill&P.O-Bamliya, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Mob: 9342225234

Address in Delhi: H.No-115, Satya polish, Sarita vihar, New Delhi

Mob:09811720914,9910102789,9990978095,011-26343710

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Rijhan | Father | 42 | Labour |
| Sudhiya | Mother | 40 | |

Devmuni is out of home since Oct-2005. In Oct-2005 parents of Devmuni were out of home for few days. Agent permila came to village and she has shown a big dream to Devmuni. Devmuni was teenager. She came easily in the flirt speech of permila and ran away from home with her. Several times there has been a dispute with Permila and Devmuni families about this matter. Parents of Devmuni have lodged a FIR in police station. Police caught permila in this regard in Jul-2009. But as usual, police did not take serious action. Parents of Devmuni are very poor. They are requesting the govt. to search Devmuni and handed over to them.

S. No (13) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Sumli

Age: 17

Address: Vill&P.O-Balgaon, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

Agent Name: Gopal khaka, Jhulan khaka

Address: Vill&P.O-Sukrapara, Block-Pathalgaon, Dist-Jashpur (C.G)

Address in Delhi: Jyoti placement service providers, H.No-14, Nangli Rajapur, East Nizamuddin,
Near Saraikalekhan Bus stand, New Delhi-110013

Phone no:011-243566436,32363312

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Nanka | Father | 50 | Wage labour |
| Amila | Mother | 45 | Wage labour |

Note: Sumli left on 19-03-2004 from home to work in Delhi with the agent. Since last two years parents are out of contact with Sumli. Up to 2007 Sumli was available at this number.011-24356436, 09312663312.Agent promised to Sumli parents that she would come back every year to meet them. But she has not come one time also. Agent is not giving any feedback about Sumli.Parents of Sumli are very poor and unable to find her. They are requesting to govt kindly search to Sumli and send back to home.

S. No (14) from Chhattisgarh

Name: Ruby

Age: 16

Address: Vill&P.O-Kutma, Block-Bagicha, Dist-Jaspur (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Agustush | Father | 65 | Wage Labour |

Note: She was gone to Delhi 4 years ago with an agent. Agent name is Permila. She is living in Kasbel. Parents have no information about Ruby from 4 years. They have doubt, that agent sold their daughter. Father of Ruby is a drunkard. He is very poor also. Parents are requesting to govt. to find their daughter and handed over to them.

S. No (15) from Sarguja-Chhattisgarh

Name: Urmila

Age: 20

Address: Vill&P.O-Talsera, Block-Sitapur, Dist-Sarguja (C.G)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Balram | Father | 55 | Wage labour |

Note: 15 years ago she had gone for work to Varanasi. 12 years ago Balram has gone there and met her. But Urmila refused to go back with them. Balram (Father) is living in Assam. Urmila's uncle is living in village. They have no information about Urmila since 12 years. Urmila's uncle is guessing that she is missing. Govt. should search and send her back home to home.

S. No (16) from Madhya Pradesh

Name: Kumharin

D/O-Late Chamra

Age: 25

Address: Vill-Bhapsa (Nawasa), P.O-Danitola, Block-Bichhia, Dist-Mandla (M.P)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Laxmi bai | Mother | 62 | Wage labour |
| Ghanshyam | Brother | 20 | |
| Anusuiya | Sister | 22 | |

Note: Kumharin went to the Friday ‘‘Haat’’ of Bagicha bazaar in 2004 summer season. But she didn’t come back till today. Kumharin was called home after few months of her missing from this number and told she is working in Baudi (Raisen). She said she is fine. Some person who has gone to work there (Raisen) told to family of Kumharin that she got married with a contractor. She is living and working with them. Kumharin didn’t send any money to the family. Family member accused to her husband (Contractor) that he is not allowing to the Kumharin to meet their mother and brother. Family of kumharin is very poor, hence they are requesting to the government to find kumharin and send her back to home.

S. No (17) from Madhya Pradesh

Name: Ramkali, Age: 23

Address: Vill-Makand tola, P.O&Block-Bichhia, Dist-Mandla (M.P)

Mob:09407039549(P.P)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Hazari mark | Father | 55 | Wagelabour |
| Jugna mark | Mother | 54 | |
| Jeetu mark | Brother | 22 | |
| Shantu mark | Brother | 32 | |
| Kamali mark | Brother's wife | 31 | |

Note: Ramkali was married 6 years ago. After marriage her husband took her with him to Chandigarh. After that the couple regularly visited their home. Sometime later her husband came back to village alone. Ramkali parents asked about her but he cannot give satisfactory answer. Ramkali husband died on 04-04-2009



S. No (18) from Jharkhand

Name: Sudha kharia

Age: 25

Fathers Mauris Khariya

Address: Vill- Bhandar Toli PO.Taraboga

Block, Thethaitangar, Dist. Semdega, Jharkhand

Note: She was working in a mansion of kapashera Border of New Delhi. She has not come home from last two years. When father of Sudha asked the agent regarding her, he told, she has ran away from their working place where he has settled. Now he doesn't know the new working place of Sudha, but parents have doubt on agent that he sold Sudha.



S. No (19) from Jharkhand

Name: Tarsila

Age: 25

Address: Vill-Saliadih, PO.Taraboga

Block, Thethaitangar, Dist. Semdega, Jharkhand.

Note: Tarsila has gone to Delhi in 2009. She was working in Punjabi bag area of Delhi. But she didn't come home. Her mother has gone to Delhi to search her. But she could not find her. Nobody has information about Tarsila that how she is? Where she is?



S.No (20) from Madhya Pradesh

Name: Lalti

Age: 18

Address: Vill-Jaitpuri, P.O-Medha, Block-Mavai, Dist-Mandla (M.P)

Mob:09417785524(P.P)

Agent Name: Vinita D/O Parsa

Address: Vill&P.O-katigha, Block-Mavai, Dist-Mandla (M.P)



| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Anand | Father | 50 | Wage labour |
| Sudama | Mother | 49 | |
| Soni | Sister | 20 | |

Note: She was working in Delhi since last 7 years. She had been regular visiting home. But last 4 years, she has not come nor sends any money. Lalti father visited Delhi to search her. But he could not found her. Nobody knows what happened with Lalti.

S. No (21) from Madhya Pradesh

Name: Kashni Hinhor

Age: 33

Address: Vill&P.O-Sajeli (Hinhor phaliya), Block-Meghnagar, Dist-Jhabua (M.P)

Mob:099691899710

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Prabhu singh hinhor | Husband | 35 | Wage labor |
| Mukesh hinhor | Son | 18 | |
| Rekha hinhor | Daughter | 20 | |
| Rina hinhor | Daughter | 16 | |

Note: Kashni has ran away illegally with her lover Mr. Raju. Kashni has already married and has 3 children. She didn't take legal divorce with her earlier husband. Sometime later Mr. Prabhu (Legal Husband) caught the couple and presented them in police station and court. The honorable court has put penalty to the Raju (The Lover) and sent back kashni to the Prabhu (Legal husband). But sometimes-later kashni again ran away with her lover Raju. Mr Prabhu is searching again to Kashni and Raju. Children are living with their father (Prabhu).



S.No (22) from Madhya Pradesh

Name: Timma Domor

Age: 18

Address: Vill&P.O-Sajeli (Bar phaliya), Block-Meghnagari, Dist-Jhabua (M.P)

Mob:09907581562(P.P)

| <u>Detail of Family members</u> | <u>Relation</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Angil bai | Mother | 60 | wage labour |
| Pimson | Brother | 32 | |
| Seema | Brother's wife | 30 | |
| Koko | Sister | 20 | |
| Vicky | Nephew | 12 | |

Note: Five years ago Timma has gone at Disam Dhaknia for work in construction sector. Suddenly she disappeared from there. All the colleagues/ persons at the site searched her but unable to find. They have complained to police station also. Somebody told that Meena caste people have kidnapped her. All were working there through a contractor. Till today, family members have no information regarding Timma. They are requesting to police to find out Timma as soon as possible.

Annexure – 2

List of villages included in the survey

| State | District | Block | Village name | Total Sample Size |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Chhatishgarh | Jashpur | Bagicha | Badachipatla | 10 |
| | | | Badhadar | 8 |
| | | | Badupora | 11 |
| | | | Bhariya | 10 |
| | | | Chipatala | 10 |
| | | | Gawasi | 15 |
| | | | Kumta tola | 9 |
| | | | Pakrikachar | 9 |
| | | | Pata | 3 |
| | | | Pirai | 1 |
| | | | Raykera | 3 |
| | | | Rupsera | 1 |
| | | | Sonpur | 11 |
| Chhatishgarh | Jaspur | Kunkuri | Bankumbo | 12 |
| | | | Bhagat tolli | 2 |
| | | | Bhursa | 8 |
| | | | Bhursa tolli | 1 |
| | | | Chappar tolli | 8 |
| | | | Halkatolli | 8 |
| | | | Jagmohalla | 6 |
| | | | Jamchur | 2 |
| | | | Kamaro | 11 |
| | | | Kurkunga | 12 |
| | | | Narayan pur | 10 |
| | | | Tangarpani | 10 |
| | | | Mahua tolli | 10 |
| Chhatishgarh | Sarguja | Batouli | Batauli | 10 |
| | | | Belkota | 8 |
| | | | Bodha | 13 |
| | | | Damor tara | 6 |
| | | | Darry para | 1 |
| | | | Devri | 3 |
| | | | Gaufiya para | 3 |
| | | | Ghaghra | 10 |
| | | | Mangari | 12 |
| | | | Salyadih | 10 |
| | | | Tedgama | 10 |
| | | | Tunganpara | 3 |
| | | | Umapur | 8 |

| State | District | Block | Village name | Total Sample Size | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| Chhatishgarh | Sarguja | Sitapur | Bamlaya | 2 | | |
| | | | Baneya | 1 | | |
| | | | Builgoan | 9 | | |
| | | | Davgarh | 10 | | |
| | | | Delsara | 9 | | |
| | | | Ghoritara Builgoan | 1 | | |
| | | | Kaneya | 7 | | |
| | | | Khara dauma q | 12 | | |
| | | | Radhapur | 8 | | |
| | | | Rajoti | 13 | | |
| | | | Santarai | 6 | | |
| | | | Soor | 10 | | |
| | | | Ulakiya | 10 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Jharkhand | Gumla | Chainpur | Bindora | 10 | | |
| | | | Brave nagar | 10 | | |
| | | | Jhargoan | 10 | | |
| | | | Kating | 7 | | |
| | | | Konkail | 10 | | |
| | | | Malam naya tolli | 9 | | |
| | | | Maray kona | 11 | | |
| | | | Rampur | 19 | | |
| | | | Togo | 9 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Jharkhand | Gumla | Sisai | Badgaon | 7 | | |
| | | | Banstolly | 8 | | |
| | | | Lakeya | 10 | | |
| | | | Mohda khijowi | 10 | | |
| | | | Nadi tolla | 9 | | |
| | | | Nagphani | 12 | | |
| | | | Nimda | 8 | | |
| | | | RERWA | 10 | | |
| | | | Saida | 10 | | |
| | | | Sakarauli Mahydepo | 10 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Jharkhand | Simdega | Kurdeg | Ashri bera daka | 10 | | |
| | | | Bartoli | 11 | | |
| | | | Dari dih | 8 | | |
| | | | Dumdra toil | 5 | | |
| | | | Khalipor | 6 | | |
| | | | Khinda | 10 | | |
| | | | Kinkel | 10 | | |
| | | | Mahoa tolli | 1 | | |
| | | | Pahadkono tolla | 11 | | |

| State | District | Block | Village name | Total Sample Size |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Pakri tolli | 1 |
| | | | Parkala | 10 |
| | | | Rugari toil | 2 |
| | | | Saharaitoli | 12 |
| | | | Tangratoli | 3 |
| Jharkhand | Simdega | Thethaiangar | Bhandartolli | 8 |
| | | | Badayak toli | 1 |
| | | | Deepatoli | 4 |
| | | | Gad gad bahar | 10 |
| | | | Gaur toil | 2 |
| | | | Girja tolli | 7 |
| | | | Jampani | 10 |
| | | | Jorem lebre tokki | 10 |
| | | | Karanj toil | 9 |
| | | | Kiriya Girja toil | 3 |
| | | | Pandiripani pardhan toli | 10 |
| | | | Raranj toil | 1 |
| | | | School tola | 5 |
| | | | Tara baga | 10 |
| | | | Tella toil | 10 |
| Madhaya Pradesh | Jhabua | Jhabua | Anter Vilya | 10 |
| | | | Chnari | 1 |
| | | | Godwara Schphaliya | 10 |
| | | | Jhabua | 10 |
| | | | Jhayada | 1 |
| | | | Kardawad Badi | 10 |
| | | | Mahnadi Khada | 11 |
| | | | Mandal | 9 |
| | | | Mohan Pura | 10 |
| | | | Nagadiya | 10 |
| | | | Pamda | 10 |
| | | | Umari | 8 |
| Madhaya Pradesh | Jhabua | Megh Nagar | Amali Pathar | 10 |
| | | | Bada Ghosaliya | 9 |
| | | | Dhadaniya | 10 |
| | | | Dundka | 10 |
| | | | Jharadabad | 9 |
| | | | Khachartoli | 10 |
| | | | Plada bada | 11 |
| | | | Rambhu pur | 10 |
| | | | Sajelit | 16 |
| | | | Satjeli teya Bhimyisa | 1 |
| | | | Teja Bhimjisad | 2 |

| State | District | Block | Village name | Total Sample Size |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Madhaya Pradesh | Mandla | Bichiya | Bhaspa | 16 |
| | | | Dhanitola | 10 |
| | | | Harra bhat | 14 |
| | | | Kawari | 10 |
| | | | Kholri | 14 |
| | | | Koko | 9 |
| | | | Lapti | 10 |
| | | | Marar tola | 4 |
| | | | Parariya | 9 |
| | | | Urdali | 7 |
| Madhaya Pradesh | Mandla | Mavai | Dhangaon | 9 |
| | | | Harra tola | 10 |
| | | | Jaitpuri | 10 |
| | | | Mavai | 10 |
| | | | Navgoana | 10 |
| | | | Pakhwar | 11 |
| | | | Parsatola | 10 |
| | | | Pauri | 11 |
| | | | Perse | 5 |
| | | | Saras doli | 11 |
| Orissa | Sambhalpur | Bamra | CHHATI PASE | 10 |
| | | | HARI PADA | 10 |
| | | | JHAGADI TIRIA | 10 |
| | | | KABIR BAHAL | 10 |
| | | | MALAL PUR | 12 |
| | | | MUNDA DHIPA | 10 |
| | | | PANDRI PATHA | 10 |
| | | | PANDRI PATHA | |
| | | | RAJBANDH | 7 |
| | | | TAREL | 10 |
| | | | MITU PADA | 10 |
| Orissa | Sambhalpur | Kuchinda | ANDABAHAL | 10 |
| | | | BAURIGODA | 9 |
| | | | CELANDA | 9 |
| | | | CHITRA POSH | 8 |
| | | | FATAJANGANA | 10 |
| | | | GOCHHANA | 9 |
| | | | KASAMA | 1 |
| | | | KATAPALI | 10 |
| | | | KHALIAMUNDA | 9 |
| | | | KUSUMI | 8 |
| | | | LAIGUNA | 9 |
| Orissa | Sundergarh | Kaurmunda | ANDALI | 10 |

| State | District | Block | Village name | Total Sample Size |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | BAGHIA KHADI | 10 |
| | | | DHANGINI NAGAR | 10 |
| | | | GIRIJA PADA | 10 |
| | | | GLURIALUGAN | 10 |
| | | | JAMBAHARLI | 10 |
| | | | KOADABALAL KODABALAL | 10 |
| | | | KUNMENDRA | 10 |
| | | | LASE | 10 |
| | | | SALKABAHAL | 10 |
| Orissa | Sundergarh | Rajganagpur | BAI PUR | 10 |
| | | | BANGUDIALI | 9 |
| | | | CHUNGI GLARI | 10 |
| | | | GARIMAGARIMA | 8 |
| | | | GARVANA | 2 |
| | | | HALADI PANI | 10 |
| | | | KINGRIMA | 10 |
| | | | KUNMUN | 9 |
| | | | MOLIDIHE | 10 |
| | | | RENGELO BEDA | 10 |
| | | | SIKADOLI | 10 |