

A Study of  
Young Migrant Workers  
in Eight Cities of India

# INTO THE LIFE OF YOUNG MIGRANTS

Don Bosco National Forum  
for the Young at Risk

March 2020



# **INTO THE LIFE OF YOUNG MIGRANTS**

**A Study of Young Migrant Workers in Eight Cities of India**





**Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk**


**Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk**, also known as DB YaR Forum, is a network of Don Bosco institutions and organizations committed to the rights, growth and development of vulnerable, marginalized children and young adults. We are committed to work towards a world where every child and every young person lives and grows towards “fullness of life” in secure, enabling environments. We are present for the care and protection, best interests and maximum development of children and young adults through over 185 interventions and programmes of 90 Don Bosco organisations across 75 towns and cities in 19 states of India.


Published by: DB YaR Forum  
Published: March 2020  
Photographs: Tony Pellissery  
Printed: SIGA Press, Chennai  
Design & Layout: SIGA Press


**Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk**  
Don Bosco House – SPCI  
C 991, Sector 7 - Dwarka, New Delhi 110077

 [info@dbyarforum.org](mailto:info@dbyarforum.org)

 [www.dbyarforum.org](http://www.dbyarforum.org)

 DB YaR Forum

 dbyarforum

 @DBYaRForum

This publication, or any part of it, may be reproduced by any method without fee or prior permission for teaching purposes. For use in any other circumstances, prior written permission must be obtained from the publisher.

# INTO THE LIFE OF YOUNG MIGRANTS

A Cross Sectional Study of Young Migrant Workers in Eight Cities of India

## RESEARCH CONSULTANTS

### Dr. J. Henry Rozario, MSW., Ph.D

Director, Exodus Research & Development Pvt Ltd, Tirupattur-635601, Tamil Nadu  
Former Associate Prof & Head, P.G. & Research Dept. of Social Work  
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur-635601, Tamil Nadu

### Dr. K. Arockia Raj, MSW., Ph.D

Assistant Professor, P.G. & Research Dept. of Social Work  
Sacred Heart College (Autonomous), Tirupattur-635601, Tamil Nadu

## RESEARCH ADVISORS

Fr. Koshy Thomas, SDB

Executive Director, Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk

Fr. Thomas Aquinas, SDB

Director, Home-Link Network, Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk

Fr. Francis Bosco, SDB

Director, Bosco Migrants Services, Chennai

Fr. Joseph Leo, SDB

Director, Don Bosco Anbu Illam, Chennai

## RESEARCH TEAM

### Research Coordinator

Fr. Tony Pellissery, SDB

Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk

### Interview Schedule, Coding Design, Supervision of Data Collection

Dr. Neha Wadhawan, Mr. Sourindra Ghosh

### City Teams

Fr. Francis Bosco, SDB

Director, Migrants' Desk, Chennai & Director, Bosco Migrants Services Chennai

Mr A Raj, Mr Ravi, Mr Avinash Shinde MSW



Br. Sunny Joseph, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, Dimapur & Executive Director, AIDA, Dimapur  
Ms Gabriel Zhimomi MSW, Ms Angela Kanga, MSW

Fr. Thadeus Kujur, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, Guwahati & Director, Don Bosco Snehalaya, Guwahati  
Mr. Francis Lakra MA, Mr. Himakshi Kalita MSW

Fr. Gregory D'Almeida, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, Mumbai & Director, Don Bosco Shelter, Wadala, Mumbai  
Ms Supriya Joshi MCA, Mr Pravin Dabhade MSW, Mr Vinod Awhad

Fr. P D Thomas, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, & Director Don Bosco Veedu, Thiruvananthapuram  
Mr. Anupam Das, MSW, Mr. Jerone Pereira

Fr. Arul Kumar, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, Tiruppur & Assistant Director, Don Bosco NEST, Tiruppur  
Mr. Ananthraj MSW, Mr. Vijay Kumar, MSW, Mr. Lakshmanan

Fr. Joe Fernandes, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk, Vasco & Director Margaret Bosco Bal Sadan, Paliem, Goa.  
Mr. Praveen Donur, MA, Ms. Elisha Fernandes, MSW

Fr. Balashowry Salibindla, SDB  
Director, Migrants' Desk & Director Don Bosco Navajeevan Balbhavan, Vijayawada  
Mr. Bharat Ratnakar MA, Mr. Vasu Babu

## **National Team**

### **Analysis, Figures & Layout**

Ms Maheshwari Balan, MA Psy, Mr Sreenadh PT, MSW  
Ms Shruti Roy Chowdhury MSW, Ms Nayana Liza John MSW, Ms Piyu Talwar LLM

### **Cities' Support & Data Entry**

Mr Vijay Shankar LLB, Ms Poonam Rajbeer, Ms Sonia Udit, Ms Olivia Michael

### **Coordination & Finance**

Ms Sushma Kumari BTech, Ms Dorothy Amaresh

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**W**e express our thanks and appreciation to the 2407 and more young migrant workers and their families and friends, in the eight cities of India where this survey was conducted, for their time and their trust - sharing their stories with us.

Our thanks to our research consultants, Dr J Henry Rozario and Dr K Arockia Raj, whose expertise, guidance, and commitment made this report possible.

We thank Dr Neha Wadhawan and Mr Sourindra Gosh for preparing the interview schedule and coding design as well as overseeing the data collection and data entry stages of the study.

This study would not have been possible without the untiring perseverance of the Directors of the “Migrants’ Desks”, the research teams and their collaborators in the eight cities. After the interviews were completed in the cities, teams at the national office of DB YaR Forum lent their skills and time to every stage of the preparation of this report. We express our thanks to each one of you.

The first “Migrant’s Desks” were initiated and the study of young migrant workers in eight cities of India was undertaken with financial support from the Rector Major of the Salesians of Don Bosco, through “Misiones Salesianas”. We acknowledge the financial support of Don Bosco Job Placement Network towards the publication of this report.

Our thanks to Mr Felix and his team for the design and layout of the report and to Brother Arun and his team at SIGA Press, Chennai for the excellent quality and finish of the printed copies of the report.

We express our appreciation and thanks to Fr Maria Arokiam Kanaga SDB, Salesian Regional Councillor for South Asia, Fr Thati Reddy Vijaya Bhaskar SDB, Salesian Provincial of Hyderabad Province and President of DB YaR Forum, Fr Thomas Koshy SDB, Executive Director of DB YaR Forum for their continuous support, encouragement and guidance.

A special word of thanks to Fr Francis Bosco SDB, Director, Don Bosco Migrants’ Services, Chennai, Fr Joseph Leo SDB, Director, Don Bosco Anbu Illam, Chennai, and Fr Thomas Aquinas, Director, Homelink Network, DB Yar Forum, for their advice, support and close collaboration.

**Fr Tony Pellissery SDB**

# CONTENTS

Preface	07
Executive Summary	09
Introduction	12
Empowerment of Migrant Workers	15
Study Design and Methods	18
Findings – Cities	
1 Chennai	21
2 Dimapur	27
3 Mumbai	33
4 Thiruvananthapuram	39
5 Tiruppur	45
6 Vasco	51
7 Vijayawada	57
8 Guwahati	63
Analysis	68
Main Findings	83
Implications for Programmes, Policy & Advocacy	87
References	90
Annexure 1 – Tables	91

## PREFACE

“**M**igrants are our brothers and sisters in search of a better life, far away from poverty, hunger, exploitation and unjust distribution of the planet’s resources which are meant to be equitably shared by all ... I wish to also call attention to the tens of thousands of children that emigrate alone, unaccompanied, to escape violence and poverty. Such a humanitarian emergency demands as its first measure the urgent protection and proper taking in of these children. We the people of this continent are not afraid of foreigners because many of us were once foreigners...” (Pope Francis)

This overwhelming, contagious compassion and appeal of Pope Francis, has motivated numerous people of good will including governments and philanthropic organizations to come forward and take responsibility for the vast number of people crisscrossing country and even continental borders in search of comparatively peaceful existence and livelihood. Indeed this forced migration caused by compulsions that are life threatening, needs to be considered with compassion both nationally and internationally.

It is indeed alarming to know that there are over 100 million internal migrants in India alone who are forced to relocate to distant places in search of safety and livelihood. Most of them land up working in informal and unorganised sectors in subhuman living conditions without even the basic human rights like food, shelter, sanitation, health care or education. They fall prey to exploitation and are made use of as cheap labour and even trafficked by unscrupulous and unethical persons in the face of inadequate policies and programmes to deal with the situation proactively. It is true that both governments and non government organisations have been pitching in to meet this challenge initially in sporadic ways and then gradually trying to evolve considered approaches and strategies to take this new situation head on.

Rising to the occasion to reach out to young migrants to offer a well-defined and suitable response to their needs and aspirations, Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk (DB YaR Forum), has moved in to assist the young migrants through our network of institutions and organisations across 19 states and union territories of the country. The “Migrants Desks” of DB YaR Forum, functioning since 2017, seek to build confidence, extend urgent services, build networks to counter prejudices and exploitation and reduce distress, and accompany and empower the young migrants in their quest for better lives.

Towards a scientific approach in understanding the magnitude of the task at hand, to organize appropriate action plan and programmes, DB YaR Forum has carried out this study across 8 cities in India, with the expectation that the findings will go a long way to help DB YaR Forum and its collaborators to evolve appropriate perspectives by way of policies, programmes and interventions.

I am sure the major findings will help in understanding the struggles of young migrants in the context of the responses from the government and civil society. It is also hoped that the data collected and the study design and model presented will help our social work professionals and other collaborators to take this challenging task forward with more confidence.

It is to be noted, however, that the present study is by no means exhaustive as it is still very much an evolving task and very much a work in progress. Nonetheless, it is hoped that this initiative will help us to move forward with greater clarity and confidence.



**Fr Thomas Koshy SDB**  
Executive Director



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The presence of Don Bosco institutions across over 19 states and union territories of the country and the call for a scientific approach to the work with young migrant workers, prompted this study. Prior to this study, Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk (DB YaR Forum) had coordinated a year of interventions in eight cities – Chennai and Tiruppur in the state of Tamil Nadu, Dimapur in Nagaland, Guwahati in Assam, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala, Vasco in Goa and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh - as a preparatory, hands-on learning phase prior to attempting to strategize for long-term interventions.

This report presents the consolidated findings of the study of young migrants, under three categories - construction workers, daily labourers and domestic workers.

### Objectives and Design of the Study

The **objectives** of the study were:

- To assess the socio-economic conditions of young migrant workers in eight cities in India
- To understand their needs and aspirations in the field of education, employment, health and living conditions
- To explore their preferences for skill training programmes
- To determine the scope for further interventions in terms of policy and programmes for the empowerment of young migrants.

**“Migrants”**, in this study, refers to persons between ages of 15 to 35, who have moved their place of residence to another state or to another district within the same state in search of work, higher earnings or better life.

The **sample** comprises of 2407 respondents from 8 cities: Chennai (299), Dimapur (302), Guwahati (300), Mumbai (300), Thiruvananthapuram (301), Tiruppur(301), Vasco(300) and Vijayawada(304). All the cities had approximately 100 construction workers and 100 daily labourers in their sample of 300. Cities were to select the remaining 100 from a group that was of specific interest

to each city. Four cities chose domestic labourers, two cities chose manual labourers in manufacturing units, and two cities chose labourers in restaurants and tea-shops.

Investigators used **a structured questionnaire** to collect data from young migrants. The tool had dimensions such as demographic details, education and skills, asset and credit status, aspects of migration, health details, work and living conditions at the place of work, and felt needs of the migrants.

The data were collected over three months, from September to November 2017.

## Major Findings

- About two fifths (38.3%) of the respondents had been in cities of their work less than one year, and about 60% of all respondents had been in their current cities less than 3 years.
- Around two fifths (39.7%) of the migrant workers did not have bank accounts.
- Nearly 70% of the respondents either did not have any landed property or had less than one acre of land.
- Most of the young migrant workers (89%) had neither government supported nor employer supported health insurance.
- About 17% of the migrant workers had taken loans.
- Most of the migrants (91%) had phones and about 31% had smart phones with internet connectivity.
- Most of the migrants (89%) had migrated mainly in search of employment or better employment opportunities.
- Two thirds (65.6%) of the migrants earned less than Rs 10000 a month. Those who earned Rs 12000 or more a month were 17%.
- About half (48.8%) of the migrants worked 8 hours a day while 37.6% worked beyond 8 hours daily. Migrants who worked 27 days or more in a month were 34.8%.
- Nearly two thirds of the migrants (66.7%) did not receive extra money or over-time payment for working beyond 8 hours per day.
- Only 64.4% of migrant workers had access to clean toilet facilities at work place.
- Nearly 60% of the migrants shared their room with 4 or more others who were not family members.
- Only very few migrants (1.8%) reported outright hostility and unwelcoming attitude of the locals towards them.

## Key Recommendations

The recent labour codes on wages, social security, industrial safety and welfare should be made applicable to migrant construction workers, daily wage earners and domestic workers. Civil society organizations must work with labour departments of the state governments to ensure the application of these labour codes for migrant workers.

Efforts need to be made to ensure the implementation of Domestic Workers (Registration, Social Security, and Welfare) Act, 2008, Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010, Domestic Workers Act, 2015).

Portability of PDS cards or issuance of temporary PDS cards to inter-state migrant labourers at their places of work, is a must.

Organizations need to focus on migrants who aspire to a change in their livelihood and are willing to upgrade their skills. Migrant workers can be given hands on skill training in their own sectors or in other sectors of their choice, especially on weekly-off days and holidays.

Many migrant workers live away from their families. This situation highlights the need for programmes to instill in them the importance of savings, leading healthy life style in terms of food habits, drug free behaviours and wise spending.

There are also many migrants who live with their children and other family members at their places of work. This situation presents scope for family based approaches, including education, health care and conducive social environment for children.

Connecting with migrant workers through smart phones is an opportunity that can be put to effective use. Young migrants can be easily approached, inter-connected, informed, trained and supported through creative utilization of the smart phone.

Other areas include educating migrant workers on the importance of having a bank account, training them in operating bank accounts and assisting them in opening a bank account. Assisting migrant workers in getting ID card, ration card, voter ID, health insurance card, and Aadhaar card are other areas for interventions.

The allocation of funds for MNREGA, if increased to provide guaranteed employment for 300 days in all the districts from where large numbers of workers are known to migrate in search of work, earning and better livelihood, it could bring about significant positive change.

# INTRODUCTION

Internal migration for livelihood is a widespread phenomenon across all developing countries and especially India. It has drawn the attention of multilateral organizations like the UN and the ILO, other bilateral organizations, and governments in particular. These efforts have led to the development of policies and programmes to safeguard the interests and to address the concerns of migrants, and fund grass root level organizations. Many non-governmental organizations across the world have focused their attention on studying the issues of migrants and on how to respond to them through policy, advocacy and appropriate action. Development organizations in India too have taken giant steps in highlighting the concerns of migrants and designing and implementing programmes to address them.

According to the Population Division of the UN, the world has a total of 214 million international migrants. In India, the number of internal seasonal migrants is estimated to be more than 100 million (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009). Most of the migrants work in the informal and unorganized sector, enduring sub-human standards of living, devoid of access to basic rights and services like adequate shelter, health, and education, and under risky and exploitative working conditions.

There are many push and pull factors that encourage migration. Migrants need better jobs and incomes. The labour market readily

absorbs migrant workers as cheap labour, taking advantage of loopholes in law and enforcement, and avoid paying just wages and providing statutory measures. The migrants, more often than not, have no option but to accept these conditions, for their sheer survival.

In the past few years, in India, central and state governments, as well as non-governmental organisations, have taken initiatives to develop policies, design programmes and offer services for migrants. Civil society organizations in particular have taken up this cause in a big way.

## DB YaR Forum

Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk (DB YaR Forum) is a network of institutions and organizations of the Salesians of Don Bosco (SDB), committed to the rights, growth and development of vulnerable, marginalized children and young adults who are in need of care and protection or who are in conflict with law. Currently the network has 90 member institutions and organizations from across 19 states and union territories of India. Each of these institutions and their several sub-centres reach out to at-risk young persons through a variety of services and interventions.

DB YaR Forum defines “Young at Risk” as young persons who live or work on streets, child labourers, orphans, abandoned, homeless,

vagrant, run-away children, young persons in conflict with law or in prisons, young migrant workers, those displaced with no means of livelihood, those eking out livelihoods through occupations not suited to their age, those engaged in begging or involved in petty crime, school dropouts, those deprived of basic educational opportunities, young persons affected by wars, violent conflicts socio-political upheavals, addicted to substance abuse infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, trafficked, abused, associated with or involved in commercial sex work, third gender, differently abled and those in extreme poverty.

## **DB YaR Forum and Young Migrants**

The annual national seminar of DB YaR Forum, held at Guwahati in March 2012 on the theme “Migrant Youth in the Unorganized Sector” was probably the first country-wide effort of the SDB’s to focus attention on this disadvantaged group. The call for all Salesian Family to join hands and hearts to reach out and address the concerns of migrants in India was raised at the Don Bosco Bicentennial Salesian Family Congress in September 2015 and taken up by the Salesian Provincial Conference of South Asia (SPCSA) for follow-up action. In late 2015, the SPCSA mandated DB YaR Forum to take the lead in conceptualizing and evolving a plan of action for the interventions of the Salesian Family with young migrants in India.

DB YaR Forum recognizes young migrant workers as an important constituency of Don Bosco’s mission in India and as an integral part of the interventions of Don Bosco organizations for and with young people in

this country. DB YaR Forum has been working with young migrants who are engaged as labourers at construction sites, in brick kilns and quarries, in manufacturing units, in restaurants and eateries, in stores and workshops, in market places, in bus and train stations, in farming and agriculture, young domestic “helps”, and with migrant young persons in search of work. The interventions are holistic in nature taking into consideration the physical, psycho-social and economic needs and problems of this particular group of “Young at Risk”.

In 2017, DB YaR Forum set up “Migrants’ Desks” in eight cities across India, and several more were set up in the following years. Each “Desk” was manned by two or more social work professionals under the supervision of a Salesian. The major objectives of these Migrants’ Desks were:

- Giving migrants the confidence that they have competent persons at hand, who care for them and will assist them
- Making the Don Bosco institutions places where migrants of the area can come in for any emergency or for urgent services and support.
- Building a network of persons and organizations committed to supporting the rights of migrants and enabling them to access them.
- Motivating, accompanying and enabling migrants to overcome the constraints and deprivations, such as denial of rights and entitlements, lack of access to state provided services, exclusion from legal rights, banking, protection and social security systems, vulnerability to ethnic, religious, caste, class and gender



discrimination, vulnerability to abuse, trafficking and exploitation at the work place and emotional and spiritual crises.

- Promoting positive political discourse for “inclusion” of migrants in society and contributing to changing the negative perception and prejudiced portrayal of migrants.
- Engaging with the government and other stakeholders for the rights of migrants and for creation of better options at the source areas in order to reduce “distress” migration.

As part of a scientific approach to understanding the extent and magnitude of the problem in various regions they worked in, DB YaR Forum carried out a study across eight cities in India. This report highlights its major findings and will assist DB YaR Forum and its partners and collaborators in evolving broad perspectives in terms of policy, programme content and interventions.



# EMPOWERMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS

The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. Over 60% of all international migrants live in Asia (80 million) or Europe (78 million). Of the 258 million international migrants worldwide, 106 million were born in Asia. In 2017, India was the largest country of origin of international migrants (17 million), followed by Mexico (13 million). (International Migration Report 2017, Department of Economic & Social Affairs, United Nations).

## Indian Scenario

In India, according to census 2001, about 307 million persons were classified as migrants by place of birth. Out of these migrants by last residence, 268 million (85%) were intra-state migrants and 41 million (13%) were inter-state migrants. Migration streams out of rural areas (73 million) to other rural areas were quite high (53million) in comparison to from rural to urban areas (20 million). There are various reasons for migration as per data in Census 2001 for migration by last residence. Most of the female migrants cited 'Marriage' as the reason for migration, especially when the migration is within the state. For males, the major reasons for migration are 'work/employment' and 'education'. (Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner,

India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India). Opportunities in urban areas for employment & education have been a pull factor attracting migrants from rural to urban areas and from smaller towns and cities to larger urban areas.

States such as UP, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, with stagnating economies and surplus of labour, are the primary suppliers of labour. On the other end, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, known for their robust and flourishing local economies attract large numbers of workers.

Construction sector is known to be the largest employer of migrant workers with 40 million migrants (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009). This is followed by domestic work (20 million), textiles (11 million), brick kilns (10 million), transportation, mines & quarries and agriculture.

## Plight of Migrants

The database of 60,000 plus migrants registered with Aajeevika, an NGO working for migrants shows that 34% of workers do not own a Voter ID (Rajiv Khandelwal et al). Migrants do not have access to public facilities for food, health, transportation and financial services. For lack of valid identity and residence proofs, migrants are unable to open

bank accounts at the destination. Thorat and Jones (2011) in a study of Rajasthan-Gujarat corridor report that 86% of the respondents do not own bank accounts. Women in particular face high risks of trafficking and various forms of exploitation, including forced prostitution. They are compelled to live in subhuman conditions on work sites, shop pavements, filthy and congested slums or squat in open spaces.

This gives rise to issues such as harassment and abuse by the police and local thugs. For households that migrate with children, access to good quality education also becomes a significant challenge. In India, the estimated number of children out of school due to seasonal migration is 6 million, which is 60 per cent of the total number of children out of school (Smita, 2007).

## **Response from Government**

Though migration trend is growing day by day, the response of the government is not adequate in terms of policy support on issues such as adequate shelter, ration, subsidized health and education (Mosse et al, 2005). Existing legislations such as Inter-State Migrant Workers Act, 1979 is less effective and hardly enforced in seriousness in the absence of state machineries. However, it was NACO (National AIDS Control Organization of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) which initiated programmes on sexual health and in particular HIV/AIDS prevention with migrant communities.

## **Response from Civil Societies**

In their early response to migration, even civil societies perceived migration as an undesirable phenomenon and they focused more on checking migration through watershed programmes and alternate income generating activities at the village level (Mosse et al, 2005).

But now, the scenario has changed. Many development organizations have plunged into programme interventions for the migrants realizing the growing trend. Some NGOs from Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat have worked on integrating children from migrant households who are school dropouts back into the formal schooling system. Development organizations like Sandarbha Kendras offer pre-departure counselling. Other organizations offer support in the process of registration and issuing of ID cards to migrant workers, which are recognized as official identity proof by some states like Rajasthan. This has helped the migrants in banking services, in getting mobile phone and gas connections besides helping them to avoid various forms of harassment.

The government of Maharashtra has passed a resolution to ensure PDS portability which enables migrants to access subsidized grain and fuel in destination cities. Kruti Samiti, a network of civil society organization of Maharashtra was instrumental in passing this resolution. There are other organizations that work with the families of migrants and focus on improved social support systems and increased access to specialized healthcare services, and welfare schemes.

Some organizations offer legal counselling, arbitration services and legal literacy to workers through legal clinics with emphasis on resolving disputes through mediation and negotiation. PRAYAS, Centre for Labour Research and Action has been a leading agency working through unionization of vulnerable migrant streams. Rajasthan Shram Sarathi Association supports migrant workers in micro-credit and insurance.

Many organizations conduct skill training and placement services aimed at helping young migrants upgrade their skill-sets and enter the labour market with greater competitive advantage. Aajeevika has launched a phone-based help line for workers which helps them address problems related to wages,

retrenchment or abuse. Many life-skill based programmes on improving communication, self-confidence, interaction with employers, time and stress management, legal and financial literacy and managing both occupational and health risks. In addition to life skills training, the centres offer job counselling, short term preparatory trainings and linkages to placement opportunities.

These efforts have been supported by donor organizations such as Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), Sir Ratan Tata Trust, World Bank, India Development Marketplace, IFMR Trust, OXFAM, Aide et Action, America India Foundation and National Coalition for Security of Migrant Workers (NAC-SOM).

# STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS

This report presents the consolidated findings of a study on young migrant workers in eight cities of India – Chennai and Tiruppur in the state of Tamil Nadu, Dimapur in Nagaland, Guwahati in Assam, Mumbai in Maharashtra, Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala, Vasco in Goa and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh – who work as construction workers, daily labourers and domestic workers.

The cities selected for the study were some of the areas where Don Bosco organisations and institutions had been working with young migrant workers. Data were collected from 2407 young migrants, aged between 15 and 35 years, across the eight cities. This study was initiated to fill the gaps in knowledge about the problems, needs, challenges and aspirations of young migrant workers.

## Objectives of the Study

- To assess the socio-economic conditions of young migrant workers in eight cities in India.
- To understand their needs and aspirations in the field of education, employment, health and living conditions.
- To explore their preferences for skill training programmes.
- To determine the scope for further intervention in terms of policy and programmes for the empowerment of young migrants.

## Field of Study

In most situations, migration leads to vulnerability among those who migrate. The presence of Salesian institutions across the country and the need for a scientific approach to the work with young migrant workers, prompted DB YaR Forum to carry out this study in eight cities of India, with a view to gaining deeper understanding of the extent and magnitude of the problems faced by young migrant workers in the regions they worked.

Dr Neha Wadhawan, specialist in labour migration, and Mr Sourindra Ghosh, consultant economist, designed the coded questionnaire, assisted in a pilot study, oversaw the data collection and data entry and prepared the preliminary statistical profile.

DB YaR Forum then, approached Dr Henry Rozario and Dr K Arockia Raj, Faculty Members, Department of Social Work, Sacred Heart College, Tiruppur with the request to analyze the data and derive recommendations at country and city levels to enable DB YaR Forum to identify priority areas in addressing the needs of the young migrant workers.

## Definition of Terms

**Youth** is used in this report to refer to any male or female, between ages of 15 to 35 years.



**Migrants**, in this study, refers to persons between ages of 15 to 35 who have moved their place of residence to another state or to another district within the state itself in search of work, earnings or better life.

**Construction Workers:** Migrant workers recorded in this survey were from two types of sites - construction sites and labour "*chowks*". Those who were recorded at construction sites were included in the category labelled 'Construction Workers'.

**Daily Labourers** refers to labourers hired on a day to day basis, for a variety of manual labour and included transport labourers, freight handlers, garbage collectors and labourers in agriculture, fishing docks and manufacturing units.

**Domestic Workers** – recorded in this survey included both part-time and full-time domestic workers.

## Sample Design & Selection

Cities where Don Bosco "Migrants' Desks" had been set up were the cities selected for the survey. Teams at these "Desks" were to carry out a survey of 300 migrant workers within a period of three months.

The objective of the research was to study the plight of young migrant workers; and so, migrant workers, male or female, in the age group of 15 to 35 years were selected for the interviews.

The sample included 299 migrant workers in Chennai, 302 in Dimapur, 300 in Guwahati, 300 in Mumbai, 301 in Thiruvananthapuram, 301 in Tiruppur, 300 in Vasco and 304 in

Vijayawada, bringing up a total sample size of 2407 respondents from 8 cities.

One third of the migrant workers were identified through construction sites (approximately 100 in each city) and one-third from labour *chowks* - selected crossroads, vegetable markets, bus stands, and fishing docks. The remaining 100 workers, from a total of 300 from each city, were drawn from different occupations in different cities. In Chennai, Vasco, Dimapur and Guwahati, 100 domestic workers each were identified at different localities where they worked. In Vijayawada and Trivandrum, approximately 100 restaurant and tea shop helpers each were included in the survey. In Mumbai and Tiruppur, 100 workers each from manufacturing units, and garment production were canvassed.

Each city was divided into 4 zones and different worksites were selected from each zone, at a minimum distance of 5 kilometers from each other. Not more than 25 workers were interviewed from each zone. The purpose of such sample selection was to capture the variety across different parts of the city.

## Tools of Data Collection

Investigators used a structured questionnaire to collect data from young migrants. The survey tool, prepared with objectives of the study in view, had dimensions such as demographic details, education and skills, assets and credit status, source locations and destinations for migration, reasons and challenges of migration, health details, work and living conditions, and needs of the migrants.

It took about 30-40 minutes to collect data from each respondent. The data were collected over three months - 1<sup>st</sup> September to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017. The survey was simultaneously conducted within this time period, across the 8 selected cities. A code sheet was used by the investigators to mark the answers of the respondents and their observations.

## Sources of Data

The primary source of the data were the young migrants in the sample and the secondary sources were various reports, and articles in journals and books. Secondary sources helped in formulating the questionnaire and in identifying best practices of organizations involved in working for migrants.

## Data Analysis

The collected data were entered, checked and verified with the help of specialized data entry software, and analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Most of the analysis was at the descriptive level only. Single frequency, cross tabulations and summary tables enabled the researchers to describe the findings better.

In this report, data are presented comparing migrants working in the construction sector with those engaged in daily labour. Migrant domestic workers are presented separately as they had been studied only in four of the cities and their sample size was 384 in the total sample of 2407; the majority (84.6%) of the domestic labourers were non-residential, part time domestic workers, each working for a few hours in a number of households.

## Limitations of the Study

1. Out of 2407 respondents, only 518 were women. This was primarily due to the sample design.

Two-thirds of the migrant workers were identified through construction sites and labour *chowks* and they were predominantly male migrants. Among the remaining 100 respondents in each city, 4 cities - Chennai, Dimapur, Guwahati, and Vasco - opted for domestic workers; 2 cities - Vijayawada and Thiruvananthapuram - chose restaurant and tea shop workers and the remaining 2 cities - Mumbai and Tiruppur – chose manual workers in small manufacturing units and in textiles and garments sector. Most of the restaurant/tea shop helpers and garment workers were male. This resulted in only 518 female respondents.

2. While construction workers were a homogeneous group, daily labourers included transport labourers, freight handlers, garbage collectors and labourers in agriculture, fishing docks, and manufacturing units. For the sake of analysis and presentation they have been clubbed together as “Daily Labourers”, without implying by it, that they are paid wages on a daily basis.

3. Among the cities themselves, there was variation in types of work the respondents were engaged in. While some cities had construction workers, domestic workers and daily labourers, others had construction workers, daily labourers and workers in manufacturing units or in tea shops and restaurants. This has been kept in mind in the interpretation of the data and in generalizing the findings.

01

# CHENNAI

Main Findings



299 young migrant workers in the city of Chennai were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 119 (39.8%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 99 (33.1 %) respondents were full time or part time domestic workers. 81 (27.1%) respondents were “daily labourers” – engaged on a daily basis from various labour *chowks* in the city for a variety of jobs like freight handling in market places (37), manual work at restaurants and tea shops (21), and the remaining did diverse jobs including garbage collecting, and manual labour in agriculture, manufacturing and fishery.

**Age of Respondents (in %)**

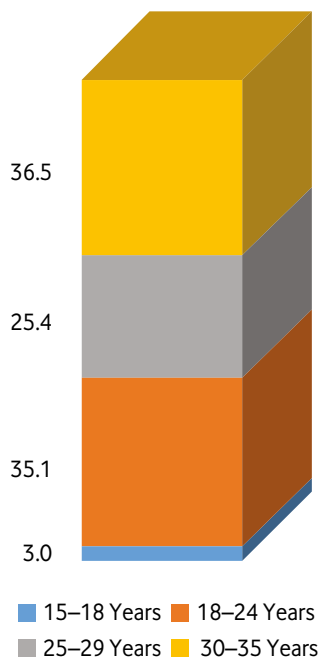


Figure 1.1

**Marital Status (in %)**

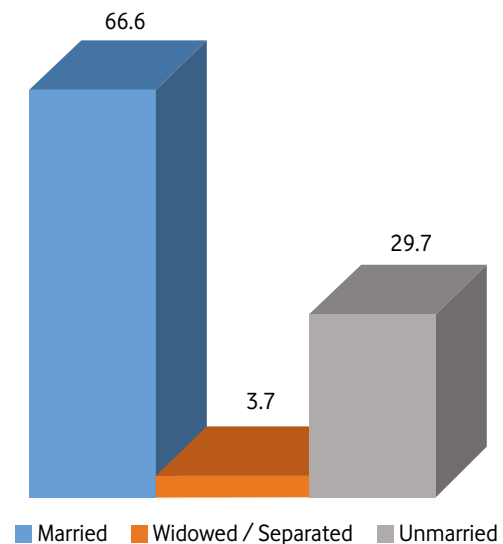


Figure 1.3

**Gender of Respondents (in %)**

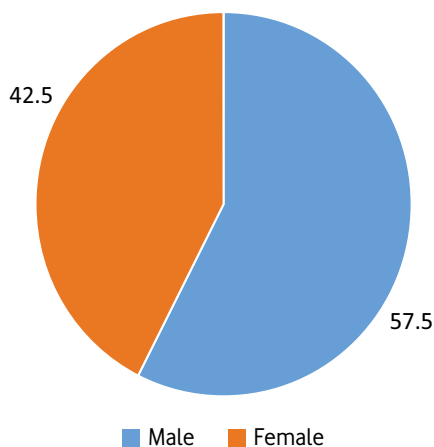


Figure 1.2

**Educational Status (in %)**

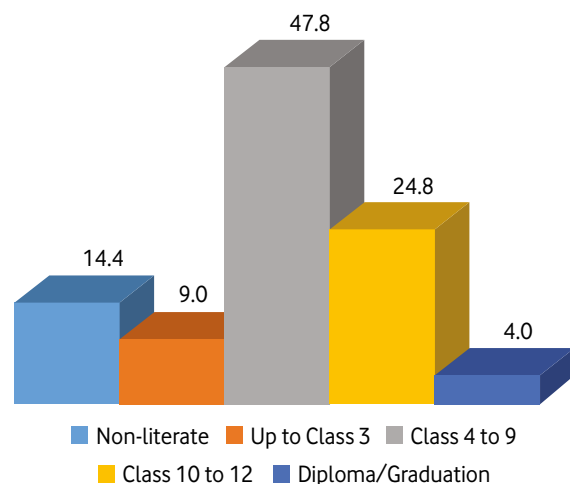


Figure 1.4

Nearly one third (28.8%) of the respondents had completed class 10 and above.



**Occupation of Respondents (in %)**

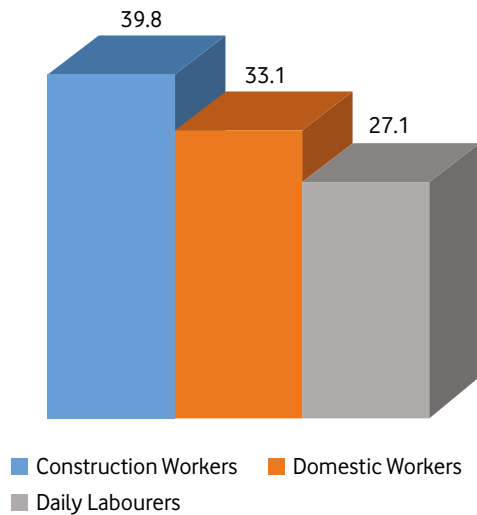


Figure 1.5

The 'Daily Labourers' category included transport labourers, freight handlers, garbage collectors and labourers in agricultural, fishery and manufacturing sectors.

**Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)**

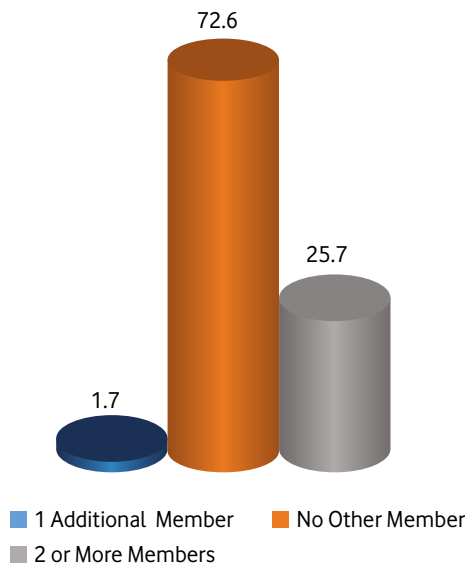


Figure 1.6

Nearly three fourths (72.6%) of the respondents were working alone, away from their family members.

**States of Origin of Migrants (in %)**

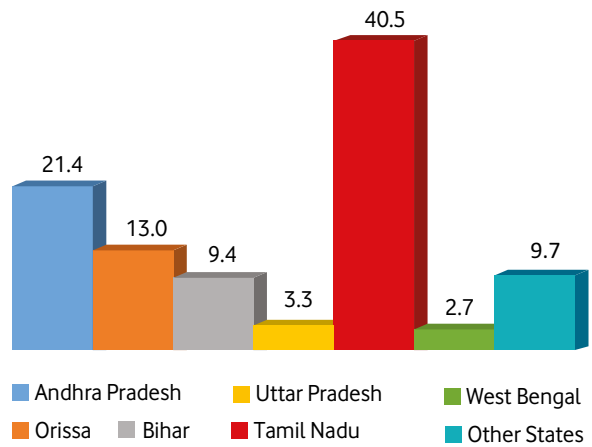


Figure 1.7

More than 40% of all respondents in this study had migrated from Tamil Nadu itself. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa contributed one third followed by Bihar (9.4%), Uttar Pradesh (3.3%) and West Bengal (2.7%). "Other States" included 1.3% from Assam, and less than 1% each from several other states.

Of those that had migrated to Chennai from Tamil Nadu itself, more than half were from the districts of Villupuram (33.1%) and Tiruvannamalai (20.7%)

**Years Since Migration to City (in %)**

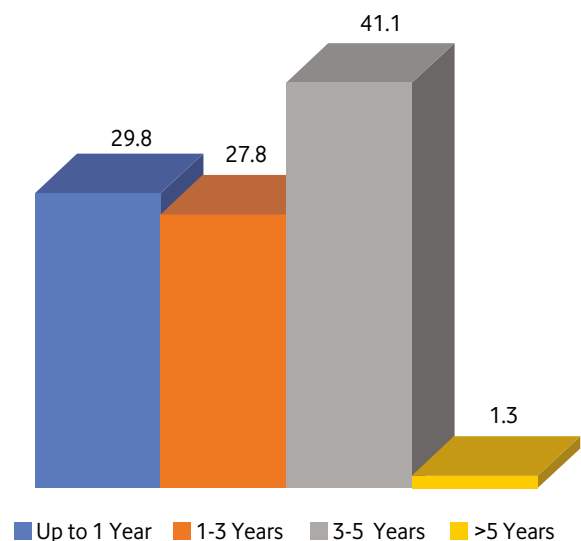


Figure 1.8



### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

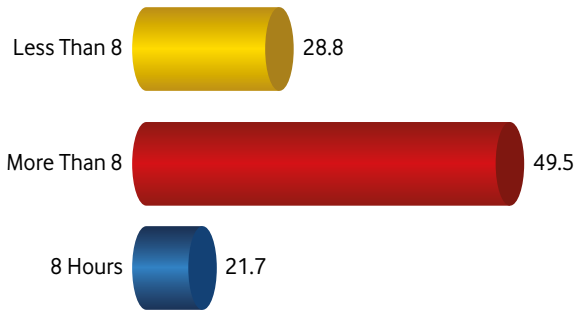


Figure 1.9

Half of all migrants in this study (49.5%) worked for more than 8 hours a day.

### Payment Type (in %)

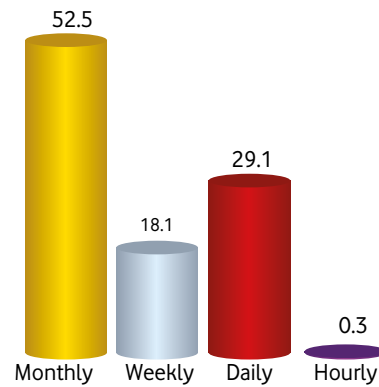


Figure 1.12

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

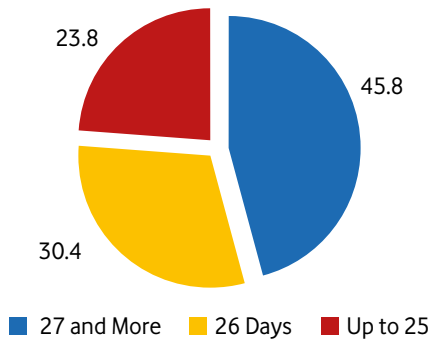


Figure 1.10

Nearly half the respondents (45.8%) worked 27 days and more each month.

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

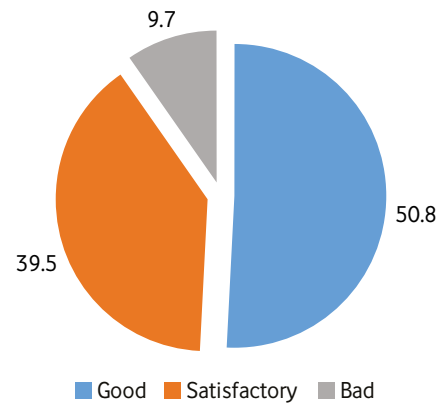


Figure 1.13

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

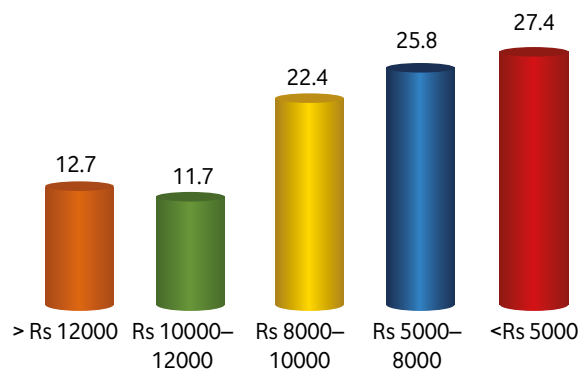


Figure 1.11

More than half the respondents (53.2%) earned less than Rs 8000 per month.

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

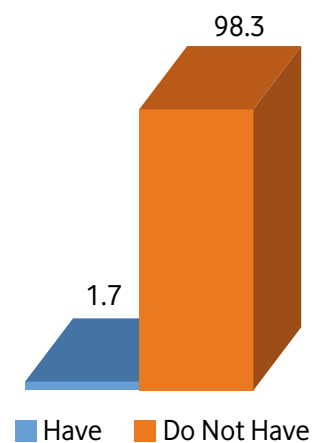


Figure 1.14

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

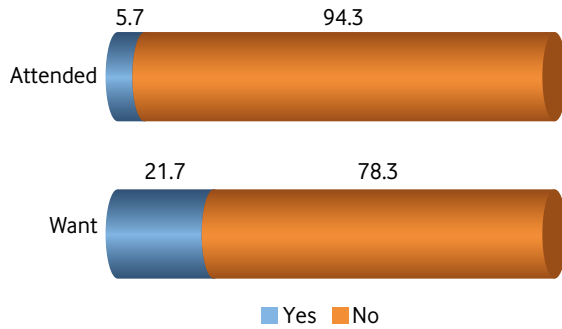


Figure 1.15

Though only about 5.7% had attended any type of skill training, those who wanted to acquire some skills through training were close to a quarter (21.7%) of the respondents

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

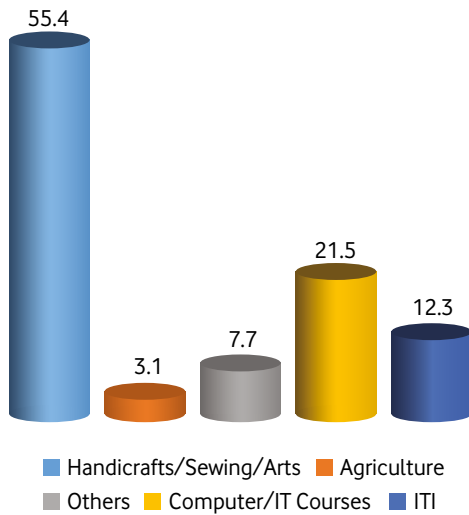


Figure 1.16

21.7% of respondents from Chennai expressed the desire for some type of skill training or other. Of these, almost two thirds wanted training in handicrafts, sewing and various arts; nearly a quarter aspired to acquire skills in computers and IT related sectors.

### Size of Landholding (in %)

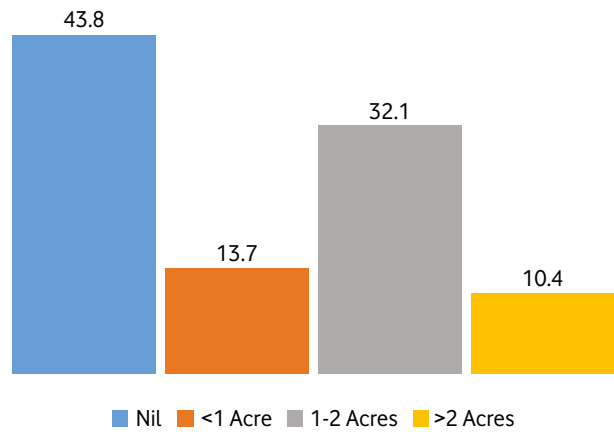


Figure 1.17

Nearly two thirds (57.5%) either had either no land or owned less than 1 acre of land.

Though well over one third (42.5%) owned one or more acre of land and 10% owned more than 2 acres, they had opted to migrate in search of better livelihoods.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

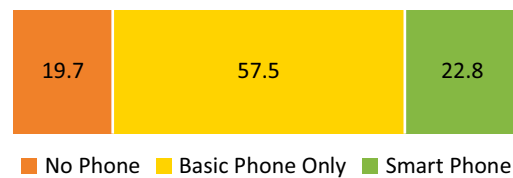


Figure 1.18

A little less than a quarter of the respondents had smart phones with internet access.

### Loans Taken (in %)

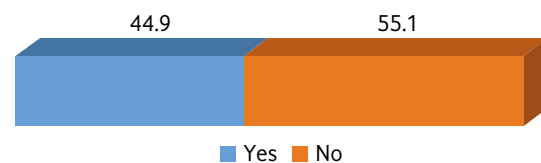


Figure 1.19

Nearly half the respondents (44.9%) had taken credit.

### Amount of Loan Taken (in %)

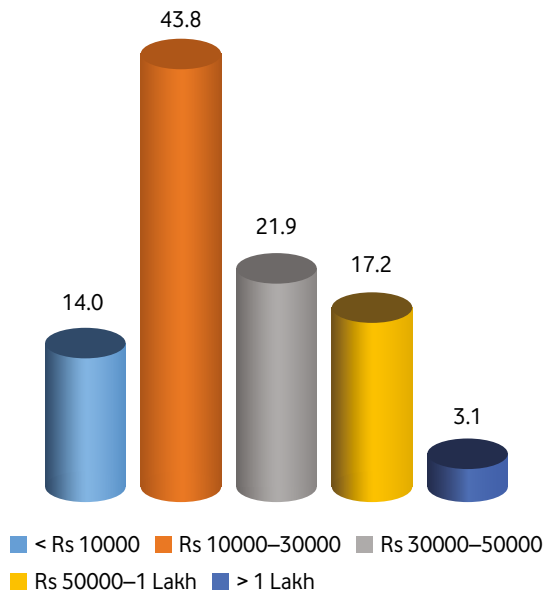


Figure 1.20

The vast majority (86%) of those who had taken loans had taken more than Rs 10000, and a significant number (42.2%) had taken loans exceeding Rs 30000.

### Sources of Credit (in %)

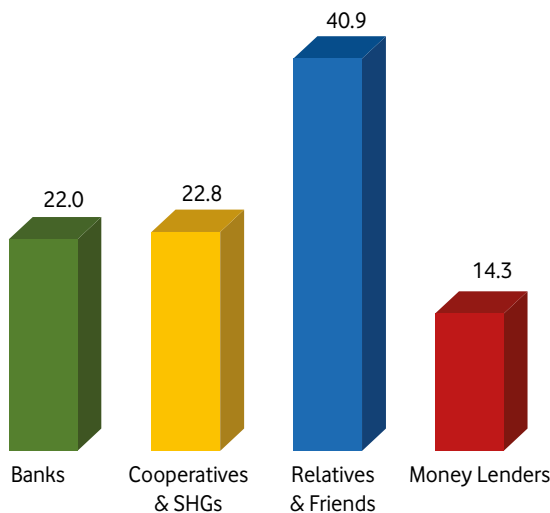


Figure 1.21

Less than a quarter (22%) of the respondents who had taken loans had access to banks for their credit requirements.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

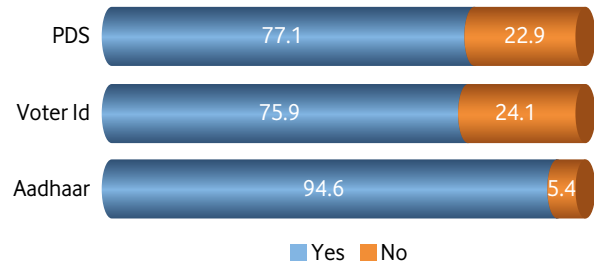


Figure 1.22

Since nearly all respondents had Aadhaar Cards, and over three fourths had Voter Id cards and PDS cards – portability – the ability to use these cards at their place of work emerged as a game changing factor.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

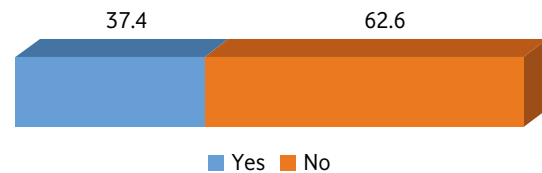


Figure 1.23

A little over one third (37.4%) of the respondents had health insurance of some kind or other while nearly two thirds (62.6%) did not have any health insurance.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

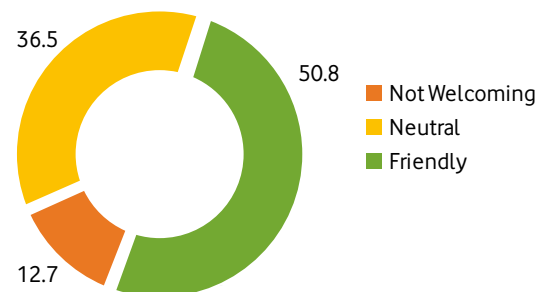


Figure 1.24

While the majority of the respondents reported positive experiences with the local populations, 12.7% shared that the attitude of the local population was not welcoming.

02

# DIMAPUR

## Main Findings



302 young migrant workers in the city of Dimapur were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 98 (32.5%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 101 (33.4%) respondents were full time or part time domestic workers. 103 (34.1%) respondents were “daily labourers” – engaged on a daily basis from various labour *chowks* in the city for a variety of jobs like freight handling in market places (82), manual work at restaurants and tea shops (2), textile and garment workers (3) and the remaining (16) did jobs including garbage collecting, and manual labour in agriculture, manufacturing and fishery.

**Age of Respondents (in %)**

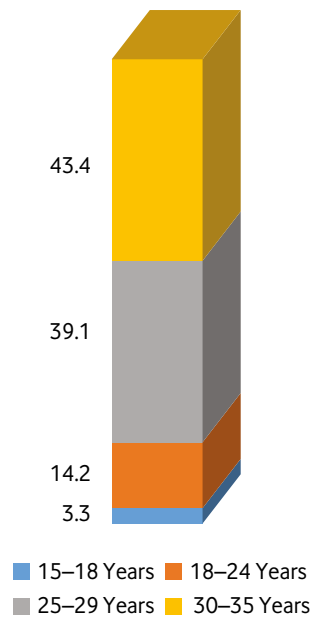


Figure 2.1

**Marital Status (in %)**

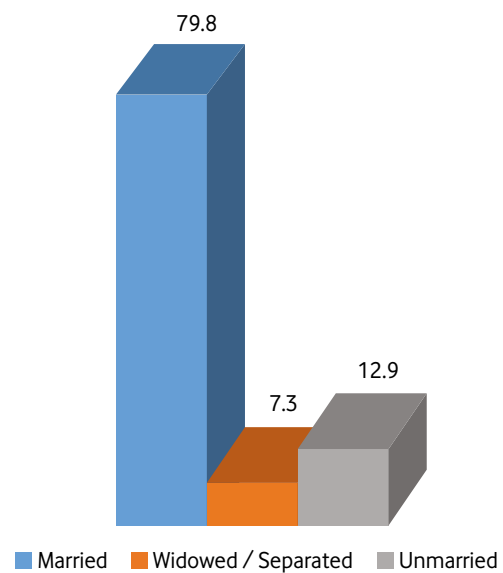


Figure 2.3

**Gender of Respondents (in %)**

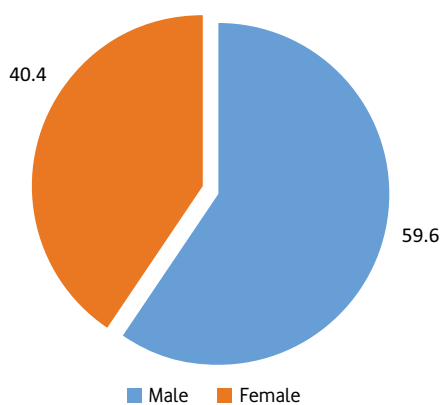


Figure 2.2

**Educational Status (in %)**

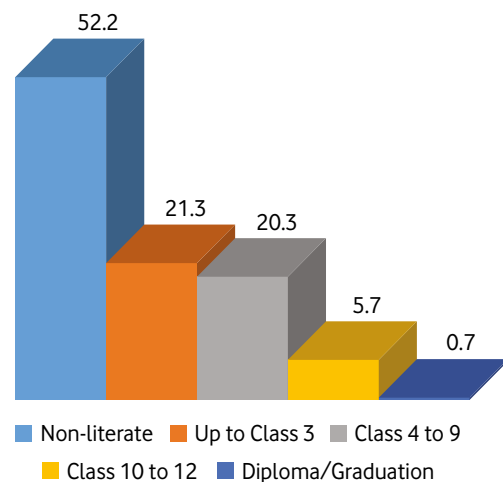


Figure 2.4

More than half of the respondents (52.2%) were non-literates and only 6.4% had studied up to 10th standard or beyond.



### Occupation of Respondents (in %)

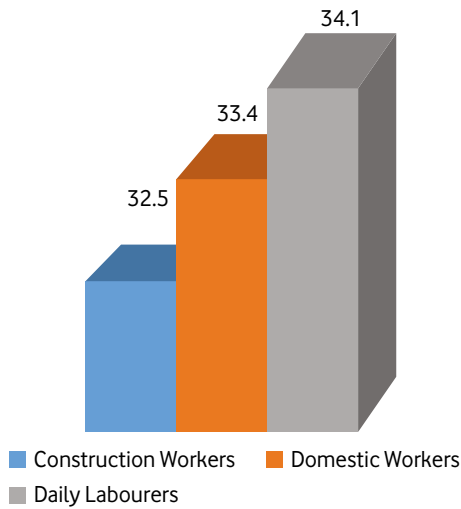


Figure 2.5

32.5% were construction labourers; 33.4% respondents were full time or part time domestic workers and 34.1% respondents were “daily labourers”.

The “daily labourer” category included transport labourers, freight handlers, tea shop labourers, garbage collectors and labourers in agricultural, fishery and manufacturing sectors.

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)

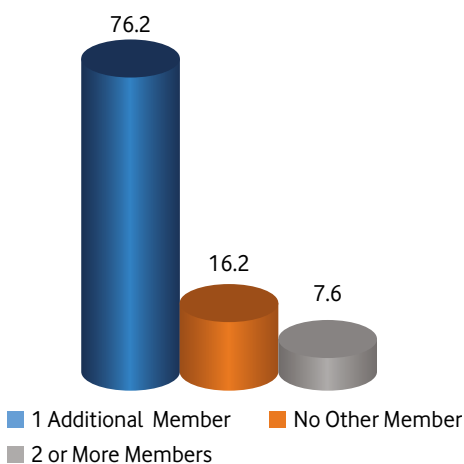


Figure 2.6

Most of the respondents (83.8%) were with their family members.

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

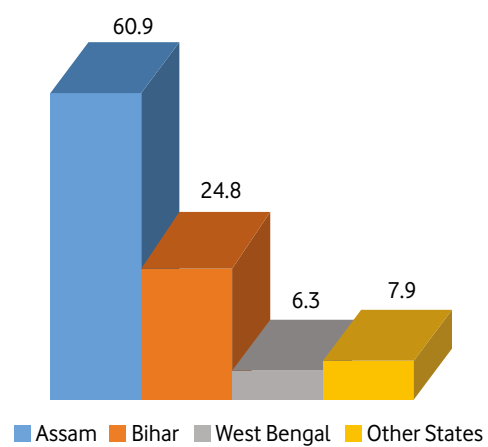


Figure 2.7

Nearly two thirds of the respondents (60.9%) were from Assam and about a quarter were from Bihar.

Of those who had migrated from Assam, about a quarter (23.36%) were from Nagaon district and another quarter, from Karbi Anglong and Moregoan (13.58% each) districts.

### Years Since Migration to City (in %)

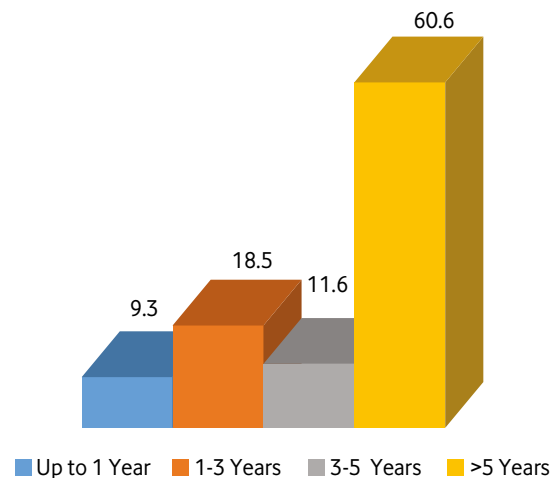


Figure 2.8

Nearly two thirds (60.6%) of the respondents had been in the city for more than 5 years. Those who were in the city for less than 1 year were less than 10%.



### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)



Figure 2.9

Nearly two thirds (62.6%) of the migrants in this study worked 8 hours and more in a day.

### Payment Type (in %)

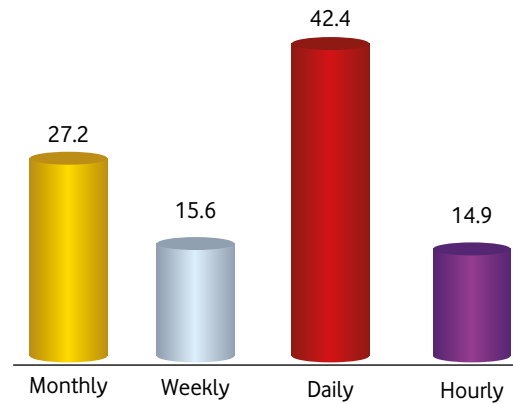


Figure 2.12

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

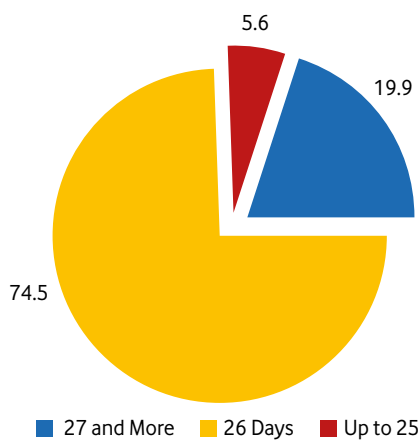


Figure 2.10

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

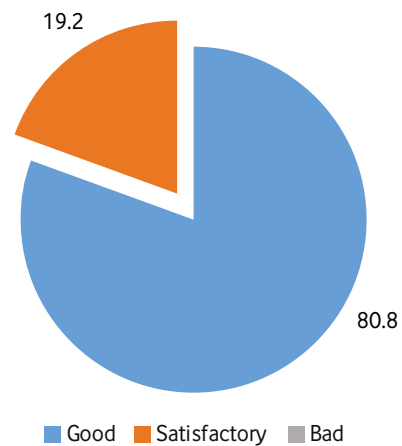


Figure 2.13

None of the respondents reported bad treatment from their employers.

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

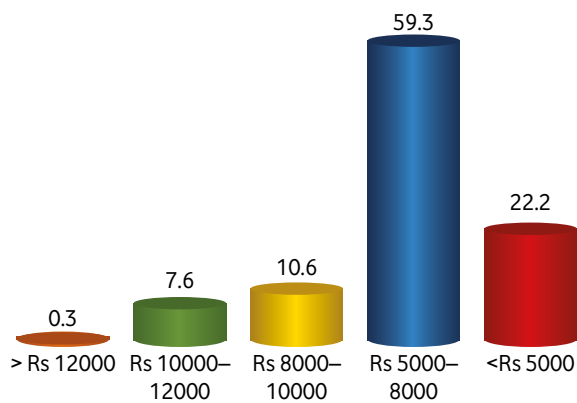


Figure 2.11

More than four fifths of the migrants (81.5%) earned less than Rs 8000 a month

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

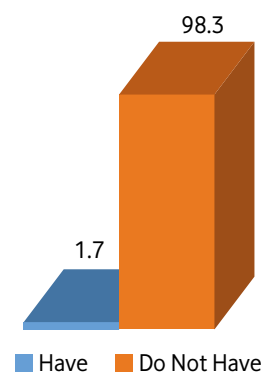


Figure 2.14

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

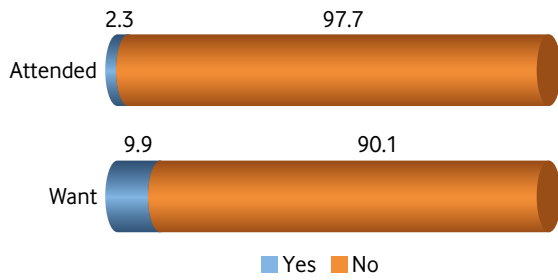


Figure 2.15

Only 2.3% of the migrant workers had any skill training and only 9.9% said they wanted skill training.

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

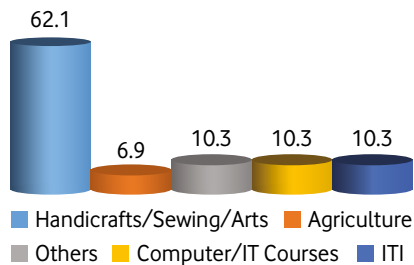


Figure 2.16

Of the 29 respondents who wanted to have training in some skills 62.1% wanted to have some training in handicrafts, arts and crafts, and sewing.

### Size of Landholding (in %)

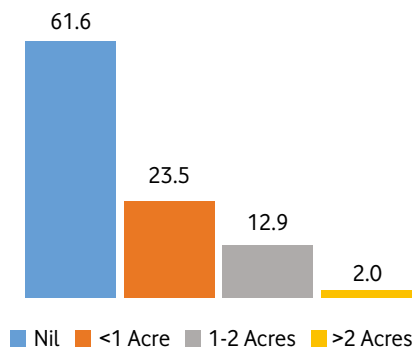


Figure 2.17

Most of the respondents (85.1%) either had no land or owned less than 1 acre of land.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

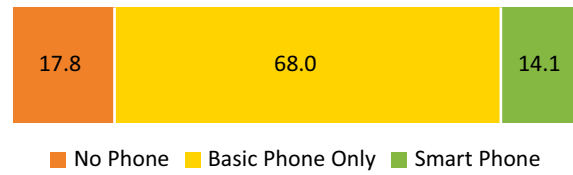


Figure 2.18

Although about 82% of the respondents had phones, those with smart phones and internet connectivity were 14.1%.

### Loans Taken (in %)

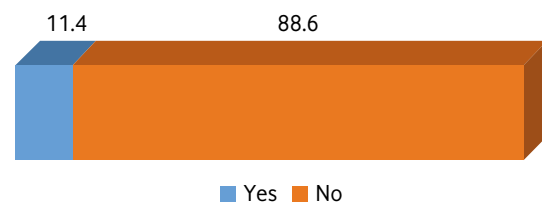


Figure 2.19

11.4% of the respondents had taken loans.

### Amount of Loan Taken (in %)

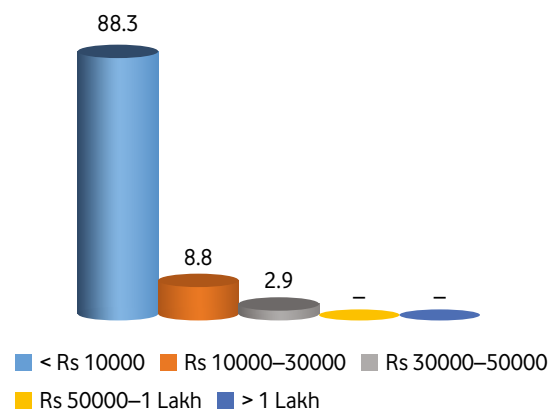


Figure 2.20

Of the 11.4% who had taken loans, 88.2% had taken less than Rs.10000.

### Sources of Credit (in %)

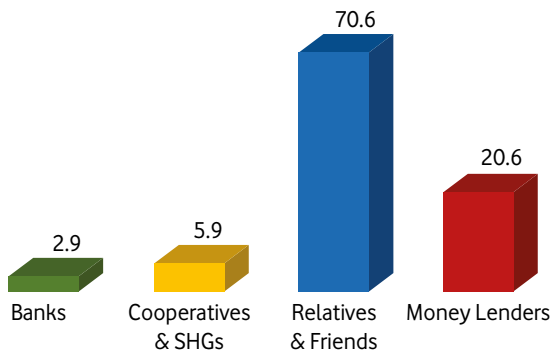


Figure 2.21

One fifth of the migrants (20.6%) had taken loans from money lenders and less than 3%, from banks.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

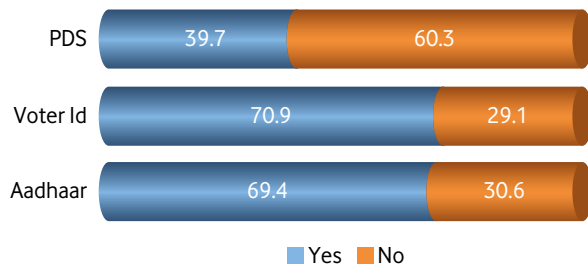


Figure 2.22

Nearly one third of the migrants did not have Aadhaar Cards (30.6%) and Voter Id Cards (29.1%) and about two thirds (60.3%) did not have PDS cards.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

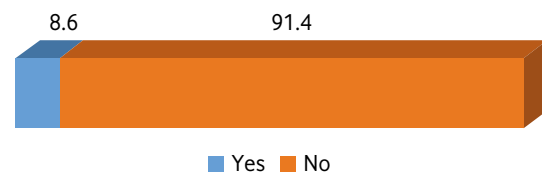


Figure 2.23

More than 90% of the migrant workers did not have any form of health insurance.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

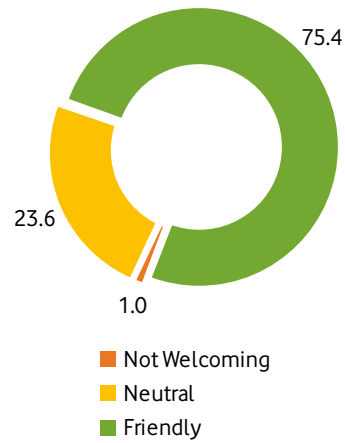


Figure 2.24

More than three fourths (75.4%) of the respondents reported friendly attitude of the local population.

03

# MUMBAI

## Main Findings



300 young migrant workers in the city of Mumbai were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 191 (63.7%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 100 (33.3%) respondents were manual labourers in textiles and garments related and other small industrial units and 9 (3%) were “daily labourers” – transport and freight handlers in market places.

### Age of Respondents (in %)

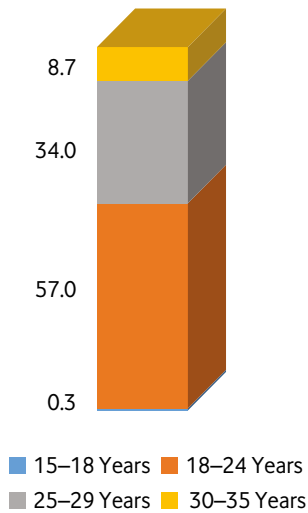


Figure 3.1

Most of the respondents (91%) were in the 18-29 age group.

### Gender of Respondents (in %)

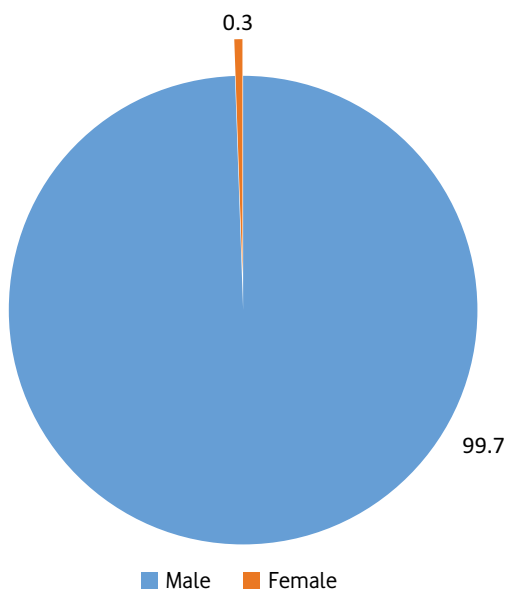


Figure 3.2

### Marital Status (in %)

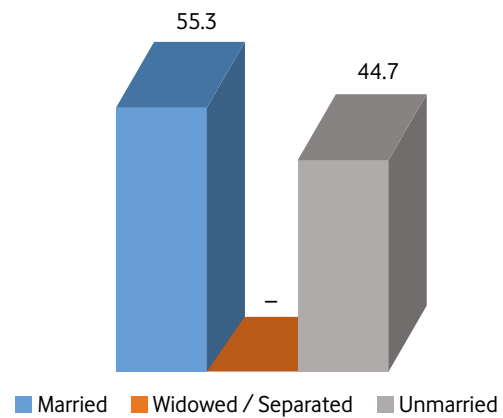


Figure 3.3

More than half the migrants (55.3%) were married.

### Educational Status (in%)

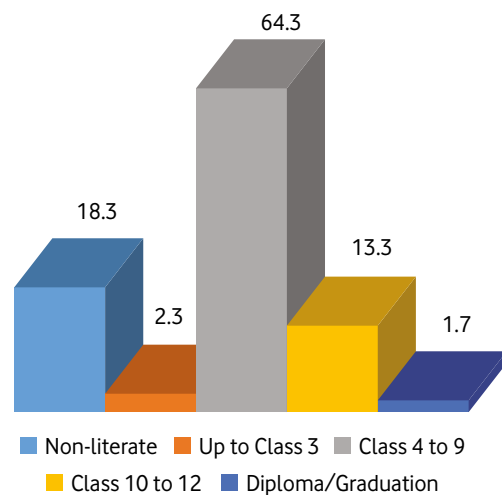


Figure 3.4

Those who had studied up to the 10th standard or beyond were 15%. Nearly one fifth (18.3%) of the respondents were non-literate

### Occupation of Respondents (in %)



Figure 3.5

About two thirds (63.7%) of the respondents were construction labourers. Of these, about half consisted of those employed by builders or contractors for longer periods of time and the other half, of those hired by builders and contractors on a day-to-day basis. One third (33.3%) were manual labourers in textiles and garments related and other small industrial units.

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

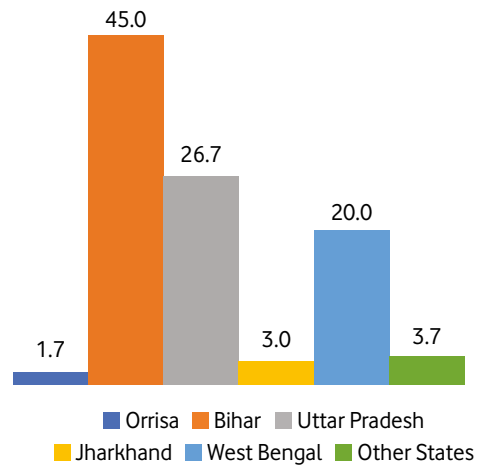


Figure 3.7

Those who had migrated from Bihar (45%), Uttar Pradesh (26.7%) and West Bengal (20%) added up to 91.7% of the respondents of this study in Mumbai.

Katihar (15.6%), Sitamarhi (13.33%), Bhagalpur and Darbhanga (11.11% each), East Champaran (10.37%) were the prominent contributing districts from Bihar. From UP, Maharajgunj and Gorakhpur contributed 18.75% and 16.25% respectively. Of those that migrated from West Bengal, 50% were from Murshidabad (30%) and Malda (20%) districts.

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)

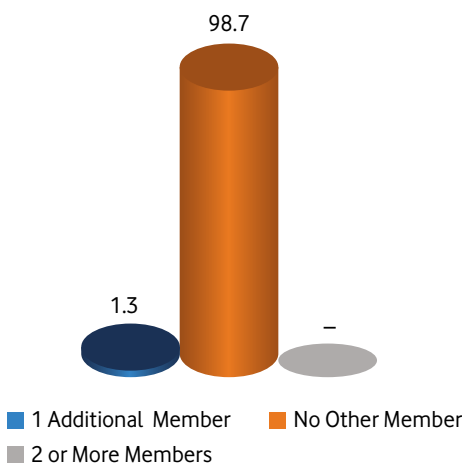


Figure 3.6

Almost all of the migrants (98.7%) worked away from their family members.

### Years Since Migration to City (in %)

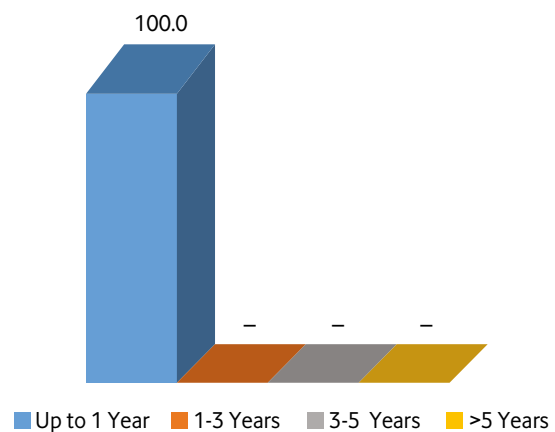


Figure 3.8

All the migrants included in the study sample had been in the city for less than a year.



### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

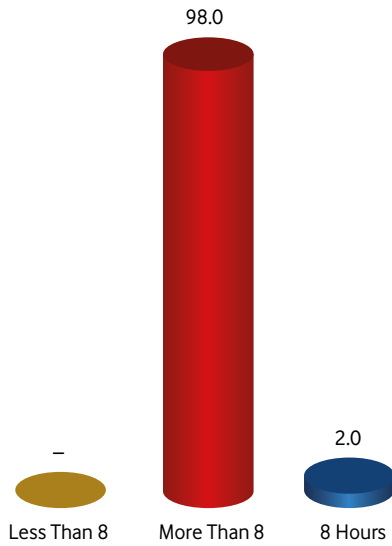


Figure 3.9

Almost all of the migrants (98%) reported they worked beyond 8 hours each day.

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

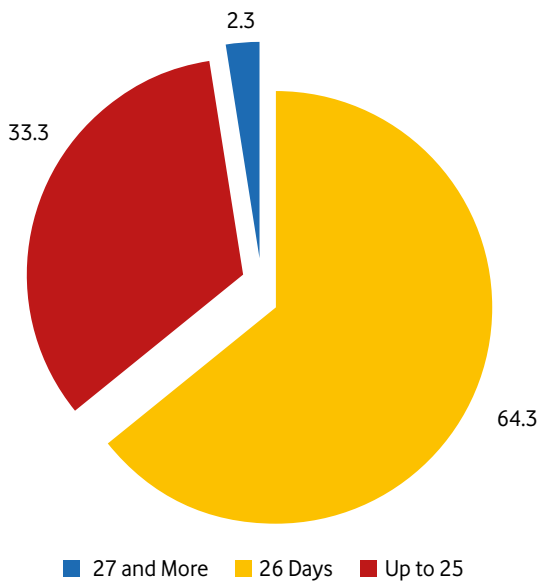


Figure 3.10

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

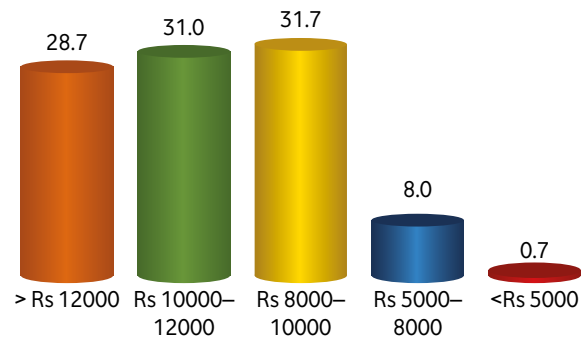


Figure 3.11

Two fifths of the migrants (40.4%) earned less than Rs 10000 per month and over one fourth earned more than Rs 12000 a month.

### Payment Type (in %)

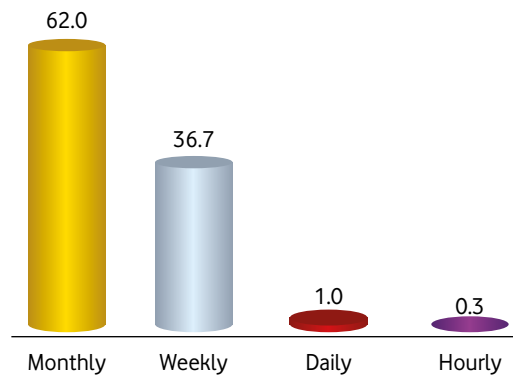


Figure 3.12

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

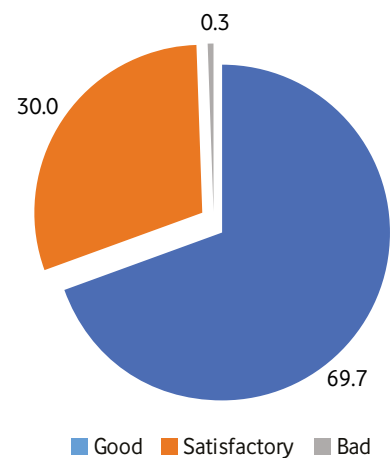


Figure 3.13

Almost all the respondents (99.7%) were satisfied with the treatment received from their employers.

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

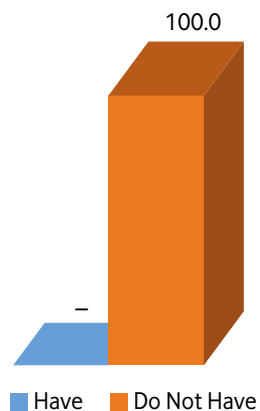


Figure 3.14

### Size of Landholding (in %)

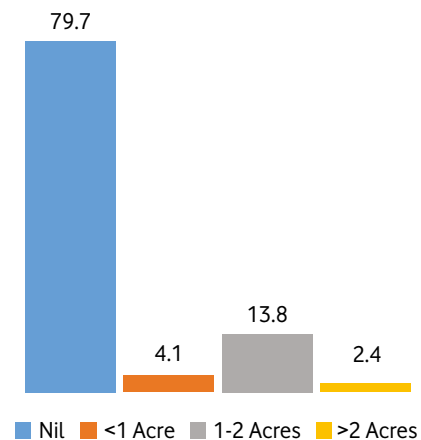


Figure 3.17

Nearly four fifths (79.7%) of the respondents did not own any land.

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

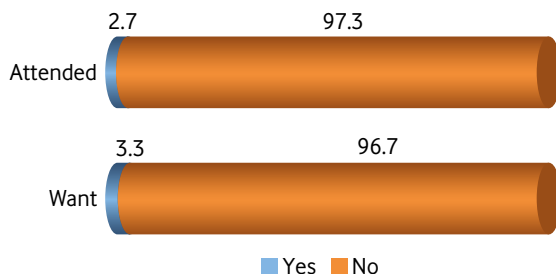


Figure 3.15

Respondents who had attended any skill training and those who expressed the desire for some kind of skill training were very few in number.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

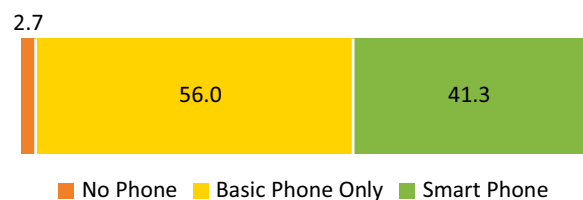


Figure 3.18

More than 97% of the respondents owned phones and 41.3% had smart phones with internet connectivity.

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

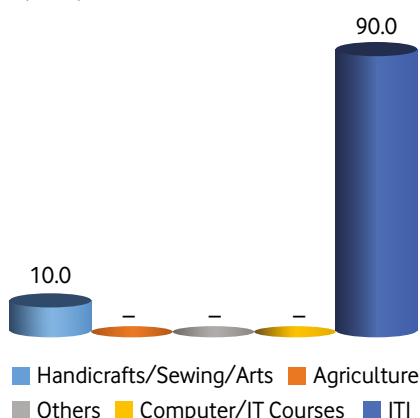


Figure 3.16

Of the very small number (10) that wanted to have some kind of skill training, 9 wanted training in skills offered in ITIs.

### Loans Taken (in %)

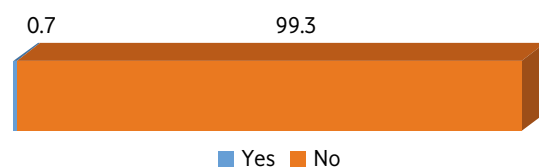


Figure 3.19

Only two persons among all the respondents in this study had taken loans. Amounts ranged from Rs 10000 to 30000

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

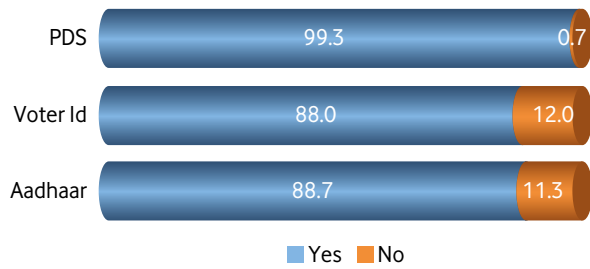


Figure 3.20

Almost all of the migrants (99.30%) had PDS Cards, and close to 90% had Voter ID Cards and Aadhaar Cards. The portability of these cards across the whole country could help improve the lives of these young migrant labourers.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

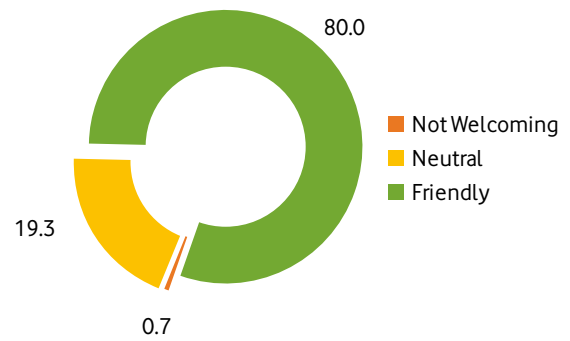


Figure 3.22

99.3% of the respondents reported the attitude of the local population as friendly or neutral and only 0.7% considered it as not welcoming.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

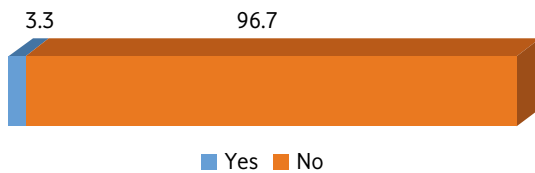


Figure 3.21

Most of the migrants (96.7%) did not have any health insurance.



04

# THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

## Main Findings



301 young migrant workers in the city of Thiruvananthapuram were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these, 201 (66.8%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. The remaining 100 (33.2 %) respondents were housekeeping and restaurant services workers.

**Age of Respondents (in %)**

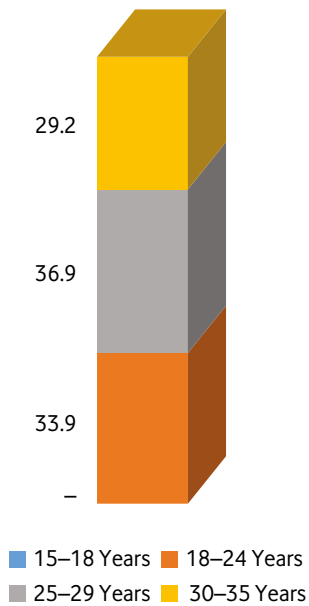


Figure 4.1

Over 70% of the respondents from Thiruvananthapuram were in the 18-29 age group.

**Gender of Respondents (in %)**

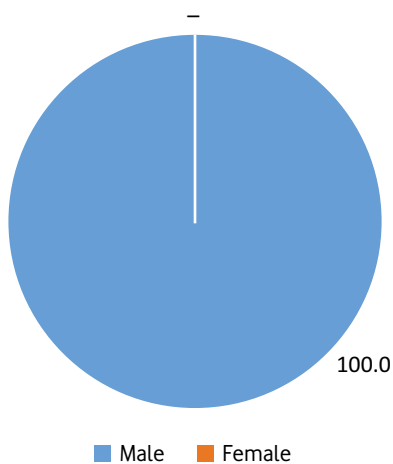


Figure 4.2

**Marital Status (in %)**

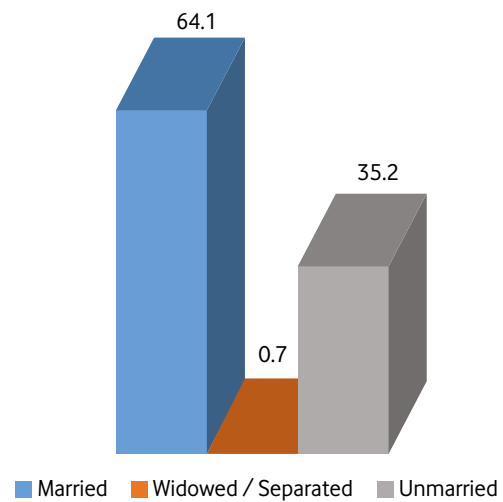


Figure 4.3

**Educational Status (in%)**

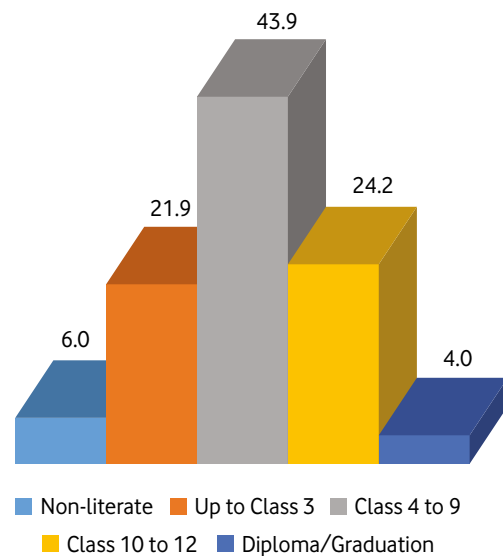


Figure 4.4

Over one fourth of the respondents (28.2%) had completed class 10 or beyond.



**Occupation of Respondents (in %)**

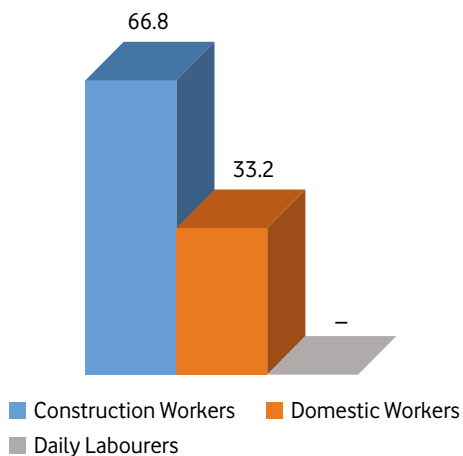


Figure 4.5

More than two thirds (66.8%) of the respondents were construction labourers. Of these, about half consisted of those employed by builders/contractors for longer periods of time and the other half, of those hired by builders and contractors on a day-to-day basis. One third of the respondents (33.2%) were house-keeping and restaurant service workers.

**States of Origin of Migrants (in %)**

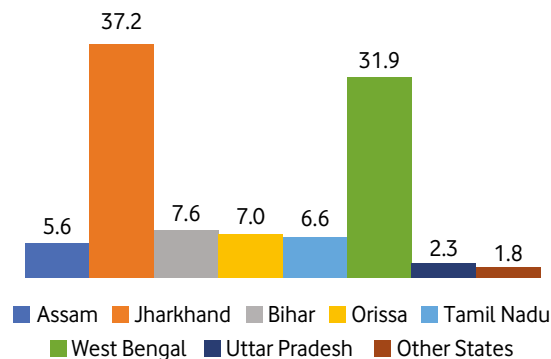


Figure 4.7

More than two thirds of the respondents had migrated from Jharkhand (37.2%) and West Bengal (31.9%). Over one fourth were from the states of Bihar (7.6%), Orissa (7%), Tamil Nadu (6.6%) and Assam (5.6%).

Of those from Jharkhand, over 70% had come from the districts of Giridih (41.07%) and Sahebganj (29.46%). Of those from Tamil Nadu, 60% had come from Tirunelveli district.

**Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)**

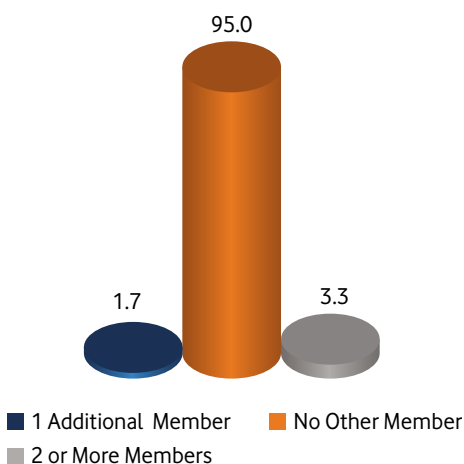


Figure 4.6

95% of the respondents were working alone, away from their family members.

**Years Since Migration to City (in %)**

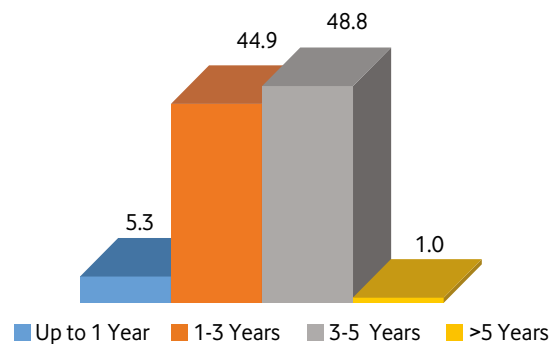


Figure 4.8

About half the respondents (48.8%) had been working in the city for three to five years, and nearly half (44.9%) had been here from one to three years. Those who had been in the city less than a year were a little over 5%.



### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

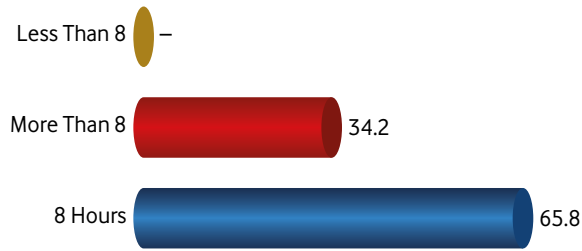


Figure 4.9

One third of the respondents (34.2%) worked for more than 8 hours in a day.

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

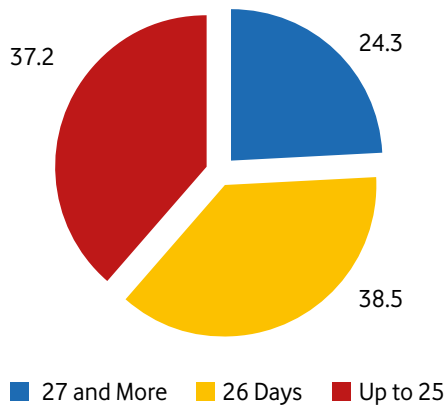


Figure 4.10

Nearly two thirds (62.8%) of the respondents worked for 26 days or more each month.

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

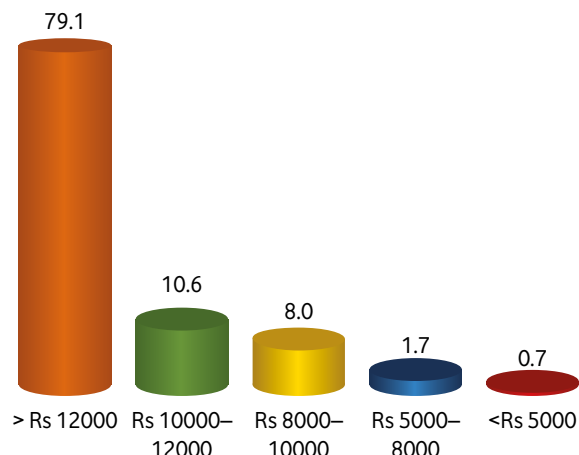


Figure 4.11

2.4% of the workers earned less than Rs 8000 per month. With 79.1% earning above Rs 12000 and 10.6% between Rs 10000-12000, those earning more than 10000 each month are close to 90%.

### Payment Type (in %)

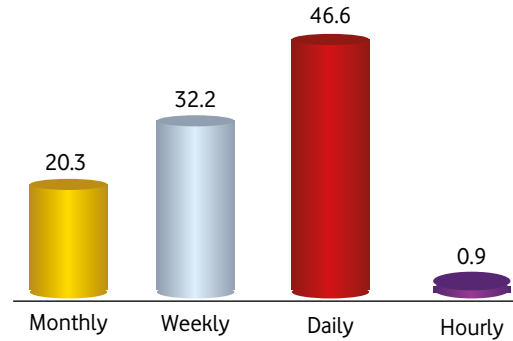


Figure 4.12

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

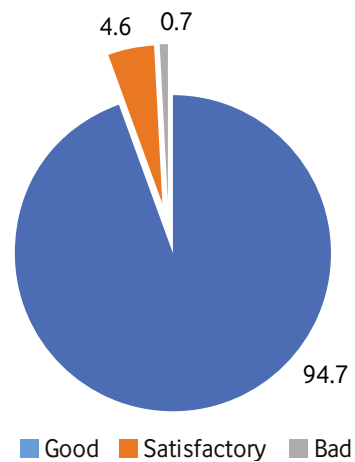


Figure 4.13

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

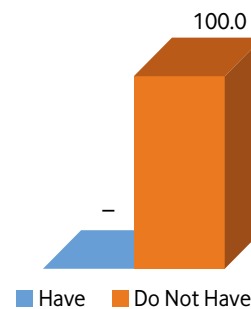


Figure 4.14

None of the migrant workers were members in any trade union.

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

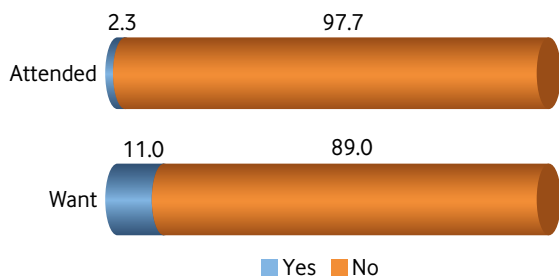


Figure 4.15

Though only 2.3% of the respondents had attended skill training programmes, 11% wanted to have some form of skill training or other.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

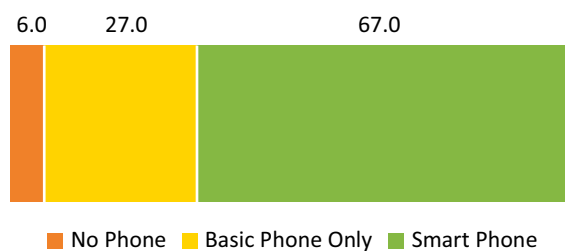


Figure 4.18

More than two thirds (67%) had smart phones with internet access.

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

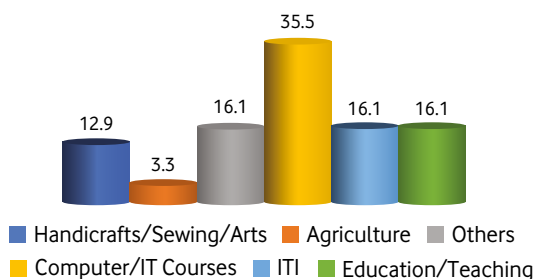


Figure 4.16

Of those who had expressed the desire for skill training, a little over a third (35.5%) wanted training in Computer/IT related courses; 16.1% each for ITI courses and for Education/Teaching 12.9% for Handicrafts/Arts/Sewing, and 3.3% for Agriculture.

### Loans Taken (in %)

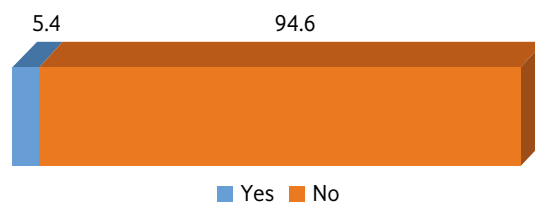


Figure 4.19

5.4% had taken loans while the remaining 94.6% had not taken any credit.

### Size of Landholding (in %)

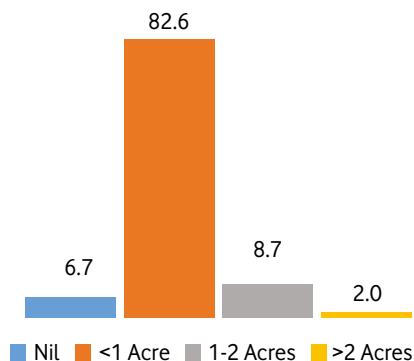


Figure 4.17

Most of the respondents (89.3%) either had no land or owned less than one acre of land.

### Amount of Loan Taken (in %)

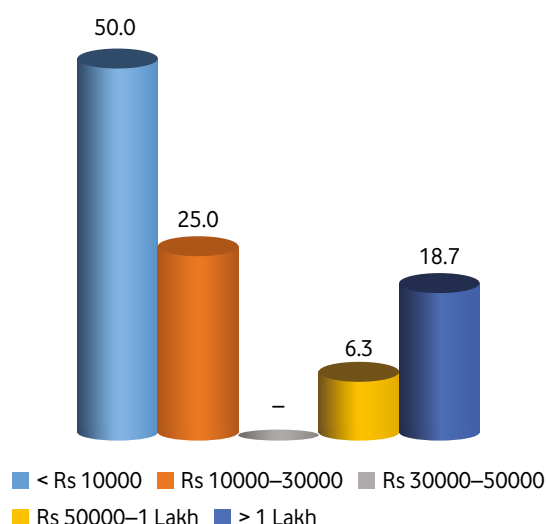


Figure 4.20

Of the 5.4% of respondents who had taken loans, a quarter (25%) had taken more than Rs 50000. Those who had taken loans above one lakh were 18.7%.

### Sources of Credit (in %)

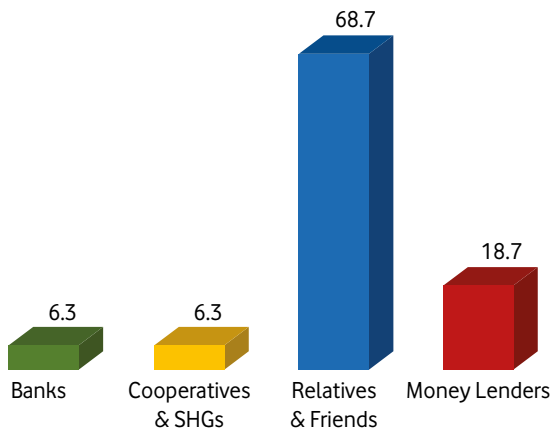


Figure 4.21

Only 6.3% of the respondents had accessed banks for their credit requirements.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

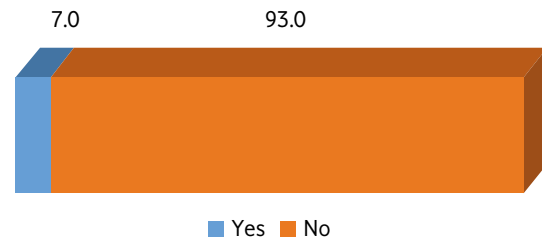


Figure 4.23

93% of the young migrant workers did not have any health insurance.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

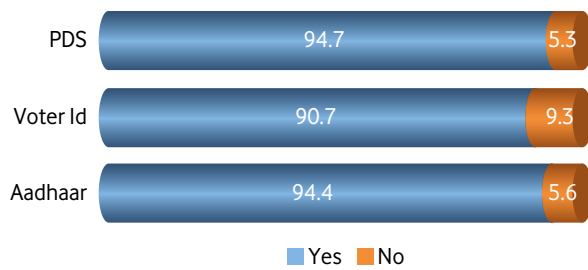


Figure 4.22

Since most of the respondents had Aadhaar cards, Voter Id cards and PDS cards – portability – the ability to use these cards at their place of work emerges as a key issue.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

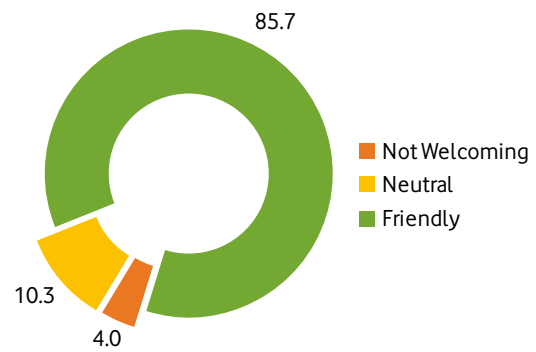


Figure 4.24

4% of the young migrant workers reported that the attitude of the local population towards them was not welcoming.

05

# TIRUPPUR

## Main Findings





301 young migrant workers in the city of Tiruppur were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 101 (33.3%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 99 (32.9%) respondents were manual labourers associated with the textiles and garments manufacturing sector. 101 (33.6%) respondents grouped as “daily labourers”, were transport labourers and freight handlers.

### Age of Respondents (in %)

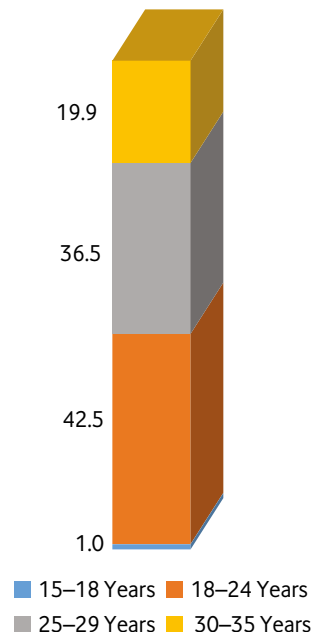


Figure 5.1

Nearly four fifths of the respondents (79%) belonged to the 18-29 age group.

### Gender of Respondents (in %)

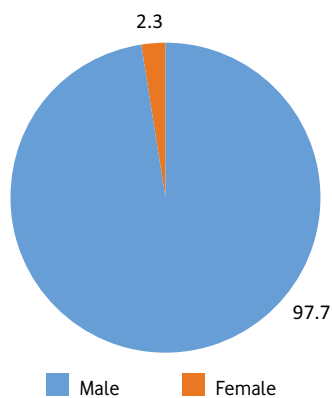


Figure 5.2

### Marital Status (in %)

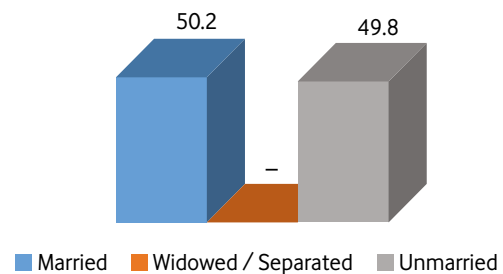


Figure 5.3

### Educational Status (in%)

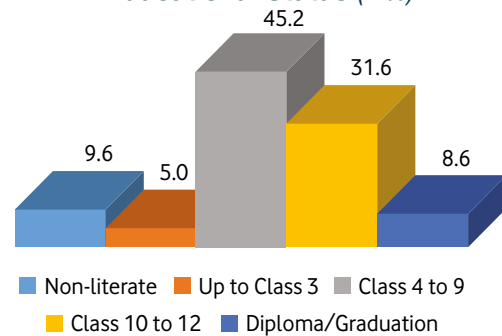


Figure 5.4

Nearly two fifths of the respondents (40.2%) had studied up to the 10th standard and beyond.

### Occupation of Respondents (in %)

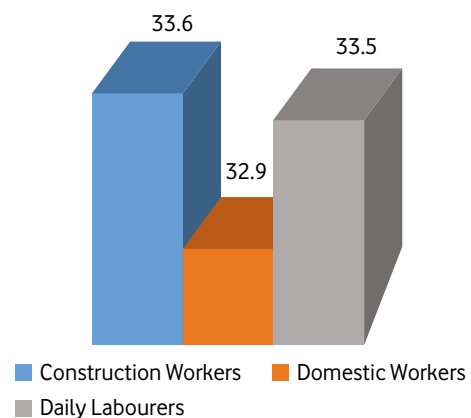


Figure 5.5

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)

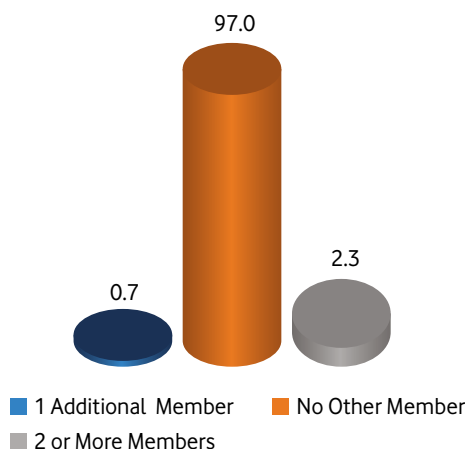


Figure 5.6

Practically all the respondents (97%) worked away from their families.

### Years Since Migration to City (in %)

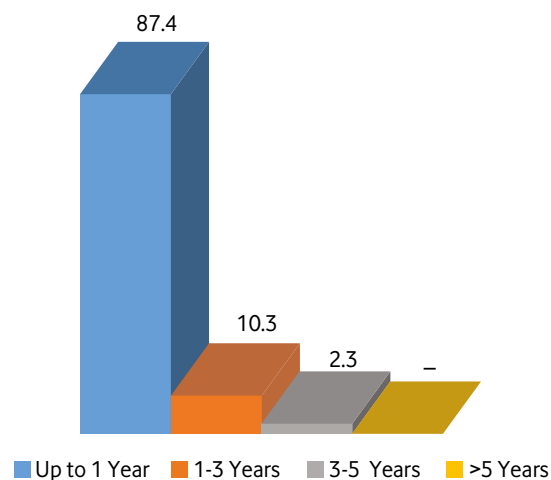


Figure 5.8

Nearly 90% had been in the city for less than 1 year.

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

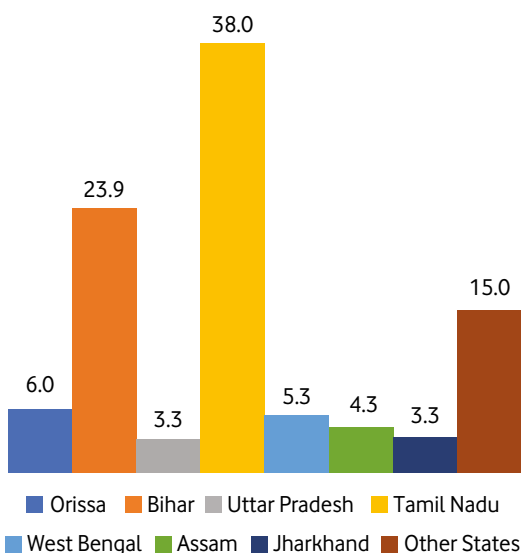


Figure 5.7

Nearly two fifth of the respondents (38.8%) were from within Tamil Nadu itself, followed by Bihar with 23.9%. "Other States" included Andhra Pradesh with 3% and a number of others with just a few migrants each.

Of those who had migrated from Tamil Nadu itself, 14.52% were from Dindigul, 11.96% were from Trichy, and 8.54% were from Karur. Patna (29.16%) and Subaul (20.83%) contributed over half of those who had come from Bihar.

### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

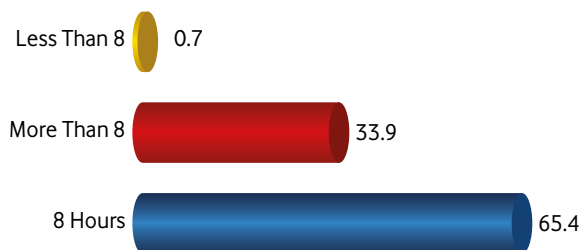


Figure 5.9

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

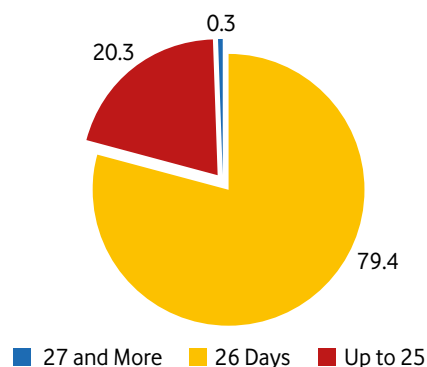


Figure 5.10

Four fifths (79.4%) of the migrants worked 26 days each month.



### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

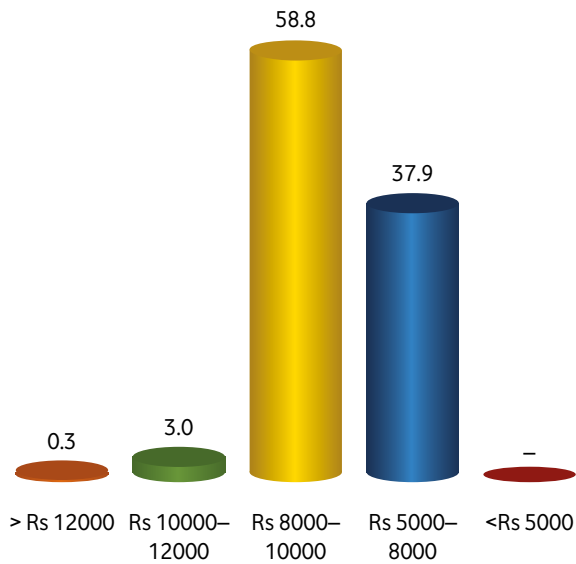


Figure 5.11

96.7% of the respondents earned between Rs 5000 and Rs 10,000 per month. Those who earned more than Rs 12000 a month were just a handful.

### Payment Type (in %)

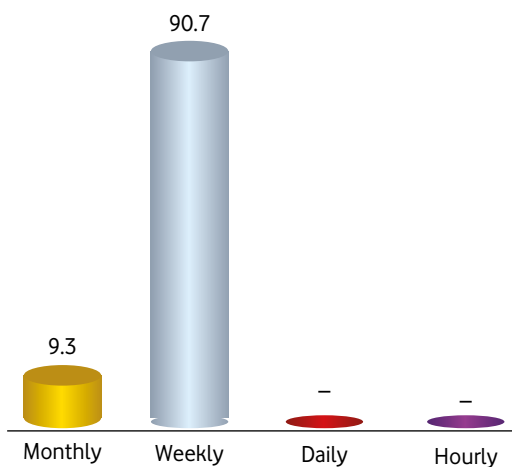


Figure 5.12

Over 90% of the respondents from Tiruppur received their wages weekly.

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

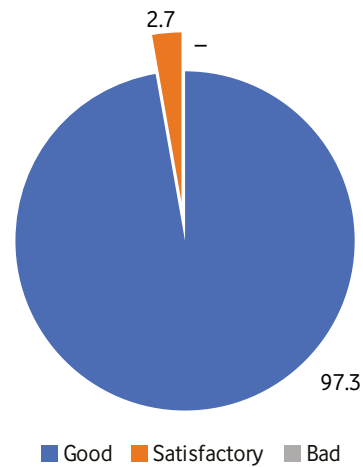


Figure 5.13

No one reported bad treatment by employers.

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

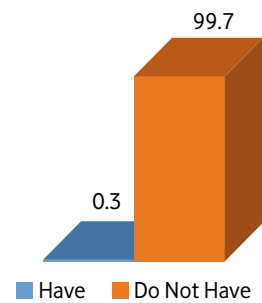


Figure 5.14

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

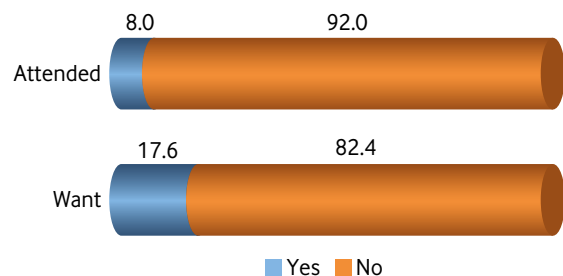


Figure 5.15

8% of the migrants had attended skill training and about one fifth of the respondents (17.6%) expressed the desire to have some form of skill training or other.

### Types of Skill Training Desired (in %)

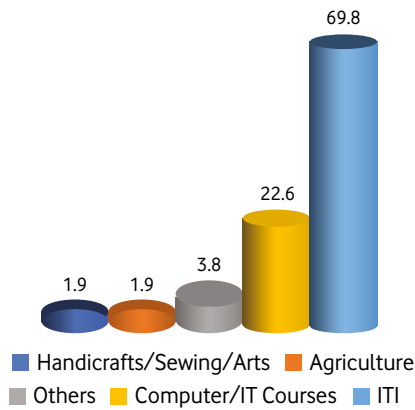


Figure 5.16

ITI and IT/Computers courses were the most desired sectors for skill training.

### Size of Landholding (in %)

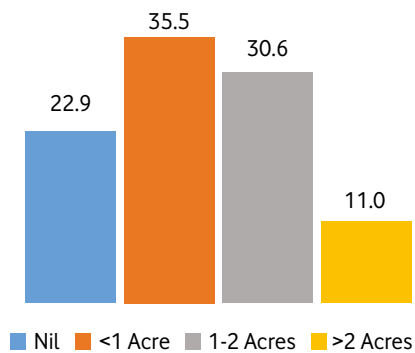


Figure 5.17

About a quarter (22.9%) of the migrants were landless. A little over one third of the migrants had less than one acre of land. Those who had more than 1 acre of land were about 42%.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

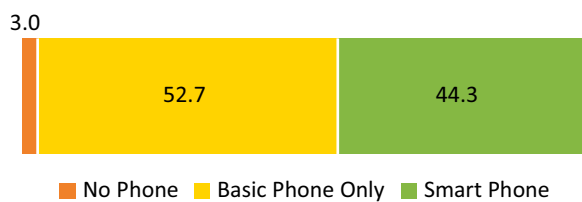


Figure 5.18

97% had phones and those with smart phones and internet connectivity were 44.3%.

### Loans Taken (in %)

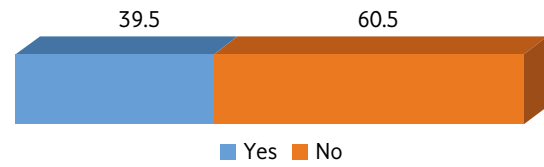


Figure 5.19

Two fifths (39.5%) of the migrants had taken loans.

### Amount of Loan Taken (in %)

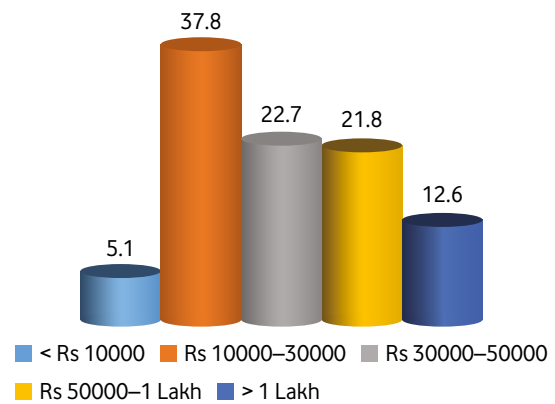


Figure 5.20

Of those who had taken loans, more than one third (34.4%) had taken loans above Rs 50,000.

### Sources of Credit (in %)

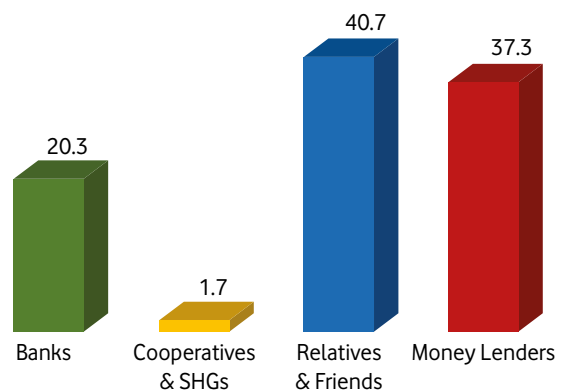


Figure 5.21

Nearly two fifths (37.3%) of those who had taken loans had taken them from money lenders.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

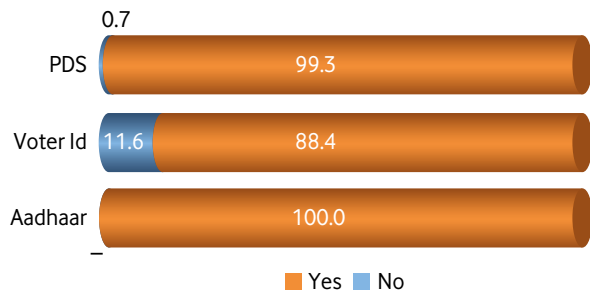


Figure 5.22

Almost everyone had Aadhaar and PDS cards and nearly 90% had Voter Id Cards. The facility for migrant workers to access their entitlements at the place of work on the strength of these cards would make a significant difference to their lives.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

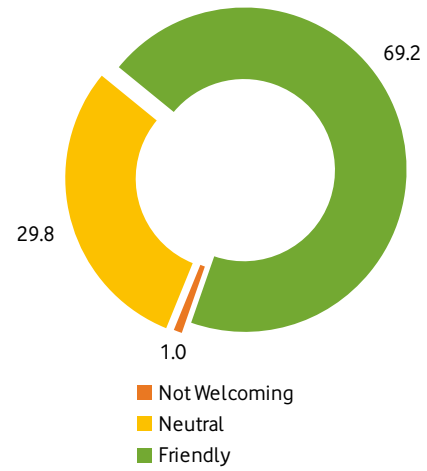


Figure 5.24

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

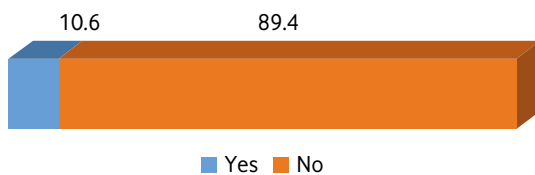


Figure 5.23

10.6% had some form of health insurance or other.

06

# VASCO

## Main Findings



300 young migrant workers in Vasco, in South Goa, were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 104 (34.7%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 84 (28.5%) respondents were full time or part time domestic workers. The rest were “daily labourers” engaged on a daily basis from labour chowks in the city for a variety of jobs like freight handling in market places, and others, doing jobs like manual labour in agriculture, manufacturing and fishing docks.

**Age of Respondents (in %)**

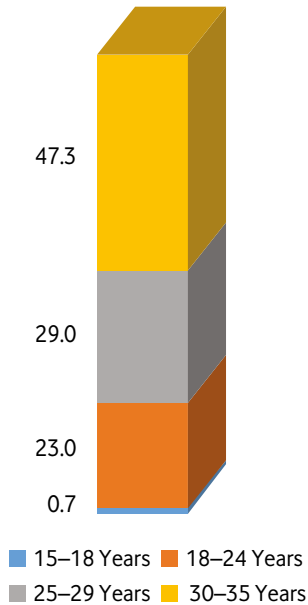


Figure 6.1

More than half the respondents (52%) were in the age group of 18-29.

**Gender of Respondents (in %)**

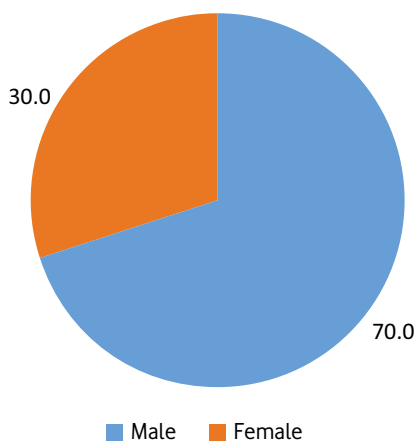


Figure 6.2

**Marital Status (in %)**

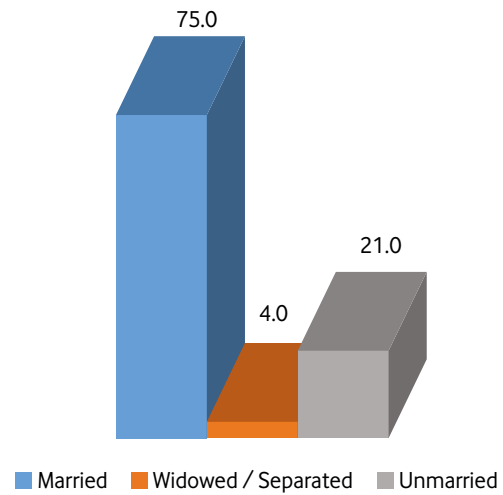


Figure 6.3

Three fourths of the respondents were married.

**Educational Status (in%)**

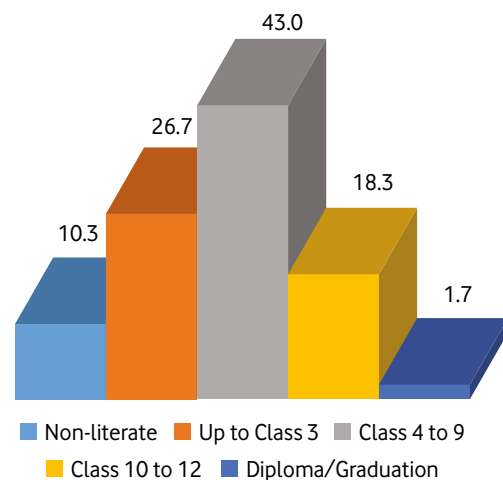


Figure 6.4

One fifth (20%) of the migrants had studied up to the 10th standard and beyond.

**Occupation of Respondents (in %)**

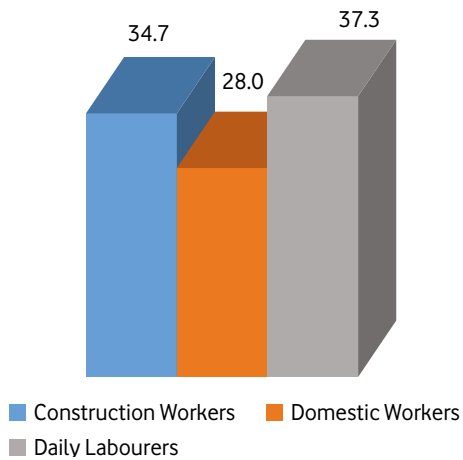


Figure 6.5

Nearly two thirds of the young migrant workers had come from Karnataka (43.3%) and Uttar Pradesh (19.3%). Jharkhand and Bihar contributed about 10% each.

Of those who had migrated from Karnataka, 25.38% were from Bijapur district, 19.23% were from Bagalkot, 13.84% from Belgaum and 9.2% from Hubli.

**Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)**

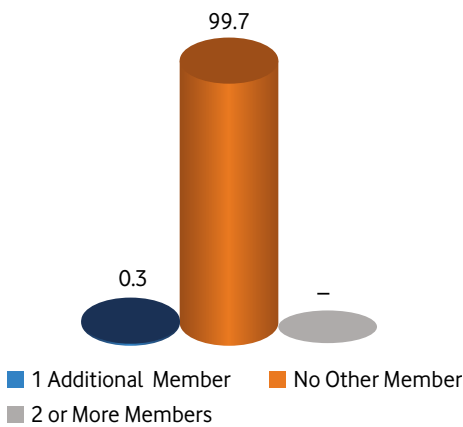


Figure 6.6

Almost all the migrants were working alone, away from their family members.

**Years Since Migration to City (in %)**

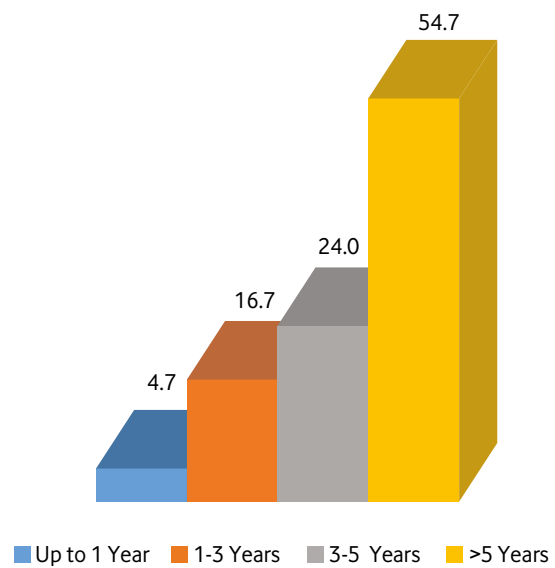


Figure 6.8

Nearly four fifths of the migrants (78.7%) had been living in the city for three years and more.

**States of Origin of Migrants (in %)**

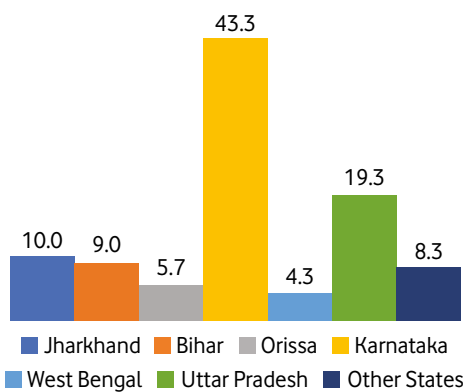


Figure 6.7

**Average Daily Working Hours (in %)**

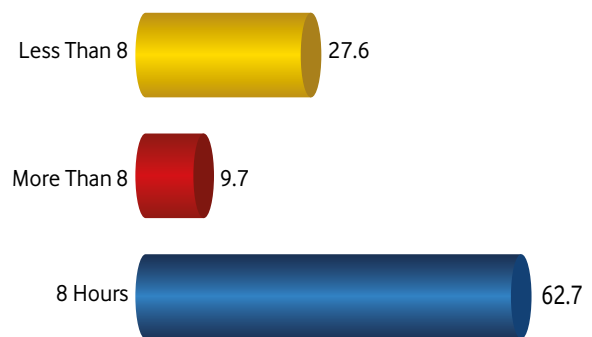


Figure 6.9



**Average Work Days Per Month (in %)**

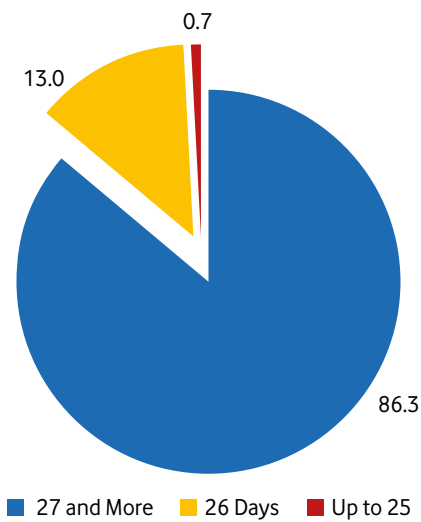


Figure 6.10

The majority of migrants (86.3%) worked for 27 days or more each month.

**Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)**

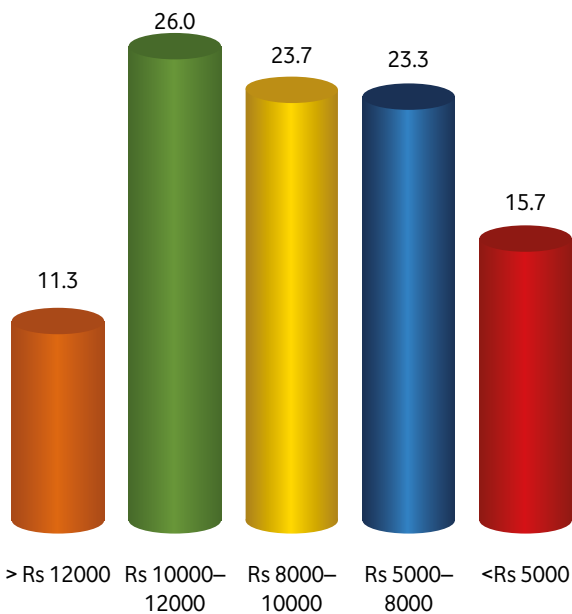


Figure 6.11

While 15.7% of the migrants earned less than Rs 5000 per month, about half the respondents (47%) earned between Rs 5000 and Rs 10000 per month.

**Payment Type (in %)**

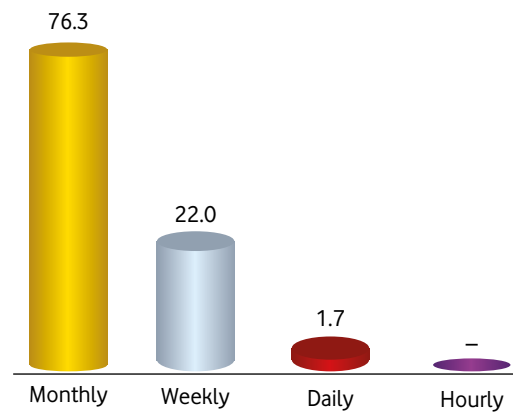


Figure 6.12

More than three fourths of the migrant workers in Vasco received their wages on monthly basis.

**Treatment by Employer (in %)**

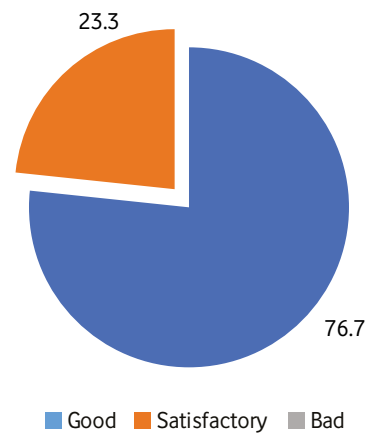


Figure 6.13

No one reported bad treatment by the employer.

**Membership in Trade Unions (in %)**

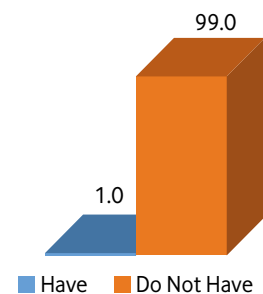


Figure 6.14

**Skill Training Programmes (in %)**

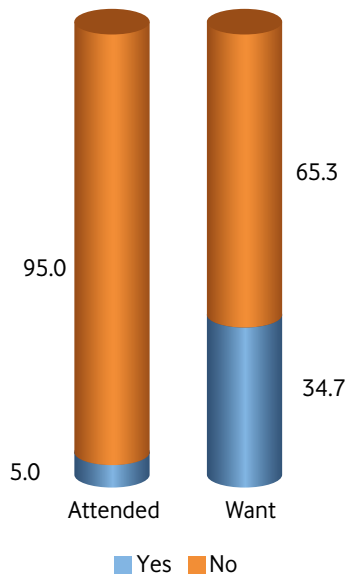


Figure 6.15

Only 5% of the migrants had attended any skill training. More than one third (34.7%) of the respondents expressed the desire to access skill training programmes.

**Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)**

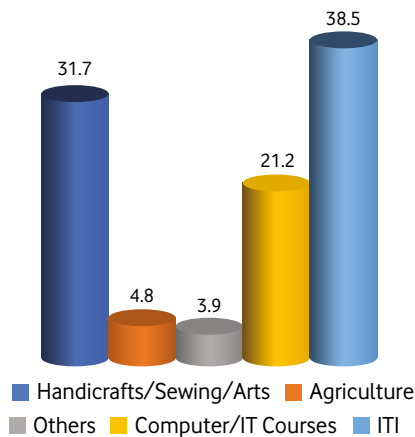


Figure 6.16

Among the migrants (34.7%) who wanted skill training, more than two thirds (70.2%) expressed the desire to attend ITI courses (38.5%) and training in handicrafts/sewing/arts (31.7%). Computer and IT courses came next with 21.2%.

**Size of Landholding (in %)**

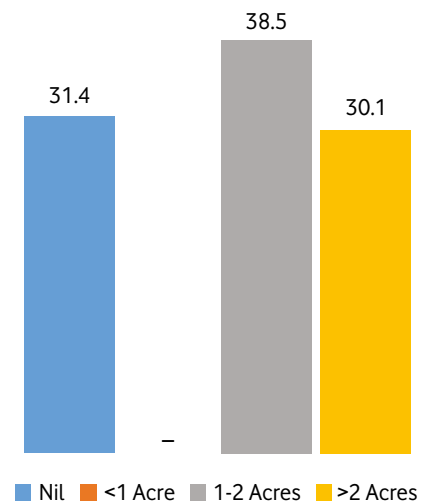


Figure 6.17

About one third (31.4%) had no land. 70% of the respondents in Vasco had more than one acre of land. Those who had more than 2 acres of land were 30.1%

**Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)**



Figure 6.18

45.3% of the respondents had smart phones with internet connectivity.

**Loans Taken (in %)**

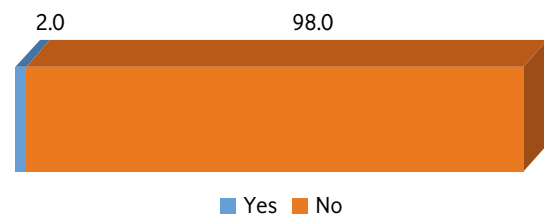


Figure 6.19

2% of the respondents had taken loans.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

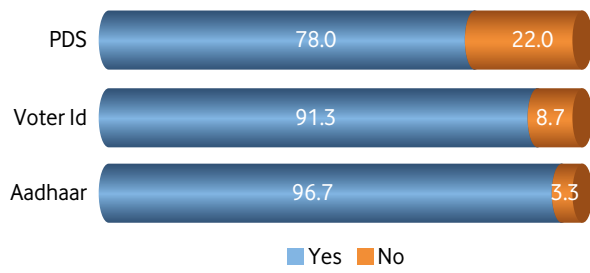


Figure 6.20

About a quarter (22.0%) of the migrants did not have PDS Cards. Over 90% had have Voter ID and Aadhaar Cards.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

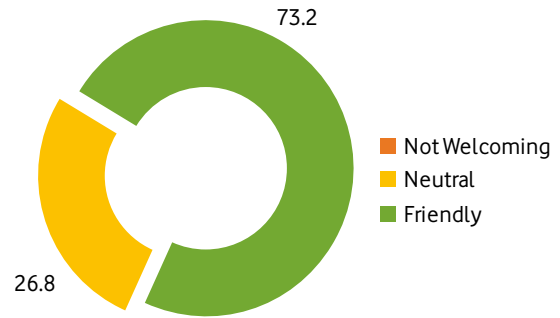


Figure 6.22

Majority of the migrants (73.2%) perceived the local population to be friendly, and no one reported the attitude of local people as not welcoming.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

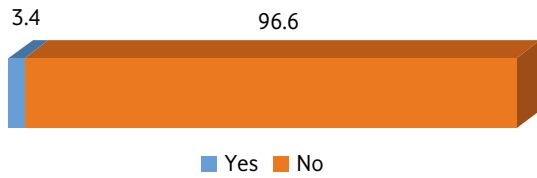


Figure 6.21

Over 96% of the respondents did not have any form of health insurance.





07

# VIJAYAWADA

## Main Findings



304 young migrant workers in the city of Vijayawada were interviewed, for this study. Of these, 104 (34.2%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 110 (36.2%) were housekeeping and restaurant service workers and the remaining 90 (29.6%) respondents were “daily labourers” – engaged on a daily basis from various labour chowks in the city for a variety of jobs like freight handling in market places, garbage collecting, and manual labour in agriculture, manufacturing and fishery.

### Age of Respondents (in %)

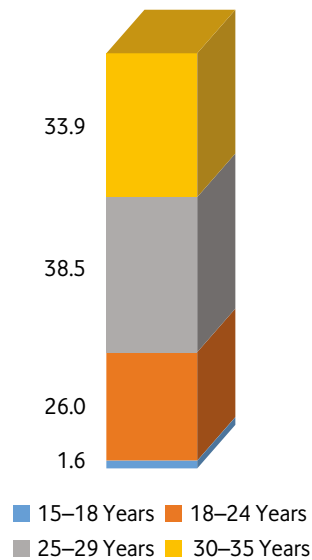


Figure 7.1

Nearly two thirds (64.5%) of the respondents in this sample belonged to 18-29 age group.

### Gender of Respondents (in %)

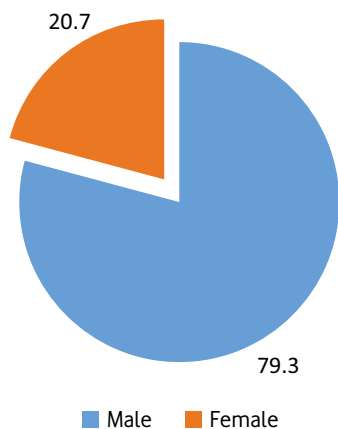


Figure 7.2

### Marital Status (in %)

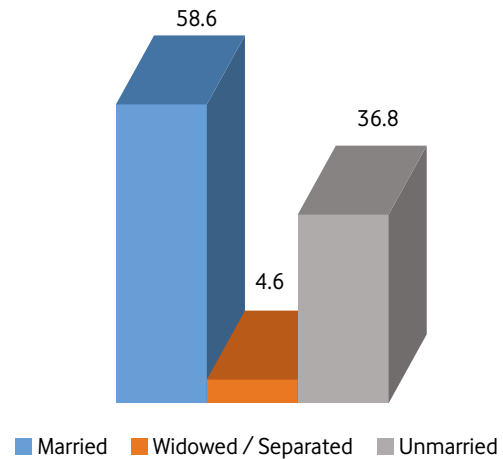


Figure 7.3

Nearly three fifths of the respondents here were married.

### Educational Status (in%)

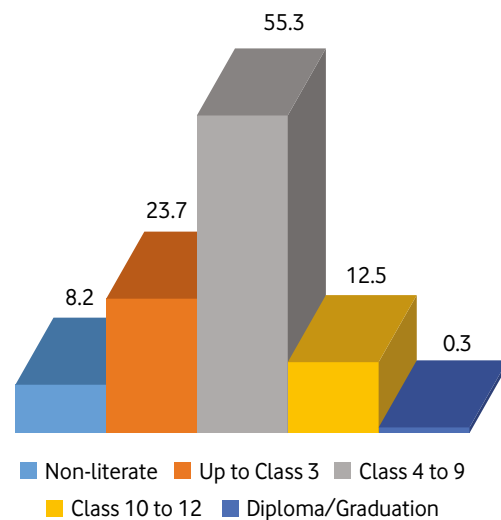


Figure 7.4

Those who had studied up to 10th standard or beyond were 12.8% of this group, and the non-literates were 8.2%.

### Occupation of Respondents (in %)

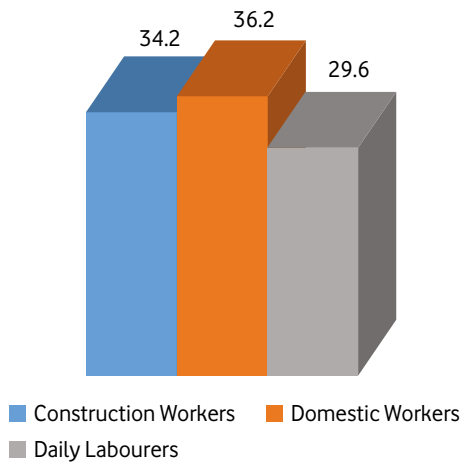


Figure 7.5

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)

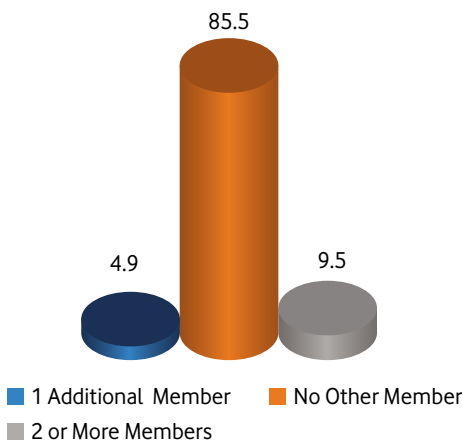


Figure 7.6

Most of the migrants (85.5%) worked alone without any family member with them.

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

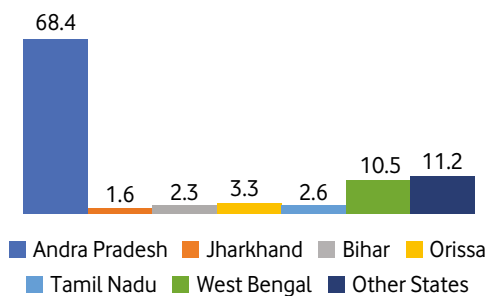


Figure 7.7

More than two thirds of the respondents had migrated from within Andhra Pradesh itself. There were 10.5% from West Bengal and a sprinkling of migrants from several other states.

Prominent of the districts from where those from Andhra Pradesh had migrated were Srikakulam (29.3%), Vijayanagaram (19.2%), Guntur (13%), and Prakasam (7.2%).

### Years Since Migration to City (in %)

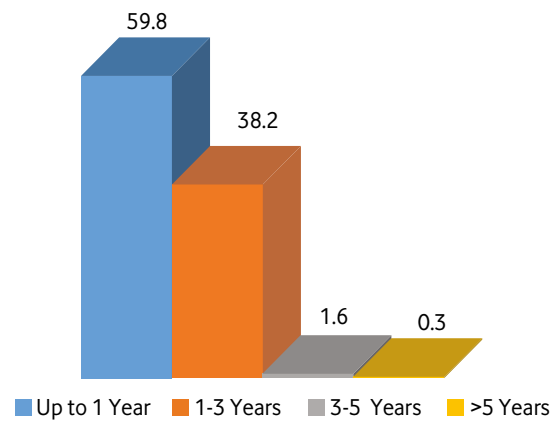


Figure 7.8

Three fifths (59.9%) of the respondents had been in the city for less than a year, and most (98.1%) of the respondents had been in the city for less than 3 years.

### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

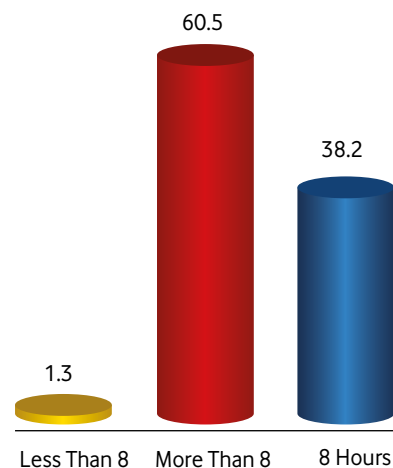


Figure 7.9

Three fifths (60.5%) of the young migrants worked for more than 8 hours a day.



### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

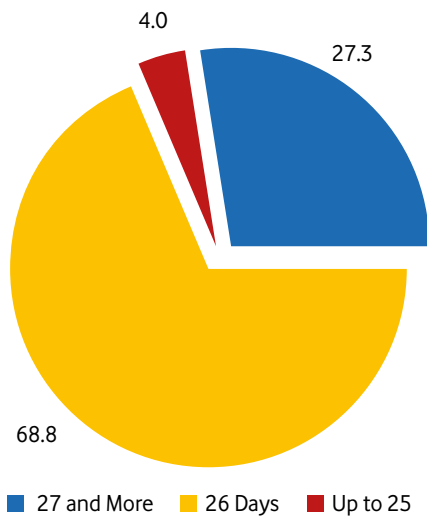


Figure 7.10

Over a quarter (27.3%) of the migrants worked for 27 days or more in a month.

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

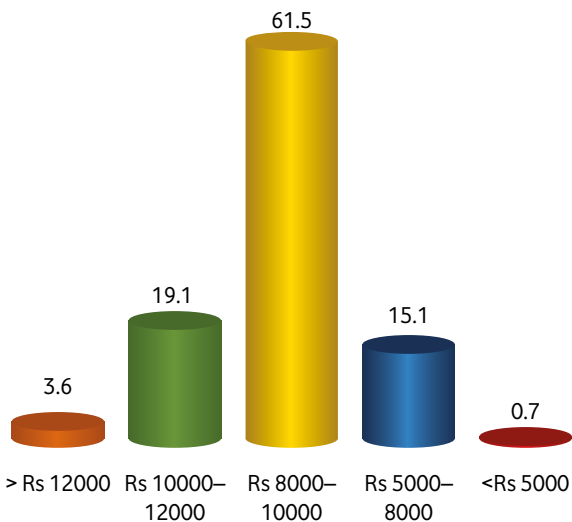


Figure 7.11

Most of the migrants (77.3%) earned Rs 5000 to Rs.10000 per month. Those who earned more than Rs 12000 a month were 3.6%.

### Payment Type (in %)

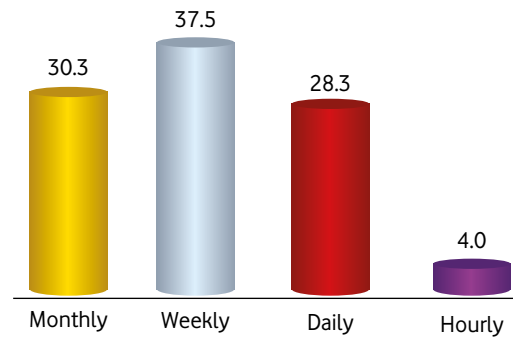


Figure 7.12

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

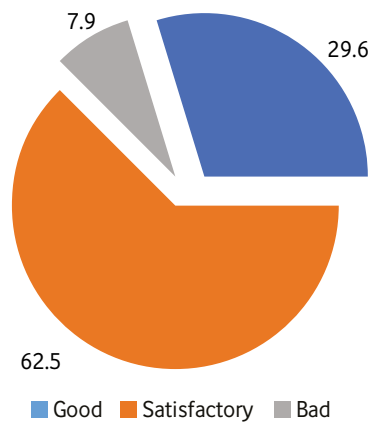


Figure 7.13

7.9% of the migrant workers reported bad treatment by the employers.

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

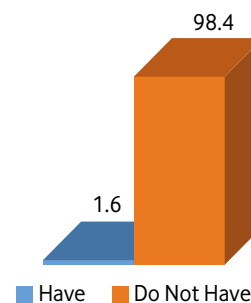


Figure 7.14

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

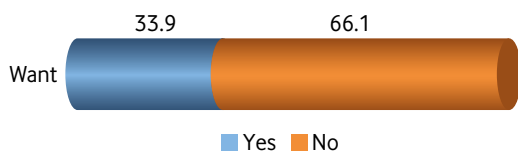


Figure 7.15

Over one third of the migrants (33.9%) expressed the need for skill training. Data was not available of the persons who did or did not attend skill training programmes.

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

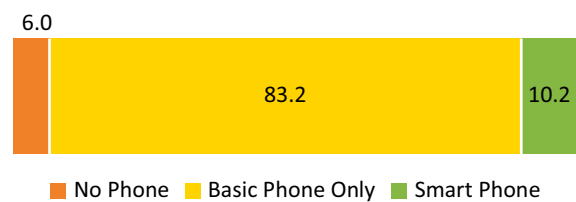


Figure 7.18

Most of the migrants (83.2%) possessed only basic mobile phones. Those with smartphones and internet connectivity were 10.2%.

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

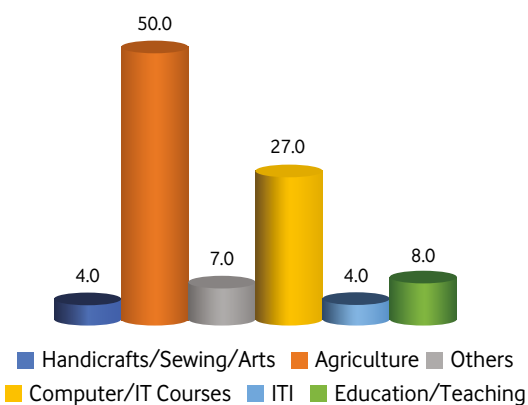


Figure 7.16

Half (50%) of those who wanted skills training asked for training in Agriculture. A little over a quarter (27%) asked for Computer/IT courses.

### Loans Taken (in %)

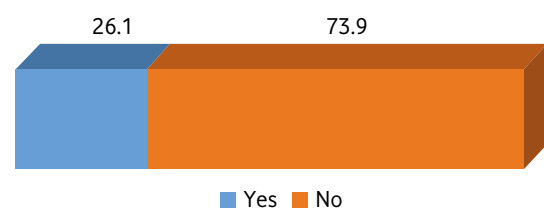


Figure 7.19

More than one fourth (26.1%) of the respondents had taken loans.

### Size of Landholding (in %)

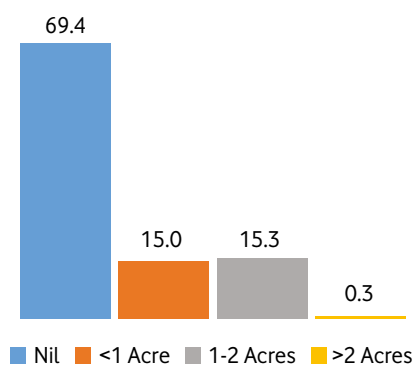


Figure 7.17

Nearly 70% of the respondents were landless; of those who had land, half had less than one acre.

### Amount of Loan Taken (in %)

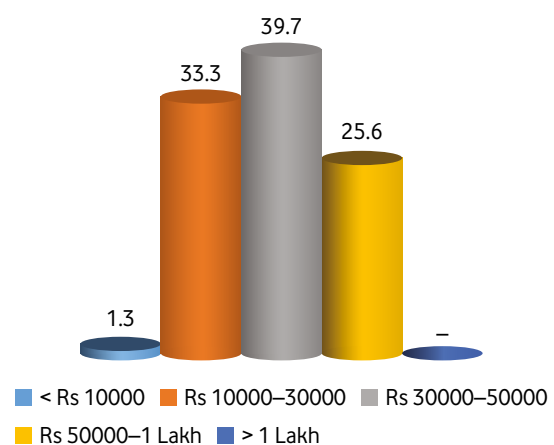


Figure 7.20

Of the 26.1% who had taken loans, nearly two thirds (65.3%) had taken loans between Rs.30,000 and Rs.1 lakh.

### Sources of Credit (in %)

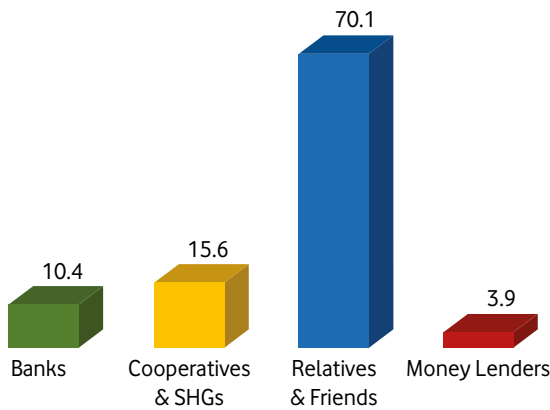


Figure 7.21

10.4% of those who had taken loans had taken them from banks; 15.6% had taken loans from Cooperatives and Self Help Groups.

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

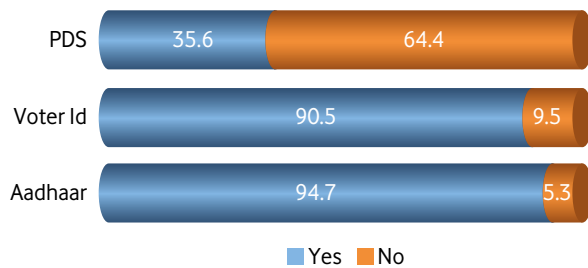


Figure 7.22

Nearly two thirds (64.4%) did not have PDS cards. Over 90% of the migrants had Voter ID and Aadhaar cards.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

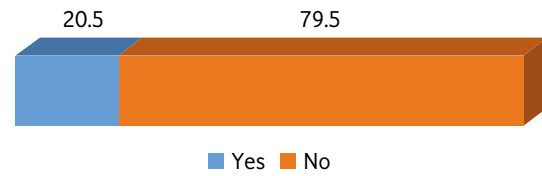


Figure 7.23

Nearly 80% of the migrant workers did not have any form of health insurance. 20.5% had some form of health insurance or other.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

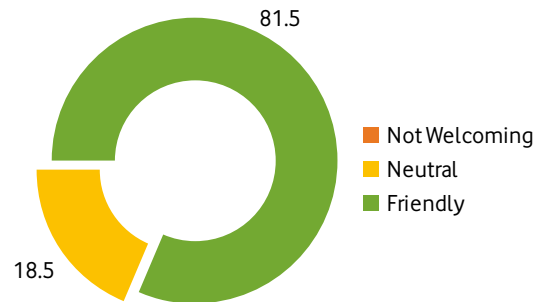


Figure 7.24

No one reported the attitude of the local population as not welcoming.

08

# GUWAHATI

## Main Findings



300 young migrant workers in the city of Guwahati were interviewed, for the purposes of this study. Of these 100 (33.3%) were construction labourers, interviewed at worksites at different locations in the city. 100 (33.3%) respondents were full time or part time domestic workers. 96 (32%) respondents were “daily labourers” – engaged on a daily basis from various labour *chowks* in the city for a variety of jobs like freight handling in market places. There were 4 (1.3%) migrants who did manual labour in agriculture and manufacturing.

### Age of Respondents (in %)

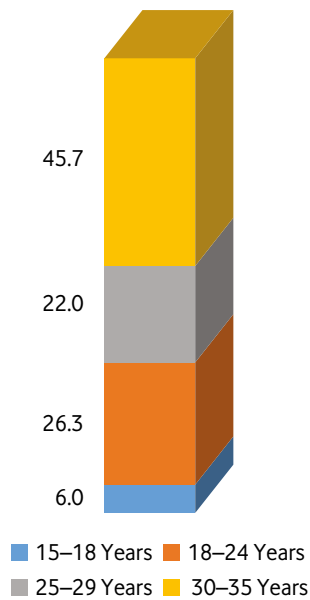


Figure 8.1

More than half (54.3%) the migrants were in the age range of 15-29.

### Gender of Respondents (in %)

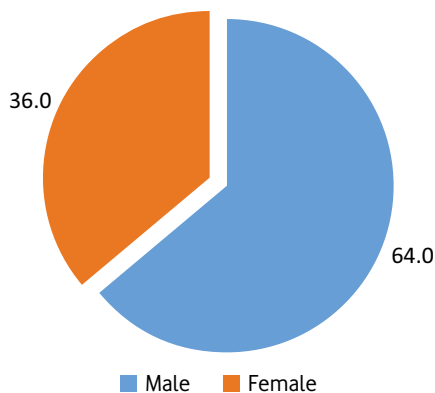


Figure 8.2

### Marital Status (in %)

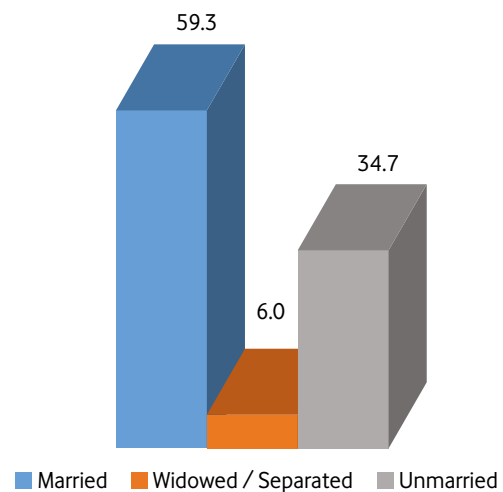


Figure 8.3

### Educational Status (in%)

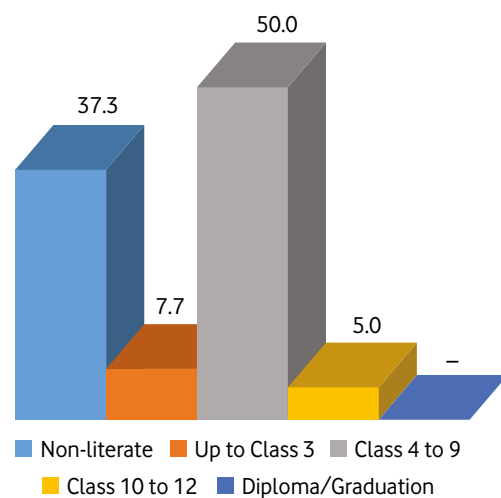


Figure 8.4

Nearly two fifths (37.3%) were non-literate. Those who had studied up to the 10th standard or beyond were only a handful (5%).



### Occupation of Respondents (in %)

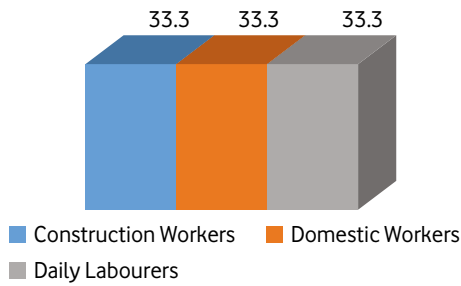


Figure 8.5

The 'daily labourers' category included transport labourers, freight handlers, tea shop labourers, and labourers in agriculture and manufacturing.

### Years Since Migration to City (in %)

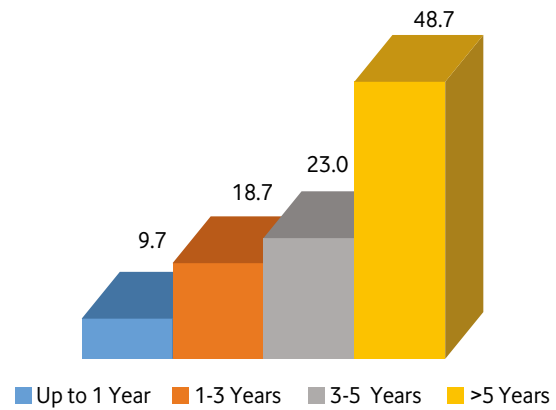


Figure 8.8

Nearly half of the migrants (48.7%) had been living and working in Guwahati for more than 5 years.

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)

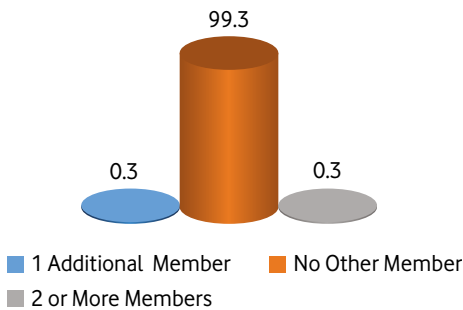


Figure 8.6

Almost all the migrants (99.3%) were without their family members at the work place.

### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)

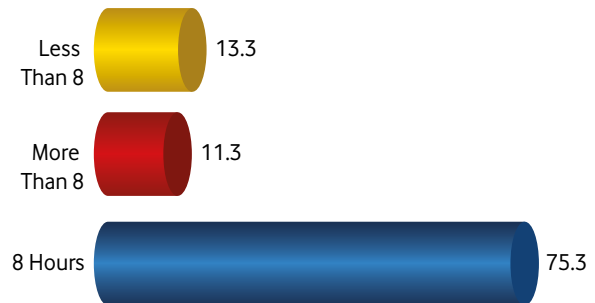


Figure 8.9

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

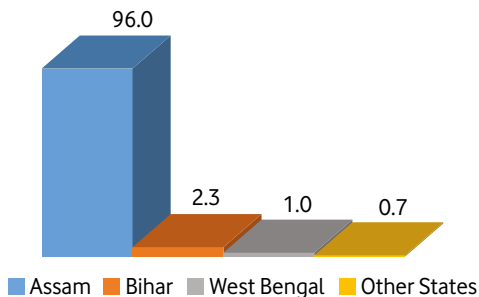


Figure 8.7

Almost all the migrants (96%) had migrated from the within Assam itself. Of these, more than one third (36.8%) were from Dhubri district, followed by 16.6% from Barpeta, 6.97% from Nalbari, and 5.2% from Goalpara.

### Average Work Days Per Month (in %)

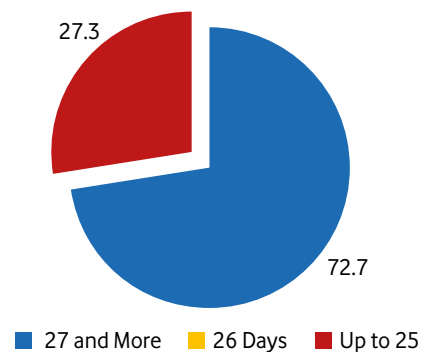


Figure 8.10

Nearly three fourths (72.7%) of the respondents worked more than 27 days in a month.

### Average Monthly Earning of Respondents (in %)

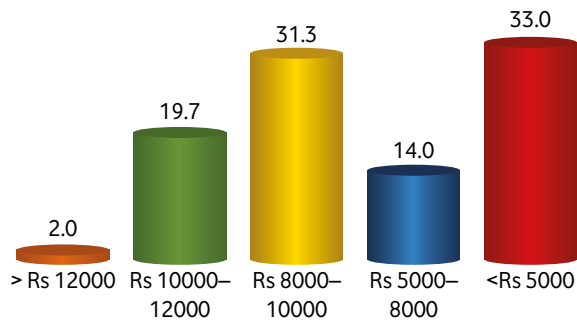


Figure 8.11

Nearly half (47%) the respondents earned less than Rs 8000 per per month. Those who earned more than Rs 12000 a month were just a handful (2%)

### Payment Type (in %)

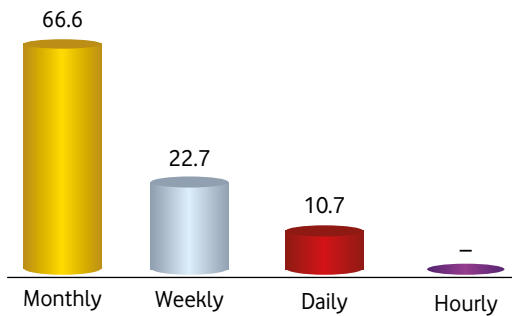


Figure 8.12

### Treatment by Employer (in %)

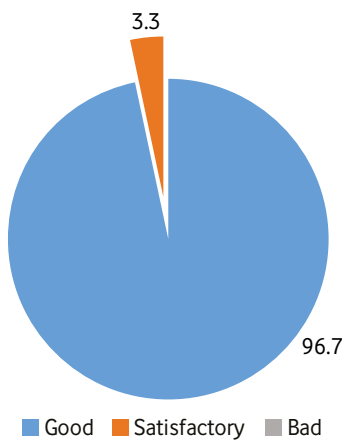


Figure 8.13

No one reported bad treatment by employers.

### Membership in Trade Unions (in %)

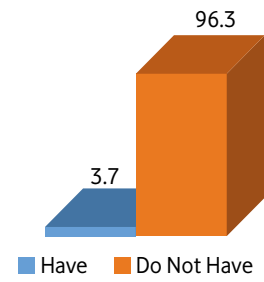


Figure 8.14

### Skill Training Programmes (in %)

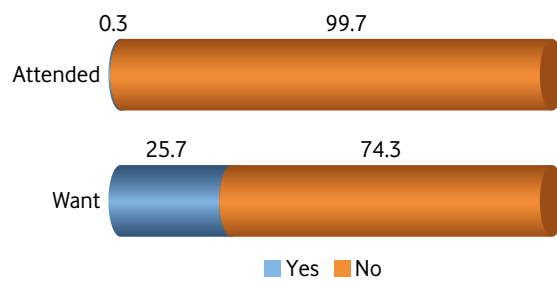


Figure 8.15

Though almost no one in this group had attended any skill training programmes, more than a quarter (25.7%) expressed the desire for some form of skill training.

### Types of Skill Training Programmes Desired (in %)

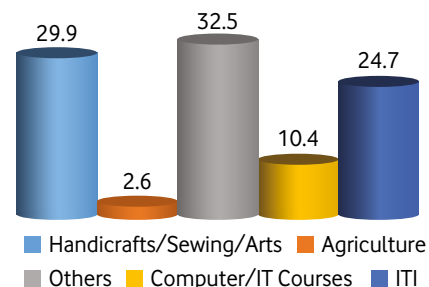


Figure 8.16

Of those who wanted to attend skill training programmes, the majority (54.6%) opted for training courses in handicrafts/sewing/arts (29.9%) or ITI courses (24.7%).

### Size of Landholding (in %)

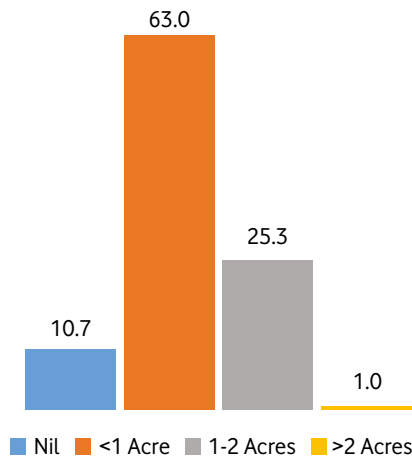


Figure 8.17

Three fourths of the respondents either had no land (10.7%) or had less than one acre of land (63%).

### Possession of Mobile Phones (in %)

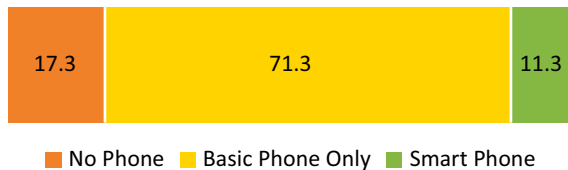


Figure 8.18

Though 82.6% of the respondents had phones, those who had smart phones with internet connectivity were 11.3%.

### Loans Taken (in %)

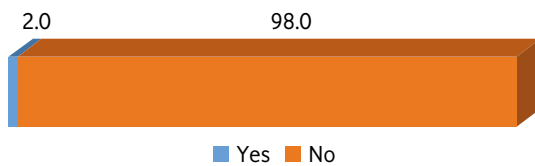


Figure 8.19

Those who reported having taken loans were just a handful (2%).

### Possession of ID Cards (in %)

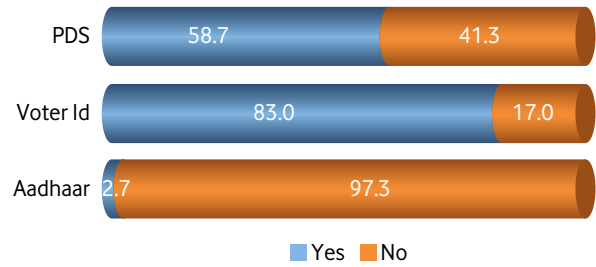


Figure 8.20

Nearly two fifths of the migrants did not have PDS Cards. The large number that did not have Aadhaar cards was due to the specific context of Assam.

### Possession of Health Insurance (in %)

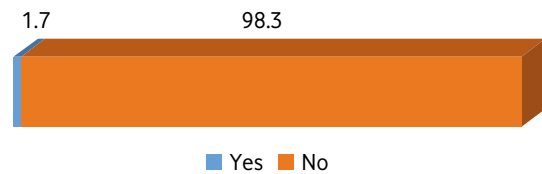


Figure 8.21

Almost no one among the respondents had any form of health insurance.

### Attitude of Local Population to Respondents (in %)

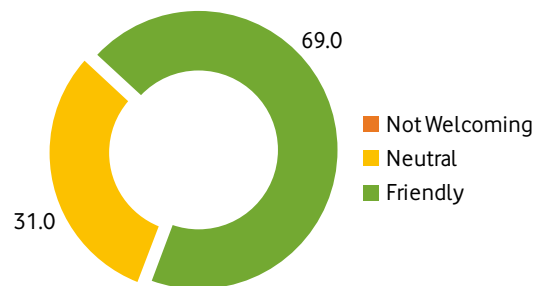


Figure 8.22

No one among the respondents reported the attitude of local population as unwelcoming or hostile.



# ANALYSIS

## I. Profile of the Young Migrants

Age of Respondents (in %)

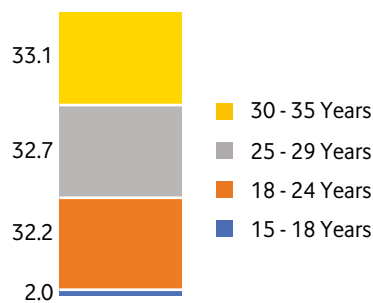


Figure 1

The National Youth Policy (2014) of India classifies persons in the 15-29 age group as youth. The United Nations and the World Bank define youth as those falling in the age range of 15-24. Based on this understanding, 66.9% of the respondents in this study come under the category of “youth”. If, however, we look at youth from certain qualitative dimensions like completion of education, finding employment or settling into a career or vocation and marriage, it is relevant to include those in the age group of 30-35 also as young. 2% of the respondents were below the age of 18.

The uniqueness of this study and its findings is that it is one of the few that have focused primarily on young migrants as indicated by the age range of the respondents.

Gender of Respondents (in %)

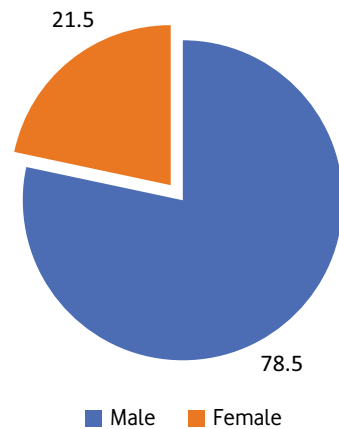


Figure 2

Male young migrants (78.5%) outnumber female young migrants (21.5%) in the sample. This is due to the sample design and we cannot generalize from this data that male migrants outnumber female migrants significantly in the 8 cities studied.

Two-thirds of the migrant workers were identified through construction sites and labour *chowks*. These were predominantly male. The remaining 100 workers in each city were drawn from different occupations in different cities. In Vijayawada and Thiruvananthapuram, approximately 100 restaurant/tea shop workers each were included in the study. In Mumbai and Tiruppur, about 100 workers each in textiles and garments and small manufacturing units were

canvassed. Most of these workers were male. In Chennai, Vasco, Dimapur and Guwahati, about 100 domestic workers each – who were female - were interviewed. This explains the composition of female migrants in the sample.

### Marital Status (in %)

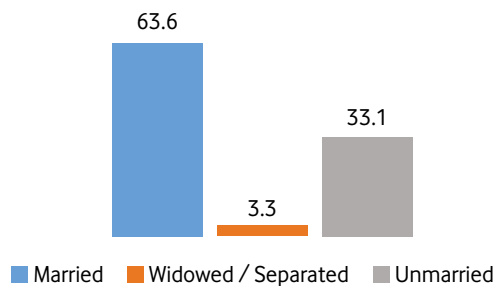


Figure 3

About two thirds of the migrants (63.6%) were married. Those who were separated or widowed were a small number. Thus most of the migrants were married and over 80% of all migrant workers in this study worked away from their other family members as illustrated in Figure 6a and Figure 6b.

### Educational Status (in%)

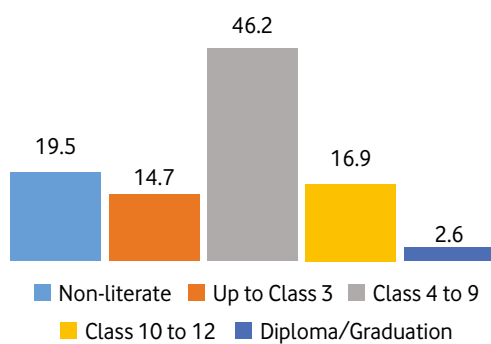


Figure 4

One fifth (19.5%) of the respondents were non-literates. There were 46.2% who had studied between 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standard. Nearly one fifth of the respondents had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard or beyond, though only 2.6% had gone beyond 12<sup>th</sup> standard to complete diplomas or graduation.

The promising situation is that there were a good number who had studied up to 9<sup>th</sup> standard or around. Efforts could be made to enable them to complete 10<sup>th</sup> standard which, with some additional skill training, would present a more attractive platform for seeking better employment.

### Occupation of Respondents (in %)

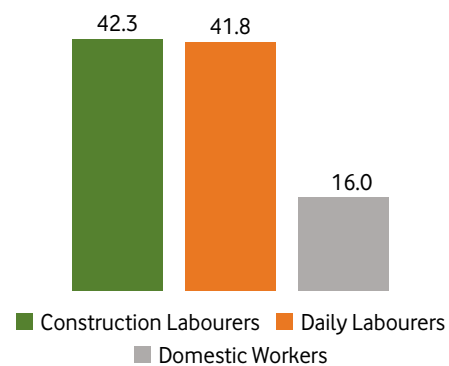


Figure 5

Construction labourers (42.3%) and daily labourers (41.8%) were the major groups studied, followed by domestic workers (16%).

Construction workers were nearly two thirds in the samples of Thiruvananthapuram (66.8%) and Mumbai (63.7%). Of these about half consisted of those employed by builders and contractors for longer periods of time, and the other half, of those hired by contractors on a day-to-day basis from various labour *chowks*.

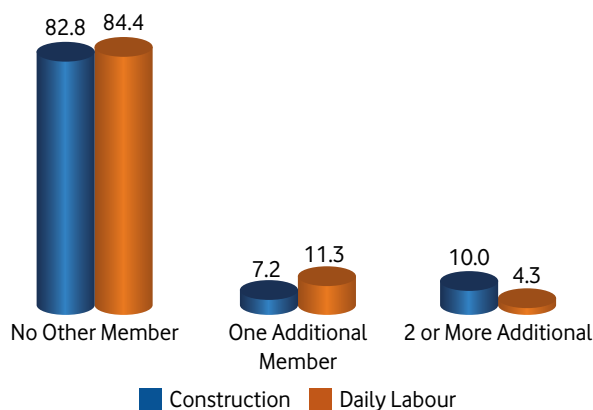
Migrant workers identified at labour *chowks* and engaged in different occupations in different cities - restaurant/tea shop workers, workers in manufacturing units, and textiles and garment production, and the smaller number of respondents who worked as labourers in agriculture, fishing docks, and garbage collection - have been grouped under the category “daily labourers”.



Domestic workers were more or less equally represented with other occupations in the samples of Chennai (33.1%), Dimapur (33.4%), Guwahati (33.3%), and Vasco (28.5%).

The analysis that follows has been done using only these three categories - construction workers, daily labourers and domestic workers.

### Family Members Working at Same Site (in %)



N: 2023

Figure 6a

Most of those in construction (82.8%) and those in daily labour (84.4%) were alone at their work places. Figure 10, below, shows that 82% of daily labourers and 94% of construction workers had migrated for the sake of employment or better employment. We can assume that they would need to send some of their earnings back home for the sustenance of their families.

This situation highlights the need for programmes designed to focus on the importance of leading a healthy life style in terms of food habits, drug free behaviours and wise spending and savings habits.

Around 17% of the respondents lived with one to three family members. This situation gives enough scope for family based approaches,

including education, health care and conducive social environment for children.

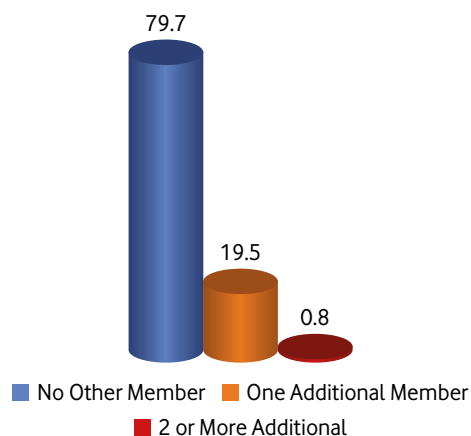


Figure 6b

A similar trend exists for the domestic workers where 79.7% were alone at their work places. Around 20% of them lived with family members.

## II. Migration

### States of Origin of Migrants (in %)

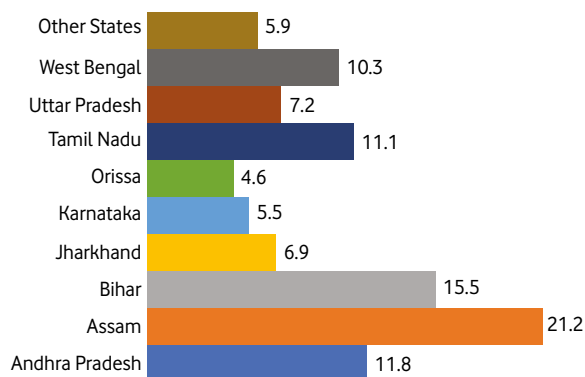


Figure 7

The 2407 respondents of this study had migrated from 23 states. Of these 2265 (94.1%) had migrated from only 9 states. The largest number of migrants in this study was from Assam (21.2%) followed by Bihar (15.5%), Andhra Pradesh (11.8%), Tamil Nadu (11.1%), and West Bengal (10.5%). States contributing

4%-8% were Uttar Pradesh (7.1%), Jharkhand (6.9%), Karnataka (5.5%) and Orissa (4.6%).

States in this study contributing less than 50 migrant workers and clubbed as "Other States" are Madhya Pradesh (40), Telangana (20), Rajasthan (19), Nagaland (15), Chhattisgarh (12), Gujarat (9), Meghalaya (4), Puducherry (1), and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, and Tripura (3 each), together making up the remaining 5.9% of the sample.

### Destination Cities for States of Origin of Migration (in %)

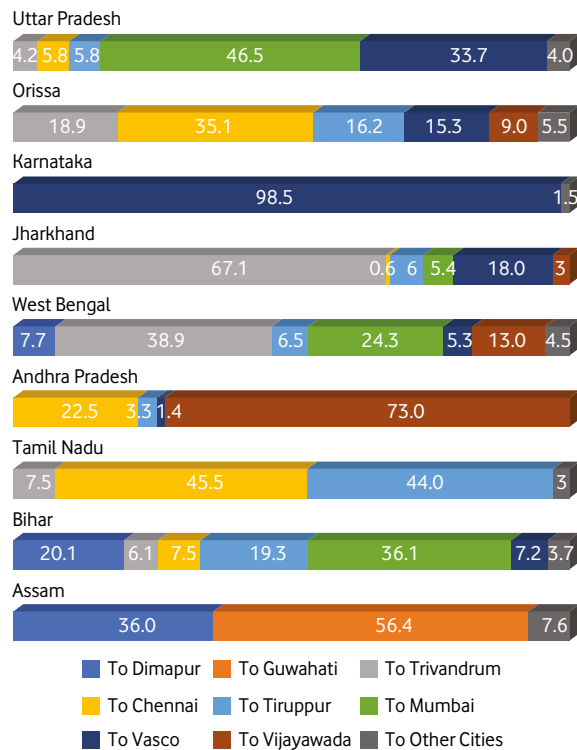


Figure 8

From Assam, which topped the list as a source state in this study, 56.4% had migrated within the state itself - to Guwahati, and 36%, to Dimapur - situated at the border of Assam - in the neighbouring state of Nagaland.

From Bihar which is the next highest source state in this list, respondents were found in at least 7 of the cities studied, led by Mumbai with 36.1% and Dimapur with 20.1%. It should

be kept in mind that in this study there was no "destination city" from Bihar.

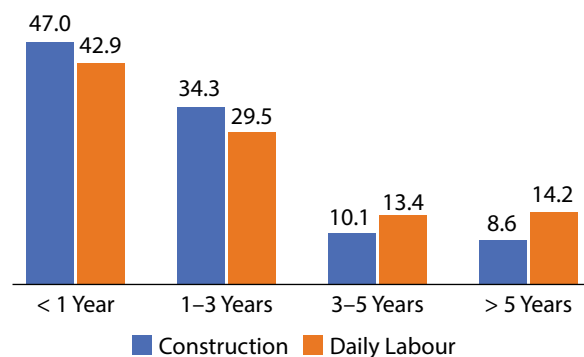
From Andhra Pradesh, 73% had migrated within the state itself to Vijayawada and 22.5% to Chennai in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu.

From Tamil Nadu, nearly 90% of the respondents had migrated within the state - with 45.5% to Chennai and 44% to Tiruppur. 7.5% of those from Tamil Nadu in this study were in Thiruvananthapuram.

Of those from West Bengal, Thiruvananthapuram had 38.9%, Mumbai 24.3%, and Vijayawada 13%. There was no "destination" city of Bengal in this study.

Details about other states from where smaller numbers of workers were among the respondents: 46.5% of those who had migrated from Uttar Pradesh were in Mumbai and 33.7% in Vasco. 67.1% of those who had migrated from Jharkhand were in Thiruvananthapuram, and 18% in Vasco. 98.5% of those who had migrated from Karnataka were in Vasco, in the neighboring state of Goa. 51.3% of those who originated from Orissa were in Tamil Nadu (35.1% in Chennai and 16.2% in Tiruppur) and 18.9% in Thiruvananthapuram

### Years Since Migration (in %)



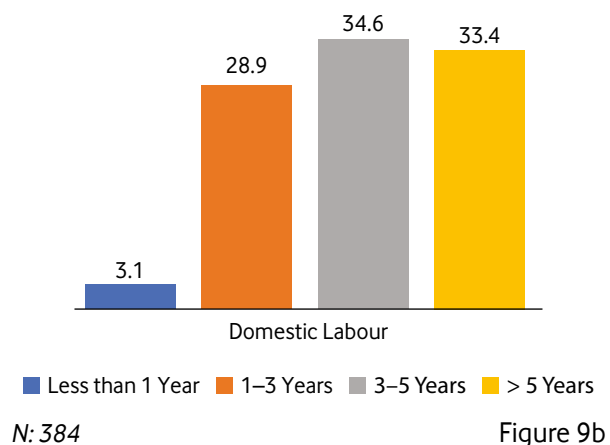
N: 2023

Figure 9a

Nearly half of the construction workers (47%) and daily labourers (42.9%) had been in the destination city less than one year, and around 32% for less than three years. The remaining 23% had been in the city for more than 3 years.

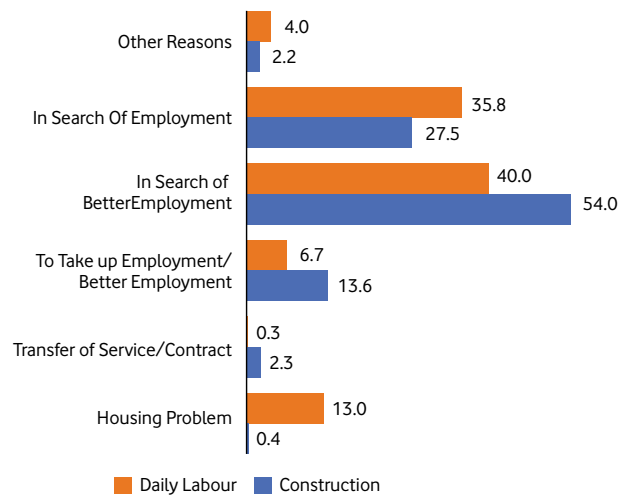
The fact that nearly 45% of this group of workers had been in the city for less than a year indicates scope for those working with migrants to reach out and initiate activities for them while they are still trying to cope with their new environment. The fact that more than 75% of the construction and daily labourers had been in the city for less than 3 years provides scope for innovative interventions to assist these “early settlers” who would be more in need of support compared to those who had been in the city for more years.

There were more construction workers (81%) who had been in the city less than three years compared to daily labourers (72%), indicating that the construction sector had more scope to draw migrants compared to other sectors.



The situation of domestic workers was very different from that of construction and daily labourers. Here, the majority (68%) had been in the city for three years and more.

### Reasons for Migration (in %)

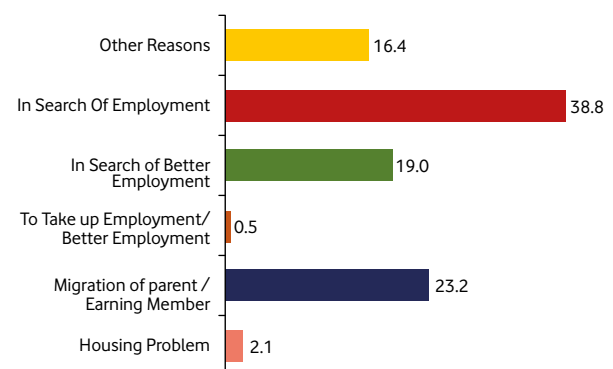


N: 2018

Figure 10a

Nearly one third of the daily labourers (35.8%) and the construction labourers (27.5%) had migrated in search of employment. This implies they were not in any job earlier. Thus, unemployment is a real factor in migration.

Near majority, in both groups, had migrated for better employment implying they would have been in some jobs but wanted higher earnings or a better job. Among the migrants who had looked for better employment opportunities, more were currently in construction (95%) compared to daily labour (83%).



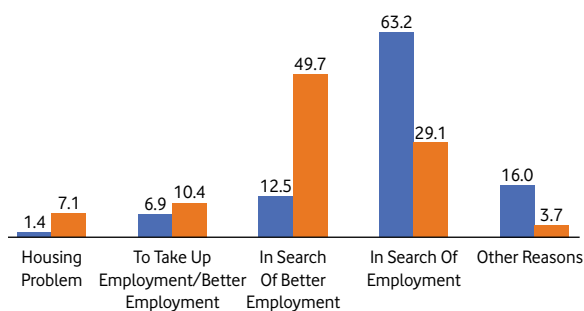
N: 384

Figure 10b

There is a difference between the other two categories of workers and the domestic workers regarding the reason for migration. While

nearly 90% of the construction workers and daily labourers had migrated for employment or better employment, only 58% of domestic workers had migrated for that reason. A good number of them (23%) had migrated because of the migration of a parent or earning member in the family and a significant percentage (16%) had cited other reasons.

### Gender & Reasons for Migration (in %)

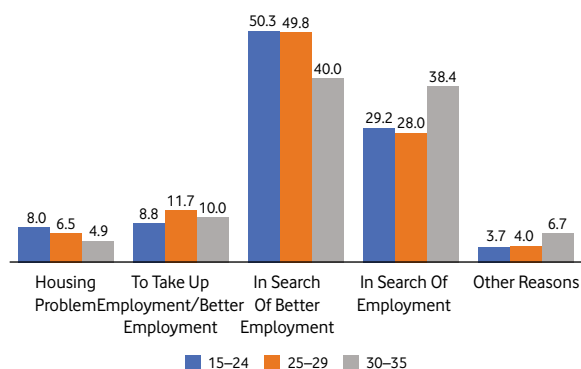


N: 2025

Figure 11

Among the 46% who had migrated in search of employment, male migrants are significantly higher than female migrants. This disparity is more pronounced in the case of those who had migrated in search of better jobs. Thus, more male workers migrate for the sake of getting a job or finding a better job compared to female workers.

### Age and Reasons for Migration (in %)



N: 2023

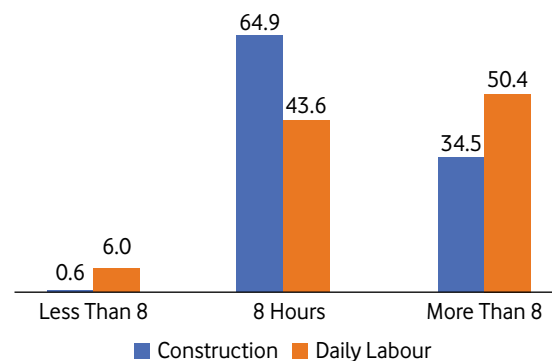
Figure 12

It is interesting to observe that more migrants (40%) in the age group of 15-24 had migrated for better jobs than those in other age groups. As age goes up the need to migrate to get a better job decreases. This is observed from the data where only 35% of those in the age group of 25-29 and only 25% of those in the age group of 29-35 have migrated for a better job compared to youngsters in the age group of 15-24 who constitute 40%.

Only about 10% of all age groups migrate to take up a job that is already assured or agreed upon which implies that close to 90% of the young migrants move to their destinations without any knowledge or assurance of what awaits them there.

## III. Working Conditions & Income

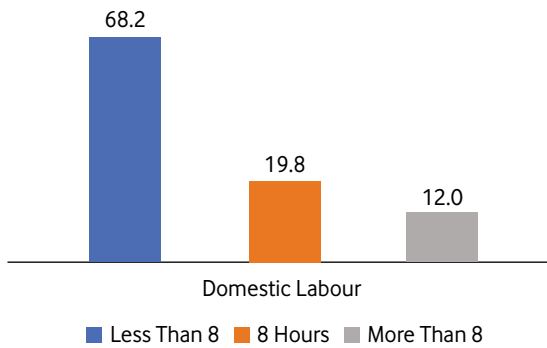
### Average Daily Working Hours (in %)



N: 2023

Figure 13a

Near two thirds of the construction labourers (64.9%) work 8 hours daily. Daily labourers who work 8 hours a day are 43.6%. More than 50% of daily labourers and over one third (34.5%) of construction workers work beyond 8 hours each day. Many migrant workers prefer to work extra hours to get extra earnings for themselves or for sending back to family.

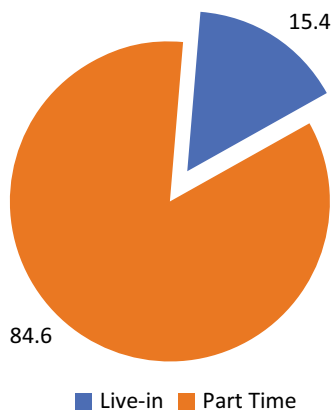


N: 384

Figure 13b

Among domestic workers 88% work only up to 8 hours. This may be because most (84.6%) of them are part timers who work in few households each, as seen from Figure 14.

### Type of Domestic Workers (in %)



N: 384

Figure 14

Only 15.4% of the domestic workers were live-In residential workers. The rest were part timers who worked less than 8 hours each day.

### Work Days Per Month (in %)

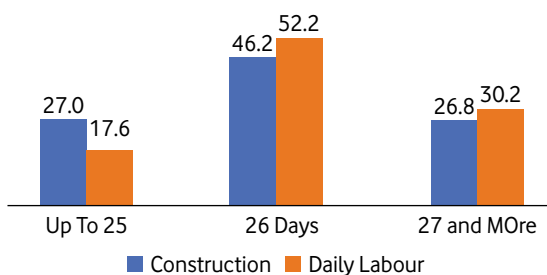
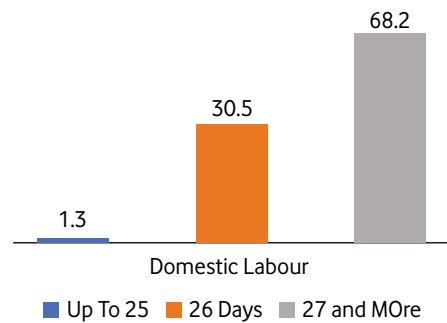


Figure 15a

Migrants who worked up to 25 days per month were 22.3% and those who worked up to 26 days were 49.2%. This means they work 6 days a week regularly.

However, those who work more than 27 days are nearly 27% for construction workers and more than 30% for daily labourers. This is unhealthy and exploitative. This is exploitative because employers seem to capitalize on the desire of migrant workers to earn as much as possible by working as long as they can, paying scant attention to much-needed physical rest and time for social interactions the lack of which can exhaust them and lead to illness.

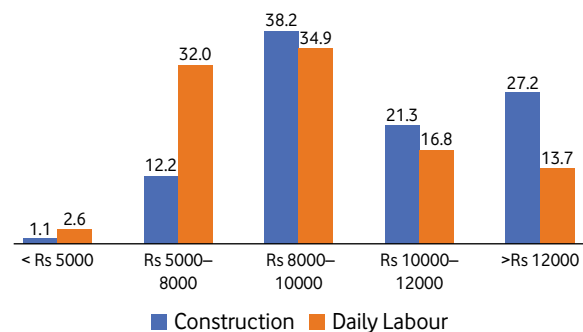


N: 384

Figure 15b

The situation is worse among domestic workers where nearly 68% work 27 days or more. This means they work almost every day, every month without any leave or rest, albeit for less than 8 hours each day for most of them.

### Monthly Earning of the Migrants (in %)



N: 2023

Figure 16a

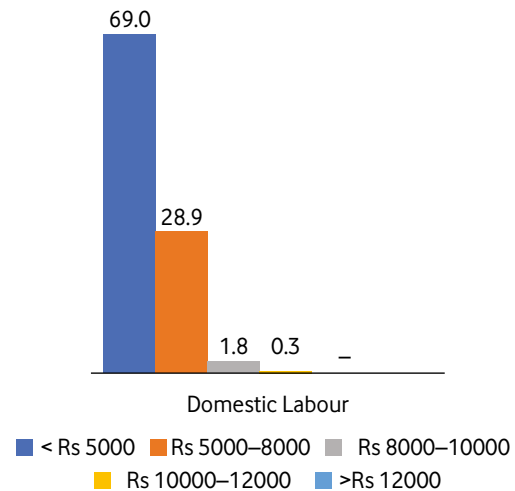


The Minimum Wages Act 1948 prescribes the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours. This is based on the concept of a 'living wage' that is the level of income for a worker which will ensure a basic standard of living including food, health, education, and provide for any contingency. Though this is statutory, unfortunately it is legally non-binding as it is also dependent on the paying capacity of the employers. Since then, various states have passed legislations in the effort to implement minimum wages for various groups and classes of workers.

In this study, 34.6% of the daily labourers as against 13.3% of constructions workers earned less than Rs 8000 per month. 51.7% of daily labourers as against as against 59.5% construction labourers earned Rs 8000-12000 a month. When it comes to the above 12000 bracket, it is 27.2% for construction labourers and only 13.7% for daily labourers. It emerges that construction workers are comparatively better paid than daily labourers.

As shown earlier, employment and better employment are strong pull and push factors of migration. With most of the respondents having less than one acre land (See Figure 19) in their place of origin and the risks and investments involved in agriculture, they seem to look forward to migration as a better option for their livelihood. But the fact that nearly one fourth of them (23%) earned less than Rs 8000 a month is a matter of concern because the cost of food, accommodation, health care and transport could exhaust whatever they earned. As a whole, the vast majority of the respondents earned less than Rs 12000 per month and this puts them on a hand-to-mouth existence. There is much scope for a

rights based approach regarding legitimate minimum wages, working conditions, and health and hygiene issues.

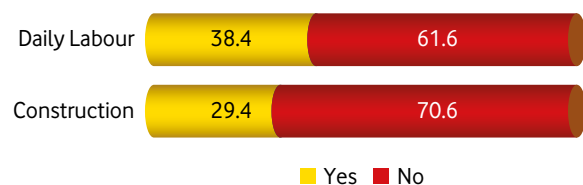


N: 384

Figure 16b

Almost all the domestic workers (98%) earned less than Rs 8000 per month. 69% earned less than Rs 5000 per month. They obviously earn much less than construction workers and daily labourers. The majority of the domestic workers in this study work almost all the days in the month but often do less than 8 hours each day.

### Over Time Payment Received (in %)

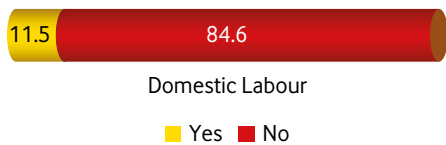


N: 2023

Figure 17a

Nearly two thirds of the construction and daily labourers (66.1%) did not receive extra money for extra work or over-time payment. Construction workers (70.6%) were marginally more affected in this compared to daily labourers (61.6%).

This again is a major issue to be taken up by concerned organisations and groups. Many NGOs have used negotiation and advocacy rather than litigation on this issue because migrant workers cannot afford to lose working days in litigation, which often can also drag on for long periods.



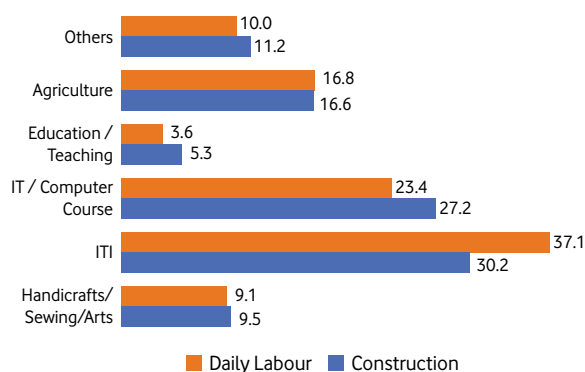
N: 384

Figure 17b

As already seen, most of the domestic workers (84.6%) in this study, were part timers who worked less than 8 hours. The sample included very few (15.4%) full time domestic workers who lived in households where they worked.

#### IV. Skill Training Needed

##### Types of Skill Trainings Needed (in %)



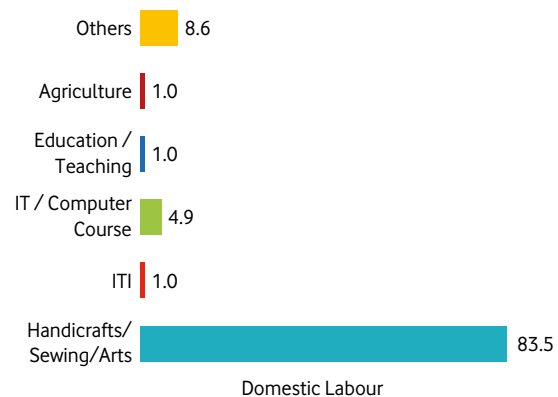
N: 366

Figure 18a

Of the 18% of construction and daily labourers who indicated they would like to have some form of skill training, the majority of the construction workers (57.4%) and daily labourers (60.5%) opted for skills training related courses from ITI's and Computer/IT related courses.

Organizations can focus on and respond creatively to this sizable, if not large group, of respondents who aspire to a change in their livelihood, through upgradation of their skills. The fact that less than 19.5% of the respondents had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard or beyond would present some challenges. There are, however, courses available like Typewriting, Electrical Technician, Radio/TV/Mobile Phone Mechanic, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Plumbing, Beautician, Cutting/Tailoring & Dress Making and others for which those who have not completed 10<sup>th</sup> standard are eligible.

Making the young migrant workers eligible to pursue their desired careers by enabling them to acquire the required level of secondary or high school education, or to guide them to newer and more market driven skills is a line of action that needs to be explored.



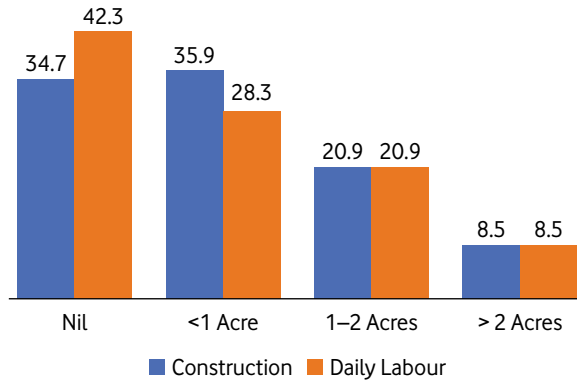
N: 28

Figure 18b

In stark contrast to construction and daily labourers, of the 7.29% of the domestic workers who wanted to attend some form of skills training, 83.5% expressed the desire for training in handicrafts, arts, sewing and the like. An option would be to provide these desired courses and another would be to study the employment market and to create awareness among migrant women about other opportunities specifically for women.

## V. Assets, Bank Account & Credit Status

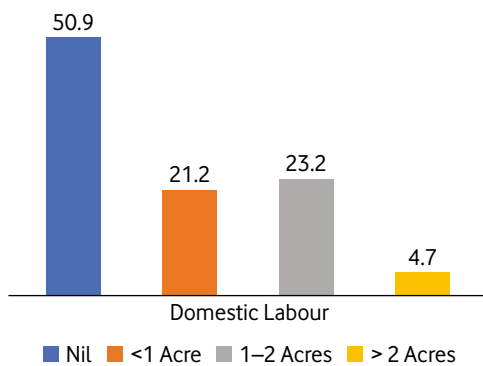
### Size of Land Holding (in %)



N: 1994

Figure 19a

Nearly 70% of the construction workers and daily labourers either did not have any landed property or had less than one acre of land. Among those who did not have any land, daily labourers (42.3%) were more than the construction workers (34.7%).



N: 383

Figure 19b

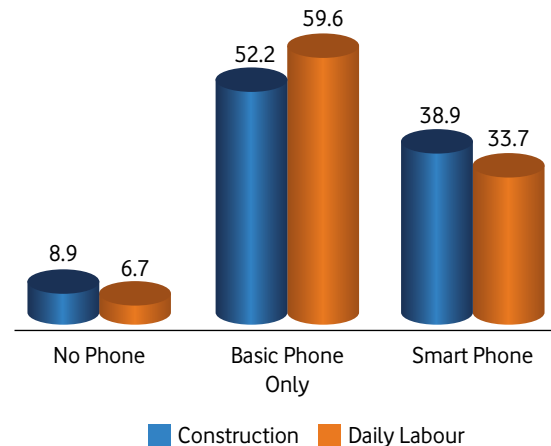
The situation of domestic labourers was very similar to that of the construction and daily labourers. 72.1% either had no land or owned less than 1 acre.

Lack of land to work on is one of the well-known reasons for migration. People migrate because they do not have land to work on or have too little to make a living out of it. The data also indicate that approaches that seek

to send migrants back to their home states or to stop migration at its source may not be very successful, unless they are trained in and supported to acquire alternative livelihood options and skills.

Though around 30% of both construction workers and daily labourers had more than 1 acre of land, they had still migrated. The reasons for this were not probed deeply in this study. Seasonal migration, in off-cultivation or during cultivation seasons in destination locations is well known. Overall distress in the agriculture sector in this country could be one of the reasons. It would be worthwhile to explore further how migration of small farmers can be prevented or reduced.

### Possession of Mobile Phone (in %)

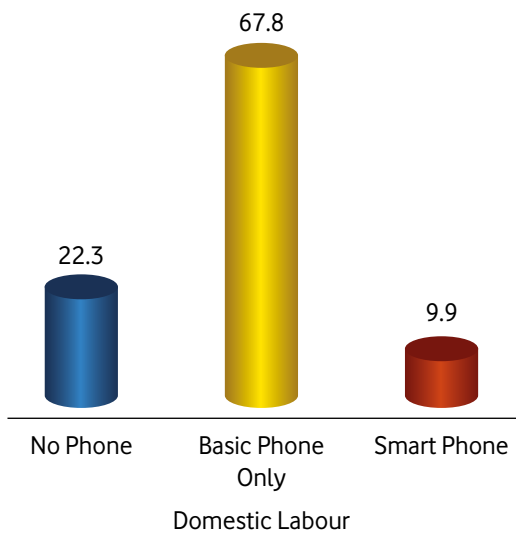


N: 2011

Figure 20a

Most of the construction workers (91%) and daily labourers (93%) had mobile phones. This is similar to the trend in the country where most people stay connected through mobile phone. However, those who owned smartphones with internet connectivity were 38.9% among construction workers and 33.7% among daily labourers.

Well over one third of the migrant workers in these two groups can contact and be contacted for and supported with information, awareness material; they can connect and be connected in various ways and instantly through phones. The number of those with smart phones would have grown significantly since the time this study was done.

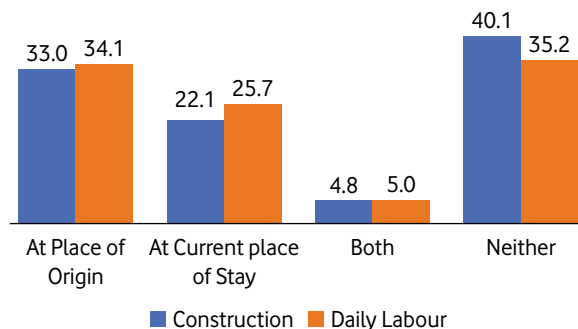


N: 382

Figure 20b

Domestic labourers who used smart phones with internet connectivity were only 9.9% and nearly a quarter (22.3) of them did not have phones.

### Having Bank Account (in %)

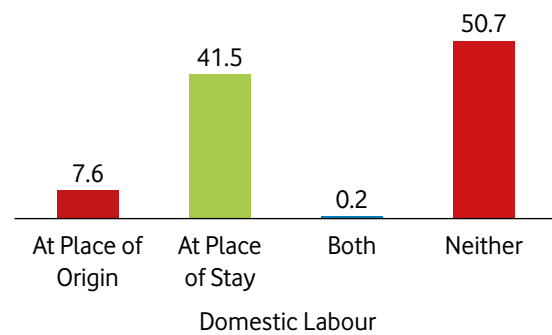


N=2019

Figure 21a

Out of 2019 who had answered this question, 40.1% of construction workers and 35.2% of daily labourers did not have bank accounts.

One third of the respondents in either group had their bank accounts at their places of origin. The reasons for nearly two fifths of construction workers and daily labourers not having a bank account and the consequent missing out on several current social security programmes of the government need to be explored and migrant workers need to be supported for greater degree of financial inclusion.

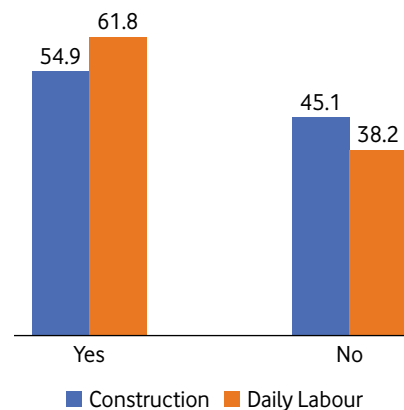


N=383

Figure 21b

While over a half (50.7) of the domestic workers did not have a bank account, in the case of those having a bank account in the city of their work, it was relatively high (41.5%) among them.

### Knowledge to Operate Bank Account (in %)

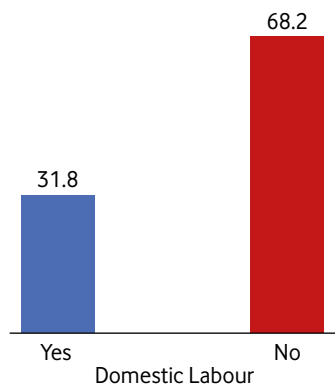


N: 2015

Figure 22a

The data on the knowledge to operate a bank account more or less match with the previous data on possession of bank accounts. This points to the fact that those who did not

know how to operate a bank account, also did not have a bank account and consequently highlights the importance of educating migrant workers on the importance of having a bank account, opening an account and learning to use it.

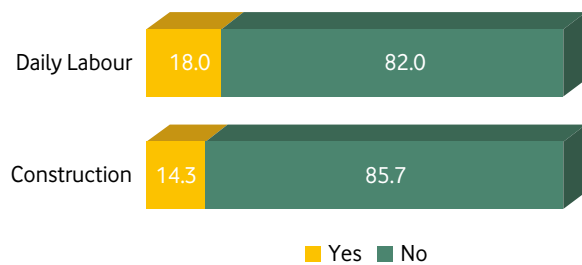


N: 384

Figure 22b

Though 49.3% of the domestic workers did have bank accounts, 68.2% did not know how to operate a bank account.

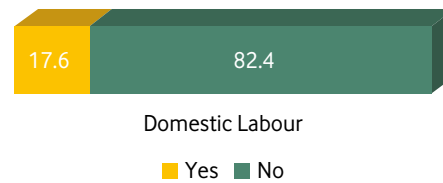
### Status of Credit Taken (in %)



N: 2004

Figure 23a

14% of construction workers and 18% of daily labourers had taken loans. Even if the numbers do not look so alarming, this is a significant issue considering their low wages and poor living conditions. It would have been of interest to probe how long they had been indebted, to what extent it had affected their already low-income level and what their options were for repayment of loans.

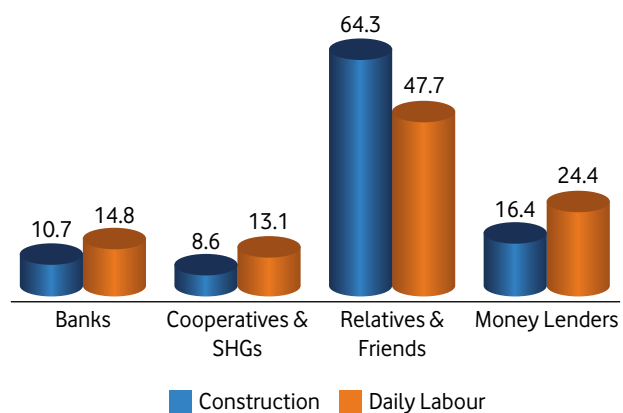


N: 381

Figure 23b

The situation of domestic labour is quite similar to the trend among construction workers and daily labourers.

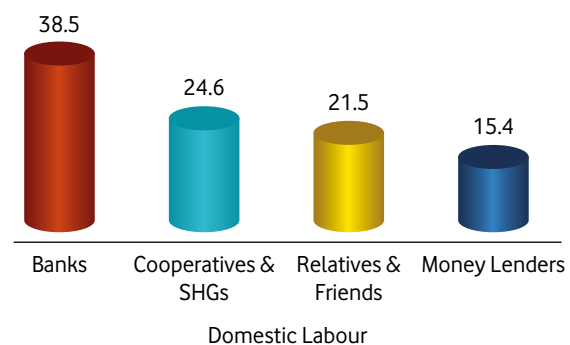
### Sources of Credit (in %)



N: 316

Figure 24a

Of the 316 who had taken credit, 19.3% of construction workers and 27.9% of daily labourers had taken credit from Banks, SHGs & Cooperatives, while around 54% had taken loans from relatives. The point of concern is that 16% of construction labourers and 24.4% of daily labourers had taken credit from money lenders.



N: 65

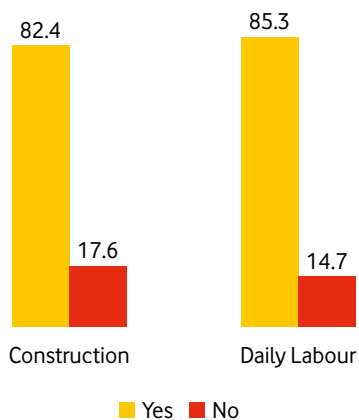
Figure 24b



Out of 65 domestic workers who responded to this query, 15.4% had taken loans from money lenders.

## VI. Possession of ID Cards

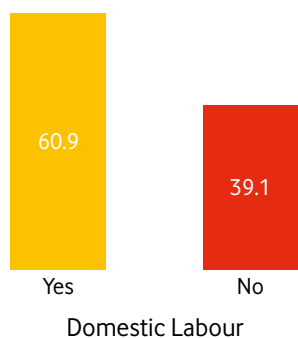
### Possession of Aadhaar Card (in %)



N: 2022

Figure 25a

Nearly 18% of construction workers and 15% of daily labourers did not have Aadhaar cards. Large numbers of those without Aadhaar cards, in the overall sample of 2407, were only from Guwahati (97.3%) where there were issues regarding Aadhaar cards and from Dimapur (30.6%), followed by Mumbai (11.3%).

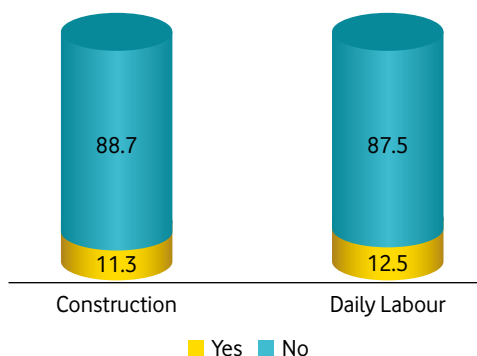


N: 384

Figure 25b

The situation is similar in the case of the domestic labourers, in the cities of Guwahati and Dimapur, though data indicate overall, women without Aadhaar cards are more in number than men.

### Health Insurance Card (in %)

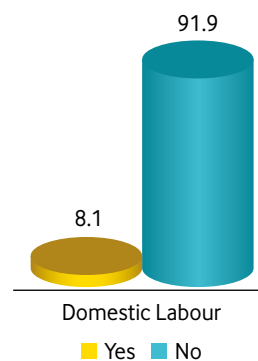


N: 2015

Figure 26a

Almost 88% of the construction workers and daily laborers did not have either government supported health insurance or employer supported health insurance. If they are unable to access free treatment in government hospitals in the absence other ID cards, it will make their sustenance very difficult in times of illness. This is another important area for work both from programme and advocacy points of view.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) cards which BPL persons can avail, have premium as low as Rs. 30, and can be used by a migrant worker at home location as well as at work destination is a good option that can be actively promoted.



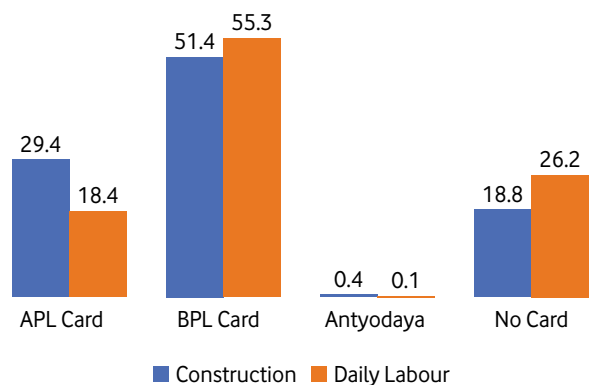
N: 382

Figure 26b

Nearly 92% of the domestic workers did not have health insurance of any type. Overall one

notices that in almost all parameters assessed, the domestic workers were worse off than the construction and daily labourers in this study.

### Possession of PDS (in %)

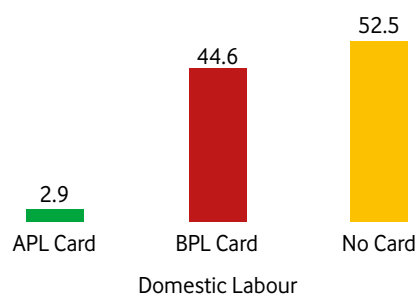


N: 2021

Figure 27a

81.2% of construction workers and 73.8% of daily labourers had Public Distribution (PDS) cards such as APL card, BPL card, Antyodaya or Annapurna cards. But it was not clear whether they were able to use these cards to get ration food items in the place of migration.

Even if they availed the facility, it would not benefit many since nearly 30% of construction workers and 20% of daily laborers had only Above Poverty Line (APL) Cards which restrict their ration to a maximum of 15 kgs of food grain per month, per family, and that too, subject to availability only. Those who possess Antyodaya or Annapurna cards are almost non-existent (0.4%). Only those with these cards get substantial food grains of 35 kg per month. After the introduction of National Food Securities Act (NFSA), the government has introduced only Priority Ration Card and Antyodaya Ration Cards (AAY) in the place of APL, BPL and AAY. Since PDS is a state subject, the situation may vary from state to state.



N: 383

Figure 27b

The situation of domestic labourers is much worse compared to the other two categories with nearly 52.5% of them having no PDS cards at all.

## VII. Needs Expressed by Migrants

In answer to an open question to all the respondents in this study on what their most important needs were, the young migrant workers across the eight cities listed 34 different needs in all, (See Table 41 in Annexure 1).

### The needs most frequently expressed by the young migrant workers across all eight cities were:

- Higher salary or wages, job security and support for employment
- Health insurance and support for medical expenses
- Toilet facilities at place of stay and at place of work
- Hygienic place to stay, Housing, Accommodation at work site
- Access to Public Distribution System (PDS)
- Drinking water facilities at place of stay
- Facility and support for children's education
- Financial assistance, Support to repay loans
- Weekly and monthly off days

- Local language training
- Documents: Aadhaar, voter ID, local ID card, children's birth certificates, bank accounts
- Skill Training

**The priorities varied to some extent or other from city to city.**

### **Chennai**

- Drinking water facility at place of stay
- Support for education of children
- Job security
- Higher salary or wages

### **Dimapur**

- Support for medical expenses and access to health care through insurance
- Financial support to sustain their lives
- Access to ration through BPL card

### **Guwahati**

- Higher wages or salary
- Support for medical expenses
- Toilet facility at place of stay and at work site

### **Mumbai**

- Higher wages or salary
- Toilet facility at place of stay and at work site
- Financial support
- On-time salary payment

### **Thiruvananthapuram**

- Health insurance and support for medical expenses
- Job security
- Weekly off or holiday

### **Tiruppur**

- Support for medical expenses
- Local ID card
- Job security and need of labour unions

### **Vasco**

- Toilet facility at place of stay and at work site
- Training to learn the local language

### **Vijayawada**

- Access to PDS, and health care through insurance cards
- Higher wages or salary
- Support for medical expenses and for finding employment
- Toilet facility at work site



# MAIN FINDINGS

## Age of Respondents

All the 2407 respondents of this study were within the age group of 15-35. The uniqueness of this study and its findings is that, by design, it is one of the few studies in India that have focused primarily on young migrants and the age range of these respondents confirms that.

## Gender

Male respondents (78.5%) outnumber female respondents (21.5%) in the sample. This is primarily due to the sample design. We cannot generalize from this data that male migrants outnumber female migrants in the 8 cities studied.

## Marital Status

About two thirds of the respondents (63.6%) were married. Those who were separated or widowed were a very small number.

## Educational Status

One fifth (19.5%) of the respondents were non-literates. There were 46.2% who had studied between 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standard. Nearly one fifth of the respondents had studied up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard and beyond, though only 2.6% had gone beyond 12<sup>th</sup> standard to complete diplomas or graduation.

The promising situation is that there is a good number who have studied up to 9<sup>th</sup> standard or around who can be enabled to complete 10<sup>th</sup> standard which, with some additional skill training, will be a better platform from where to seek employment.

## Occupation

Construction labourers (42.3%) and daily labourers (41.8%) were the major groups studied, followed by domestic workers (16%). This, again, was part of the sample design.

## Family Members Working in the Same Site

Most of the construction workers (82.8%) and daily labourers (84.4%), and domestic workers (79.7%) lived alone at their work places. This situation highlights the need for programmes designed to focus on the importance of leading healthy life style in terms of food habits, drug free behaviours and wise spending and savings habits.

Around 17% of the respondents lived with one to three family members and this situation gives enough scope for family-based approaches, including education, health care and conducive social environment for children.

## States of Origin of the Migrants

The 2407 respondents of this study had migrated from 23 states. Of these 2265 (94.1%) had migrated from only 9 states. The largest number of migrants in this study were from Assam (21.2%) followed by Bihar (15.5%), Andhra Pradesh (11.8%), Tamil Nadu (11.1%), and West Bengal (10.5%). States contributing 4%–8% were Uttar Pradesh (7.1%), Jharkhand (6.9%), Karnataka (5.5%) and Orissa (4.6%).

## Destination Cities for States of Origin of Migration

Assam, which topped the list as a source state in this study, 56.4% had migrated within the state itself - to Guwahati, and 36%, to Dimapur - situated at the boarder of Assam - in the neighbouring state of Nagaland.

From Bihar which is the next highest source state in this list, respondents were found in at least 7 of the cities studied, led by Mumbai with 36.1% and Dimapur with 20.1%. It should be kept in mind in this study there was no “destination city” from Bihar.

From Andhra Pradesh, 73% had migrated within the state itself to Vijayawada and 22.5% to Chennai in the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu.

From Tamil Nadu, nearly 90% of the respondents had migrated within the state – with 45.5% to Chennai and 44% to Tiruppur. 7.5% of those from Tamil Nadu in this study were in Thiruvananthapuram.

From West Bengal, Thiruvananthapuram had 38.9%, Mumbai 24.3%, and Vijayawada 13%. There was no city of Bengal in this study.

## Years Since Migration

Two fifths (38.3%) of all respondents in this study had been in the city for less than 1 year. Nearly half of the construction and daily labourers (45%) had been in the destination city less than one year. In the case of domestic workers, the majority (68%) had been in the city for three years and more.

## Reasons for Migration

One third (31.6%) of those currently in construction and daily labour had migrated in search of employment; over 51% of both groups had migrated for better employment than what they already had.

While over 85% of construction and daily labourers had migrated in search of employment or better employment, only 58% of domestic workers had migrated for that reason. A good number of them (23%) had migrated because of the migration of a parent or earning member in the family and 16% had cited other reasons

## Average Daily Working Hours

Near two thirds of the construction labourers (64.9%) worked 8 hours per day; in the case of daily labourers, that was for only 43.6%. Construction workers who worked more than 8 hours a day were 34.5% compared to 50.4% of the daily labourers. Among domestic workers, only 12% worked more than 8 hours – but it needs to be kept in mind that most of the domestic workers (86.4%) in this study were part-timers and not full-time of live-in workers.



### **Work Days Per Month**

Migrants who worked up to 25 days per month were 22.3% and those who worked up to 26 days were 49.2%. However, on average about 29% of daily labourers and construction workers worked more than 27 days a month. 68% of the domestic workers worked for more than 27 days.

### **Monthly Earning**

In this study, 34.6% of the daily labourers as against 13.3% of constructions workers earned less than Rs 8000 per month. 51.7% of daily labourers as against 59.5% construction labourers earned Rs 8000-12000 a month. When it comes to the above 12000 bracket, it is 27.2% for construction labourers and only 13.7% for daily labourers. It emerges that daily labourers are, in general, more disadvantaged than construction workers.

Almost all the domestic workers (98%) earned less than Rs 8000 per month. 69% earned less than Rs 5000 per month. But many (86.4%) of them are non-residential, part time workers who worked for less than 8 hours in a few households.

### **Over Time Payment Received**

Nearly two thirds of the migrant workers (66.1%) did not receive extra money for extra work or over-time payment. Construction workers (70.6%) were marginally more affected in this compared to daily labourers (61.6%).

### **Types of Skills Training Needed**

Of the around 18% of construction and daily labourers who indicated they would like to

have some form of skill training the majority of the construction workers (57.4%) and daily labourers (60.5%) opted for skills training related courses from ITI's and Computer/IT related courses. In sharp contrast to this, of the 7.29% of the domestic workers who wanted skills training, 83.5% expressed the desire for training in handicrafts/arts/sewing.

### **Size of Land Holding**

Nearly 70% of the construction workers and daily labourers either did not have any landed property or had less than 1 acre of land. A similar situation was found among domestic workers where about 72% had no land or had less than 1 acre.

### **Possession of Mobile Phone**

Most of the construction workers (91%), daily labourers (93%), and domestic workers (78%) possessed mobile phones, but only about 10% of the domestic workers and 36% of the others had smart phones with internet connection.

### **Having Bank Account**

Nearly 40% of construction workers and 35% of daily labourers did not have a bank account. Among domestic workers nearly 51% did not have a bank account.

### **Status of Credit Taken**

14% of construction workers, 18% of daily labourers, and 17.6% of domestic labourers had taken loans. Though the numbers are relatively small, this is a significant issue considering the low wages and poor living conditions of these migrant workers.



### **Sources of Credit**

19.3% of construction workers and 27.9% of daily labourers, out of the 316 who had taken credit, had taken it from Banks, SHGs & Cooperatives, while around 54% had taken loans from relatives. The point of concern is that 16% of construction labourers and 24.4% of daily labourers had taken credit from money lenders. Of the 65 domestic workers had reported taking loans, 15% had taken loans money lenders

### **Health Insurance Card**

Almost 88% of the construction workers and daily labourers and 92% of domestic workers did not have any form of health insurance, government supported or employer supported.

### **Possession of PDS Card**

Nearly 81% of construction workers, 74% of daily labourers and 47% of domestic labourers had one or other form Public Distribution Cards.

### **Perception of the Attitude of the Local People**

A very small number of migrants (1.8%) reported they perceived outright hostility and unwelcoming attitude of the locals towards them. Slightly higher number of domestic workers (5.5%) reported this issue.

### **Needs Expressed by the Young Migrant Workers**

Higher salary or wages, job security and support foremployment, health insurance and support for medical expenses, toilet facilities at place of stay and at place of work, hygienic place to stay, accommodation and housing facility at place of work, access to public distribution system (PDS), drinking water facilities at place of stay, facility and support for children's education, financial support for various needs, weekly and monthly off days, facilities to learn local languages, documents: Aadhaar, voter ID, local ID card, children's birth certificates, bank accounts, and skill training were the top needs expressed by the young migrant workers across the eight cities of India covered by this study.



# IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMMES, POLICY & ADVOCACY

## Implication for Programme Intervention

New migrants enter the field every day and this gives scope for organizations working with migrants to reach out and initiate activities for them when they are new to the situation.

Many migrants do not seem to get over-time wages for the extra hours they work. This is a major issue to be taken up from the legal perspective and negotiation tactics. Many NGOs have used negotiation rather than litigation in issues like this because migrant workers cannot afford to lose their working days in litigations which often drag on for a long time.

The recent labour codes on wages, social security, industrial safety and welfare should be made applicable to migrant construction workers, daily wage earners and domestic workers. Organizations must work with labour departments of the state governments to ensure the application of these codes to migrant workers.

Another major area for organizations is to collect reliable and large-scale data on

the working conditions, wages and welfare measures available to migrants in the work place. Many issues like how long the migrants work, whether they get over-time, whether they get any leave and whether receive payment in cash or in bank are not backed up scientific data.

Portability of PDS cards or issuance of temporary PDS cards to inter-state migrant labourers, is an issue that needs to be pursued with persistence.

Organizations need to focus on migrants who want a change in their livelihood and are willing to upgrade their skills. Migrant workers can be given hands on skill training in their own sectors, or in other sectors of their choice, especially on weekly-off days or holidays.

One of the major challenges for organizations that attempt this will be to make the migrant workers eligible to pursue new careers by enabling them to clear 8<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> standard. There are also courses like Typewriting, Electrical Technician, Radio / TV / Phone Mechanic, Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Plumbing, Beautician, Library Assistant

and others available for those who have completed 8<sup>th</sup> standard. For Cutting/Tailoring & Dress Making being literate alone is enough. This is an important area for programme intervention.

Women construction workers could be given hands-on training in masonry. Domestic workers can be also initiated towards the field of food and beverage management, kitchen management as well as other hospitality and food related jobs. Further training can be imparted in areas such as handling electronic equipment in homes, cooking, embroidery and tailoring, crafts and care of the elderly.

To study in-depth the credit status of the migrants - how long they have been indebted, to what extent it has affected their already low income and what their options are to repay the credit – is an important need. Programmes can then be designed that train migrants to save and to manage and repay their loans.

It is important to create interest among migrants in having a bank account, support them in opening such accounts and train them to operate them. If the real issue for not having a bank account is the absence of identity and address proofs, then this has to be addressed first.

Many migrant workers live away from their families. This situation highlights the need for programmes focusing on the importance of savings, leading healthy life style in terms of food habits, drug free behaviours and wise spending.

There are also many migrants who live with their children and other family members at their places of work. This situation presents scope for family-based approaches, including education, health care and conducive social environment for children.

Possession of smart phones is an important asset both for the migrants as well as for the organizations that work with them. Creative options can be explored through which migrant workers can be approached, informed, trained and supported.

Migrants find it difficult to get treatment in government hospitals in the absence of health insurance, as this would make their sustenance very difficult during times of illness. This is another important area both for programme interventions and for advocacy.

The government of India has introduced Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) Smart Cards which are health insurance cards that can be accessed by BPL persons, has premiums as low as Rs.30, and can be used by migrant workers and their families both at their home locations and at their places of work. Efforts could be made to help all migrants to access this facility.

### **Implication for Advocacy**

To ensure the implementation of Domestic Workers (Registration, Social Security, and Welfare) Act, 2008, Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010, Domestic Workers Act, 2015, in collaboration with the labour departments, the trade unions and academics is an important area.

Engagement with the policy makers to include relevant provisions of the Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1979 and Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act 1996, in the Labour Codes would be step in the right direction as these provisions safeguard the rights of the inter-state migrants and make migration safe both at the origin and the destinations.

The Minimum Wages Act 1948 prescribes the minimum wages that must be paid to skilled and unskilled labours. This is based on the concept of a 'living wage' which ensures a basic standard of living including food, health, education, and provides for any contingency. Though this is statutory, unfortunately it is legally non-binding as it is dependent on the paying capacity of the employers. State governments have mandated minimum wages for various types of workers keeping in mind whether they are unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled. In August 2019, the government notified The Code on Wages Bill (2019). But since legal actions are not feasible considering the plight of migrant workers and the loopholes in the legal provisions, a concerted effort is needed to ensure that

these provisions are implemented. Issues such as legitimate minimum wages, working conditions, welfare measures, health and hygienic factors have to be addressed collectively and through advocacy.

### **Implication for Policy Making**

Allocation of funds for MNREGA, if increased to provide guaranteed employment for 300 days of work in districts from where there is significant migration, it could significantly reduce distress migration from rural India.

There are regions in India from where more migration takes place. Similarly, there are also some states which are the preferred destinations of migrants. Macro level efforts have to be initiated by the central and state governments to identify regions that are vulnerable to migration and address the root causes.

There are many areas like health, medical facilities, PDS, education of children, skill training, just wages and working conditions where legislative measures and policy initiatives are needed from the government on an urgent basis and on a massive scale.

## REFERENCES

Anjali Borhade, Migrant's (Denied) access to health care in India, UNICEF, Social and Human Sciences Sector, <http://www.dishafoundation.ngo/projects/research-pdf/migration-and-health-in-india.pdf>

Deshingkar P. and Akter S. 2009, Migration and Human Development in India, Human Development Research Paper 2009/13 <http://www.shram.org/uploadFiles/20150417051128.pdf>

International Migration Report 2017 -Highlights, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations <https://emnbelgium.be/publication/international-migration-report-2017-un>, New York 2017, ISBN: 978-92-1-151554-1

Milind Babar, Addressing Health Needs of Migrant Workers in Nasik, Maharashtra India Urban Conference, Mysore 2011 <http://www.shram.org/uploadFiles/20141007032635.pdf>

Minimum Wage Regulations India 2019 <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/code-on-wages-2019>

Mosse D., Gupta S., Shah V. 2005. On the Margins in the city: Adivasi Seasonal Labor Migration in Western India, Economic and Political Weekly, pp. 3025-3038 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4416873?seq=1>

National AIDS Control Organization, India; 2011 <http://www.nacoonline.org/NACO>

Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Census of India; <http://www.censusindia.net/>

Rajiv Khandelwal, Amrita Sharma, Divya Varma, Creative Practices and Policies for Better Inclusion of Migrant Workers: The Experience of Aajeevika Bureau, <http://www.shram.org/uploadFiles/20140421122124.pdf>

Smita 2007. Locked Homes Empty Schools: The Impact of Distress Seasonal Migration on their Rural Poor, Zuban, New Delhi <https://zubaanbooks.com/shop/locked-homes-empty-schools-the-impact-of-distress-seasonal-migration-on-the-rural-poor/>

# ANNEXURE - 1: TABLES

## I. PROFILE OF THE MIGRANTS

**Table - 1 Age**

Age of the Respondents in Years	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
15-18	10 (20.8) (3.3)	18 (37.5) (6.0)	-	9 (18.8) (3.0)	3 (6.2) (1.0)	1 (2.1) (0.3)	2 (4.2) (0.7)	5 (10.4) (1.6)			48 (100.0) (2.0)
18-24	43 (5.5) 14.2 0	79 (10.2) (26.3)	102 (13.1) (33.9)	105 (13.5) (35.1)	128 (16.5) (42.5)	171 (22.0) (57.0)	69 (8.9) (23.0)	79 (10.2) (26.0)			776 (100.0) (32.2)
25-29	118 (15.0) (39.1)	66 (8.4) (22.0)	111 14.1 0 (36.9)	76 (9.7) (25.4)	110 (14.0) (36.5)	102 (13.0) (34.0)	87 (11.1) (29.0)	117 (14.9) (38.5)			787 (100.0) (32.7)
30 - 35	131 (16.5) (43.4)	137 (17.2) (45.7)	88 (11.1) (29.2)	109 (13.7) (36.5)	60 (7.5) (19.9)	26 (3.3) (8.7)	142 (17.8) (47.3)	103 (12.9) (33.9)			796 (100.0) (33.1)
<b>Total</b>	302 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	299 (12.4) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	304 (12.6) (100.0)			2407 (100.0) (100.0)

**Table - 2 Gender**

Gender	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Male	180 (59.6)	192 (64.0)	301 (100.0)	172 (57.5)	294 (97.7)	299 (99.7)	210 (70.0)	241 (79.3)			1889 (78.5)
Female	122 (40.4)	108 (36.0)	-	127 (42.5)	7 (2.3)	1 (0.3)	90 (30.0)	63 (20.7)			518 (21.5)
<b>Total</b>	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)			2407 (100)



**Table - 3 Marital Status**

Marital Status	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Currently Married	241 (79.8)	178 (59.3)	193 (64.1)	199 (66.6)	151 (50.2)	166 (55.3)	225 (75.0)	178 (58.6)		1531 (63.6)
Widowed	17 (5.6)	10 (3.3)	2 (0.7)	9 (3.0)	-	-	9 (3.0)	12 (3.9)		59 (2.5)
Divorced/Separated	5 (1.7)	8 (2.7)	-	2 (0.7)	-	-	3 (1.0)	2 (0.7)		20 (0.8)
Never Married	39 (12.9)	104 (34.7)	106 (35.2)	89 (29.8)	150 (49.8)	134 (44.7)	63 (21.0)	112 (36.8)		797 (33.1)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)		2407 (100)

**Table - 4 Educational Status**

Educational Status	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Non-Literate	157 (52.2)	112 (37.3)	18 (6.0)	43 (14.4)	29 (9.6)	55 (18.3)	31 (10.3)	25 (8.2)		470 (19.5)
Up to 3rd Std	64 (21.3)	23 (7.7)	66 (21.9)	27 (9.00)	15 (5.0)	7 (2.3)	80 (26.7)	72 (23.7)		354 (14.7)
4th - 9th Std	61 (20.3)	150 (50.0)	132 (43.9)	143 (47.8)	136 (45.2)	193 (64.3)	129 (43.0)	168 (55.3)		1112 (46.2)
10th - 12th Std	17 (5.6)	15 (5.00)	73 (24.2)	74 (24.7)	95 (31.6)	40 (13.3)	55 (18.3)	38 (12.5)		407 (16.9)
Diploma & Graduation	2 (0.7)	-	12 (4.0)	12 (4.00)	26 (8.60)	5 (1.7)	5 (1.70)	1 (0.3)		63 (2.60)
Total	301 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)		2406 (100)

**Table - 5 Occupation**

Occupation of the Migrants	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Construction Labourers	98 *(9.6) (32.5)	100 (9.8) (33.3)	201 (19.7) (66.8)	119 (11.7) (39.8)	101 (9.9) (33.6)	191 (18.8) (63.7)	104 (10.2) (34.7)	104 (10.2) (34.2)		1018 (100) (42.3)
Transport Labourers and Freight Handlers	82 (17.1) (27.2)	96 (20.0) (32.0)	-	37 (7.7) (12.4)	101 (21.0) (33.6)	9 (1.9) (3.0)	101 (21.0) (33.7)	54 (11.2) (17.8)		480 (100) (19.9)
House Keeping and Restaurant Services Workers	2 (0.9) (0.7)	-	100 (42.9) (33.2)	21 (9.0) (7.0)	-	-	-	110 (42.2) (36.2)		233 (100) (9.7)
Textile, Garment and Related Trades Workers	3 (1.4) (1.0)	-	-	-	99 (47.6) (32.9)	100 (48.1) (33.3)	-	6 (2.9) (2.0)		208 (100) (8.6)
Live-in and Part-Time/Live-out Domestic Workers	101(26.3) (33.4)	100 (26.0) (33.3)	-	99 (25.8) (33.1)	-	-	84 (21.9) (28.5)	-		384 (100.0) (16.0)
*Others	16 (21.3) (5.3)	4 (5.3) (1.3)	-	23 (30.7) (7.7)	-	-	11 (8.0) (2.0)	30 (34.7) (9.8)		79 (100.0) (3.1)
Total	302 (100) (100)	300 (100) (100)	301 (100) (100)	299 (100) (100)	301 (100) (100)	300 (100) (100)	300 (100) (100)	304 (100) (100)		2407 (100) (100)

\*Others constitute only 3.1% in the sample and they include - Garbage Collectors, Labourers from Agriculture, Manufacturing, Fishery and related labour, House Wives, those who are unemployed & searching for employment.

Family Members Working at the Same Site	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Working Alone	49 (16.2)	298 (99.3)	286 (95.0)	217 (72.6)	292 (97.0)	296 (98.7)	299 (99.7)	260 (85.5)			1997 (83.0)
One Member along with the Migrant	230 (76.2)	1 (0.3)	5 (1.7)	5 (1.7)	2 (0.7)	4 (1.3)	1 (0.3)	15 (4.9)			263 (10.9)
Two Members along with the Migrant	20 (6.6)	1 (0.3)	9 (3.0)	51 (17.1)	5 (1.7)	-	-	25 (8.2)			111 (4.6)
Three Members & more along with the Migrant	3 (1.0)	-	1 (0.3)	26 (8.7)	2 (0.7)	-	-	4 (1.3)			36 (1.5)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)			2407 (100)

## II. MIGRATION

### Origin of Migration

States of Origin of the Migrants	Cities where the Migrants Reached										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Andhra Pradesh				64 (22.5) (21.4)	9 (3.2) (3.0)		4 (1.4) (1.3)	208 (73.0) (68.5)			285 (100.0) (11.9)
Assam	184(36.0) (60.9)	288 (56.4) (96.0)	17 (3.3) (5.6)	4 (0.8) (1.3)	13 (2.5) (4.3)	1 (0.2) (0.3)		4 (0.8) (1.3)			511 (100.0) (21.2)
Bihar	75 (20.1) (24.8)	7 (1.9) (2.3)	23 (6.1) (7.6)	28 (7.5) (9.4)	72 (19.3) (23.9)	135(36.1) (45.0)	27 (7.2) (9.0)	7 (1.9) (2.3)			374 (100.0) (15.5)

Continued on page 95

Continued from page 94

States of Origin of the Migrants	Cities where the Migrants Reached										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Jharkhand			112 (67.1) (37.2)	1 (0.6) (0.3)	10 (6.0) (3.3)	9 (5.4) (3.0)	30 (18.0) (10.0)	5 (3.0) (1.7)			167 (100.0) (6.9)
Karnataka					1 (0.8) (0.3)		130 (98.5) (43.3)	1 (0.8) (0.3)			132 (100.0) (5.5)
Orissa	1 (0.9) (0.3)		21 (18.9) (7.0)	39 (35.1) (13.0)	18 (16.2) (6.0)	5 (4.5) (1.7)	17 (15.3) (5.8)	10 (9.0) (3.3)			111 (100.0) (4.6)
Tamil Nadu			20 (7.5) (6.6)	121 (45.5) (40.5)	117 (44.0) (38.9)			8 (3.0) (2.6)			266 (100.0) (11.1)
U.P	2 (1.2) (0.7)		7 (4.1) (2.3)	10 (5.8) (3.3)	10 (5.8) (3.3)	80 (46.5) (26.7)	58 (33.7) (19.3)	5 (2.9) (1.6)			172 (100.0) (7.1)
WB	19 (7.7) (6.3)	3 (1.2) (1.0)	96 (38.9) (31.9)	8 (3.2) (2.7)	16 (6.5) (5.3)	60 (24.3) (20.0)	13 (5.3) (4.3)	32 (13.0) (10.5)			247 (100.0) (10.3)
Other States	21 (7)	2 (0.7)	4 (1.8)	24 (8.1)	35 (11.7)	10 (3.3)	21 (7)	24 (7.9)			141 (5.9)
Total	302 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	299 (12.4) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	304 (12.6) (100.0)			2407 (100.0) (100.0)

Note: 2407 respondents of this study had migrated from 23 States. But majority of them 2265 (94.1%) had migrated from 9 States; and so, for brevity, other States were removed from this table; but details are provided about how many had migrated from those states and to where.

**States that were deleted from the table and the number of migrants from them:** Madhya Pradesh (40), Telangana (20), Rajasthan (19), Nagaland (15), Chhattisgarh (12 migrants), Gujarat (9), Meghalaya (4), Himachal Pradesh (3), Jammu & Kashmir (3), Tripura (3), Manipur (3), Puducherry (1).

Table - 8 States and Districts of Origin of Migrants											
Migrated City	Origin State	Origin District	Frequency	%	Migrated City	Origin State	Origin District	Frequency	%		
Dimapur	Assam	Karbi Anglong	25	13.58	Mumbai	Bihar	Katihar	21	15.55		
		Morigaon	25	13.58			Bhagalpur	15	11.11		
			Nagaon	43	23.36			Darbhanga	15	11.11	
			N	184				Sitamarhi	18	13.33	
Guwahati	Assam	Dhubri	106	36.80			East Champaran	14	10.37		
		Barpeta	48	16.66			Motihari	12	8.88		
			Nalbari	20	6.94	N		135			
			Goalpara	15	5.20		Uttar Pradesh	Maharajgunj	15	18.75	
Thiruvananthapuram	Jharkhand	Giridih	288				Gorakhpur	13	16.25		
			46	41.07			N	80			
			Sahebganj	33	29.46	West Bengal		Murshidabad	18	30	
			N	112			Malda	12	20		
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	12	60				N	60		
		N	20				Karnataka	Bijapur	33	25.38	
		Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	40	33.05			Bagalkot	25	19.23	
			Thiruvannamalai	25	20.66			Hubli	18	13.84	
Tiruppur	Bihar	Patna	121				N		12	9.23	
			Subaul	15			20.83	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	61	29.32
		Tamil Nadu	Dindugal	72					Vijayanagaram	40	19.23
			Trichy	17	14.52			Guntur	27	12.98	
		Karur	14	11.96			Prakasam		15	7.21	
			10	8.54			N	10	4.80		
			N	117					Malda	23	71.87
											N

**Table - 9 Years Since Migration**

Years Since Migration	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Up to One Year	28 (9.3)	29 (9.7)	16 (5.3)	89 (29.8)	263 (87.4)	300 (100)	14 (4.7)	182 (59.9)	921 (38.3)		
One to Three Years	56 (18.5)	56 (18.7)	135 (44.9)	83 (27.8)	31 (10.3)	-	50 (16.7)	116 (38.2)	527 (21.9)		
Three to Five Years	35 (11.6)	69 (23)	147 (48.8)	123 (41.1)	7 (2.3%)	-	72 (24)	5 (1.6)	458 (19)		
Five Years & More	183 (60.6)	146 (48.7)	3 (1)	4 (1.3%)	0	-	164 (54.7)	1 (0.3%)	501 (20.8)		
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2407 (100)		

**Table - 10 Reasons for Migration**

Reasons for Migration	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
In Search of Employment	160 (20.3) (53.0)	168 (21.3) (56.0)	8 (1.0) (2.7)	95 (12.1) (31.8)	10 (1.3) (3.3)	10 (1.3) (3.3)	175 (22.2) (58.3)	161 (20.5) (53.0)	787 (100) (32.7)		
In Search of Better Employment	97 (9.5) (32.1)	89 (8.7) (29.7)	287 (28.0) (95.3)	118 (11.5) (39.5)	33 (3.2) (11.0)	283 (27.6) (94.3)	23 (2.2) (7.7)	95 (9.3) (31.2)	1025 (100) (42.6)		
To take up Employment/ Better Employment	16 (7.7) (5.3)		3 (1.4) (1.0)	23 (11.1) (7.7)	138 (66.7) (45.8)	2 (1.0) (0.7)	3 (1.4) (1.0)	22 (10.6) (7.2)	207 (100) (8.6)		
Housing Problem		7 (4.9) (2.3)		14 (9.9) (4.7)	117 (82.4) (38.9)			4 (2.8) (1.3)	142 (100) (5.9)		
Others	29 (11.8) (9.6)	36 (14.6) (12.0)	3 (1.2) (1.0)	49 (19.9) (16.4)	3 (1.2) (1.0)	5 (2.0) (1.7)	99 (40.2) (33.0)	22 (8.9) (7.2)	246 (100) (10.2)		
Total	302 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	299 (12.4) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	304 (12.6) (100.0)	2407 (100) (100.0)		



### III. WORKING CONDITIONS & INCOME

**Table - 11 Average Daily Working Hours**

Average Daily Working Hours	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Less than 8 Hours	113 (37.4)	40 (13.3)	-	86 (28.8)	2 (0.7)	-	83 (27.7)	4 (1.3)			328 (13.6)
8 Hours	179 (59.3)	226 (75.3)	198 (65.8)	65 (21.7)	197 (65.4)	6 (2.0)	188 (62.7)	116 (38.2)			1175 (48.8)
More than 8 Hours	10 (3.3)	34 (11.3)	103 (34.2)	148 (49.5)	102 (33.9)	294 (98.0)	29 (9.7)	184 (60.5)			904 (37.6)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300(100)	300 (100)	304 (100)			2407 (100)

**Table - 12 Average Work Days Per Month**

Work Days Per Month	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Up to 25 Days	17 (5.6)	82 (27.3)	112 (37.2)	71 (23.7)	61 (20.3)	100 (33.3)	2 (0.7)	12 (3.9)			457 (19.0)
26 Days	225 (74.5)	-	116 (38.5)	91 (30.4)	239 (79.4)	193 (64.3)	39 (13.0)	209 (68.8)			1112 (46.2)
27 Days and More	60 (19.9)	218 (72.7)	73 (24.3)	137 (45.8)	1 (0.3)	7 (2.3)	259 (86.3)	83 (27.3)			838 (34.8)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)			2407 (100)

**Table - 13 Average Monthly Earning**

Monthly Earning in Rupees	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Up to 5000	67 (22.3) (22.2)	99 (32.9) (33.0)	2 (0.7) (0.7)	82 (27.2) (27.4)	0 0	2 (0.7) (0.7)	47 (15.6) (15.7)	2 (0.7) (0.7)			301 (100.0) (12.5)
5000 – 8000	179 (52.1) (59.3)	42 (7.5) (14.0)	5 (0.9) (1.7)	77 (13.8) (25.8)	114 (20.5) (37.9)	24 (4.3) (8.0)	70 (12.6) (23.3)	46 (8.3) (15.1)			557 (100.0) (23.1)
8000 – 10000	32 (4.3) (10.6)	94 (12.6) (31.3)	24 (3.2) (8.0)	67 (9.0) (22.4)	177 (23.7) (58.8)	95 (12.7) (31.7)	71 (9.5) (23.7)	187 (25.0) (61.5)			747 (100.0) (31.0)
10000 – 12000	23 (5.9) (7.6)	59 (15.2) (19.7)	32 (8.3) (10.6)	35 (9.0) (11.7)	9 (2.3) (3.0)	93 (24.0) (31.0)	78 (20.2) (26.0)	58 (15.0) (19.1)			387 (100.0) (16.1)
12000 and More	1 (0.2) (0.3)	6 (1.4) (2.0)	238 (57.3) (79.1)	38 (9.2) (12.7)	1 (0.2) (0.3)	86 (20.7) (28.7)	34 (8.2) (11.3)	11 (2.7) (3.6)			415 (100.0) (17.2)
Total	302 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	299 (12.4) (100.0)	301 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	304 (12.6) (100.0)			2407 (100.0) (100.0)

**Table - 14 Average Monthly Earning by Occupations**

Type of Occupation of the Respondents	Monthly Earning in Rupees						Total
	Up to 5000	5000 - 8000	8000 - 10000	10000 - 12000	12000 & More		
Construction Labour	11 (1.1) (3.7)	124 (12.2) (22.3)	389 (38.2) (52.4)	217 (21.3) (56.1)	277 (27.2) (66.7)		1018 (100.0) (42.5)
Transport Labourers and Freight Handlers	9 (1.9) (3.0)	159 (33.1) (28.6)	182 (37.9) (24.5)	87 (18.1) (22.5)	43 (9.0) (10.4)		480 (100.0) (20.0)
House Keeping and Restaurant Services Workers	2 (0.9) (0.7)	44 (18.9) (7.9)	82 (35.2) (11.0)	40 (17.2) (10.3)	65 (27.9) (15.7)		233 (100.0) (9.7)
Textile, Garment and Related Trades Workers	2 (1.0) (0.7)	89 (42.8) (16.0)	58 (27.9) (7.8)	33 (15.9) (8.5)	26 (12.5) (6.3)		208 (100.0) (8.7)
Live-in and Part-Time/Live-out Domestic Workers	265 (69.0) (89.2)	111 (28.9) (20.0)	7 (1.8) (0.9)	1 (0.3) (0.3)	0 (0.0) (0.0)		384 (100.0) (16.0)
Others	8 (10.7) (2.7)	29 (38.7) (5.2)	25 (33.3) (3.4)	9 (12.0) (2.3)	4 (5.3) (1.0)		75 (100.0) (3.1)
Total	297 (12.4) (100.0)	556 (23.2) (100.0)	743 (31.0) (100.0)	387 (16.1) (100.0)	415 (17.3) (100.0)		2398 (100.0) (100.0)

**Table - 15 Overtime Payment Received**

Get Paid Extra for Working Over Time	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
Yes	86 (28.5)	36 (12.0)	40 (13.3)	72 (24.1)	112(37.2)	131 (43.7)	35 (11.7)	217 (71.4)	729 (30.3)
No	216 (71.5)	264 (88.0)	261 (86.7)	227(75.9)	189(62.8)	169(56.3)	265 (88.3)	87 (28.6)	1678(69.7)
Total	302(100.0)	300(100.0)	301(100.0)	299(100.0)	301(100.0)	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	304(100.0)	2407(100.0)

**Table - 16 Payment Type**

Type of Worker based on Payment	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
Monthly	82 (27.1)	199 (66.6)	61 (20.3)	157 (52.5)	28 (9.3)	186 (62.0)	229 (76.3)	92 (30.3)	1034 (43.0)
Weekly	47 (15.6)	68 (22.7)	97 (32.2)	54 (18.1)	273 (90.7)	110 (36.7)	66 (22.0)	114 (37.5)	829 (34.5)
Hourly Rate	4 (1.3)	-	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	-	-	-	10 (3.3)	16 (0.7)
Piece Rate/Work-Volume Rate	41 (13.6)	-	1 (0.3)	-	-	1 (0.3)	-	1 (0.3)	44 (1.8)
Daily	128 (42.4)	32 (10.7)	140 (46.6)	87 (29.1)	-	3 (1.0)	5 (1.7)	86 (28.3)	481 (20.0)
Others	-	-	1 (0.3)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.3)	2 (0.1)
Total	302 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2406 (100)

**Table - 17 Treatment by the Employer**

Treatment by Employer	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Very Good	14 (4.6)	1 (0.3)	5 (1.7)	13 (4.3)	22 (7.3)	5 (1.7)	21 (7.0)	3 (1.0)	84 (3.5)		
Good	230 (76.2)	289 (96.3)	280 (93.0)	139 (46.5)	271 (90.0)	204 (68.0)	209 (69.7)	87 (28.6)	1709 (71.0)		
Satisfactory	58 (19.2)	10 (3.3)	14 (4.6)	118 (39.5)	8 (2.7)	90 (30.0)	70 (23.3)	190 (62.5)	558 (23.2)		
Bad	-	-	2 (0.7)	28 (9.4)	-	1 (0.3)	-	4 (1.3)	35 (1.5)		
Very Bad	-	-	-	1 (0.3)	-	-	-	20 (6.6)	21 (0.9)		
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2407 (100)		

**Table - 18 Membership in Trade Unions**

Member of any Trade Union	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Yes	5 (1.7)	11 (3.7)	-	4 (1.3)	1 (0.3)	-	3 (1.0)	5 (1.6)	29 (1.2)		
No	297 (98.3)	289 (96.3)	301 (100.0)	295 (98.7)	300 (99.7)	300 (100)	296 (99.0)	299 (98.4)	2377 (98.8)		
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	299 (100)	304 (100)	2406 (100)		

**Table - 19 Access to Clean Drinking Water at Work Place**

Access to clean drinking water at work place	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Yes	223 (73.8)	253 (84.3)	292 (97.0)	219 (73.5)	254 (84.4)	6 (2.0)	261 (87.0)	268 (88.2)	1776 (73.8)		
No	79 (26.2)	47 (15.7)	9 (3.0)	79 (26.5)	47 (15.6)	294 (98.0)	39 (13.0)	36 (11.8)	630 (26.2)		
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	298 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2406 (100)		

**Table - 20 Access to a Clean Toilet at Work Place**

Access to a clean Toilet at Work Site	Cities							Total	
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco		Vijayawada
Yes	203 (67.2)	250 (83.3)	267 (89.0)	225 (75.3)	139 (46.2)	2 (0.7)	222 (74.2)	241 (79.3)	1549 (64.4)
No	99 (32.8)	50 (16.7)	33 (11.0)	74 (24.7)	162 (53.8)	298 (99.3)	77 (25.8)	63 (20.7)	856 (35.6)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	299 (100)	304 (100)	2405 (100)

**Table - 21 Medical Aid Available at Work Place**

Medical aid available at work place	Cities							Total	
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco		Vijayawada
Yes	24 (7.9)	151 (50.3)	215 (71.4)	137 (45.8)	38 (12.6)	18 (6.0)	291 (97.0)	88 (28.9)	962 (40.0)
No	278 (92.1)	149 (49.7)	86 (28.6)	162 (54.2)	263 (87.4)	282 (94.0)	9 (3.0)	216 (71.1)	1445 (60.0)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2407 (100)

#### IV. SKILL TRAINING

**Table - 22 Skill Training Attended**

Skill Training Attended by the Respondents	Cities							Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	
Attended	7(2.3)	1(0.3)	7(2.3%)	17(5.7)	24(7.9)	8(2.7)	15(5)	79
Not Attended	295(97.7)	299(99.7)	294(97.7)	282(94.3)	277(92.1)	292(97.3)	285(95)	2024
Total	302(100)	300(100)	301(100)	299(100)	301(100)	300(100)	300(100)	2103

\*No data available from Vijayawada (304)

**Table - 23 Skill Training Wanted**

Want to Attend Skill Training	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Yes	30 (6.3) (9.9)	77 (16.2) (25.7)	33 (6.9) (11.0)	65 (13.7) (21.7)	53 (11.2) (17.7)	10 (2.1) (3.3)	104 (21.9) (34.7)	103 (21.7) (33.9)			475 (100.0) (19.8)
No	272 (14.1) (90.1)	223 (11.6) (74.3)	267 (13.8) (89.0)	233 (12.1) (78.3)	247 (12.8) (82.3)	290 (15.0) (96.7)	196 (10.2) (65.3)	201 (10.4) (66.1)			1929 (100.0) (80.2)
Total	302 (12.6) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	298 (12.4) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	300 (12.5) (100.0)	304 (12.6) (100.0)			2404 (100.0) (100.0)

**Table - 24 Type of Skill Training Desired**

Type of Skill Training Desired	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Agriculture	2 (3.2) (6.9)	2 (3.2) (2.6)	1 (1.6) (3.3)	2 (3.2) (3.1)	-	-	5 (8.1) (4.8)	50 (80.6) (50.0)			62 (100.0) (13.2)
Education/Teaching	-	1 (5.9) (1.3)	5 (29.4) (16.1)	1 (5.9) (1.5)	1 (5.9) (1.9)	-	1 (5.9) (1.0)	8 (47.1) (8.0)			17 (100.0) (3.6)
IT/Computer Courses	3 (3.1) (10.3)	8 (8.2) (10.4)	11 (11.3) (35.5)	14 (14.4) (21.5)	12 (12.4) (22.6)	-	22 (22.7) (21.2)	27 (27.8) (27.0)			97 (100.0) (20.7)
Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	3 (2.4) (10.3)	19 (15.2) (24.7)	5 (4.0) (16.1)	8 (6.4) (12.3)	37 (29.6) (69.8)	9 (7.2) (90.0)	40 (32.0) (38.5)	4 (3.2) (4.0)			125 (100.0) (26.7)
Handicrafts/Arts/Sewing etc	18 (15.0) (62.2)	23 (19.2) (29.9)	4 (3.3) (12.9)	36 (30.0) (55.4)	1 (0.8) (1.9)	1 (0.8) (10.0)	33 (27.5) (31.7)	4 (3.3) (4.0)			120 (100.0) (25.6)
Others	3 (6.2) (10.3)	24 (50.0) (32.5)	5 (10.4) (16.1)	4 (8.3) (6.2)	2 (4.2) (3.8)	-	3 (6.2) (2.9)	7 (14.6) (7.0)			48 (100.0) (10.2)
Total	29 (6.2) (100.0)	77 (16.4) (100.0)	31 (6.6) (100.0)	65 (13.9) (100.0)	53 (11.3) (100.0)	10 (2.1) (100.0)	104 (22.2) (100.0)	100 (21.3) (100.0)			469 (100.0) (100.0)



**Table - 25 Type of Skill Training Desired – Gender-wise**

Gender of the Respondents	Type of Skill Training Desired						Total
	Agriculture	Education/Teaching	IT/Computer Courses	Courses from Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	Handicrafts/Arts/Sewing, etc.	Others	
Male	61 (17.2) (98.4)	16 (4.5) (94.1)	89 (25.1) (91.8)	122 (34.5) (97.6)	27 (7.6) (22.5)	39 (11.0) (81.2)	354 (100.0) (75.5)
Female	1 (0.9) (1.6)	1 (0.9) (5.9)	8 (7.0) (8.2)	3 (2.6) (2.4)	93 (80.9) (77.5)	9 (7.8) (18.8)	115 (100.0) (24.5)
Total	62 (13.2) (100.0)	17 (3.6) (100.0)	97 (20.7) (100.0)	125 (26.7) (100.0)	120 (25.6) (100.0)	48 (10.2) (100.0)	469 (100.0) (100.0)

**V. ASSETS, BANK ACCOUNTS & CREDIT STATUS****Table - 26 Size of Land Holding**

Size of Land Holding	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
No Land	181 (61.6)	32 (10.7)	20 (6.7)	131 (43.8)	69 (22.9)	231 (79.7)	94 (31.4)	204 (69.4)	962 (40.5)	
Up to 0.3 Acre	10 (3.4)	109 (36.3)	58 (19.3)	12 (4.0)	0	4 (1.4)	0	2 (0.7)	195 (8.2)	
0.4 - 0.6 Acre	38 (12.9)	48 (16.0)	111 (37.0)	23 (7.7)	107 (35.5)	6 (2.1)	0	42 (14.3)	375 (15.8)	
0.7 - 0.9 Acre	21 (7.1)	32 (10.7)	79 (26.3)	6 (2.0)	0	2 (0.7)	0	0	140 (5.9)	
1 – 2 Acres	38 (12.9)	76 (25.3)	26 (8.7)	96 (32.1)	92 (30.6)	40 (13.8)	115 (38.5)	45 (15.3)	528 (22.2)	
More than 2 Acres	6 (2.0)	3 (1.0)	6 (2.0)	31 (10.4)	33 (11.0)	7 (2.4)	90 (30.1)	1 (0.3)	177 (7.4)	
Total	294 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	290 (100)	299 (100)	294 (100)	2377 (100)	

**Table - 27 Possession of Mobile Phone**

Mobile phone	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Basic Phone Only (No Internet)	202 (68.0)	214 (71.3)	81 (27.0)	169 (57.5)	158 (52.7)	168 (56.0)	140 (46.7)	251 (83.1)	1383 (57.8)		
Smart Phone with Internet Connectivity	42 (14.1)	34 (11.3)	201 (67.0)	67 (22.8)	133 (44.3)	124 (41.3)	136 (45.3)	31 (10.3)	768 (31.1)		
No Phone	53 (17.8)	52 (17.3)	18 (6.0)	58 (19.7)	9 (3.0)	8 (2.7)	24 (8.0)	20 (6.6)	242 (10.1)		
Total	297 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	294 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	302 (100)	2393 (100)		

**Table - 28 Having Bank Account**

Having Bank Account	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
City	43 (14.3)	39 (13.0)	51 (16.9)	87(29.2)	91 (30.2)	5 (1.7)	224 (74.7)	101 (33.6)	641(26.7)		
Village	49 (16.3)	59 (19.7)	161 (53.5)	127(42.6)	137(45.5)	48 (16.0)	21 (7.0)	104 (34.6)	706(29.4)		
Both	1 (0.3)	6 (2.0)	6 (2.0)	4 (1.3)	10 (3.3)	-	23 (7.7)	51 (16.9)	101 (4.2)		
Neither	208(69.1)	196 (65.3)	83 (27.6)	80 (26.8)	63 (20.9)	247(82.3)	32 (10.7)	45 (15.0)	954(39.7)		
Total	301(100.0)	300(100.0)	301 (100.0)	298(100.0)	301(100.0)	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	301(100.0)	2402(100.0)		

**Table - 29 Knowledge to Operate Bank Account**

Knowledge	Cities										Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Yes	75 (24.8)	86(28.7)	218(72.7)	155(52.2)	261(86.7)	33(11.0)	212(70.7)	257(85.7)	1297(54.1)		
No	227(75.2)	214(71.3)	82(27.3)	142(47.8)	40(13.3)	266(89.0)	88(29.3)	43(14.3)	1102(45.9)		
Total	302(100.0)	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	297(100.0)	301(100.0)	299(100.0)	300(100.0)	300(100.0)	2399(100.0)		

**Table - 30 Loan Taken**

Loan Taken	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Yes	34 (11.4)	6 (2.0)	16 (5.4)	128 (44.9)	119 (39.5)	2 (0.7)	6 (2.0)	79 (26.1)		390 (16.4)
No	265 (88.6)	293 (98.0)	283 (94.6)	157 (55.1)	182 (60.5)	297 (99.3)	294 (98.0)	224 (73.9)		1995 (83.6)
Total	299 (100)	299 (100)	299 (100)	285 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	300 (100)	303 (100)		2385 (100)

**Table - 31 Amount of Loan Taken**

Loan Amount	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Up to 10000	30 (88.2)	1 (16.7)	8 (50)	18 (14.1)	6 (5.0)		1 (16.7)	1 (1.3)		64 (16.5)
10000 - 30000	3 (8.9)	2 (33.3)	4 (25)	56 (43.8)	45 (37.8)	1 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	26 (33.3)		139 (35.9)
30000 - 50000	1 (2.9)	2 (33.3)		28 (21.9)	27 (22.7)		1 (16.7)	31 (39.7)		90 (23.3)
50000 - 100000		1 (16.7)	1 (6.3)	22 (17.2)	26 (21.8)		1 (16.7)	20 (25.6)		71 (18.3)
More Than 1 Lakh			3 (18.7)	4 (3.1)	15 (12.6)		1 (16.7)			23 (5.9)
Total	34 (100)	6 (100)	16 (100)	128 (100)	119 (100)	1 (100)	6 (100)	78 (100)		387 (100)

**Table - 32 Sources of Credit**

Sources of Credit	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Vasco	Vijayawada			
Formal Institutions (Bank etc.) with Interest	1 (3.0)	2 (33.3)	1 (6.3)	28 (22.0)	24 (20.3)		2 (40.0)	8 (10.4)		66 (17.3)
SHGs, Cooperatives etc.	2 (6.1)	3 (50.0)	1 (6.3)	29 (22.8)	2 (1.7)		1 (20.0)	12 (15.6)		50 (13.1)
Relatives/Friends with Interest	12 (36.4)		1 (6.3)	23 (18.1)	42 (35.6)			38 (49.4)		116 (30.4)
Relatives/Friends without Interest	11 (33.3)		10 (62.4)	29 (22.8)	6 (5.1)		2 (20.0)	16 (20.8)		74 (19.1)
Informal Money Lenders	7 (21.2)	1 (16.7)	3 (18.7)	18 (14.2)	44 (37.3)			3 (3.9)		76 (19.9)
Total	33 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	127 (100.0)	118 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	77 (100.0)		382 (100.0)

\*Mumbai left out because only 2 migrants had availed credit.

## VI. POSSESSION OF ID CARDS

**Table - 33 Possession of PDS Cards**

PDS Cards	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
APL	7 (2.3)	11 (3.7)	84 (27.9)	67 (22.6)	-	298 (99.3)	17 (5.7)	11 (3.6)	495 (20.6)
BPL	111 (36.8)	165 (55.0)	201 (66.8)	159 (53.5)	299 (99.3)	-	217 (72.3)	97 (32.0)	1249 (52.0)
Antyodaya/ Annapurna	2 (0.7)	-	-	3 (1.0)	-	-	-	-	5 (0.2)
No Card	182 (60.3)	124 (41.3)	16 (5.3)	68 (22.9)	2 (0.7)	2 (0.7)	66 (22.0)	195 (64.4)	655 (27.2)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	297 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	303 (100)	2404 (100)

**Table - 34 Possession of Voter ID Card**

Voter ID Card	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
Yes	214 (70.9)	249 (83.0)	273 (90.7)	227 (75.9)	266 (88.4)	264 (88.0)	274 (91.3)	275 (90.5)	2042 (84.8)
No	88 (29.1)	51 (17.0)	28 (9.3)	72 (24.1)	35 (11.6)	36 (12.0)	26 (8.7)	29 (9.5)	365 (15.2)
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2407 (100)

**Table - 35 Possession of Aadhaar Card**

Aadhaar Card	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
Yes	209 (69.4)	8 (2.7)	284 (94.4)	283 (94.6)	301 (100)	266 (88.7)	290 (96.7)	288 (94.7)	1929 (80.2)
No	92 (30.6)	292 (97.3)	17 (5.6)	16 (5.4)	-	34 (11.3)	10 (3.3)	16 (5.3)	477 (19.8)
Total	301 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)	2406 (100)

**Table - 36 Possession of Health Card/Insurance**

Health Card/Insurance	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
Government (Central/State) Insurance Scheme (E.g. RSBY, Arogyasri, CGHS, ESIS, etc.)			18 (6.0)	99 (33.7)	32 (10.6)	1 (0.3)	8 (2.7)	53 (17.5)	211 (8.8)	
Employer Supported Health Protection (Other than Govt.)	25 (8.3)	5 (1.7)	3 (1.0)	10 (3.4)		4 (1.3)	2 (0.7)	9 (3.0)	58 (2.4)	
None	276(91.4)	295 (98.3)	277 (93.0)	184 (62.6)	269 (89.4)	294 (98.3)	290 (96.7)	241 (79.5)	2126 (88.7)	
Others	1 (0.3)			1 (0.3)					2 (0.1)	
Total	302 (100)	300 (100)	298 (100)	294 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	300 (100)	303 (100)	2397 (100)	

**VII. HEALTH DETAILS**

**Table - 37 Type of Illness for which Migrants were Hospitalized**

Type of Illness	Frequency	Percentage
Fever Viral (Except Malaria/Dengue/Typhoid)	408	44.7
Back/Body Aches	138	15.1
Cough/Lungs Infection	80	8.8
Gastric/Abdominal Pain	65	7.1
Malaria/Dengue/Typhoid/Diphtheria/Whooping cough	32	3.5
High/Low BP	23	2.5
Eye/Ear Infections	22	2.4
Joint / Bone Disease/Swelling in any of the Joints, or Swelling or pus from the bones	22	2.4
Mouth/Teeth/Gum Diseases	21	2.3
Other illnesses such as diabetes, BP, Urinary infection & Asthma	101	11.2
Total	912	100.0

## VIII. LIVING CONDITIONS

Table - 38 Type of Housing

Type of Housing in the City	Cities									Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada		
On Work-site in Temporary House/ Tent (Construction Worker Tents; temporary-thatched tea-staff/ dhaba)	40 (13.2)	110 (36.7)	7 (2.3)	131 (43.8)	117 (38.9)	159 (53.0)	71 (23.7)	105 (34.5)		740 (30.7)
On Worksite: Pucca Walls & Rood but no Specified Space	14 (4.6)	3 (1.0)	9 (3.0)	5 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.7)	1 (0.3)	48 (15.8)		85 (3.5)
Work-site: Pucca Walls & Roof with Separate Space	17 (5.6)	25 (8.3)	7 (2.3)	15 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.0)	2 (0.7)	16 (5.3)		85 (3.5)
Community/Shelter Housing	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)		12 (3.9)		16 (0.7)
Single Room Self/Shared with Family (Rented/Owned)	184 (60.9)	133 (44.3)	3 (1.0)	114 (38.1)	1 (0.3)	17 (5.7)	129 (43.0)	81 (26.6)		662 (27.5)
Single Room Shared with Others (Rented/Owned)	40 (13.2)	28 (9.3)	244 (81.1)	8 (2.7)	178 (59.1)	115 (38.3)	94 (31.3)	35 (11.5)		742 (30.8)
Flat with Separate Bathroom (Self/ Family-Rented/Owned)				20 (6.7)	5 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.7)	7 (2.3)		34 (1.4)
Flat with Separate Bathroom (with others rented/Owned)	4 (1.3)		31 (10.3)							35 (1.5)
No Housing (Homeless/Footpath etc)	1 (0.3)			4 (1.3)						5 (0.2)
Others	1 (0.3)			1 (0.3)			1 (0.3)			3 (0.1)
Count	302 (100)	300 (100)	301 (100)	299 (100)	301 (100)	300 (100)	300 (100)	304 (100)		2407 (100)



Table - 39 Number of people Sharing Rooms

No of People Except Family Members Sharing Rooms	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
No One	186(61.8)	136(45.3)	1(0.3)	165(55.2)	1(0.3)	5(1.7)	131(43.8)	25(8.2)	650(27.0)
Up to 3 Members	51(16.9)	30(10.0)	22(7.3)	43(14.4)	27(9.0)	17(5.7)	7(2.3)	129(42.4)	326(13.6)
4-5 Members	28(9.3)	13(4.3)	103(34.2)	44(14.7)	211(70.1)	191(63.7)	84(28.1)	113(37.2)	787(32.7)
6 Members and More	36(12.0)	121(40.3)	175(58.1)	47(15.7)	62(20.6)	87(29.0)	77(25.8)	37(12.2)	642(26.7)
Total	301(100)	300(100)	301(100)	299(100)	301(100)	300(100)	299(100)	304(100)	2405(100)

Table - 40 Attitude of Local Population towards Respondents

Attitude of Local People to Migrants: as perceived by the Migrants	Cities								Total
	Dimapur	Guwahati	Thiruvananthapuram	Chennai	Tiruppur	Mumbai	Vasco	Vijayawada	
Very Friendly	19(6.4)	1(0.3)	6(2.0)	15(5.0)	32(10.7)	13(4.3)	42(14.0)	30(9.9)	158(6.6)
Moderately Friendly	205(69.0)	206(68.7)	251(83.7)	137(45.8)	175(58.5)	227(75.7)	177(59.2)	217(71.6)	1595(66.5)
Neutral (Keeping to Themselves)	70(23.6)	93(31.0)	31(10.3)	109(36.5)	89(29.8)	58(19.3)	80(26.8)	56(18.5)	586(24.4)
Not Welcoming/ Uncomfortable	2(0.7)	-	12(4.0)	37(12.4)	3(1.0)	2(0.7)	-	-	56(2.3)
Outright Hostile	1(0.3)	-	-	1(0.3)	-	-	-	-	2(0.1)
Total	297(100)	300(100)	300(100)	299(100)	299(100)	300(100)	299(100)	303(100)	2397(100)

## IX. NEEDS EXPRESSED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Table - 41 Needs of Respondents

Needs	Dimapur	Chennai	Tiruppur	Vijayawada	Trivananthapuram	Vasco	Mumbai	Guwahati	Total
Increased Salary	6	30	15	35	30	4	69	196	385
On time salary	2	4	6	13	1	3	16	1	46
Job Security	3	40	16	13	53	6	1	34	166
Employment Support		6		29		5			40
Health Insurance / Health Card	25	2	1	146	138	3			315
Medical Support	29	18	33	33	107	2	12	51	285
First Aid Facility at Work Site	2	4		1	4				11
Toilet Facility at Stay Place	7	7	11	17	3	46	32	46	169
Toilet Facility at Work Site	4			26	1	14	16	42	103
Hygienic Place to Stay	5	29	4	1	6		6	12	63
Housing Facility			2	6	3	11	2	16	40
Accommodation Facility at Work Site	3	3			10		6	2	24
PDS Card	11	6	3	71		2			93
BPL Card	8								8
Drinking Water Facility at Stay Place	6	56	6	7	16		1		92
Educational Support to Children	8	53	2	3	6	12	8		92
Financial Support	10	5				1	26	21	63

Support to Repay Loan	3	5	8	8						6	30
Week Off/Holiday Every Month	1	1		5	26					13	46
Language Training			2	9	13	14				3	41
Local ID Card		4	24		3						31
Official Documents	1	3	2	7	3	4	1			4	25
Bank Account		1	1		8	2				7	19
Aadhaar Card	6	3		1	4	4	1				19
Birth Certificate to Children	2					5					7
Voter ID	1	1		2		1					5
Skill Training	6		10	13	3		4				36
Alcohol Deaddiction Support		1	5	17	1						24
Need of Labour Union			8	15							23
Road Facility	3	4	1	4		2					14
Recreation Activities			7		1						8
To go abroad		2	1	4		1					8
Counseling Support			1								1
Nutritious Food to children	1										1



## INTO THE LIFE OF YOUNG MIGRANTS

**Don Bosco National Forum for the Young at Risk**  
Don Bosco House - SPCI, C 991, Sector 7, Dwarka  
New - Delhi 110077



[info@dbyarforum.org](mailto:info@dbyarforum.org)



[www.dbyarforum.org](http://www.dbyarforum.org)



[DB YaR Forum](https://www.facebook.com/DBYaRForum)



[dbyarforum](https://www.instagram.com/dbyarforum)



[@DBYaRForum](https://twitter.com/DBYaRForum)