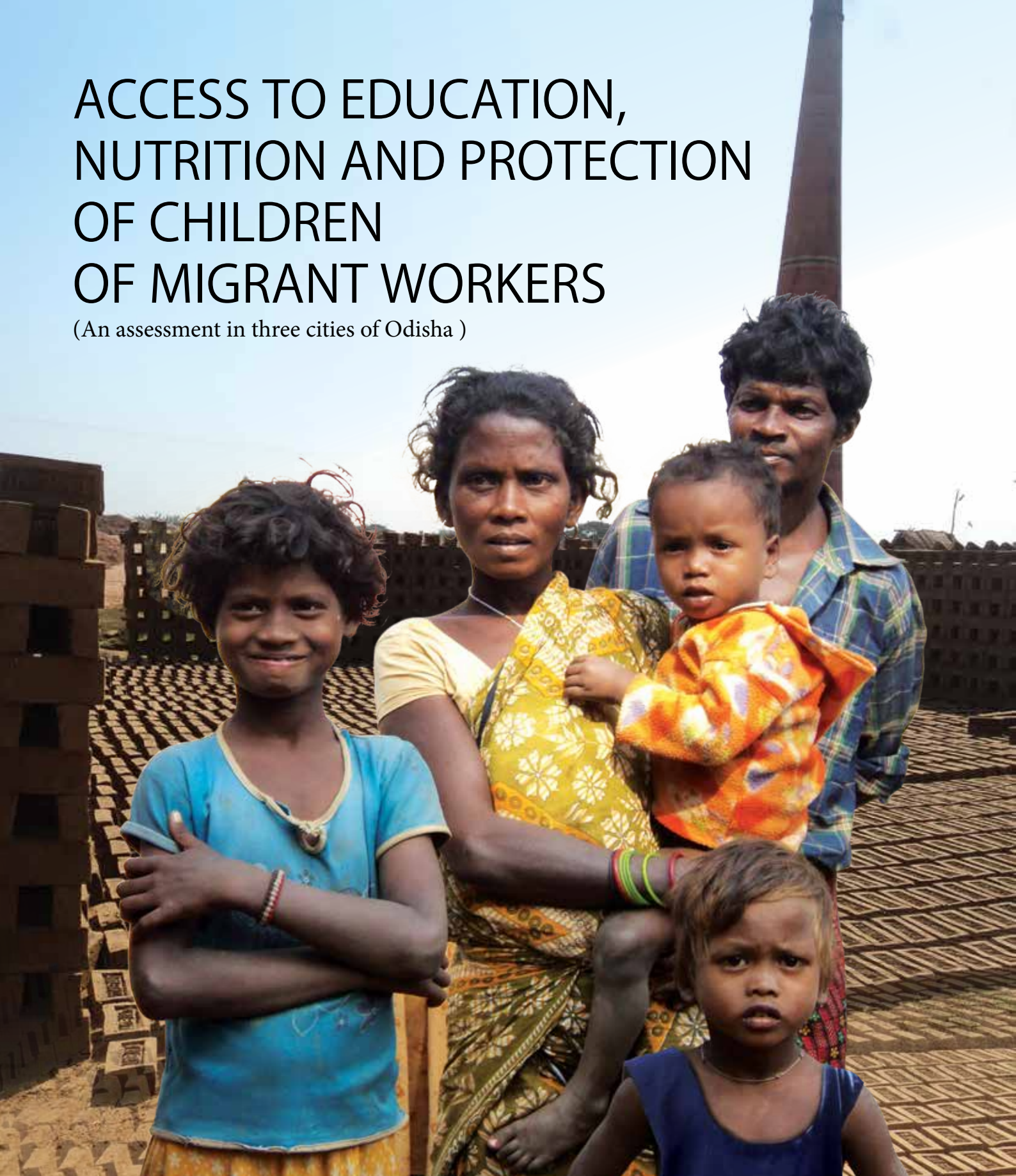


ACCESS TO EDUCATION, NUTRITION AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN OF MIGRANT WORKERS

(An assessment in three cities of Odisha)



Changing the world through Education



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Access to Education, Nutrition and Protection of Children of Migrant Workers- an assessment in three cities of Odisha

**Migration information & Resource Centre (MiRC)
Aide et Action-South Asia**

**Supported by UNICEF, Odisha
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Content

Chapter	Topics	Page
	Executive summary	1
1	Introduction	4
2	Introduction to the assessment	7
3	Demographic & socio-economic profile of migrant children	11
4	The undocumented children	19
5	Worksite environment and protection of migrant children	33
6	Conclusion & recommendation	41
Annexure I	Rourkela micro planning	47
Annexure II	Berhampur micro planning	48
Annexure III	Bhubaneswar micro planning	49
Annexure IV	District wise inflow of migrant to worksites	50
Annexure V	List of tables	51
Annexure VI	Questionnaire I	55
Annexure VII	Questionnaire II	58

Acknowledgement

India is emerging as a key economic power in the world. There have been positive trends in term of GDP growth and social sectors reforms. But still there are many aspects which need improvement when it comes to the realization of rights of the children. There are children who are still remaining invisible to the eyes of the government. Because they are on the move with their parents in search of the livelihood. The provisions of quality education, health care, nutrition services are still out of reach to these children. These areas need significant systemic change. This assessment on “Access to Education, Nutrition and Protection of children of migrant workers- an assessment in three cities of Odisha” provides an insight on the status of education, nutrition and protection of these invisible children. This is an attempt of its first kind to document these children and bring out a database of migrant children who migrate with their families to these destinations of Odisha. There are still scope to do this type of assessment all over Odisha.

In doing this assessment we have received immense help and encouragement from Mrs Aparajita Sarangi, IAS, the then Commissioner cum Secretary Dept of School and Mass Education, Govt of Odisha and Mr Krushna Gopal Mohapatra, IAS, State Project Director, Sarvasikha Abhijan, Govt of Odisha and their staffs.

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Last but not the least we thank to the migrant families and worksite owners for their cooperation.

Umi Daniel
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Executive summary

As per Cunningham (1995:3), 'childhood cannot be studied in isolation from society as whole' as it is situated in the broader social and economic context in which people grow up. In India millions of children grow without any social and legal protection. One such category is children who occasionally shift from their natural habitation and travel to far away regions and spend half of their life in unhygienic, uncared worksites as migrant children. These children accompany their parents and seasonally shift from one place to another and primarily engaged in various unorganised sectors like, brick making, stone crusher, building construction and live in a makeshift habitations. Most often, these children get themselves excluded from accessing common minimum services, entitlements and protection of child rights due to frequent mobility and lack of proper policy framework to address the issue.

The current assessment of migrant children mapping has covered migrant families having children in brick kilns and allied sectors which engage migrant labourers. This assessment has tried to capture process, status and impact of migration on children and their access to education, health, nutrition and child protection services. The mapping has looked into the worksite condition and

tries to identify the local service providing institutions such as, Primary Schools, Anganwadi Centres & Panchayats which can be linked with the children of migrant labourers. The assessment deals with the life and livelihood of intra-state migrant labourers and very small number of inter-state migrant who are coming from the neighbouring states like Chhatisgarh, Andhrapradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar.

Prior to the mapping, a reconnaissance assessment was done to identify worksites which has significant number of family migrants. Based on the assessment the mapping zeroed down to three sectors, Brick kilns, stone crusher units, construction sites as the key worksite for the mapping. While brick kilns registered the higher number of migrant workers having children, the construction sites have reported least number of children. This is because, construction sites are more dominated by single male migrants. It was also revealed that sectors having family have 50 percent children out of the total population. And in majority of the worksites, its employees are living within the worksites premises with their families. Their children have never been enumerated or counted. During the course of the assessment, quite a number of brick kilns, constructions and stone crusher units have refused to allow the survey to be done. Finally we

have covered 423 number of worksites with 4064 migrant families in Rourkela, Berhampur and Bhubaneswar locations.

The assessment reveals, as many as 47 percent of migrant children are in the school going age of 6-14 years of age and 43 percent are in the age group of 0-6 years. Out of total children, 41 percent of children were never enrolled into formal school in their source villages of which 22 percent are girls. The dropout rate is highest among the migrant children once they reach class VII. When the children reach worksites 84 percent of them do not access any education or formal school. Out of which fifty seven percent are girls. Similarly 84 percent of children do not access ICDS scheme at the destination. While 81 percent of children are not immunised, 71 percent of expectant mothers do not access prenatal care at the destination.

These children are not protected from exploitation as 38 percent of them support their family in the worksites and majority are also engaged in brick kilns. The living condition at the worksites are quite awful. By and large 80-90 percent of migrant population including children stay in temporary huts and live in a polluted environment of dust, smoke and hazardous conditions. These children face diseases like fever, dysentery and skin diseases. They are also not getting any treatment as their parents are not able to diagnose



the disease at its initial stage. Sanitation is also very appalling inside the worksite, 99 percent of children and their family use open space for toilet purpose. Poor nutrition and sanitation contributes to abnormally high rates of chronic illnesses and acute problems among migrant children.

The assessment strongly recommends for creating a system for tracking the children both at sources and destination, facilitate seasonal enrolment in neighbourhood schools located close to the worksite, retention and mainstreaming of children into native school. Extension of ICDS service is another key target which the government should take up inside the worksite and enforcement of laws and policies are a must to completely stop child labour and abuse. For children from other states who are migrating into Odisha need to be identified and provision of education for them should also be made.

It is important to have developed strong and workable convergence mechanism for various government line departments to streamline and target various services and entitlements for the internal migrant families who well deserves under government anti poverty programme.

The role of NGOs and civil society organisation will be quite valuable to strengthen implementation of child rights instrument and programme to promote and protect migrant children basic rights and entitlements.



Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction

Nearly one billion of the world's estimated 6.7 billion people are on the move. That means one in seven people are a migrant. This information published in Human Development Report 2009 gives a picture that the numbers involved in migration are large and growing. The National Commission on Rural Labour in India (NCRL, 1991) estimates more than 10 million circular migrants in the rural areas alone in the country. This includes an estimated 4.5 million inter-state migrants and 6 million intra-state migrants. Studies and field evidences suggest that children accompanying their parents in the 0-14 age group may constitute one third of the total migrant population and put the number of migrant children below 14 years close to 6 - 9 million¹.

Migration researchers classify seasonal migration in India in several different ways. Broadly speaking, there are two major destinations for seasonal migration a) areas where there is a concentration of construction, manufacturing and industrial processing taking place and b) migration to areas of high agricultural production². However, migration can also be classified into a) multiple short duration migrations to a single worksite b) single long duration circular migration to a single work site c) multiple short

duration migrations to multiple worksites d) multiple long duration migrations to multiple worksites and e) year long migration from one worksite to another with no return to the home. While, short duration migration is mostly practice in agriculture sector, long duration or circular or seasonal long duration migration is quite prevalent in construction, brick making and other allied sectors.

Migrant populations overwhelmingly belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. They comprise the landless and the poor who possess the least amount of assets, skills or education. The seasonal migration is often linked to debt cycles and the need for money for repaying debts, through which the people are exploited and are rendered into forced labour conditions and had to migrate on seasonal basis to different states for wage employment with a contractual process at hand.

Many industrial and agro industrial sectors like brick making, salt manufacturing, stone crushing units, construction, fisheries, rice mills etc run mostly on migrant labour and require contribution of family labour. Especially a family consisting of father, mother and children work as a labour unit. The children who work with their family either engaged as non paid child labours or

lowly paid workers. Thus, the children of migrant households get into the unorganized labour market from an early age and get excluded from education, child protection, nutrition, child development and participation opportunities.

Exclusion from essential services and goods such as adequate food, health care and schooling clearly affects children's ability to participate in their communities and societies in both the present and the future. But there are also other rights violations – particularly child protection abuses and neglect of children living outside the family environment – that restrict children's freedom and movement, limiting their representation or identification as a child who holds special rights. Like the dimensions of exclusion, these factors often overlap and intertwine, each exacerbating the next until, at the extremes, some excluded children are made invisible – denied their rights, physically unseen in their communities, unable to attend school and obscured from official view through absence from statistics, policies and programmes.³ In India there is no official data available on the scale of distress seasonal migration, but estimates put the numbers of migrants between 1 and 3 Cr. (10 to 30 million). The number of children involved in these migrations may range

1 Smita 2007

2 Desinger 2003

3 The State of World's Children 2006 UNICEF

between 40 and 60 lakhs (4 to 6 million). Migration takes place to a range of industrial and agro-industrial sectors such as brick manufacture, salt making, sugar cane harvesting, stone quarrying, construction, plantations and fishing industries etc⁴.

The absence of policies aimed at the integration of migrants in a host society not only diminishes migrants' contributions to development, but also generates rights violations and social exclusion. In order to develop public policies that effectively ensure the protection of the basic rights of all members of society, states need to periodically produce accurate population data that takes into account all social groups. In this regard, it is essential to have disaggregated indicators on the status of the economic, social, cultural and political rights of all individuals, including migrants, irrespective of their migration status. Right to non discriminatory citizenship for the migrants is equally a human right and children with entire family should enjoy the right without any discrimination.



4 Distress Seasonal Migration and its Impact on Children's Education by Smita CREATE PATHWAYS TO ACCESS Research Monograph No. 28





Chapter **2**

**Introduction to the
assessment**

Rationale of the study

Migration varies from rural to rural, rural to urban and inter-state migration. The inter-state and inter-district migration considered the large chunk of labour migration in Odisha. However, the migration in Odisha can be classified broadly under five categories- they are; (i) migration due to extreme poverty and destitutions, (ii) opportunity migration for better wage and livelihood (iii) migration due to industrial and development induced displacement, (v) migration due to natural disasters and armed conflict and (vi) migration due to human trafficking. Migration is mainly triggered by both “push” and “pull”, forced or voluntary reasons.

Odisha has been one of the key labour sending states of India. Almost all the districts in Odisha are affected by various kind of migration. While the coastal district is prone to high male migration moving largely to the western parts of India, the southern, western and the northern poorest districts witness high percentage of family migration. Studies suggest that from Western Odisha about 2 lakh people migrate to the brick kilns in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka alone. As per MiRC (Migration Information and Resource Centre) assessment on ‘Child Migration in Western Odisha’ involving Balangir, Nuapada

and Bargarh districts in 2009 suggests that the percentage of child migrating to brick kilns is 36 percent of the total workforce and out of which 12 percent are from 0-5 age group; 16 percent are from 6-14 and 8 percent belong to 15-18 age group. Generally, people from these regions migrate to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and other states and within the state.

With the growing infrastructure development in the state and particularly the industrialization and urbanization process mainly concentrated in few areas, large number of informal wage earners move to the cities and engaged in construction and other allied work. Today the faster growing cities like, Rourkela, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur are crowded with migrant workers making a bee line from rural Odisha. Unregulated and unnoticed, people living in remote tribal and backward regions move in herds and reach an array of worksites which employs both semi skilled and manual labourers. Manual labourers are in great demand in building construction, laying of highway and road, digging of underground drainage system, stone crusher work, brick making, loading and unloading work. Since most of the labourers are recruited by labour contractors or few who make direct approach for their work often come along with

their whole family to live inside makeshift dwellings located near or on the periphery of the worksites. Although the facility owner while recruiting the laborers assures to provide basic services, facilities and good living condition inside the temporary colony. However, in many occasions, basic common minimum facilities do not exist adequately in the worksites. Women, infant and small children are forced to live in a unhealthy and testing condition being left out and excluded from accessing government guaranteed entitlements and basic services.

It is very difficult to ascertain that how many seasonal migrant labourers flock into a city in a particular time, what is their exact number, their living condition and life in an alien environment. There is also no mechanism, system or process to track, monitor or acquire any authentic data or information about such people who often considered as invisible.

Considering the above factors, it was felt necessary to carry out an assessment of children’s of seasonal migrant workers who live within the worksite for a considerable time and go back to their villages after the work is over. Driven by severe agrarian crisis and unemployment, rural to urban migration is becoming a coping practice to access employment and livelihood in metros and big cities. Migrant

people generally return back to their villages prior to monsoon. Hence, the seasonal migration cycle in India is practiced during October-June. The people who come to the worksite often live there with their families six to eight month. Therefore the envisage assessment of children of migrant workers is an attempt to capture the status and life of migrant children in the worksite, asses their access to basic services within the child rights framework and come up with a workable solution to address the issue.

The assessment has focused on the greater Bhubanewar area, Berhampur and Rourkela city limits and three sectors namely brick kiln, stone crusher and construction having sizeable family and children population were shortlisted to carry out the assessment.

Objective of the assessment

- Identifying and assessing the children of migrant labour and their access to basic service, entitlement and protection issues during their short stay in the worksite/temporary shelter.
- Facilitate sharing the assessment & preparation of convergence plan through stakeholder consultation to make education, health care, nutrition and child care reaching out the children of migrant workers at the worksite/habitations.

Methodology of the assessment

The assessment of vulnerability of migrant children in worksites of three cities conducted followed the following methods:

1. Reconnaissance survey: A reconnaissance survey was conducted in and around of 25 k.m. radius of the city of Bhubaneswar, Rourkela & Berhampur to identify the worksites having family and childrens population. The rapid survey was conducted through snowball method and questionnaire pattern which was more open ended. The survey identified 704 worksites in three cities - 320 from Bhubaneswar, 136 from Rourkela and 248 worksites from Berhampur.
2. Sample designing: After identification of worksites is done, 4064 Households from 423 worksites were selected for assessment. The rest worksites were left off as there were no children with the families.
3. Next step was to facilitate consultation with experts from various sectors like academics, researchers, civil society organizations working on the issue of unorganized workers, child rights and urban issue. Based on valuable feedback, assessment questionnaires were developed.
4. Both open and close ended structured questionnaire were developed for data collection. The

questionnaires are divided into two parts; at first place the family level information pertaining to demography, economic, social, reason of migration, life at worksite and access to various entitlements were covered and part two of the questionnaire dealt with their access to basic facilities, environment and information about their knowledge about nearest service delivery at the worksite.

5. Both key person interview and observational methods were framed to capture the information on activities of migrants, employer, children involvement in work, education, health status and food habits of children in worksites..
6. Few human interest stories were collected as case studies.

Limitation of the assessment

All most all the districts of Odisha has in and out migration, where as the present assessment puts emphasis on family migration, especially families migrating with children at the destinations. The assessment couldn't cover all the cities to map these neglected and undocumented children at destinations of migration. It only covered three major cities like Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Rourkela and its 25 Km. periphery. Further this assessment covered only brick kilns, stone crusher units and construction sites as it was known that the concentration of



migrant families are more in these sites. There might be many other worksites which employ migrant families. In Bhubaneswar some big construction sites did not allow the investigators to do the assessment. In Rourkela some of the brick kilns were closed during the assessment period.



Chapter 3

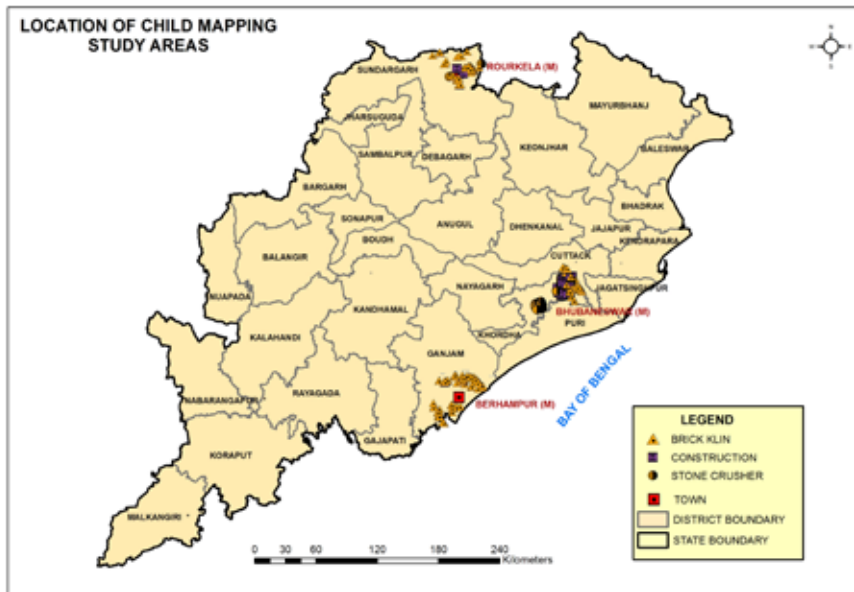
Demographic and Socio-economic Profile of Migrant Families

Demographic and socio-economic profile of migrant families

This chapter covers location of worksites, demographic and socio-economic profile of the migrant families. It also focuses on the factors and seasonality of migration.

(279 nos) in Bhubaneswar which has more number of worksites compared to other cities. In Berhampur, 21 percent (91 nos) of worksites are covered while 13 percent (53 nos) from Rourkela. Out of the total worksites surveyed 55 percent of total worksites (232nos) are brick kilns followed by 34

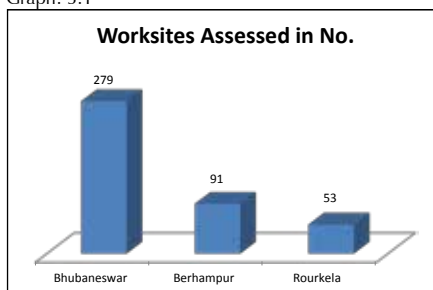
where migrant families were found since most of the stone crusher units non migrants are engaged. Hence the assessment only covered 91 brick kilns in Berhampur.



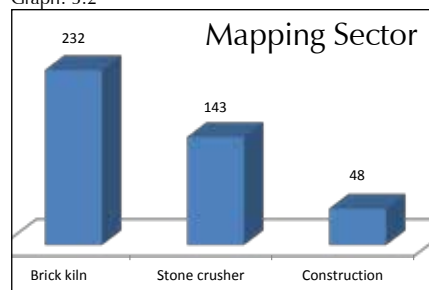
The assessment was carried out in 423 worksites in three cities of Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Berhampur, where majority of the migrant families live with their children at worksites. Three sectors, brick kilns, stone crusher units and construction sites having sizeable proportion of children were included as assessment field. The assessment covered 66 percent of worksites

percent stone crushers (143 nos) and 11 percent construction sites (48 nos). In Bhubaneswar the number of surveyed brick kilns, stone crusher units and construction sites are 93, 140 and 46 respectively where as in Rourkela, they constitute 43, 3 and 2 respectively. Based on the reconnaissance survey the choice for taking brick kiln in Berhampur was done

Graph: 3.1



Graph: 3.2





Household distribution

The assessment was carried out in 423 worksites of three cities covered 4064 Households. The large number of migrant Households (81 percent) with children was found in the brick kilns while 587 (14 percent) Households are from stone crusher units and 205 (5 percent) from construction sites. In Bhubaneswar, among 2698 migrant Households surveyed, 1914 Households (71 percent) are in brick kilns followed by 582 (22 percent) and 202 (7 percent)

Households in stone crushers and construction sites respectively. On the other hand, in Rourkela, 506 (98 percent) Households were engaged in brick kilns, 5 Households in stone crusher units and only 3 Households having children were surveyed. In Berhampur, 852 Households in brick kilns are surveyed. The worksite wise distribution of households in the above table shows that brick kilns were the most favorite worksite for migrant families as they provide

Table - 3.1: Distribution of households in worksites

Worksite	Bhubaneswar	Rourkela	Berhampur	Total
Brick Kiln	1914	506	852	3272
Stone Crusher	582	5	0	587
Construction	202	3	0	205
Total	2698	514	852	4064



employment opportunity for more members of the families including children.

Distribution of migrants' families at different worksites:

The concentration of migrant families was distributed as per the location of the sector and worksites. Often, the brick kiln industries and stone crusher units are located at city outskirts or suburbs whereas the construction sites are evenly distributed inside and outside of the city limit. As per the assessment the location of the worksites were found in a number of panchayats, blocks and municipal area. The share of worksite in Bhubaneswar spread in 9 blocks of greater Bhubaneswar, the brick kilns were located in 11 blocks of Berhampur and the worksite in

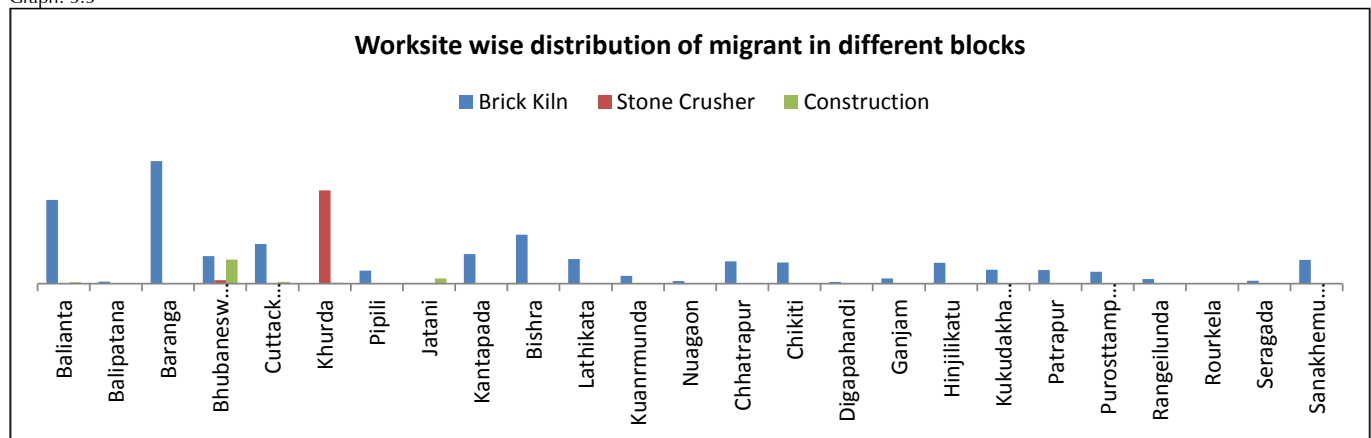
Rourkela was spread in 4 blocks. Large numbers of migrant Households (737) are identified in Baranga block which has the high concentration of brick kilns, the suburb of Bhubaneswar and plunges in Cuttack district. 561 Households of the Khurda block are identified in stone crusher units. In Bhubaneswar assessment area the highest number of migrant labour absorbing blocks are Baranga, Khurda, Baliana, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack sadar, Jatani, Kantapada and Pipili. In Baranga, Baliana, Balipatana, Cuttack sadar, Kantapada and Pipili block, most of the migrant workers are in brick kilns. Only 151 Households and 32 households are working in construction sites in Bhubaneswar block and Jatni block respectively.

The poorest and backward region in Odisha has become the supply region or high labour sending area in eastern India. The migrants in three assessment area are found from 57 districts covering 7 states. The major labour sending states to these areas are from Odisha (18 districts), Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The labourer from other states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are very few. These 57 districts are very poverty suffering and backward region in their respective states. Most of the labourer from these districts are semiskilled where as a very few are skilled.

District wise inflow of migrant

Out of 57 labour sending districts, the migrants from 48 districts are engaged in brick kilns work.

Graph: 3.3



Inflow of migrants:

The late 20th century was the beginning of the first generation economic reforms being launched in India. The pace of economic growth was vibrant in urban locations where gigantic infrastructure development projects were undertaken by the private as

well public sectors companies. The need for manual labour is in great demand and people from the faraway places are brought to the cities to work in the infrastructure development projects. Thus, the rural urban migration has been on the rise and migrant workers flooded in the cities to fill up the gap for higher informal labour demand.

Balangir district of Odisha ranks top in sending migrant workers (1220), mostly employed in the brick kilns followed by 580 from Ganjam, 253 from Mayurbhanj and 188 from Janjgir-Champa from Chatisgarh. The other districts like Nuapada, Bargarh, sundargarh and Subarnapur of Odisha also contribute substantial number of migrants

to the brick kilns. In regards to stone crusher units, majority of migrants (60 percent) are from Ganjam district followed by Mayurbhanj (12 percent) and Paschim Singhbhum of Jharkhand (4 percent). Moreover, migrants workers from Koraput, Kandhamal, Gajapati districts of Odisha and Saraikela district of Jharkhand are also reported in these stone crusher units. In the construction sites, out of the total 205 migrated Households, 56 percent of migrants are from Mayurbhanj district followed by 19 percent from Ganjam. Another 3 percent migrants to these sites are from Hoogly and 24 Pragana districts of West Bengal who are basically skilled labourers like mason. (Annexure – IV)

Duration of migration

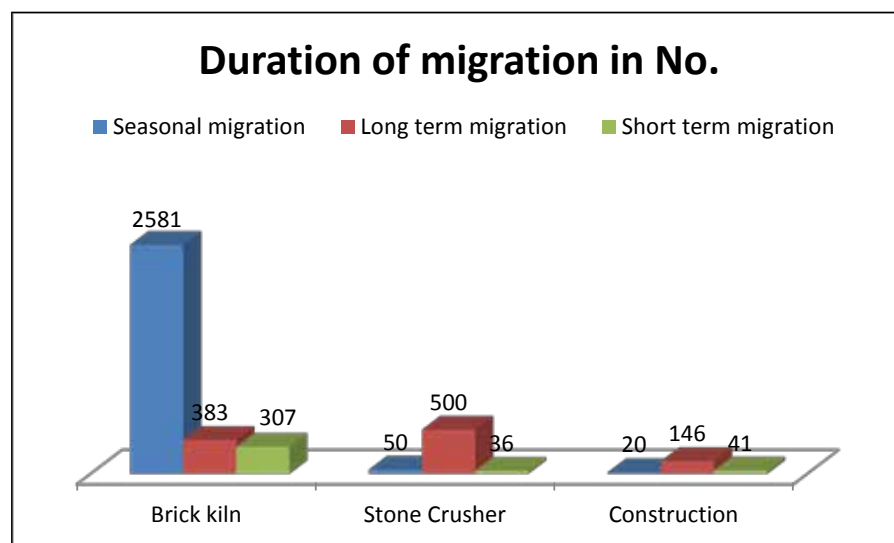
Generally migration for informal labour work broadly divided into three categories; long term, short term and seasonal or circular migration. Long term migrants are those who move from their villages stay in one or multiple worksite for more than 1-2 years, seasonal or circular migration ranges between 6-8 months and generally migrants leave their villages due to distress of unemployment and return back prior to monsoon to be engaged in farming. And in short duration migration, people move incrementally for 2 to 3 months to work in irrigated, road construction and other short term projects.

The study has captured the seasonal migrants who migrate to the worksite for 6-8 months.

However, the construction and stone crusher also have some proportion of people who stay longer duration and very often visit their villages. However, the brick kiln are mostly run for 6-8 months and get closedown in monsoon. Then only the families leave the brick kilns.

This assessment brings out that 65 percent (2651) of the Households are seasonal migrants, 25 percent (1029) are long term migrants and 10 percent (384) are short term migrants. In the brick kilns 79 percent of migrants are working in seasonal basis, 12 percent on long term basis and only 9 percent are for short period of the year. In stone crusher units, 85 percent of the Households are working in long term basis whereas only 6 percent for a shorter period of time. Similarly in construction sites, 70 percent of migrants are working on long term basis followed by 20 percent on short term period and only 10 percent on seasonal basis.

Graph: 3.4



Demographic profile

The assessment has covered about 17568 migrant populations which include 8854 male and 8714 female. While in brick kilns sector 14271 peoples were covered, in stone crusher units 2543 in construction sites only 754 people were assessed. The gender distribution of the migrant population constitute 7174 male and 7097 female in the brick kilns, the same is represented by 1300 male and 1243 female in stone crusher units, and in construction sites the ratio is 380 male and 374 female. In the above table it shows that both male and female are equally distributed in the worksites.

Table – 3.2: Demographic profile

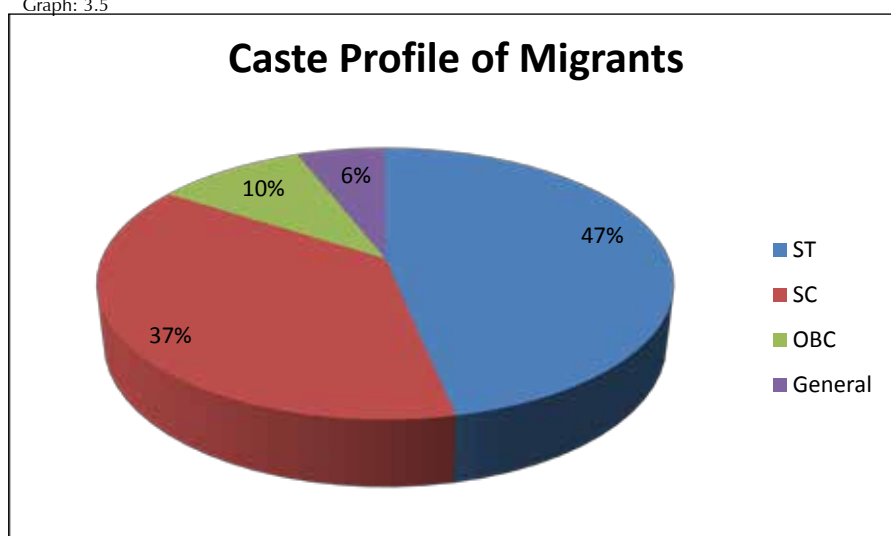
Worksites	Male	Female	Total
Brick kiln	7174	7097	14271
Stone Crusher	1300	1243	2543
Construction	380	374	754
Total	8854	8714	17568





Among the migrant households, about 1899 Households (47 percent) are STs followed by 37 percent of SCs, 10 percent of OBCs and only 6 percent (241 nos) are general households. From the above graph it is clear that both the STs and SCs comprise 84 percent of the total migrant Households surveyed and who are considered as most backward and vulnerable community in Odisha and constitute higher percentage of migrant families.

Graph: 3.5



Poverty profile

Table-3.3: Poverty profile	
Ration card	Percentage
APL	11
BPL	42
No card	47

The assessment finds that 47 percent of migrant households do not have any ration card. Hence, about half of the migrant households are deprived of from accessing Public Distribution System. The assessment reveals higher percentage of people, 42 percent of migrant households are from BPL categories whereas

only 11 percent of the APL Households have ration card. It is worth to mention that the majority of households surveyed are from KBK region where the APL households do also access the Public Distribution System.

The assessment suggests many of the deserving BPL households either left their PDS card with their left behind family members relatives or have left it with someone for partly sum money. The migrant families do face a lot of hardship in accessing cheaper rice at the worksite and most of their wages are spend to buy food grains. During the

assessment the BPL survey in Odisha was going on in 8 KBK districts and it was feared that due to mobility of these people, many of the deserving SC and ST and poor community would have been excluded from the survey.

Factors of migration:

There are various factors that either push or pull the migrants to leave their native place to escape from drudgery or to earn a better livelihood. Today forced migration is not only limited to poverty, unemployment alone but also

due to social conflict, natural disaster and displacement due to development projects. The assessment portrays larger number of people who opines as non availability wage employment and poverty is the key push factor for out migration. Out of the 4064 Households, 41 percent Households migrate due to non availability of gainful employment at the same time 27 percent migrate for higher income. Consequently 12 percent of Households migrate due to crop failure and debt while 19 percent of Households migrate due to acute poverty and no source of employment opportunity. Only 1 percent (33) Households migrate out due to family conflict.

Debts trap and distress migration:

Workers are usually recruited by an agent or contractor known as a Sardar or Khatadars. This is considered as infamous “Dadan” system attracted attention for being highly exploitative and led to the formulation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act. During the time of labour recruitment, the so called Sardars or the middleman offers the worker a hefty advance and promise decent wage. The advance money is then adjusted in payment at the end of every month¹. This advance system has become an attraction for migrant workers to opt to migrate while the advance money helps them to repay their old debt, loan and informal credit which they borrow during distress. Informal debt is one of the major factors

which force the people to borrow advance from the labour agent. Non availability of work during lean days of food insecurity, money to meet social rituals and manage day to day household economic need force the people to borrow loan and to repay the loan migrants depend on the advance and the cycle of borrowing and debt makes the people more vulnerable to opt migration as a mere survival strategy.

Table – 3.4: Advance taken by households (worksite-wise)

Advance	Brick Kiln	Stone Crusher	Construction	Total
Yes	2412	70	60	2542
No	860	517	145	1522

Significant number of families and around 63 percent (2542) migrant Households have taken advance from the labour agent and opted to migrate out for work. This advance is highest (74 percent) among the migrant Households in the brick kilns in comparison to stone crusher (12 percent) and construction sites (29 percent).

Table No. 3.5: Purpose of advance

Purpose receive advance	Households	Percentage
Distress/survival	971	38
Agriculture	300	12
Marriage	111	4
Business	43	2
Construction of house	63	3
Debt repayment	1054	41
Total	2542	100

42 percent of the migrants have taken advance money to clear their previous debt and 38 percent people have taken advance to tide over their distress situation of non availability work and alternative livelihood. On the other hand, 12 percent of migrants say they have taken advance for agriculture purpose. From the table it is clear that most of the migrant Households taken advance to meet their daily needs, debt repayment, set up own business like small shops, construction/repair of houses and for marriage purposes.

¹ Migration and Human Development in India UNDP 2009



- ❖ The survey covered 17568 migrant population out of which 8854 are males and 8714 are females
- ❖ 81 percent of the migrant families work in the brick kilns
- ❖ The inflow of migrants to these three cities are from 18 district of Odisha followed by Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand.
- ❖ Balangir is the highest number of migrant worker sending district followed by Ganjam & Mayurbhanj.
- ❖ 65 percent of the migrants are seasonal migrants where as 25 percent of the migrants are long term migrants.
- ❖ Among the migrants 47 percent are STs and 37 percent are SCs.
- ❖ 47 percent of the migrants are having no ration cards while 42 percent are having BPL ration cards at their source villages.
- ❖ 41 percent of the migrant families migrate due to non availability of work at the villages.
- ❖ 63 percent of the migrant families take advance through the middlemen to migrate out.
- ❖ 41 percent of the migrant families migrate to repay the debt they have taken and 38 percent migrate due to distress condition and for survival.



Chapter 4

The Undocumented Children

The undocumented children

The migrant child learns early about the reality of mobility². Mobility is not just another variable in the life of the migrant child; it is the child's life. It defines the child's world and his/her relationship with the world. Children may live for short periods of time during each year in several communities, sometimes in two, four, six, or even eight different states. Even though their families may have well-established migratory routes, there is no assurance that while on the trek, they will reside in the same communities year after year. To some migrant children, "home" is the location where they live the longest time during the winter or places they visit between migrations³. Cardenas (1997) powerfully sums up the life of a migrant child:

He or she learns that each day brings toil for his parents, back breaking toil; bending stooping and reaching and carrying. He learns that each day means a trip to the field and back from the fields, to a new county or on to another state or to another region of the country. He learns that each day means not aimlessness and not purposelessness motion, but compelled, directed (some would say even forced) travel. He learns, quite literally, that the wages of work is more work. He learns that wherever he goes he is both wanted and unwanted, and that in any case, soon they will be in another place and another.

² Rothenberg, 1998

³ Valle, 1994; Rothenberg, 1998; Coles, 1971

Migration for employment has been in practice in rural as well as urban area. Child migration is a part of migration process and often families who migrate for employment take their infant and young child while migrating out. Moreover, there are instances as how single child or a group of children are also trafficked for exploitation of child labour. Generally the process of movement, transit, harbouring of migrating children are rarely being documented. Hence, there is hardly any primary or secondary information are available to ascertain as how many children have been migrating or trafficked from a particular area and how they are being tracked at the place of migration. On the other hand, there are host of child rights, enforcement mechanism to prevent and rescue children in difficult circumstances and particularly migrant or trafficked children engage in hazardous work, children living in hazardous environment and children who are subjected abuse and denial of basic services, entitlements and rights are today posing as a huge and herculean challenge before government and civil society to ponder and act.

The following chapter is dealing with one of the important element of the mapping. The chapter mainly deals with migrant children interaction with a host of government entitlements and his/her accessibility to education, health, nutrition, living conditions, ICDS facilities, child labour, water & sanitation status etc in different worksites. It is important to discuss this issue so that key action can be derived to address some of the issue in future course of time.

The assessment has identified 9107 children (0 to below 18 years) of different age groups in the worksites. Children constitute 51 percent of the total mapping population. Among the children, 51 percent (4636) are boys and 49 percent (4471) are girls. This suggests, every second individual in a worksite is a child.

Table – 4.1: children in worksites

Children	Number	Percentage
Boys	4636	51
Girls	4471	49



Table – 4.2: Worksite wise age groups of children

Worksites	Age Groups					
	0-6 years		6-14 years		14-<18 years	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brick kiln	3203	81	3450	80	733	83
Stone Crushers	539	14	692	16	130	15
Construction	189	5	153	4	18	2

childhood care. The ratio of boy and girl is 1000:964 among the migrants. The assessment reveals that the numbers of boys are more in the lower age group (831 boys against 692 girls) and the girls are more in the higher age group (482 girls against 399 boys).

It implies that the upper age groups are more vulnerable as they are deprived of the education and join the labour force to supplement the family income. In case of girls, they face an early marriage or are engaged in looking after the siblings at the cost of their education.

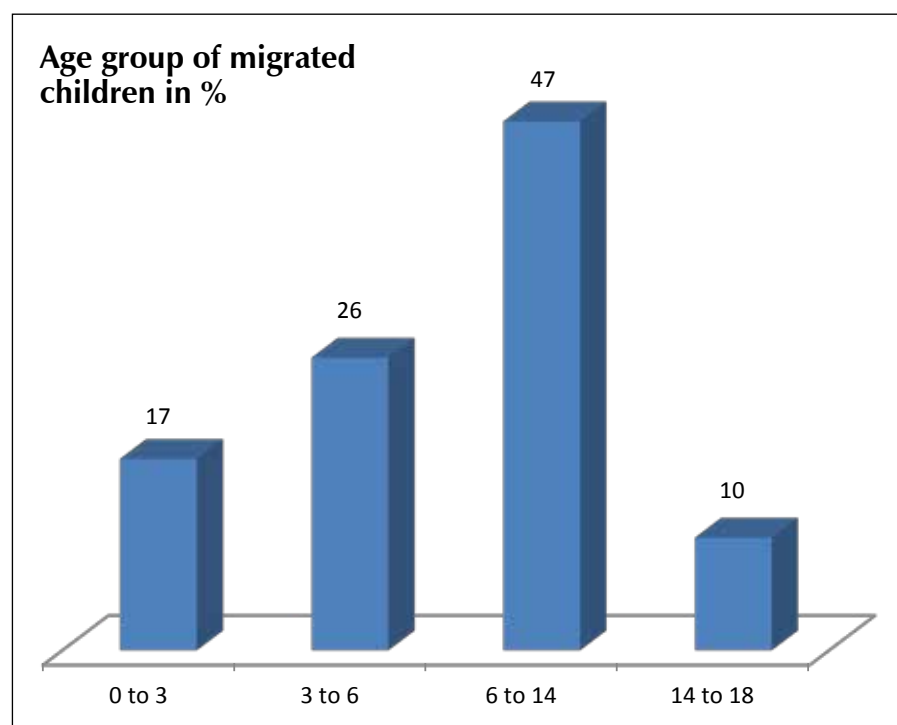
Education status of Migrant Children:

Most of the migrant families are regular migrant who live half of the year at worksite. There are also others who may be migrating every alternate year, and some are new entrants. In most of the cases the child gets detached from his/her natural environment, social fabrics and excluded from education, child care and health services. Due to mismatch between the migration seasonality vis-à-vis the calendar of education, many of the children who migrate get excluded from attaining education or never given attention for their uninterrupted study. When these children land up at a worksite and particularly within the state boundaries of their migration destination, the child further gets alienated since he is unable to access any

Age and gender composition of migrant children

The following graph shows that out of the total child population, the population of age group of 6 to 14 years are 47 percent, followed by 3-6 age group constitute 26 percent and 17 percent are in the age group of 0 to 3 years of age and while only 10 percent of children population are in the age group of 14 to 18 years. The analysis

Graph: 4.1



clearly depicts that, 6-14 years of children constitute about half of the total migrant child population who are generally fall into school going age and . This is a very crucial stage for this age group for their education and motor development. Similarly 26 percent of migrant children who are in the age group of 3 to 6 years of age are in the stage of cognitive development. And 17 percent of children age group from 0 to 3 are very nurturing group who need early



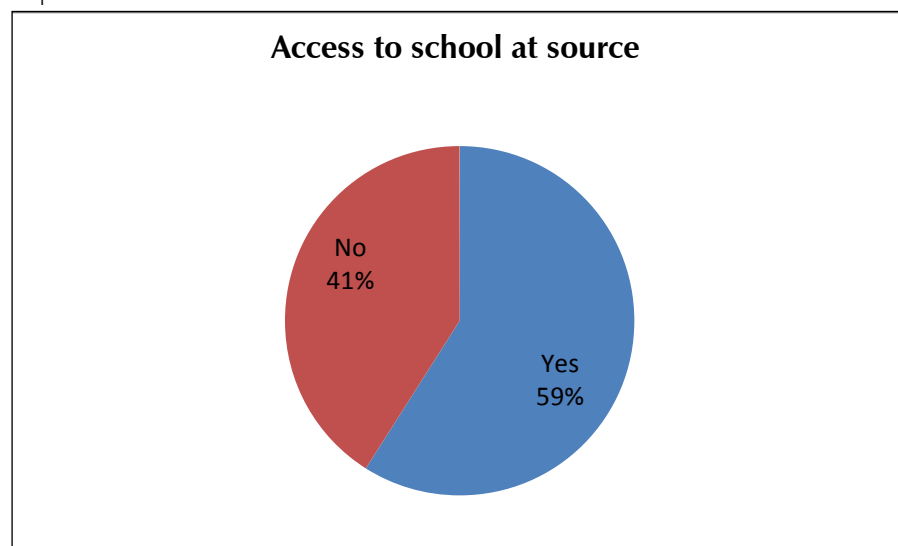
education facility at the place of living. By denying these children a basic education, the State denies them the ability to live within the structure of our civic institutions, and foreclose any realistic possibility that they will contribute in even the smallest way to the progress of the Nation⁴. The SSA of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu state governments have initiated worksite schools for the migrant children and have been coordinating with SSA Odisha for mainstreaming of children back in their village school. In the past, Balangir and Nuapada district has implemented RCC (Residential Care Centre) to restrict migration of school going children and later the same has been converted by SSA, Govt of India a national programme. Hence, there are ways in which these hapless and excluded children can be linked with an array of government schemes and programme even if the children are on the move.

Access to school at native village:

Elementary education for children within the age group of 6 to 14 years is free & mandatory in India. The RTE (Right to Education) Act in India also make it a obligation for the state to provide education to all children without any prejudice and discrimination. As per the Act, the local authority and teachers are assigned to carryout periodic enumeration and survey of children who are out of school and enrol them in the neighbourhood. However the assessment suggests amongst the migrant children 41 percent (3881) are not attending school at the native village. These children are categorized as never enrolled children. On the contrary, 59 percent children which constitute 31 percent of boys and 28 percent of girls are enrolled in schools at the native villages. Among out of school children, the numbers of girls (22 percent) are more and at the same time less number of girl children are going to school at the source villages than the boys.

⁴ (Justice Thurgood Marshall, quoted in *Plyler v. Doe*, 1982, p. 231)

Graph: 4.2



It is observed from the field that some migrant families keep their school going male child at home with relatives or grand parents. They take girl child with them to the worksites eventually, putting an end to her studies.

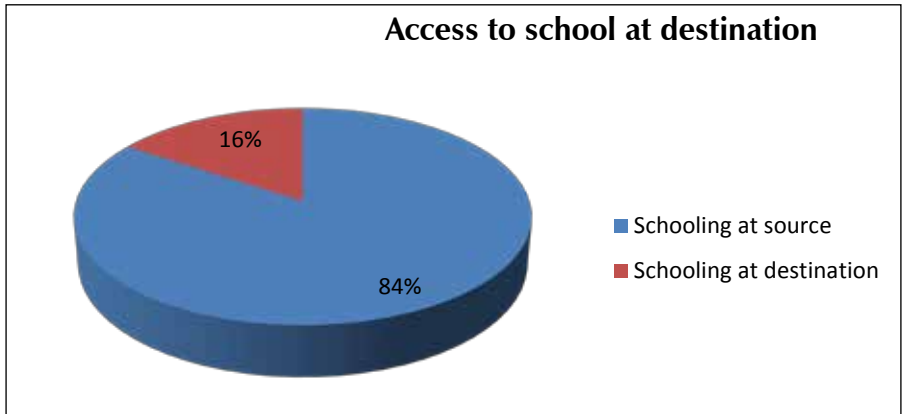
Access to school at destination

Since the survey was conducted at the destination, it was quite interesting to observe that, among the school going children at source only 16 percent (398) of migrant children could access some kind of schooling at the destination. Among these children 58 percent (231) are boys and 42 percent (167) are girls. Most of the children who are accessing schooling at the destination are from the families who are residing at the worksite more number of years. However, a staggering number of children (84 percent) are unable to access any form of education at the destinations. These children belong to the families of seasonal migrants. As most of the school going children in brick kilns come in the month of October- November, mid of the academic session and leave the worksites in the month of June - July when enrollment is already over do not access school. Neither the teachers at the destination enroll them nor do they get any bridge course or special training. This type of problem is noticed with both inter - state and intra - state migrant children in Odisha. Particularly in the brick kilns and stone crusher units of Rourkela and Berhampur, it is found that few children of the local migrants from the nearest

villages or blocks staying at the brick kilns for 6 to 8 months are regularly attending school and in evening hours they do help their parents with their work. it is also observed that, in Rourkela, there are children who have crossed over from neighboring states and it is difficult to provide education in their language. Contrary to this the children of long duration migrant workers staying at the stone crusher units and in few brick kilns are accessing school at the destination.

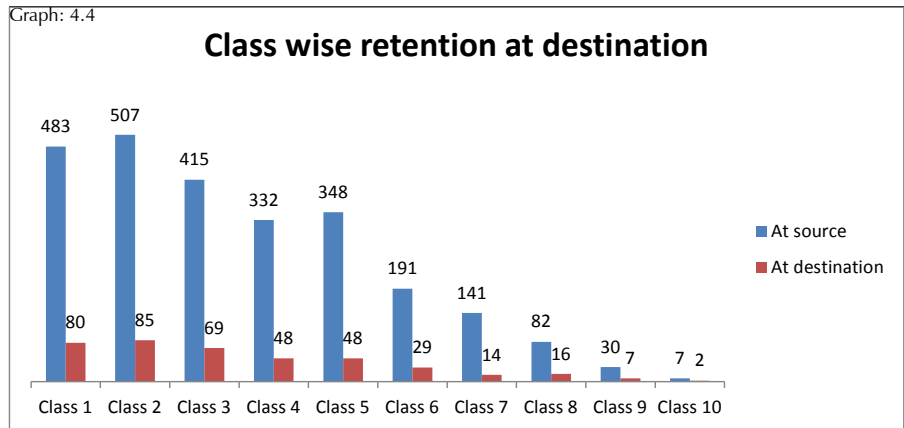
The previous analysis presents a dismal picture of the state

Graph: 4.3



The assessment reveals 84 percent of children who access education at sources drop out at destination. This is mainly because of the typical migration period of October - November, mid of academic session to June – July when enrollment is over.

Graph: 4.4



While the number of school going migrant children at sources decreases significantly as they move to higher classes, the drop out of these school going children at the destination even faster which deprive them from education .

of education of migrant children at destination. As it is observed, among the eligible school going children, only 16 percent could access education at the destination, this analysis tries to capture the class wise retention of migrant children at destination. The dropout rate among the migrant children in various classes increases when they reach the destination. For example in class 1, while 483 children were going to schools at the source areas it comes down to 80 at the destination. The percentage of dropout in class 1 is 83 percent. Similar trend is observed in all the classes at the destination places. A significant drop out of 90 percent is seen in class 7. On an average, 82 percent of dropout rate is found among migrant students.



Table – 4.3: Drop out of children

Class	Source	Destination	% of Drop Out
1	483	80	83
2	507	85	83
3	415	69	83
4	332	48	85
5	348	48	86
6	191	29	84
7	141	14	90
8	82	16	80
9	30	7	77
10	7	2	71



Dream for a school

Prem Sai Barik, the only son of Pramod Barik and Baijayanti Barik is 8 years old. He was in class III in his village school, Surekela U.P. school of Belpada block of Bolangir district. He bagged his lessons and shifted with his parents, who were suffering from crop loss and debt from a local money lender to work in a brick kiln for 7-8 months.

After 10 hours of bus journey on a chilly morning, Prem Sai reached the brick kiln of Bhubaneswar with his parents. He was excited to see the city and the new habitation where he is going to live for next 8 months. He was dreaming to find a group of children like him with their parents and was very blissful of making friendship with them and going to a fresh new school near the brick kiln. By afternoon he started moving around the site but couldn't sight

any school nearby. He felt very sad and asked his parents busy in preparing their hut, about the school. His father could give no satisfactory answer but assured him to send him school only when they return home.

Two months passed. Prem Sai slowly and steadily made friendship with other children who also have come with their parents to the new place. One day, Prem Sai and his friends found a group of people enter the brick kiln and started writing something on the paper. His parents informed him that these people are doing a survey about the children in the brick kiln for some schooling. Prem Sai became more excited to have a school near his place. Next day, again, when the group came to the site, he along with his friends started chasing the survey team and helped them in identifying the houses which

had children and asked the survey team; "when he will be going to school".

In the case the girl children, they are neglected and their access to education is less in number against the boys. It is observed that that majority of the girls accompany their parents to take care of their siblings in worksites and helping their parents in brick making work. The assessment finds 84 percent of schools going girl children do not go to school at destination among girls.



Accessibility to a primary school

Analysis of the geographical location of worksites, shows that majority of the worksites are positioned near a well defined human habitation with minimum facilities available. Interestingly, the worksites also fall under either a Municipal area or Panchayat boundaries. And in all the three cities government run primary and upper primary schools are very well located in a revenue or slum locality. The idea for doing the assessment of school near the worksite is important to see that the eligible school going children can be accommodated for their continued education. Following table provides the accessibility of schools near the worksite.

Table – 4.4: Distance of schools from worksites

Distance of school	0-1km		1-2km		2-3km		3-4 km		>4 Km	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stone Crusher	84	59	46	32	13	9	-	-	-	-
Construction	31	65	9	19	6	12	2	4	-	-
Brick Kilns	84	36	90	39	31	13	25	11	2	1
Total	199	47	145	34	50	12	27	6	2	1

The above table presents very encouraging information about location of the school. There are 47 percent of the worksites which has a school at the distance of 1 km. Further, 34 percent worksites has a school located within 1-2 km distance followed by 12 percent worksites are having schools within the reach of 2-3 km and only 6 percent work sites are 3-4 km far from the worksite. Looking into the type of sites and their distance from school, the assessment finds 65 percent of construction sites, 59 percent stone crusher units and 36 percent of brick kilns have a school within the distance of 1 km. In 1-2 km of proximity, the highest percentage (39 percent) of brick kilns are found where 32 percent of stone crusher units and 19 percent of construction sites are within this proximity. Similarly, 13 percent of brick kilns are found in 2-3 km of proximity compared to 12 percent and 9 percent of construction sites and stone crusher units respectively. In 3-4 km of proximity, 11 percent of brick kilns and 4 percent of construction sites are found where as 1 percent brick kilns lie in more than 4 km of proximity.

Need school at Worksite

Nitya Putel depends on collection and selling of NTFP as his primary livelihood. He has been travelling to different parts of India to work in Brick kiln. During 2010 he went to Andhra Pradesh with his family of 5 people which includes one son and two daughters. For the first time he found a school being in operation near the brick kiln where Odia was taught. His children Jyotsna a 7 standard dropout, Rasna who was in standard 3 and Tapan who was studying in 5th standard started going to school. All these children were given certificates by Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to continue their education at their native place. Again in 2011 Nitya putel was told by his recruiter that he will be going to a place near Bhubaneswar to work in the brick kiln. However his only son Tapan refused to accompany him and wanted to continue education in the village. Nitya left Tapan with his relatives and came to Bhubaneswar with his 2 school going daughters and wife. When both the sisters landed up in a new place started wondering whether they will have a school in the brick kiln like Andhra Pradesh. But they got disappointed when they found a school nearby village but no one was there to help them to go the school. Now both the sisters are putting their hard work and supplementing the family labour to complete the work. Sometimes they think about their brother who is lucky enough to continue his education. Both sisters wonder if they can get an opportunity to go back to school after their return home.



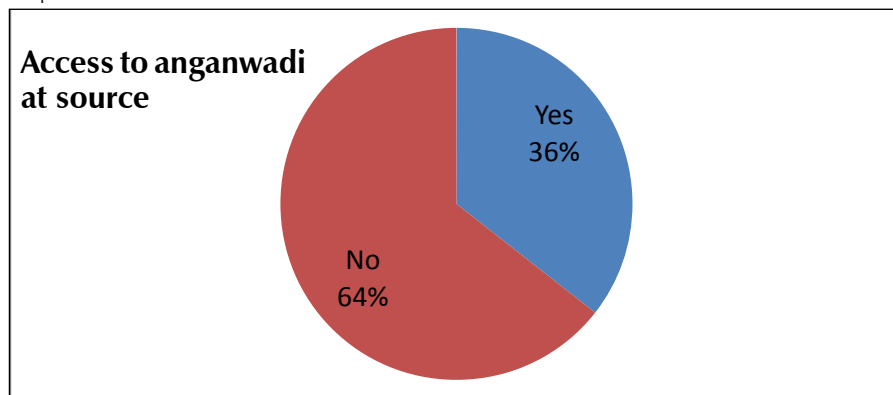
Early childhood care & education of migrant children

The foundations of child development are laid during the early childhood years. The absence of effective early childhood education programs has failed to cover all sections of children in all locations. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) that can wonderfully prepare children for school, enhance nutritional standards and provide protection & care is a huge challenge before ICDS. While, the coverage of ICDS has increased many fold in India, yet there are sections of children and mothers who are yet to be included into the flagship programme due to various administrative and policy gaps. Children, pregnant women and young mothers of the migrant labour households often get detached from the programme from their native places as well as unable to get linked at the destination due to lack of proper beneficiary tracking mechanism. The absence of adequate mechanism to include the deserving beneficiary into the programme is a real drawback. In April 2011 due to prolong demand from the child rights groups to include migrant people into the programme. Ministry of Women & Children, Government of India has instructed all the State Governments to extend the ICDS programme to the migrant populations living in the vicinity of worksites. However, the same is a non starter in many states. This is simply because, there are no survey has been conducted so far by the state governments to ascertain the migrant workers

population. The pregnant women, infant and young mothers who migrate from their native place to alien location seldom discontinue pre-schooling, immunization, take home ration, supplementary nutrition food, growth monitoring, integrated mothers care, care during pregnancy in their new place of living.

Access to anganwadi at source

Graph: 4.5



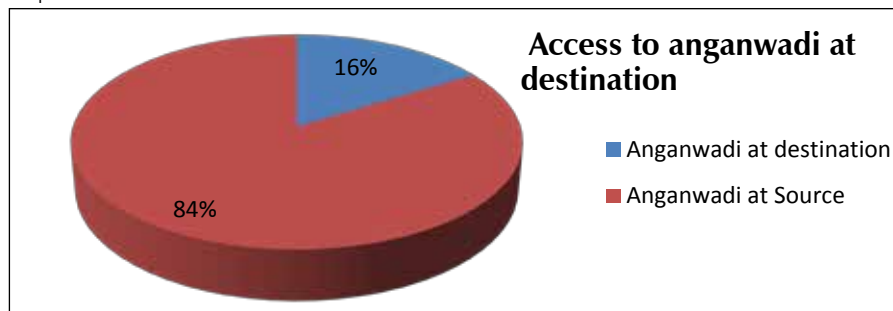
The assessment has brought out very interesting analysis of access to anganwadi at source villages. While, 36 percent of the children access the ICDS or Anganwadi programme, about 64 percent children do not go to the local anganwadi in their native village. This shows the coverage of ICDS for migrant children in their native village portrays a dismal picture and need more improvement.

The assessment finds, before migrating with parents, 64 percent of migrant children do not access to Anganwadi services at their source villages. Among them 33 percent are boys and 31 percent are girls.

Access to anganwadi at destination

The following analysis is about migrant children access to Anganwadi facilities at the place of stay. And now the situation is more alarming. There are 84 percent among the anganwadi going children at the source don't access child care, supplementary nutrition, pre-schooling at the destinations. The low level of coverage is due to lack of data base or enumeration of children who temporarily live in makeshift and hazardous environment which never catch the attention of the local administration, workers or the PRIs or

Graph: 4.6



corporators who operate in the area. The invisible characteristic of migrants and their children exclude them from accessing basic government entitlements. As is observed, most of the worksites has a physical access to ICDS centers which are well located within 0-2 km. Further, 50 percent of the worksites, the ICDS centers are located within 0-1 kilometer of distance while 38 percent are located within 1-2 kilometers. There is 63

During the assessment some of the families in the stone crusher units near Kalinga Nagar of Bhubaneswar shared that their children were going to the nearby Anganwadi centre. But, the discrimination by other children led these migrant children to drop out from Anganwadi centre. This deprived them from pre schooling and nutrition provided by the government. It is also observed that a temporary Anganwadi center is run through private initiative in 'BABA' brick kiln in Balianta. This is observed in one brick kiln. But no such arrangements are found in the rest of the brick kilns, stone crusher units and construction sites in Bhubaneswar, Berhampur and Rourkela. Those migrants who are staying for more than 2 to 3 years and residing in the villages are sending their children to these Anganwadi centers.

Table – 4.5: Distance of ICDS centres from the worksites

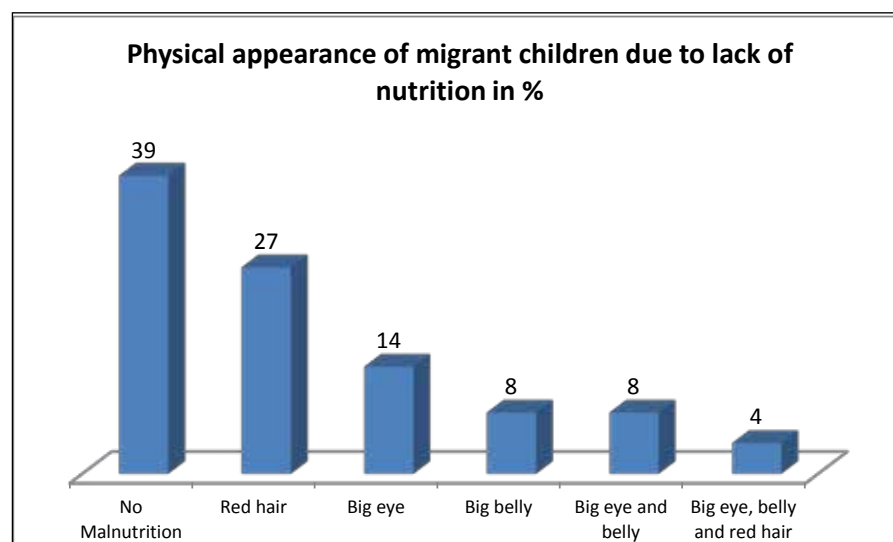
Distance of ICDS	0-1km		1-2 km		2-3 km		3-4 km		>4 Km	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stone Crusher	90	63	39	27	14	10	-	-	-	-
Construction	26	58	11	24	7	16	1	2	-	-
Brick Kilns	96	41	107	46	18	8	11	5	-	-
Total	212	50	157	38	39	9	12	3	-	-

percent of stone crusher units, 58 percent of construction sites and 41 percent of Brick Kilns which are well within the reach of a neighborhood to the ICDS centers. This means, the pregnant women, children and lactating mothers who are housed in the worksite can very well access the ICDS services available near their stay. Earlier

we have seen that 84 Percent of the children are excluded from accessing ICDS at the destination and the above analysis is a clear illustration of the availability of the service within the children's reach.

Nutrition, health and sanitation status of migrant children

Graph – 4.7



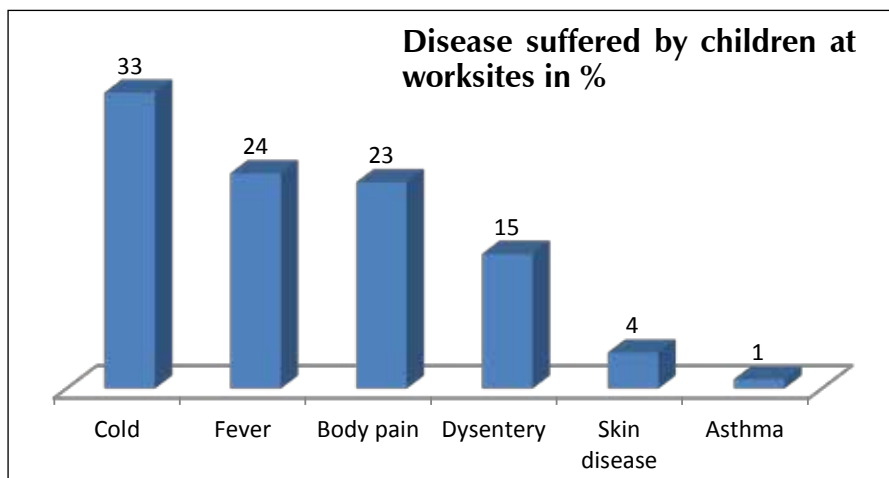
Amidst childhood poverty and forced circumstances the children has to move from place to place with the families. This poses a threat to their health since they had to get accustomed to the changing weather, the testing condition and deprivation from quality nutritional food and health. The assessment reveals that only 25 percent (1008) of Households get balanced food at destination while 75 percent (3056) do not. The distantly located weekly market and the most importantly less money to buy vegetables supplement this situation. They primarily depend on rice, onion and in occasion's vegetables or eggs. In these worksites 77 percent from the brick kilns, 57 percent from the stone crusher units and 57 percent of the households from the construction sites say that they and their children do not get a balanced diet during their seasonal stay at the destination.

Earlier the survey has pointed out that 84 percent of migrant children (0-6 age group) are out of ICDS net in the destinations. Among these 84 percent, 17 percent of children are in the age group of 0-3 years. These children who need to get better nutrition through ICDS. The field observation during the assessment found symptoms of malnutrition among the children. The graph presented above shows that 61 percent of migrant households say their children are suffering from malnutrition. Among the total children suffering from malnutrition, 12 percent of the households opine their children are suffering from severe malnutrition followed by 27 percent of households who say their children have symptoms of malnutrition like red hair, 14 percent has unusual big eye and 8 percent with unusual big belly.

Supplementary feeding and micronutrient supplementation programmes have failed to impact any desired result. The field observations indicate that the migrant families cook once in a day due to intense working schedule and physical tiredness. Even their children only have to eat decayed food which is cooked in the day time and eaten in the night. On the other hand, these migrant workers completely depend upon weekly or biweekly market near the worksites and with the insufficiency of money they hardly could buy nutritious food.

Disease suffered by migrant children

Graph: 4.8



The manifestation of heavy work like lifting of cement bucket, stone dismantling, brick drying and head loading of bricks are done by children which lead them suffer from body pain and other chronic diseases. Due to no health checkup, unhygienic atmosphere and negligence in curing the diseases, the children of these migrant families suffer for longer days and the disease aggravates. None of worksite owners found conduct proper health checkup camps for them.

With unhygienic worksite living conditions, expose to polluting environment and lack of balance food, migrant children expose themselves to various diseases in the worksites. About 54 percent (2123) children of assessed households' suffered from various types of diseases. This is mainly because of the multiple responsibilities they undertake and lack of awareness on diseases among them. This has been observed on the basis of identifying the symptoms described by respondents.

The chronic diseases like fever, dysentery and skin diseases are found among the children are 24 percent, 15 percent and 4 percent households respectively. Cold is a common disease with migrant children and it has affected 33 percent households in worksite areas. The assessment finds migrant children of 23 percent household suffer from body pain and 1 percent with Asthma. Also, children of 4 percent of households suffer from skin diseases due to unhygienic polluted environment they live in.

Immunization at the worksites

Very few migrant children are immunized while they live in the worksites. However, the pulse polio immunization in the past has covered many of these children. As the assessment reveals, 81 percent children of migrant households are not immunized at all. Among them 66 percent (512) households are in brick kilns, 25 percent (199) are in stone crusher units and 9 percent (67) are in construction sites. In Bhubaneswar alone only 23 percent (614) households' children are immunized. In case of stone crusher units immunization coverage is 34 percent (196) followed by 32 percent (66) of households in construction sites and 18 percent (352) in the brick kilns. On the other hand, in Rourkela, out of the total migrating households, only 27 percent (140) of households' children are immunized. Except the brick kiln, in stone crushers and construction sites, children between the ages of 0 to 6 are immunized properly. In the brick kilns, only 16 percent of households have got their children immunized. But in Berhampur, only 3 percent (27) of households have got their children immunized.

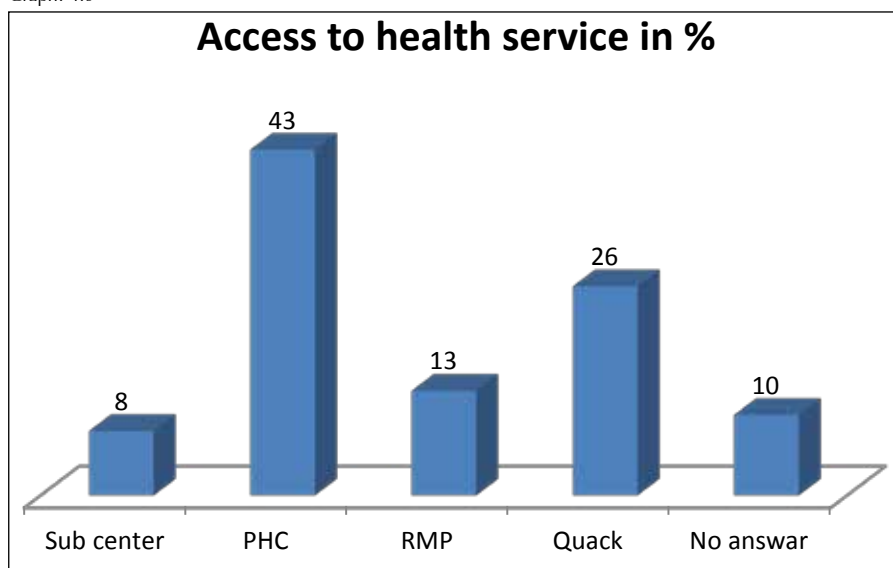
Table – 4.6: Worksite wise households immunized in three cities

Cities/sites	Bhubaneswar		Berhampur		Rourkela		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brick kiln	352	1561	27	825	134	372	513	2758
%	18	82	3	97	26	74	16	84
Stone Crusher	196	385	0	0	4	1	200	386
%	34	66	0	0	80	20	34	66
Construction	66	138	0	0	2	1	68	139
%	32	68	0	0	67	33	33	67
Total	614	2084	27	825	140	374	781	3283
%	23	77	3	97	27	73	19	81

Access to health service

Access to quality health service is a primary requisite of all citizens. The assessment says, Nearly 43 percent (1762) of households get their health service from the local PHC located near their temporary habitation. Whereas 26 percent (1045) of households say they get the health service from the RMP doctors or across the chemist counter. Access to government health care is a distance dream for the people due to two reasons. First they get only a day off from their work and second the PHC or government hospital is located far from their habitation. As a

Graph: 4.9



result 39 percent of the households depend on the service provided by RMP(Registered Medical Practitioner), quack or from the counter of local chemist shop.



The assessment finds nearly 60 percent of the PHCs are located more than 4 km of distance from the worksites. Being remotely located, the stone crusher units and brick kilns are far away from the PHCs. This makes the migrants difficult to access the benefits they require. In case of a few migrants, though difficult, they cover this distance for their health check up.

Health care a distant reality

Pradeep Minz, a three year old child of Ramesh and Anamika Minz of Biramitrapur village of Kuarmunda block under Sundergarh district. Ramesh Minz is a daily wage earner mostly, depends on wage work in his village. After the rains up, Ramesh realized that he will not get any work in his village. For the first time, he thought of traveling with his wife, only son and old mother, phulamani to Rourkela at least to get 4 to 5 months of employment. His fate brought him to AK Brick kiln at Durungjalda village under Lathikata block near Rourkela city. He got work as head loader on a weekly payment of Rs. 400/-. The living condition in the brick kiln was very pathetic since, all 4 of them had to live in a single thatched room, measuring 7/7ft covered with palm leaves. The entire family members were struggling to live with cold in the winter. One evening, Pradeep suffered from severe cold with fever. Looking at the serious condition of his son, Ramesh approached the kiln owner to take his son to a hospital. The owner refused saying that there are no hospital nearby. Pradeep was in high fever. Though unknown to that place, Ramesh tried to inquire about a

hospital nearby of his own. On the way he came to a grocery shop where, the grocery owner runs a chemist shop provided him some medicine without any diagnosis. After sometime, Ramesh could find that the PHC is only 3 KM away from the worksite and located at Jalda. This situation proves the laborers denied of basic health service in the worksites.



Differently able children in migrant families:

The mapping finds 53 differently able migrant children in various worksites. Among them, 23 are boys and 19 are girls. The numbers of differently able children are more in the brick kilns. There are 42 differently able children found in the brick kilns alone. Out of the total differently able children, 32 are in Bhubaneswar. As is observed, most of the children are polio affected and having locomotors, low vision, hearing impaired and other kind of moderate disability.

Table-4.7: Differently able migrant children

City	Worksite	Girl	Boy	Total
Bhubaneswar	Brick kiln	10	11	21
	Stone Crusher	3	3	6
	Construction	3	2	5
Rourkela	Brick kiln	4	3	7
Berhampur	Brick kiln	5	9	14
Total		25	28	53

Crèche for children

Out of 423 worksites, not a single place one does find a crèche. Despite of the government regulations to have a crèche in construction sites, the assessment couldn't locate any such facilities. This is because of lack of supervision and by the government authorities. Due to lack of crèche facilities at the worksite, the new

born babies are taken care of by their elders and the grown up girl child work as baby sitter.

Woes of expectant mothers

Pregnant women at the worksites don't get proper health check up. The major reason is the lack of knowledge of the location of health centers in these areas. The women interviewed are of the opinion that no ASHA workers so far been visiting the worksites. A total of 127 expected mothers are identified during the assessment out of which 96 percent (122) are living in the brick kilns followed by 3 percent (4) in stone crusher units and 1 percent (1) in construction sites. The assessment states, 50 percent (64) of pregnant women are located at worksites of Bhubaneswar, another 33 percent (42) are in Berhampur and 17 percent (21) in Rourkela worksites. Out of 127 pregnant women, only 29 percent (37) pregnant women are availing health checkup facilities in the nearest health centers of the worksites. Among them 15 percent (19) are in Bhubaneswar, 6 percent (8) in Rourkela and 8 percent (10) in Berhampur city. Due to no proper health checkup there are instances of miscarriage and premature delivery in the worksites.

- ❖ Among the migrants 51 percent are children. 51 percent are boys and 49 percent are girls.
- ❖ 47 percent of them are in the school going age of 6-14 years and 43 percent are in the age group of 0-6 years of age.
- ❖ The gender ratio of boys are higher than girls in the age group of 0-6 years of age and equal in the age group of 6-14 years of age. But more girl children in the age group of 14-18 years of age migrate with their parents in compare to boys.
- ❖ Among the children in the age group of 6-14 years 41 percent are never enrolled to a school out of which 22 percent are girls
- ❖ Among the school going children at source 84 percent could not access to school at the destination.
- ❖ On an average 86 percent children dropout from class I to class VIII when they come to the destination
- ❖ 90 percent of children drop out in class VII itself.
- ❖ 57 percent of girls are not accessing school at destination.
- ❖ 64 percent of migrant children are not anganwadi at the source.
- ❖ 84 percent of the migrant children are not accessing anganwadi at the destination.
- ❖ 81 percent of the migrant children are not immunized.
- ❖ 75 percent of migrant households do not get balanced diet and 61 percent of children suffer from malnutrition.
- ❖ 54 percent of children suffer from various diseases at the worksites
- ❖ 71 percent of expectant mothers are not getting any kind of prenatal care.

Life is hard for mother and children

Subhadra Bangula a mother of 2 children came with her husband to KBIP bricks kiln located at Chikarda village under Rangeilunda block of Ganjam district. When Subhadra arrived she was 3 months pregnant and expecting her baby during her stay in the brick kiln. Both wife and husband got engaged in the brick kiln as brick molder. Surendra Bangula belongs to Kelamundi village of Patnagarh block in Balangir district. Surendra is a small farmer having 1.5 acre of agriculture land. In 2011, he had borrowed some money from local money lender for farming. However due to drought in western Odisha he lost his entire crop. To repay the debt he borrowed an advance of Rs.3000/- from brick kiln labor agent and moved to Ganjam to work in this brick kiln. It is really hard for the Bangula family to live in the Brick kiln for next 7 to 8 months. While the Bangulas had to make more than 1.5 lakhs bricks under a testing condition. Despite being pregnant, Subhadra has to take dual responsibility of brick making and caring her kids. The day passed. Subhadra had brought with her some iron tablets while leaving her village which got over after few days. Due to hard and tiring work Subhadra often started feeling weak; she was looking for some health support. However, she was told that the nearest PHC is located at a distance of 5 Km. but no one was there to take her to the PHC for her health checkup and to have medicines. She wished if the ASHA worker had also visited the brick kiln to provide her counseling and health checkup.





Chapter 5

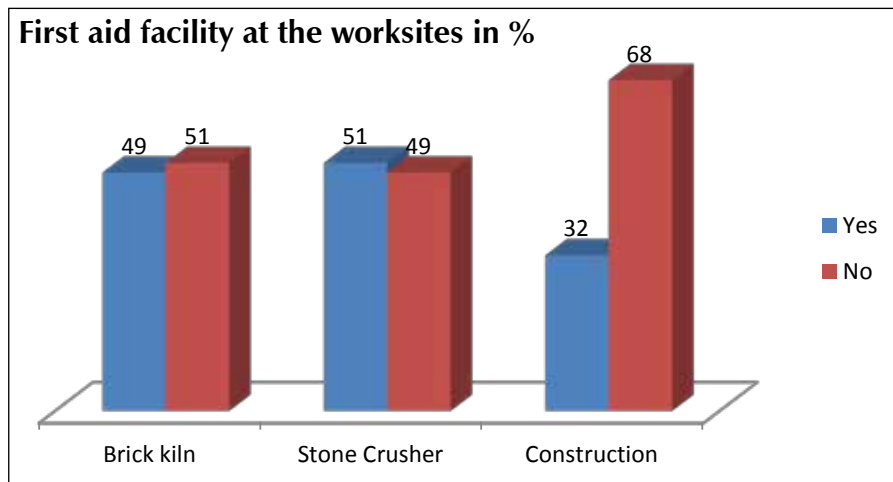
**Worksite
Environment and
Protection of
Migrant Children**

Worksite Environment and Protection of Migrant Children

First aid facility at the worksites

Adherence to minimum safety norms at the worksite is a major concern. Out of 423 worksites, 232 (56 percent) worksites were not having any first aid kit to deal with day to minor accidents or emergency. In construction worksites 68 percent say there is no first aid facility available followed by 49 percent and 51 percent in stone crusher and brick kilns respectively. It is noteworthy that worksites, those having first aid facility available have not been maintained properly. Even the first aid boxes are found with expiry medicines

Graph: 5.1

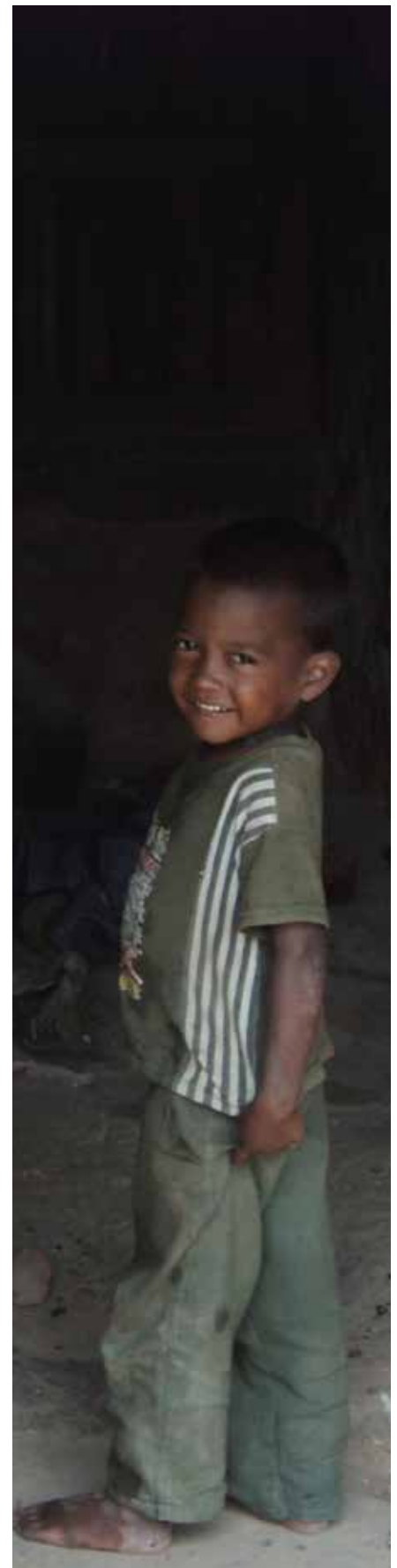
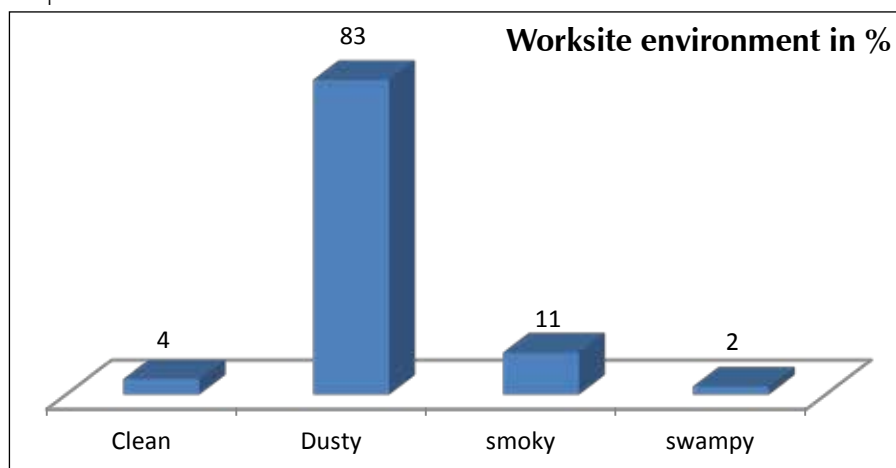


and no primary surgical equipments in it. The assessment says, 65 percent of migrants working in brick kilns at Rourkela followed by 56 percent in Berhampur and 45 percent in Bhubaneswar do not have any first aid kit within their worksite.

Worksite environment

Most of the worksite presents a very gloomy picture in relation to safe and protected environment for the children to live. The graph depicts that 83 percent (3357) Households claim the surrounding

Graph: 5.2



environment is full of dusty atmosphere and their children inhale dust every time in the worksite. 11 percent claim that the surrounding is smoky type and 2 percent claim the worksite is completely swampy in nature. Only 4 percent says the worksite is clean in nature. While, brick kiln emits smoke and heat, the stone crusher unit is very dangerous for the small infant and children to live. Within 10 km of the radius where the stone crusher is located pollute the environment with dust particles.

Table – 5.1: Detail of the worksites and their environment

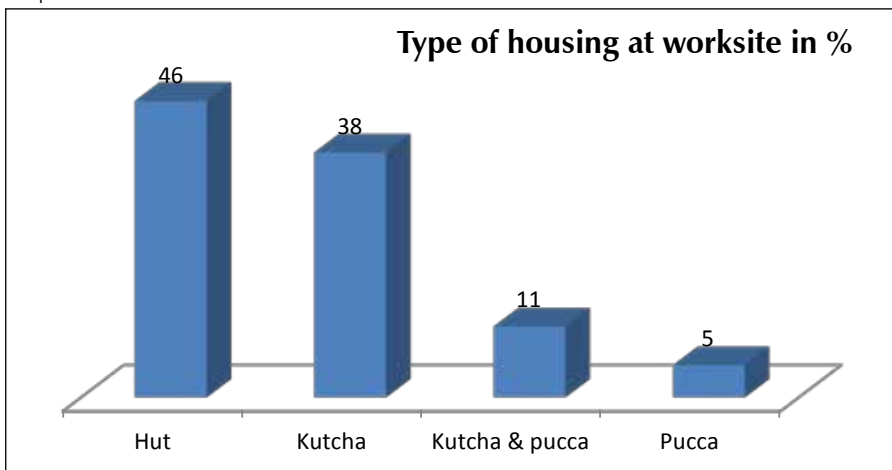
Worksite	Clean		Dusty		Smoky		Swampy	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brick kiln	94	3	3019	92	110	3	48	2
Stone Crusher	1	0.3	457	78	126	21	2	0.5
Construction	61	30	112	53.5	1	0.5	33	16

Identifying the environment in all worksites studied, the above table indicates that dusty environment is prevailing in majority of the worksites. 92 percent of the brick kilns are in the dusty environment followed by 78 percent of stone crusher units and 53.5 percent of construction sites. The environment looks smoky due to dust spread all over in 21 percent of stone crusher units. Needless to say, the

houses near to these stone crusher units look whitish in color. 16 percent of construction worksites are swampy in nature. On an average, 75 percent of the total worksites are found to be dusty, 8 percent are smoky and 6 percent of the worksites are swampy in nature. Only 11 percent of worksites are found clean. In these conditions the children are bound to be exposed to dust and smoke which cause health hazards and skin diseases in them.



Graph: 5.3



Housing

Seasonal migrants face formidable problem in accessing good housing at the worksite. During 6-8 months of their stay the migrants face chilling winter and unbearable summer. In brick kilns the size of dwelling is so small that a person can only crawl inside the hut. The houses are built with loose bricks and the roof is thatched and sometime a tarpaulin cover. The housing condition at construction sites are little better



where the workers stay in tinned house and sometimes live inside the unfinished houses. Although the stone crusher units have some good houses to live in, however the dust always create mess in maintaining the people personal belongings, food and other article.

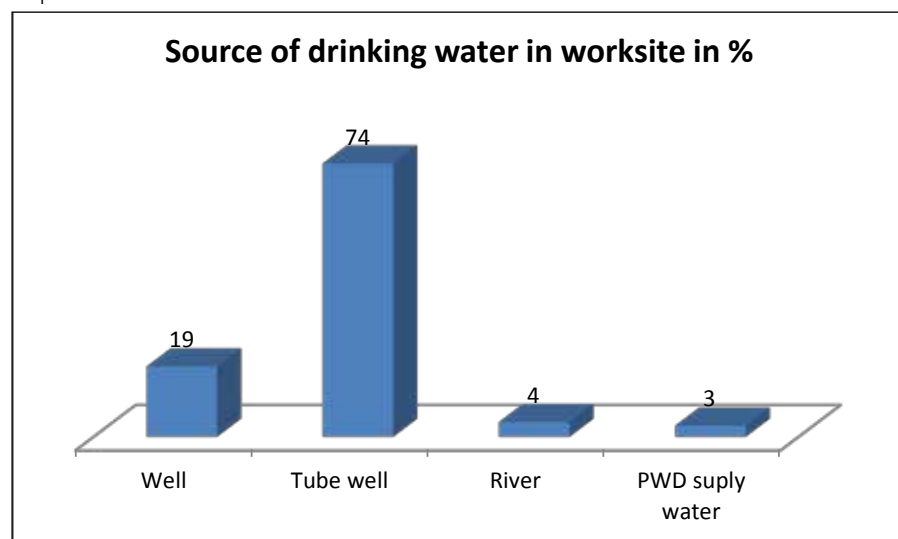
The graph shows, a sizable number of households (84 percent) live either in hut or kutcha houses. Out of total 4064 Households, 46 percent (1884) live purely at temporary hut near the worksites. 38 percent (1546) Households live at kutcha houses followed by 11 percent in semi pucca and only 5 percent at pucca houses.

Table – 5.2: Type of houses across worksites:

Worksite	Hut		Kutcha		Kutcha and Pucca		Pucca	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brick kiln	1803	55	1446	44	21	1	1	0
Stone Crusher	29	5	58	9	355	61	144	25
Construction	52	25	42	20	69	33	44	21

The above table shows the deplorable housing condition in brick kilns. While majority of people (99 percent) in brick kilns live in make shift huts, in stone crusher the number of people who live in little better housing that is 61 percent. Although, 20 percent people in construction stay in huts, on the other hand 44 percent people stay in pucca houses or the semi finished houses.

Graph: 5.4



Drinking Water

While more than two third of the households (74 percent) fetch drinking water from tube well, 19 percent households access drinking water from open well followed by 4 percent from unprotected river water. However, only 3 percent household collects drinking

The houses in stone crusher units are located on the wind direction which gets maximum dust inside the houses. Small children or older people who stay during the day in the house face acute breathing problem. In January 2012, two children have burned to death in one of the brick kiln in K Nuagon in Berhampur while their hut got fire in dead of night.

water from pipe water supply by the government. However, the water often gets polluted by dust and other substances in the worksites.

The following table explains city wise drinking water facility at worksites. In Bhubaneswar, 67 percent households are engaged in stone crusher units collect their drinking water from open well followed by 21 percent at construction sites. Likewise, 9 percent households in Rourkela and 31 percent in Berhampur engaged in brick kilns depend on open well for their drinking water. The situation is pretty worse in case of 23 percent households in brick kilns in Rourkela who fetch water from river or small stream.



Table – 5.3: City wise source of drinking water in worksites

City	Worksite	Well	%	Tube well	%	River	%	Supply water	%
Bhubaneswar	Brick kiln	35	2	1858	97	14	1	6	0
	Stone Crusher	390	67	175	30	0	0	16	3
	Construction	42	21	94	46	0	0	68	33
Rourkela	Brick kiln	46	9	328	65	114	23	18	4
	Stone Crusher	0	0	3	60	0	0	2	40
	Construction	0	0	1	33	0	0	2	67
Berhampur	Brick kiln	260	31	534	63	42	5	16	2

Sanitation

The migrant children are not getting proper sanitation at the work place. There are 99 percent of (4005) the households do not have any access to toilet at the worksite and practice open defecation. Only 1 percent (59) households out of the total households (4005) have an access to toilet at the worksites. While, 100 percent people in the brick kiln and 99 percent in stone crusher units do not have toilet and in construction site 77 percent people have access to toilet. Privacy for women in the worksite is a huge issue and children often get affected by communicable diseases due poor sanitation.

Table – 5.4: Sanitation facility at worksites

Worksite	Toilet	%	Open space	%
Brick kiln	8	0	3263	100
Stone Crusher	4	1	582	99
Construction	47	23	160	77
Total	59	1.45	4005	98.55

Source of lighting

In worksites 32 percent (1310) of households are accessing electricity while majority of them (61 percent (2497)) are using kerosene to light their dwellings. It is also quite difficult to buy kerosene as the migrant people buy kerosene in black market in exorbitant price. While 84 percent (491) households in the stone crusher units and 83 percent (172) of households in construction sites get electricity, at the same time only 20 percent (647) of households access electricity in brick kiln. It is quite irony that, in brick kiln the workplace is lighted with electricity to help the labourers to work in the night, but the dwellings of the workers are not lighted.

Table – 5.5: source of lighting of households

Worksite	Electricity	%	Kerosene	%	No facility	%
Brick kiln	647	20	2369	72	255	8
Stone Crusher	491	84	95	16	0	0
Construction	172	83	33	16	2	1
Total	1310	32.23	2497	61.44	257	3.32

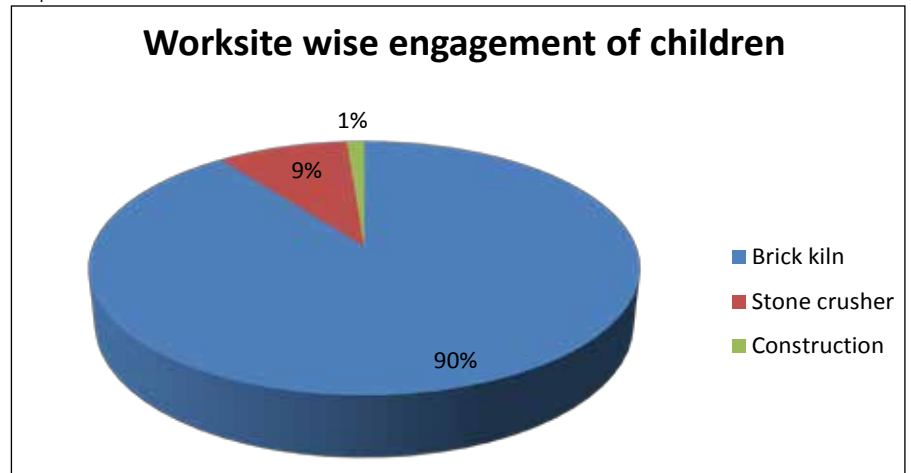


Incidence of Child Labour

Engagement of children in brick kilns, stone crusher units and some times at the construction sites it is a common sight. While, older children look after their siblings, many of the elder boys and girls help their parents in the work so that the family can earn little extra. The brick kilns have the tradition of engaging children in flipping the bricks for sun drying. In stone crusher unit help their parents in dismantling the stone and in construction site children above 15 years work as manual labour. About 38 percent (3467) children say that they work with their parents in the worksite, out of which 90 percent (3111), 9 percent (314) in stone crusher units and only one percent (42) in construction sites.. Children of various age groups are



Graph: 5.5



engaged in various type of works i.e. children in the age of 6 to 7 years are engaged in brick flipping work in brick kilns, 8 to 14 age group of children are engaged in mudding, brick making work and children from 15 to 17 are engaged in head-loading and staking work in brick kilns. Children from the age group 11 to 14 are engaged in stone dismantling work and 15 to 18 are working as head loader in the stone crusher units. In construction sites, children in the age group of 12 to 18 are doing head loading and watering and curing work.



Table – 5.6: City wise child labourer

City	Number of child labour	%
Bhubaneswar	2001	58
Berhampur	1001	29
Rourkela	465	13
Total	3467	100

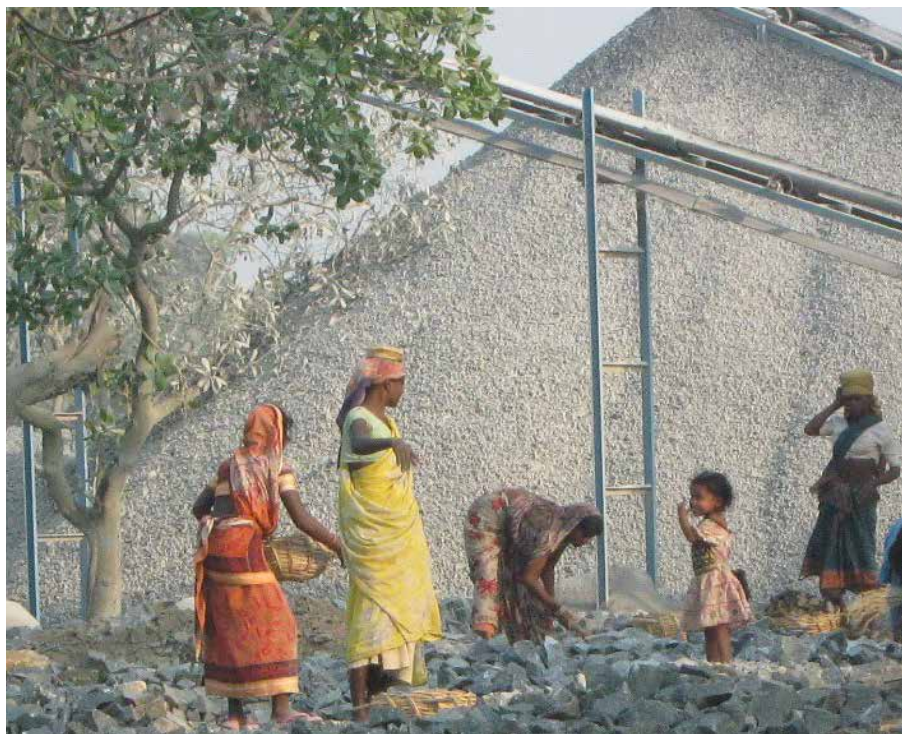
The incidence of child labour is high in the Bhubaneswar City. There are 58 percent of child labourers are from Bhubaneswar followed by 29 percent in Berhampur and 13 percent of children in different worksites of Rourkela.

Distress pushed children into Child labour

Indira Majhi a minor child of 13 year along with 3 of her brothers and 1 sister lost their mother suffered from disease in the year 2006. Their father has also deserted them and married to another woman. Father of Indira Majhi was a land less labor from Garichigua village, Laxmipur block of Koraput district. Both their mother and father use to work as wage laborer and sustained their family. But after the death of her mother Indira Majhi and her brothers and sisters lives became very vulnerable since there was no one to feed them anymore.

Now Indira and her brother and sister badly wanted to get some work from which they support each other. Meanwhile a person from the village who earlier used to work in a stone crusher near Khordha brought this distressed family of 5 children to work in the stone crusher unit in 2006. At that time Indira who was the elder started working in the hazardous stone crusher unit only in the age of 13 years and manage the lives and livelihood of the family. Today other siblings of her family who are still minor are working in the stone crusher unit as child laborers. None of the children have ever gone to school or accessed any govt. entitlement meant for the children neither in their village the past nor at the worksite.

- ❖ 38 percent of children are working in various worksites
- ❖ Among these children 90 percent are working in brick kilns, 9 percent in stone crusher units and only 1 percent in construction sites.
- ❖ The worksite of Bhubaneswar employs 58 percent of migrant children.
- ❖ The worksite of Berhmapur employs 29 percent of migrant children whereas the worksite of Rourkela employs 13 percent.
- ❖ In 56 percent worksites there is no first aid box available.
- ❖ 83 percent of the worksites have dusty environment mostly in brick kilns and stone crusher units.
- ❖ 46 percent of migrants stay in temporary houses where as 44 percent in kuchha houses
- ❖ 73 percent of the households depend on tube wells for drinking water.
- ❖ 99 percent of households use open space instead of toilet.





Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendation



development, protection and participation and the governments made changes in their laws to make these children to assert their rights. In the present context it is a far reach dream. But still these migrant children have a dream and they are waiting for it come true.

The present assessment of migrant children is an attempt to document the plight of children who migrate with their families to live in a brick kiln, stone crusher unit or construction site for almost 6-8 months and assess whether the child enjoys the basic services, entitlement and right to protection at the worksites. In Odisha we generally experience two types of migration: inter-state and intra-state migration. In this mapping we have captured the intra-state migration scenario in which 86 percent of the families belong who migrate within Odisha and another 14 percent of people come from the neighbouring states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Most of the migrants come from the backward, tribal and under developed blocks of Odisha as well as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The assessment captured 51% of families, who migrate with their children to work primarily in brick kiln and stone crusher units where as very few families bring their children to the construction sites.

Sixty five percent of these migrants are seasonal migrants whereas only twenty five percent are long term migrants. The seasonal

Conclusion and Recommendation

In India thousands of internal migrant children are excluded from their basic rights to survival, protection and participation in child development programmes. Due to frequent relocation, the children of a poor migratory family undergo severe physical and mental agony which is hardly being recognised and addressed. It is hard to count how many children do migrate in India and frequency of their change of residence. Since, the migration trend in India more between less developed region to developing cities and towns, the movement of poor household who depends on wage labourers move with their families from rural to semi urban, towns and metros. These nowhere children go through childhood poverty which breaks their physical and psychological growth. During a tender age the child has to suffer a miserable life due to poverty and destitution and the situation gets more aggravated when a child learns to cope up with hunger, malnutrition and

exploitation in an alien location. Migrant children are one such entity who has been toiling hard to survive in a harsh condition of forced mobility, unhealthy transit and temporary living conditions and expose to inhuman treatment and abuse. Today, the child move with the families to be engaged in a variety of sectors such as brick making, plantation, hybrid cotton seed farm, rice mills, cotton ginning factories, carpet making, garment industries and many home based cottage industries as unpaid child labour. Since the family is temporarily uprooted from their habitation and social fabrics, they often get isolated from accessing government entitlements, social security, social assistance and government supported livelihood and poverty alleviation programmes. The family including the child become invisible at the destination due to lack of attention and support from the government department to include them into various government entitlements and citizenship rights.

The UNCRC 1989 provides all children the right to survival,

migrants are mostly engaged in brick making and construction works, and there are also instances that 25 percent of these people live in the worksites like construction and stone crusher units for more than one year. Among the migrants the schedule tribes and the schedule castes are in majority and represent 84 percent of the total migrant households. The assessment indicates that majority of the tribal, dalit and other backward caste communities migrate due to poverty, debt, unemployment, natural disaster and human conflicts. The migration of majority of the people can be termed as distress or forced migration

Recruitment of wage labourers for brick kiln and construction is often done through labour contractors. The contractor provides a lump sum advance to the labourer and brings them to the destination to work. In case of brick kiln, most of the labourers are brought through payment of advance and quite often a child is also recruited to work in the brick kiln as part of a labour unit. In construction and stone crushers, the advance system doesn't operate much, however in some cases the labour contractor facilitates labour recruitment.

Among the migrants, Forty seven percent do not have any ration card. They don't access the Public Distribution System any way. Hence, the life becomes more vulnerable when they migrate, as

they are out of the social security net of the government.

Forty seven percent of migrant children are in the school going age and forty three percent are in the age group of 0-6 years. The children of 6-14 years of age, forty one percent are never enrolled even in their source villages out of which twenty two percent are girls. The migrant girl children are more deprived of education primarily at sources and don't get access to education at destination as well. Higher the education standards, higher the drop out is being reported during the mapping. The dropout rate becomes highest when the migrant children reach class VII. Once these children go back home, eighty four percent of them state they can not access school. Out of which fifty seven percent are girls. Similarly eighty four percent of children don't access Anganwadi centres at the destination. Nearly eighty one percent of children are not immunised while seventy one percent of expectant mothers are not getting prenatal care at the destination.

For the seasonal migrant children's education, the problem is manifold. When migrant children reach the destination, they can't be enrolled in a nearby school or ICDS centre even though the right to education act and Supreme Court guideline directs for the enrolment of these children. Where there is no nearby schools the parents engage their children

in the work. The girl child suffers a lot in this process. She becomes the first victim to be a drop out either to take care of the siblings, household chores or work with the parents.

Thirty eight percent of migrant children have been found as working children. While, majority of the children's are engaged in brick kiln followed by stone crusher units. The living condition in the worksites is quite deplorable. The people with their families stay in brick kilns. By and large the migrant children stay in temporary huts and move within the dusty and smoky environment of the worksite. These children face diseases like fever, dysentery and skin diseases. They face a lot of problem to access the distant PHCs. They are also not getting any treatment as their parents are not able to diagnose the disease at its initial stage. Ninety nine percent of children are using open space for toilet purpose. Poor nutrition and sanitation contribute to abnormally high rates of chronic illnesses and acute problems among migrant children.

To sum up, access to basic health, nutrition and education and other services are completely absent for infant, children, adolescent and women while they live in worksites. The impact of pollution and dust on the health of women, men and particularly on infant and children are more in stone crusher units.



The current government policies and programmes do not even recognise the children accompanying their parents to different worksites. The child protection laws are far away from its reach to protect the children who live in secluded, invisible worksites and far away from the city life. Hardly people visit to the worksites which are heavily guarded, high walled and difficult to even talk to people about the situation inside. The law enforcement agencies often are bribed or co opted by the unscrupulous owners.

Odisha was pioneer in formulating the law on inter - state migration during 1975. The only law which governs the regulation and protection of rights of migrant workers is The Inter-State Migrant Workman Act of 1979. However the irony is that, people who move within the state boundaries don't come under the purview of this law since the same is meant for people migrating within the states. Interestingly the people from other states like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand who are working in the assessed worksites were also found unregistered.

Key findings of the assessment:

1. Incidence of family migration in Odisha is on the rise and more and more children are accompanying their parents and they spend half of their life at worksites. The mapping

has captured 9107 children, out of which, there are 6064 children in Bhubaneswar, 1970 children in Berhampur and 1073 children are in Rourkela covering 423 worksites.

2. ALL the migrants who move within the state boundaries are not documented, registered or monitored by any agencies.
3. Among the migrants 47 percent are ST, 37 percent SC, 10 percent OBC and 6 percent are general.
4. The mapping reveals that 72 percent of household migrate in distress condition and 28 percent migrate for higher income purpose. Distress is a key factor of migration of the people living in remote, under developed and backward district.
5. Out of the eligible school going children, 40% were never enrolled in schools, and those who were enrolled, 84% of them are dropped out.
6. Deprivation from nutrition and early childcare and education is a key feature among migrant children. 64% of the migrant children and 71% mothers are deprived of ICDS services both at their sources and destination.
7. Among the children assessed, 38% of the children are engaged

as child labour in brick kiln, stone quarry and construction work. A majority of 80% children are engaged in brick making.

8. Children's are worst sufferer of seasonal migration and are deprived of education, health care, nutrition both, at their sources and worksite destinations.
9. Intra-state migrants don't get covered under Migrant Workman Act of 1979.

Recommendation:

The assessment in three cities of Odisha, i.e., Bhubaneswar, Berhmapur and Rourkela was conducted in 423 worksites. Out of which 232 are brick kilns, 143 stone crusher units and 48 are construction sites. A total door to door enumeration of workers families having children was conducted and a master data base of details about the families, children and their status at the worksites was documented. The data base having names of the children with details of their age, sex, education etc. were shared with Dept of education, Govt. of Odisha during the month of February 2012 with an idea to initiate immediate action to make education and other benefits accessible to children.

1. The assessment of children may be treated as baseline information about migrant children in these three city

suburbs worksites. However it needs revalidation every year to update the data. The information will be very useful for government line departments such as Education, Health, Women & Child Development to reach out to the families to be covered under their programmes.

2. The database also contains the nearest primary school, anganwadi centre, health centre from where the support may be linked to the migratory population living closer to such service providers.
3. In annexure I, II, & III we have provided a micro action plan as to how the children will be linked to neighborhood services like ICDS, Schools and Health Centre available within their reach out.
4. RTE (Right to Education Act) provides the opportunity to enroll children in any of the school at any point of time in a year. The government of Odisha should issue GOs to School authorities to accept admission of children into their school if they are living within the school jurisdiction. Once the migration season is over, the school will provide a testimony to the parents to mainstream the child back in their native village.
5. In case the schools are far off from the worksite, the

authorities may provide transport to the children to commute the school every day. As an alternative, a special training centre may be run within the premise of the worksite with the help of the facility owner.

6. The neighborhood schools teacher and the SMC members may visit such worksite located within its school jurisdiction and mobilize the parents to enroll their children into the school in age appropriate classes. Local NGOs can also play pivotal role in bridging the out of schools and link them with the school.
7. Special provision should be made to cover all the migrant children under mid day meal programme. The mid day meal should continue till the child return to his/her native village.

8. The assessment points out dismal picture about the health and nutrition aspects of women and children of migratory population. In 2010, Government of India has issued letters to all state governments to expand ICDS services to the children and mothers of migratory population. The Govt of Odisha, dept of WoDC may extend the ICDS services including pre-schooling to the eligible beneficiary living in the worksites.
9. Incidence of child labour was also been reported during the assessment process. Poor government enforcement is one of the reasons for child labourer being reported in the worksite. It is important for the government to register all the worksites under its appropriate authority.



Periodic visit should be made to the site to report incidence of child labour. We strongly recommend the visit of CWC members to the worksite to report and rescue the child labour.

10. Food insecurity at worksite is also found to be a burning issue which the people are facing. Despite the people belonging to tribal, dalit and registered as BPL families lack access to PDS schemes. Since most of the people belongs to Odisha and deserve to be cover under PDS, the Govt of Odisha should come up with a innovative programme to cover migrant workers under PDS, Antodaya and other food entitlements.
11. All three category of worksites which were

assessed lack basic facilities like drinking water, health, decent housing, lighting and cooking facilities for the migrant worker and their families. The labour department in partnership with facility owner needs to come up with a standardization of basic facilities to be adhered in the worksite for the migrant workers.

12. It was revealed that, the inhabitants of the worksite suffers a variety of communicable, infectious, seasonal and other disease for which the workers don't access quality treatment. Special health camps in association with corporate hospitals, foundations and NRHM should be carried out in close intervals.

Odisha is now covered under RSBY (Rasthriya Sawstya Bima Yojona) by Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India to provide health insurance coverage to the workers. The same need to be extended to the migrant workers at the worksite. Special enumeration should be done in each worksite to enroll the migrant workers under RSBY.

13. Since migration is causing temporary shifting of people from one place to another causing multiple denials of entitlements and rights to migrant children; Govt. of Odisha should consider enacting a state action plan on Access to education and protection of Migrant children in Odisha.



Annexure I

Rourkela Micro Planning

Name of the unit : New brick kiln
Village : Jamsera
Panchyat : Jamsera
Block : Bishra
Dist : Sundargarh
Total Families : 31 (ST-8, SC-15, OBC-5, Gen-3)

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Preschool/education status @ sources
0-03	4	3	7	Nil
03-06	15	6	21	7
06-14	17	15	32	Std1-5, Std2- 2, std3-4, Std4-2, std5-2, std6-2 , Out of school-15
14-18	2	1	3	Std3-1, out of school-2

Total population: 128

School: Jamsera Nodal Primary School (2 Km.)

- 17 children require to enrolled in Jamsera nodal primary school
- Age appropriate enrollment to be done for 15 children at Jamsera Nodal primary school
- MDM provision for migrant children
- School assessment
- A mini anganwadi center to be purposed at worksite



Annexure II

Berhampur Micro Planning

Name of the unit : SRM brick kiln
Village : Muhiguda
Panchyat : Adapada
Block : Sanakhemundi
Dist : Ganjam
Total Families : 37 (37 SC)
Total population : 164
School : Muhiguda Upper Primary School (Distance-1K.m)

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Preschool/education status @ sources
0-03	3	2	5	Nil
03-06	13	14	27	9
06-14	21	29	50	Std1-4, Std2- 5, std3-6, Std4-5, std5-5, std6-2 , Out of school-23
14-18	3	6	9	Nil

- 27 children require to be enrolled in Muhiguda Upper Primary School
- Age appropriate enrollment to be done for 23 children at Muhiguda Upper Primary School
- MDM provision for migrant children
- School assessment
- A mini anganwadi center may be proposed at worksites and crèche facility to provide at worksite

Annexure III

Bhubaneswar Micro Planning

Name of the unit : Utkal Bricks (Brick kiln)
Village : Hirapur
Panchyat : Umadei Brahmapur
Block : Baliana
Dist : Khurda
Total Families : 21 (ST-9, SC-10. OBC-1,Gen-1)
Population : 97
School : Umadei Brahmapur UP school (distance 1.5km)

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Preschool/education status @ sources
0-03	6	6	12	Nil
03-06	9	4	13	Nil
06-14	12	8	20	St2- 1, std3-1, std5-1 std6-1 std7-1
14-18	01	05	06	Never enrolled

- ✓ 5 children require to enrolled in Umadei Brahmapur Primary school
- ✓ Age appropriate enrollment to be done for 15 children at Umadei Brahmapur UP school.
- ✓ MDM provision
- ✓ school assessment
- ✓ 25 children are to be enrolled in Anganwadi



Annexure IV

District wise inflow of Migrant to Worksites

Name of state/Dist.	HH	%	Name of state/Dist.	HH	%	Name of state/Dist.	HH	%	Name of state/Dist.	HH	%	HH	%
Odisha	3485	85.75	Sambalpur	7	0.17	Durg	1	0.02	West Bengal	9	0.22		
Balangir	1220	30.02	Bhadrak	6	0.15	Bihar	12	0.30	Kolkata	2	0.05		
Ganjam	968	23.82	Jagatsinghpur	5	0.12	Chhapra	3	0.07	Medinapore	2	0.05		
Mayurbhanj	432	10.63	Dhenkanal	4	0.10	Gaya	3	0.07	Nadia	1	0.02		
Nuapada	172	4.23	Jharsuguda	3	0.07	Janjgir-Champa	3	0.07	North 24 Pragan Purb Medinapore	1	0.02		
Bargarh	165	4.06	Kendrapada	3	0.07	Phatepur	3	0.07		2	0.05		
Sundargarh	140	3.44	Angul	1	0.02	Jharkhand	158	3.89	Hugli	1	0.02		
Subarnnapur	90	2.21	Rayagada	1	0.02	Paschim Singhbhum	111	2.73					
Balasure	49	1.21	Andhra Pradesh	3	0.07	Saraikela	35	0.86					
Kandhamal	42	1.03	Ongal	3	0.07	Simdega	5	0.12					
Koraput	26	0.64	Chhattishgarh	392	9.65	Tata	2	0.05					
Boud	25	0.62	Janjgir-Champa	188	4.63	Jamshedpur	1	0.02					
Keonjhar	25	0.62	Raigarh	55	1.35	Medinapore	1	0.02					
Khurda	24	0.59	Mahasamud	51	1.25	Ranchi	1	0.02					
Nawarangpur	19	0.47	Bilashpur	40	0.98	Dhanbad	1	0.02					
Gajapati	18	0.44	Korba	35	0.86	Gumla	1	0.02					
Jaipur	13	0.32	Raipur	17	0.42	Uttar Pradesh	5	0.12					
Nayagarh	10	0.25	Sargauja	3	0.07	Banaras	1	0.02					
Cuttack	9	0.22	Chhindwara	1	0.02	Jaunpur	4	0.10					
Puri	8	0.20											

Annexure V

List of tables of graphs

1. Table of graph No. 1

City	Worksite
Bhubaneswar	279
Berhampur	91
Rourkela	53

2. Table of Graph No.2

Type of work Site	No of worksite
Construction	48
Stone Crusher	143
Brick Kiln	232

3. Table of graph No. 3

Block	Brick Kiln	Stone Crusher	Construction
Balianta	503		8
Balipatana	12		
Baranga	737		
Bhubaneswar	165	21	145
Cuttack sadar	239		11
Khurda	1	561	6
Pipili	79		
Jatani			32
Kantapada	178		
Bishra	295	3	
Lathikata	148	2	
Kuanrmunda	47		
Nuagaon	16		
Chhatrapur	134		
Chikiti	127		
Digapahandi	11		
Ganjam	32		
Hinjilikatu	125		
Kukudakhandi	83		
Patrapur	81		
Purostampur	72		



Rangeilunda	28		
Rourkela			3
Seragada	17		
Sanakhemundi	142		

4. **Table No. 4**

worksites	Seasonal migration	Long term migration	Short term migration
Brick kiln	2581	383	307
Stone Crusher	50	500	36
Construction	20	146	41

5. **Table of graph No 3.5**

Caste of migrants	Household	%
ST	1899	47
SC	1518	37
OBC	406	10
General	241	6

6. **Table of graph No. 4.1**

Age Group	No. of children	%
0 to 3	1523	17
3 to 6	2408	26
6 to 14	4295	47
14 to 18	881	10

7. **Table of graph No. 4.2**

Access to education at source	No. of children	%
Yes	2535	59
No	1759	41

8. **Table of graph No. 4.3**

Access to school	No of children	Percentage
Schooling at source	2138	84
Schooling at destination	398	16

9. **Table of graph No. 4.5**

Access to anganwadi at source	No. of children	%
Yes	857	36
No	1551	64

10. **Table of graph No. 4.6**

Anganwadi status at destination	No. of children	%
Anganwadi at destination	138	16
Anganwadi at Source	719	84

11. **Table of graph No. 4.7**

symptoms of malnutrition	HH	%
No Malnutrition	1601	39
Red hair	1089	27
Big eye	582	14
Big belly	343	8
Big eye and belly	309	8
Big eye, belly and red hair	140	4

12. **Table of graph No. 4.8**

Disease	HH	%
Cold	724	33
Fever	511	24
Body pain	509	23
Dysentery	334	15
Skin disease	81	4
Asthma	14	1

13. **Table of graph No. 4.9**

Medical facility	HH	%
Sub center	315	8
PHC	1763	43
RMP	516	13
Quack	1045	26
No answer	425	10



14. **Table of graph No. 5.1**

Basic health facility at worksite	Yes	%	No	%
Brick kiln	1619	49	1652	51
Stone Crusher	299	51	287	49
Construction	66	32	141	68

15. **Table of graph No. 5.2**

Environment	No.	%
Clean	156	4
Dusty	3357	83
smoky	468	11
swampy	83	2

16. **Table of graph No. 5.3**

Type of house	No.	%
Hut	1884	46
Kutchra	1546	38
Kutchra & pucca	445	11
Pucca	189	5

17. **Table of graph No. 5.4**

Drinking water	No	%
Well	787	19
Tube well	2979	74
River	170	4
PWD suply water	128	3

18. **Table of graph No. 5.5**

Type of worksite	No. of child labour	%
Brick kiln	3111	90
Stone crusher	314	9
Construction	42	1

Annexure VI

Questionnaire I

ASSESSMENT OF MIGRANT CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION, NUTRITION AND PROTECTION (Questionnaire -I for migrated family)

- A.1 Name of work site _____
- A.2 Type of work site: Brick Kiln Stone Crusher Construction Other _____
- A.3 Address of work site: _____
- A.4 Village/Ward /Municipality Ward _____ GP _____
- A.5 Block _____ District _____
- B. Information of Migrant Family
- B.1 Name of the respondent _____
- B.2 Native Village _____ GP _____
- B.3 Block _____ District _____
- B.4 Contact No. _____
- B.5 Gender of respondent: Male-1 Female-2
- B.6 Caste of respondent: ST-1 SC-2 OBC-3 General-4
- B.7 Entitlement Card:
- APL-1 BPL -2 Antodaya-3 Arnnapuranna-4 Job Card-5 Old Age Pension-6 Widow pension-7 No card-8
- B.8 Family details at the worksite:

SL. No	Name of family member in present worksite	Relation with HH	Sex		Age	Literacy Level	Present education status		Present Anganwadi Status		Disability	
			M-1	F-2			S-1	C-2	S-1	C-2	Y-1	N-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13



B.9 Children's education, nutrition

Sl. No	In destination			In source		
	Do your children have been going to school at worksite		Class	Name & Address of the School/Anganwadi Center	Class	Name & Address of the School/Anganwadi Center
1	2		3	4	5	6
	Yes-1	No-2				

C. Factor of migration:

C.1 Primary occupation of respondent Agriculture-1 Wage Earner-2 Other-3

C.2 Why did you migrate?
No work in Village-1 Higher income-2 Crop Failure-3 indebtness-4
Acute poverty-5, Conflict-6, Natural Disaster-7

C.3 Have you migrated previously Yes-1 No-2

C.4 If yes, Please give the detail of last migrating place

Year	Place (District & state)	Type of work	Number of family member	Number of children	Education facility at worksite	
					Yes-1	No-2

D. Worksite information:

D.1 When did you came here (Month)? _____

D.2 When you are proposed to return back (Month) _____

D.3 What type of work you are engaged here _____

D.4 How much money you/family earn per day: Rs. _____

E. Work environment for child at worksite

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Response
E.1	House	Hut-1 Katcha-2 Semi Pucca-3 Pucca-4
E.2	Lavatory	Community Toilet-1 Open Defecation-2
E.3	Drinking water	Well-1 Tube well-2 Open Well-3 River-4
E.4	Source of lighting	Electricity-1 Kerosine-2
E.5	Play Ground	Yes-1 No-2
E.6	Crèche	Yes-1 No-2
E.7	Pollution at worksite	Clean-1 Dusty-2 Smoky-3 Swampy-4
E.8	Immunization	Yes-1 No-2
E.8	Hygienic food	Yes-1 No-2
E.9	Where do you buy your ration	Nearest Grocery-1, Weekly Market-2 Biweekly market-3
E.10	First aid	Yes-1 No-2
E.11	Do your children affected by any disease	Fever-1 Lose motion/Diarrhoea-2 Skin diseases-3 Headache -4, Back pain-5 Body pain-6 Giddiness/dizziness-7 Weakness-8 Cold/cough-9 Anemia-10 Any other-11, No-12
E.12	Nearest health center	ANM center-1 Sub center-2 PHC-3, Ayurvedic-4 RMP-5 Quack-6 No-7
E.13	Does pregnant women get regular health check-up	Yes-1 No-2
E.14	Do your children happy within the worksite	Yes-1 No-2

Key Observation for investigator

Name of investigator:

Signature of respondent



Annexure VII Questionnaire II

ASSESSMENT OF MIGRANT CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION, NUTRITION AND PROTECTION (Questionnaire-II, Nearest Facilities from a worksite)

Name of work site: _____ Contact Person _____
 Type of work site: Brick Kiln-1 _____ Stone Crusher-2 _____ Construction-3 _____ Other _____
 Address of work site: Village/Locality _____ GP _____
 Block _____ District _____ Contact No. _____

Availability of infrastructure near to the worksite

Sl. No	Infrastructure	Name	Village/Locality	Name of GP	Distance in K.M.	Accessibility	Status	Responses	Remarks
1	Gram Panchayat						Name of Sarpanch:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running • Closed • Partial operating
2	Primary School (Nearest to worksite)						Name of the HM: Student Strength: Type school building: Total Room No.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running • Closed • Partial operating
3	Anganwadi Center (Nearest to worksite)						Name of the Center in-charge: Student Strength: Type school building:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running • Closed • Partial operating
4	Sub-center/PHC/ CHC/Sub-hospital (Nearest to worksite)						Name of Center in-charge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly • By weekly • Daily
5	Govt. Ration Shop (Nearest to worksite)						Name of Dealer		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly • By weekly • Monthly
6	Police Station/Police outpost (Nearest to worksite)						Name of In-charge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running • Closed • Partial operating
7	Any NGO working in the locality						Name secretary/facilitator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running • Closed • Partial operating
8	NCLP school (Nearest to worksite)						Run by		





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