

Strengthen and Harmonize Research and Action on Migration in the Indian Context

SHRAMIC

AN INITIATIVE SUPPORTED BY TATA TRUSTS

RESEARCH BASED EVIDENCE FOR INFORMING POLICY

**Centre for
Policy Research**

**Indira Gandhi Institute
of Development Research**

**IRIS Knowledge
Foundation**

**National Institute
of Urban Affairs**



All photos in this document are sourced from Ajeevika Bureau and partners; Prerit Rana, Agrasar; and Mukta Naik, Centre for Policy Research

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S Mahendra Dev
Director (Vice Chancellor) IGIDR

While India's relatively high growth has not entirely been 'jobless', employment generation has been low, and mostly in the form of informal jobs. Expanding productive employment is central for sustained poverty reduction and food security, as labour is the main asset for a majority of the poor. However, despite its importance, productive employment has not been the focus of development thinking, particularly in the last two decades. It is important to place the employment issue at the centre of the national and international development agenda.



Jagan Shah
Director, NIUA

Migration is a phenomenon that challenges the older dichotomous position of rural versus urban and encourages us to think of the issues of economics and human experience in the context of a rural-urban continuum; an emerging view that is helping urban experts across the world to establish stronger linkages between various socio-economic phenomena and develop holistic approaches to urban development. Research outputs from the SHRAMIC initiative, which brings grassroots organisations and researchers on the same platform, help us rethink urban issues and urge us to find creative responses to the pressing concerns related to urbanisation that Indian cities face today.



Pratap Bhanu Mehta
President, CPR

Labour force participation, the other side of job creation, is a tough puzzle for policymakers. Improved education of women, for instance, is not matched by commensurate increases in labour force participation. Female labour participation will depend upon the perceived opportunity cost of working, where support systems play a key role. Cracking this puzzle will require attending to a range of institutional issues like safety, social policies on maternity and social norms. Are we prepared for politics that encompasses a more complex social imagination?



Sanjiv J Phansalkar
Program Director, Tata Trusts

The Indian economy has grown on the back of cheap labour, with a large proportion of job creation moving from villages to cities. Labour may work for low wages but need not necessarily suffer inhuman living conditions in places to which they go for working. It is essential to therefore create support mechanisms to reduce the vulnerability of actors. Our experiences on the field underscore the fact that solutions are possible and amenable to uptake. Migrant resource centres, stream based engagement with groups like construction and brick kiln workers, dispute resolution systems, helplines and community cadres to facilitate outreach and service linkages are some possibilities which have been piloted and can be taken to scale.

ABOUT SHRAMIC

Strengthen and Harmonize Research and Action on Migration in the Indian Context” (SHRAMIC) is a Tata Trusts initiative on Migration anchored by IGIDR in collaboration with CPR, IRIS-KF, NIUA and the Tata Trusts’ Migration Program Partners.

OBJECTIVE

- To improve our understanding of
- The extent and nature of migration in India
 - The livelihood strategies of migrants, migrant workers and their families
 - The use of migration as a livelihood strategy by households

GOAL

- Create a conducive environment for migrants and recognize the contribution of migrants while formulating poverty reduction and employment strategies
- Suggest evidence based policy prescriptions for protection of the rights of migrants

THE QUESTIONS

- What are the various types of migration flows captured by nationally representative data and localised studies in order to trace the source of the apparent disconnect in the estimates of migration rates and number of migrants based on nationally representative data (lower) and localized studies (higher)?
- What are the legal and structural impediments to migration?
- Given that India is becoming increasingly urban, what is the nature of urban livelihoods and what determines the ability of migrants to access livelihoods?
- How effective is migration as a livelihood strategy?

DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS

- Survey instrument designed through a discursive process in order to build a body of knowledge which would find acceptance among academia and NGOs
- The academic partners will work with NGOs to incorporate their information and guidance to jointly design the respective survey instruments that seek to address the key questions of interest
- Academic partners acquire a better understanding of the actual experience of migrants and NGO partners would be able to better appreciate the role of the nature research methods of the academic partners



Close interaction between academia and NGOs to build upon the knowledge of both sets of partners in order to address common issues of interest

► www.shram.org

SHRAM RESEARCH PORTAL AND DATA REPOSITORY

The SHRAM Research Portal and Data Repository is conceptualised as an online knowledge community on migration in South Asia with a specific focus on India.

PURPOSE

Migration being a multi-disciplinary area of work, the portal offers a variety of relevant knowledge resources on a common platform. Moreover, with no existing resource on the subject in the region, the SHRAM portal fills a vital gap and plays an important role in facilitating deeper research as well as informing policy and strategy formulations.

CONTENT

The SHRAM portal collates several types of content, managed by IRIS Knowledge Foundation, including the following:

- Research and output from academic institutions and NGOs involved in the SHRAMIC initiative
- Legal and policy developments impacting migration
- Datasets on migration available
- Data interpretation through interactive feature called 'Data Hub'
- News related to migration
- Searchable repository of research in the field
- Regular newsletters and updates
- Opinion pieces on current developments that impact migration in the South Asia region via a blog

USAGE

Currently, researchers, journalists, young scholars, policy makers, social scientists, university teachers, students as well as organisations that work with migrant communities use the portal.



Poornima Dore
Senior Program
Officer, Tata Trusts

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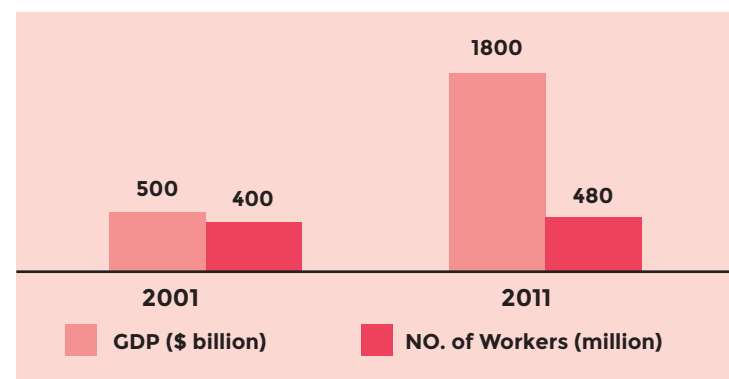
Envisioned as an online platform to bring together all knowledge on the subject, the SHRAM portal incorporates learnings from innovative pilots by civil society actors across the country that are of relevance to implementers, policy makers, corporate houses and the government. A lot of thought has gone into designing this site, which covers implementation, data, news updates, research as well as policy documents. The portal is a unique forum to raise the level of discourse on this evolving theme.

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A SNAPSHOT OF INDIA'S LABOUR MARKET



THE NUMBER OF WORKERS DID NOT INCREASE
COMMENSURATE WITH THE INCREASE IN GDP



Issue: Will 'Make in India' increase the labour intensity of Indian manufacturing?

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

As per data from 2011 Census of India, 20 percent of the workers report working less than 6 months a year. This fact is also borne out by data from NSSO's surveys. This could encourage migration.

CHURNING OF OCCUPATION

In the inter-censal period 2001-11, there was a 7.1 percentage point decrease in the number of cultivators and 3.5 percentage point increase in the number of rural labourers. This shift does not augur well since poverty is concentrated among rural labour households. Also, the landless are more likely to be short term migrants.

STALLING OF EMPLOYMENT TRANSITION

"An important component of growth — moving labour from low to high productivity activities — has been conspicuous by its absence in India" (Source: Kotwal, Ashok, Bharat Ramaswami, and Wilima Wadhwa. 2011. "Economic Liberalization and Indian Economic Growth: What's the Evidence?" Journal of Economic Literature, 49(4): 1152-99.)

SHARE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN URBAN POPULATION GROWTH

The lack of sizable increase in the migration rate in urban areas is consistent with data from Census of India 2011. During 1991-2001 and 2001-11 net rural urban migration accounted for only 21 and 22 percent of increase in urban population.

In both urban and rural India, the proportion of migrants in the rural areas has increased primarily on account of women changing their place of residence. There has been a negligible change in the proportion of male migrants in urban population.

AN ODDITY

India is labour abundant country. Yet, Indian manufacturing has become more capital intensive and less labour intensive. Similarly, India exports basket is capital intensive rather than labour intensive.

MIGRATION RATES (PROPORTION OF MIGRANTS IN THE POPULATION)

NSSO Survey Round (Year)	Male	Female	Total
Rural			
64th (2007-08)	5.4	47.7	26.1
55th (1999-2000)	6.9	42.6	24.4
49th (1993)	6.5	40.1	22.8
43rd (1987-88)	7.4	39.8	23.2
38th (1983)	7.2	35.1	20.9
Urban			
64th (2007-08)	25.9	45.6	35.4
55th (1999-2000)	25.7	41.8	33.4
49th (1993)	23.9	38.2	30.7
43rd (1987-88)	26.8	39.6	32.9
38th (1983)	27.0	36.6	31.6

CATEGORY OF WORKERS

Category	2001	2011	Change
Total Workers	100.0	100.0	
Cultivators	31.7	24.6	- 7.1
Ag. Labourers	26.5	30.0	+3.5
HHI Workers	4.2	3.8	-0.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Data Highlights, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, April 2013

SHORT TERM MIGRANTS IN RURAL INDIA: DEBATE OVER ESTIMATES

THE CRUX

In the National Sample Survey Organisation’s survey of employment, unemployment and migration, a short term migrant is an individual who is a member of the household but stayed away for more than one month but less than six months. Based on this definition, it is estimated that in 2007-08, a total of 12.58 million short term migrants lived in rural India. One question is whether there might an under count of short term migrants in official statistics on account of the 6 month cut off. There is no conclusive answer to this question. Another question pertains to labour market outcomes of short term migrants.

THE EVIDENCE

An analysis of the NSSO data reveals the following short term migration streams: 10 percent intra district rural to rural, 9 percent intra district rural to urban, 13 percent intra state rural to rural, 22 percent intra state rural-urban and inter-state 46 percent. The accompanying table gives snapshot of labour market transitions of short term migrants. What is evident from the is table that while nearly 38 percent of individuals working in the primary sector continue to work in the primary sector when they migrate in the short term, nearly 37 percent work in construction [Research papers 1, 6; Ref Pg 17*].

Destination during Longest Spell	Percent
Same district: Rural	10
Same District: Urban	9
Same State but another District: Rural	13
Same State but another District: Urban	22
Another State : Rural	9
Another State : Urban	37

Reference to papers listed on page 17 will be henceforth carried in brackets

Industry of work (usual status)	Industry of work when working as short term migrant			
	P	S	C	T
Primary (P)	37.92	14.41	35.84	11.83
Secondary (S)	6.36	85.35	5.77	2.51
Construction (C)	3.43	3.13	91.39	2.05
Services (T)	4.65	5.97	9.99	79.39
The rows add up to 100				

THE CHALLENGE

We need to collect detailed labour market histories of short term migrants. However, collecting this data will be difficult through standard household surveys since these individuals might not be available as respondents when the survey is conducted.



The short term migrants are unlikely to be available to work in manufacturing or modern services, mainly on account of their lack of skills, and often even primary education”.

(Source: Report of the Working Group on Employment, Planning & Policy for the Twelfth five Year Plan (2012-2017)

SHORT TERM MIGRATION AS A LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY

THE CRUX

The Report of the Working Group on Employment, Planning & Policy for the Twelfth five Year Plan (2012-2017) observed: “Workers do migrate from rural to urban but only for temporary periods. In the lean season of the labour market of rural areas they migrate temporarily to urban areas to engage in construction activities or pulling rickshaws, without ever severing their link to the land in the rural home land”. What are the characteristics of short term migrants? Is a household with a short term migrant better off than one without?

THE EVIDENCE

Multivariate analysis of the NSSO’s 2007-08 survey of employment, unemployment and migration reveals that an individual is more likely to be a short term migrant if he or she is from a district with a higher concentration of workers in the construction industry. Individuals from rural labour households are more likely to be short term migrants than individuals from other types of households. The probability of a short term migrant being present in households with large amounts of land is low. Individuals working in skill levels 2 (clerks, service workers, and shop and market sales workers; skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related trades workers; and plant, and machine operators and assemblers), 3 (technicians and associate professionals) and 4 (professionals) are less likely to migrate than those in skill level 1 (unskilled agriculture and elementary occupations). Also, short term migrants are likely to earn lower wages compared to non-short term migrants. Furthermore, households with a short term migrant have lower monthly per capita consumption expenditure and food expenditure compared to households without short term migrants [5, 6].

THE CHALLENGE

The finding that wages of short term migrants lags that of others is consistent with field level insights that seasonal migrants, whether in agriculture, industry, construction or forestry engaged in manual

labour and poorly paid. Manual workers, based in rural areas, are informally contracted and sometimes through intermediaries. They do not have effective collective bargaining mechanism or legal security from harsh employment practices. The lack of effective regulations enforcing the rights of construction workers in particular is also a fact. The challenge lies in addressing the informality of contracts and trying to bring in collective bargaining. The NGOs are having some success in this regard.



IN SEARCH OF WORK DAILY

THE CRUX

We know precious little about job search and functioning of labour markets in Indian cities. The nationally representative data sets do not have information on these aspects. Nor are there any estimates of the number of workers who seek work daily. In reality their number indeed is sizable and day workers exist in the large cities and small cities [7]. They converge on the street corners in the morning in search of work. How do people find jobs? How does the informal urban labour market work in Indian cities?

THE EVIDENCE

Surveys conducted in Lucknow [11], Navi Mumbai [12], and Hyderabad [13] have established the importance of social networks in being able to find employment. Relatives, friends and job contractors are important primary channels in the job search process. However, having a network does not translate into finding a job immediately. Many individuals report having to wait for some period before getting their first job. Many individuals report being part of a city's labour chowks for more than eight and more years since migrating [11]. One problem faced by the workers is the risk of non-payment of wages. This can be trace to the absence of any formal agreement and the fact that the workers are not organised.

THE CHALLENGE

In the daily job market, it is important to promote the habit of maintaining a record of work done among the workers. At the same time, reputational mechanisms need to be developed to punish those employers who renege on wages. These will help in reducing frequency of occurrence of labour disputes.

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE MIGRANT GROUPS

THE CRUX

Field reports on child labour in the cottonseed farming industry [16] and bonded labour in brick kilns [19] highlight the peculiar vulnerabilities of certain groups of short term migrants. Despite legislation being in place to prohibit it, bondage and practices akin to it continue. What are the impacts of these illegal practices on vulnerable migrant populations?

THE EVIDENCE

A case study of the cottonseed farming industry in northern Gujarat, which employs a high proportion of children, highlights the complicity of multinational and Indian corporations as well as the State government in the continued child labour practices in the area. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 does not consider illegal employing children above 14, plus it does not specify minimum wages of work. The case illustrates the ease with which operators can find legal loopholes such as these to access cheap labour. Moreover, long work hours, lack of safety, poor living conditions impact and seasonal nature of work ensure that these migrant children are denied health and education [16].

By not being registered as factories under the Factories Act, 1948, brick kilns have been exempt from legislation that enforces social security provisions for workers. As such, the industry employs short term migrant workers and continues the illegal process of bonded labour, which involves the offering of a lump sum advance through agents and perpetuates other forms of exploitation [19].

THE CHALLENGE

Bringing informal industries under the purview of legislation are significant legal challenges, as is the ever-present gap between legislation and implementation. Improving awareness as well as agency among contractors as well as migrant labourers would go hand in hand with creating a better legal environment for protecting the rights of vulnerable migrant groups.

GENDERED MIGRATION

THE CRUX

Marriage-related migration of women has been the primary context to understand internal mobility of women in India, however untied migration is a growing trend that needs further investigation. Moreover, female short term labour migrants earn lower wages compared to men and suffer disproportionately when subjected to poor living and working conditions. How does gender impact the decisions related to migration and access to labour markets?

THE EVIDENCE

Census and NSSO data does not clearly distinguish associational women migrants from autonomous ones, i.e. those who migrate independently. A Kolkata-based study [15] finds that, whatever the reason for rural to urban migration, at least a third of women who move to the city join the workforce (many being workers in the village as well); however in the city they work as unpaid labour in family business, as dependent sub-contracted labourers or in 'feminised' professions like domestic work. The decisions to migrate for women migrants as well as the labour market choices are highly influenced by men in the family.

As such, migratory processes function within the ambit of socially ingrained gendered roles. This is evident in the acceptance that women wage labourers have for the unequal wages, a practice that violates the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

THE CHALLENGE

Research suggests that women with higher education and skill levels are able to earn better in the city; however, access to skilling opportunities are limited for women and would need to be improved. Further, improvements to housing and basic services would benefit women migrants substantially as many are employed in home-based work. The challenge to improve services in unplanned areas where the urban poor and migrants live remains a significant one.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION BEYOND OPENING OF BANK ACCOUNTS

THE CRUX

Understanding the extent of financial inclusion of the landless, the small and marginal landholders and rural labour households is important. As is well established, individuals from such households are most likely to be short term migrants. Furthermore, in the inter-censal period 2001-11, the proportion of rural labourers in the workforce increased by 3.5 percentage points.

THE EVIDENCE

The low-hanging fruits from measures announced to promote financial inclusion since 2001 have been reaped. However, numbers from the NSSO's 2009-10 survey of employment and unemployment reveal that financial inclusion has been tardy in states with large concentration of rural labour households, including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Bihar especially if we look beyond the proportion of households with a bank account. Over the period 2004-05 and 2009-10, the share of formal institutions (government, banks, and cooperatives) increased to 37% from 29% while the share of moneylenders decreased to 33% from 44%. However, the share of funds borrowed by rural labour households from moneylenders has not declined since 1999-2000, when this share was 31.7%. Moreover, the share of non-institutional sources other than moneylenders increased 3 percentage points from 27% to 30% between 2004-05 and 2009-10. A recent report based on NSSO's survey Situation of Agricultural Households in India 2013 shows clearly that among households with less than 0.01 hectare of land, nearly 64% borrow from the moneylender and 18% from relatives and friends [3].

THE CHALLENGE

If lack of access to land constrains progress in rural financial inclusion then it is a cause for concern since not all rural households will be able to offer the lender the comfort of owning an asset.

EMERGENT SOLUTIONS FROM CIVIL SOCIETY

ENABLING LEGAL PROTECTION FOR SEASONAL MIGRANT WORKERS

The informal economy in India accounts for bulk of its 480 million workforce. However, the workers are devoid of minimum wages, basic legal and social protection. Migrant workers in particular are unable to exercise legal rights to claim their dues as they lack access to and are marginalised in the framework of legal services.

A number of services have been targeted, under the Tata Trusts Migrant Support Program, at enabling living wages and facilitating redress of disputes by reaching out to migrant workers. These are further strengthened through advocacy that creates greater visibility for migrant's issues within local administration.



▶ **Through the Shramik Kendras, this network of civil society organizations have reached out to more than 20,000 workers and facilitated wage settlements worth Rs. 6.5 Crores.**

WALK-IN RESOURCE CENTRES

In the last ten years, a strong framework of legal assistance system for migrant workers has emerged through the efforts of a pioneering group of civil society practitioners dedicated to making migration more humane in India. With a network of walk-in resource centres called *Shramik Sahayata Kendras*, these organisations have reached out to a large number of migrant workers in distress and helped them reclaim their wages and rightful compensation. The legal assistance system offered by these *Shramik Kendras* comprises of monthly legal clinics, legal literacy and a phone-based helpline called Labour Line, which the workers can access to resolve their wage disputes. These services offer a comprehensive package of professional counselling and mediation support, awareness on rights, entitlements and responsibilities and the much needed emergency support or guidance on-call, in case of conflict or dispute at work.

LEGAL CLINICS

The monthly Legal Clinics are set up as a dispute resolution and mediation platform for workers and employers/contractors and enable a quick settlement of work disputes. These clinics simulate courtroom settings in presence of trained lawyers and mediation experts who offer legal counselling and advice. They are organised at special walk-in resource centres for migrants, running at both the ends of the migration corridor – the source and the destination.

LABOUR HELPLINE

For workers who are unable to reach out for help in person, the phone-based help lines offers vital support. Workers can call in for counselling

and emergency assistance on a toll-free number and speak directly to a trained lawyer. A wide network of walk-in resource centres support such helplines. The Labour Line by Aajeevika Bureau in Rajasthan receives 225-250 calls every month which is indicative of the need for such services.

LEGAL LITERACY

The legal literacy campaigns encourage workers to keep written documentation of work related transactions, offer simple inputs on wage calculation especially for the illiterate migrant youth and help workers understand their legally enforceable rights and responsibilities. The *Shramik Hajiri* diaries promoted by the centres help workers maintain proper account of man-days of work, wages, advance drawn and more. These diaries have found a good uptake within the community and serves as powerful evidence in case of a work dispute.

These are learnings that have emerged through a network of over 30 civil society organisations working under the Tata Trust Migrant Support Program towards reducing the vulnerability of seasonal migrants. A Centre for Migration and Labour Solutions (CMLS), has been co-promoted by Aajeevika Bureau and the Tata Trusts, to act as a technical support unit to spearhead this expansion of migration initiatives in India.



RESEARCH OUTPUTS

RESEARCH PAPERS

1. S Chandrasekhar and Ajay Sharma "On the Internal Mobility of Indians: Knowledge Gaps and Emerging Concerns", in S MahendraDev, edited, India Development Report 2012, Oxford University Press, 2012
2. S Chandrasekhar, Ajay Sharma "Internal Migration for Education and Employment among Youth", Chapter 9 in State of the Urban Youth, India 2012: Employment, Livelihoods, Skills. Report Commissioned by UN-HABITAT's Global Urban Youth Research Network
3. S Chandrasekhar "Reading the Tea Leaves on Financial Inclusion: The Case of Rural Labour Households", Economic & Political Weekly, January 18, 2014 vol XLIX no 3 P. 43-51
4. S Chandrasekhar and Ajay Sharma: "Urbanization and Spatial Patterns of Internal Migration in India" Spatial Demography, 2014 2(2)
5. S Chandrasekhar, Mousumi Das and Ajay Sharma "Short Term Migration and Consumption Expenditure in Rural India", Oxford Development Studies, Available Online
6. TusharAgrawal and S Chandrasekhar "Labour Market Outcomes of the Itinerant Worker in Rural India", IGIDR Working Paper
7. KarthikeyaNaraparaju "Impediments to Contract Enforcement in Day Labour Markets: A Perspective from India", IGIDR Working Paper

PLANNED ACTIVITIES: 2015-17

- Edited Volume on Internal Migration
- Labour Market Expectations Survey
- Labour Histories Survey
- Survey at Source

SPECIAL ISSUE OF URBAN INDIA

Volume 34 Issue I January-June 2014

8. S Chandrasekhar and Poornima Dore "Internal Migration in India: Setting the context"
9. Yogesh Kumar and Anamika Ajay "Linking Separate Worlds: Understanding the Process of Rural-Urban Seasonal Migration in India"
10. KanhuCharanMajhi, Abhaya Chandra Tripathi, JadumaniPradhan "Migration Study Report of Gaisilat Block of Bargarh District of Odisha"
11. Probir Bose and RamjeeRai "Job Search and Labour Market Conditions of Migrants at the Destination: The Case of Lucknow"
12. KarthikeyaNaraparaju "Well-being of Migrant Workers: Perspectives from Daily Labour Markets in Navi Mumbai"
13. TriveniGoswami Vernal, BagmiPriyadarshini, SayedNayeem, P. Raghavendra "Migration and Conflict in the Mega City: A Study of Migrants in Hyderabad"
14. SmitaPremchander, V. Prameela, ShammeeBanu, K.G. Meenakshi, HosalliManjunath, T. Prema "The Socio-economic Status of Migrant Construction Workers in Bangalore and Intervention Plan to Improve Their Livelihoods"
15. Arpita Banerjee "Migration in the Slums of Kolkata: A Gendered Perspective"
16. Ashok Khandelwal, SudhirKatiyar, MadanVaishnav "Child labour in Cotton Seed Production: A Case of Cotton seed Farms in North Gujarat"
17. DebolinaKundu "Policies to Safeguard Migrants' Rights: A Critical Approach"
18. Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action "Legal Primer: Child Labour"
19. Action Aid, Hyderabad "Legal Framework: Brick Kiln Workers and Bonded Labour"

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Debadatta Club

Disha Foundation

Ghoghardiha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh

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Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action

Yugantar

Jai BhimVikas Shikshan Sanshthan

Jan-Daksha Trust

Jatan Sansthan

Kalahandi Organization for Agriculture and Rural Marketing Initiative

Kotda Adivasi Sansthan

Lok Kalyan Sansthan

Madhyam Foundation

Mumbai Mobile Creches

Paryavaran Evam Prodyogiki Utthan Samiti

People's Action for National Integration

People's Awareness for Rural Development Agency



The Centre for Policy Research (CPR) has been one of India's leading public policy think tanks since 1973. The Centre is a non-profit, independent institution dedicated to conducting research that contributes to a more robust public discourse about the structures and processes that shape life in India. CPR's community of distinguished academics and practitioners represents views from many disciplines and across the political spectrum. CPR engages around five broad themes, and faculty and their research often span several of these topics: Economic Policy Analysis, Urbanisation, Environmental Law and Governance, International Relations and Security, and Law, Regulation, and the State.



Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) is an advanced research institute established and fully funded by the Reserve Bank of India for carrying out research on development issues from a multi-disciplinary point of view. Starting as a purely research institution, it rapidly developed into a full-fledged teaching cum research organisation when it launched a Ph.D. program in the field of development studies in 1990. In 1995, the institute initiated the M. Phil programme and in 2003 the M.Sc. programme.



IRIS Knowledge Foundation is founded on the premise that the creation, management and dissemination of knowledge are critical components of a vibrant democratic society. The primary aim of IRIS-KF is clustered around the rational use of technology for generating reliable and farsighted solutions to social and economic problems and is also linked to larger education and welfare initiatives.



National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is a premier institute for research, capacity building and dissemination of knowledge for the urban sector in India. It conducts research on urbanization, urban policy and planning, municipal finance and governance, land economics, transit oriented development, urban livelihoods, environment & climate change and smart cities. The institute was set up to bridge the gap between research and practice, and to provide critical and objective analyses of trends and prospects for urban development. Its mission is to develop new research and expertise for supporting effective innovations in the urban sector and their dissemination through knowledge exchange, training and capacity development.

TATA TRUSTS

The Tata founders bequeathed most of their personal wealth to the many trusts they created for the greater good of India and its people. The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Allied Trusts are one of the oldest and largest philanthropies with focus on the six themes of Health, Education, Urban Poverty, Natural Resource Management and Art and Culture. The focus is on grassroot level intervention and pioneering efforts in demonstrating development solutions to alleviate poverty in remote parts of the country. The theme of "Migration" has been developed as one of the strategic focus areas under the Urban Poverty and Livelihoods portfolio. The simple target is to reduce migrants misery, sensitise various stakeholders and play a pioneering role towards making this economic reality called migration more humane.

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