



Project Completion Report-2012-13



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Redefining Migration



PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT FOR THE FIRST PILOT PHASE

1. Summary:

The first pilot phase of the two year project “*Redefining Migration*” has proved to be a series of comforting success stories in relation to the objectives specified in the project proposal. In relation to all the objectives mentioned in the project proposal the organization has achieved commendable progress setting aside certain aspects where the achievement is pending due to certain unforeseen hurdles.

The project has so far been found to have been effective; keeping in mind the response of the people in the target area and the migrants as well. The Id-card, dos and don'ts booklet and Labor diary has brought about fruitful results in settling disputes and sorting out cases of harassment, labor/human rights violation.

For skill mapping, models relating to all the proposed trades (skills) have been displayed through Kiosks in order to find the interest and aptitude of the target people individually. Prospective trainees are being singled out and registered for different trades accordingly.

The skill up gradation trainings proposed are being conducted phase wise. All our proposed 6 skill up gradation trainings on Auto Rickshaw Driving, Electrician, Plumbing, Masonry, Tiles fitting; the training on masonry and Tiles fitting trade have been completed with successful employment offers. Our organization; after verifying the credibility of the employer, has recommended the skill up graded Id card holders for engagement. 16 persons trained for electrician trade and 8 persons for masonry have been given placement.

Enrolment for all the trades has been done in large numbers, who will be taken up for skill up gradation training in a phase wise manner.

2. Background of the project

Locale

Nuapada block is bordered by Chhattisgarh State from the North, West and South and Balangir district and Komna block on Eastern side.

The Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey report of DRDA reveals that 78.31% rural families are BPL.

Presently the district has 35.95 percentages of Scheduled Tribes and 13.09 percentages are Scheduled Caste. The literacy rate of the district is 42.99%; 58.78 percentage for males and 26.01% for females. Statistics of Census 2001 reveal a better than national average in the sex ratio with 1006 females per 1000 males. But this is largely a result of massive male migration as a result of lack of employment opportunities within the area. This data is approximately the same in the case of Nuapada block area.

The drought and famine tormented agrarian society in our area of intervention needs caring and caressing in all aspects. The target groups are rural poor who are both disadvantaged and deprived in terms of economy, education, health and nutrition. Above all is the problem of distress migration.

According to government records, the area has witnessed intensified drought in each decade from 1945 onwards and semi-famine like condition prevails every year. Partial draught is experienced almost every alternate year ranging from 20% to 50% crop loss. The rainfall analysis for 1967 to 2002 shows that one cannot always expect a crop from farming.

There is also inadequacy of drinking water and women have to walk long distances to fetch water for daily use. The water crisis has resulted in shortage of fodder for cattle leading to distress sale of livestock. This at large intensifies migration.

Mode and Motif of migration:

- The prospective migrant families are paid a lump sum amount during *Nuakhai*
- The amount paid per family is double or more if they agree to carry children along. A family of three- parents + one child (6 to 10 years) - makes a unit under the *Pathuria* system.



- In this system, the accompanying child serves as a cheap labor unit for the brick kiln owner. Moreover the child turns out to be a security for his parents lest they should flee before paying back their advance amount by working for the employer.
- Smaller children cannot stay back without their parents and slightly elder ones are required to look after the younger ones while the parents are at work.
- Partly due to ignorance and partly due to unavailability of facilities and affordability the target group is subjected to both avoidable and other deadly health hazards. Due to lack of education they are in most cases deprived of their social, political and legal rights and responsibilities.
- Huge distress migration occurs every year from the KBK districts of Orissa to brick kilns of Hyderabad. This is due to insufficient economic activities to sustain families after the summer crop. The numbers are estimated to be around 40,000 people in Nuapada block. The migration period is for 8-9 months – it starts post *Dusshera* and ends with monsoons in next year.
- The prospective migrants are paid an advance of around Rs 5000-6000/household. The families inclined to move with their children are paid double the amount. All this unwritten agreement takes place during *Nuakhai* the harvest festival of the locality.
- Due to government raids interception of a number of migrating groups and nabbing of the dalals (agents); the advance amount was multiplied almost three times- (Rs 25000-30000), and stealthy migration recurred in large numbers.
- The drought and famine stricken small and marginal farmers and the poor daily wages laborers are compelled to adopt distress migration in and outside the state. Their favorite but notorious destinations are brick kilns and the construction sector in Cuttack, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Jagatsinghpur inside Orissa ; Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, Surat in Gujrat and many places in Uttar Pradesh.

Causes:-

Basic human needs like, nutrition, health and education, are far from available to the target group, in our area of intervention i.e. the Nuapada Block area. The root cause is the disadvantage of affordability due to regular disaster like drought and famine. On the other hand, as it is the tail end of the state bordering Chhattisgarh they are deprived due to government negligence. Above all majority of the people belong to the tribal communities with a weak socio-economic background in order to overcome their disadvantage and deprivation.

(Disadvantage + deprivation) X background

General Objective:-

- ❖ To address the prime issue of distress migration; sorting out its causes- in order to reduce unskilled migration
- ❖ To promote skilled migration transforming the whole negative socio-economic phenomenon into a positive one; in a phase wise manner in the target area.

Specific Objectives:

- Objective1: Orientation and capacity building of staff on migration for effective performance.
- Objective2: Study of migration scenario and preparation of a migrants' database for reference.
- Objective3: Organizing and strengthening migrant laborers for securing their rights and entitlements.
- Objective4: Skill mapping, skill up gradation and life skill training on the basis of aptitude for better earning through migration.
- Objective5: Formation of Migration Resource Center at the block headquarters (SRAMIK SAHAYATA EBANG PARAMARSH KEDRA) for registration; counseling, issue of I-card, dos and don'ts booklet etc.
- Objective:-6. Financial Inclusion of the migrants before departure.
- Objective:-7 Legal aid through literacy of the migrants before departure.
- Objective8: Rapport building and sensitization of agents (dalals) and the employer at the migration destinations for minimizing human rights violation.



Objective9: Convergence of line department (government) with migration, in coordination with likeminded organizations; for better understanding.

3. Program Findings:

- Fulfillment of Objectives:

Tabular representation of activity wise achievements (Second Year):

Activities	Expected Outcomes	Achievements	Remarks & Rationale
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<p>Induction training, exposure visits; one to Aajeevika Bureau another to a local organization.</p>	<p>A first hand idea and a practical concept regarding the whole process of migration and migrants' configuration; among the project staff.</p>	<p>The team gained knowledge on migration issues and services, registration format, baseline survey format, preparing ID cards and MIS format during their visit to local organizations. During their visit to Aajeevika bureau the team gained in sightative knowledge on migration and its issues, utilities of ID cards, left out in census. We have been able to include the migrants in the target area left out in the recently conducted BPL survey.</p>	<p>1. Very Satisfactory/ as it has improved the efficiency of the staff. 2. But due to offer of better opportunity our coordinator quit the job with our project.</p>
<p>Baseline survey, interaction with migrants in the presence of the PRI members, preparation of migration report from village to block level, compilation of the migration database.</p>	<p>A preliminary database regarding the process of migration and migrants built up.</p>	<p>14 volunteers have been selected for the base line survey from each of the 14 target Gram Panchayats. Base line survey on migration completed in 78 villages of 14 Grampanchyats. The data have been collected with the help of Volunteers selected for each Gram Panchyat and by the MRC team. Collected data from 14 Gram panchyats entered. Data collected from all 14 Gram panchyats has been analyzed and Block profile prepared.</p>	<p>Very Satisfactory/ as the compilation of database is complete and Block Profile prepared.</p>
<p>Two cluster level migration committees (Bisora cluster and Boirbhadi cluster) have been reactivated. Sensitization and awareness training on legal and financial aspects, organizing health camps- Awareness, sanitation, HIV test, provision of medicine for common ailments.</p>	<p>An up to date database regarding the whole process of migration and migrants built up in the target area. Health and sanitation awareness built up.</p>	<p>Taking all Members from the village level committees to 14 Grampanchyat level migration committees have been formed in each 14 Grampanchyats. Taking all members from Amsena, Biromal, Kodomeri, Boirbhadi, Kotenchuan, Saliha, Godfula and Darlimunda the <i>Boirbhadi cluster</i> level migration committees have been formed. By taking members from Parkod, Jampani, Budhipali, Beltukri, Bisora and Kuliabandha the <i>Bisora cluster</i> level committees have been formed. Selected members from cluster level committee have formed the MRC block level advisory committee. Health camp was organized at Saraipali on 8/8/2012, Kadomeri on 16/8/12, Dhanora on 27/11/12, Boirbhadi on 29/1/13 and Kuliabandha on 14/3/13.</p>	<p>Very Satisfactory/ as All proposed 5 health camps in the 1st year and 5 in the 2nd year have been conducted successfully and effectively.</p>

<p>Counselling of migrants (GP wise), 30 days' residential skill up gradation training, life skill training, providing placement opportunities</p>	<p>20 trainees for each trade (120 in 6 trades) in the skill up gradation program found out. All 120 trainees in each trade become skilled. Placement opportunity and life skill provided to all through employment/self employment/migration.</p>	<p>Migrant youth from the migrant families and potential migrants are being counselled continuously for skill training and 240 individuals have been enrolled for 6 different trades through kiosk, skill mapping and individual endeavour. 240 application forms have been received from the migrants for skill up gradation for 6 different trades. Placement of 93 skill upgraded masons, electricians, plumbers, tiles fitting trades has been done after verifying the credibility of the employers in UP, Raipur, Bargarh, Berhampur.</p>	<p>Very Satisfactory/ because 1. 181(88 1st year+93 2nd year) migrant youth have already been given skill up gradation training in plumbing, masonry, electrician and Tiles fitting trades.</p>
<p>Constitution of Migration Resource Centre, counselling to MRC members. Village level meeting in the presence of MRC members for issue of I-card, dos and don'ts booklet.</p>	<p>MRC reactivated. Databank on migration created, 1000 I-cards in the first year and 1500 I-cards in second year issued to the migrants. Footfall to the MRC increasing.</p>	<p>Migration resource centre had been reactivated at Nuapada. 5 (1st year) +5(2nd year) workshops were conducted with the MRC members in relation to issuing ID cards, labour dairies, and opening of bank accounts in the name of labour families on 30 August. 130 numbers of village level meetings have been conducted in the presence of MRC members on Villages for issue of I-card, dos and don'ts booklet. 3208 ID cards, dos and don'ts booklets each have been prepared and issued to migrants. Footfall increased from about 30/month to more than 100/month due to the innovative idea of sending invitation post cards to beneficiaries as per our database.</p>	<p>Satisfactory/ More than target of issuing 1000(first year) + (second year) 1500=2500 Id. Cards and booklets achieved. We have issued 3208.</p>
<p>Distribution of labour diaries, workshop on financial literacy, opening of bank accounts, advocacy with the agents and employers for remittance, insurance of migrants.</p>	<p>Labour diaries distributed to migrants and migrants trained about its use. 100 bank accounts with core banking facility opened in the first year and 200 in the second year. 100 migrants in the 1st year and 200 in the 2nd year got insured under accident/life risk/pension schemes. Employers and agents sensitized about remittance.</p>	<p>All ten financial literacy camps have been organized in Bisora, Tileijhar, Kukrimundi, Kotenchuan and Boirabhadi. Four meetings have been conducted with the agents to open the bank accounts at MRC Nuapada. 3208 labour diaries have been distributed to the migrants and migrants have been trained about its use. 363 accounts of migrants issued with ID cards have been opened with different Banks. 319 migrants have been insured and included in the pension scheme of the Labour department; Govt. Of Odisha. Agents and migrants have been sensitized personally and employers have been sensitized over telephone regarding the vitality and modes of remittance.</p>	<p>Very Satisfactory/ as target of opening 300 bank accounts has been surpassed and we have opened 363 accounts. In terms of insurance also we have surpassed the target.</p>

<p>Workshop awareness on labour rights, pre-departure counselling and distribution of do's don'ts booklet.</p>	<p>Do's and don'ts booklets distributed to all migrants.</p>	<p>10 Legal literacy campaigns were organized on generating awareness on labour rights and use of labour dairies. 3208 ID cards, labour dairies and booklets relating to migration and services have been provided to the migrants.</p>	<p>Satisfactory/as we have successfully crossed the magic number of 2500 and we have done 3208.</p>
<p>Workshop on the motif and the activities of, MRC and sensitization of the agents; biannual visit of the MRC members to migration destinations, advocacy with the employers at the destination for protection of labour and human rights.</p>	<p>Rapport with the 'dalals' built and faith of the dalals as well as the employers gained.</p>	<p>Two workshops have been conducted so far, with the agents to avoid the exploitation and harassment done by those agents. Destination visit to Fajjabad, Allahabad and Nimapada completed.</p>	<p>Very Satisfactory; because a good has been established with the union leader of the 'dalals' as well while 3 adult migrants and 2 children were rescued during the visit moreover the employer was made to treat the migrant labourers properly.</p>
<p>Meeting and planning of likeminded Organizations for advocacy with the state government for authentication of the I-card issued, district level workshop with government agencies, documentation of vulnerable cases, Highlighting incidents of, sexual abuse, woman trafficking, and financial exploitation, in the media.</p>	<p>Recommendation made by the district administration for authentication of the Identity cards. Vulnerable cases highlighted. Government machinery sensitized to help and support minimizing number of vulnerable cases.</p>	<p>On four state level partners' /OSMP meet were organized with 9 other partners of SDTT constructive discussion on proper planning and implementation was done. Advocacy with ADM-Cum-Sub-Collector has been done for authentication of the ID card by the State Government at a workshop where ADM-Cum-Sub-Collector, the District Labour Officer (DLO) and PRI members were also invited. The honourable ADM-Cum-Sub-Collector, Nuapada has assured to recommend the proposal to the state government. We are continuously reporting all our activities and the vulnerable cases detected by us to the D.L.O and 5 migrant (3 adults and two children) have been rescued.</p>	<p>Satisfactory/ because the initial canvassing with the line department, PRI members, government officials has been done and positive response has been received from all avenues.</p>

4. Project Management Section

- Monthly action plan-
 - ✓ Regular meetings of the MRC advisory members along with PARDA project implementation team was held to make an action plan for the month ahead.
 - ✓ A meeting of the MRC members and project staff was held on 08/01/2012 preparing a Kiosk for skill training collective wise.
 - ✓ A meeting was held in the month of May, 2012 for planning how to achieve Registration, ID card, Booklet, Dairy.
- Monthly review meeting of staff
 - ✓ Towards the last week of each month we hold a meeting of the MRC members for review of achievements and difficulties faced.
 - ✓ The review meetings were held for the months of June, July, August, September, October, November, December and January respectively.
- Reporting paper works:
 - ✓ Inception report and Narrative project implementation report for the first year was prepared and soft/hard copy was submitted on 15/05/2011 and 31/03/2012.
 - ✓ MIS submitted before 5th instant every month.
 - ✓ Half yearly report was duly prepared and sent on 15/9/2012.
 - ✓ Report to District Labor Officer submitted regularly on issue of labor Id-cards every month.
- MRC advisory discussion and support.
 - ✓ Monthly MRC advisory meetings are being held regularly for review, feedback and planning.
 - ✓ The advisory members are working as catalytic assets in increasing the credibility of the organization's project related activities.
 - ✓ Those members being locals of the target areas are able to convince the target people regarding the benefits enrollment for skill up gradation trainings.
 - ✓ They are able to keep track of the migration traffic, curb advance payment, raise voice against payment irregularities, monitor and report vulnerable cases and coordinate sorting out those cases with PARDA support.
- Organizational visit- GB
 - ✓ Smt. Neela Das and Smt. Chhalana Behera on our invitation had visited our workshop in relation to Id cards, dos and don'ts booklet and labor diaries on 30 August.
 - ✓ They were satisfied with the efficiency of the project team.

5. Impact on project areas.

- ✓ Our activities have brought about positive response from the target area and from the target people as well.
- ✓ The migrants issued with Id cards, labor diaries and booklets are continuously in touch with our organization regarding their problems with the agents and the employers at the destination.
- ✓ Even migrants who have not been able to obtain our Id cards are constantly asking for our support taking the organization phone number from those Id cards issued to other migrants.
- ✓ Overwhelming response from the youth of the target area has been received for enrolment into our skill up gradation training; but as per the project proposal our enrolment strength is limited to 120 only for the project year.
- ✓ After the skill training; 16 skill upgraded masons have been given employment at Indranagar, Uchahar, Dist. Raibareilly, as offered by the employer collecting our MRC contact no. from the Id-cards of the migrants during previous year and 8 skill upgraded Electricians have been sent to Bargarh after verifying the credibility of the employer before consenting to his offer.
- ✓ Individual case files for death, missing, harassment, abuse, payment irregularity have been prepared.



- ✓ Trying to sort out those cases at MRC level and if not possible so we are preparing ground for legal action.
- ✓ Applying an innovative idea we dropped post card invitations to migrants daily; in the target area, to visit our MRC. This brought about surprising results. Footfall to our organization multiplied about 4 times.

6. Overall assessment

- ✓ All our project activities in the project area and also the destinations of the migrants have begun yielding results beyond expectation.
- ✓ The migrants and the MRC advisory committee have been successfully empowered in relation to Financial Inclusion, skill up gradation and life skill training, legal literacy and prevention of labor/human rights violation.
- ✓ We have also built health awareness to avoid cases of vulnerable diseases and also cases of sexual abuse. The correct assessment will be possible after the return of the migrants.

7. Block Profile of Nuapada Block under Nuapada District (Odisha)

Nuapada district happens to be one of the poorest districts in India which came into existence as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile Kalahandi district on 1st of April 1993. It has five blocks/ tahsils, (Sinapali, Boden, Khariar, Komna, Nuapada) and 109 panchayats and 654 villages. It is located between 20.28 North to 21.58 North Latitude and between 82.28 East to 82.98 East longitude. It is bordered by Chhatisgarh state from the North, West and South and Bolangir and Kalahandi districts from the Eastern side. The Total geographical area of the district is 3,408 sq. Kms with a population of 5,30,524 (264,490 male and 266,034 female). At the time of bifurcation of the district the DRDA Below poverty line (BPL) survey report revealed that there were 90,966 number of rural families in the newly created Nuapada district. Out of this figure 78,530 the number of rural families were BPL which comes to around 86.32 percentage. Again the data revealed that 23.80% of families earn income up to Rs. 4,000/- per annum; 32.26% of families earn income in between Rs. 4001 to 6,000/- per annum; 21.63% of families earn income in between Rs. 6,000/- to 8,500/- per annum; 8.62% of families earn income in between Rs. 8,5001 to 11,000/- per annum. During 1997 BPL survey the percentage of below poverty line families were reduced to 78.31%. This figure again reduces to 78% in the 2002 DRDA survey. This slow reduction in rural poverty is because of an increase in the frequencies of droughts from the nineties.

The majority of the population is scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Castes like Paharia who comes under the tribal list in neighbouring state of Chhatisgarh but unfortunately they were left out during the preparation of the tribal list in Orissa state. Presently the district has 35.95 percentages of the Scheduled Tribes and 13.09 percentages are Scheduled Caste. The literacy rate of the district is 42.99%; 58.78 percentage of males and 26.01 percentages are females. Statistics of Census 2001 reveal a better than national average in the sex ratio with 1006 females per 1000 males. But this is largely a result of massive male migration as a result of lack of employment opportunities within the area. This data is approximately the same in the case of the Nuapada block area.

The drought and famine tormented agrarian society in our area of intervention needs caring and caressing in all aspects. The target groups are rural poor who are both disadvantaged and deprived in terms of economy, education, health and nutrition. Above all is the problem of distress migration.

Draught in the official sense of the term descends almost once every decade. Not only that. Partial draught is experienced almost every alternative year ranging from 20% to 50% crop loss.



According to government records, the area has witnessed intensified drought in each decade from 1945 onwards and semi-famine like condition prevails every year. Part of the reason for these droughts is the systematic destruction of forest causing massive soil erosion and flood during the rainy season. There is also the inadequacy of drinking water and women have to walk long distances to fetch water for daily use. The water crisis has resulted in a shortage of fodder for cattle leading to distress sale of livestock. The drought has destroyed the crop year after year and has broken the economic backbone of the people. This at large intensifies migration.

The only resort of the tribes is the forest in terms of their habitat and livelihood. Almost all the tribal families depend upon NTFP forest produces like Mahua, char, Saul leaves, Kendall leaves etc. Depletion of forest and overexploitation of forest, it produces and above all, of the tribal people by cunning traders as well as the line department squeezes all resources for their livelihood.

Demographic Details: (As per 2001 census)								
Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total No of HH	Population					
			Male	Female	Total			
1	Nuapada	26,239	59,635	60,195	1,19,830			
2	Komna	27,150	57,906	59,176	1,17,082			
3	Khariar	21,846	46,408	46,610	93,018			
4	Boden	17,236	35,888	36,168	72,056			
5	Sinapalli	23,858	49,309	49,357	98,666			
Household Details:								
Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of BPL HH						
		ST	SC	OC	Total			
1	Nuapada	9336	3734	8937	22007			
2	Komna	10203	4340	9335	23878			
3	Khariar	6130	4118	10767	21015			
4	Boden	6625	2546	7610	16781			
5	Sinapalli	4910	2517	8357	15784			
Type of Workers in different Tahsils and Urban Areas								
Area	Main Worker		Marginal Worker		Non worker			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Nuapada Tahsil	56287	14008	16138	41129	57240	76063		
Khariar Tahsil	53123	8653	21300	34368	60402	91813		
Khariar Road NAC	4246	732	257	744	3896	6752		
Khariar NAC	2660	541	473	382	3419	5627		
Classifications and Percentage of Main Workers in different Tahsils and Urban Areas								
Area	Cultivators		Agriculture labors		Workers in HH Industry		Other Workers	
	No.	PC	No.	PC	No.	PC	No.	PC
Nuapada Tahsil	47329	37.1	61445	48.17	2023	1.59	16765	13.14
Khariar Tahsil	33377	28.42	48284	41.11	4861	4.14	30922	26.33
Khariar Road NAC	612	10.24	771	12.89	143	2.39	4453	74.48
Khariar NAC	279	6.4	392	9	155	3.56	3530	81.04
Land Holding Pattern: (No. of HH)								
Sl.No	Name of the Block	Big Farmers		Small Farmers		Marginal farmers		



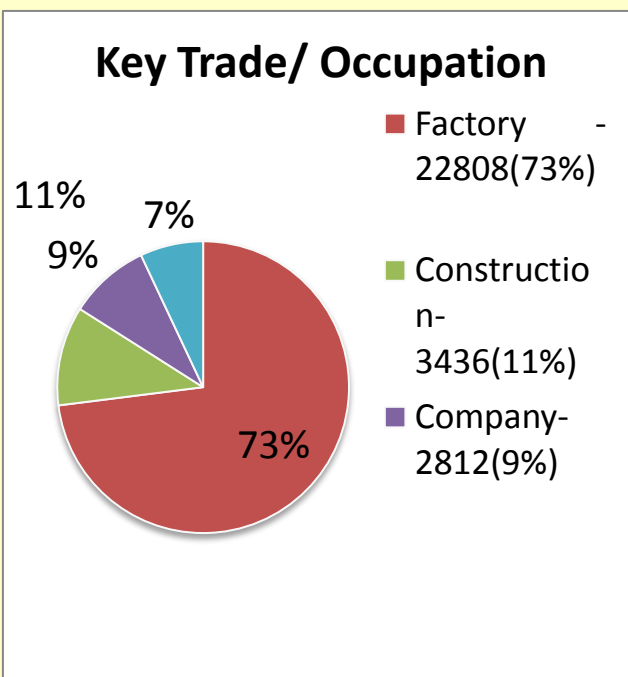
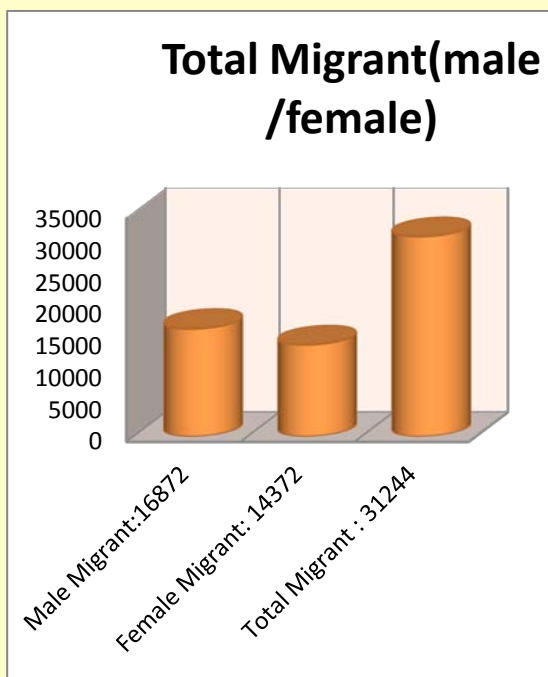
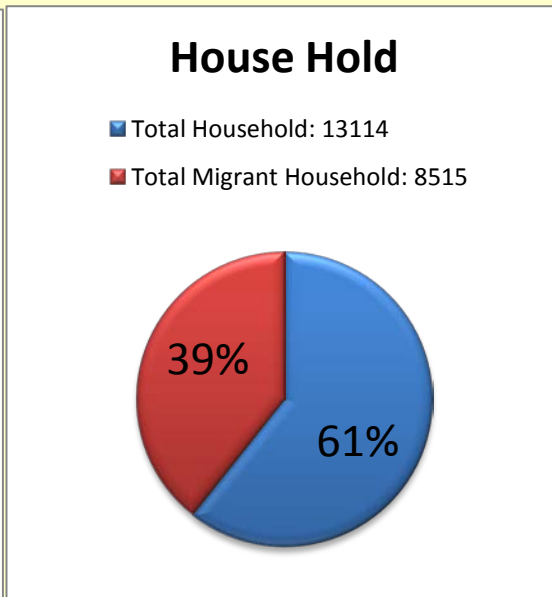
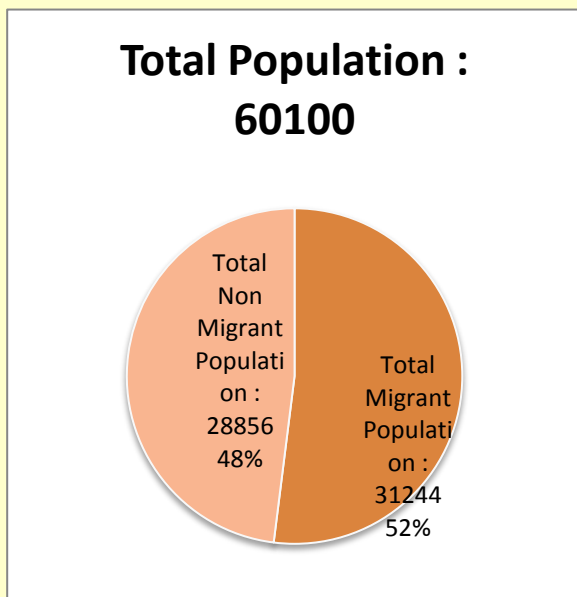
1	Nuapada	2709	16618	5896	
2	Komna	2841	13765	4810	
3	Khariar	2521	11172	4897	
4	Boden	1665	7647	3099	
5	Sinapalli	1873	11118	4742	
Land Holding Pattern (Social Group Wise) in Numbers and Areas					
Category	SC	ST	Others	Total	Total Area (Ha)
Marginal (0 to 1Ha)	4880	8450		27,245	16,032
Small (1 to 2 Ha)	3025	10,520		25,770	35,974
Small Medium (2 to 4 Ha)	1175	6415		14,395	40,365
Medium (4 to 10 Ha)	240	2115	2490	4,845	28,111
Large (10 to 20 Ha & more)	35	175	380	590	8,364

PARDA intervention Areas:

District	Nuapada
Block	Nuapada
Grampanchayat	14GP
Village	78 Villages
Household	13114
Population	60100
Migrant Household	8215(63%)
Migrant population	31244(52%) OBC-9373, SC- 7186, ST-13435, Gen-1251
Total Male female	Male- 16872, Female- 14372, Children-2153
Key occupations:	Factory -22808(73%)
	Construction-3436(11%)
	Company-2812(9%)
	Other-2187(7%)
Key destinations:	Uttar Pradesh, CG, Andhra Pradesh (About 65% of the inter-state . Total: 20309(Male10968/Female9341)
	Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhubaneswar , Kendrapada- 25% of intra state .Total migrant7811(M4686/F3125)
	Inter-district 10%.Total 3124(M2530/F594)

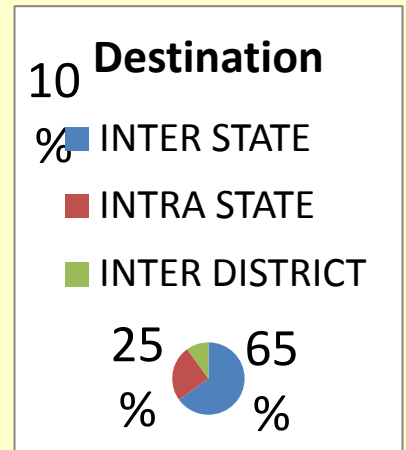
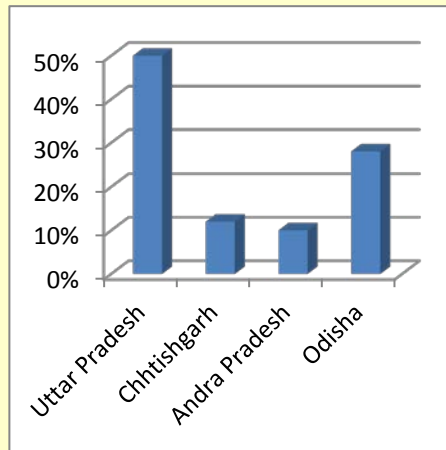
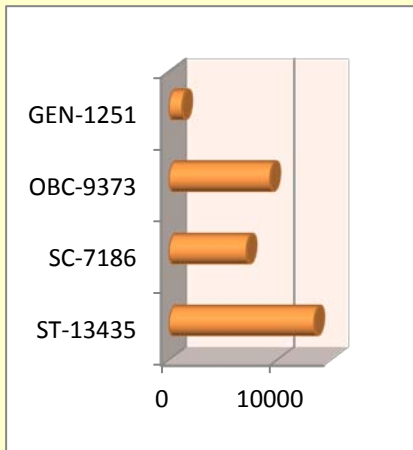
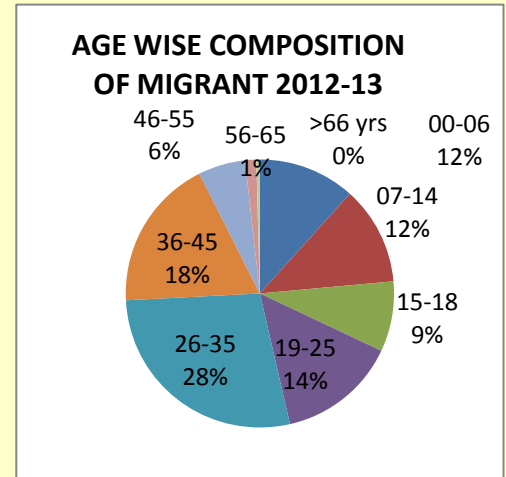
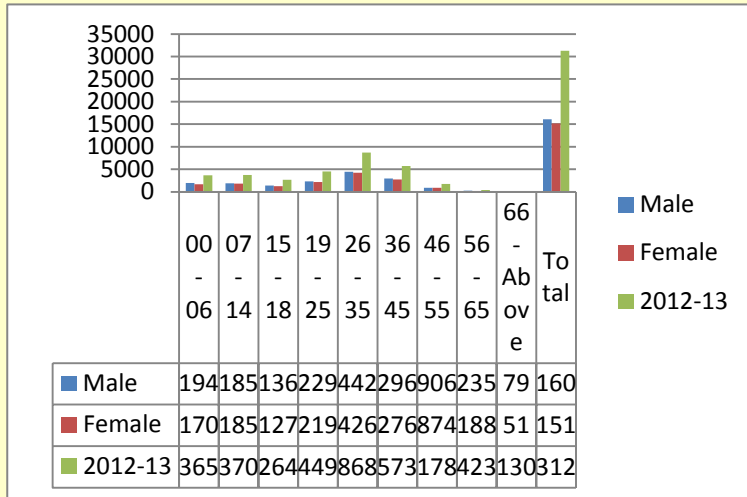


DEMOGRAPHY OF ASSESSMENT AREA



Distribution of migrant according to age group and destination states

Destinations:- Age group	Uttar Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Andhra Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Total
0 -6	2915	264	356	0	0	117	3652
7-14	2519	417	769	0	0	0	3705
15-18	1936	132	578	0	0	0	2646
19-25	3327	375	648	45	27	628	4490
26-35	5359	1278	1838	147	17	49	8688
36-45	2874	1367	1442	0	0	47	5730
46-55	1326	284	170	0	0	0	1780
56 above	314	96	13	0	0	0	423
Total	20570	5897	4130	192	44	281	31114



WORK SHOP ON THE MOTIF OF THE ACTIVITIES OF MRC AND SENSITIZATION OF THE AGENTS FOR SMOOTH MIGRATION

Four workshops on the motif of the activities of MRC and sensitization of the agents for smooth migration have been organized in the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (2 workshops in each of the financial year).

Total 30 agents actively participated in the workshop. The following motif of the MRC is briefly discussed in the workshop: registration of labors those who go for migration both intra state and interstate, providing ID card to the laborers after identification, providing legal support to the migrants, to create health awareness, to provide information, guidance and support to better earning through migration and others. The role of agents in this regard is vital; they were convinced for registration and to obtain valid license from the District labor office, Khariar road of Nuapada. Legal right of a laborer and role of an agent was briefly discussed in the workshop. Some agents were showing a negative approach to the project and did not cooperate with us before getting sensitized in the meeting. Violation of right and non payment cases and harassment cases could be minimized after the meeting.



WORKSHOP ON FINANCIAL LITERACY ON USE OF BANK ACCOUNT, REMITTANCE, SAVING, USEFULNESS OF INSURANCE, PENSION SCHEMES

10 workshops have been organized in the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 (5 in each of the financial years).

Total 400 participants actively participated in that meeting from the target group- migrants, PRIs members, women, youth and SHGs. The following topics/discussion points were covered in the workshops:

I. 338 bank account has been opened with the help of MRC, PARDA, Nuapada in 2011-12 and 2012-13.

II. How the laborers should take advance money in bank account only from a agent; explaining the advantage that the money would be helpful for their family at source, safety from pick pocket in the train and others benefit like saveing money in their account and that is the reason why they should send remittance through it.

III. How a beneficiary gets benefit up to Rs 30000 in Rastriya Shwasthya Bima Yojna. A BPL category family can be registered in it only and hence they should get themselves registered in their village/GPs through the nearest CHC/District medical head quarter.

IV. How renewal of RSBY card is necessary every year. In case of Odisha Kothabadi and Nirmana Sramika Kalyan Board, Govt. of Odisha insurance covers incidences of accident, death, scholarship, pension for the construction workers. It was also informed that now the amount is double of it.

CLUSTER LEVEL TRAINING ON REGISTRATION, ID CARD AND BOOKLET TO MIGRANTS

“Cluster level training on registration, ID card and booklet to migrants” was held in the following villages of Bhotha/ Dhanora / Boirbhadi / Bisora GP on 5th Aug, 2012, 7th Aug, 2012, 7th Nov, 2012 and 26th Jan, 2013 respectively by PARDA, Nuapada under the project “Redefining migration”

The main objective of the training program was to orient the participants on registration, Use of ID card, dos and don'ts booklet and labor diary. Total 400 people including migrants, PRIs member and other stake holder participated in the training program.

The project coordinator shared that the motif of formation of MRC is registration, counseling, ID card distribution to the migrants, legal support. It was also let known that after registration an ID card is issued for 20 rupees and apprized them about the utility of the ID card in case of missing, photo identity (with the signature of local Sarpanch), in emergencies such as sexual harassment, nonpayment case and rescue the contact no. of the Parda would be helpful.

HEALTH CAMP

Health camps were organized in ten villages of Nuapada block on at Nuapada in March 2013, at Garendihi and Saraipali in July, at Bamankera and Pandripani in October, at Jampani in November respectively in 2011 and at Saraipali and Kadomeri in August, at Dhanora in November respectively in 2012 and Boirbhadi in January, at Dhanora in March in 2013 respectively. Total 514 patients were registered in the financial year 2011-12 and 345 patients registered in 2012-13. CDMO-Nuapada; Mr. Pathak-

medical officer-in-charge, Khariar road CHC facilitated the process in consultation with Dr. Bhoi, in charge of Mobile Health Unit and Mrs. Bindu Madam Pharmacist, CHC, Khariar road. Free medicine were arranged and provided to the patients in the camp. A van was used for propaganda. The PRIs members were informed and requested to cooperate for the camp.



Major diseases detected were Athralgio, APD, pain in leg, Parabidonam, Psycho sin, Diarrhea, fever, G. wearer, Amnesia, back pain, joint pain, UR TI, Urticoria, deathlessness, vertigo (BP), HIV/AIDS and S.T.D 27 nos. of HIV/AIDS and STD cases referred to the ITCT of Nuapada.

Medicines prescribed in the health camp

- ❖ Metronidazole
- ❖ Doxycycline
- ❖ Tetracycline hydrochloride
- ❖ Dispersible ofloxacin tablet (oflatoon)
- ❖ Dicyclomine hydrochloride oral solution IP
- ❖ Paracetamol and others antipyretics
- ❖ Others



Challenges and learning:

- A medicine provided to the patients was not enough for different diseases. So the doctor had to advise some patients to bring the medicines from the nearest medicine store/ Biromal PHC.
- It was also realized that it would not have been possible to arrange the camps without the cooperation of PRI members, CDMO and M.O. in charge including the doctors, pharmacists and local villagers and to make them successful.

DISTRICT LEVEL WORKSHOP ON MIGRATION WITH GOVT. AGENCIES

One day district level workshop on migration with govt. agencies was held in the meeting hall of Soil conservation dept. on 25th March 2013 organized by Migration Resource Center/PARDA, Nuapada, supported by SDTT, Mumbai. Total 80 participants participated in the workshop from 14 GPs of Nuapada block including migrant labors, PRIs members, Youth and SHGs from the operational areas.

Objective of the workshop are as following:

- ❖ To share findings of the migration survey, program and cases.
- ❖ To share objective wise achievement for more understand the process which is going
- ❖ To do future plan with the govt./local NGOs/Media
- ❖ Advocacy with the district level administrative for authentication of the I-card issued

Mr. Rudra Charan Pattanaik the Chairman of PARDA presented the achievements of the team during the financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 in the workshop by PPT that the PARDA org. is working as implementing agency under the project “Redefining migration” in 78 villages of 14 GPs of Nuapada block. Migrant Households in the target area are 8215 out of a total population of 13114. The key occupations of the target people are: Factory -22808(73%), Construction-3436(11%), Company-2812(9%), and Other-2187 (7%). Key destinations of the migrants are:

- i. (Inter-state-about 65%) Uttar Pradesh, Raipur, Andhra Pradesh
- ii. (25% of intra state) Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhubaneswar, Kendrapada-,
- iii. (Inter-district 10%)

The team shared their individual achievements in terms of ID cards, pensions and other achievements were briefly discussed in the workshop.

Message shared by the resource person:

Mr. Niranjan Kumra the DLO of Khariar road, Nuapada shared that PARDA is working very well in the safe migration motive. He said that according to the law: The labor contractors should get registered in their respective states; there should be clear understanding between the contractors and the employers. If the contractors are not licensed progress cannot be achieved and the objectives will not be fulfilled.



In case of non-payment it would be difficult for a laborer and also for the labor dept. to make an agent accountable. In advance system there should be legal of an agent by license holder, if a labor will do migration through unauthorized agent then there will be chances of force migration. First time in history MOU sign has been completed between Odisha Govt. and Andhra Pradesh Govt. Kantabanji is the railway hub where migration is highly active as it is located at the border areas of Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada districts.

Mr. Ratnamani Agasti the chief functionary of RTDA, Komna, Nuapada shared that license of an agent is a great challenge in present times. The agents are not sensitized. It is also vital that the family members should not get separated while working at the destination; they should remain at one place. The wage pattern varies from place to place and that the teachers engaged in RCC at the destinations are not skilled.

Ghanashyam Bhoi, secretary, Journalist association, Nuapada shared that poverty is the main cause of migration, most of the laborers take advance from the agent before migration to meet their subsistence requirements which in turn compels them for distress migration. As job opportunity is not available under MGNREGA, the laborers migrate leaving their job cards, bank accounts and other documents. The concerned officials take advantage of it and make bills with the help of false signatures. The women and girls undergo sexual harassment at destination. He proposed that a magazine of the case studies should be prepared, success story should reach the migrants through leaf lets/magazine. He also proposed that a report of such case studies should be prepared on migration by PARDA and submitted to the media. The role of media is vital for advocacy with the Govt. and highlight issues. He assured that the media is always with the laborers.

Skill Training for Youth Migrant

When unskilled labourers migrate it becomes distress migration and is a negative phenomenon, hardly contributing to the enhancement of their livelihood. So the eligible individuals among the migrants will be found out and skill up gradation training will be given to them for enabling them to earn more from migration. This will be able to redefine the general perception of migration. It will also create a placement opportunity for them after they are skilled.

- ❖ Migrant youth from the migrant families and potential migrants are being counselled continuously for skill training and 240 individuals have been enrolled for 6 different trades through kiosk, skill mapping and individual endeavour.
- ❖ 240 application forms have been received from the migrants for skill up gradation for 6
- ❖ Placement of 93 skill upgraded masons, electricians, plumbers, tiles fitting trades has been done after verifying the credibility of the employers in UP, Raipur, Bargarh, Mumbei.

Case study no.1

Two families came back after losing their heads of family members.

Due to lack of employments opportunities and poverty people are migrating with their families to other districts or other states to fill their stomachs. They have been sacrificing their worthy lives at the work places due to unhygienic conditions and lack of nutritious food. Here is a case study of two migrant families who lost their heads of family members.

The problem has been faced by two families of Nuapada block. The families have lost their heads of family members in brick kilns in ANDHRA PRADESH and came back. Around twenty families of Bhanpur village of Kuliabandha panchayat had gone to Hyderabad through local agent Dhruva Suna and Paramananda Meher of sunamati village of tankapani panchayat of Balangir district. The migrants have been engaged in brick making in a brick kiln at Tirupati. Among the migrant families Subaran Sabar's family was one of them.



They had migrated taking an advance of Rs.15000. This family consisted of his wife Jirabai(40), his son Kumar(6), Bhagyaseni Sabar(10), Santu(5) Neha(2). They had been kept at a camp close to a river bank in very unhygienic conditions. Food and medicine was not supplied properly. One day, Subaran was affected with diarrhoea while nobody had taken responsibility of their treatment. The family members requested the Sardar (factory owner) but did not get any help. He died without any diagnosis or treatment.. Family members had been promised a compensation of rupees twenty /thirty thousand but they were thrown away from the place.

Like that Pabansingh Majhi of Bhanpur also succumbed to diarrhea. Her wife had no other option except weeping. Lastly the family member came back to their village.

Case study no.2

Ram Luhar of village Godafula, located close to the Nuapada Block Head quarters has three daughters along with his wife. Due unemployment and poverty his wife Basmati Luhar, and his daughters Laxmi(14), Rina(7), and Anjana(5) had migrated to Bangalore through the agents Laxmi Parabhuea and Krushna Parabhue. The dalals came back leaving them with brick factory owner Madhu Seth. Basmati was assigned heavy physical labour. Her hand bone was broken by the factory owner. Basmati came back to her village with her two children as she could not tolerate the torture by the owner. But the elder daughter was detained there as bondage .So she took the help of PARDA to rescue her child from the factory owner. The family was supported to go on a hunger strike near the collector's office. As a result the daughter was rescued by the labor officer.

Case study no.3

When a girl crosses the age of fifteen, generally she dreams to marry and to lead a happy life. Similarly Laxmi, an orphan, also had dreamt for a beautiful life. But she was forced into an early mother hood, and is now wandering from door to door. Promising to marry her, a young man runs away from the village. The entire story lies like this- Laxmi an orphan girl of sixteen is staying in her village with her new born baby, younger brother and old mother. Six years ago her father had passed away leaving the family helpless and incomeless. Last year Laxmi had migrated to Hyderabad searching for a job, for better earning. She had gone there to make bricks. At the work place she had fallen in love with Bhisma Majhi, a young man of his village, who had also migrated along with her. As they were engaged in physical relation the young lady got pregnant, and gave birth to a child. At that time Bhisma escaped from the village deceiving Laxmi that he was going to attend a local party. Here Laxmi lost all his hopes and dreams .Then the family took the help of Local police but got no benefit. Again they took the help of superintendent of police, Nuapada but it was also futile. Her old mother blamed their condition on distress migration undertaken six years ago.

Case study no.4

Dharam Nial, a resident of Tileijhar village under Kotenchuan G.P. went to Gudur Bhata of Andhra Pradesh with his wife and his daughter for making bricks in 2012 taking 21000 rupees in advance from the agent Bisam. They worked hard to repay the money. Even after their total wage was equal to the amount due on them, they didn't get any leave to return home.

The whole family as a unit got Rs.150/ only per day and sustained under difficult situations during their migration period. After they came back to the village his daughter died of fever. Then Dharam came to our MRC at Nuapada for support. After counseling with Dharmu, notice has been sent to the agent, he is expected to report shortly.



Case study no.5**Name:** Santu Majhi**Village:** Sialati**G.P.:** Kotenchuan**Dist:** Nuapada

Backdrop: Mr. Santu Majhi aged about 40 belonging to the ST community, came to the MRC at PARDA; Nuapada on 13th August 2012. He had complained that his son Yuvraj was missing from the Allahabad city while he was returning from his place of migration with his family.

Issue: He went to the Allahabad city with his wife, one daughter and two sons through the agent Dali Sahu of Dumerdihi, Khariar Road. He worked for 8 months; from 12th October 2011 to 25th June 2012, at Sidharth Nagar. When they were coming back from there, his younger son Yuvraj, who was a mentally retarded child, went missing somewhere at the railway station when Santu went for shopping leaving his family at a certain place on the railway platform. It was not possible for his wife to watch the children and luggage in the crowded Allahabad railway station. He lost his loving son. He reported to the agent about this incident. But the agent didn't cooperate with him.

Step taken: Santu came to the MRC of Nuapada several times after the incident. The incident was reported to PEPUS, the partner organization of PARDA at the destination. All relevant documents and photographs were sent by PARDA. It has not yet been possible to find Yuvraj in spite of all possible efforts. Santu went to meet IIC, Nuapada Police Station with the help of our project staff in January 2013. As the IIC was on leave, Santa lodged a written complaint with the S.P., Nuapada. The S.P. forwarded the case to the SDPO, Nuapada Police station. As the IIC was not in his office he waited till the evening and came back from there. The lengthy and complicated process is the main hindrance to find out Yuvraj from the destination.

Case study no.6**Name:** Balkumar Kaibartya**Village:** Tileijhar**G.P.:** Kotenchuan

Backdrop: Balkumar Kaibartya is a migrant labour of Tileijhar village. He went to Gudur, Andhra Pradesh with 5 other persons through the agent Bisam Nayak in order to make bricks last year. The four persons as a unit took Rs. 29000 as advance from the agent on 15th May 2012.

Issue: They worked there for six months and paid off all 29000 rupees. But they were not allowed to come from there. The owner did not leave them. They had to work hard for three additional months for which they would have earned at least Rs.36,600 and were paid Rs.150 only per week for their food.. They did not even get at least six hours rest per day at the destination. They got only 3 hours per day for rest. Neither the agent nor the owner reckoned the actual wages due to them.

Step taken/Outcome: Balkumar complained at the MRC that he did not get their wages even after demanding it from the agent on 25th September 2012. It was decided to send a notice to the agent Bisam Nayak to report to the MRC of Parada, Nuapada on 6th October 2012. But the agent did not come. So a written complaint had been lodged with the DLO. Thus; the agent was pressurized and came to the MRC and paid 7600 rupees due to the victims.



Case study no.7***Migrant labor got their payment through help of the Migration Resource Center***

Backdrop: Rajaram Satnami is a permanent resident of Jenjera village coming under Budhipali GP of Nuapada Block/District. Total migrant population of the village is 198 out of total population of 1020. 76 nos. of HHs go for inter-state migration every year from the village. Rajaram Satnami went to make bricks taking of 15000 rupees in advance from the agent Goian Satnami of Mundhela with his family to Baun Bhata of UP in 2011. His wife and 12 years old son were also with him.

Issues: The name of the owner and manager are Chhindi and Asraph Pathan respectively. Ashraph Pathan is the main person of the brick kiln who cheated Rajaram assuring to return his balance wage of 7740 rupees.

Step taken: So he came to MRC of Nuapada to complain against the agent to get back his balance due on 10th March 2012. Notices have been sent to the agent to present himself before the MRC on 15th April and 23rd 2012 respectively.

Outcome: Finally the agent came on 28th April 2012; he paid 7740 rupees to the Rajaram on that day in the presence of MRC members of PARDA, Nuapada.

Case study no.8

Backdrop: Mr. Awad Nial is a permanent residence of the village Saliha of Nuapada District who is a migrant labor and mason in occupation. He went to Raipur of Chhatisgarh state for migration. He worked with his family including his loving son Bikram Nial for six month there under a CG builder in the year 2010.

Issue: Bikram Nial suffered from fever during migration period. Soon he was admitted in the hospital of Raipur but he was not cured and died on 16th Dec. 2010 at the age of 17 yrs. Neither the agent nor did the owner came to the hospital to see the patient. The dead body of his son was brought from the Raipur. He buried his son in his village by taking 10,000 rupees in interest from the money lender of neighbor village. His family did not get any financial help from the owner or agent.

Step taken: Mr. Nial came to the MRC of Nuapada to complain for the compensation and take action against the agent. He did complain in a written application in the MRC of Nuapada. Registration and counseling was held in the MRC. Notice was sent through the MRC of Nuapada to the builder but the agent did not respond to it.



Case study no .9**Train accident in Gosaiganj and death of Sonia bai pandey**

Jeheru Pandey is a permanent resident of Negipani village. He went to Goseiganja of Uttar Pradesh with the Sardar Bablu Singh, with his wife Sonia bai Pandey and her daughter Dropadi by taking 40,000 rupees in advance from the Sardar Bablu Singh of Khariar road on an early morning of 21st December 2012. They reached the Goseiganja railway station the next day. Babble Singh informed of the elder brother's of Jeheru (Indal Pandey) on 23rd December that, when they were crossing the platform, suddenly a train crushed to them. Sonia bai Pandey died on the spot and the postmortem was completed while Dropadi's legs were severed. She has been treated in the district hospital now. Pani organization in Uttar Pradesh helped in this to case collect the death report and other important documents.

Now Death case of Sonia bai pandey and her grant daughter dropati has disable case process in court of lakhnow(Uttarpradesh)

Case study no.10

Back drop: Iswar Harizan who is 45 years old lived in Babankera village coming under Bisora GP of Nuapada Dist. He went to Chakdiha of Ellahabad through the agent Gupda of Patparpali by taking advance of 25000 rupees from him on 2010-11. Total members of her family are 12 including his son, daughter-in-law, and son-in-law. Dillip Harizan who is about 12 years was in home because his parent left him in his uncle's home for his education. They took advance of 25000 rupees from the agent Mr. Gupda of Patparpali. All the members worked in the brick line for 4 months. They made 90 thousand nos. of brick during this period and expenses on food were 8000 rupees.

Issues: Dillip was affected with malarial fever at home, when Iswar came to know he took him to UP with him. Malaria developed in to Brain Malaria. The owner and agent did not cooperate to him. Due to in lack of treatment in time Dillip died on 23rd May 2011. They did not get any financial help from the agent or owner for Dillip's burial. Iswar managed it by taking loan from the money lender and relative from his village. Hence the owner pressurized them to work until repayment of the rest advance money. So they had to work there for more three months. When they did repay rest money they came back from there.

Step taken: Iswar came to know about Migration Resource Center of PARDA, Nuapada then he came to MRC on 12th October 2011. Notice had been sent to the agent for three times. Finally the agent Gupda and Iswar were presented in the MRC on 2nd November 2011. Gupda agreed with the above incident and assured that death certificate will be arranged by him in Allahabad very soon and death compensation will be pay to him. Three months were spent, hence he did not come. So Iswar once again come to MRC to complain about this issue. It was decided to lodge case in the court. The MRC members will be ready all document regarding to this issue.

Challenges and learning: The lengthy process and non cooperation of the agent is causing delay to get justice to the sufferer.



Case study no.11**Name:** Dulasa bai Majhi**Village:** Kadomeri**GP:** Beltukri**Block/Dist:** Nuapada, Odisha**Back drop:** Dulasa's husband name is Kailash Das. Kailash and his entire family went to Birpur Katholi village of Uttar Pradesh brick line on November 2011. The name of the owner is Mr. Bhawani Das.**Issues:** Kailash worked for one month there, but he suddenly fell ill. He did not get rest and medical treatment for the next three days. He went to the nearest govt. hospital thereafter. He was admitted for 5 days in the hospital. His family had earlier taken 20,000 rupees in advance to return home from the agent. So they remained silent on this matter. At last Tikram died there. The owner did cooperate by giving 5000 rupees only to return home and assured that he will come to their home to help them; hence the agent didn't help them in their difficult situation. The agent took 15000 rupees from the owner and did not give to the affected family. As there is no one adult member to earn money Dulasa's family is now living in a harsh conditions.Dulasa came to know about Migration Resource Center of PARDA through the Community mobiliser of Beltukri Mr. Loknath Majhi, Nuapada then he came to MRC on 22nd October 2011. Notice had been sent to the agent for two times. The agent Mr. Kailash Das of Parkod village was presented in the MRC on 14th October 2012. Mr. Kailash Das agreed with the above incident and assured that death certificate will be arranged by him in UP very soon and death compensation will be pay to him. However, he didn't appear for three months. So Iswar once again came to MRC to complain about this issue. It was decided to lodge case in the court. The MRC members will be ready all document regarding to this issue.**Challenges and learning:** The lengthy process and non cooperation of the agent is causing delay to get justice to the sufferer.**Case study no12****Backdrop:** Ganram Satnami is a permanent residence of Thekobeda of Nuapada district is belongs to a poor family. He went to the Adamgar of Gariganj of Uttarpradesh to make brick through the agent Khetra Satnami on 5th October 2011. The owner name is Binod Chauhan.**Issue:** He did not take any advance money from the agent at source. Khetra was promised to pay 25000 rupees as advance money in UP. But he was denied giving there. They worked there for six months, the owner Binod handed them over to another owner by taking huge amount. When they wanted to come from there, the second owner did not leave them. They earned up to 1900 rupees in total. They worked there for three months. But one of the police officers of Adamgar came to know about the brick kiln so he threatened to the owner to seal the entire brick kiln. So they came to the second brick kiln. They earned up to 20,000 rupees but the agent paid him only 2000 rupees and told that rest money spent on food. Then they returned to home from there. When the migrants were demanding their wages, the agent denied to pay money, when they tried to contact by phone he denied owning any pending money.**Steps taken:** When this matter came to the MRC through Ganram on 25th July 2012, a notice was sent to the agent to pay all their money and to be present on 14th August 2012. The agent and Ganram came to the MRC on the same day. After a long discussion a middle ground was reached.**Outcome:** The agent agreed to pay their rest 15000 rupees wages in a paper within seven days. Then the agent paid the money later to him.

Case study no13**Name:** Sumitram Jagat**Village:** Anlajuba**GP:** Darlimunda**Block/Dist:** Nuapada

Backdrop: Total population of the village Anlajuba is 1224 is coming under Nuapada block of Nuapada district of Odisha. More than 200 persons migrate every year. Harassment cases are highly prevalent during migration period in western Odisha especially in Nuapada District. In case of Sumitram Jagat it was repeated once again.

Issue: Sumitram, his wife Medana and his elder son went to Chandrapada of Cuttack on August 2012 in search of livelihood opportunity. His mother name is Gharmani Jagat. They worked there for next three month by making bricks. At that time two other daughters were at home. He took 11000 rupees in advance from the agent Kartika Satnami. Unfortunately Sumit suffered a mental disease during his migration period. After that he did not work properly there. The owner beat him several times accusing that he was not working and did not give leave to him to go back home. The owner always reminded them of repayment all the advance money. When Gharmani came to know about this matter, she sent 5000 rupees to them by mortgaging her gold and silver of her. Then the owner left them to return home. Due to financial problem it was not possible for them to treat her son. Due to absence of earning member in the household, they faced a financial crisis. They are not getting minimum requirement for her livelihood like food, clothes and health facilities and children have to drop out from their school. Neither the agent helped them or the Government.

Case study no14**Name:** Mahesh Majhi**Village/GP:** Bisora**Block/district:** Nuapada**State:** Odisha

Backdrop: Mahesh went to Mujhdacharuha of Ambedkar Nagar district to make brick through the agent Bablu in the March month of 2012 by taking advance of 45000 rupees. He went with his family including his wife Gangabai (33 years) and Pramila who is 2 years child.

Issue: A poisonous snake bite her on 7th May 2012 in the mid night. They didn't take to her to the hospital because the owner suggested that it will be cured soon by the quack but she was not and died very soon. The owner gave 10,000 rupees as compensation and sent them to their home. They had made 15000 bricks in total. The rate was fixed at 300 rupees per 100 brick in the destination. Mahesh came to MRC of Nuapada on 18th August 2012 and complained about this matter and for getting help.

Case study no15

Backdrop: Maniram Satnami is a permanent residence of Darlimunda village of Nuapada District. He is a migrant labor in occupation and belongs to a poor family. Every year he goes for making brick to the nearest state of Chhattisgarh.

Issues: He went to Kajrei bhatta brick line of Durg in the month of December 2011 through the agent Kailash (Gator) Satnami. Total 3 members were with him from his family including his wife and son who went to Durg. They took 30,000 rupees in advance from the agent. They did work for seven month there and repaid 15,000 rupees out of the total 30000 rupees. Maniram suffered serious paralysis disease there so he returned home soon. His legs and hands were not in working condition thereafter.



Step taken: Maniram came to the MRC of Parda, Nuapada to get help on 17th August 2012. Complain has lodged in the MRC and notice has been sent to the agent but he did not come.

Case study no16

Backdrop: Kushal Bag is aged about 28 is a permanent residence of Saleipada of Nuapada. Most of the income part in coming through remittance. He went with his wife Mrs. Priti Bag (age 25 yrs) and his two children including 10 month of child named as Binod through the agent Babla Sahu of Biromal, Nuapada. They went to Basti District of Uttar Pradesh for making of bricks by taking advance 28000 rupees from the agent for Nov. 2011 to May 2012. The rate was not fixed at the time of taking advance money nor did it maintain a written statement. Taking advantage of it the agent they have to make 70000 rupees of brick. Total amount per thousand is 300 rupees only. Total they made 21000 rupees of brick during their migration period.

Issue: Six others neighbors from his village including Raju Mahanand (age: 28 yrs) is also working in the same brick line. After working together conflict started between Raju and Kushal. Raju was beaten by Kushal and taken forcefully to Priti and Binod to an uncertain brick line. Kushal informed the brick line owner and agent to interfere in the matter. But they denied doing so. He returned with his elder son when he was threatened by Raju. He lodged a case against it in the Lakhna police station. His father-in-law Narsingh Mahanand and Sarju Mahananda promised to him in a written paper to bring his wife and son. But they did not do so.

Steps taken: The police officers also did not help him. Thereafter he took assist of MRC, Parda, Nuapada on 8th September 2012 to take assist. After counseling and written application received from him it was decided to send a notice to the agent and Raju to present in the MRC on 13rd October 2012. Raju did not come but the agent came with Priti Bag and Binod Bag on 13rd October 2012.

Outcome: Finally the migrant labour got his justice through MRC of Parda, Nuapada.

Case study no17

Name: Premlal Majhi
Village: Darli Nuapada
GP: Birumal
Dist: Nuapada

Backdrop: Premlal Majhi was aged about 19 years. His father's name is Loknath Majhi. Every year he migrates to Uttar Pradesh due to lack of employment opportunity in his village.

Issue: He went to Kantghanta brick line in Ganda district of Faijabad of Uttar Pradesh with the help of the agent Mr. Suraj Sharma of Karru Munda, Khariar road (Dist: Nuapada). He suffered fever in the brick line. He was admitted in hospital after few days. But he did not get well. He died in the month of May 2011. Dead body was fetched from the district Hospital to Faijabad as suggested by the owner Jatadhari and his burial was done there. The owner did not help to his family by any kind of financial help or govt. help. Several notices had been sent through the MRC of Nuapada. But the agent did not come to the MRC.

Case study no18

Migrant labor got their payment through help of the Migration Resource Center

Backdrop: Rajaram Satnami is a permanent residence of Jenjera village coming under Budhipali GP of Nuapada Block/District. Total migrant population of the village is 198 out of 1020 of the total population. 76 numbers of households migrate every year from the village. He went to make brick with his family in 2011 to Baun Bhata of UP. His wife and a son who is 12 years old were also with him by taking 15,000 rupees in advance from the agent Goian Satnami of Mundhela.



Issues: The name of the owner and manager are Chhindi and Asraph Pathan respectively. Ashraph Pathan is the main person of the brick line who cheated Rajaram to return his left money 7740 rupees.

Step taken: So he came to MRC of Nuapada to complaint against the agent to get his rest money on 10th March 2012. Notices have been sent to the agent to present in the MRC on 15th April and 23rd 2012 respectively.

Outcome: Finally the agent came on 28th April 2012; he paid 7740 rupees to the Rajaram on that day with the presence of MRC members of PARDA, Nuapada.

Case study no19

Backdrop: Tikeswar Satnami is a permanent resident of Chingrasarar coming under Bisora GP. Total migrants population of the village is 110 out of 452. Every year they migrate to UP. Family migration is highly prevalent in the Nuapada district of western Odisha.

Issue: He went to Hilauki village of UP with his family (7 nos. in total) to make brick through Mukesh Chandrakar on Dec 2011. They took 20,000 rupees in advance from the agent before leaving home. They worked for 5 days there but due to health hazards Rakesh was affected with diarrhea. As medical facility was not there he could not get treatment and died after a day. The owner gave 600 rupees only and sent them back home. They didn't get any compensation and help from the agent, owner or govt. They repaid the advance 20,000 rupees in 2012 by taking interest from a money lender.

Step taken: Tikeswar came to MRC of PARDA, Nuapada on 23rd July 2012 complaining for getting justice. Notice has been sent to the agent Mukesh Chandrakar on 25th August and 29th August respectively. Mukesh was presented in the MRC with Tikeswar. He promised to pay the death compensation after preparing death certificate of the victim. Hence he did not come when Tikeswar tried to contact to him. It was decided to prepare all documents and to lodge case in the court.

Case study no20

Backdrop: Tirlochan Pandey is a permanent residence of the village Jhitki coming under Bisora GP of Nuapada Block. Total 61 households out of 159 migrate for most of the year. He has been migrating since last ten years.

Issue: He makes brick during his migration period. He went to Dharuapada of Kendrapada district with his family for making brick in the December month of 2011 by taking advance of 20,000 rupees from an agent. He made 50,000 bricks there. Unfortunately he felt seriously ill with an unknown disease. Then his entire family came back from there to his home. He was treatment by a quack and an ayurvedic doctor and govt. hospital for several times in the April month. His legs and hands are not working; He has contracted Cancer and Is unable to work anymore. He could not get any help from the govt. in this difficult situation.

Step taken/outcome: Notice has been sent to the agent when complaint has been lodged in the MRC by Trilochan Pandey. The agent Anup Brickline of Kendra pada came and gave 20000 rupees for his medical treatment. The MRC member sent a request letter to the Odisha treatment fund to help the sufferer.



Case study no21**Name:** Yadram Majhi**Village:** Darli Nuapada**GP:** Biromal**Dist:** Nuapada

Backdrop: Yadram Majhi went to a brick kiln of Ayodhya with his family to make brick through the agent Jagatram Dewangan of Simeria. He worked jointly with his wife and brother Domu majhi in the brick kiln.

Issue: One day Domu went to a nearest shop to buy his grocery items and did not return. Yadram searched him for two days continuously, finally he found him dead. His burial work was finished as per the directions of the owner. Then Yadram's father fell ill grieving on the loss of his son. He was admitted in a hospital very soon. The doctor suggested that he won't be cured there. So they waited in the road side for a taxi for 3 hours. Finally he died on that spot. His burial was completed in the Sarju River. Hemabati felt sorrow after death of her family members. The rest members could not work. They returned from there by paying 300 rupees by the owner to them. His uncle helped them to return back.

Step taken: Yadram Majhi came to MRC on 8th October 2011 to complain against the agent to get justice and compensation. So a notice was sent to the agent Jagatram to be present in the MRC of PARDA, Nuapada on 15.10.2011.

Outcome: He did not come on that day. Finally he came to the MRC on 25.10.2011 and repaid 25000 rupees to the Yadram Mahi in the presence of MRC members.

Case study no22**Name:** Sonu Deep**Village/GP:** Birumal**Dist:** Nuapada

Introduction: Sonu Deep went to Purnima Bhatta of Basti district of Uttar Pradesh for making of brick with his family on November 2011 through the agent Jhangad Bag of Somria village of Nuapada Dist. The name of the brick line owner is Mr. Rajendra Tiwari of Basti, Uttar Pradesh. They worked for six months there.

Issue: Sonu was suffering with fever while working there; he was not able to work thereafter. The agent had never come to see him neither provided financial support to him. He didn't get any leave for his treatment. They worked as bonded labour until repayment of all advance money yet they didn't get transportation cost. So they went to another brick line sector to earn money about transportation cost and to fulfill their basic needs.

Sonu came to the MRC of Nuapada on 17th September, complained that they had taken 14000 rupees of advance money from the agent and expenditure on food was 9400 rupees. They had made 31600 rupees. The agent Jhangad Bag has taken remaining 8200 rupees from the owner. But he did not pay to him the money. The agent replied that the owner had not repaid rest of the money.

Step taken: A Notice had been sent through the MRC of Nuapada to the agent and Sonu for present on 14.10.2012.

Outcome: Sonu and the agent Jhankad were present on 14.10.2012 at MRC of PARDA, Nuapada. Jhankad repaid 6600 rupees to Sonu on that day and promised to pay the rest 600 rupees within one month in a written paper. After a few days Jhankad paid up the remaining amount.



Case study no23**A case study of tortured woman**

Domen Majhi is a widow of the village Anlajuba of Darlimunda Grampanchayat under Nuapada block. She has no supporting member in her family except old father and mother in-law. She has a very painful story which led to her become a widow.

As expressed; she got married at the age of 19 while her husband (Ajaya Majhi) was 21 only. Dreaming of earn high amount, they went to Hyderabad to work in a brick kiln; taking an advance of rupees 10,000 from the agent Bablu Khan. At the work place Ajaya caught fever. The factory owner injected him. The pricked portion swelled and after 10 days he died. After her husband's death Domen was detained and was being abused by the brick kiln owner. She had not informed her family members about the incident. The message of Abhaya's death was communicated to her family members after one month by Biswanath (Brother in law of late Abhaya Majhi) and Mansingh Majhi (uncle of late Abhayamajhi).

As Biswanath had the Id-card issued by our MIS, he intimated the matter to us taking our contact no. from the Id-card. We contacted the agent Bablu Khan and warned him of legal action, to get Domen Majhi rescued. A case has been lodged against the brick kiln owner Bartim Khan.

Case study no24Redressal of labor/human rights violation

Babulal Satnami and group had gone to work in Kedar brick kiln at Rasali Chhak, Nimapada road, Bhubaneswar. They were five pathriyas (two adults one child each). The brick kiln owner had paid them an advance of Rs 4500/- only. Due to unavailability of suitable soil the brick laying work had not started. So the laborers were neither given employment nor any wage; not even sufficient food. They wanted to pay back the advance taken and to seek employment elsewhere. But the brick kiln owner kept them captive in a godown.

Babulal Satnami among them had a mobile phone and he could get our MRC contact no. from the Id-card issued by us; he reported their distressed condition to us on 04.02.2012. Immediately we contacted the owner of the brick kiln and were successful in getting the captive labourers released.

We then contacted another brick kiln owner Jagannath Behera at Talania, Nimapada, and Bhubaneswar with whom we had contacted before during our organizational activities. He then employed those laborers at a reasonable wage of Rs. 600/1000 bricks + fooding. Babulal Satnami and group are still working at the same brick kiln comfortably.



Case study no 25

Name of the gram Panchayat- Jhitik Name of the village-Kaleabhata

Migration occurs due to unemployment and unemployment occurs due to drought, as agriculture is a single sector for livelihood in Nuapada district which engages the labourers only for four months during monsoon if the rainfall amount is good. So inter-state and intra state migration is the substitute to meet employment. Various government programs have failed to provide livelihood support. Here is a case study of two women of Nuapada who are still waiting for their husbands to come back since ten years who had migrated to Andhra Pradesh.

Gango Majhi a villager of Jhitiki village under the Parkode Grampanchayat and Paersingh Majhi had migrated with their family. At that time destination of the migrants was not clear. So many years had passed away, till today but they did not return to their villages. The agent only keeps promise for their returning. Hymenia Majhi wife of Gango Majhi from the village Jhitik says that, she and her husband both had migrated to Andhra Pradesh. She has lost her husband in a Railway station; she waited for her husband in brick factory but did not return. Lastly she returned to her village .Five years have passed but her husband has not returned yet.

Likewise Shobhanti Majhi of Sanbheta village had migrated with her husband Paersingh Majhi, son Dhansai and daughter Dhirabai. While she was going from Lackhn to Pesgaon she was separated from her family. While searching for her family members she reached the factory owner and waited. After few days her son and daughter came back to her but husband did not. She stayed there for 9 months hoping that her husband will come back. Then she came back to her village. Nine years have passed but her husband has not returned yet.

These two women are still waiting for their husbands. They don't know whether their husbands are alive or dead. Even they are questioned whether they are married or widow. Not only are these two women facing the problems rather, there are many other women who are also suffering from such problems whereas the agents are earning good amount of commission, deducted form the wages of the migrants.



