

*REPORT ON MIGRANT
PEOPLE AND SKILL
MAPPING DURING
COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN
BASTAR DISTRICT*

CHHATTISGARH AGRICON SAMITI, RAIPUR



Table of Contents

Introduction	2
<i>The objective of the Study</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Tools and method</i>	<i>2</i>
Findings	3
<i>Details of Migrants with different age groups</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Gender wise distribution of Migration</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>The education level of migrants</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Places of Migration</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Migration in other states</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Migration within Chhattisgarh</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Duration of Migration</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Activities during Migration</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Skills with Migrant people</i>	<i>9</i>
Conclusion and Recommendation	10
<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>11</i>



Introduction

Migrants are less familiar in their new environment in which they temporarily live. They are prone to various social, psychological, and emotional trauma in such situations, emanating from fear of neglect by the local community and concerns about wellbeing and safety of their families waiting in their native places. Migrants are forced to leave their native places in search of better opportunities and earnings, sometimes leaving behind their families. In many instances, the families in native places depend partially or entirely on the money sent by the migrant earning members of the family.

During the outbreak of COVID-19, and the restrictions imposed on routine activities as part of social distancing norms to prevent the spread of the disease, scores of migrant workers tend to move back to their native places. During the prevailing COVID pandemic also, many migrant workers used all possible means to reach their destinations. These are the most marginalized sections of the society who are dependent on daily wages for their living.

The objective of the Study

As an immediate response, our team has conducted a skill mapping study within migrants who came back and staying in quarantine centers.

- *To know about the places and activities that migrant does during migration.*
- *To identify the duration of migration and scope of involvement in local level livelihood activity.*
- *To identify the current skill sets and gaps within migrant according to local level opportunities.*
- *Sharing the detail of migrant with different government and other agencies to engage with local opportunities.*

Tools and method

The study was conducted in June through a prepared questionnaire in KOBO mobile App. We have covered 36 quarantine centers with 476 migrant people. The information was related to their migration places, necessary information, education, activities, and skills.

Findings

Details of Migrants with different age groups

Age Group	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
16-20 year		48	118	166
21-25 year	2	24	143	169
26-30 year	4	19	56	79
31-35 year	1	6	16	23
36-40 year	2	6	12	20
41-45 year		3	11	14
46-50 year			3	3
51-55 year			1	1
56-60 year			1	1
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 1 Table depicting detailed data of age wise migrants

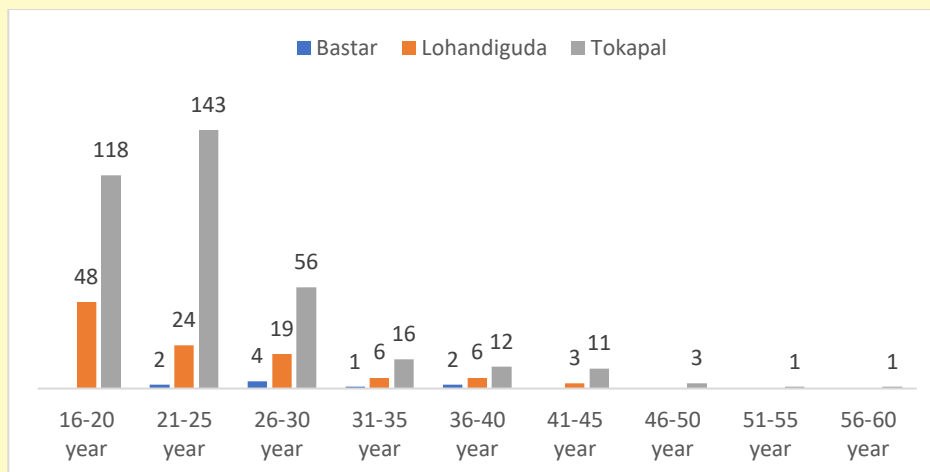


Chart 1 Chart depicting age wise migration

During the study, we found that most of the migrant are from the age group of 16-20 and 21-25. The majority of the migrating people are youth, it could be intervened by providing skill training and supporting them to explore the local level livelihood opportunities.

Gender wise distribution of Migration

Gender	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Female	1	31	52	84
16-20		15	27	42
21-25		8	18	26
26-30	1	5	4	10
31-35		3		3
36-40			3	3
Male	8	75	309	392
16-20		33	91	124
21-25	2	16	125	143
26-30	3	14	52	69
31-35	1	3	16	20
36-40	2	6	9	17
41-45		3	11	14
46-50			3	3
51-55			1	1
56-60			1	1
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 2 Gender wise detailed data of migrants

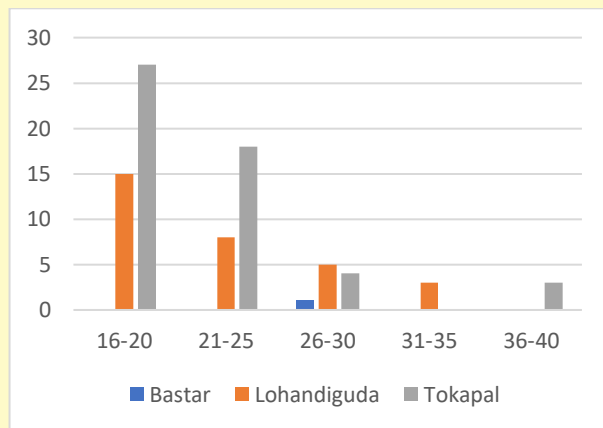


Chart 2 Gender Wise- Age Wise Female Migrants

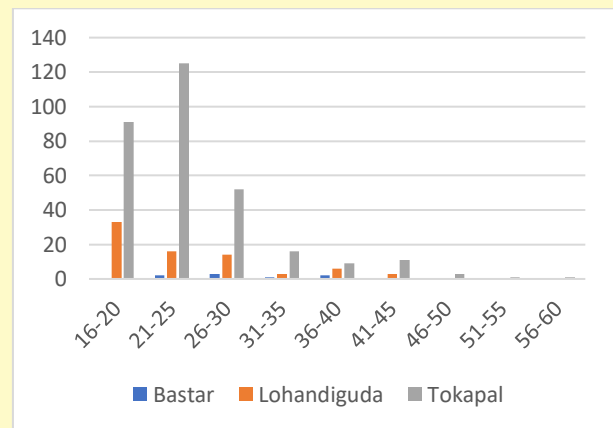


Chart 3 Gender Wise- Age Wise Male Migrants

Chart depicts that men are migrating more than women as the migration duration of the men are shorter in duration, so women prefer to stay in home, and if women migrates, she migrates with all family members,

The education level of migrants

Education	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Graduation and above			1	1
Higher Secondary		17	28	45
Illiterate	3	47	73	123
Middle	3	15	83	101
Primary	3	20	142	165
Read and write only		7	34	41
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 3 Detailed data of Education level of migrants

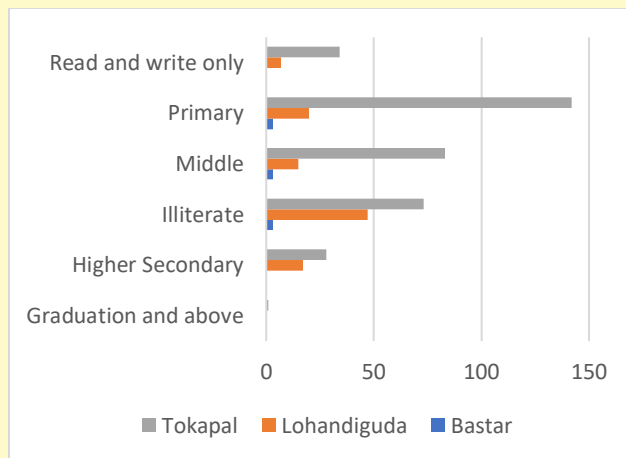


Chart 4 Literacy level representation of migrants

During study we found that, most migrants are illiterate or have primary education. This group are more vulnerable during migration as they would be the worse to get affected during migration to other state or cities as due to less literacy.

Places of Migration

Places of Migration	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Other State	9	79	302	390
Within State	0	26	60	86
Grand Total	9	105	362	476

Table 4 State wise overview of migrants

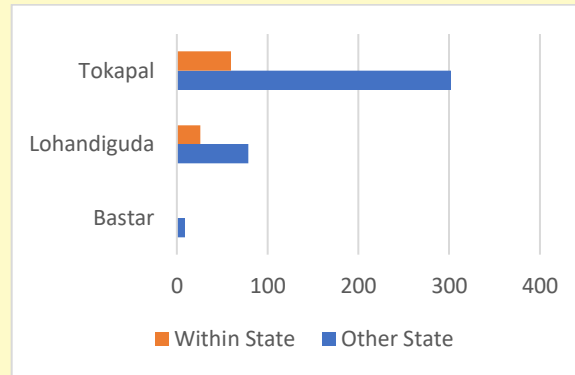


Chart 5 Represents number of migrants within and outside state.

Migration in other states

Places	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Andhra Pradesh	2	12	103	117
Karnataka		41	48	89
Kerala			1	1
Madhya Pradesh			16	16
Maharashtra			5	5
Odisha		1	12	13
Rajasthan			5	5
Tamil Nadu			10	10
Telangana	7	25	102	134
Grand Total	9	79	302	390

Table 5 State wise data of migrant labour

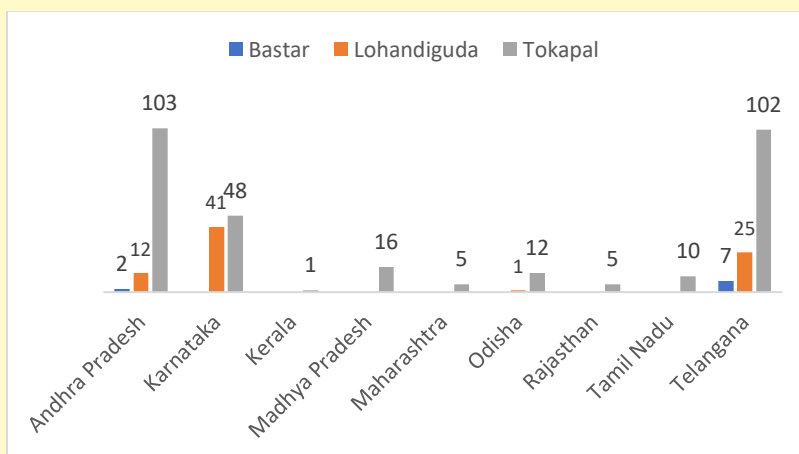


Chart 6 State wise data of migrants to other states

As per our study, we observed most migrants are moving in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as these are neighboring states and close to Bastar geographically,

Migration within Chhattisgarh

Migration in CG	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Bijapur	0	21	26	47
Dantewada	0		7	7
Jagdalpur	0	1	3	4
Narayanpur	0		1	1
Raigarh	0		1	1
Raipur	0		20	20
Rajnandgaon	0	3		3
Sukma	0	1	1	2
Grand Total	0	26	59	85

Table 6 Data of migrants within Chhattisgarh

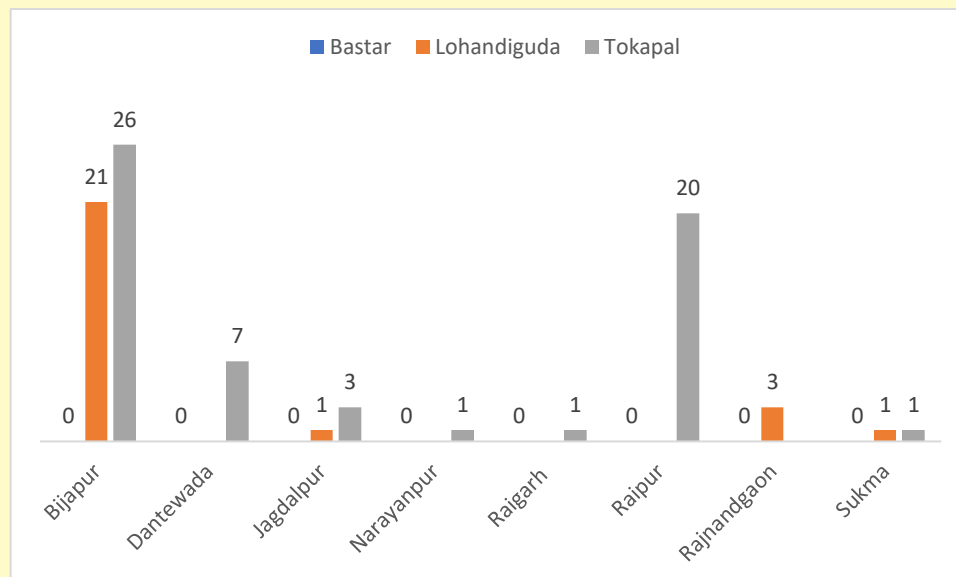


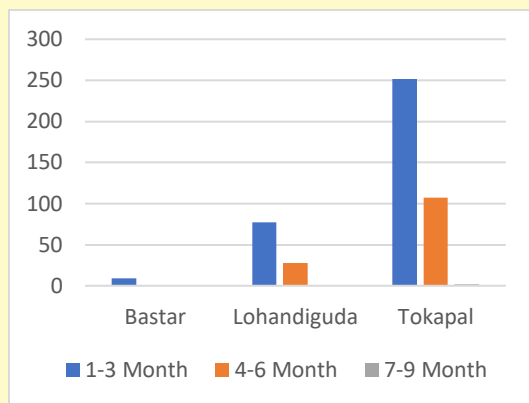
Chart 7 Chart with details of migrant movement within Chhattisgarh

Most villagers i.e. 47 have migrated/migrating to Bijapur district, which is near Bastar. People are moving there for mason and unskilled labour work in construction sites. Migration can be reduced through MGNREGA and other departmental engagements.

Duration of Migration

Duration of Migration	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
1-3 Month	9	77	252	338
4-6 Month		28	107	135
7-9 Month		1	2	3
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 7 Data showing duration of Migrants



Data suggest people migrate for 3-6 month, i.e. migration after the cultivation during October and November and returning before the monsoon. This migrant activity of 3-4 months is carried for additional income and further financial support in family and for agriculture work.

Chart 8 Chart showing migrant duration.

Activities during Migration

Activity	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Agriculture Labour		4	1	5
Borewell Vehicle		30	75	105
Bricks Factory		37	52	89
Carpenter	1			1
Driver		1	5	6
Explosive Industry			9	9
Mason work		1	8	9
Plumbing			9	9
Rice Mil			8	8
Skill Labor		1	4	5
Spice Processing Industry			12	12
Stone Crusher Industry		1	72	73
Timber Mil	8		34	42
Unskilled Labor		31	72	103
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 8 Data of migrant activities

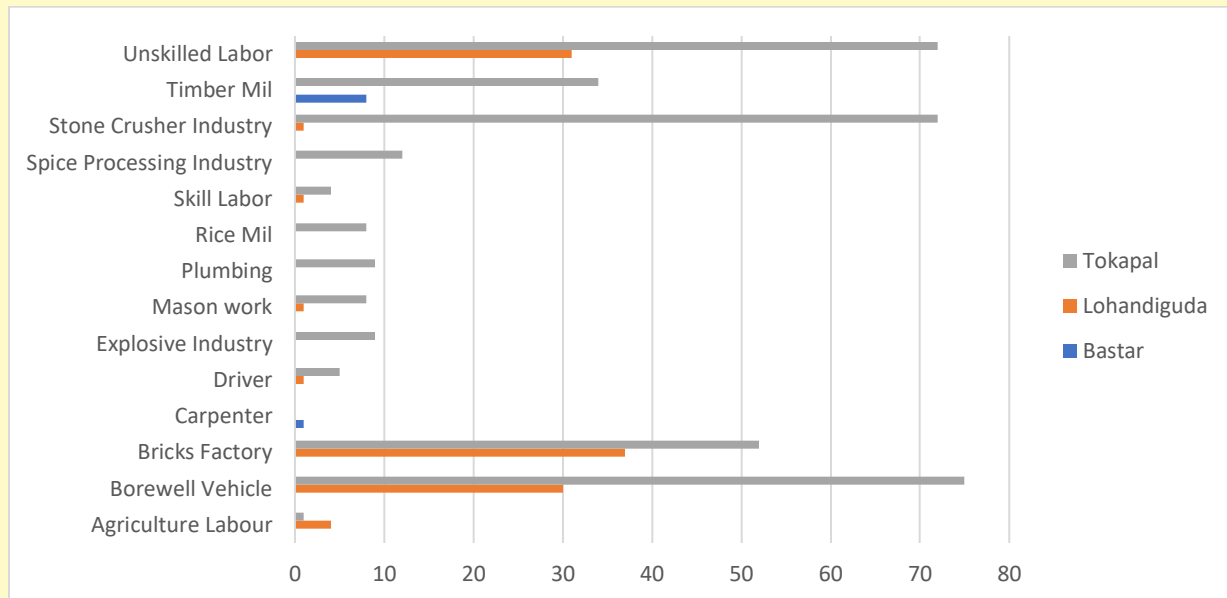


Chart 9 Charts depicting activities during migration

Most of the people work in the borewell vehicle and bricks factory. People are also engaged as unskilled workers in different construction and other sites. Some people are working in a explosive sites that shows vulnerable condition and need of the migrants for risking there lives. This workforce can be engaged in small industries and construction sites.

Skills with Migrant people

Skill	Bastar	Lohandiguda	Tokapal	Grand Total
Agriculture work		5	33	38
Bicycle repairing		2		2
Borewell machine operating		1		1
Bricks making		1		1
Carpenter	1	1	1	3
Driver	1	2	9	12
Mason work		4	7	11
Mechanic work		1		1
Unskilled	7	88	298	393
Wall putti and Painting		1	11	12
Welding work			2	2
Grand Total	9	106	361	476

Table 9 Skill data of migrants

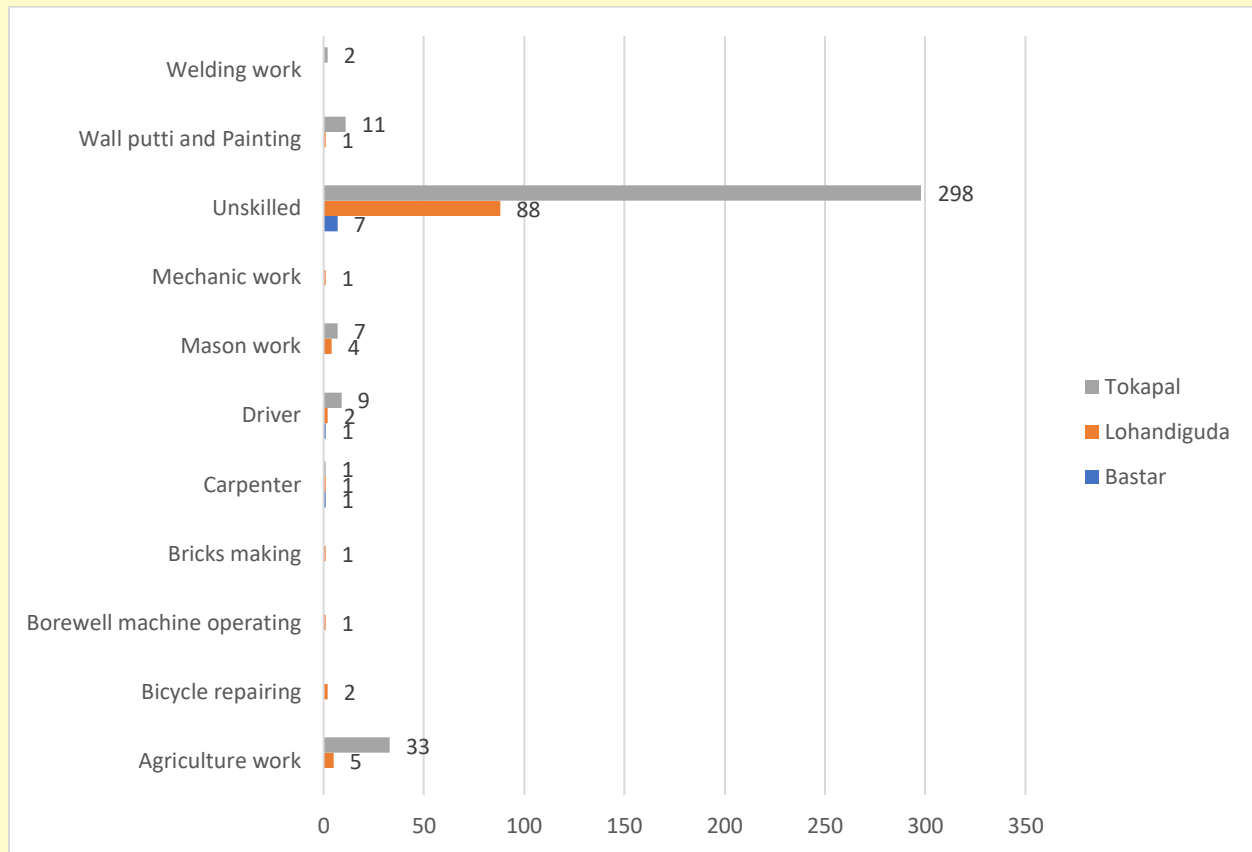


Chart 10 Current skill representation of migrants

Most people are unskilled, and their migration could be reduced by providing them skill trainings and further engaging in work as per the availability of the local resource.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Our finding explores, people are migrating seasonally. In Bastar, people depend on agriculture as the primary source of livelihood. But lack of irrigation and other agricultural support, they cultivate single crop and rest of the season they migrate in search of work for additional income.

The agriculture sector is competitive. Family members keep increasing, but landholding is constant, so to meet the expenses, villagers migrate in search of additional livelihood options and income. Youth are more attracted towards migration.



Recommendations

- Working with youths for skill development program through government and other agencies.
- Most migrants are unskilled labour which can be organized by providing skill training and capacity building with the utmost utilization of local resources. This workforce can be used in small industries, mining sector, NMDC steel plant, tourism and MGNREGA.
- Irrigation facilities can be created through Natural Resource Management under MGNREGA and other programs. It can be supported to take the second crop and increase productivity.
- There is a scope for mass awareness about MGNREGA and other employment programs.