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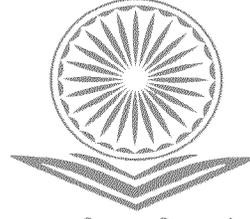
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11. A Study to Analyze the Status of Migration among MGNREGA beneficiaries in Palghar Taluka

Dr. Shami Nimgulkar Kamble

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1. Introduction

Internal migration is the unrestricted movement of people from one region to another within geographical boundaries of the country. It can be inter-state or intra-state. The directions of these movements show rural-urban migration in search of job opportunities. In time, migration can be short term or long term. In space, migration occurs over short and long distance. Individuals and households often migrate.

The migration of the poor rural workers in search of manual work for a temporary period of time and in some seasons has been a part and parcel of their life (Racine, 1997; Breman, 1996). In migration studies the relevant parameter is household and not an individual migrant because decision to migrate is by and large made by household members and not separately by individuals (Haberfeld et al. 1999).

Decision to migrate is normally in response to shocks, stresses, poverty and uncertainty in their home areas (Hagen et al., 2012). Labour migration for economic reasons can, therefore, be considered as a coping strategy in livelihood choices (Sabates-Wheeler and Waite, 2003). The local rural economy cannot retain them throughout the year. They often move to be engaged in short-term multiple jobs to support the primary income earned and sometimes even in hazardous jobs involuntarily.

2. Review of Literature- Linkages between Migration and Social Protection

Social protection as a tool for reducing vulnerability and risk of low-income households with regard to basic consumption and services has become a pivotal part of development discourse at both national and international levels. The availability of social protection measures influences the decision to migrate (Hagen et al., 2012).

Depending upon the access to social protection measures the likelihood of migration may increase or decrease. According to Hagen et al. (2012), migrants would have two options: 1) Potential migrants who have access to a social protection programme may decide not to migrate as they feel there is no need for it. 2) Prospective migrants could see migration and social

protection as complementary strategies, wherein the cash obtained from a social protection programme could be used to fund migration.

Depending upon the details of the social protection programme (e.g. whether the transfer is conditional or unconditional), the flow of migration changes (Stecklov et al., 2005). If cost-benefit analysis forms the basis for the decision to migrate then such social protection programmes can increase the costs of migration because while migrating the benefit could be lost and thus reduce the migration (Hagen, et al., 2012). Households may choose to diversify the sources of income and reduce risks (Stark and Bloom, 1985) by having one or more household members migrate to another labour market in order to achieve this. A public transfer would provide an additional local income source and, therefore, reduce the stimulus to migrate (Stecklov et al., 2005). However, if migration is expensive, receipt of a transfer may relax the credit difficulties faced by poor households and thus, help to finance migration (Hagen, et al., 2012). Social protection may, thus, lead to an increase in migration (Hagen, et al., 2012 and Sana and Massey, 2000).

3. Econometric Specifications

This study aims to analyze the effect of participation in MGNREGA on migration. The classified data is subjected to the statistical method of analysis. Analysis is carried out with the help of statistical tools such as tabulation, percentages and charts.

Parameters Affecting Migration

The available literature on MGNREGA and migration points out five important parameters that affect migration. They are listed below:

1. Caste
2. Land owned
3. Main occupation

4. Research Findings

4.1 Migration Status of the Participant Households on the basis of Caste

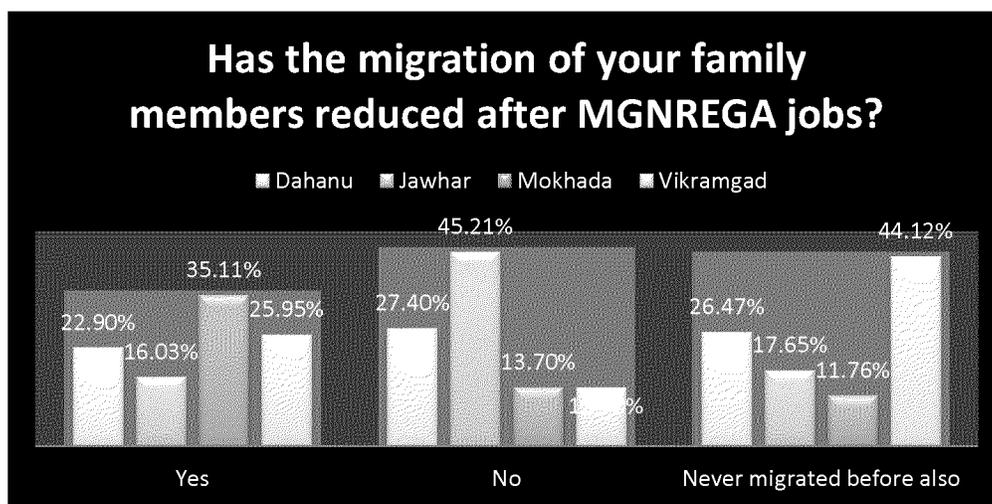
All the participant households belonged to the scheduled tribe. In Mokhada, highest proportion of the ST households (35.11%) stated that the participation in MGNREGA works reduced the migration of their family members. The second highest taluka to report positive effect of MGNREGA on migration was Vikramgad with 25.96% of the ST households reporting that participation in MGNREGA works decreased their migration to urban and semi-urban areas for work. About 22.9% of the households interviewed who reported fall in migration due to participation in MGNREGA works were in Dahanu. Households that reported that MGNREGA

participation reduced the migration of their family members to places of employment were to the extent of 16.03% in Jawhar.

Table No.1: Migration status of Participant Households on the basis of Caste (in numbers)

Participant Households						
Taluka	Caste	Has the migration of your family members reduced after the MGNREGA jobs?				Total
		Yes	No	Never migrated before also	NA	
Dahanu	ST	30	20	9	2	61
Jawhar	ST	21	33	6	0	60
Mokhada	ST	46	10	4	0	60
Vikramgad	ST	34	10	15	0	59

Figure No. 1: Migration status of Participant Households on the basis of Caste (in percentages)



Among the total participant households interviewed in each taluka, households who never migrated before the inception of MGNREGA were 25.4% in Vikramgad, 14.8% in Dahanu, 10% in Jawhar and 6.7% in Mokhada. This implies that prior to 2008, when MGNREGA was not in place, sources of employment were available to some of the households within the panchayat itself. Hence there was no necessity for them to migrate in search of work.

4.2 Migration Status of Households on the basis of Land Owned

Land is the most important asset and it can influence migration in a number of ways (Tsujita et al., 2014). First, migration is not free of cost. For internal migration, these include travel costs, accomodation charges, daily expenses and so on. The cost of migration may not be a

great issue for large landlords as their income from agriculture is enough to cover the cost. For landless and marginal land owners, income from farming may not be sufficient to pay their daily expenses and they therefore have a strong incentive to engage in migration. As the size of land owned increases, income from farming increases and the incentive to migrate tends to decrease due to higher opportunity costs (Tsujita et al., 2014). Overall the net effect of landholding on migration depends upon the magnitude of the above factors.

Table No. 2: Migration status of Participant Households on the basis of Land Owned (in numbers)

Participant Households						
Taluka	Land Owned (in acres)	Has the migration of your family members reduced after the MGNREGA jobs?				Total
		Yes	No	Never migrated before also	NA	
Dahanu	Landless	2	2	0	1	5
	Encroachment	4	3	0	0	7
	3.10-3.30	12	8	0	0	20
	3.4 and above	12	7	9	1	29
	Total	30	20	9	2	61
Jawhar	Landless	5	5	0	0	10
	Encroachment	5	3	2	0	10
	3.10-3.30	2	1	1	0	4
	3.4 and above	9	24	3	0	36
	Total	21	33	6	0	60
Mokhada	Landless	7	1	0	0	8
	Encroachment	6	0	0	0	6
	3.10-3.30	3	0	1	0	4
	3.4 and above	30	9	3	0	42
	Total	46	10	4	0	60
Vikramgad	Landless	15	3	6	0	24
	Encroachment	2	1	0	0	3
	3.10-3.30	7	4	1	0	12
	3.4 and above	10	2	8	0	20
	Total	34	10	15	0	59

Dahanu: Out of 29 households who owned 3.4 acres or more land, 41.4% reported that MGNREGA participation had reduced the migration and another 31% reported that their family members had never migrated before inception of MGNREGA also.

Of the total participant households interviewed, 20 households owned land between 3.10 acres and 3.30 acres. Among these households, 60% reported that participation in MGNREGA had reduced the migration of their family members.

Seven households had encroached the government land. Of these, 57.1% stated that MGNREGA participation reduced the migration of their family members

Among the five landless households, 40% reported a decline in migration after MGNREGA participation.

Jawhar: In Jawhar taluka, 36 households owned 3.4 acres or more land. Of these, 66.7% reported that MGNREGA participation had no effect on the migration of their family members and a meager 8.3% of the households had never migrated before inception of MGNREGA also.

There were 10 households each which were identified as landless households and households with encroached land. 50% of the households in each of these categories accepted that MGNREGA participation reduced the migration of their family members.

There were four households that owned land between 3.10 acres and 3.30 acres. Of these, 30% reported no effect of MGNREGA participation on their migration and another 25% of the households had never migrated before inception of MGNREGA also.

Mokhada: Of the total households surveyed, in Mokhada, highest number of households (42) owned 3.4 acres or more of land. Among these, 71.4% of the households reported positive effect of MGNREGA participation on migration.

Among the eight landless households identified, only 12.5% of the households migrated for search of works even after engaging in MGNREGA works.

All the six households with encroached land accepted that MGNREGA participation reduced the migration of their family members. (See table no. 8.3 and figure no. 8.12)

Out of four households owning land between 3.10 acres and 3.30 acres, 75% of the households stated that MGNREGA participation reduced their migration and the remaining 25% of the households never migrated before the inception of MGNREGA also.

Vikramgad: 62.5% of the 24 landless households, 66.7% of the 3 households with encroached land, 58.3% of the 12 households owning land between 3.10 acres and 3.30 acres and 50% of the 20 households owning 3.4 acres or more land accepted the positive role of MGNREGA participation in reducing the migration of their family members

Irrespective of the amount of land owned in all the four talukas, majority of the participants in all the four talukas reported decline in migration due to participation in MGNREGA works. However, only in Jawhar taluka, majority of the households owning 3.4 acres or more of land reported no effect of MGNREGA participation on their migration. The most favourable effect of MGNREGA participation among all the talukas was witnessed in Mokhada taluka wherein 35.11% of the participant households agreed to the fall in migration due to MGNREGA participation. The second taluka that reported positive effect of MGNREGA on migration was Vikramgad with 25.96% households stating a fall in migration after MGNREGA.

4.3 Migration Status of the Households on the basis of Occupation

Table No. 3: Migration status of Participant Households on the basis of Occupation (in numbers)

Participant Households						
Taluka	Occupation	Has the migration of your family members reduced after the MGNREGA jobs?				Total
		Yes	No	Never migrated before also	NA	
Dahanu	Service	0	0	1	0	1
	Agricultural Labour	27	20	1	2	50
	Self-employed	3	0	7	0	10
	Total	30	20	9	2	61
Jawhar	Service	0	1	0	0	1
	Agricultural Labour	20	32	6	0	58
	Student	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	21	33	6	0	60
Mokhada	Service	1	0	0	0	1
	Agricultural Labour	45	9	4	0	58
	Agriculture	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	46	10	4	0	60
Vikramgad	Agricultural Labour	33	9	12	0	54
	Self-employed	0	1	0	0	1
	Agriculture	1	0	3	0	4
	Total	34	10	15	0	59

Of the total participant households interviewed in all the talukas, majority number of households were agricultural labourers in all the talukas. In Dahanu - 50 households, in Jawhar - 58 households, in Vikramgad - 54 households and in Mokhada - 58 households were engaged as labourers in agricultural sector.

77.6% of agricultural labourers in Mokhada, 61.1% in Vikramgad, 34.5% in Jawhar and 54% in Dahanu reported fall in the migration of their family members due to participation in MGNREGA works.

However, 40% of agricultural labourers in Dahanu, 55.2% in Jawhar, 15.5% in Mokhada and 16.7% in Vikramgad continued to migrate inspite of participation in MGNREGA works.

Agriculture was the main occupation for very few households. In Dahanu and Jawhar talukas, no household interviewed reported agriculture as their main occupation. Only one household in Mokhada and four households in Vikramgad reported agriculture as their main occupation. Of these, only 25% of the households in Vikramgad stated that the migration of their family members had reduced due to participation in MGNREGA works and the remaining 75% never migrated before the inception of MGNREGA also. In Mokhada, the one household that depended on agriculture reported no effect of MGNREGA work on the migration of their family members.

One household each from Dahanu, Jawhar and Mokhada has service as their main occupation. However, only the household in Mokhada reported positive effect of MGNREGA participation on migration. The households in Dahanu and Jawhar reported no effect of MGNREGA participation on migration.

In Dahanu and Vikramgad talukas, ten households and one household respectively were self-employed. Of the 10 households, 30% in Dahanu reported fall in migration due to MGNREGA participation and the rest 70% never migrated before inception of MGNREGA also. In Vikramgad, the said one household reported no effect of MGNREGA on migration; the family members still continued to migrate inspite of MGNREGA participation.

5. Conclusion

The extent to which MGNREGA can curb migration depends upon the degree of implementation of MGNREGA in those regions. The findings of the study reflect that participation in MGNREGA was responsible for fall in the migration of their family members. Efforts need to be undertaken to educate such households about the provisions of the Act. Extensive MGNREGA works need to be undertaken in all talukas in order to provide works to all households uniformly.

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