



 terre des hommes
Help for Children in Need

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Reporting Period: April 2022 - December 2023



Submitted To:

terre des hommes Germany - India Programme

Regie House, Opp Police Lines,
Pudumjee Park, Nana Peth,
Pune – 411002

Submitted By:

**Marathwada Gramin Vikas Sanstha (MGVS),
Aurangabad**

Gat No. 108, Plot No. 34, Near AS Club,
(Aurangabad-Ahmednagar-Pune Highway)
Behind of Chordiya Petrol Pump,
Tal/Dist.: Aurangabad, Maharashtra State. Pin code- 431136

1. Project Review

The seasonal migration of agricultural laborers in Maharashtra and India is not a new phenomenon and is exacerbated by flawed agricultural development policies, resulting in increasing regional disparity. Western Maharashtra, politically dominant and developed, contrasts with the less developed Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. Thousands of marginal farmers and landless laborers migrate annually to Western Maharashtra for survival. While sugarcane is predominantly grown in Western Maharashtra, the laborers mainly hail from Marathwada, a drought-prone and underdeveloped region. Despite being the top sugar producer in India, Maharashtra lacks authentic information on the number of seasonal migrant workers, particularly in sugarcane fields

The laborers, primarily from Marathwada, work in harsh conditions for long hours, facing poor returns and violating basic human rights. Cane cutting, the most laborious task, involves bending for hours, lifting heavy bundles, and working at risky heights, leading to common injuries and occasional deaths. Children, leaving behind education, become part of the cycle of bonded labor, facing exploitation and insecurity in the migrated socio-cultural environment. Lack of skill programs for youth perpetuates their dependence on sugarcane cutting, trapping them in a generational cycle.

The "Protecting Rights of Migrant Women and Children" project, implemented in various villages in Jalna such as Jamb Tanda, Asangaon, Kokate Hadhgaon, Vadarwadi, Raighavan, Lingsa, Pokhari, Patoda, Loni, Ghonsi Tnada-1, Ghonsi Tanda-2, Devi dahegaon, Bhendala Tnada, Banglewadi tanda, Sindkheda, Kranti nagar, Murti, Gunj, and Ghanegaon. In Aurangabad districts villages such as Gudma, Chapaner tanda, Gokulwadi, Boltek tanda, Sirjapur Tanda, Vitthalwadi, Dhorkin Tanda, Jaytkheda, Jayetkheda Tanda, Jambhdi Tanda, Mundwadi Tanda, Amba Tnada, Bhambarwadi, Langda Tanda, Sathkund Tanda, Telwadi, Reltanda, Hivarkheda and Gargoti Tanda. Aimed to address the specific challenges faced by migrant women and children in these regions.

A team conducted a baseline survey, covering a total of 8,484 sugarcane migrant families' members. Among these families, 4,641 were male-headed households, and 3,843 were female-headed, the survey likely aimed to gather data and assess the socio-economic conditions, needs, and challenges faced by sugarcane migrant families in the given context.

Tracking of migrant Family Members			
	Jalna	Aurangabad	Total Family Members
Male	1833	2808	4641
Female	1587	2256	3843
Total	3420	5064	8484

Details of migrant Family Members						
Age	Aurangabad		Jalna		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Age 0-5	250	254	395	377	645	631
Age 6-12	485	371	613	531	1098	902
Age 13-17	360	246	485	307	845	553
Age 18-25	531	452	451	428	982	880
Age 25 +	548	364	523	513	1071	877
Total	2174	1687	2467	2156	4641	3843

1. Seasonal Migrant Sugarcane cutters do not carry any identity proof of being sugarcane cutter and get deprived of government schemes and help the most suffered is children and pregnant women on sites of sugarcane. The Government runs various schemes and programs for pregnant women like prenatal check-ups, vaccinations, nutritional meals at Anganwadi. To avail these schemes and programs, pregnant women should have identity card of being sugarcane cutter so that they get easily access to all services available to make their life better. Also this will help children to get admission in sugar school which won't keep them away from studies and will help these children to get admitted in seasonal hostels back at home when their families go for sugarcane cutting. The only record of them is the lists maintained by contractors for the sugar factories. Lack of registration prevents from knowing the exact numbers of active cane cutters in the state for whom policies and programmes need to be designed. It is also an obstacle to recognising them as sugarcane cutter workers and thereby their rights as workers. The women are further camouflaged as they are only a partner in the sugarcane cutting task. 2052 family have got registered to Gopinath Munde Ustod Kmagar Mahamandal.
2. A monitoring committee needed to be set up at the district level under the authority of the collector, and the sugarcane cutter worker had to be part of it. Also, there has to be a monitoring committee at the state level, and representatives from Sugarcane men's and women's groups, Youth group and different organisations have to be a part of it. So 122 training migrant worker committee has been completed with 1447 participants. Where they have been trained how they can keep track of their community who migrant in different districts, how they can be problem solver of their community, what documents they should carry while migrating in inter district and state. How important

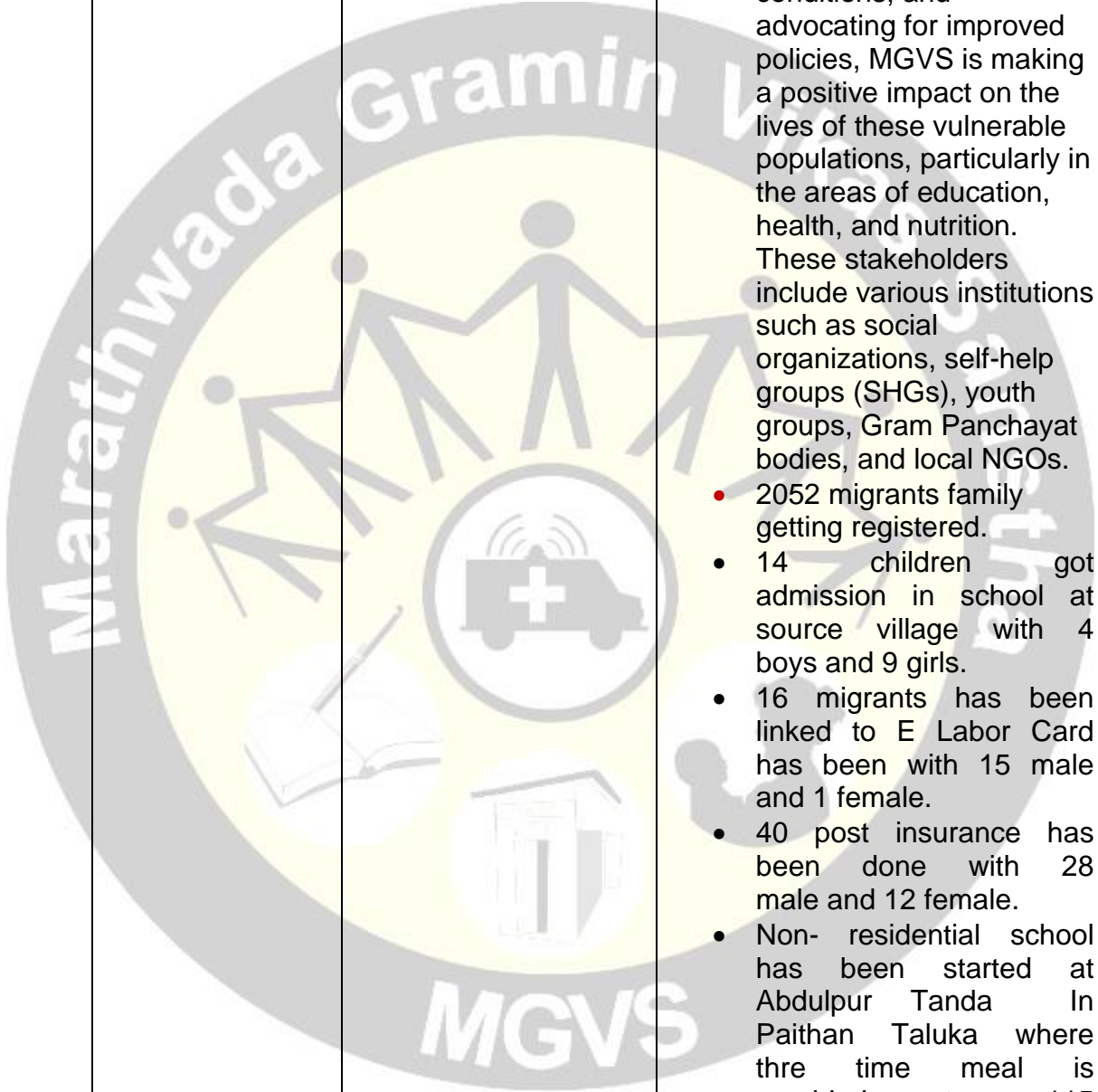
is not a single child should be school dropout. After this Migrant workers committee from Ghanegaon Village Taluka- Ghansangvi, Dist-Jalna gave letter to education department about demanding a seasonal hostel for stayed back children in village from Ghanegaon.

2. Outcome and Indicators:

Indicators (apply SMART criteria)			
Sr.no	Planned outcomes	Initial Situation	Indicators for target situation Means of Verification (MoV) for each indicator
1	Strengthened capacities of migrant workers and village institutions on the rights of children and women.	Migrant workers and village institutions have limited knowledge about the specific rights of children and women, leading to potential exploitation or neglect. Due to this lack of awareness, migrant workers, especially women and children, not have the tools or understanding to advocate for their rights or report violations. Village institutions may lack the necessary structures or mechanisms to address issues related to the rights of children and women effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer information on legal rights, protection against exploitation, and available support systems stakeholders, workers committee and village institutions. • Over two years of the project 120 village meetings with stake holders has been done with 1366 VCPC, SMC, VHNC ANM AHSA and 40 migrant worker committee has been established. Village stake holders and institutions are sensitized about laws protecting the rights of children and women, including how to access legal aid or report violations. • The capacity building of various committees, including the Child Protection Committee, Village School Management Committee, and Integrated Child Development Scheme (Anganwadi, ANM-Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. • Some sugar cane

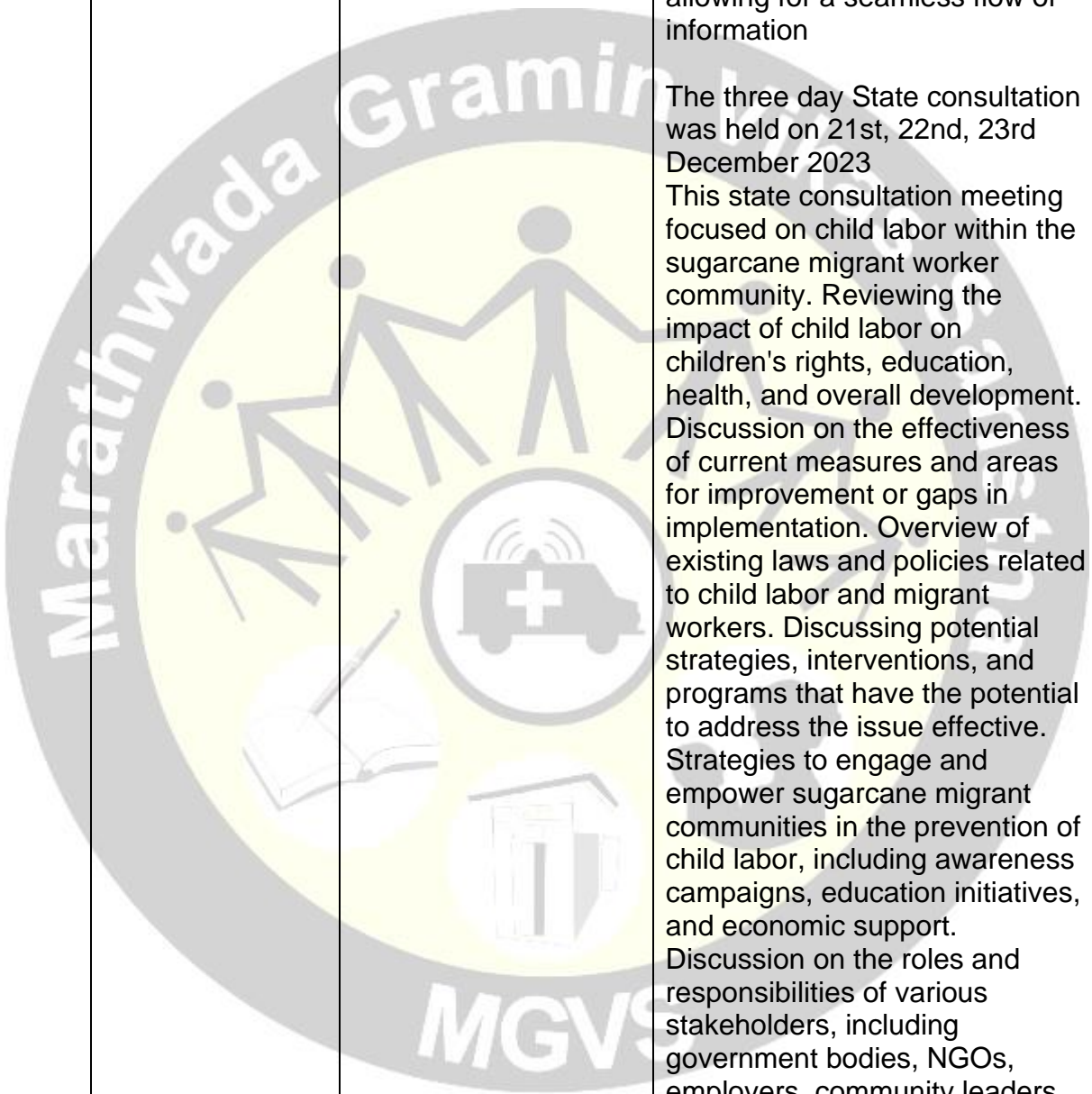
			<p>cutter workers have chosen not to migrate due to the establishment of Self Help Groups (SHGs). Instead, they are engaging in various income-generating activities such as goat rearing, cow farming, poultry keeping, and running grocery shops. Additionally, their children have also not migrated and are living with their grandparents. It's positive to hear that there are no reported health issues in the migrant families. This suggests that the alternative livelihood options chosen by the workers are sustainable and providing for their well-being.</p>
2	<p>Increased access to education, health and nutrition by women and children on the move.</p>	<p>Women and children among sugarcane migrant workers have limited access to formal education due to mobility, lack of schools in migrant-populated areas, and financial constraints. Poor access to nutritious food and limited awareness about balanced diets contribute to nutritional deficiencies among women and children, impacting their health and well-being. There's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's commendable to see the proactive efforts of MGVS in actively engaging the community, particularly women's groups, in advocating for the education, health, and nutrition of seasonal migrant workers. The involvement of stakeholders is crucial in bringing about positive changes and influencing policies that benefit these vulnerable populations • The fact that 117 village meetings with village stakeholders have been conducted with 1177 participants demonstrates a strong commitment to community involvement

		<p>a lack of awareness about the importance of education, health, and nutrition, leading to low prioritization of these aspects among the migrant community.</p>	<p>and ensuring that the voices of the affected individuals are heard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The advocacy efforts carried out by MGVS have led to improved policies and support systems from local authorities and government agencies, reflecting the potential for positive change when communities actively engage with stakeholders. • The implementation of a comprehensive tracking sheet to monitor the status and well-being of migrant workers is a practical and effective approach. This tool allows for the documentation of movement and conditions, ensuring that the necessary support and services are provided throughout their journeys. This not only will help in addressing immediate needs but will also contribute to create a more responsive and adaptable system. • The focus on education is particularly noteworthy. Facilitating a seamless transition for migrant children between schools, providing necessary documentation, and raising awareness about their rights are vital steps in ensuring continuity of education. By addressing these aspects, MGVS is contributing to breaking down barriers that may hinder the educational progress of migrant children.
--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, MGVS's initiative is comprehensive, addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by seasonal migrant workers. By actively engaging with stakeholders, monitoring conditions, and advocating for improved policies, MGVS is making a positive impact on the lives of these vulnerable populations, particularly in the areas of education, health, and nutrition. These stakeholders include various institutions such as social organizations, self-help groups (SHGs), youth groups, Gram Panchayat bodies, and local NGOs. • 2052 migrants family getting registered. • 14 children got admission in school at source village with 4 boys and 9 girls. • 16 migrants has been linked to E Labor Card has been with 15 male and 1 female. • 40 post insurance has been done with 28 male and 12 female. • Non- residential school has been started at Abdulpur Tanda In Paithan Taluka where three time meal is provided to 115 children • 160 Children linked to Bal Sangopan Yojna woth 149 boys and 11 girls. • 4 Migrant children linked to Foster Care Scheme.
--	--	---	--

3	Improved coordination between government departments for delivery of basic government services for seasonal migrant workers.	Lack of coordination results in duplication of efforts, overlaps in services, and confusion among migrant workers regarding where to access specific services or information. Departments have limited sharing of information and data, making it challenging to have a holistic understanding of the needs and situations of seasonal migrant workers..	<p>The District Level Consultation held in Aurangabad on March 20, 2023, in Maharashtra, was a significant event focused on addressing the challenges faced by seasonal migrant workers and their families. The meeting highlighted various issues, including poor living conditions, disruption of education for children, and adverse health impacts experienced by these workers. The primary objective of the consultation was to empower migrant women and children by improving their access to education, health services, and nutrition. Additionally, efforts were made to enhance coordination among government departments to streamline service delivery for these vulnerable populations</p> <p>The District Level Consultation in Aurangabad held on August 23, 2023, Maharashtra, focused on protecting the rights of seasonal migrant workers and their families. Discuss the current working conditions</p> <p>Importance of coordination among various authorities including labor departments, healthcare providers, law enforcement, and social welfare agencies to ensure comprehensive support to these workers.</p> <p>Project director requested to Schedule periodic meetings or forums where representatives from different departments can share updates, insights, and data related to migrant workers' needs and situations. Initiate collaborative research or studies involving multiple departments to gather</p>
---	--	--	---

			<p>comprehensive data on migrant workers' socio-economic status, health, education, and other relevant aspects.</p> <p>Establish common data standards and formats to ensure compatibility and ease of data exchange between departments, allowing for a seamless flow of information</p> <p>The three day State consultation was held on 21st, 22nd, 23rd December 2023</p> <p>This state consultation meeting focused on child labor within the sugarcane migrant worker community. Reviewing the impact of child labor on children's rights, education, health, and overall development. Discussion on the effectiveness of current measures and areas for improvement or gaps in implementation. Overview of existing laws and policies related to child labor and migrant workers. Discussing potential strategies, interventions, and programs that have the potential to address the issue effectively. Strategies to engage and empower sugarcane migrant communities in the prevention of child labor, including awareness campaigns, education initiatives, and economic support. Discussion on the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, employers, community leaders, and individuals, in combating child labor. Drafting an action plan outlining short-term and long-term goals, responsibilities, timelines, and resources required. Encouragement to work collectively towards the shared goal of protecting the</p>
--	--	--	---



			<p>rights and well-being of children in sugarcane migrant worker families. This meeting should serve as a platform for constructive dialogue, collaboration, and the formulation of actionable strategies to combat child labor in sugarcane migrant worker communities.</p>
--	--	--	--

3. Project Launch and Monitoring

3.1 Project Orientation

In the MGVS project office located in Aurangabad and Jalna project area , a team orientation session was conducted to introduce the Project Proposal to the team members. It was discussion aimed to reassess, reorient, and realign the project team. Discuss lessons learned from the project's progress, including successes, challenges, and areas needing improvement. Encourage open discussion and sharing of experiences. Revisit the project's objectives and goals, ensuring alignment with the current status and making any necessary adjustments based on the project's progress and evolving needs. Valuate team performance, strengths, and areas for improvement. Develop an action plan outlining the specific tasks, priorities, and action items for the upcoming phase of the project. Both Jalna and Beed team was present. The initiative focused on child safeguarding their rights and improving their overall well-being during the process of seasonal migration, particularly in the context of agricultural labor. a commendable effort has been made with a total 2 project orientation of project staff has been conducted, These training sessions have served as a platform for discussing the pivotal role that community institutions, particularly in the sugarcane cutter industry, play in easing the lives of migrant workers.

3.2 Monthly review meetings

Monthly review meetings are essential for tracking progress, addressing challenges, and ensuring alignment with project goals. Recap the goals set in the previous month's meeting and review the progress made towards achieving them. Present a detailed update on the progress made during the current month. Discuss accomplishments, milestones reached, and tasks completed. Assess any new risks or challenges that have emerged. Discuss mitigation strategies and ensure plans are in place to address identified risks. 21 meetings were held in reporting period.

In meeting project director, district Coordinator, Community mobilizer and accountant where present.

3.3 Village Meetings with stakeholders

The challenges faced by informal, contract laborers, especially seasonal migrant sugarcane cutters from lower castes, are significant, including the lack of documentation and awareness about government schemes. The absence of records in villages makes it difficult for these migrants to access essential services and government support. The migration of families, including children, to workplaces further complicates issues related to education and early marriages, particularly for girls. The efforts of MGVS to raise awareness about tracking, registration, and policies through village meetings are crucial in addressing these challenges. The fact that 2052 migrants got registered after these awareness sessions is a positive outcome, indicating that providing information and guidance can empower individuals to access the support they need. Additionally, encouraging the issuance of the Gopinath Munde Ustod Kamgar ID through village meetings is a practical step toward establishing a formal identity for these workers.

120 village meetings has seen done the engagement 1366 stakeholders like Village Child Protection Committee (VCPC), Village Health and Nutrition Committee (VHNC), School Management Committee (SMC), Accredited Social Health Acxtivist (ASHA), Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wif3 (ANM), Anganwadi Worker (AWW) in village meetings, involving 1366 participants, reflects a collaborative approach to finding solutions. This collective effort recognizes that addressing the complex issues faced by sugarcane cutters requires a community-driven approach. By fostering a sense of community and solidarity among sugarcane cutters, these meetings not only provide a platform for sharing experiences but also create a network of support. MGVS's initiatives to raise awareness, facilitate registration, and engage stakeholders through village meetings are making significant strides in improving the lives of seasonal migrant sugarcane cutters. By addressing issues of documentation, education, and early marriages, these efforts contribute to creating a more supportive and empowered community.

- These meetings served as a platform to disseminate crucial information related to their work, such as changes in techniques, new safety protocols, or updates in sugarcane cutter workers law. This empowers the sugarcane cutters with necessary knowledge.
- Highlighting the significance of formal registration for migrant workers to access essential services and rights.
- Addressing the need for alternative livelihood, in rural communities face significant outmigration due to limited economic opportunities and this can stem this migration by providing viable employment options within the village or nearby areas.
- Information about local services such as healthcare facilities, nutrition, schools, and support services available for migrants in the village or nearby areas..

The activities undertaken by MGVS to address the challenges faced by seasonal migrant sugarcane cutters, particularly from lower castes, have had a positive impact on the village migrant workers.

- The awareness sessions conducted by MGVS resulted in 2052 migrants getting registered. This formal registration is crucial as it allows these workers to access essential services and government support. It also provides them with a formal identity card through the Gopinath Munde Ustod Kamgar Mahamandal.
- Guidance provided to migrant families about the educational system, admission processes, and available schools resulted in 26 children getting education grantee card from local school. This not only enhances the educational prospects of these children but also reduces the likelihood of dropouts.
- Tracking of nutrition availability for these migrants got easy eventually will help government to help them in emergency crisis.
- 14 children got admission in school at source village with 4 boys and 9 girls.
- 16 migrants has been linked to E Labor Card has been with 15 male and 1 female.
- 40 post insurance has been done with 28 male and 12 female.
- Non- residential school has been started at Abdulpur Tanda In Paithan Taluka where three time meal is provided to 115 children



Sugarcane Migrant workers Distribution of Id Card

3.4 Training of migrant workers committee.

The establishment of Migrant Workers Committees in villages, along with the comprehensive training initiatives, represents a significant stride in empowering and addressing the needs of migrant workers, especially sugarcane cutters. 40 migrant committee has been established with 1447

participants and 122 training sessions equip committee members with essential knowledge and skills. This empowers them to effectively advocate for the rights and well-being of migrant workers. The successful conclusion of training in 40 villages indicates the commitment and effectiveness of the initiative in building capacity and awareness among committee members. Migrant Workers Committees have been sensitized to various crucial topics, including access to government facilities for education, health, nutrition, and antenatal and postnatal care. This ensures that committee members are well-informed about available resources for migrant workers and their families. The committees prioritize the right to education and strategies to reduce school dropouts among children of migrant workers. This emphasis on education contributes to breaking the cycle of limited access to education, opening up possibilities for improved livelihood options for the next generation. The establishment of Migrant Workers Committees and subsequent training initiatives plays a pivotal role in creating an empowered and informed community of sugarcane cutters. By addressing various aspects, from education to healthcare, the committees actively advocate for the rights and improved conditions of migrant workers.

The establishment of Migrant Workers Committees, coupled with extensive training efforts, has not only empowered committee members with knowledge and skills but has also facilitated advocacy for the rights and well-being of sugarcane cutters. These initiatives contribute significantly to the overall improvement of conditions, livelihoods, and rights of migrant workers in the communities involved.

Throughout these training sessions, the following crucial topics were covered:

- Identifying and addressing potential issues faced by migrant workers during their migration process.
- Information on migrants' legal rights, necessary documentation (residency, work permits, identity cards), and how to access to available policies assistance if needed.
- Discussions on fostering a sense of belonging and integration within the village community, respecting each other's problems, and promoting inclusivity.
- Encouraging the establishment of support networks among migrant families, fostering mutual assistance, and creating a sense of community among them.
- Information about government schemes, subsidies, or support programs available for migrants, including housing assistance, welfare programs, or skill development initiatives.
- Understanding the availability and accessibility of nutritional and vaccination facilities for children during migration.
- Raising awareness about educational rights and opportunities for migrant workers and their families.
- 2 migrant workers committee members training was organized one in Ghansangvi Taluka, Jalna District and one in kannad taluka in Chh. Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad) District at mass level.

The impact of the training efforts on migrant workers' lives has been substantial, bringing about positive changes and improvements:

- Empowered committee members are now leading sugarcane cutter groups, providing them with the ability to access various facilities and support. This leadership role enhances their influence in advocating for the rights and well-being of the workers.
- The Migrant Workers Committee from Ghanegaon took the initiative to write a letter to the education department, requesting a seasonal resident hostel for children staying back in the village. This effort aims to prevent school dropouts and ensure proper nutrition, recognizing the importance of education in migrant workers' well-being.
- Inspired by the training, several migrant women have recognized the importance of self-employment. They have embarked on their journey towards financial independence, showcasing the tangible impact of the empowerment initiatives on individual livelihoods.
- The convergence to schemes has seen a significant increase, with an undisclosed percentage being achieved during the project period. This suggests improved coordination and utilization of government schemes for the benefit of migrant workers. 998 convergence has been done
- Migrant Worker Committee took follow-up and filed insurance of 36 migrant families under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Vima Yojana (PMJJVY).
- The Migrant Worker Committee is taking the continuous follow-up through the supervisor (mukardam) of ANC's & PNC's at destination places.
- Due to committees follow up in Jalna Dist. 26 migrant children's got EGC (Education Guarantee Card) and due to this they got admission in school of destination place. For migrant worker children one sessional residential hostel of 200 children capacities was started in source village by the follow-up of Migrant worker committee in Kannad block of Aurangabad dist. and in this hostel 194 children's (Boys:107 & Girls:87) are staying.
- Due to committees follow up in Jalna Dist. 10 migrant children's got EGC (Education Guarantee Card) and due to this they got admission in school of destination place.
- Non- residential school hostel for sugarcane cutter worker children has been started at Abdulpur Tanda in Paithan Taluka where three time meals are provided to 115 children.

- 197 sugarcane cutter migrant children admitted to regular school in Source village. Dist: Aurangabad)
- 10 children's were given admission in the school of destination village.
- 23 women linked to Pradhan mantra Matrutva Vandan Yojna .
- 59 children boy and girls linked to Adhar card
- 160 Children linked to Bal Sangopan Yojna with 149 boys and 11 girls.



Glimpse of Group migrant workers committee at kannad and Ghansangvi



Migrant workers committee meeting at Jamdi

3.5 Training of Community Institutions.

The involvement of stakeholders in the Maharashtra sugar industry is crucial for the development, enforcement, and implementation of policies related to cane production, as well as monitoring cane and sugar prices. These stakeholders include various institutions such as social organizations, self-help groups (SHGs), youth groups, Gram Panchayat bodies, and local NGOs. Their responsibilities extend to the regulation and well-being of

migrant laborers, and they play a key role in ensuring essential facilities like health, education, and nutrition for migrant workers and their families both at the source and destination villages.

A commendable effort has been made with a total of 122 training sessions conducted; engaging 1366 representatives like Gram Panchayat, Women's members these training sessions have served as a platform for discussing the pivotal role that community institutions, particularly in the sugarcane cutter industry, play in easing the lives of migrant workers. The discussions likely covered a range of topics related to the well-being of migrant workers, emphasizing the importance of community institutions in facilitating a supportive environment. Empowering community institutions to play an active role in the sugarcane cutter industry contributes to creating a more sustainable and supportive ecosystem. These institutions, by working together, can address challenges more effectively and ensure that migrant workers receive the necessary support and services throughout their migration journey.

- Community institution made aware about Education for children For the migrant students, the Education Department has designed an "Education Guarantee Card". With this card, they can get admission in any school in the state after migration
- In month December in few regions of Maharashtra it rained heavily and the most suffered community where sugarcane migrant workers. All the water entered the corner. All the grain that was not there got soaked. After a long day of hard work like cutting sugarcane, you want to relax, but there is no luck as there is mud everywhere in the field. Due to this, sugarcane workers have suffered a lot and the field was wet.
After this considering this event team sensitized and made aware community institution member who they can make these problems solve as they have chairperson at different position for welfare of community.
- Highlighting the lack of insurance or compensation. To address this concern, the MGVS Team provided guidance on suitable insurance policies for the protection of workers in such unfortunate events.
- Training sessions were conducted for Gram Panchayat members to enhance their understanding of the benefits and identity card provisions available for sugarcane cutters. By ensuring proper identification and documentation, the Panchayats could extend essential services and support to migrant families.

Impact of training Community Institutions:

- Two women self-help groups from Patoda and Asangao secured a sanctioned loan of 1.5 lakh rupees. This financial support enables them to initiate small businesses, providing an alternative livelihood at their source village. Consequently, this facilitates the retention of community members in their source village rather than migrating for work

- Community institutions gained a better understanding of their roles and responsibilities in supporting migrant families. This includes the importance of tracking these individuals, encouraging registration at the village level, and ensuring that essential facilities are available at the destination village. This knowledge enhances the effectiveness of community institutions in providing support.
- Gram Panchayats have assured the necessary support required to establish seasonal migrant residential and non-residential hostels for children who stay back in the village. This commitment reflects a recognition of the importance of addressing the educational and residential needs of migrant workers' families, contributing to the overall well-being of the community.
- 14 children got admission in school at source village with 4 boys and 9 girls.
- Non- residential school has been started at Abdulpur Tanda In Paithan Taluka where thre time meal is provided to 115 children
- 59 migrant Children have helped for getting Adhar Card to access nutrition programme
- some sugar cane cutter workers have chosen not to migrate due to the establishment of Self Help Groups (SHGs). Instead, they are engaging in various income-generating activities such as goat rearing, cow farming, poultry keeping, and running grocery shops. Additionally, their children have also not migrated and are living with their grandparents. It's positive to hear that there are no reported health issues in the migrant families. This suggests that the alternative livelihood options chosen by the workers are sustainable and providing for their well-being.



Migrant workers community institution training of women's group

3.6 Tracking of Migrants

No record of in and out migrants was maintained at village level therefore it was difficult to track the status of migrant families. In the project villages with lead of the government service providers e.g. village secretary SMC, ANM, ASHA worker, a register of migrant families is maintained at village level. The register includes information about Name, Gender, Age, migration destination, contact, Date of

migration, planned return date, contact of contractor, health status etc. It helps in coordinating with the migrants and takes follow up of women and children and link them to the existing government programmes.

Tracking migrant workers at the village and district levels is crucial for several reasons. Understanding the number of migrant workers and their skills helps local authorities allocate resources like jobs, housing, healthcare, and education more effectively. For example during emergencies like in month of December there was heavy rainfall in few regions of Maharashtra and sugarcane cutter suffered at worst and no help was provided due to lack of tracking. There was barely in food for these people complete land was wet no space to sit, all the water entered the corner. All the grain that was not there got soaked but due to lack of tracking and numbers of migrant workers no quick and targeted emergency response efforts. Tracking of migrants assists in providing social welfare schemes, including food, shelter, and financial aid, to those in need, especially during times of economic distress or crisis. It helps in understanding the labor market dynamics, enabling policymakers to create better employment opportunities and improve working conditions. tracking migrant workers at the village and district levels is vital for planning, resource allocation, emergency response, social welfare, healthcare, policy formulation, and ensuring their rights and well-being are safeguarded covering a total of 8,484 sugarcane migrant families. Among these families, 4,641 were male-headed households, and 3,843 were female-headed households. The survey likely aimed to gather data and assess the socio-economic conditions, needs, and challenges faced by sugarcane migrant families in the given context. Team MGVS communicated with source village, block and district level government and private authorities like Block education officer, ICDS officer, DCPO unit, Women and child development department NGO's and inform them about the migrants worker issues as health, education, nutrition and livelihood.

MGVS designed a systematic tracking sheet to gather crucial information about the migrant workers.

Impact of Tracking of Migrants:

- With the tracking system in place, MGVS now possesses detailed records of migrant families, such as their migration destination, contact numbers, and other relevant information. This knowledge has proven invaluable for effectively reaching out to and supporting the migrant population, even during their absence from the home villages.
- One of the most significant advantages of having access to contact details is the ability to provide all essential facilities at destination village.
- One of the significant achievements of the sugarcane workers committee is the submission of an application to the Group Education Officer in Ghansangvi. The application advocates for the initiation of a temporary residence facility for the children of sugarcane workers' families who stay back in the village during the sugarcane cutting season. This initiative is particularly noteworthy

because it is based on data analysis, enabling the identification of children who are at risk of dropping out of school.

- This proactive step demonstrates the committee's commitment to addressing the challenges faced by the community, especially regarding the education of children. By advocating for a temporary residence facility, the committee aims to ensure that the children receive continuous education, mitigating the risk of school dropouts. This achievement reflects a strategic and data-driven approach to improving the well-being and educational outcomes of the next generation in sugarcane worker families.
- The tracking method enhances the ability to monitor the movement and activities of migrant sugarcane workers more efficiently. This allows for better visibility into their work patterns, living conditions, and needs
- With a streamlined tracking system in place, follow-up actions become more accessible. It enables organizations and authorities to stay connected with the workers, ensuring that they are receiving necessary facilities and support both at their destination and source villages.
- Tracking the workers helps in ensuring that they receive all essential facilities at both locations. This includes access to education, healthcare, housing, and other support services. The data obtained through tracking can inform decision-makers about the specific needs of the workers.
- A robust tracking system promotes accountability among various stakeholders, including village government bodies, NGOs, and local authorities.
- By implementing an effective tracking system, the overall development of migrant sugarcane workers can be better planned and sustained. It contributes to creating more resilient and empowered communities, breaking the cycle of vulnerabilities associated with seasonal migration 2052 migrants getting registered.
- Gram Panchayats have assured the necessary support required to establish seasonal migrant residential and non-residential hostels for children who stay back in the village. This commitment reflects recognition of the importance of addressing the educational and residential needs of migrant workers' families, contributing to the overall well-being of the community.
- At the Kasurba Gandhi residential school for 200 girls is pursuing education with residential accommodations. All these girls belong to sugarcane work families
- Discussions with Agriculture officer and management of sugar factory Ensuring regular health checkups,providing water and sanitation services.
- Health services will be provided in collaboration with the health department at destination place

3.7 District Level Consultation

The District Level Consultation held in Aurangabad on March 20, 2023, in Maharashtra, was a significant event focused on addressing the challenges faced by seasonal migrant workers and their families. The meeting highlighted various issues, including poor living conditions, disruption of education for children, and adverse health impacts experienced by these workers. The primary objective of the consultation was to empower migrant women and children by improving their access to education, health services, and nutrition. Additionally, efforts were made to enhance coordination among government departments to streamline service delivery for these vulnerable populations.

The District Level Consultation in Aurangabad held on August 23, 2023, Maharashtra, focused on protecting the rights of seasonal migrant workers and their families.

In a district meeting regarding sugarcane migrant workers who are cane cutters, several crucial points need attention

- Discuss the current working conditions of the sugarcane migrant workers, including aspects like working hours, safety measures, access to healthcare, and fair wages.
- Address the living conditions of these workers, ensuring they have adequate housing, sanitation facilities, and access to clean water.
- Emphasize the importance of providing necessary safety equipment and training to prevent accidents during cane cutting. Discuss healthcare facilities available to them and ensure they have access to medical aid.
- Discuss their legal rights as migrant workers, including their documentation, contracts, and rights to fair treatment, and educate them on avenues to seek help if they face exploitation.
- Promote awareness programs about their rights, safety measures, and available support services. Consider initiatives for their educational and skill development.
- Stress the importance of coordination among various authorities including labor departments, healthcare providers, law enforcement, and social welfare agencies to ensure comprehensive support to these workers.
- Develop plans for emergency situations, ensuring immediate support in case of accidents, natural disasters, or health crises.
- Project director requested to Schedule periodic meetings or forums where representatives from different departments can share updates, insights, and data related to migrant workers' needs and situations.
- Initiate collaborative research or studies involving multiple departments to gather comprehensive data on migrant workers' socio-economic status, health, education, and other relevant aspects.

- Establish common data standards and formats to ensure compatibility and ease of data exchange between departments, allowing for a seamless flow of information

By addressing these points in the district meeting, authorities can work collaboratively to improve the conditions and well-being of sugarcane migrant workers who are often vulnerable to exploitation and adverse working conditions.

Output of this meeting,

- CO of zilla parishad said will start maintain record migrant the way you are maintain an will help you in tracking migrants.
- They assure through gram panchayat and gram sevak they will issue ustod kamgar identity card with the help of our data.
- Will ensure close monitoring with all Z.P schools for upcoming seasonal migrant residential and non-residential hostel at source village.



District Level Consultation meeting



Project Director Appasaheb Ugale addressing district administrative about Sugarcane Migrants Workers.

3.8 State Consultation

The two-day State Consultation held on April 24-25, 2023, at Hotel Sky Court in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, marked a significant collaborative effort among stakeholders from various sectors to address the pressing issue of child labor, particularly in the unorganized sector, with a focus on sugarcane farming. The event aimed to formulate a comprehensive state action plan to combat child labor, promote education, prevent child marriage, and ensure healthcare for marginalized communities.

The three day State consultation was held on 21st, 22nd, 23rd December 2023

For this meeting CACL head Ashok Singh, Appasaheb Ugale project Director and secretary of Marathwada Gramin Vikas Santha MGVS, Manish Shroff from New Vision, H.P Deshmukh sir, Bhausahab Gunjal, Santosh Repe and different organization members from Amravati, Kolhapur, Parbhani and Osmanabad where also present.

In these 3 days visit, first two days was field visit on 21st visit was at Kaij Taluka in Beed District. Three groups were made and each group had 8-10 members, group 1 visited Sugarcane Factory and had discussion to factory administration about what kind of facility they provide to migrant sugarcane worker's children are they facilitated by sugar schools, nutrition and health. Group 2 visited to direct sugarcane field and met sugarcane cutters in farm where they got aware of ground reality of these workers and their children how they suffer at extreme condition. The kind of situation they were living was eye opening insight. And group 3 visited to village and met to back stayed sugarcane workers and examined their living condition and got insights how stakeholders are lacking their contribution in facilitating services to these workers. And on 23rd December a consultation meeting was held where all team member were present. This state consultation meeting focused on child labor within the sugarcane migrant worker community should be comprehensive and aimed at addressing the various facets of this issue. Reviewing the impact of child labor on children's rights, education, health, and overall development. Discussion on the effectiveness of current measures and areas for improvement or gaps in implementation. Overview of existing laws and policies related to child labor and migrant workers Panel discussion or group activities to identify the challenges faced by sugarcane migrant families that contribute to child labor. Understanding socioeconomic factors, lack of access to education, migration patterns, etc. Discussing potential strategies, interventions, and programs that have the potential to address the issue effectively. Strategies to engage and empower sugarcane migrant communities in the prevention of child labor, including awareness campaigns, education initiatives, and economic support. Discussion on the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including government bodies, NGOs, employers, community leaders, and individuals, in combating child labor. Drafting an action plan outlining short-term and long-term goals, responsibilities, timelines, and resources required. Defining monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress and assess the effectiveness of interventions. Encouragement to work collectively towards the shared goal of protecting the rights and well-being of children in sugarcane migrant worker families. This meeting should serve as a platform for constructive dialogue, collaboration, and the formulation of actionable strategies to combat child labor in sugarcane migrant worker communities.

- At the school 200 girls are pursuing education with residential accommodations. All these girls belong to sugarcane work families
- Teachers have conveyed information indicating that the educational facility is at risk of closure, and only residential facilities will be provided moving forward.
- Discussions with Agriculture officer and management of sugar factory Ensuring regular education for children. Providing water and sanitation services. Offering transportation facilities, including van service for 10th grade students. Contributing to the Gopinath mundhe Mahamandal .
- Health services will be provided in collaboration with the health department

Action Point-

- Advocate State level for policies and programs at the state level that address the needs of non-migrating sugar cane cutter workers and their families. This approach should involve collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and community stakeholders to ensure comprehensive support.
- Educate workers and employers about the provisions of the Child Labour Act and the Employment Act to prevent exploitation and ensure safe working conditions. Monitor and enforce compliance with these laws to protect the rights of workers and children. conditions according to Employment Act
- The Village Child Protection Committee (VCPC) should engage in ongoing advocacy efforts with the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) to address the specific needs and challenges faced by non-migrating families. This could involve raising awareness, sharing data, and requesting targeted interventions.
- Implement measures to encourage and support the enrollment and retention of children from non-migrating families in the education system. This may include providing scholarships, transportation assistance, and academic support to overcome barriers to attendance and achievement.
- Establish schools or educational programs in the vicinity of the sugar cane cutter settlements to ensure access to quality education for children. Additionally, offer skill development initiatives for both adults and youth to enhance their employability and income-generating potential beyond traditional agricultural work.



Visited to Maa Bageshwari Sugar Ltd. Partur, district Jalana. Here authorities of sugarcane factory were present and discussed about facilities for children about nutrition, school and health.



Visited to Maa Bageshwari Sugar Ltd. Partur, district Jalana.. Team observed lack of sugar schools and vaccination of children at this place. More than 40 boys and girls aged 1 - 14 were seen here.



Team went to the sugarcane migration Village and discussed education, health and shelter at Anjandoh, District Beed Maharashtra.



Team Visited to Ganga Mauli Sugar Limited, Kaij, a Sugarcane worker's hut (A shelter for living) was visited and a discussion was held with the children and Sugarcane cutter worker.



Team went to the sugarcane fields and discussed about education, health and shelter with the sugarcane workers. at Majalgaon, District Beed Maharashtra





Team visited At. Post Patoda Mav, Taluka Partur, District Jalna. Here is a photograph taken while discussing with sugarcane workers and out-of-school children



TEAM Conducted to consolidate meeting the information studied in 2 days. 16 team members were present in this discussion. Chatrapati Sambhaji Nagar child welfare committee member Hon. Vijay Deshmukh and President Hon. Arsha Sherkhane was guided in this meeting.

3.9 Linkages to Government Schemes and referrals

Government schemes often provide essential support such as subsidized food, healthcare facilities, housing, and education. For migrant workers, especially those engaged in strenuous labor like sugarcane cutting, these schemes can be a lifeline, ensuring their basic needs are met. Many government schemes offer financial aid, including direct benefit transfers, insurance coverage, and pension schemes. These can provide a safety net for migrant workers and their families during times of illness, injury, or unemployment. Some schemes focus on skill development and education. By accessing these programs, migrant workers can enhance their skills, making them more employable and improving their socio-economic conditions in the long run. Government health schemes provide access to affordable healthcare services, which is crucial for

sugarcane cutter migrant workers who often work in hazardous conditions and may not have easy access to healthcare facilities. Linkage to government schemes can empower migrant workers by informing them of their rights, enabling them to demand better working conditions, fair wages, and access to necessary services without exploitation. Migrant workers are often in vulnerable positions due to their temporary status and lack of social support. Government schemes can help reduce this vulnerability by providing a safety net, ensuring they are not disproportionately affected during crises or emergencies. The participation of migrant workers in government schemes can also inform policymakers about the challenges faced by this population, leading to policy advocacy and reforms that better cater to their needs.

Linkage to government schemes is essential for sugarcane cutter migrant workers as it provides them with access to essential services, financial support, empowerment, and a pathway to improve their socio-economic conditions, ultimately enhancing their overall well-being and integration into society.

- 193 Migrant children admitted to regular school (Migrant Children Hostel in Source village. Dist: Aurangabad)
- 10 childrens were given admission in the school of destination village.
- 23 women linked to Pradhan mantra Matrutva Vandan Yojna .
- 59 children male and female linked to Adhar card
- 160 Children linked to Bal Sangopan Yojna with 149 boys and 11 girls.
- 4 Migrant children linked to Foster Care Scheme.
- 31 migrant men and Women linked to health and life insurance scheme.
- 59 migrant Children have helped for getting Adhar Card to access nutrition programme.
- 65 senior members from the sugar cane cutter families helped in getting the Ration Kit.
- 7 self-help groups has been started with 75 women.
- 60 liked to Prime Minister Life Insurance with 42 male and 18 female.
- 14 children got admission in school at source village with 4 boys and 9 girls.
- 16 migrants has been linked to E Labor Card has been with 15 male and 1 female.
- 40 post insurance has been done with 28 male and 12 female.
- Non- residential school has been started at Abdulpur Tanda In Paithan Taluka where thre time meal is provided to 115 children

4. Challenges

Problems Identified	Activities Planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most significant disadvantages of not having track of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are embarked on a transformative initiative aimed at

migrants this leads to no access to contact at destination village therefore they remain untouched by any kind of facility at time of emergency.

- Children of migrant cane-cutting workers are unable to restart school after returning to their villages after migration season due to non-attendance and discontinuation of studies for six months; this results in dropouts. Shakhari Shalas are temporary second semester schools set up by the sugar mills in Maharashtra that provides continued schooling during migration season so that the children can continue after going back to their village. However, Shakhari Shalas have faced criticism for not being functional and for sugar mills using these as a reputation building CSR activity.
- Sugarcane harvesting is seasonal, leading to unemployment for parts of the year in these villages.
- Some workers face exploitation, receiving inadequate wages, facing long working hours, or being subjected to unfair labour practices.
- Migrant workers often face substandard living conditions in labour camps near sugarcane farms, lacking proper sanitation and amenities.
- Both source and destination villages might lack proper healthcare facilities, leading to inadequate healthcare for the workers.
- Children of migrant workers often face disrupted education due to frequent relocations, impacting their schooling.

enhancing support for our migrant community members. To ensure their well-being and provide necessary assistance, we introduced a tracking mechanism at the village level

- Raising awareness among a workers' committee about the importance of education for migrant children and subsequently advocating to the education department for a hostel for these children involves a strategic
- Highlighted the need for a hostel facility to accommodate migrant children from different states or regions, which will ensure they have a stable environment for education while their families work.
- community meetings to understand the skills and training needs of the villagers during the off-season
- Educated villagers about government schemes or programs that provide support for skill development, entrepreneurship, or agricultural diversification
- Encouraged villagers to save money earned during the sugarcane season for use during the off-season.
- Engage respected Committee to advocate for workers' rights and spread awareness within the community.
- Educated migrant workers about government health schemes, entitlements, and how to access them, ensuring they are aware of available healthcare resources.
- Sensitized committee members and Community institution in to act as intermediaries, providing basic healthcare advice, guidance, and assistance in accessing medical services.

--	--

5. Case Story :

Sugarcane migrant committee from Ghanegaon, District Jalna a group of determined migrant workers had a vision for a brighter future for their children. . However, their hard-earned income came at a cost as their children's education suffered. It was a harsh reality that many had to face, but they were determined to change it. committee of sugarcane migrant workers decided to take matters into their own hands. They knew that education was the key to breaking the chains of poverty and transforming their children's lives. With hearts filled with hope, they inked a powerful letter to the education department, demanding a seasonal hostel for their children. They believed that by providing a safe space for their kids during the sugarcane harvesting season, they would be able to continue their education without interruptions. News of the committee's bold move spread like wildfire throughout Ghanegaon. Curiosity piqued, the education department organized a call with the village zilla parishad school to discuss this matter further. Little did they know that this call would unveil a hidden truth, exposing the depth of corruption that had plagued the education system in the village.

The school officials, blinded by nepotism and greed, had been reporting false data regarding the number of children staying back in the village during the harvesting season. They had manipulated the records to ensure that they received additional funding and allocations, which they would later misappropriate for their own personal gain. The teachers, instead of reporting the ground reality, had chosen to succumb to the allure of bribery, as it allowed them to evade hard work and responsibility. After this all our village volunteer got a call form teachers of school that tellingg stop misleading migrant workers and no need to work for them.

But in this process the power of unity and perseverance triumphed. The sugarcane migrant worker committee became a beacon of hope, inspiring change not only in their village but also in the hearts of people around the world

MGVS

7. Photo Gallery and Newspaper cutting



Womens training meeting



Team advocating migrants on sugarcane field



Training migrant worker committee



वरिष्ठ अधिकारी पोचले थेट उसाच्या फडात

मजुरांच्या समस्या घेतल्या जाणून : कामगारांसाठी वीज, पाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्याची सूचना

जमील पठाण

कायगाव, ता. २ : अक्काळीमुळे ऊसतोड मजुरांची देना सुरुच अशा मध्याह्नाखाली दैनिक सकाळने शुक्रवारी (ता.१) वृत्त प्रकाशित केले असता या बातमीची दखल घेत प्रादेशिक सह संचालक साखर विभागाचे लेखापरीक्षक, तसेच छत्रपती संभाजीनगर येथील समाज कल्याण विभागाच्या वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांनी अमळनेर वस्ती परिसरात शनिवारी दुपारी (ता.२) ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या फडात थेट भेट देउन पाहणी केली. तसेच मजुरांच्या समस्या जाणून घेत मदतीचे सहकार्य करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले. शनिवारी (ता.२) दुपारी प्रादेशिक



दैनिक सकाळ ने प्रसिद्ध केलेले वृत्त. उपआयुक्त श्रीमती सोनकळडे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली समाज कल्याण विभागाच्या सहायक आयुक्त एस. आर. थिटे यांनी अमळनेर वस्ती परिसरातील ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या थेट फडात जाऊन पाहणी केली. तसेच त्यांच्या समस्या जाणून घेत, मदत सहकार्य करण्याचे आश्वासन दिले. यावेळी श्रीमती थिटे यांनी साखर कारखान्यांनी मजुरांना सुरक्षित ठिकाणी बसवणे, तसेच त्यांना

ऊसतोड मजुरांना मिळाली मदत

■ वैजापूरचे उपविभागीय अधिकारी डॉ. अरुण जहाड, गंगापूरचे तहसीलदार सतीश सोनी यांनी जाणगाव मंडळ अधिकारी, कायगाव पोलिस पाटील यांना तत्काळ घटनास्थळी पाठवून अहवाल मागविला. यानंतर कायगाव परिसरातील स्वस्त धान्य दुकानदारांना ऊसतोड मजुरांना मदत करण्याचे सूचित केले. यानंतर अनिल उचित, उषा विजय नजन, राजू पुरम, अनिल जाधव, भाऊलाल चखरे आदींनी मजुरांना रेशन, अन्नधान्य देऊन मदत केली.



कायगाव : समाज कल्याण विभागाच्या सहायक आयुक्त एस. आर. थिटे यांनी ऊसतोड मजुरांशी विचारामुलकरीत अडचणी समजून घेतल्या. (दुसऱ्या छायाचित्रात) अमळनेर वस्ती येथे प्रादेशिक सहायक संचालक (साखर) अशोक जाधव यांनी ऊसतोड मजुरांची थेट घेऊन मदतीचे आश्वासन दिले.

वीज, पिण्याच्या पाण्याची व्यवस्था करून द्यावी. यावेळी समाज कल्याण विभागाचे निरीक्षक सुरेश डोंगरे, निरीक्षक बी. एच. दांडगे यांची उपस्थिती होती. दरम्यान, छत्रपती संभाजीनगर येथील प्रादेशिक सह संचालक साखर विभागाचे लेखापरीक्षक श्रेणी २ चे अशोक जाधव

यांनी ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या कोऱ्या आणि ऊसतोडणी सुरू असलेल्या ठिकाणी भेट दिली. परिस्थितीचे छायाचित्रण करून पंचनामा केला. याबाबत अहवाल वरीलाना व संबंधित साखर कारखान्याला सादर करून मदत मिळवून देऊ असेही ते म्हणाले. यावेळी मुक्तेश्वर शुगर मिलचे

अवकाळी पावसामुळे ऊसतोड मजुरांचे खूपच हालअपेदा झाल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या नुकसानीचा पंचनामा करून त्यांना अन्नधान्य, जीवनावश्यक किराणा साहित्य व ताडपत्री वाटप करण्यात येईल. — डॉ. अरुण जहाड (उपविभागीय अधिकारी, वैजापूर)

मुख्यशेतकी अधिकारी नंदकुमार कुंज, आर. डी. बेडवाल, कायगावचे पोलिस शेतकी सुपरवायझर विलास सुर्यवंशी, पाटील संजय निते, सचिव तुषार यांनी वाळासाहेब शिरसात, मंडळ अधिकारी उपस्थिती होती.

सकाळ वृत्तसेवा

छत्रपती संभाजीनगर, ता. २२ : वीटभट्टी व ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या पाल्यांची अबाळ होऊ नये, म्हणून दरवर्षी समग्र शिक्षण अभियानांतर्गत अनिवासी हंगामी वसतिगृह सुरू करण्यात येतात. कोरोनापूर्वी या पाल्यांच्या संगोपनासाठी शासनाकडून प्रतिविद्यार्थी आठ हजार ५०० रुपये निधी दिल्या जात होती. मात्र, मागील दोन वर्षांपासून शासनाने या निधीमधून अडीच हजार रुपयांची कपात केली आहे. त्यामुळे केवळ ६ हजारांमध्ये सहा महिने मुलांना नाष्टा, दोन वेळचे जेवणासह भौतिक सुविधा पुरवण्याच्या कशा, असा प्रश्न मुख्यध्यापकांनी उपस्थित केला.

दरवर्षी साखर कारखान्यांच्या मंडळीत होणारा विद्यार्थ्यांचा सोळाव्या संख्येने मजूर ऊस तोडणीसाठी जातात. तसेच कामाच्या शोधात दिवाळीनंतर बांधकाम, वीटभट्टीसह विविध कामांसाठी अनेक महारू स्थलांतर करतात. त्यामुळे या मजुरांच्या पाल्यांची शैक्षणिक हेतूसाठी होऊ नये, यासाठी समग्र शिक्षण अभियानांतर्गत हंगामी वसतिगृहाची स्थापना केली जाते. दरवर्षी सहा महिन्यांसाठी ही

मुख्याध्यापकांनी हंगामी वसतिगृहाच्या केला आरोप निधीमध्ये कपात

कामगार पाल्यांच्या पैशांवर शासनाचाच डल्ला!

योजना राबविली जाते. या सहा महिन्यांसाठी एका विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी शासनाकडून आठ हजार ५०० रुपये अनुदान मिळत होते. त्यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना एक वेळचा अल्पभोजन, दोन वेळचे जेवण, मासिक आरोग्य चाचणीसह व्हाहू हेतू, सावण, प्रवा, स्वच्छता असा भौतिक सुविधा देण्यात येण्यात येतात. याची सर्वस्वी जबाबदारी संबंधित मुख्याध्यापकांकडे देण्यात येते. पण कोरोना काळातून दोन वर्षांपासून शासनाने या अनुदानात अडीच हजार रुपयांची कपात केली आहे. केवळ सहा हजारांत सहा महिने विद्यार्थ्यांला कशा पध्दतीने भौतिक सुविधा घ्याव्यात, असा प्रश्न मुख्याध्यापकांकडून उपस्थित केला जात आहे.

४ हंगामी वसतिगृहासाठी ४३९ विद्यार्थी

■ छत्रपती संभाजीनगर जिल्हातील पैठण, कन्नड, वैजापूर, गंगापूर जिल्हातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात ऊसतोड, वीटभट्टीवर मजुरी करणाऱ्या पालकांचे स्थलांतर होते. यासाठी जिल्हा परिषद शिक्षण विभागाकडून त्या-त्या तालुक्यामध्ये अनिवासी हंगामी वसतिगृह सुरू करण्यात येतात. येथे जिल्हातून चार हंगामी वसतिगृह सुरू करण्यात येणार असून तेथे ४३९ विद्यार्थ्यांचे संगोपन करण्यासाठी शासनाने निधी मंजूर केल्या आहे. मात्र, अपुरा निधी असल्याने या मुलांचे संगोपन कमी पैशात करावयाचे असे, असा प्रश्न मुख्याध्यापकांना पडला आहे.



दरवर्षी शासनाकडून हंगामी वसतिगृहातील मुलांच्या संगोपनासाठी साडे आठ हजार रुपये अनुदान दिले जाते होते. परंतु, मागील दोन वर्षांपासून प्रतिविद्यार्थी सहा हजार रुपये अनुदान दिले जात आहे. — जयश्री चव्हाण, शिक्षणाधिकारी, प्राथमिक विभाग

महागाई वाटल्याने तेल, साबण, शांलये साहित्य, भाजीपाल्यासह दोन वेळच्या जेवणासाठीचे पदार्थ घेणे परवडत नाही. शासनाकडून हंगामी वसतिगृहातील मुलांसाठी देण्यात येणारे प्रतिविद्यार्थी सहा हजार रुपये पुरत नाही. मागील वर्षी मला स्वतःच्या खिातून पैसे भरावे लागले होते. पूर्वोपनामेचे साडेआठ हजार रुपये प्रतिविद्यार्थी देण्यात यावेत. — दिलीप गायकवाड, मुख्याध्यापक, अहदलपूर तांडा

MGVS

कन्नड येथे ऊसतोड कामगारांना प्रशिक्षण

कन्नड : मराठवाडा ग्रामीण विकास संस्था आणि टेरे डेज होम यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने स्थलांतरित होणाऱ्या हंगामी ऊसतोड कामगारांना प्रशिक्षण देण्यात आले. कन्नड तहसील कार्यालयाच्या सभागृहात मनसुख झांबड यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली आयोजित या प्रशिक्षण वर्गास प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून प्रकल्प संचालक आप्पासाहेब उगले, विस्तार अधिकारी दारकुंडे, जिल्हा प्रकल्प अधिकारी योगेश सोनवणे, निलेश गंडे, सुभाष राठोड, अदिती बुचके, सुप्रिया उगले यांची उपस्थिती होती. सूत्रसंचालन संदीप जाधव यांनी केले. या प्रशिक्षणात उसतोड कामगारांविषयीच्या विविध योजनांविषयी, कायदे, हक्काविषयी माहिती दिली.

Smart Aurangabad Edition
Aug 3, 2023 Page No. 4



देवगांव रंगारी (ता. कन्नड) येथे ऊस तोड कामगारांना मार्गदर्शन करताना संचालक आप्पासाहेब उगले, मंचावर सरपंच उपसरपंच उपस्थित होते.

ऊस तोड कामगारांचे प्रश्न ऐरणीवर सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनांचा लाभ मिळण्याची मागणी

देवगांव रंगारी पुढारी वृत्तसेवा: ऊस तोडणी कामगारांच्या प्रलेंबित समस्या अद्याप सुटण्याच्या मार्गावर नाहीत. ऊस तोडणी कामगारांचे प्रश्न ऐरणीवर आले आहेत. या कामगारांसाठी सामाजिक सुरक्षेची जोड मिळण्यात यश आले नसल्याचा आरोप केला जातो आहे. कामगारांसाठी सुरू झालेल्या योजनेत ऊसतोडणी कामगारांचीच नोंदणी न झाल्याचा आरोप उसतोडणी व वाहतूक कामगार संघटनेने केला आहे. या कामगारांना वाढीव दर, सामाजिक सुरक्षेतील योजनांचा लाभ मिळण्याची मागणी संघटनेने केली आहे. या योजनेत उसतोडणी कामगार आणि

कुटुंबीय सहभागी होतात. या कामगारांना योग्य त्या सुविधाही मिळत नसल्याचे संघटनेचे म्हणणे आहे. एका साखर कारखान्याचा अपवाद वगळता अन्य कारखान्यात प्राथमिक सुविधांचा अभाव असल्याकडे संघटनेने लक्ष वेधले. यावेळी त्यांना विविध योजनेचे मार्गदर्शन केले. यावेळी संचालक आप्पासाहेब उगले, मनसुख झांबड, विस्तार अधिकारी दारकुंडेनी मार्गदर्शन केले. यावेळी प्रभाग समन्वयक निलेश गंडे, सुभाष राठोड, मोरख पाटील, ग्रामसेवक, अदिती बुचके, प्रकल्प समन्वयक सुप्रिया उगले, समन्वयक सतीश नागुडे, उपस्थित होते.



MGVS

Sanstha