

Exploring Survival Issues and Conditions of Vulnerability
of Seasonal Migrants with Reference to Five Villages of
Gogunda Block in Udaipur District

By

Krishna Kumar Yadav

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2016-2018



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TO WHOMSOEVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Krishna Kumar Yadav** student of MBA Rural Management from The IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone dissertation at **Ajeevika Bureau, Udaipur** from **2nd Feb 2018 to 4th April 2018**.

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to her during dissertation training and her approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

The dissertation is in fulfillment of the course requirements.

I wish her all success in all his future endeavors.



Dr (Col) Ashok Kaushik

Dean, Academics and Student Affairs

The IIHMR University, Jaipur



Prof. Rahul Ghai

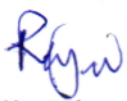
Associate Professor

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TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. Krishna Kumar Yadav S/o Mr. Gopal Lal Yadav residing at Near Shiv mandir, ward no.02, Harota Village, Chomu Jaipur, was associated with Aajeevika Bureau from February 06, 2018 to April 04, 2018 in fulfillment of his dissertation work.

During his tenure Krishna proved to be a sincere and hardworking colleague and supported our research and operation work with migrant community in Gogunda block. We wish him the best for his future endeavors.


Rajiv Khandelwal
Executive Director



Date: May 18, 2018

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation Exploring survival issues and conditions of vulnerability of seasonal migrants with reference to five villages of Gogunda Block in Udaipur district.” Rajasthan, submitted by **Krishna Kumar Yadav** Enrollment No- **IIHMR-U/03/2016-18/0010** under the supervision of **Prof. Rahul Ghai** for award of **MBA in Rural Management** of the University carried out during the period from **2nd February 2018** to **4th April 2018** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.

Krishna

Signature

THE IIMR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that all the ethical issues have been considered while collecting data for my dissertation titled "Exploring survival issues and conditions of vulnerability of seasonal migrants with reference to five villages of Gogunda Block in Udaipur district."

Keishma,
SIGNATURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study mainly focuses on the issues and problems which migrants and their families are facing in the Gogunda block of Udaipur district, Rajasthan. Study mainly focuses on five major issues to know the vulnerable condition of these families and challenges beings faced when migrants migrate from one place to another in search of their livelihood. This has been understood and analyzed by observing the contemporary realities in the five rural villages of Gogunda block, Udaipur.

The vulnerable conditions of the rural families in interior villages were studied and various aspects of the situation were drawn say, the social and cultural situation, economic pattern, source of income, occupation, educational status, etc. These ultimately help in understanding the perception of people living there, why these occupations are followed from generations and lack of opportunities or livelihood options in their own village or area. It also helps in understanding the socio-economic conditions of the area which ultimately force them to migrate to cities like Surat, Gujarat, Ahmadabad and Mumbai to generate income and livelihood for their family.

The conditions and challenges faced by male adult and children are different but ultimately migration is the only option left. As they are the one who remain in very poor conditions and drop studies in very early age due to various social practices like child marriages and child labor which ultimately affect their health, financial conditions, low level of occupation, risk to life, etc.

In these areas seasonal and distressed migration is on trend in five various villages of Udaipur district. The migration remains the only way to earn income due to various factors say less or no land, lack of educational qualifications, lack of livelihood options in local areas etc. The another problems are the large family size, lack of financial support, nuclear or women headed families, etc. The life cycle of migration is not more than 25 years. Mainly migrants go at destination for work in the age of 15 to 40

It already cleared by this study that livelihood options in these areas are very less that's why dependency on migration and labour is high, if sustainable livelihood option can be generated by

aajeevika bureau, it can help a lot to them and also make them aware about their rights, education and other govt. services it will be helpful for them

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Every project becomes successful only by the efforts of a lot of people who give their valuable advice. I appreciate the support and guidance of all those people who have been there in making this a success.

I, Krishna Kumar, student of **IIHMR University (Jaipur)** extremely grateful to “**Ajeevika Bureau**” for their confidence in me and entrusting my project entitled “**Exploring survival issues and conditions of vulnerability of seasonal migrants in five villages of Udaipur district, Rajasthan**”

I feel honoured in expressing my sincere thanks to **Mr. Rajendra Kumar (Programme Manager, Gogunda)** for making the resources available and providing valuable insights for the successful completion of the project.

I would like to thank the **IIHMR University** for providing me this opportunity and extend my gratitude to my Project Guide **Rahul Ghai Associate Professor**), who guided me right from the initiation till the completion of the project. I sincerely acknowledge him for his valuable assistance and moral support in every stage of this project.

Krishna Kumar

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CHAPTER1-INTERODUCTION

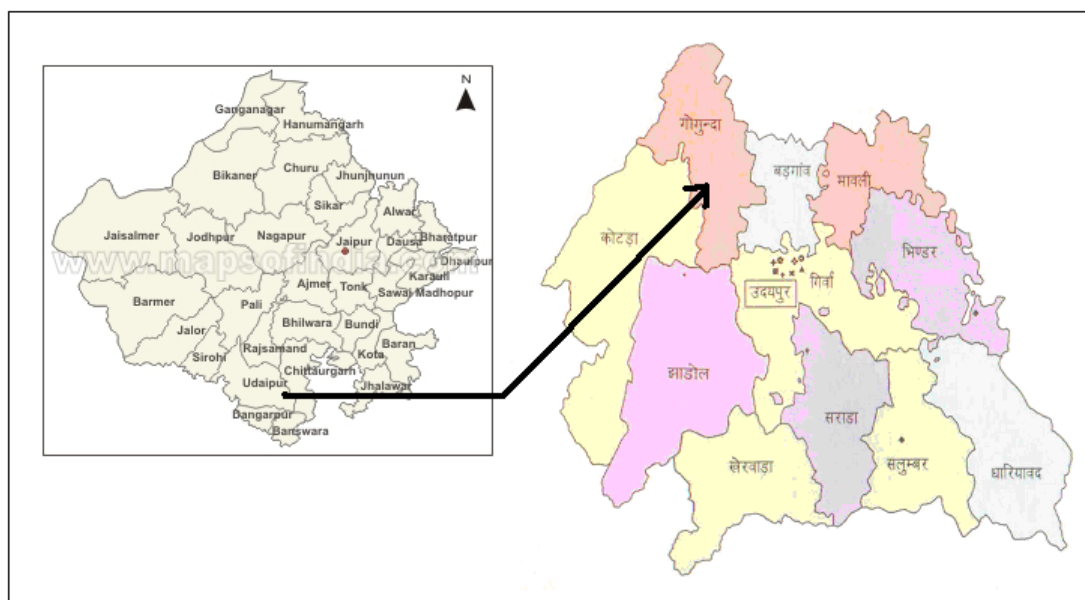
Udaipur district is the biggest district of South Rajasthan. It is almost hilly and is tribal dominant area. It is very famous for its mining and marbles being a big tourist attraction. It counts amongst the most backward areas of Rajasthan due to its low literacy level, low agricultural productivity as well as its high tribal attraction. Mostly the Udaipur district has been a source region which has high ratio of seasonal and distressed migration The Udaipur district is divided into seven sub-divisions, ten tehsils and eleven blocks.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another place in search of job, education, in search of better opportunities. This movement could be long term or short term or seasonal in nature. Internal migrants especially those who migrate seasonally or for a short duration (i.e. less than six months at a stretch) constitute a large population in India. Although correct estimates of the numbers is difficult to get it has been estimated that roughly around 30% of the total population of India may be migrants. Their labor and services are indispensable part of a rapidly transforming India. The links between migration, urbanization and development are well known However there is a need to understand the survival issues and the challenges these internal migrants face.

According to census 2001:

Total population of district	2,633,312
Total households	507,829
Size of Household	7
Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	971
Scheduled tribe population	1 ,260,432
Percentage to total population	47.86%
Population of S.C	158,257
Percentage to total population	6.01%

Figure 1: Udaipur District map in Rajasthan with the block map of Udaipur



In Udaipur district the present study focuses on Gogunda block that is one of high migration blocks of south Rajasthan.

A brief about Gogunda block

The Gogunda block of Udaipur district is dominated by tribal population and is 35 kms. The total population of Gogunda is 214,948 (2011 Census). Literacy rate of Gogunda is 49.6%.gogunda is situated in the north west of Udaipur city. Gogunda has a hilly area of Udaipur

Gogunda block is divided into forty panchayats and 128 revenue villages.

As per census 2011 Out of the total population, around 50 percent people are in the Schedule Tribe (ST) category and around 10 percent people in the Schedule Caste (SC) group. Gameti

(Bhil) and Garasiya are the main tribes of Gogunda. Gogunda is a hilly and tribal dominant area which is situated on the highest point in Udaipur district. It is surrounded by the mountains. The land holding of farmers in panchayats of Gogunda block is very less and the ratio of cultivated land is also low. In panchayats of Gogunda block the literacy rate is very low and also the female literacy is half of the total literacy rate. Around 60% of families have migrant members. The main source of income in block is labor and migration. The water scarcity is the major problem in hamlets. Migrants are living at work place in inhuman conditions for earn income for survival.

The Gogunda block of Udaipur is dominated by tribal population. Gogunda has a hilly and rocky surface. There used to be forty panchayats and 128 revenue villages in Gogunda. To this, five panchayats of Kotra were added during reconsolidation, which increased the number of panchayats to forty-five (Panchayat map of Gogunda block in Annexure 2).

As per census 2011 Out of the total population, 44.66 percent people were in the Schedule Tribe (ST) category and 8.2 percent people in the Schedule Caste (SC) group. Gameti (Bhil) and Garasiya are the main tribes of Gogunda. Meghwal, Mongia and Kathori are the major Schedule Caste groups. Rajput, Jain, Brahmin and Prajapat are the other communities that constitute the population of Gogunda.

In particular the present study focuses on finding survival issues and conditions of vulnerability of seasonal migrants from Morvel panchayat of Gogunda block.

Not just into Gogunda but migration has become a regular and major source of survival for households in South Rajasthan but in Gogunda migration is on peak. In Gogunda people migrate from around 60% families. From every panchayat around 700 members migrate from one place to another place in search of work. Mainly they are in age of 15 to 35 years. This is due to the Environmental degradation, decreasing agriculture productivity and the lack of regular employment opportunities in local areas. In this area the land holdings of farmers is very small, and also in small land holding the proportion of cultivated land is also less. As agriculture needs more input like composts, pesticides and lots of things for better production but they are unable to put these things into field that's why the production which they get is not sufficient and the one of the major reason is the water scarcity in the hamlets of Gogunda. Due to the water scarcity the production which they get is not sufficient for them that's why they buy food grains from external sources. Many families have wells but they do not have the source to suck the water from wells so they use to take water pumps on rent from Gogunda. Due to the problem of unemployment they are moving into hazardous and unskilled work at different destinations. In these villages almost from every family one or two members are migrating at different places like Surat, Ahmadabad, Unjha, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gujarat etc. They work there in sari cutting,

factories, as a waiter and as a sweeper in hotels etc. Where they work more than 12 hours but after the age of 35 when they want to return back in Udaipur or in local area the previous work which they did is not helpful for them.

Migration comes after the problem of poverty, due to the poverty most of family's are involving into migration. The main reason behind increasing poverty is the health issues of family's and major expenses like marriage. Almost in every family one or two members are suffering from any disease. Children are facing the problem of malnutrition and women's also facing problems like anemia. That's why the major part of the family income goes into the treatment of family member's.

From panchayats of Gogunda block almost one or two members in every family are migrating at different places like Surat, Ahmadabad, Unjha, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gujarat Mount Abu etc. Most of them goes into unskilled works. They work there in sari cutting, factories, cooking and serving in hotels etc. In start they get the amount of around 2000 and the meals of the day after they get experience the amount increase with 4000 to 6000 but not more than it. If they work more than 8 hours they do not get extra amount for it. If they paid according to their work they can get more than ten thousand. If we talk about the type of migrants, they are not seasonal migrants they work there as permanent basis, because hotels and sari meals do not have any specific season. They come to home only at the time of festivals or some other important work.

In all these migrants a very low number of migrants are registered by government due to this reason most of the time migrants face a lot of problems at work places. As I found in my study almost two migrants in five, face the problem of related to wages or any other. That's why Aajeevika is working for the rights of migrants. Aajeevika is providing identity cards to them and also making them aware about the rights of workers but we can say that migration is not essentially the ideal or easy way to earn livelihood to improve the standard of living.

Water: water scarcity in these areas is more. Many families do not have their own well as a source of water. Those families have small farms and wells also but they don't have engine or motor to suck water that's why they use to take engine on rent for that. They have to pay a lot of money for it. Whatever they produce they use it only for home consumption.

In these villages almost in every family one or two members of family are migrating at different places like Surat, Ahmadabad, Unjha, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gujarat etc. Most of them goes into unskilled works. They work there in sari cutting, factories, cooking in hotels etc. Most of them are in the age of 12 to 35. Major number of members which are migrating at Surat are children they are working in sari cutting, they gets a amount of around 3000. Children's also goes in stone cutting and mines work which is dangerous for health..Their family member also told that they have to face lots of health issue due to these types of works. All migrants are gets a amount of around 3000 to 7000 They come back from their once in two or three mounts. They have to face lot of work pressure at there. Working hours are also not fixed.

Health: In these villages Children are facing the problem of lack of nutrition. Most of the women's are facing health issues. The major disease witch these families are facing is tuberculosis. Around one or two family in every ten families are facing the same problem. The major part of their earning amount goes into the treatment of family member. They borrowed lot of money for treatment of these diseases. That's why Approx 60 present of family's are facing the problem of debt with around 10 present of interest rate. Some families mortgage their own land or jewelry to money lenders for borrows some money and they are not able to repay the amount.

There are a few women headed families where widow or single women's are depends only on pension and the mountains for their livelihood. They use to cut fodder and woods from mountains and sell it in the village.

Most of family's are suffering with chronic disease. Aajeevika bureau started a clinic in morvel panchayat, where they are providing treatment in very low cost with 50 INR.. Every day many patients are coming here and receiving treatment which is very helpful for these families.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Seasonal migration has been considered as a typical case of such distress diversification where poorer households migrate to urban areas in search of unskilled work in the informal sector.

Migrants belong to various groups, different castes. Some of them have land and some are landless. Different groups/section of migrants are in different occupations. For some areas, a kind of tradition and pattern of migration has been developed and once it is there, does not change easily.

Duration of migration- Migration does not mean one-way movements, it consists of a number of to and fro movements between source and destination. between places. It has to be seen more in terms of being circular migration.

Impact of male migration in southern Rajasthan 2006

This study by Ajeevika Bureau shows that migration is on high of 64% in southern Rajasthan. This study was done to know the burden of family on women after male migration. This study shows that it brings many challenges in life of women. She have to face a lot of work load, social issues are also there. Financial issues in family and sometimes families' health issues are the main problems.

Topal, Y.S. et. al (2015) This study found that lack of employment opportunities, lack of livelihood sources in local areas, the amount of declining cultivated land, low productivity and production, desire of modern life and improvement in living standard are the main cause of behind migration. From different villages if kinnar hills, Acc. To this study migration is helpful in generate or maintain sustainability in the study area but has let to decline in tradition values and enhance the risk.

K.N.S Yadava (2013)' studies about the impact of migration on the development of household in villages of Uttar Pradesh. This study found that the migration has its own importance in rising the economic status of rural households and migration lead to a better quality of life compare than non migrants.

Singh 2011 study of migrants in Punjab shows that migration has a very important role in economic enhancement of rural families and it contributes major part in modernization but it has lead to increased levels of low paid child labour. According to him migration is the major source of livelihood and it contributes a big part in income generation activities.

Gupta, A.K. (2009)" He found in his study the socio-economic characteristics of migrants in different district of Punjab and he found that majority of migrants are middle caste Hindus, illiterates as they migrated for better employment opportunities , wages, security and food, and belonged the states of Utter Pradesh and Bihar. According. to him discrimination exists in wage payment, food pattern, behaviour and work allotment between the local labour and migrant labourers.

Chapter 3: Design and Research Methodology

❖ **TYPE OF RESEARCH**

Descriptive and Exploratory research

In this study, present situation of the area was explored and the situation were observed and described.

❖ **Objective of study:**

- To understand the macro realities and dynamics of source regions
- To explore linkages between chronic poverty and migration.
- To analyze survival issues and vulnerability conditions of seasonal migrants and their families.

❖ **SAMPLE SIZE**

105 families

- Step 1- from the families identified by Aajeevika bureau in the category of Pratham parivar i.e. 380
- Step 2- out of the total, 105 families are selected on the basis of more than two issues

❖ **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

Purposive sampling technique is used.

❖ **DATA COLLECTION TOOLS**

Interviews of migrant family members and FGD

❖ **DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES**

In-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations

❖ DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The methods comprised of qualitative research methods and are as follows:

1. Primary data &
2. Secondary data

Primary data:

- **Sample survey**
In-depth interviews were conducted from 105 migrant families Semi- structured questions were prepared to collect information from each family than pretested and finalized.
- **Focus group discussions**
 - Focus group discussions were conducted with the community members The aim behind conducting these focus group discussions was to know the views of community members
 - Step 1- from the families identified by Aajeevika bureau in the category of Pratham parivar i.e. 380
 - Step 2- out of the total, 105 families are selected on the basis of more than two issues
About situation of migrants and reason behind migration.
- **Observations**
Through observations socio-economic status, geographical structure of the area, livelihood source of the area were studied. These identified observations helped in achieving the objectives of the study.

Secondary data:

A review of literature and existing material were conducted to understand the existing knowledge, opinions and perceptions about migration and migrants

This study was done in a panchayat of Gogunda block Udaipur, name with morvel panchayat.

Morvel panchayat is 18 kilometer from Gogunda, It's a hilly area. In many villages of morvel panchayat transport facility is not available, houses are not properly constructed. Even P.M aawas schemes also not working here properly, most of them don't know about these type of

schemes and some of them said that they applied for it but they didn't received anything. Some family's got the amount of p.m aawas scheme but they used that amount for different purpose.

The main focus of this study is to identify the problems and issues which Pratham Parivars are facing

: What is Pratham Parivars?

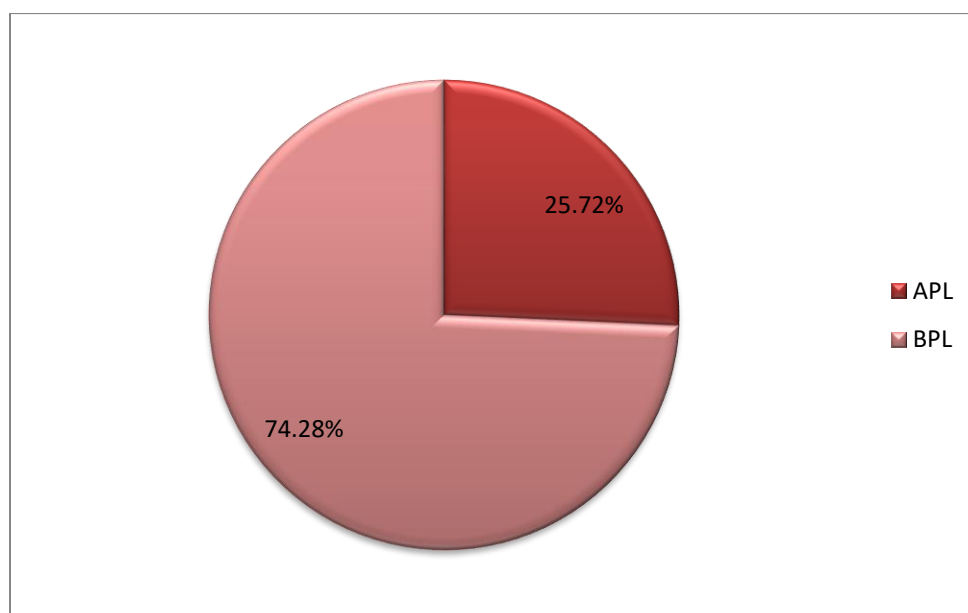
- Highly vulnerable families – defined as those who are vulnerable in one or more of the following areas:
 - Chronic illness
 - High and long-standing debt
 - Presence of child labourers in the household
 - Women headed families of single women
 - Migrants in hazardous work
- They may be chronically poor or transient poor

Mainly the focus of interviews of families is on these issues-

- Migration from family?
- Child labor in family?
- Chronic illness in family?
- Single women?
- Any family member in hazardous work?
- Any debt on family?
- Earning source of family?
- Are they in hazardous work or not, skilled work or unskilled work?

Chapter 4: Analysis and Findings

1. Economic category of 105 families- N-105



- Figure 1 show that in total around 75% families are below poverty line. This figure shows that economically these families are very poor.

2. Average land holding of families-

N-105

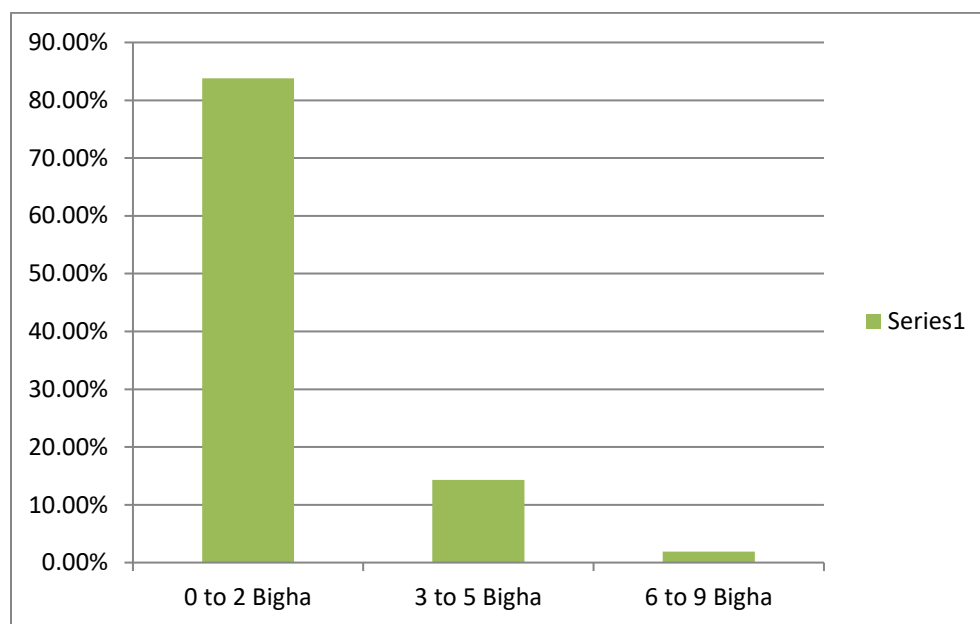


Figure 2nd is showing the average land holding of families is very low Most of the families have small land holding. More than 80% families have only less than 2 bigha of land.

3. Source of irrigation of families

N=105

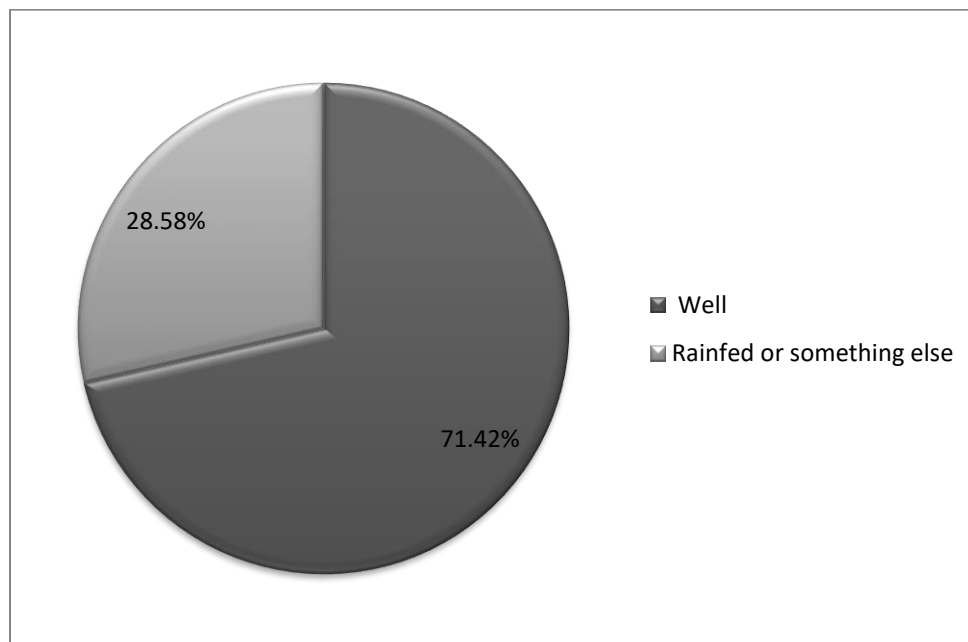
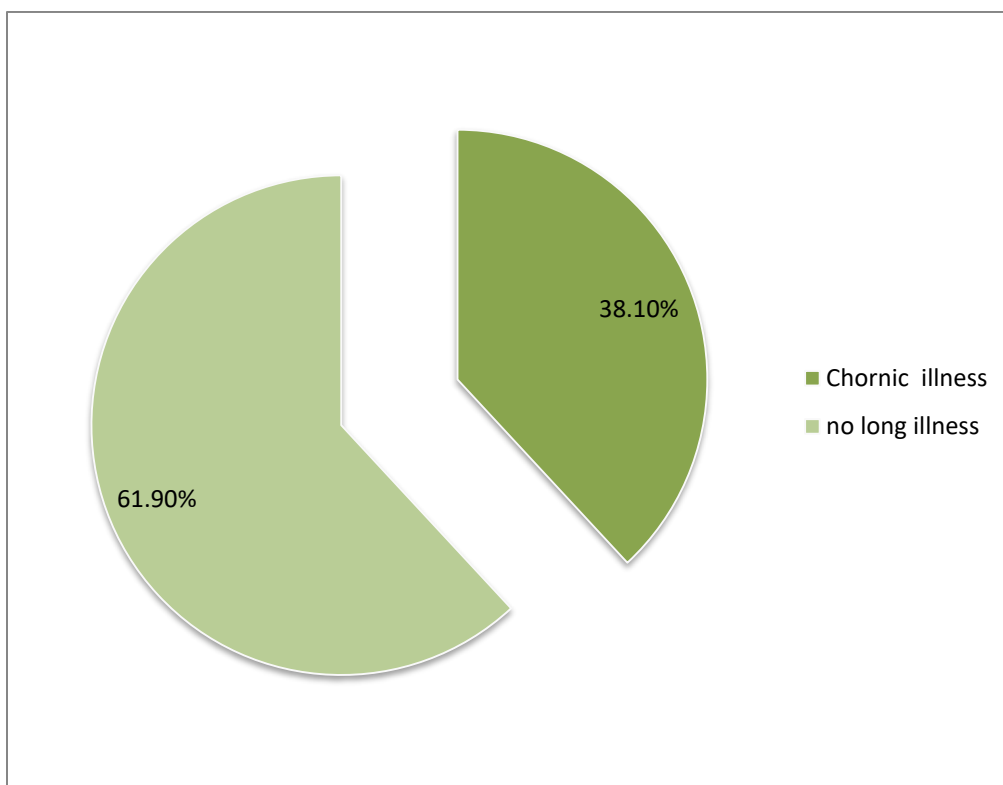


Figure 3 Out of total 105 families around 71% families have well as a source of irrigation rest families depend on rain or they took water on rent.

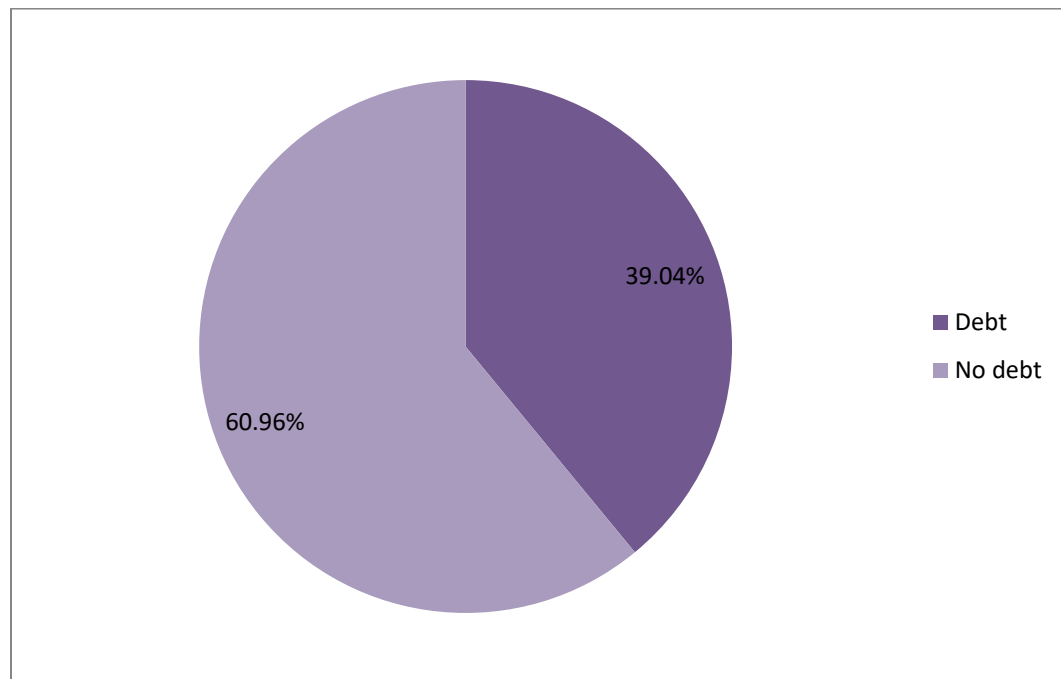
4. Families with chronic illness-



N-105

Figure 4 Around 38% of families are facing the problem of any serious illness for long time. A major part of their income goes into it.

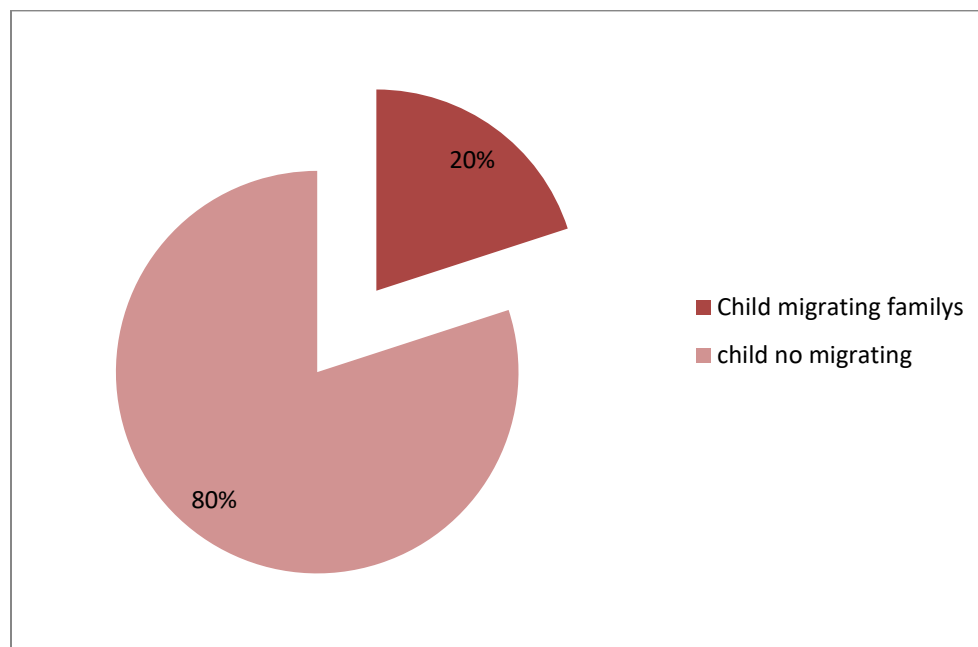
5. Families with long standing debt:



N-105

Figure 5 Around 40% families are facing a problem of long standing debt with a very high rate of interest.

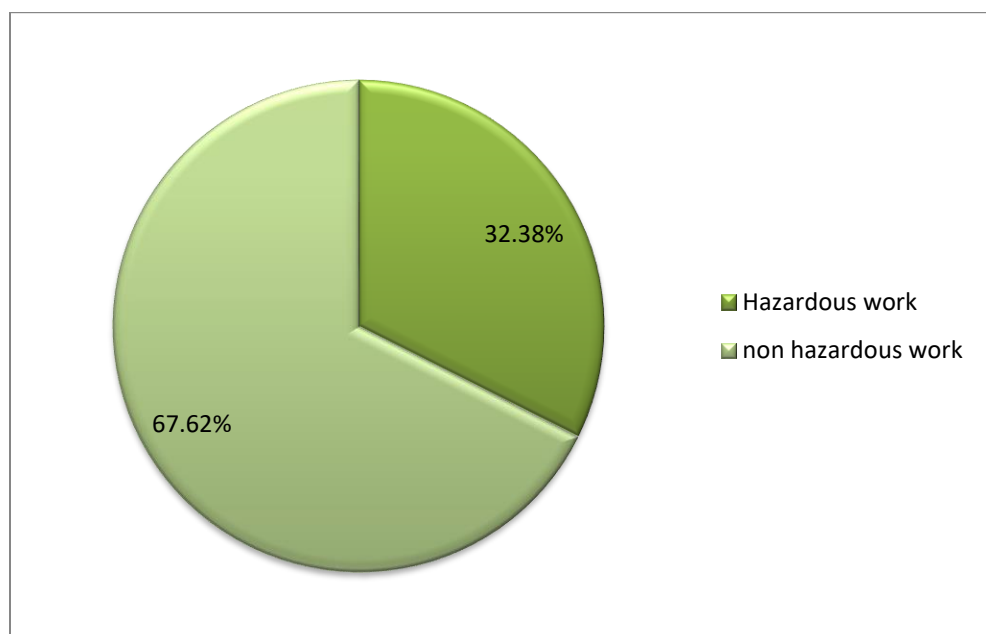
6. Families with child migration



N-105

Figure 6 in these area children are migrating from 20% families and earning for family.

7. Families members in hazardous work



N-105

Figure 7 Around 32% family members are in hazardous work like mining etc.

❖ Key findings—

- ✓ Cycle of migration for work, illness and debt repeats itself within and across generations.
- ✓ Migration is a key livelihood strategy in these areas and brings survival across the House Hold.
- ✓ Health, injury and the marriage expenditure are the main cause of poverty and debt.

- ✓ Mainly the cycle of migration is not more 25 years, mostly they are in the age group of 15 to 40.
 - ✓ Land in these areas is mostly hilly and with low productivity, Families have very small land holding that's why dependency on migration is more.
 - ✓ Less livelihood options in local areas.
 - ✓ Migrants, especially child migrants living in inhuman conditions at workplace.
 - ✓ Women's are working in upper caste families and NREGA but sometimes they don't get their wages.
-
- ✓ More than 50% of the households of Gogunda have at least one member migrating in search of work.
 - ✓ In Gogunda more than 500 migrants in every panchayat
 - ✓ Migration from Gogunda is mostly by male members of the family.
-
- ✓ Occupations in which migrant worker are engaged varies from unskilled labour to self-owned businesses. Sari cutting in textile industries, shop workers, cooks and helpers in restaurants/dhabas, manual labour of different kind, factory workers make up most of the migrants
 - ✓ People who are engaged in salaried employment are very less.
 - ✓ Migration from Gogunda block is largely from rural to urban areas mostly in Surat, Unjha, Jaipur Mumbai, Udaipur and Ahmadabad.
 - ✓ Migrants have to face lots of problems due to absence of any identity (Aajeevika is providing identity cards) sometimes they do not get their wages on time

❖ ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS:

➤ **Very less livelihood options are available in local area.**

In source region Gogunda the livelihood options are very less due to very less land holding of farmers, lack of agriculture productivity, hilly and rocky surface that's why dependency on labour and migration is more.

- **Lack of water sources and the decreasing agriculture productivity:** Ground water level in these areas becomes the another major issue for farmers. Lots of farmers do not have their own well for irrigation so production from agriculture is very less mostly it is not sufficient for home consumption also.
- **Wage difference b/w urban and rural areas.** In local areas they do not get similar wages than urban areas that's why they are moving towards urban areas and the migration is becoming priority for them.
- **At other places they easily get unskilled job compare then Udaipur or local places:** At other place like surat, Gujarat etc. where textile industries and restaurants are always ready to give employment to unskilled and child labour also because these are more beneficial for them but if we talk about work opportunity for unskilled labour it's not easy in local areas and Udaipur.
- **They did not get regular labor work in local area:** In source areas they do not get permanent labour work. They have to search labour work every day. That's why they prefer to move to another source where they can get work for a longer duration.
- **Child marriage and migration:** Child marriage is the found the major reason for family burden on migrants, which leads to dropouts, health issues, family and financial burden, etc. Education system
- **Financial Indebtedness:** Financial indebtedness is a big reason for migration of child and male adult. Mostly male adult have taken loan from the big merchants, loan for health issue, livelihood, school fees, agriculture related, for marriage etc. Due to this reason they keep falling into the debt trap and are not able to fully repay.

- **Family size is large:** In this area, average family size is 7 members. In their families there is no source of livelihood and other facilities are given to their children like health issue, education etc. So child migrate from their and to generate own livelihood and better facilities but due to they can't find these better facilities nowhere. During migration of child and male adult they faced many problems related to identity and main problem discrimination

Case studies-

1. How life changes and how problems take places in our life, who can understand better than khamani.

Khmani is a lady of tepawa hamlet in surajgarh village. She was living a very happy life with her family. Her husband kana ram use to work on the field of a man of rajputs community, but one day before 5 years kana ram kana ram went to work on field but he did not came back. That day mahipal (man from rajputs family) going to surat for some work but he decided to return from gogunda. When he reach at home he found kana ram, he was sleeping at his home. He thought that something is not good b/w kana ram and his wife. He got angry and in anger he attacked on kana ram by axe. kana ram was died . After the murder son of kanaram killed him for revenge of his father's murder. Now he is in jail an khmani living with her granddaughter.

Kelash gameti is a twenty years old boy. He lives in Tepawa village. In his family mother, small brother and two sisters are living. His father was expired before two years. After his father's death, loan from a villager for marriage his two sister. Due to taken loan from villager his family was faced financial problems. So, after kelash seeing the conditions of his family, he taken a decision to work in other place and he was dropout from school at the age of seven years and after that he indulge in sari packing and stitching in Surat. He think, he was doing work in other place and increase their income and livelihood source for their family and return loan to contractor which was taken by his mother for marrying his two sister and also take care of is small brother and continue study of his small brother from his income. He has started doing work at very small age. He is dedicated his life to his family without own caring of his health.

Chapter 5: Suggestions and Conclusions

Can work with returnees-

As already mentioned that the life cycle of migration is not more than 25 years. So when migrants return to home they do not have anything to do at source. So it is possible to something with these returnees and also they already knows the situation of migrants at destination so they are more helpful in understand the problems at destination and how to cope with these problems.

- **Generate sustainable livelihood options at source region-** If possible aajeevika can generate sustainable livelihood options for migrants at source region so the dependency on migration can be reduce. It will helpful for migrants and their families to come out with poverty.
- **Improvement in destination services:** As its totally cleared by study that migrants are facing lots of problems at destination, so by increase in destination services by aajeevika these issues can be reduced
- **Creating awareness about Education:** Education is the major issue in these areas, by creating awareness about education and its benefit migration can be reduced in long term. Also make sure the access of children with schools, it will beneficial in future

Access with govt. Schemes: Most of the migrant families do not have access with govt. schemes by providing them the benefits of govt. schemes the situation of these families can be improved.

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