

**“Exploring survival issues and conditions of
vulnerability of seasonal migrant families
in five villages of Udaipur district.”**

Dissertation

At

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Presented By

Krishna Kumar

Roll No.0010

MBA RM-05

Content:

1. Introduction
2. Objective of study
3. Design and methodology
4. Findings and Analysis
5. Issues
6. Case studies
7. Recommendations

Map of Udaipur District Rajasthan with the block map of Udaipur



A Reality of migration

Migration is movement of people to a new area to find work or better conditions.

Rural migration is a reality of drought affected, low productivity or low resources areas

Migration is the major means of survival

Lack of livelihood options in villages makes seasonal distress migration the principal form of labour



Major Work Sectors

Construction

- Tribal populations constitute unskilled workers in big numbers

Bricks-work

- 10 million migrant workers
- Family migration a dominant feature

Textile

- 11 million migrant workers in textile industries

Mines

- 5 million migrant workers in Maharashtra and Rajasthan alone



Major Work Sectors

Agriculture

- Sugar cane and cotton seed farming
- Food processing
 - 2 million migrant workers

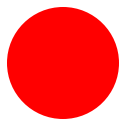
Domestic Work

- 20 million workers from tribal majority states (mainly women and girls)
- High risk of trafficking

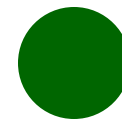
Hotels, dhabas and restaurants

- High levels of child migration
- (Source- Aajeevika. Migrant study 2013)

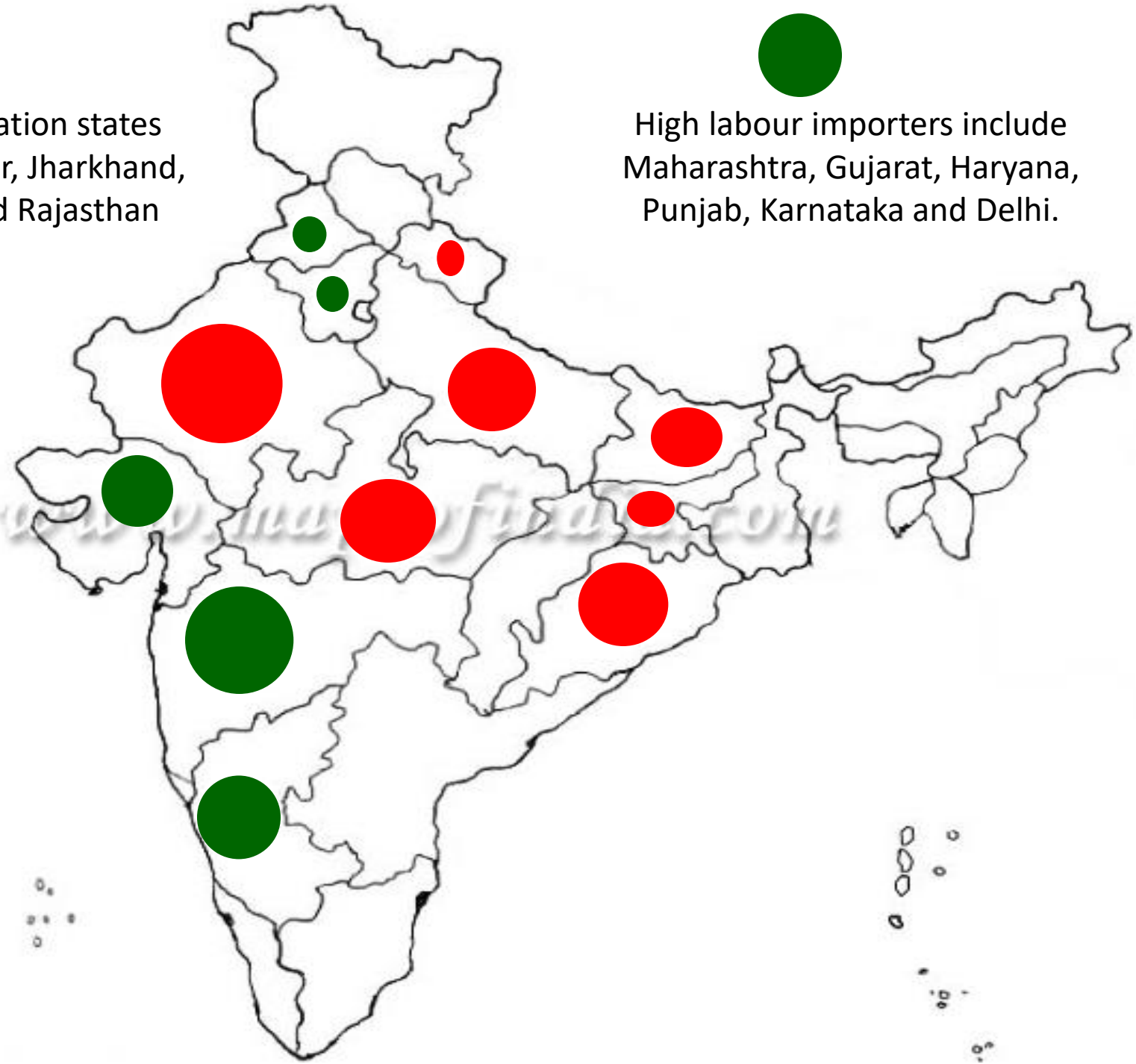




High out-migration states include UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, MP, Orissa and Rajasthan



High labour importers include Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Karnataka and Delhi.



Gogunda Region

Total families 70000

More than 50% families are below poverty line

22.8% Landless

61.5% with low land

70% income from labour and migration

(Source- www.Aajeevika.org.)



Gogunda

- Gogunda is one of the high incidence migration regions. Major destinations are Surat, Ahmadabad, Unjha, Mumbai, Jaipur, Gujarat, Rajkot.
- **Main communities-** Gameti (Bhil) and Garasiya are the main tribes of Gogunda. Meghwal, Mongia the major Schedule Caste groups. Rajput, Jain, Brahmin and Prajapat are the other communities that constitute the population of Gogunda.

What is Pratham Parivar?

- 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
 - Hazardous work

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.

METHODOLOGY

Study type: Descriptive and exploratory

Study Area: 5 Village of Gogunda block, Udaipur

Sample size: 105 families

Sampling – Purposive sampling

Sample Selection:

- 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

Data Collection Tool: in depth interviews and focus group discussion (5)

Analysis

Figure-1
Average land holding of families-

N-105

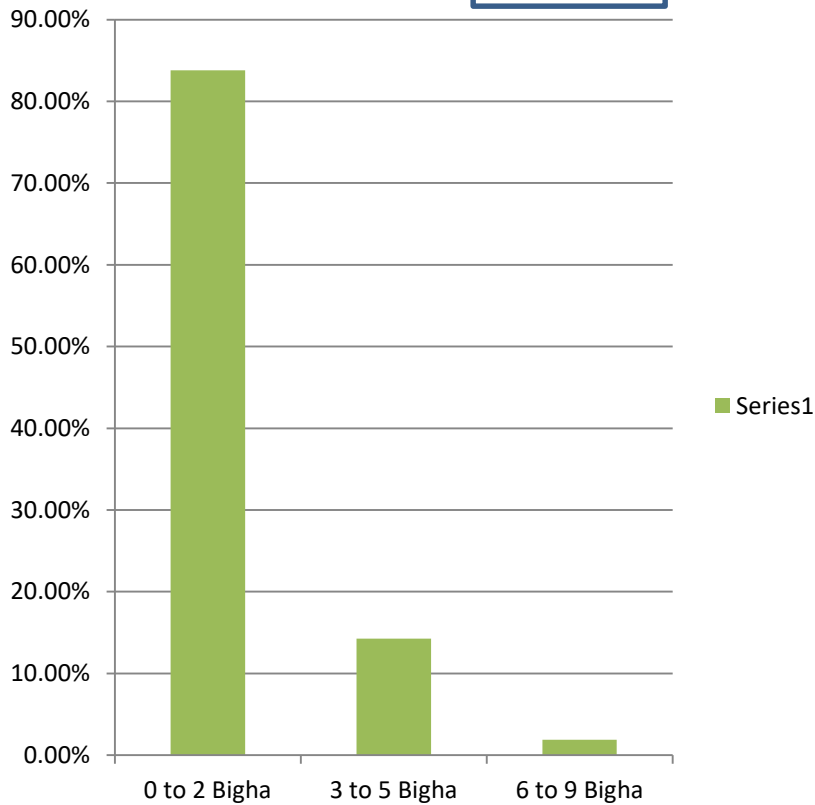
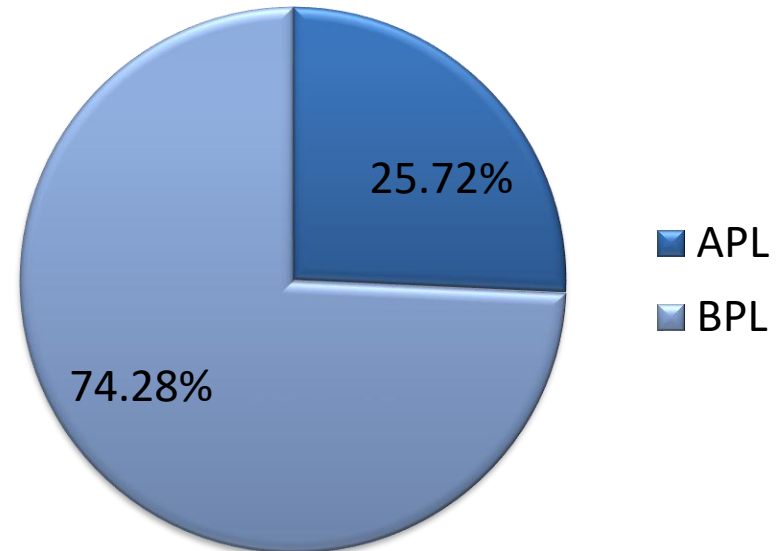


Figure-2
Economic category of families-

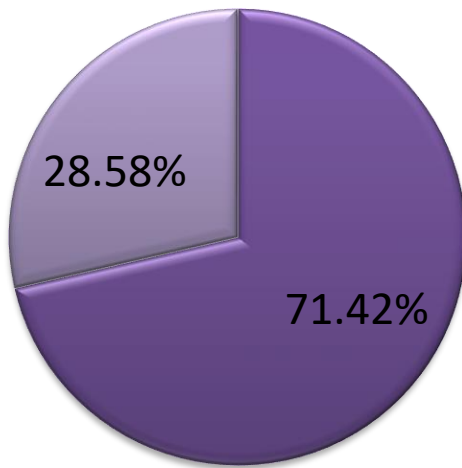
N-105



Contd...

Figure-3

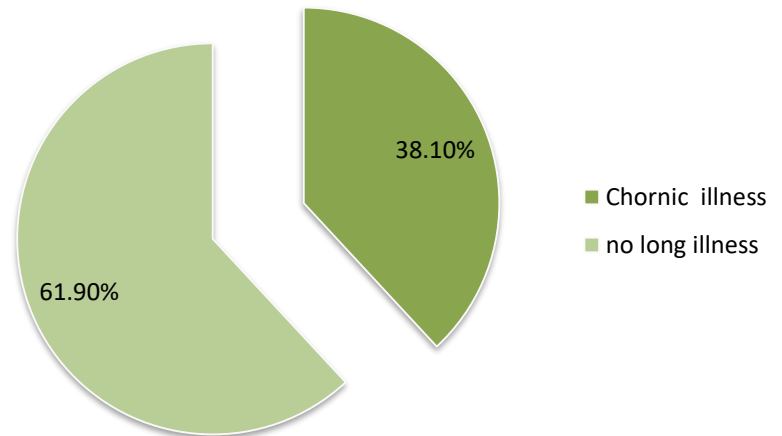
**Source of irrigation-
N-105**



■ Well
■ Rainfed or something else

Figure-4

**Families with chronic illness-
N-105**



■ Chornic illness
■ no long illness

Contd...

Figure-5

**Families with long standing debt
N-105**

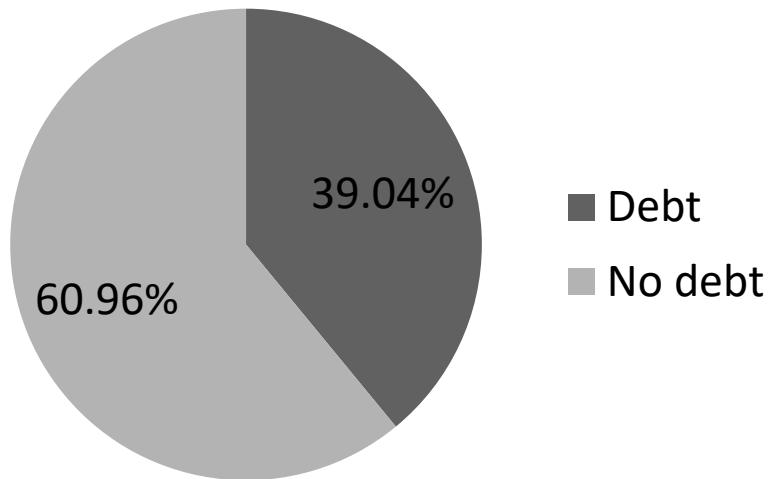
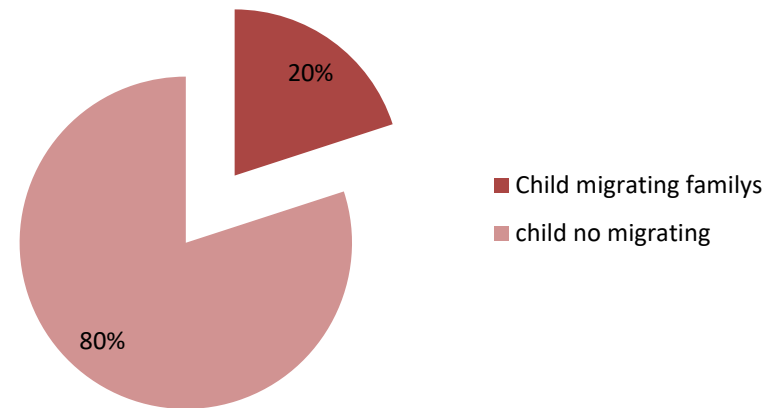


Figure-6

**Families with child migration
N-105**

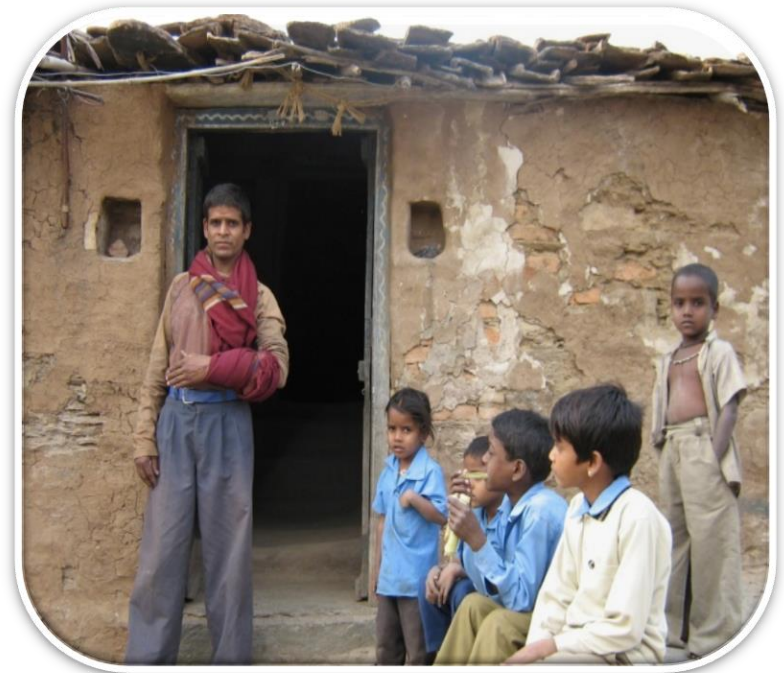
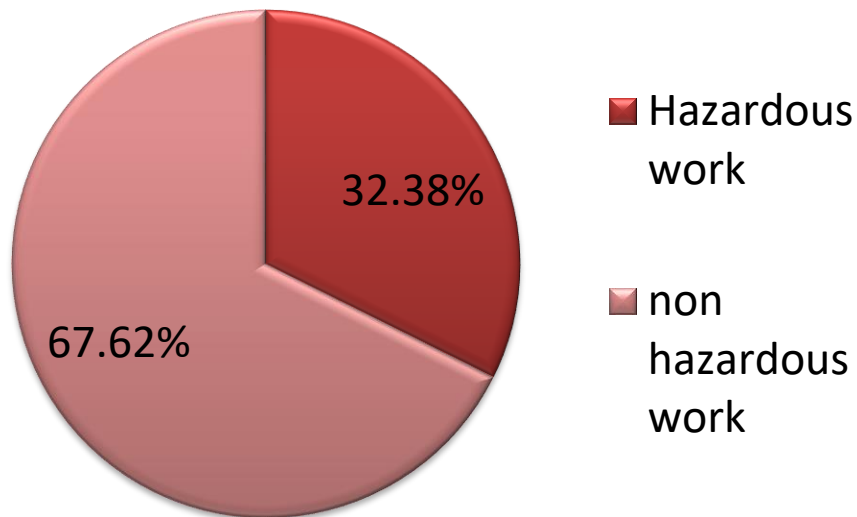


Contd..

Figure-7

**Family members in
hazardous Work**

N-105



Key findings

- Cycle of migration for work, ill-health 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 life cycle of migration is not more 25 years, mostly they are in the age group of 15 to 40.

Contd.

- 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 but sometimes they don't get their wages
- The absence of any identity payment irregularities, lack of skill or opportunity are the main obstacles faced by migrants here.

Contd...

- Around half of the households in Gogunda block have at least one migrating member in search of work.
- There are 500-600 migrants from every panchayat.
- The migration is mostly by male members of the family.
- Occupations in which migrants are engaged is vary from self-owned businesses to unskilled labour. Sari cutters in the textile industry, shop workers, cooks or helpers in restaurants/hotels, manual labour of different kind, factory workers most of the migrants.

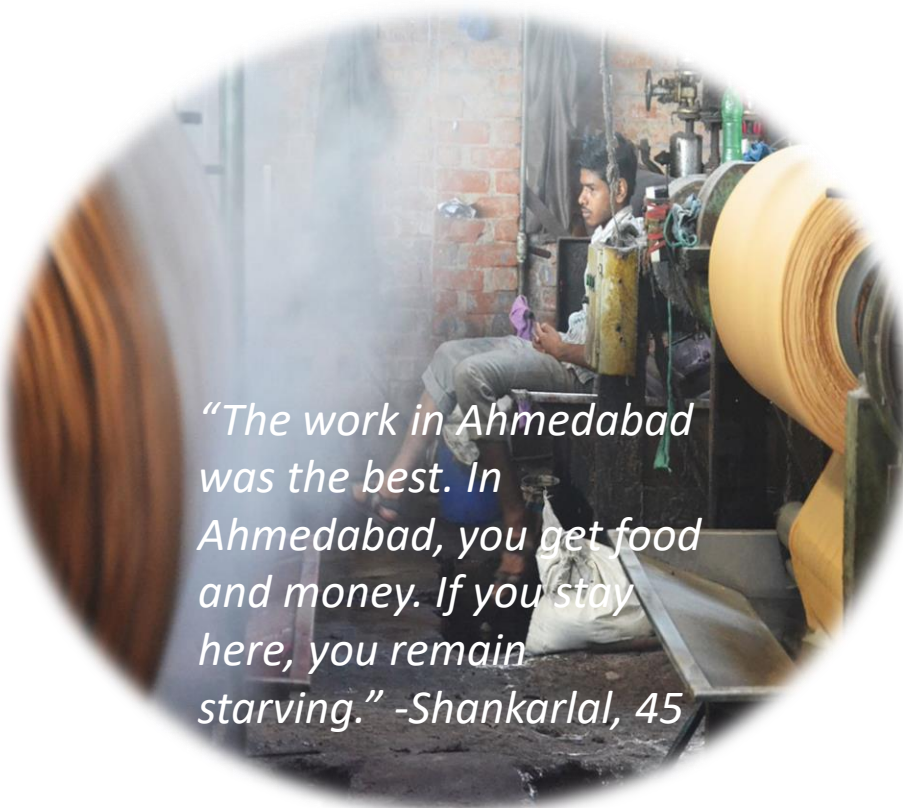
POVERTY DYNAMICS

Life moments	Life shocks	Coping strategies
• Child labour – paid and unpaid • Marriage • Birth of children • Injury or ill health • Debt • Expenses of marriage occasions • Land disputes	• Ill-health or injury • Death of a family member • Conflict with family or neighbours • Disputes over land	• Taking out debt • Mortgaging land or jewellery • Selling livestock or other assets • Sending children to work • Working in a high-caste community member's home

Nothing is at source Something at destination



"When I come back from Surat there's nothing to do here in the village. There's no other work to be done here at home.— Prakash, 25



"The work in Ahmedabad was the best. In Ahmedabad, you get food and money. If you stay here, you remain starving." -Shankarlal, 45

Situation of migrants

Entry of labour into urban markets with poor skills, no capital and lack of social protection

No identity

low-value, hard and risky manual labour. occupational risks and hazards

Have potential but lack critical skills, options and platform to display that potential

Lack of facilities or support services

Early return, retirement and slide back into poverty



Issues

- Very less livelihood options are available in local area.
- Lack of water sources, small agricultural holdings and the decreasing agriculture productivity.
- Wage difference b/w urban and rural areas.
- At other places they easily get unskilled job as compared to Udaipur or local places.
- They do not get regular labor work in local area

Aajeevika bureau



- Aajeevika bureau works to help migrant and their families
- Aajeevika provides Services, Solutions and Security to Migrant Workers
- Aajeevika is working with basic health services by establish Amrit clinics
- Sharm sharthi is a unit of Aajeevika in which they are providing loans to families

Migration Services and Solutions by Aajeevika



Registration and
Photo IDs to
migrant labour

Skill Training and
Placement Services



Financial Services
(Credit/Savings/Pension/Insurance)

Legal Aid and
Counseling

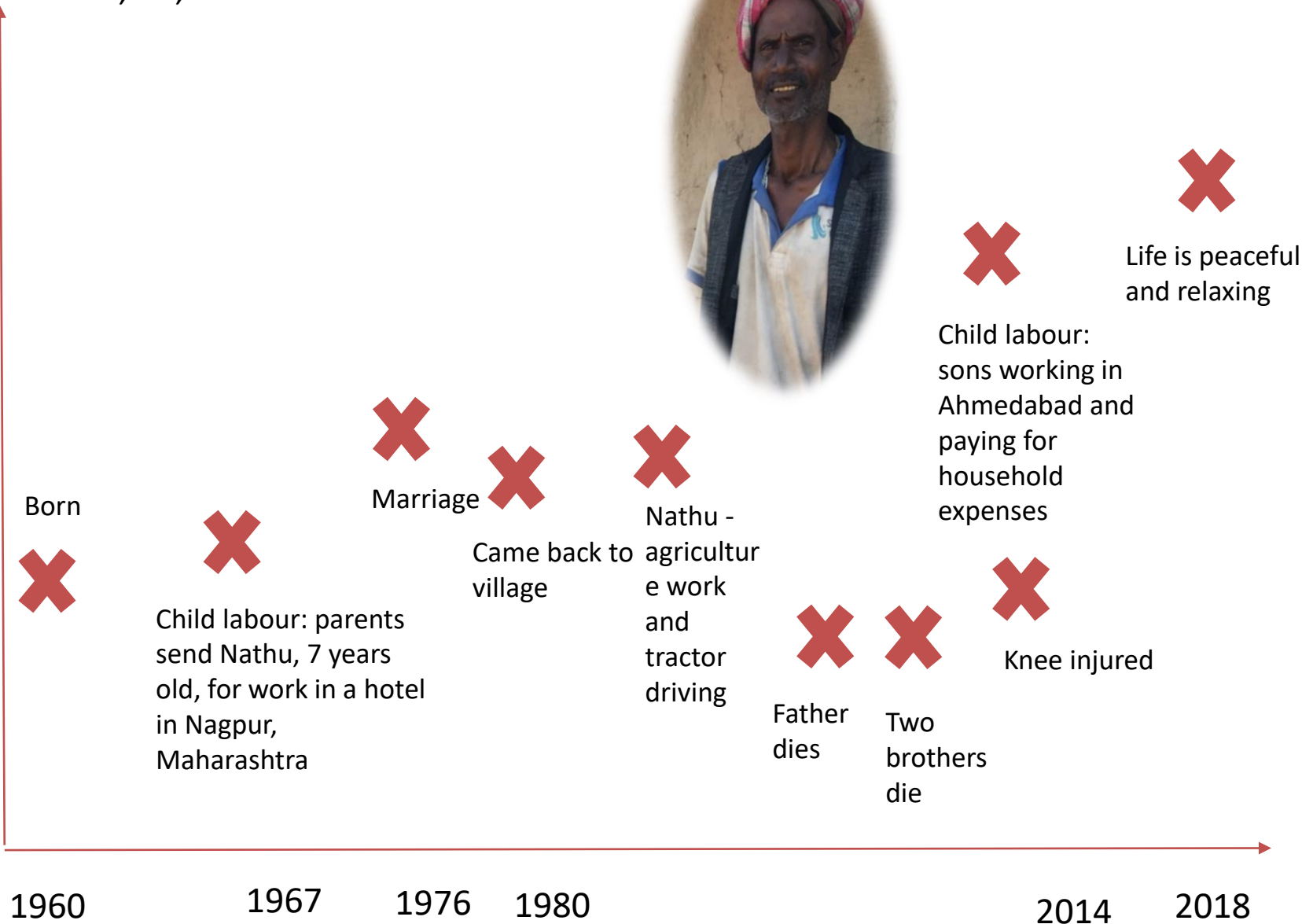


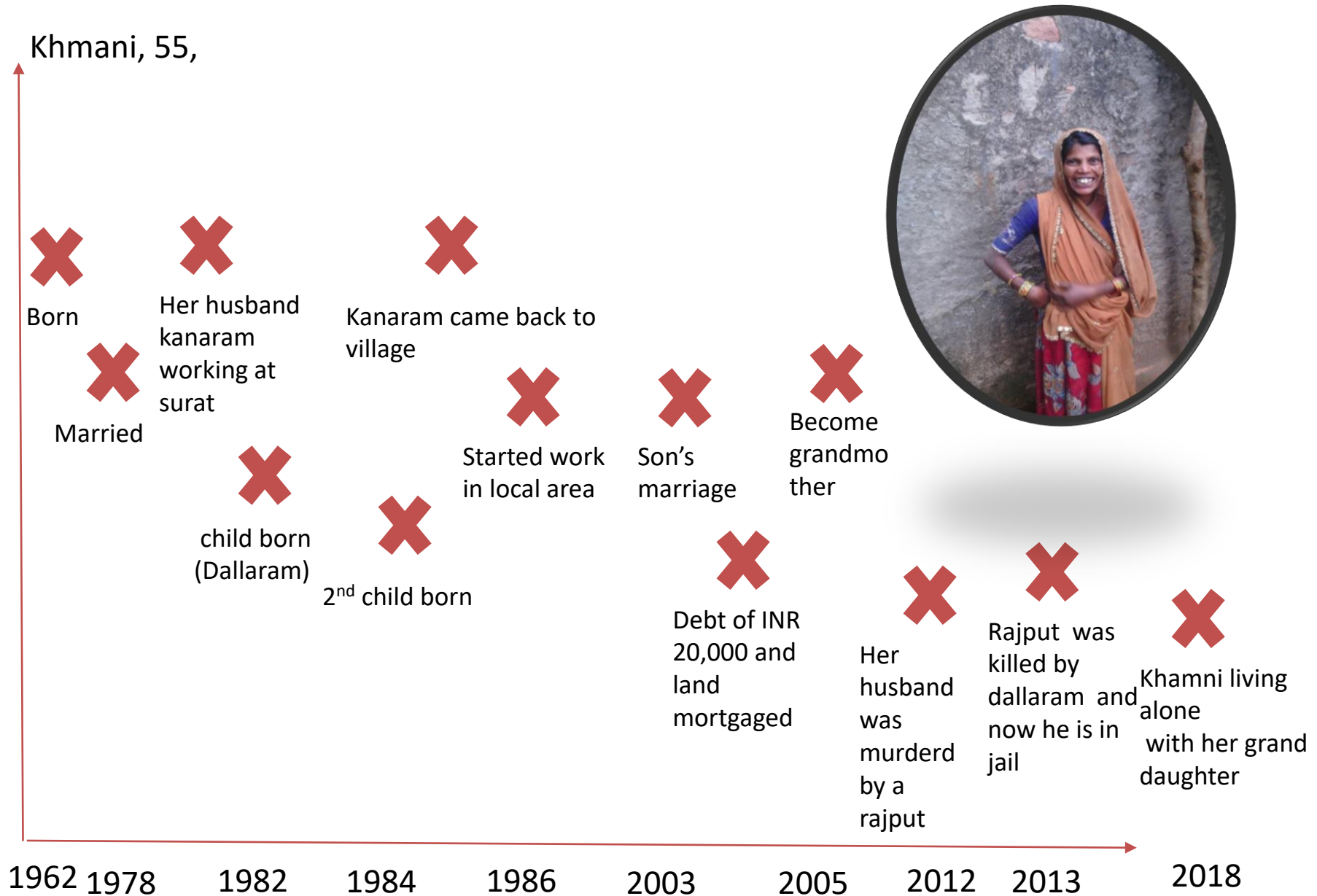
Collectivisation
and Organisation



Destination
Services

Child Labour Nathu, 58, man





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Can work with returnees
- Generate sustainable livelihood options at source region
- Improvement in destination services
- Creating awareness about Education
- Access with govt. Schemes

Thank you

