

**A STUDY ON HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO MIGRATION: BUILDING
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FOR TRIBAL YOUTH IN SOUTH
RAJASTHAN**

Dissertation Submitted to



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

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Master of Business Administration (MBA)

in

Hospital and Health Management

By

Nayonika Singh

Under the Supervision and Guidance of

Dr Swapnil Gadhave

2024



TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms.Nayonika Singh D/o Shri. Mrigendra Praṭap Singh has successfully completed her Dissertation, a study on holistic approaches to migration: building socio-economic resilience for tribal youth in south Rajasthan from 15.03.2024 to 14.06.2024.

We wish all the best for her future endeavors.

For: Vaagdhara

Authorized Signatory



Dated: 15th June 2024

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Faculty guide:

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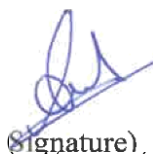
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I hereby declare that this dissertation titled “**A STUDY OF HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO MIGRATION: BUILDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FOR TRIBAL YOUTH IN SOUTH RAJASTHAN**” is the bonafide record of my original research work.

I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished work of others has been duly acknowledged in the text.



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This is to certify that dissertation “A STUDY HOLISTIC OF APPROACHES TO MIGRATION: BUILDING SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FOR TRIBAL YOUTH IN SOUTH RAJASTHAN” is a record of the research work undertaken by **Nayonika Singh** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Hospital and Health Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.

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ABSTRACT

Migration, driven by "push" and "pull" factors, significantly influences global and internal movements. Urban centers attract individuals from economically stagnant regions due to employment and better living conditions, while stable democracies offer educational and professional opportunities, especially for youth. In India, internal migration is primarily motivated by employment and marriage, with migrants often working in sectors like construction and agriculture. The tribal communities in southern Rajasthan, particularly the Bhil and Garasia, face challenges despite their rich cultural heritage. Government initiatives aim to empower these communities. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the vulnerabilities of interstate migrant workers, emphasizing the need for better social security. Regenerative farming and self-organized community institutions are emerging as sustainable solutions for these communities. Regenerative farming practices and reviving HAAT bazaar, help increase income and ultimately reduce migration. This study examines the awareness and socio-economic status of interstate migrant workers, particularly those practicing regenerative farming and participating in community institutions.

Objectives:

- To assess the awareness level of migrant workers at the grassroots level regarding improved access and provisions of ISMW acts, regulations, and services.
- To build socio-economic resilience of temporary migration laborers through regenerative farming practices and the revival traditional Haat-market system.
- To assess the awareness status in community of self-organized community institutions fighting for the rights of migrant workers.

Methodology: The study is based on primary research data collected from interstate migrant workers and youth engaged in local market (HAAT) activities in the trijunction area of southern Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. The study is a cross-sectional study focusing on migrants' laborers, youth reviving HAAT bazaar and self-organized community institutions. The data collected from interstate migrant worker and youth reviving HAAT. The sample was taken 250 from 8 villages.

Results: The comprehensive study shows that migration in tribal region is an important factor which is still practiced, approx. 60% of total populations are migrating from this region out of which 48% are unaware of ISMW acts and regulations, 44% are practicing regenerative farming and selling their products in HAAT (local market) and 90% are aware of self-organized community institutions working in their area. These findings highlight that there is still need of awareness in the community of reducing migration and increasing income through regenerative farming and traditional practices.

Discussion: The study reveals that a significant 52% of the sample population migrates to other states, primarily Gujarat, seeking better income opportunities due to higher wages compared to their home states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. It is worth noting that Gujarat, also a sampling state in this study, experiences considerable intra-state migration as well. The migration pattern is characterized by short-term durations (1-3 months) and multiple cycles (4-5 times a year), suggesting a seasonal or cyclical nature. While there is awareness of minimum wage entitlements and access to some government schemes, a considerable number remain excluded from support services under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) Act. The study highlights the potential of combining regenerative farming practices, which are 48% of the population is engaged with the revived traditional Haat-market.

Conclusion: This comprehensive study provides an understanding of the complex dynamics surrounding temporary migration and the potential of regenerative farming combined with the Haat-market system to build socio-economic resilience. By addressing the identified challenges through a holistic approach involving capacity building, infrastructure development, policy reforms, and community empowerment, we can leverage the cultural roots, economic potential, and community engagement to create an enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods, fosters self-sufficiency, and mitigates the vulnerabilities faced by migrant workers.

Keywords: Inter-state migrant worker, Haat practices, regenerative and traditional agricultural practices, self -organised community institutions, trijunction in southern Rajasthan, cross-sectional study, awareness

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ABBREVIATIONS

BT COTTON	Bacillus thuringiensis COTTON
C.I.	Confidence Interval
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
ISMW	Inter-state migrant worker
KASSSI	Krishi evam Adivasi Swaraj Sangathan Sahyog Ikai
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
NPS	National Pension Scheme
PMSVANidhi	Prime Minister Street Vendors' Atma Nirbhar Nidhi
PMSY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana
PMSYM	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- Dhan Yojana
RSMP	Regional Strategic Migration Partnership
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Urban Mission
VAAGDHARA	Voluntary Association for Agriculture, General Development, Health, and reconstruction Alliance

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Migration, a phenomenon encompassing the movement of individuals across administrative boundaries, is driven by a multitude of factors. The interplay between "pull factors" and "push factors" shapes the migratory patterns observed globally. Developed or industrialized urban centers exert a magnetic force, attracting individuals from regions grappling with economic stagnation and limited opportunities. Rapid economic expansion in these urban hubs creates a demand for skilled and unskilled labor, prompting individuals to migrate in pursuit of better prospects. Additionally, stable democracies that uphold human rights and religious freedoms act as beacons, particularly for the younger generation seeking enhanced educational and professional avenues. These factors, collectively termed "pull factors," contribute to the allure of migration. In India, employment and marriage are the main reasons people move within the country, significantly impacting the economic, social, and political aspects of both the areas they leave and the areas they move to. Internal migrants come from a variety of backgrounds, differing in education, income, skills, caste, religion, age, and other socio-economic factors. Many find jobs in key industries such as construction, domestic work, textiles, brick manufacturing, transportation, mining, and agriculture. Their migration can be permanent, semi-permanent, or seasonal.

The tribal communities residing in the trijunction area of southern Rajasthan, where the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh converge, offer a unique perspective on migration. Predominantly comprising the Bhil and Garasia ethnic groups, these communities have inhabited the region for centuries, preserving a rich cultural heritage. With their own unique dialects, cultural practices, and traditions passed down through generations, these tribes maintain a profound connection with nature, deeply rooted in the local environment and its resources. However, despite their cultural richness, these tribal communities often grapple with challenges such as poverty, limited access to education and healthcare, and a pressing need for improved infrastructure and development opportunities. Recognizing these challenges, various government initiatives and non-governmental organizations have been actively working towards the empowerment and upliftment of these communities in recent years.

In India, interstate migrant workers are individuals who relocate from one state to another in pursuit of job opportunities, mainly in industries like construction, domestic work, textiles, brick manufacturing, transportation, mining, and agriculture. These workers often migrate due to "push factors" like lower incomes and lack of opportunities in their native regions and "pull factors" like better economic prospects in more developed urban areas. These workers typically belong to diverse socio-economic backgrounds, varying in education, income levels, skills, caste, religion, and age. Migration can be permanent, semi-permanent, or seasonal, with many workers living in precarious conditions, lacking access to adequate housing, healthcare, and social security benefits. The COVID-19 lockdown in March 2020 severely impacted interstate migrant workers, as economic activities and transportation were halted, leaving millions without livelihoods and means to return home. The crisis highlighted the vulnerabilities of these workers, emphasizing the need for better social security nets, documentation, and access to government relief programs to protect their rights and well-being.

Regenerative farming practices are slowly gaining traction in the trijunction area, especially among the tribal communities. These sustainable farming methods focus on revitalizing and enriching the soil, promoting biodiversity, and enhancing the overall health of the ecosystem. Integrating trees and shrubs into agricultural systems, providing shade, shelter, and improving soil fertility, covering the soil with organic materials like crop residues or leaves to conserve moisture, suppress weeds, and enrich the soil. Growing different crops in rotation or together in the same field to maintain soil health and reduce pest infestations. Reducing or eliminating soil disturbance through traditional plowing, which helps preserve soil structure and microbial life. Cultivating local, drought-resistant, and nutrient-rich crop varieties adapted to the region's climate and conditions.

Self-organized community institutions are grassroots organizations created and managed by community members to meet their specific needs and requirements. challenges. These institutions, such as cooperatives, self-help groups, village councils, and community-based organizations, operate independently of external authorities and rely on local leadership and participation. They pool resources, enhance social capital, and provide a platform for collective action and local development. Examples include agricultural cooperatives that help farmers market their produce, self-help groups that support savings and income-generating activities, and water user associations that manage irrigation systems. While these

institutions empower communities and promote sustainable development, they often face challenges related to limited financial and technical resources.

The study investigates how much interstate migrant workers know about their rights and entitlements. It also involves the assessment of the socio-economic status of temporary migrant laborers practicing regenerative farming and youth engaged in local market (HAAT) practices and awareness of self-organized community institutions.

This study aims to investigate the current situation and realities faced by migrating populations, their connections to ISMW acts and regulations, and their engagement in traditional practices such as regenerative farming and HAAT, as well as their awareness and involvement in self-organized community institutions. Additionally, it seeks to understand the challenges encountered during migration and the utilization of ISMW rights.

1.1 Research problem:

“The lack of adequate support mechanisms like no proper identification, securities, policies etc. at the grassroots level poses a significant barrier to accessing and benefiting from Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) acts, regulations, and services among migrant communities. Temporary migration laborers face socio-economic vulnerabilities exacerbated by the absence of resilient livelihood options, highlighting the need to explore the potential of regenerative farming and traditional Haat-market systems as avenues for bolstering their resilience. The absence of self-organized community institutions advocating for the rights of migrant workers contributes to their continued exploitation and marginalization, necessitating an exploration of strategies to facilitate their creation and effectiveness”.

1.2 Aim:

The aim of this study is to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of legal and regulatory frameworks, particularly the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) Act, for migrant workers at the community level. By creating support systems that ensure migrant workers are aware of their rights, can easily access necessary services, and receive adequate protection under existing laws, the study seeks to improve their legal standing and socio-economic conditions. Additionally, the study aims to provide alternative livelihoods and income sources through regenerative farming, promoting food security and economic independence. Building solidarity and collective action among migrant workers is also a key focus, enabling them to negotiate for fair treatment, improved working conditions, and greater representation in policy-making processes. Ultimately, the study aims to create a comprehensive support system for migrant workers, ensuring their legal protection, economic stability, and empowerment to fight for their rights.

1.3 Objectives:

Objective No. 1: To assess the awareness level of migrant workers at the grassroots level regarding improved access and provisions of ISMW acts, regulations, and services.

Objective No. 2: To build socio-economic resilience of temporary migration laborers through regenerative farming combined with a revived traditional Haat-market system.

Objective No.3: To assess the awareness status in community of self-organized community institutions fighting for the rights of migrant workers.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S.No.	Author and Year	Title/ Objectives of the study	Study	Key Findings
1.	VAAGDHARA (2021)	Awareness, access, challenges in entitlements under 3labour legislation.	Cross-sectional	1. About 24.40% of people are aware that they're entitled to receive a minimum wage from their employers. 2. 53.49% report the challenge of lacking the requisite documents to register. 3. 44.28% of respondents say they don't receive enough help from institutions to access what they're entitled to. 4. Out of the total, 5.27% of people have the One Nation One Ration Card, and 6.36% have the Shramik Passbook.
2.	Deepak Sharma and Dr, Avinash Nagar (2023)	Mid term Evaluation Report: Reduced vulnerability for migrating indigenous	Cross-sectional	1. A database of 41711 Migrant workers has been prepared and shared with government systems. 2. 149 youth migrant workers' families

		youth inhabitants of tribal areas of south Rajasthan.		adopted land enhances farm-based productions. 3. 149 Youths migrant adopted innovations in farming.
3.	VAAGDHARA (2023)	Mapping the migrant experiences: Analysis of state policies and labor welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.	Cross-sectional	1. Study findings indicate that 60% of migrants move in pursuit of livelihood. Among them, 20% opt for inter-state migration, while the remaining 80% prefer inter-district (intra-state) migration in search of employment opportunities within the study area. 2. Most of the seasonal migrants from the state are men, with 88% of them being male.
4.	Aanchal Pundir and Sujata Tanwar (2023)	The many faces of women's migration from Rajasthan	Cross-sectional	1. Recently married women from Udaipur's Gogunda Block move with their husbands to Gujarat and Maharashtra, where they find employment

				in hotel and hostel kitchens. 2. Women failed to recognize themselves as workers.
5.	Hemant Trivedi (March 2018)	Reasons of migration from rural, urban regions of Rajasthan: a gender-based study	Cross-sectional	1. In Rajasthan, most men migrate to find work, whether in rural or urban areas, while women primarily migrate for marriage. 2. There were notably more men migrating from rural areas in search of employment compared to those from urban areas. 3. Conversely, female migration for employment was notably higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
6.	Rajiv Khandelwal (2014)	Their own country a profile of labour migration from Rajasthan	Cross-sectional	1. Over half of the participants mentioned they work anywhere from 12 to 14 hours per day, with the shortest workday being nine hours, according to Bhushan (2008). Additionally, more than 40 percent stated they

				don't take a single week off. 2. A significant 28% of workers reported enduring chronic health issues, including skin ailments, workplace injuries, and ongoing back and joint discomfort, as per the RSMP primary survey, also reported not taking a week off.
7.	Savitri Patidar (2023)	Vulnerabilities of child labour migrants in rural area of Dungarpur district, Rajasthan	Cross-sectional	1. Child labor among migrants is a pressing issue, where parents often send children as young as eight years old to work in Gujarat's BT cotton fields. These children endure hazardous conditions, laboring for 10 to 12 hours a day alongside family members and friends. 2. Additionally, migrant workers typically range from 15 to 40 years old, but children aged 10 to 12 also migrate for two

				to three months to work in BT cotton fields.
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CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

During the objective-setting stage, we categorized our questionnaire into two forms: migration form and HAAT form, and the third objective questions were added to both forms, focusing on community institutions.

A questionnaire was developed for migrating populations and individuals practicing traditional methods. The questionnaire was translated into Hindi, 4-5 draft questionnaire were tested in the field, and administered through Google Forms. To implement the survey, we decided to focus on the 120 identified youth involved in reviving HAAT practices. These youth were spread across 80 villages. Following this strategy, we opted to select migrants from the same villages. Thus, approximately 4-5 forms were filled from each village, resulting in a total of 120 migrant households sampled. Additionally, we included 10 extra households to ensure accurate data collection. Consequently, the total number of samples collected through this strategy was 250. Due to a limited sample size of 250, block facilitators were trained to ensure the collection of reliable data. The training was conducted on a single day, followed by 4-5 field testing on the same day. The survey was carried out from April 23rd, 2024, to May 1st, 2024.

3.1 Research Methodology:

3.1.1 Research Question:

Q1. Are tribal people aware of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) acts, regulations, and services and they are getting minimum wages or not?

Q2. To what extent can the socio-economic resilience of temporary migration laborers be bolstered through the implementation of regenerative farming practices coupled with the revitalization of traditional Haat-market systems?

Q3. Are tribal people aware of the creation of self-organized community institutions and if they are willing to participate in self-organized community institutions.

3.1.2 Study Design: This is a community-based Cross-sectional study.

3.1.3 Type of study: Primary Research

3.1.4. Study Setting:

This study was conducted with the coordination and support of the VAAGDHARA organization which is currently working in 6 Tribal districts of the state of Rajasthan (Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh), M.P. (Ratlam, and Jhabua) and Gujarat (Dahod). The study participants included individuals who are currently migrating and those who have ceased migration by reviving regenerative and traditional practices. These participants were selected from the identified villages where youth have revived HAAT practices across all three states.

3.1.5 Study Map:

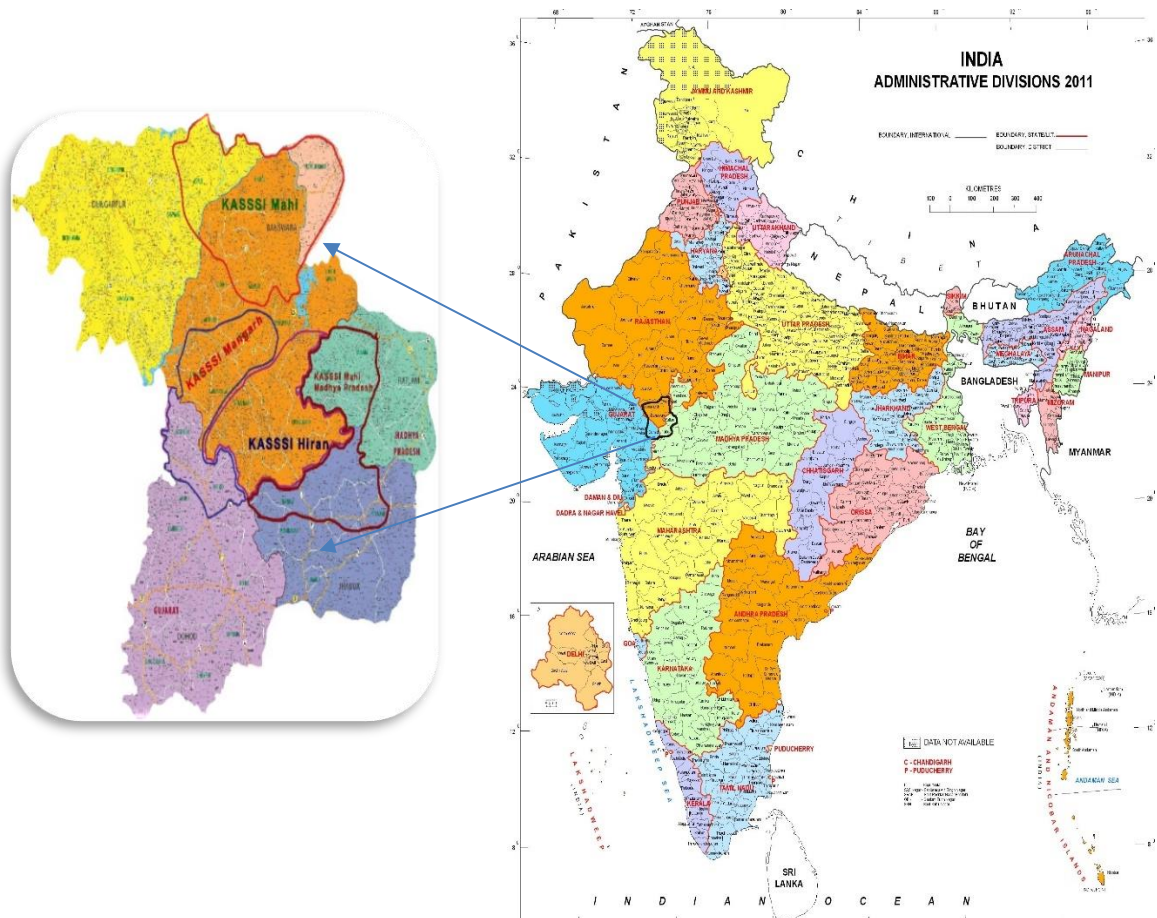


Figure 3.1: Map of Intervention area of VAAGDHARA

3.1.6 Research Procedures/Approach:

As we have three objectives, we decided to split the form into two sections: the first section focuses on migration, while the second section is dedicated to youth engagement in practicing Haat. The study's intervention area encompasses the entirety of where VAAGDHARA operates. Through a cluster sampling approach, 250 respondents from 9 blocks (blocks were selected based on individual who are reviving local market (HAAT)) of 4 districts in these 3 states were selected. Respondents in each village were chosen by random sampling technique based on the number of villages. Within this area, we specifically targeted villages where VAAGDHARA has facilitated resources for the establishment of HAAT bazaars, totaling 80 villages. From these 80 villages, VAAGDHARA identified 120 youths who expressed a desire to cease migration and instead engage in Haat activities and adopt regenerative farming practices. Concurrently, the survey was conducted among families who had migrated from these same villages, with a total of 130 respondents. It's important to note that respondents who lacked the willingness to participate were excluded from this survey.

Table 3.1: A comprehensive overview of the sample chosen from each block.

Sr.no.	Block	Name of Surveyor	No. Village	No. Haat Bazar Survey	No. Migration Survey	Total Form to be filled	Total days Required	Start Date	End date of survey
1	Anandpuri	Kailash Ninama	5	10	20	30	6	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
2	Bajna	Teena Raipuriya	10	13	14	27	5	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
3	Fatehpura	Girish Patel	10	14	14	28	6	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
4	Gangadtalai	Dinesh Patel	8	10	15	25	5	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24

5	Ghatol	Swati Nair	21	31	10	41	8	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
6	Jhalod	Girish Patel	9	11	14	25	5	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
7	Kushalgarh	Deepak Parik	8	10	16	26	5	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
8	Peepalkhunt	Naresh Bunkar	1	2	15	17	3	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
9	Sajjanganrh	Sunil Malivya	8	19	12	31	6	23-Apr-24	1 st May -24
			Total: 80	Total:120	Total: 130	Total:250			

3.1.7 Study Populations:

All the 120 identified youth and 130 migrated people in 80 villages who have been practicing Haat practices and migrating almost 2-3 years back from 3 states.

3.1.8 Sample Size:

250 migrant populations and youth who practice Haat (population size=104835, C.I. =95%, Population Proportion =76%) were determined based on feasibility considering the limited period of study.

3.1.9 Study Tools: Structured questionnaires, interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys.

3.1.10 Duration of study: 3 months

3.1.11 Sampling Technique:

Simple random sampling was done for both the migrant respondents and the practicing youth.

3.1.12 Data Analysis Plan:

- **Software:** Statistical analysis was done using **MS EXCEL MSO (Version 2404 Build 16.0.17531.20152) 64-bit**
- **Descriptive Statistics:** Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the characteristics of the study sample, including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations.
- **Level of Significance:** I considered a significance level of $p < 0.05$ to decide if the results of our analyses were statistically significant..

3.1.13 Data Collection and Management:

Data collection was done after the necessary training of block facilitators conducted by the VAAGDHARA team. A structured questionnaire was used to collect information on socio-demography, and awareness about ISMW acts and regulations. Data collection was done using Google Forms at each household. Data was transferred to an Excel sheet which served as the database where batch-wise cleaning of data was undertaken on a fortnightly basis.

3.2 Operational Definitions:

- **Presence of Community Institutions:**
Refers to the existence of organized groups or associations within the community that are established to advocate for the rights and welfare of migrant workers.
- **Migrant Worker:**
An individual who temporarily relocates from their place of origin to another region or country in search of employment opportunities, typically in sectors such as construction, agriculture, domestic work, or manufacturing.
- **Advocacy Activities:**
Refers to organized efforts undertaken by community institutions to promote the rights and welfare of migrant workers through various means, including lobbying for policy changes, providing legal assistance, raising awareness, organizing protests or demonstrations, and facilitating access to services and resources.

- **Community Engagement Level:**

Indicates the extent of community involvement and participation in self-organized community institutions and advocacy efforts for migrant workers' rights.

- **Long-Term Sustainability:**

Indicates the capacity of self-organized community institutions to sustain their advocacy efforts for migrant workers' rights over the long term, including the ability to mobilize resources, maintain community engagement, adapt to changing circumstances, and address emerging challenges.

3.3 Ethical Considerations:

- **Informed Consent:**

Before participation in the study, all participants were provided with detailed information about the purpose, procedures, risks, and benefits of the study. Informed consent was obtained from each participant, ensuring that they understood their voluntary participation and their right to withdraw from the study at any time without consequence.

- **Protection of Participant Confidentiality:**

Measures were implemented to protect the confidentiality and privacy of participants. Data collected was anonymized and stored securely, with access limited to authorized research personnel only. Participants were assured that their responses will be kept confidential and will not be shared with anyone outside of the research team.

- **Voluntary Participation:**

Participation in the study will be entirely voluntary, and participants will not face any coercion or pressure to participate. They informed that they could decline to participate or withdraw from the study at any point without consequence.

- **Respect for Cultural Sensitivities:**

The study was conducted with sensitivity to the cultural norms, beliefs, and practices of the communities involved, particularly considering the diverse backgrounds of migrant workers.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS

4.1 Migration form analysis:

This section presents the findings about 130 migrants from 80 villages in the intervention area of VAAGDHARA, covering aspects such as their current situation, income levels, challenges faced, and reasons behind their migration.

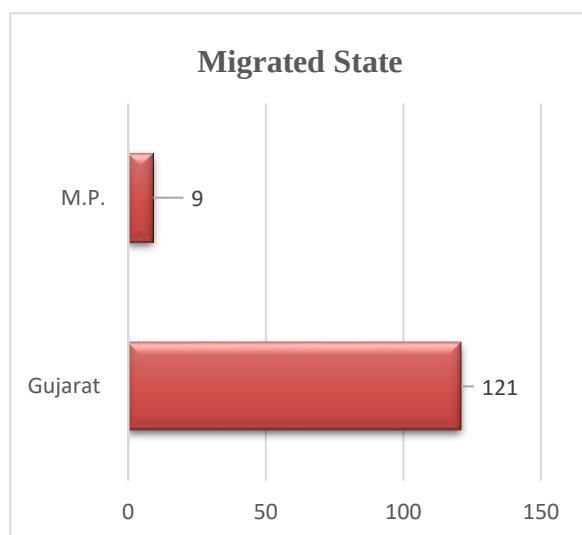


Figure 4.1.1 Number of migrants migrating to different states.

The graph highlights the predominant migration to Gujarat, with 93% of people choosing this destination, while only 7% migrated to Madhya Pradesh (M.P.). Among the total sample surveyed, 69% are from Rajasthan, with a vast majority (98%) of them migrating to Gujarat and only 2% migrating to M.P. Conversely, 11% of the surveyed population hails from M.P., with 43% of them opting for Gujarat as their destination while the rest migrate within different cities in M.P. Lastly, 21% of the surveyed population from Gujarat migrate within the district itself, there is no interstate migration.

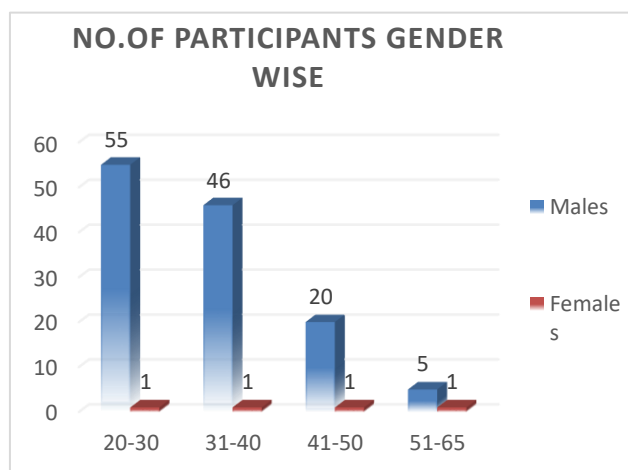


Figure 4.1.2 Number of participants Gender-wise.

The survey encompassed 130 respondents from three states. The data revealed a predominance of male respondents, as indicated by the graph, though it's noteworthy that these individuals might be either migrants themselves or family members responding on their behalf.

Additionally, the majority of respondents fell within the age bracket of 20-30 years, constituting 42% of the population surveyed, followed by the age group of 31-40 years, which comprised 35% of the respondents.

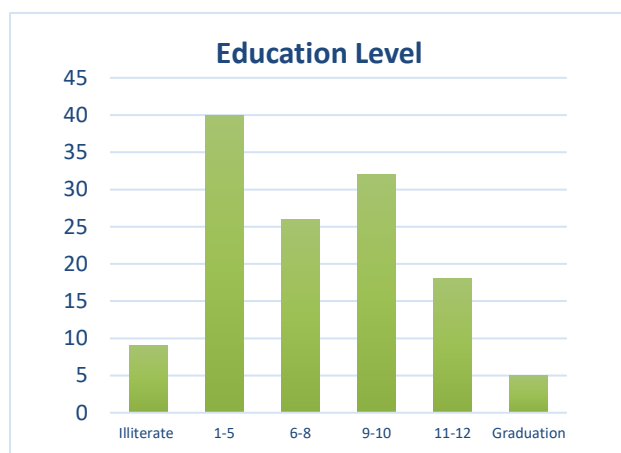


Figure 4.1.3: Educational status of migrants.

Further, 14% and 5% of respondents had attained education up to the high school and graduation levels respectively. Lastly, 7% of respondents reported never attending school.

Out of 130 respondents, the educational distribution indicates that the highest proportion, comprising 31%, had education up to primary school. Following this, 25% of respondents had education up to secondary school, while 22% had completed education up to the middle school level.

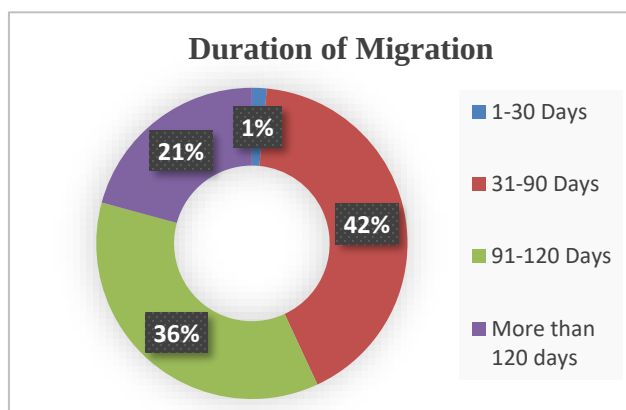
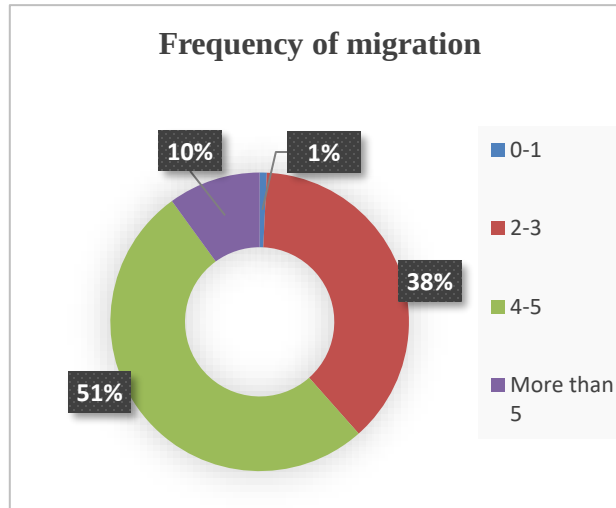


Figure 4.1.4: Duration of migration in days.

The graph illustrates the duration of migration, indicating that the majority of migrating populations undertake migration for a period ranging from 31 to 90 days, constituting 54 of the total population surveyed. Following this, 47 of individuals migrate for a duration spanning 91 to 120 days. Lastly, only 27 and 2 of respondents migrate for more than 4-5 months and less than 1 month respectively.



The majority, accounting for 67, migrate approximately 4-5 times within a year. Following this, 49 migrate 2-3 times annually, while only 13 migrate more than 5 times in a year. A mere 1 of respondents reported migrating only once in a year, indicating that they return home just once annually.

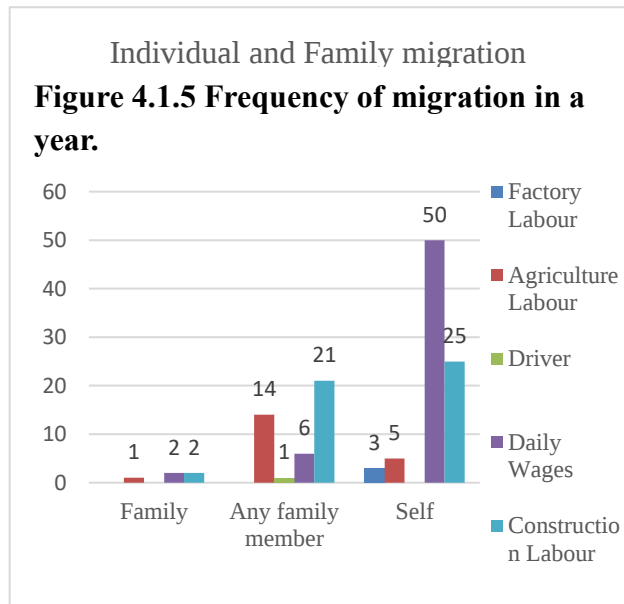


Figure 4.1.6 Migration pattern with work they do.

Among the 130 participants surveyed: **Migrants:** 64% of participants are self-migrants, with the majority being daily wage workers (60%), followed by construction laborers (30%), agricultural laborers (6%), and factory laborers (3%). **Family Members of Migrants:** 32% of participants have family members who migrate, among whom 50% are engaged in construction labor, 33% in agricultural labor, and 14% in daily wage work.

Migrants with Family: Only 4% of the total population surveyed migrate with their families, with 40% engaged in factory work and daily wage work each, and 10% in agricultural labor.

Analysing the graph, the distribution of occupations among the surveyed population is as follows: Factory laborers: 37%, Agricultural laborers: 15%, Drivers: 1%, Daily wage workers: 45%, Construction laborers: 37%.

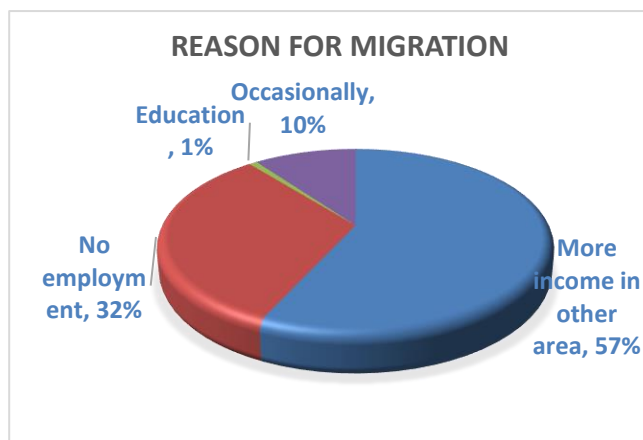


Figure 4.1.7: Main reasons for migration.

The graph depicts the motivations behind people's migration, despite the encouragement to augment their earnings through regenerative farming and selling at local markets (Haat). It reveals that 74 cite seeking better income and livelihood as their primary reason for migration, while 42 migrate for employment opportunities.

Additionally, 13 migrate sporadically for events like weddings, engaging in temporary work during their stay, whereas only 1 migrate for educational purposes.

Table 4.1.1: Showing state-wise wages, expenses with their percentage, savings with percentages in residential and migrated area and state which they are migrating (per month).

State	Local wage	local exp.	% expenses	Local area Saving	% of saving	State Migrate to	Migration wage	Exp. At Mig	% expenses	saving	% saving
Rajasthan	7500	2000	27	5500	73	Gujarat and M.P.	17400	3500	20	13900	80
Gujarat	10500	2500	24	8000	76	Within the state	21000	5300	25	15700	75
MP	7500	2000	27	5500	73	MP and Gujarat	12000	2500	21	9500	79

This table provides insights into the wages, expenses, and savings in both the local area and the migrated area. It indicates that individuals migrating from Rajasthan to Gujarat or M.P. experience a significant increase of 57% in wages compared to their local area counterparts. Despite higher expenses in the migrated area, there is a notable 7% increase in savings.

On the other hand, individuals migrating within Gujarat witness a substantial 50% increment in pay, but expenses rise by 53%, resulting in a mere 1% saving. Contrastingly, those

migrating from M.P. to Gujarat or within the district observe a 38% increase in pay. Notably, expenses in M.P. are higher than in the migrating area, leading to a 6% increase in savings.

This analysis underscores that people are motivated to migrate primarily due to the higher wages offered in Gujarat compared to other states, despite endeavors like regenerative farming. It also says that 21% of the surveyed population of Gujarat migrates within the state.

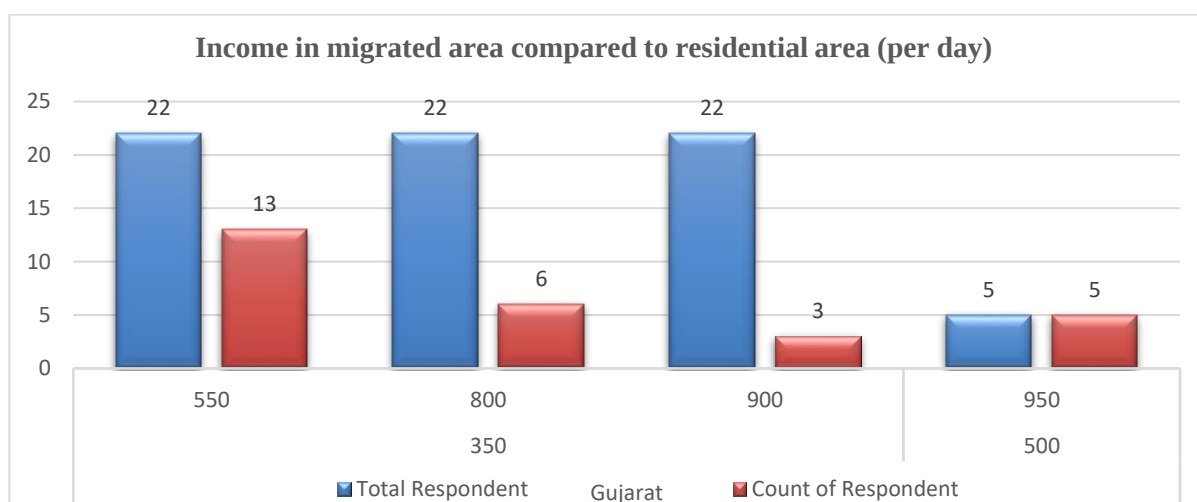


Figure 4.1.8: Income in migrated area compared to residential area (per day) in GUJARAT.

This graph provides insights into the state of Gujarat. As indicated by the table above, there is no interstate migration from Gujarat due to the comparatively higher daily wages offered in the state. However, individuals still migrate to metropolitan cities like Ahmedabad and Surat in search of better income opportunities. In Gujarat, the average minimum wage is 450/- per day. Out of a total of 27 respondents from Gujarat, 22 reported receiving wages 350/- in their residential areas, based on different types of migrants or labor work. After moving to other cities, 13 respondents reported a 57% pay increase (550/-), 6 experienced a 56% increase (800/-), and 3 enjoyed a 61% increase (900/-). It's worth noting that out of the 27 respondents, 5 were earning wages 500. They experienced an average increase of 47% (950) in their pay upon migrating to other cities.

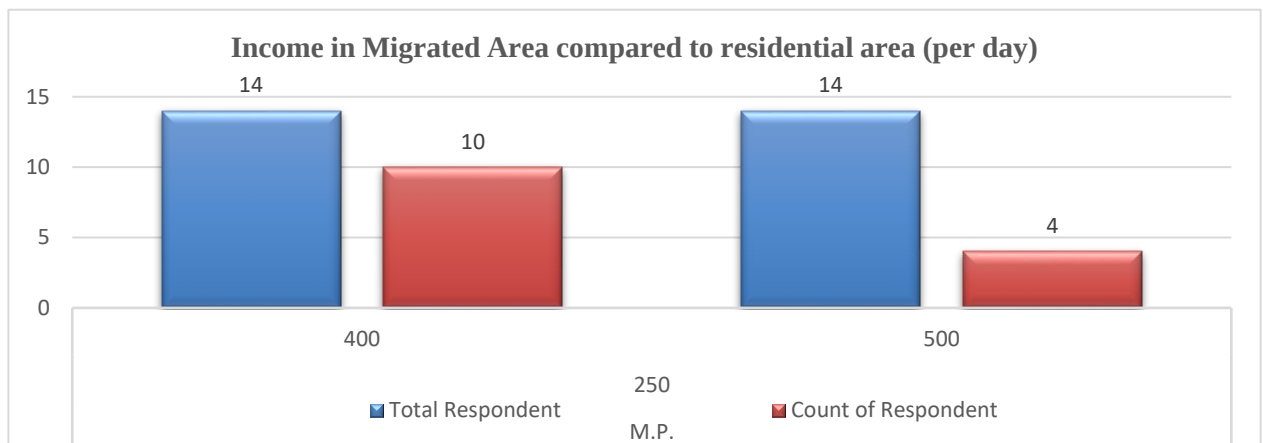


Figure 4.1.9: Income in migrated are compared to residential area (per day) in M.P.

This graph illustrates that in the state of Madhya Pradesh, respondents are migrating both interstate and intrastate, as indicated in the table above. In Madhya Pradesh, the minimum wage stands at 350/- per day. Out of a total of 14 respondents, 10, or 38%, experienced an increase in their pay and the remaining 4 respondents saw a 50% increase in their pay after migrating to Gujarat or other developed cities.

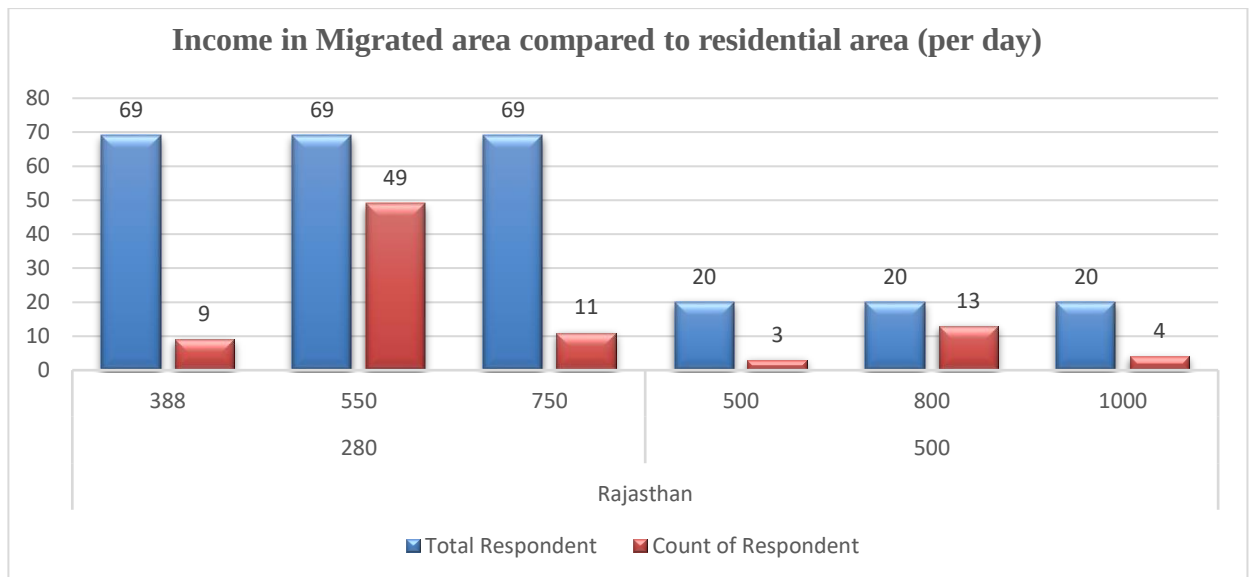


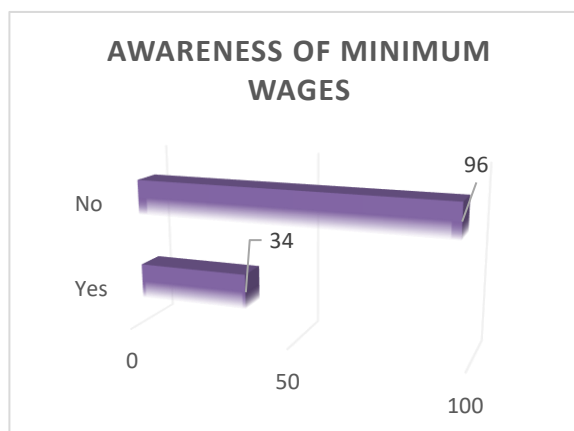
Figure 4.1.10: Income in migrated area compared to residential area (per day) in Rajasthan.

According to the analysis of the first graph, it is evident that 98% of people from Rajasthan are migrating to Gujarat, with only 2% choosing to migrate to Madhya Pradesh. There is no observed intrastate migration from Rajasthan. Considering Rajasthan's minimum wage of

280/-, which is the lowest among the three states, the graph demonstrates a significant increase in income.

Out of a total of 89 respondents from Rajasthan, 69 were earning 280/- in their residential areas. After migrating, 9 of these respondents experienced a 28% increase in their pay, while the majority saw a 50% increase, and 11 received the maximum increase of 63%.

Among the respondents, 20 were skilled laborers earning 500/- per day. After migrating, 3 did not receive any increase in pay, while 13 saw a 38% increase, and the remaining received a 50% increase



This graph illustrates that 74% of respondents are unaware of the minimum wages they are entitled to receive according to the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) act and regulations. Conversely, only 26% are aware of the minimum wages they should receive

Figure 4.1.11: Awareness of minimum wages as per ISMW act.

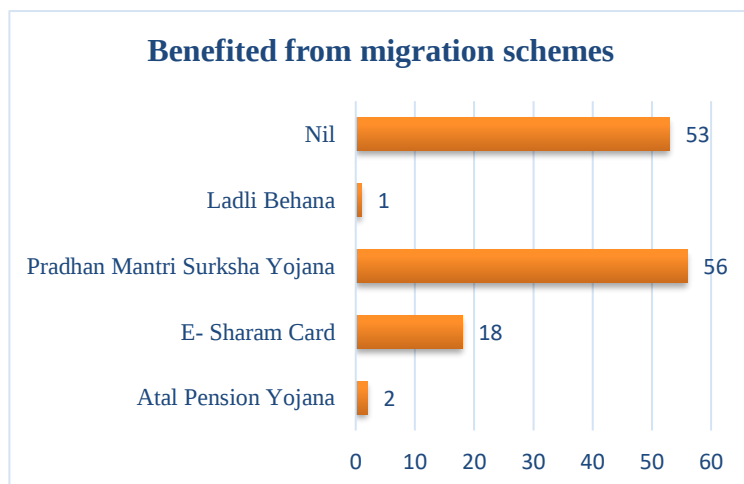


Figure 4.1.12: Number of respondents are benefitted from migration schemes.

This graph depicts the beneficiaries or migrants who are benefiting from various migration schemes. 43% of respondents are utilizing the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana, an insurance scheme. Only 14% possess the E-Shram card, while a mere 2% are registered in the Atal Pension Yojana.

Additionally, 41% of respondents are not benefiting from any Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) acts and regulations schemes.

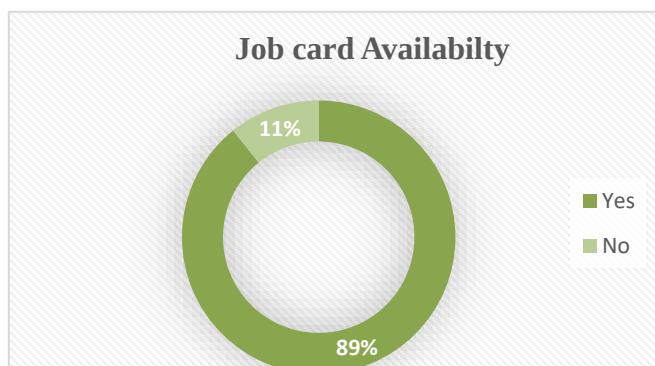


Figure 4.1.13: Percentage of availability of Job card.

This graph provides insights into the possession of MNREGA job cards among respondents. It reveals that a significant majority, comprising 89% of respondents, possess MGNREGA job cards, which are likely associated with various employment schemes or initiatives.

Conversely, a smaller proportion, constituting only 11% of respondents, do not possess such job cards.⁴

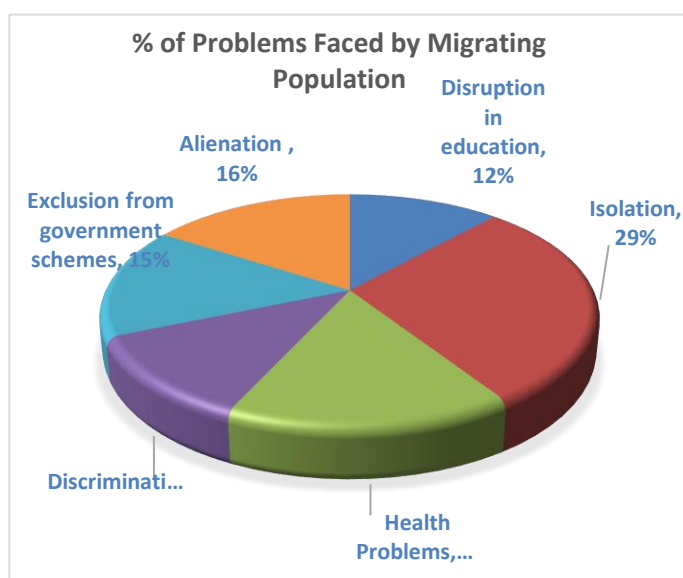


Figure 4.1.14: % of problems faced by migrants.

This graph highlights the challenges faced by migrants, with the majority feeling isolated from society and family. Specifically, 16% of migrants reported experiencing health problems and a sense of alienation, while 15% felt excluded from government schemes. Additionally, 12% of respondents indicated feelings of discrimination and disruption in education.

4.2 HAAT form analysis:

This section analyses the second objective, which focused on 120 people from 80 villages in the intervention area. VAAGDHARA provided these youth with items like umbrellas, megaphones, and balancing scales to practice running local marketplace events called Haats. A survey was conducted based on this, yielding the following results:

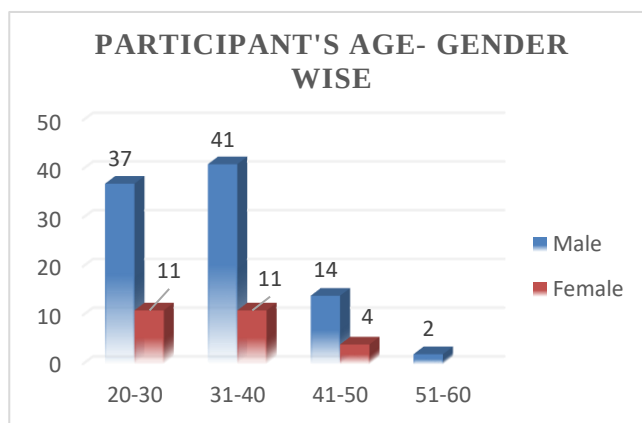


Figure 4.2.1: Total number of participants age-gender wise

Only 2% of participants were males aged 51-60. No females were represented in the oldest age group of 51-60.

The graph illustrates the age and gender breakdown of the 120 youth participants. The largest group was aged 31-40, comprising 34% males and 9% females. The next largest cohort was the 20-30 age group, with 31% males and 9% females. In the 41-50 age range, there were 12% males and 3% females participating.

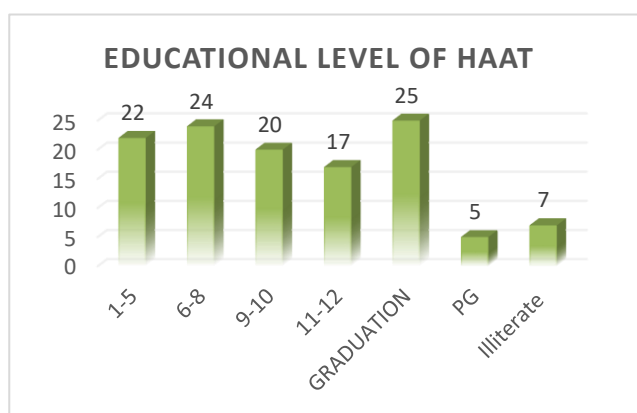


Figure 4.2.2 Education status of 120 participants

The graph depicts the educational levels of the youth participating as Haat practitioners. The majority, 21%, had graduated from higher education. 20% had attained a middle school education, while 18% stopped after primary school. 17% reached the secondary school level. A smaller portion, 4%, had pursued a master's degree. Additionally, 6% of the participants were illiterate.

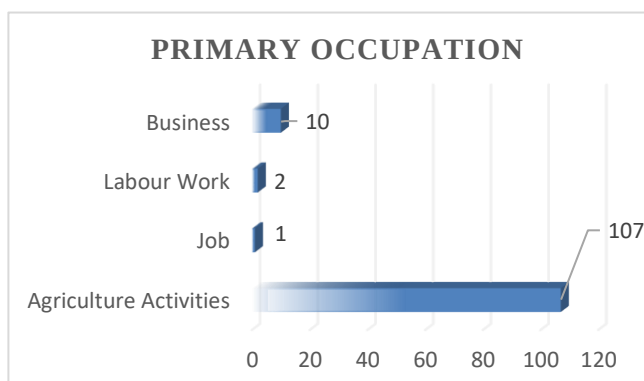


Figure 4.2.3 Primary Occupation

The graph shows the primary occupations of the Haat practitioners. The vast majority, 89%, are engaged in agricultural activities as their main occupation. 8% are involved in business ventures, while 2% work as laborers. Only 1% of the practitioners hold salaried employment or jobs outside of agriculture, business, and labor work.

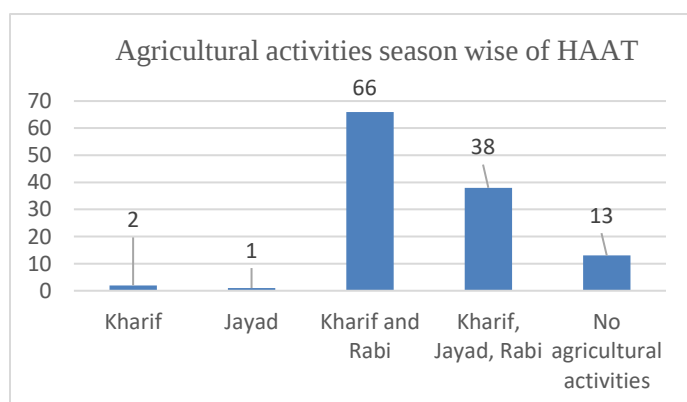


Figure 4.2.4 Season-wise growing crops

Since the main occupation of these youth is agriculture, the graph provides insights into which crop-growing seasons are most engaged in farming activities. The majority, 55%, cultivate crops during both the kharif and rabi seasons. A sizable portion, 32% engage in agricultural activities across all three crop seasons.

However, only 2% grow crops exclusively during the kharif season, while 1% focus solely on the Jayad season. Very few limit themselves to cultivating in just one of the three crop seasons.

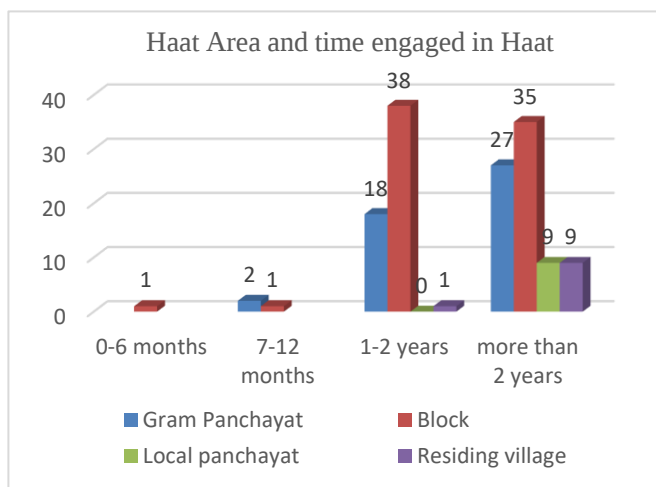


Figure 4.2.5 Different levels where Haat is practiced and duration of practicing Haat.

The graph provides information on the duration the youth have been engaged in Haat activities and the locations of the Haats where they sell their products. The majority, 67%, have been practicing Haat for more than 2 years. Of these experienced practitioners, 44% sell at Haats in blocks, while 34% go to Haats within their own gram panchayat area, and the remaining portion visits local panchayat and village Haats.

Another 48% of the total practitioners have been involved in Haats for 1-2 years. Out of this group, the majority (67%) sell at block-level Haats, while 32% frequent gram panchayat Haats. The remaining practitioners are new to the Haat system, having started within the past months.

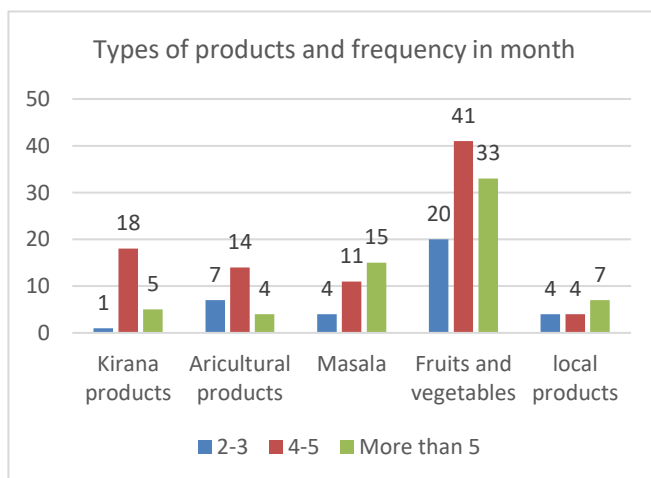


Figure 4.2.6 Types of selling products and frequency in a month

The graph displays the types of products the youth sell at the Haat bazaars, as well as the frequency with which they visit the bazaars each month. The vast majority, 78%, sell fruits and vegetables. Of these, 44% attend the Haat 4-5 times per month, 35% visit more than 5 times, and the remaining 2-3 times monthly.

Another 25% of the youth sell masala (spice mixes), with most in this group visiting the Haat more than 5 times a month. Approximately 21% sell agricultural products other than fruits and vegetables, while 20% sell Kirana (grocery) items, and both these groups tend to

frequent the Haat 4-5 times per month. The remaining smaller portions sell other local products at the Haats.

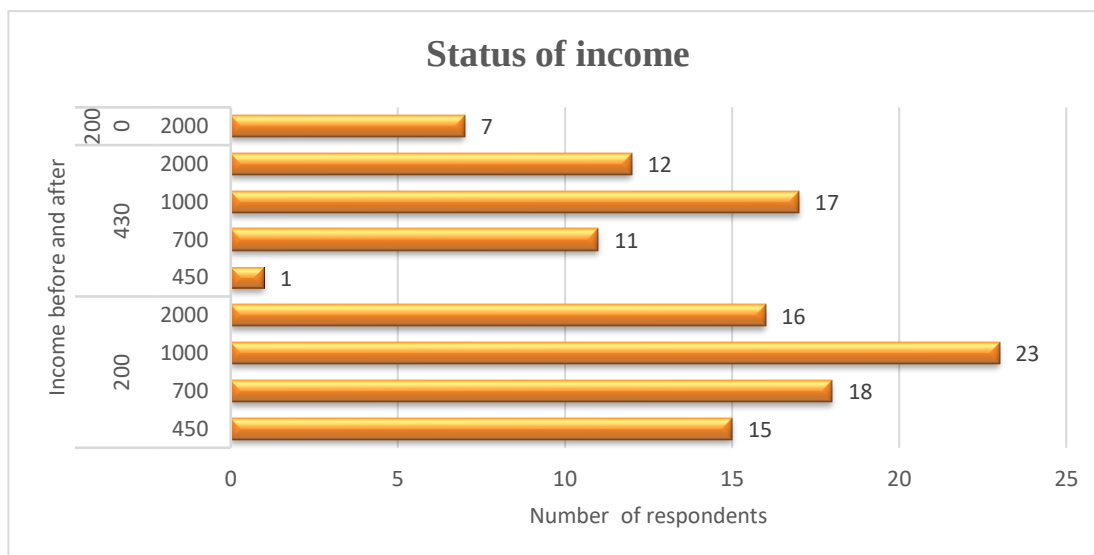


Figure 4.2.7 Graph showing income before and after practicing HAAT.

The graph compares the income levels of participants before and after engaging in Haat practices. The vertical axis represents their income before Haat, while the horizontal axis shows their income after participating in Haats. For those whose earlier income was around Rs. 200 (72 individuals), significant increases were observed. 16 participants saw a 90% rise, while the majority (23) experienced an 80% increment. 18 individuals had a 71% increase, and 15 saw a 56% rise in their incomes. Among those earning around Rs. 430 previously (41 participants), 12 individuals gained a 79% increase, with the majority (17) seeing a 57% increment. 11 people in this group had a 39% rise. However, for the 7 participants whose prior income was around Rs. 2000, no notable change in income levels was witnessed after adopting Haat practices. The data highlights the positive impact of Haat participation on uplifting incomes, particularly for those starting from lower income brackets before engaging in these market activities.

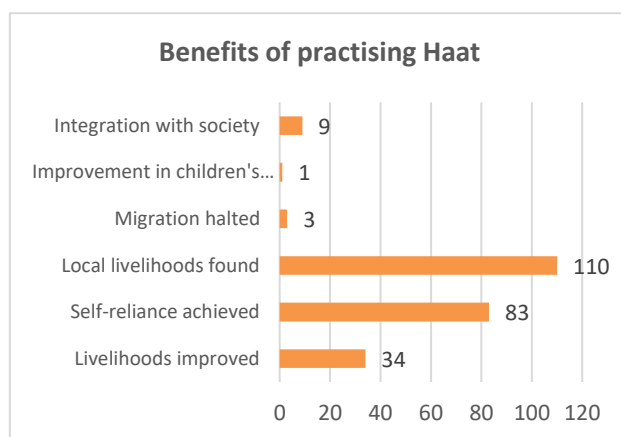


Figure 4.2.8 Benefits of indulging in HAAT

The graph illustrates the various benefits reported by the practitioners from participating in the Haat activities. An overwhelming 92% stated that the Haats provided them with a source of local livelihood opportunities. 69% felt they achieved greater self-reliance as a result. For 28%, their income levels and overall standard of living improved.

Additionally, 7.5% mentioned they were able to reconnect with their local society and community through the Haats. A smaller 3% indicated that the Haat practices helped curb their need to migrate elsewhere for work. The data highlights how the Haat system offered a range of economic, social, and personal benefits to a significant proportion of the youth practitioners in areas like livelihood, self-sufficiency, income levels, community reconnection, and preventing migration.

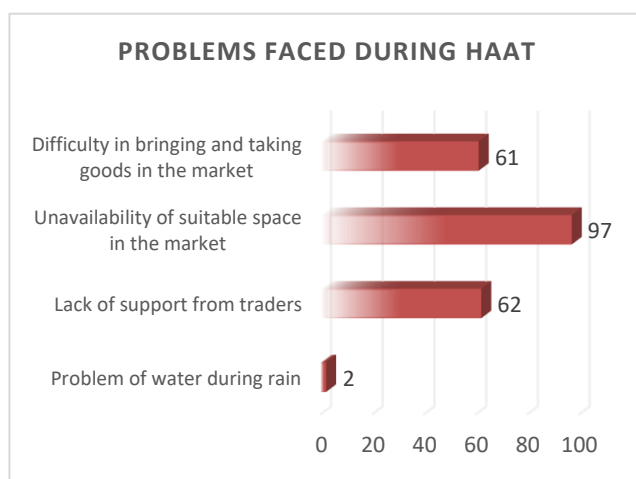


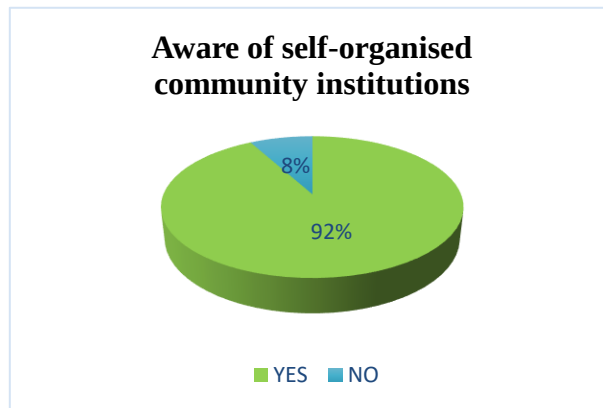
Figure 4.2.9 Different types of problems faced during Haat bazaar

The graph outlines the key problems faced by the practitioners while participating in the Haat bazaars. The most prevalent issue, experienced by 81%, was the unavailability of suitable space or venue for setting up and conducting the market activities. Additionally, 51% reported facing difficulties in transporting their goods to and from the Haat location.

A similar proportion, 52%, cited a lack of support and cooperation from established traders at the Haat sites as a major challenge.

4.3 Self-organised community institutions analysis:

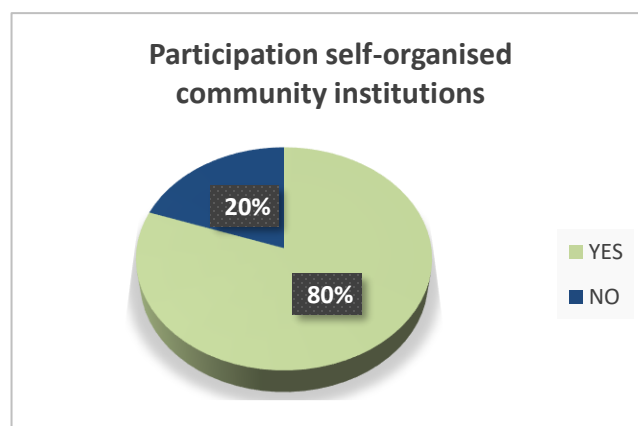
This section, present in both forms of analysis, corresponds to objective 3, which pertains to awareness of and participation in self-organized community institutions.



The graph indicates the level of awareness among participants regarding self-organized institutions established in their local area. An overwhelming majority, 92%, are cognizant of the existence of such community-based organizations in their vicinity.

Figure 4.3.1 Awareness of self-organised community institutions

This high level of awareness suggests that the efforts to form and promote these self-governed institutions have been relatively successful in reaching and informing the target population about their presence and activities.



The graph depicts the willingness of participants to be involved in self-organized community institutions aimed at curbing migration and boosting income through regenerative and traditional farming methods. A significant majority, 80%, expressed their readiness to participate in such community-led initiatives.

Figure 4.3.2 Participation percentage in self-organised community institutions.

However, 20% were unwilling to take part, and this group consisted primarily of migrants who may have had different priorities or constraints.

CHAPTER: 5 DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Key Findings of Objective 1:

1. Approximately 52% of the sample population are migrating to other states that offer better wages. Notably, 64% of the migrants are self-migrants. The primary driver for migration is the pursuit of better income opportunities, with Gujarat offering significantly higher wages compared to Rajasthan, prompting 57% of the sample population to migrate. The primary reason for migration is the pursuit of better income opportunities. The significant wage disparity between states, with Gujarat offering substantially higher wages compared to Rajasthan, acts as a strong pull factor for migrants seeking improved economic prospects.
2. Notably, 64% of the migrants are self-migrants. A substantial 57% migrate to Gujarat due to better income prospects, as Gujarat offers a 66% higher wage compared to Rajasthan. This increased income, coupled with a 50% rise in expenses, still allows for improved living standards and savings. Interestingly, there is no interstate migration observed in Gujarat due to high wages within the state, while Madhya Pradesh exhibits both interstate and intrastate migration. In contrast, Rajasthan experiences only interstate migration.
3. 42% of individuals migrate for short durations of 1-3 months, with 51% undertaking 4-5 migration cycles annually, indicating a pattern of frequent returns to their home state. The pattern of short-term migration durations (1-3 months) and multiple migration cycles (4-5 times a year) suggests that many migrants engage in seasonal or cyclical migration. This could be due to the agricultural nature of their primary occupation, where they migrate during lean periods or off-seasons to supplement their income.
4. The migrant population is predominantly male (97%), with females typically accompanying their families during migration. Gender Roles and Cultural Norms: The predominance of male migrants aligns with traditional gender roles and societal norms in the region, where men are typically expected to be the primary breadwinners and seek employment opportunities, often through migration. The youth, aged between 20-30 years, constitute the majority of migrants.

5. The literacy rate remains low, with a significant dropout rate observed after primary school, particularly among girls, potentially due to early marriages. The low literacy rates and significant dropout rates after primary school, particularly among girls, could be attributed to socio-economic factors, cultural practices, and the prevalence of early marriages in the region. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach involving education, awareness campaigns, and empowerment initiatives.
6. 74% of migrants are aware of receiving minimum wages, and 43% benefit from the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana, while 14% possess E-shramik cards. However, 41% individuals are not benefiting from any schemes under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (ISMW) Act. Awareness and Access to Schemes: While a substantial portion of migrants are aware of minimum wage entitlements and benefit from schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana (PMSY. This highlights the need for better outreach and effective implementation of existing policies and programs.
7. 29% of migrants feel isolated due to migrating alone, 16% face health issues, and 15% are excluded from government schemes.

5.2 Key Findings of Objectives 2 and 3:

The study highlights the potential of combining regenerative farming practices with a revived traditional Haat-market system to build socioeconomic resilience among temporary migration laborers.

1. A substantial portion of the population, primarily youth and middle-aged individuals (43% aged 31-40 and 40% aged 20-30), is engaged in traditional and regenerative farming practices (89%), indicating a strong potential for promoting sustainable agricultural methods and traditional market systems. The high engagement of the population, particularly youth and middle-aged individuals, in traditional and regenerative farming practices suggests a strong cultural connection to these age-old methods. This rooted connection can serve as a foundation for reviving and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The concentration of engaged individuals in the 20-40 age group suggests a

demographic opportunity to target and empower the productive youth and middle-aged population, who are often more receptive to innovative approaches and have the potential to drive long-term change.

2. While 21% of the population has completed graduation, enabling the adoption of scientific approaches, a combined 38% have studied only up to middle and primary school levels, highlighting the need for targeted skill development and knowledge enhancement initiatives.
3. A majority (55% and 32%) cultivates 2-3 crops annually, showcasing a diverse agricultural base. Those growing only 1-2 crops are more likely to engage in labor work, suggesting the potential for regenerative farming and the Haat-market system to provide alternative livelihood opportunities.
4. Substantial portions of the population have been engaged in regenerative farming and the Haat-market system for more than 2 years (67%) and 1-2 years (48%), indicating a sustained commitment to these practices.
5. The study reveals a high level of participation in the Haat-market system, with 73% visiting the Haat bazaar 4-5 times, showcasing the integration of traditional market practices into their livelihoods.
6. On average, practitioners reported a 60% increase in their income through engagement in the Haat system, highlighting the economic benefits and potential for improved livelihoods. The reported increase in income among practitioners of the Haat system indicates the economic viability and potential for improved livelihoods through these practices. The prospect of higher income can motivate individuals to explore alternatives to temporary migration.
7. A significant portion (80%) reported enhanced standards of living, self-reliance, and improved livelihoods, underscoring the multifaceted benefits of the Haat system in areas like livelihood, self-sufficiency, income levels, community reconnection, and preventing migration. These holistic benefits extend beyond just economic gains, addressing aspects of personal well-being, community connectedness, and self-sufficiency.

8. Despite the promising benefits, practitioners faced challenges such as unavailability of suitable space (81%), lack of storage facilities, pricing pressures, and other logistics hurdles, indicating areas for targeted interventions and support.

9. A substantial majority (92%) were aware of self-organized community institutions, and 80% expressed willingness to participate, reflecting a robust foundation for community-driven solutions to address migration challenges and promote sustainable agricultural practices rooted in local traditions.

Table 5.1 Government schemes/programmmes related to migrants and reduce vulnerability of them:

Scheme	MGNREGA
Eligibility	• Applicants must hold Indian citizenship. • Individuals aged 18 and above, living in rural areas, are eligible to apply for employment.
Benefits	• Any applicant who applies is allowed to work within 15 days, for as many days as they have applied for, with a maximum limit of 100 days per household per year. • The wage rate of 220 has been raised and will be included.
Scheme	Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana
Eligibility	• Must be a citizen of India. • Eligibility includes individuals working in 25 different areas such as PM Kusum Works, cattle sheds, poultry sheds, goat sheds, SPMRM, workers on national highways, and in the construction of wells.

Benefits	The scheme will give employment for one hundred and twenty-five days.
Scheme	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) (Old Age Protection)
Features	- There are both voluntary and contributory pension schemes available. - The monthly contribution varies from Rs.55 to Rs.200, depending on the age of the beneficiary at entry. - In these schemes, the beneficiary pays 50% of the monthly contribution, while an equal matching contribution is provided by the Central Government.
Eligibility	Unorganized workers, including street vendors, agricultural laborers, construction site workers, leather and handloom industry workers, mid-day meal workers, rickshaw or auto drivers, rag pickers, carpenters, fishermen, etc., aged between 18 and 40 years, with a monthly income below Rs. 15,000, and not enrolled in EPFO/ESIC/NPS (government-funded schemes).
Benefits	- Once reaching the age of 60 years, beneficiaries are eligible to receive a guaranteed monthly pension of Rs. 3000. - In the event of the beneficiary's demise, the spouse is entitled to 50% of the monthly pension.

	If both husband and wife enroll in the scheme, they qualify for a joint monthly pension of Rs. 6000.
Scheme	Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)
Eligibility	- Applicants must be Indian citizens. - Individuals aged between 15 and 35 years are eligible for the training programs. - The upper age limit for women and other vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities, is extended to 45 years.
Benefits	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages.
Schemes	Deen Dayal Updhyaya Antyodaya Yojana (Day)
Eligibility	Any Indian citizen who wishes to receive training in various skills.
Benefits	The objective of the scheme is to boost skills and empower individuals to start their own businesses by providing financial assistance and support to those in need.
Scheme	PM SVANidhi
Eligibility	- Must hold Indian citizenship. - Street vendors should possess a Certificate of Vending/Identity Card issued by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

	The vendors, who have been identified in the survey but have not been issued Certificate of Vending / Identity Card.
Benefits	- Providing working capital loans up to 10,000 to facilitate businesses. - Offering incentives for regular loan repayments. - Rewarding digital transactions to encourage their use.
Scheme	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
Eligibility	- Must be a citizen of India. - Individuals who have dropped out of 12th grade or have passed 10th grade can join PMKVY to enhance their skills. - Applicable to any Indian citizen aged between 18 and 45 years old.
Benefits	- Establish an environment where young people can make informed decisions about the various skill development opportunities available to them. - Aid young individuals for skill training and certification. - Encourage the establishment of sustainable Skill Centres to increase private sector involvement. - Aim to benefit 800,000 young people throughout the duration of the scheme (2020-21).

Scheme	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
Eligibility	• Must be an Indian citizen. • Any person aged 18 or above. • Should have at least passed the eighth standard for projects exceeding Rs. 10 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 5 lakh in the business/service sector..
Benefits	Scheme for providing financial assistance to set up new enterprises
Scheme	National Pension Scheme for Traders and The Self-employed Persons (NPS)
	• Both voluntary and contributory pension schemes are available. • The monthly contribution varies from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200 based on the beneficiary's entry age. • In this scheme, the beneficiary pays 50% of the monthly contribution, while the Central Government matches this contribution equally.
Eligibility	• Must hold Indian citizenship. • Individuals eligible include shopkeepers, owners of small establishments such as restaurants, hotels, real estate brokers, etc. • Age requirement is between 18 and 40 years. • Exclusion criteria: Not enrolled in EPFO/ESIC/PM-SYM. • Annual turnover should not exceed 1.5 Crore in Indian rupees.

Benefits	Beneficiaries under the schemes are eligible to receive a monthly guaranteed pension of Rs.3000/- upon reaching 60 years of age.
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CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this comprehensive study provides critical insights into the complex interplay of economic drivers, migration patterns, demographic factors, and the potential of sustainable agricultural practices to address the challenges faced by temporary migrant laborers. The findings underscore the pivotal role of income disparities, with Gujarat's significantly higher wages compared to Rajasthan acting as a powerful pull factor, prompting a staggering 57% of the sample population to migrate in pursuit of better economic opportunities.

However, the study also unveils the immense potential of regenerative farming practices combined with the revival of the traditional Haat-market system as a viable alternative to build socio-economic resilience among migrant laborers. Remarkably, a substantial 89% of the population, predominantly youth and middle-aged individuals, are actively engaged in these age-old, sustainable agricultural methods, reflecting a deep-rooted cultural connection that can serve as a strong foundation for promoting these practices.

The tangible benefits of the Haat-market system are evident, with practitioners reporting a remarkable 60% increase in their income levels. Moreover, the multifaceted impact transcends mere economic gains, as 80% of participants reported enhanced standards of living, self-reliance, and overall livelihood improvement. These holistic benefits encompass personal well-being, community reconnection, self-sufficiency, and even the prevention of migration, highlighting the comprehensive potential of this approach in fostering socio-economic resilience.

Notably, the study reveals a commendable level of community engagement, with 92% of the population being aware of self-organized community institutions and an overwhelming 80% expressing a willingness to participate. This robust foundation for community-driven solutions presents a unique opportunity to address migration challenges and promote sustainable agricultural practices that are deeply rooted in local traditions.

While the findings are promising, the study also identifies critical areas that require targeted interventions and support. These include addressing the need for skill development and knowledge enhancement, particularly for the 38% of the population with limited formal

education beyond primary and middle school levels. Additionally, addressing infrastructure challenges such as the lack of suitable spaces, storage facilities, and logistics hurdles is crucial for ensuring the scalability and efficiency of the Haat-market system.

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of strengthening market linkages, establishing fair pricing mechanisms, and implementing enabling policy frameworks to create an environment conducive to the adoption of regenerative farming and the Haat-market system. Targeted capacity-building efforts for community institutions and the facilitation of collaborative networks can further empower grassroots initiatives and drive collective action towards sustainable solutions.

The findings also shed light on the migration patterns, with 42% of individuals migrating for short durations of 1-3 months and 51% undertaking multiple migration cycles (4-5 times annually), indicating a cyclical and seasonal nature to their migration. This pattern suggests a strong attachment to their home state and a need for frequent returns, potentially linked to the agricultural nature of their primary occupation.

Moreover, the study reveals concerning trends in literacy rates and education, with a significant dropout rate observed after primary school, particularly among girls, potentially due to the prevalence of early marriages. Addressing these deep-rooted socio-economic and cultural factors through targeted interventions, awareness campaigns, and empowerment initiatives is crucial for breaking the cycle of limited educational attainment and promoting sustainable livelihoods.

In summary, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics surrounding temporary migration and the potential of regenerative farming combined with the Haat-market system to build socio-economic resilience. By addressing the identified challenges through a holistic approach involving capacity building, infrastructure development, policy reforms, and community empowerment, we can leverage the cultural roots, economic potential, and community engagement to create an enabling environment that promotes sustainable livelihoods, fosters self-sufficiency, and mitigates the vulnerabilities faced by migrant workers.

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ANNEXURES

- Questionnaire link: Migration form

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/14GtDlDj9JqRZKwnvU9uHApdazGxyT-9Es9b2PeCFoA/edit>

HAAT form:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1iALlwRRL2Q9bA7bYDoKdS59wsXLtceG5BR-9HQVHFhU/edit>

- Activities done and responsible table:

Actions	Description	Start	End	Responsible person
Introduction of the topic	Defined the concept of migrating populations and vulnerability. Provided an overview of the importance of addressing vulnerability in migrating populations. Outlined the objectives and scope of the dissertation.	18/03/24	20/03/24	Nayonika
Literature Review:	Reviewed existing literature on vulnerability and migration. Identified key theories, concepts, and frameworks related to reducing vulnerability in migrating populations. Analysed case studies and research findings relevant to the topic.	21/03/24	26/03/24	Nayonika
Methodology	Described the research approach (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods). Explain the sampling strategy for selecting migrating populations to study. Detailed data collection methods (e.g., surveys, interviews, focus groups) and prepared questionnaire.	27/03/24	22/04/24	Nayonika
Data Collection	Implemented the data collection plan outlined in the methodology. Gather primary data from migrating populations through surveys, interviews, or other means. Ensure data quality and reliability	23/04/24	01/05/24	Block facilitator of the organisation

	through appropriate techniques (e.g., validation, triangulation).			
Data Cleaning	Identified and corrected errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in a dataset to ensure its accuracy and reliability, removed duplicates, standardized formats, and imputed missing data, ultimately enhancing the quality of the data for analysis or modelling purposes.	02/05/24	12/05/24	Nayonika
Data Analysis	Organize and analyze the collected data using suitable analytical techniques (e.g., thematic analysis, statistical analysis). Interpret the findings in relation to the research questions and objectives. Identify patterns, trends, and factors influencing vulnerability reduction in migrating populations.	13/05/24	23/05/24	Nayonika
Interpreting the Findings and Drawing Conclusions	Reviewed the results of data analysis and interpret what they reveal about research questions or hypotheses. Based on interpretation of the findings, drew conclusions that address research objectives.	24/05/24	28/05/24	Nayonika
Discussion and Synthesis	Engaged in a critical discussion of your findings within the context of your research questions and literature review.	29/05/24	01/06/24	Nayonika
Seeking Feedback	Shared discussion chapter with my supervisor or peers for feedback and suggestions.	02/06/24	04/06/24	Nayonika
Review Feedback	Revised and refined discussion based on their input, ensuring clarity, coherence, and academic rigor	05/06/24	11/06/24	Nayonika
Revision and Finalization	Reviewed and revised the dissertation based on feedback from supervisors or reviewers. Ensure clarity, coherence, and adherence to academic standards. Finalized the document for submission.	12/06/24	16/06/24	Nayonika

- Photos of field visit:



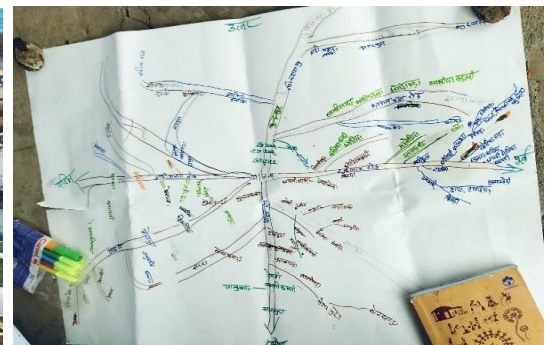
Discussions with migrant family



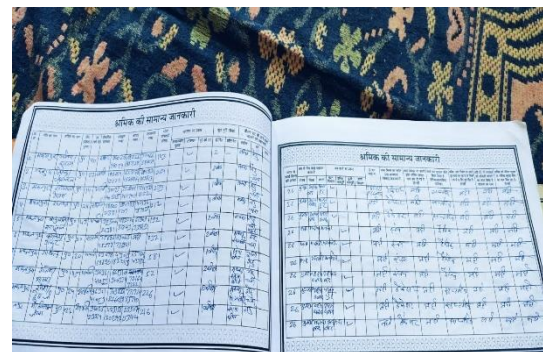
Umbrella given by VAAGDHARA to



Asking questions to the mother whose son has migrated but on behalf of him, she is selling vegetables in Haat Bazaar.



Roadmap of the village.



Migration register by VAAGDHARA



Monthly meeting in the village.