TOWARDS A SEASONAL MIGRATION ATLAS OF GUJARAT

Migration from tribal areas of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

DECEMBER, 2023

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Centre for Labour Research and Action has been engaged in an exercise to compile data on seasonal migration in India. As a first step, it compiled data on the movement of migrant workers during the first phase of the COVID lockdown in the year 2020 when the workers got stuck at their destination and had to be sent back through special trains and buses. This report has been published and is available at http://clra.in/files/documents/e25e1d4d-423e-44a7-bdda-8a6756693387.pdf This data derived from official sources left out a significant number of migrants. One such category was short-distance migrants. One major source area for short-distance migrants in Western and Central India is the Central Indian Tribal Belt extending over the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra. This also happens to be the major source area for seasonal migrant workers in Gujarat. The majority of the workers in agriculture and construction come from this area. The second phase of the data collection has focused on this belt, the tribal region bordering North Gujarat that is a major source for Gujarat.

Objectives and Methodology:

The present study was conducted in the pockets/blocks with predominantly high concentrations of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan states. These states have notable concentrations of Scheduled Tribe populations, with Gujarat at 14.8%, Madhya Pradesh at 21.1%, and Rajasthan at 13.5%.

The study has conducted household survey in source areas taluka/blocks of the districts having large percentage of tribal population, namely Alirajpur Taluka (Alirajpur district) of Madhya Pradesh, Sajjangarh (Banswara district) of Rajasthan, Garbara taluka (Dahod District) and Chhota Udepur Taluka (Chhota Udepur district) of Gujarat state. The study has collected household data from these blocks. These four talukas are part of adjoining administrative districts spread in three neighbouring states having a common boundary. These districts have common geomorphic features like hilly and forest areas with undulated and stony land; people practise rainfed agriculture, due to hilly areas, there are no irrigation facilities, despite the fact, that the geographical area is the catchment area for storing the rainwater in the dams.

The poverty rate among tribal communities is significantly higher compared to the general population. This is largely due to the region's hilly and forested terrain, which lacks industries capable of generating large-scale employment. Across the four districts spanning three states, social and economic development indicators remain backward. Moreover, the literacy level among tribal members is very low, making it challenging to develop skills in school dropouts. Additionally, since the entire region falls within forest and reserved forest areas, large-scale industrialization is not feasible.

The tribal communities from this region have very limited agricultural land and lack access to canal irrigation. In the absence of any industries; a large number of people depend upon wage employment in the informal sector. The people have to resort to migration for livelihood in various parts particularly in the urban areas and rural areas of the Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

The study aims to investigate the extent to which migration serves as an alternative means of earning a livelihood. It examines family migration patterns, duration of migration, destination preferences, and types of work undertaken at these destinations. The study is based on empirical data collected from the source region within selected blocks of the geographical area situated in the tribal belt.

Objectives of Study:

This research report has the following specific objectives:

1. To develop a gender-segregated database on seasonal migration in Gujarat giving a broad number of workers by source and destination areas. This will comprise of identification of major migration streams – source, destination, industrial cluster, number of workers, and profile of workers and employers. Migration Streams constitute an intervention unit where workers are recruited in a similar mode from source areas and work in similar work conditions in an industrial cluster. It is planned to document all the major migration streams in Gujarat.

2. To set up a network of research agencies, CSOs, and other stakeholders working on migration that will serve to update the database on seasonal migration at regular intervals.

3. Generate solutions and recommendations based on analysis of migration study for various stakeholders for improving the conditions and well-being of migrant workers at source and destination sites with social security, protection, communication and basic amenities.

Methodology:

This study has adopted empirical data collection from migrant households/ families at the sources at the Gram panchayat level by visiting the households in the selected gram panchayats. The data collection has been conducted by creating the survey form as annexed.1.

Sampling Plan for the Migration Census in Tribal Areas

As part of the development of the Seasonal Migration Atlas for Gujarat, it was decided to focus on the tribal areas. Four tribal blocks have been selected – two in Gujarat, one in MP, and one in Rajasthan. The blocks selected and their population details are shown in the table below.

Sampling frame

All four selected blocks are predominantly tribal. Therefore, it was decided to survey the tribal population within these blocks. The decision was made to utilize the panchayats as the sampling frame. Panchayats are formed on the basis of

Table.1: District-wise Households, Population and Tribal Population					
Sl	Name of the block	District	State	Population/ hhs	% of tribal
1	Garbada	Dahod	Gujarat	198879/29325	95%
2	Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur	Gujarat	241377/41803	95.15%
3	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	MP	446494/74674	92.85%
4	Sajjangarh	Banswara	Rajasthan	379232/342671	90%

population. All the panchayats in a block are likely to have an equal number of voters. Ten per cent of the panchayats have been selected randomly. All the households in the selected panchayat have been surveyed. To make the process random, the list was broken up serially into segments of 10. Thus 1-10 forming one block, 11-20 another and so on. It was made sure that one panchayat from each block was selected. The tables in Annexure 2 give the list of panchayats and villages with their population. The villages and the panchayats selected are shaded in yellow. It can be seen that the process has led to the selection of 10 percent of villages and more than 10 percent of the total population/ households.

The survey form was collaboratively developed with input from team members in a participatory manner. Potential ambiguities were addressed during a preparatory orientation meeting aimed at formulating relevant questions to gather the necessary information.

Orientation and Piloting:

Field investigators were selected based on specific criteria, including their educational background, previous experience working with tribal communities in the selected blocks, interest in exploring migration routes, familiarity with local geography, and established social rapport with tribal people.

A one-day orientation workshop was organized in the Dahod district (serving as a central location) for all four clusters. During this workshop, the entire team was trained on the data collection process and provided with guidance on the questionnaire

designed to gather household information.

The field investigators were instructed on how to approach households and collect data. Before conducting interviews, survey participants were fully briefed on the survey's objectives and the information being sought. Consent was obtained before proceeding with the survey to register information about family members and their migration status over the past twelve months.

An exercise was conducted with field investigators to ensure their understanding of the questionnaire and their ability to conduct surveys effectively. This exercise also involved cross-checking information to enhance the quality of responses.

Field investigators were then divided into teams and taken to the field or gram panchayat to conduct a pilot survey for data collection. Following the pilot survey, participatory discussions were held to refine the questionnaire further. These discussions focused on gathering information about migration patterns, including the number of migrants, their destinations, reasons for migration, and the duration of their stays.

Time Frame of Survey work:

The data collection visits to the selected villages were conducted during August, September, and October 2023, coinciding with the return of seasonal workers to their native areas for agricultural activities and local festivals leading up to Diwali. Field investigators were accompanied by team members and partners of CLRA. The process of data collection was adapted to local conditions

and the convenience of both investigators and respondents/participants. Contact information, including the mobile numbers of family heads, was collected to facilitate verification of missing information or clarification through personal communication. Filled forms were verified by the survey coordinator of CLRA to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data entries.

Most of the selected field investigators are from the source areas. Many of them possess extensive experience in organizing and mobilizing workers on labour issues and local village development. Additionally, some investigators have a background in assisting migrant workers in accessing unpaid wages at destination sites through their networking and contacts with legal and paralegal teams associated with CLRA. These teams are based in major cities and industrial locations, providing valuable support to migrant workers.

The study has also undertaken secondary data collection like census data of the selected taluka/block for demographic data, literacy, working population and cultivators.

As the present study seeks to assess the migration incidences from the villages, and the preference of migrant people for the destination and work, duration, the survey questionnaire collects seven responses (Name of the family head, whether any member does migrate, who, where and what work and the duration in months) from the household/

interviewee, as indicated in the Annexure 1.

The study blocks have a high concentration of tribal population as indicated in the table below.

Preparation of Questionnaire:

The survey form/questionnaire was prepared with the community members, who have experience working with tribal of the selected blocks. The survey form was prepared with the focus objective of bringing out the data about the seasonal migration from the selected blocks and their preference of destination and work with short duration.

Table.2: District wise Tribal Population

States/UTs	Districts	Block	Total Population	ST Population	ST Male	ST Female	% ST Population
Gujarat	Dohad	Garbada	198879	188596	94697	93899	94.83%
Gujarat	Vadodara	Chhota Udaipur	215590	205129	102797	102332	95.15%
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	133767	124200	61353	62847	92.85%
Rajasthan	Banswara	Sajjangarh	181430	163278	82207	81071	90.36%

Source: https://dashboard.tribal.gov.in/ accessed on 23rd January, 2024., Census-2011.

Ethical Consent:

Prior to the data collection of each household, the family was informed about the nature of the survey/data collection for the Migration Atlas Study. The data were enumerated after the individual family gave consent to be part of the survey study. The participation of households was entirely voluntary. The individual's self-esteem was accorded privacy and priority.

The Limitations and Challenges of Study:

The study gathers data from tribal areas characterized by hilly and forested terrain. Data collection involves engaging with Tribal individuals who often have low literacy rates and encounter challenges in securing wage work at their destinations. Many households or families are only able to provide the name of the district or village at the destination site, making it difficult to ascertain the exact location, such as the district, block, or town.

During data collection, participants often struggled to explain the duration of their migration. Furthermore, some participants reported engaging in a variety of informal work at their destination, including casual work in factories, construction, agriculture, and domestic tasks. This diversity in employment types adds complexity to understanding their migration patterns and economic activities.

Limitation of Secondary Data:

The change in administrative units or formation of a new block from an existing block makes verification difficult, Sajjangarh block was carved out from Kushalgarh block, hence there is no separate PCA (Primary Census Abstract) for Sajjangarh, similarly Chhota Udepur District was carved out from Vadodara District.

CHAPTER 2

Migration: An Overview

The Movement of people from their residence to another place for various reasons and duration is termed migration. The permanent or temporary change of residence is also categorized as Migration. Migration is a form of mobility in which people change their residential location from their native place to another location across defined administrative boundaries for a variety of reasons. Migration may be voluntary or involuntary. People may choose to migrate from one geographical area to another in search of better opportunities and livelihoods that may not be available or may be inadequate in their native place. Factors such as higher wages, improved living conditions, or access to resources can motivate individuals to move. For individuals living in rural areas, migration is often driven by the need to secure wage employment and support their families. By migrating, they seek to meet their basic needs and enhance their means of production back in their native places. Migration can take place over shorter or longer distances and for varying durations, depending on the specific circumstances and opportunities available to migrants.

From the diverse literature available on migration, there is evidence for widespread incidence of short-term and seasonal migration across developing countries (See Temporary and seasonal migration in India by Kunal Keshri and Ram Bhagat). Temporary and seasonal migration is one of the significant strategies adopted by people in rural areas to support the basic needs of their family

members.

"Ideas of seasonal and circular labour migration were first articulated in the 1970s (Nelson, 1976; Rao, 1994) and defined as 'characteristically short term, repetitive or cyclical in nature, and adjusted to the annual agricultural cycle[1]. People migrate from their native places for various reasons and are motivated by different factors. Involuntary migration often occurs due to economic and social hardships. For instance, landless individuals in rural areas or small-scale farmers lacking irrigation facilities, especially in hilly or forested regions, may migrate in search of wage employment. Even with access to programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA),

work opportunities may be limited, leading to migration under distressed conditions. Additionally, people residing in ecologically and resource-challenged areas, such as regions lacking irrigation, and forests, facing infertile soil, or experiencing crop failures, may migrate as a coping mechanism for survival. This is particularly common among tribal families with small or marginal landholdings, who often rely on migration as a means of securing livelihoods and ensuring their survival.

The landless people and marginal farmers with a small piece of agricultural land have adopted seasonal migration as an alternative to improve the economic condition of the household by sending saved wages as remittance to

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[1] Seasonal Migration for Livelihoods in India: Coping, Accumulation and Exclusion by Priya Deshingkar and Daniel Start. ODI, UK

improve the agriculture or household conditions; for example, a study by Rao (2001) has noted three types of migrations in Anantpur and Rayadurga districts in Andhra Pradesh. Type 1 is migration for coping and survival. Type 2 is identified for additional work to generate income when the agricultural season is over in the native place in the post-harvest period. Type 3 is migration for better remuneration, decent work conditions or better possibilities for certain skilled persons (Priya Deshingkar & Daniel Start).

Seasonal migration differs from one-time migration and it tends to be repetitive or cyclical to the same destination and sector. In some cases, it is based upon agriculture season in rural areas and other time-bound activities like fish processing or Agariyas salt pan workers in Gujarat (these are seasonal and time-bound). In contrast, the migrant workers engaging in the construction work in cities are throughout the year, where landless people can join at any time and landholders after harvest or lean season.

Pic Courtesy: Scroll.in

Most migrant workers primarily engage in physical labour, which often requires specific skills that can be acquired through training or experience. Examples include masonry for construction work, brick kiln operations, and salt pan activities. These occupations may vary in their seasonal or permanent nature. For instance, construction work in rapidly industrializing and urbanizing areas typically requires workers year-round, whereas activities like sugarcane harvesting, brick kiln operations, and salt farming tend to be seasonal. Seasonal work in the informal sector, while essential for many migrants, is often characterized by low wages and hazardous working conditions. Industries such as construction, salt pan operations, brick kilns, transportation, and factory work pose risks to workers' safety. The workers lack social security and proper wages, exploitation is very rampant and stipulated minimum wages are not paid.

The landless or people with some land in rural areas migrate due to a lack of local livelihood options. Despite having cultivable land, in the absence of supporting agriculture facilities such as irrigation and less fertile land, people resort to migration to supplement their household income. Even individuals who possess means of production sometimes find themselves unable to meet their basic food security and other supplementary needs, compelling them to migrate. The trend of seasonal internal labour migration is on the rise in both economically developed and backward states, offering a means to escape short-term economic crises. This migration serves as an alternative for individuals facing challenges such as uneven regional development (including tribal and forest areas versus irrigated and urbanizing regions), population pressure on land, lack of local employment opportunities, and natural calamities such as droughts, rain deficits, desertification, and diminishing forest areas. Developed regions or those rich in resources often experience demand for labour during specific seasons. For instance, irrigated areas require more agricultural labourers during sowing and harvest seasons, while urban and industrial areas offer higher wages for manual labour. The construction sector, in particular, provides longer-term employment opportunities. Agri-

culturally developed regions typically feature extensive canal irrigation systems and utilize high-yielding variety technology. Furthermore, demand for labour extends to seasonally based agro-industries such as rice mills, sugar factories, canal construction, and road construction. (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005).

There is not adequate information available on seasonal workers. The Census of India does not provide information on seasonal migration, as it is conducted once in ten years. The 55th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of 1999-2000 was the first large data set to collect information from households about the duration of migration. It estimated that roughly one per cent of the Indian population or 1 crore people migrated temporarily (NSSO 2001) - (Leela Visaria-Harish Joshi Trapped: A cycle of Poverty, Migration and Exploitation,2018). The 64th Round of the NSSO conducted in 2007-08, estimated 15 million people migrated seasonally. However, this estimate seems not to have captured a large number of workers, engaged in the urban and rural areas. Deshingkar and

Akter estimated around 100 million circular migrants in India in 2004-05, engaged in various sectors in urban and rural areas.

In Gujarat, a higher-income state, seasonal migration was recorded at 34 per 1000 population during the NSSO 2008, 64th Round, a rate comparable to that of other states. Interestingly, the majority of seasonal migration in Gujarat occurs from rural-to-rural areas, with significantly less movement from rural to urban settings. This pattern of high-intensity seasonal migration in Gujarat reflects substantial socio-economic disparities in development, particularly evident in tribal areas within forested regions spanning from Ambaji in the north to Umargam in the south. Migration rates are notably high in areas characterized by a lack of irrigation, hilly terrain, forest cover, and limited economic diversification in the secondary sector. This phenomenon has been extensively studied by researchers such as Breman (1996) and others. Regional inequalities in socio-economic development drive impoverished individuals to seek employment in resource-rich areas where wage labour or casual and manual work opportunities are available. Seasonal migration from rural areas is viewed as a means of addressing immediate income needs to support household livelihoods at the source.

Although the Census of India does not capture the seasonal migration due to its decennial periodicity due to the nature of decadal census enumeration, the migration data covered by the Census for 2011 reveals that 45.36 crore Indians (37 per cent) have internally migrated and are now settled in a place different from their previous residence. In 2001, the figure stood at 31.45 crore. 2011 census highlights that migration in India is majorly between rural-to-rural areas (47.4%), followed by urban-to-urban areas (22.6%), rural-to-urban areas (22.1%), and urban-to-rural areas (7.9%). Between Census 2001 and 2011, rural-to-urban migration increased marginally from 21.8% to 22.1% and urban-to-urban migration increased from 15.2% to 22.6%. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2020)[2].

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[2]Tribal Livelihood Migration in India: Situational Analysis, Gap Assessment & Future Direction in 12 States of India. Disha Foundation, study commissioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, 2020

There are some studies conducted to explore the various aspects of seasonal migration from tribal areas in Gujarat. The longitudinal study conducted by Shylendra H.S examined the changing livelihood of an Adivasi community with reference base and occupational structure in the context of economic reforms taking two data references of 1994 and 2019; the study found that the livelihood of tribals in Mahudi village in Dahod had changed diverse, as the reliance on remittance of employment from external sources had increased. The seasonal migration, pursued by 74% of households in 1994 had increased to 87% in 2019 (Towards Proletarianisation: Longitudinal Study of a Bhil Adivasi Village in Gujarat, H.S.Shylendra, Working Paper 335, IRMA-2022) (Shylendra.H.S 2022).

The Tribal Research and Training Institute of Gujarat Vidyapith conducted a migration survey of the Dahod District in 2010. It found that from 51.72 percent of households, one or more members had undertaken seasonal migration in the past year. Around 49.18% of respondents undertook couple migration in 2010. Around 63% of tribal migrants engaged in the construction work in urban centres and 28% engaged in the agriculture sector.

Seasonal Migration for work from Valsad and the Dangs districts is perennial" adopted as necessity and opportunity, depending upon rainfall and resultant produces. The overall seasonal migration from the Valsad district is 30.14% and 69.86% from the Dangs district. Those not having any agricultural land engage in the seasonal migration" (Dabhi 2021)

In recent years, seasonal migration for livelihood has become a growing phenomenon among the Scheduled Tribes population in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The recent COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns have highlighted the challenges faced by seasonal migrant workers, particularly their vulnerabilities and plight as they journeyed thousands of kilometres to return to their native places. While government agencies assisted migrant workers travelling long distances to reach their hometowns, those migrating within the state (intra-state or inter-district) often had to rely on their means, including walking or paying higher fares to private transporters.

In Gujarat, tribal communities typically engage in seasonal migration within the state, particularly to districts in Saurashtra and Kutch (for agricultural, construction, and casual work), Central Gujarat (including Ahmedabad and Vadodara), and South Gujarat (such as Surat, Navsari, and Bharuch). However, there is a notable lack of studies tracking the magnitude of migrant workers, the sectors they work in, the duration of their migrations, demographic features, the composition of their families, and their destination preferences.

Pic Courtesy: InvestmentGuruIndia

This gap in research hampers efforts to understand and address the needs of migrant workers effectively. It underscores the importance of conducting comprehensive studies to inform policies and interventions aimed at supporting migrant communities, particularly during times of crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is important to assess the magnitude, duration and geographical areas of seasonal migration at source and destination along with livelihood and wage sector/industries, which people prefer to migrate for duration and work to earn the livelihood for their survival. Seasonal migration is not researched in depth and the Census does not cover the seasonal migration as such due to decadal census enumeration. The seasonal migration studies should document the incidences, scale, pref-

migration, given the limited and scattered information available in the public domain. Understanding these migration patterns is essential to assess their impact on the living conditions of migrant families. It's imperative to evaluate whether migrants have access to social and physical protection, especially vulnerable groups like women and adolescent girls, at their destination. Despite migrants voluntarily seeking livelihood opportunities without burdening the state, policymakers must consider how state policies can enhance living standards, and safety measures, and protect labour rights and working conditions. It's essential to ensure compliance with constitutional rights and create decent working conditions.

erence of destinations and sectors, employers-contractor and migrant workers relationship, contracts and enforcement of labour laws provisions, social protection, access to basic amenities, health care services, education to children at destination, as the RTE (Right to Education) is in practice, National Food Security Act is in enforcement, which should ensure food security at anywhere and with Health Card under Ayushman scheme should provide health service to migrant workers. Thus, there are many questions and concerns pertaining to the status of seasonal migrant workers vis a vis constitutionally recognized rights to the citizens irrespective of their location at their native place or destination - workplace away from place of residence.

Policymakers must conduct in-depth analyses of migration processes across states, particularly focusing on short-term or seasonal

During the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, migrant tribal workers primarily from Dahod and neighbouring districts like Chhota Udepur in Gujarat, Banswara in Rajasthan, and Alirajpur in Madhya Pradesh managed to return to their native places through their efforts, hence might not be reflected in official statistics. These areas are characterized by backwardness, hilly terrain, and forest cover, offering limited economic opportunities throughout the year due to the absence of irrigation and poor soil conditions. Such natural and socio-economic conditions often compel landless and small landholders to migrate to industrial and agriculturally rich areas in search of wage employment or sharecropping opportunities.

CHAPTER 3

Findings of Alirajpur Block – Madhya Pradesh

The district was carved from the erstwhile Jhabua district on May 17th 2008. The district is named after its headquarters Alirajpur which was the capital of the former princely state of Alirajpur. The territory is hilly and a majority of the inhabitants are Bhils, a Scheduled Tribe. Alirajpur district has a total geographical area of about 3826.57 (as per District Land Record) square kilometres. The district's boundaries include the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is situated in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. The district is surrounded by the Chota Udaipur district of Gujarat, and the Dhar and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh. About 55% of the total population of the district is Bhilala, 21% is Patlya, 15% is Bhil with the remaining 9% is made up of diverse groups. Its economy depends primarily on agriculture.

The terrain is hilly and undulating due to differential erosion of hard rock especially weathering of basalt. The land is mostly erratic with low fertility, resulting in a lack of forest cover. The top soils are mostly light, with some patches of fertile, medium black variety. The land has very low fertility due to soil erosion and, with the failure of rains at times, can cause vegetation to become sparse. The underlying rock structure is mostly archaean igneous with some Deccan trap basaltic and sedimentary formations. Due to the low permeability and porosity of the formations, the groundwater aquifers have poor retention capabilities, resulting in a severe lack of vegetation in most areas.

MIGRATION ATLAS
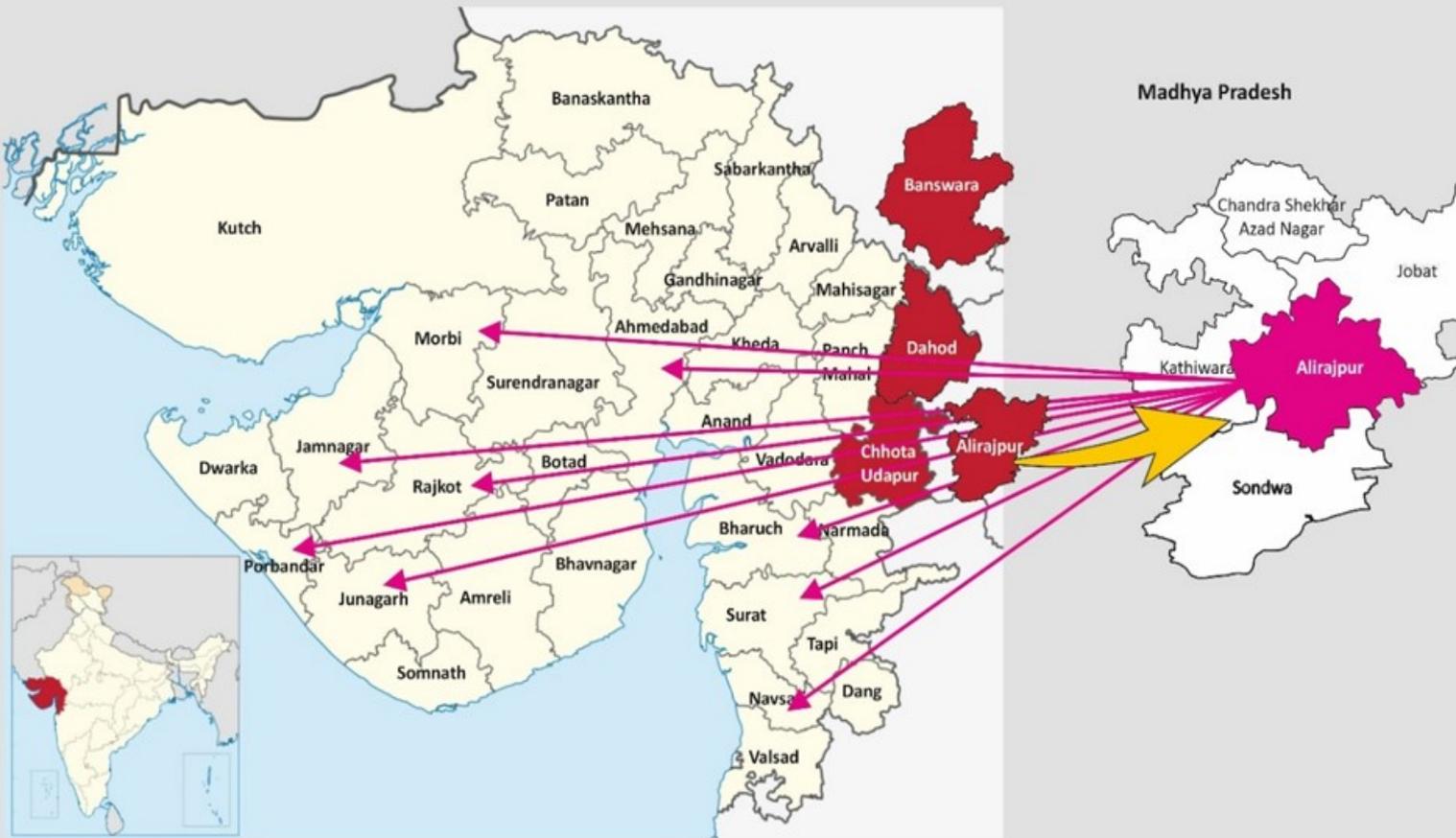
Map is not to scale, only for graphical representation

The area of this district suffers from poor and skeletal soils with shallow to very shallow depths and erratic rainfall, high temperature, etc.

Land Use: The geographical area of the district is 268958 hectares, out of a total forest area of 52423 hectares as per the land use profile of the district. The net sown area in 2009-10 was 201900 hectares and the net irrigated area was 24100 hectares. *The net irrigated area to total sown area was 11.94% in 2009-10.*

Irrigation: Irrigation facilities in Alirajpur district are medium. *Only 13.99 % of the net sown area is irrigated, and the rest is rain-fed. Surface water irrigation in the district is in the developing stage.* **Groundwater is the main source of irrigation in the district.**

Industries: Major Industries of the Alirajpur district are wood carving. There are no large-scale industries and public sector undertakings in the district of Alirajpur.

According to Census -2011. Alirajpur Block registered 74674 households with a total population of 4,46,494 persons, with a Schedule Caste population (4.66%), and Schedule Tribe population (87.67%), thus the Alirajpur block is a predominantly tribal block. The Literacy rate is very low (27.22%). The Ali - Rajpur block registered a Total workers' population (of 221035) of 49.5% and the proportion of the main working population is 70% of the total workers' population. The proportion of cultivators is 78% of the Main workers' population. The proportion

Table 3:Alirajpur-Block-Alirajpur District-Madhya Pradesh

Urban/Rural	Alirajpur Block Indicators	Value	% in Total Block Population	% in the Main working population
All	Number of households	74674		
All	Total population – Person	446494		
All	Scheduled Castes - Persons	20817	4.66	
All	Scheduled Tribes - Persons	391428	87.67	
All	Literate population - Person	121551	27.22	
All	Illiterate population - Person	324943	72.78	
All	Total worker population - Person	221035	49.5	
All	**Main working population - Person**	154644	34.64	
All	Main cultivator population - Person	120767	27.05	78
All	Main agricultural labourers' population - Person	15876	3.56	10
All	Main household industries population - Person	1903	0.43	
All	Main other workers population - Person	16098	3.61	10.41
All	Marginal worker population - Person	66391	14.87	43
Rural	Marginal cultivator population - Person	32670	7.32	21.13
All	Marginal agricultural labourers' population - Person	28510	6.39	
All	Marginal household industries population - Person	920	0.21	
All	Marginal other workers population - Person	4202	0.94	
All	Marginal worker population (3-6 months) - Person	56129	12.57	
All	Marginal cultivators' population (3-6 months) - Person	27159	6.08	
All	Marginal agricultural labourers' population (3-6 months) – Person	25116	5.63	
All	Non-working population - Person	225459	50.5	

Source: PCA: Primary Census Abstract of Alirajpur Block, Madhya Pradesh, Census -2011.

of the main agricultural workers' and other workers' population is 10% each in the total workers' population of Alirajpur Block. The block registered non-working population is 51%. Although around 78% of cultivators out of the total worker population have a piece of land; however, the district's geo-morphological conditions, the land is hilly in the forest areas with only 11% net irrigation and the rest of agricultural areas are rain-fed, therefore, very few landholders have more than one crops in the irrigated areas. If the rainfall fails, it would be difficult to take even one crop.

Status of MGNREGA: In Alirajpur Block of Alirajpur District of Madhya Pradesh, around 24200 households were issued job cards for accessing rural employment under NREGA in 2022-23. Thus, around 32.40% of households applied for employment under NREGA. Out of these total 12899 households were provided employment, which is 53.30% of households with job cards. Around 20456 job cards to tribal households were issued in 2023 and 11044 (53.99%) households with job cards

were provided employment. During the year 2022-23, a total of 549479 person days' work was generated under the STs category of Alirajpur Block and each ST household worked /accessed 50 days in 2022-23 against the provision of 100 days of work entitlement.

Tribal Land Holding in selected Blocks in 2015-16:

Agriculture Census of Alirajpur Block in 2010-11 and 2015-16:

The Agriculture Census in India is conducted every five years by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. The agriculture census is a large-scale, periodic, statistical operation for the collection of quantitative information on the structure of agriculture. According to the Agriculture Census of 2015-16 for Alirajpur Block of Alirajpur District-Madhya Pradesh, a total of 21610 Schedule Tribes were holding 40830 hectares of land, the average land holding is 1.89 hectares. Around 41.62% held an average of 0.59 hectares of land, which is just

less than one hectare of agricultural land 27.46% held 1.48% hectares of land and 20.47% held an average of 2.82 hectares of land and 9.62% held an average of 5.74 hectares of land and 0.83% was holding 13.20 hectares of land. Thus 90% land landholders were holding less than 3 hectares of land. The small size of the land is not adequate to support the basic needs of families, hence, compels tribal families to migrate.

Pic Courtesy: Rediff.com

Table.4: Tribal Land Holdings in Alirajpur Block -Madhya Pradesh : Agriculture Census -2016				
TABLE : NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDING BY SIZE GROUP GENDER : TOTAL				
	DISTRICT : ALIRAJPUR	TEHSIL: ALIRAJPUR	GENDER : TOTAL	
SOCIAL GROUP : SCHEDULED TRIBES				
Sl.No.				
	Size of Holding(in ha.)	Total Holdings		Average Holding Hectare
		Number	Area in hectare	
1	Marginal	8994 (100) [41.62]	5325 (100) [13.04]	0.59
2	Small	5935 (100) [27.46]	8755 (100) [21.44]	1.48
3	Semi-medium	4424 (100) [20.47]	12463 (100) [30.52]	2.82
4	Medium	2078 (100) [9.62]	11926 (100) [29.21]	5.74
5	Large	179 (100) [0.83]	2362 (100) [5.78]	13.20
6	All Classes	21610 (100) [100]	40830 (100) [100	1.89

Source: Compiled and calculated from Agriculture Census (dacnet.nic.in), accessed on 26th January. 2024

MAP1: Alirajpur Block :Gram Panchayat of Study Area (Census Map)

Panchayat /selected Villages under Study	2011 Census Location Code Number	Panchayat /selected Villages under Study	2011 Census Location Code Number
Aali	505260	Malvae	505269
Anjanda	505255	**Morasha**	**505250**
Badadla	505278	**Rajawat**	**505246**
Borkua	505263	**Roadhada**	**505271**
Fata	505252	Sejgav	**505253**
Kharpai	505254	Wadi	505205

Survey Population

As indicated in Chapter 1, the study has selected predominantly tribal-populated blocks. The Alirajpur block in the Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh has 92.83% of the tribal population located in hilly and forest areas of the Eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh having bordering areas with the Eastern tribal belt of Gujarat. The selected Gram Panchayats (GP), predominantly have tribal populations and have a migration history. The study has selected Ten per cent of the panchayats of the block. To make the process random, the list has been broken up serially into segments of 10. Thus 1-10 villages form one block, 11-20 villages form another block and so on. It has been made sure that one panchayat from each block gets selected. All the households in the selected panchayat have been surveyed for the seven inquiries of the questionnaire. The Gram Panchayats have been shown in the annexure.2. The Gram Panchayats have also been indicated in the administrative map of Alirajpur block as indicated above.

The study has selected 12 Gram Panchayats and some of the GPs have group panchayats as well. The villages in the tribal hilly area are scattered and the families/households, which have been surveyed are also scattered. The study questionnaire was very simple and collected information focussing on the Head of the family, whether any member of the family/household has migrated in the last 12 months, if yes, who, single member, couple (Husband and Wife), couple with child or children and whole family, name of destination and sector/work engaged and duration of migration /stay at destination. The survey also collected information from origins like Village, Gram Panchayat, Block and date of interview/ enumeration. The survey interview was conducted in August and September after the field investigators were properly oriented on the survey process. Here are the findings of the survey after the data collection, compilation, verification and analysis to assess the incidence of migration of family, preference for destination and sector, and duration.

During the field-based verification process, team members revisited to discuss with participating families in the survey. Focus Group Discussions were held with the community to know the views of migrating families about the reasons for migration, destination, duration and work/sector preference and if they face any problems/issues at destinations regarding their safety, wages, movement and relation with employer/s and coping mechanism in case of any crises, harassment, police detention and other.

Incidence of Migration

In Alirajpur Block, 2503 households spread over 12 selected Gram Panchayats were interviewed as indicated in the above map of Alirajpur block. The surveyed villages with cen-

Graph.1: Incidence of Migration
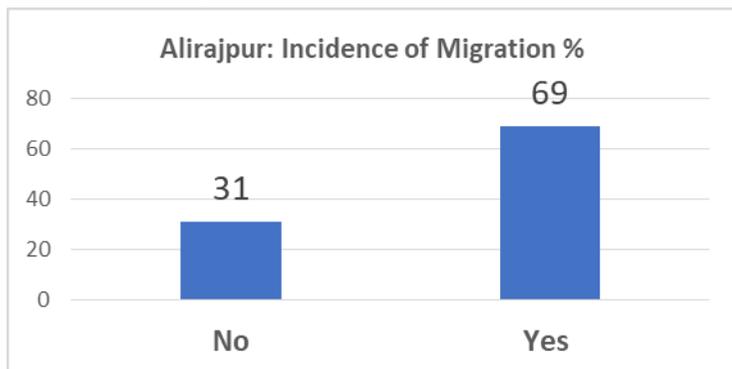
Incidence of Migration: In the surveyed villages, out of the 2503 households, around 69% of households have informed that the family member/s migrated at any point of time during last twelve months (preceding survey) for wage work or employment due to

Graph.2: Nature of Migration

Alirajpur: Who Migrated from Family
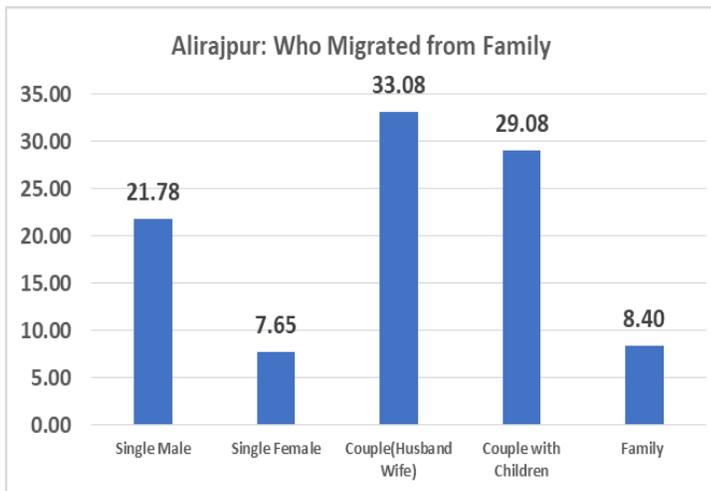
Alirajpur: Out of the total migrating families from the surveyed villages of Alirajpur Block, Single males migrate from 21.78% household. Single females migrate from 7.65% household, Couples (Husband and wife) migrate from 33.08% household and couple with children migrate from 29.08% households. Percentage of whole family migrating is 8.40%. Thus, around 70% households migrate with multiple members for wage work from the surveyed villages.

Graph 3: Preference of Work at Destination

Nature of Work at Destination
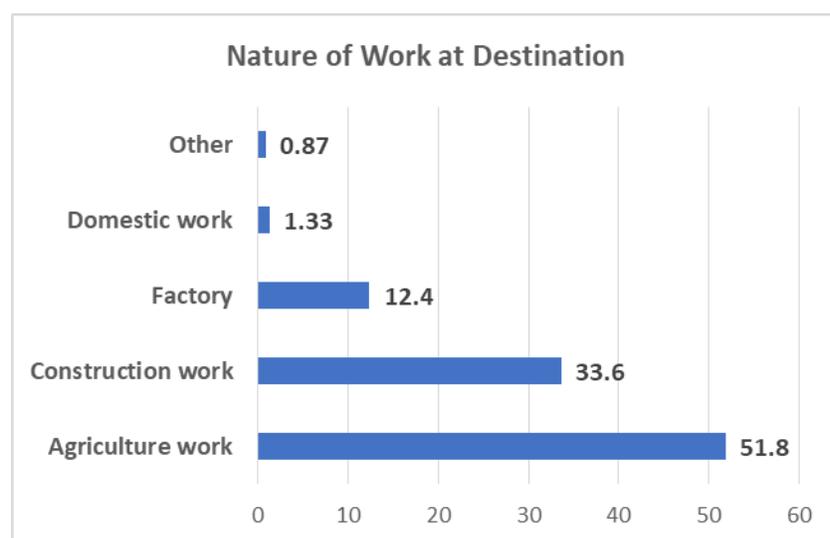
Nature of Work-Preference of Sector:
Out of the surveyed households (those who migrate), 51.8% worked in agriculture at destination, 33.6% in Construction sector, 12.4% households in the factory at destination, and 1.33% household work as domestic worker. Around 0.87% work as casual worker at destination.

sus codes have been indicated in yellow colour. The selected villages are very scattered as depicted in the map.

Nature of Migration and Work:

The people prefer to migrate depending upon their distress, situation and needs and
accordingly prefer the destination and work at the destination. The surveyed households' preference indicates informed choices as per the situation, hence, in some cases either a single male or in a few cases single female member of the family migrates. However, a large number of households either migrate as a couple (Husband and Wife) or couples along with their young children and in a few cases, entire families migrate as indicated in the table below.

Group-wise preference of work:
Out of the total households from the surveyed villages, around 31.66% of

Single males (31.66%) worked in factories, 36.15% of single males worked in agriculture as a worker or sharecropping at destination, 30.87% of single males worked in construction activities.

Single Female: Around 52% of single females worked in agriculture, 30.87% in construction and 20.45% in factories as casual workers.

Husband and Wife (Couple): Out of the total 571 households where couples migrate, around 54% work in agriculture, 37.30% in construction, 5.78% migrate to work in factories, 1.93% of households work as domestic workers,

and 0.88% household engaged in casual work in the destination.

Couple with Children: out of the 502 households (who migrate with children), 61.35% of families prefer to work in agriculture, 32.07% in construction work, 4.78% in factories, and 0.80% in domestic work.

Family Migration: Out of the total 142 households, who migrate with entire family members, 50% prefer to work in agriculture, 42.25% in construction, 7.04% in factories, and 0.70% work in domestic work in destination

Table 5:Alirajpur: Group-wise preference of work in Percent

Type	Other	Construction	Agriculture	Domestic Work	Factory	Grand Total
Single Male	1.06	30.87	36.15	0.26	31.66	100.00
Single Female	0.76	21.97	52.27	4.55	20.45	100.00
Couple	0.88	37.30	54.12	1.93	5.78	100.00
Couple + Children	1.00	32.07	61.35	0.80	4.78	100.00
Family	0.00	42.25	50.00	0.70	7.04	100.00
Grand Total	0.87	33.60	51.80	1.33	12.40	100.00
N	15	580	894	23	214	1726

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Villages of Alirajpur, CLRA

Graph 4: Preference of Destinations in Gujarat

ALIRAJPUR-MIGRATION STREAMS

North Gujarat 3.30%
Aurangabad +Other, 3.94%
Central Gujarat 10.49%
South Gujarat 33.78%
Saurashtra 48.49%
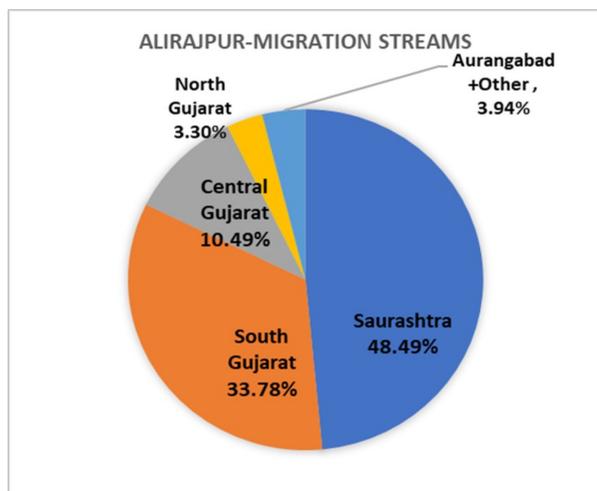
Migration Stream: The household survey from the selected villages reveals the migration streams from Alirajpur to various regions of Gujarat. Around 48.5% migrate to Saurashtra, 33.7% migrate to South Gujarat, 10.5% migrate to Central Gujarat, 3.3.% migrate to North Gujarat, and around 4% migrate to other destinations like Aurangabad in Maharashtra and other places. The Migration Streams from Alirajpur Block have been shown in the following map.

Preference is for Rajkot, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Morbi in Saurashtra and Surat and Navsari in South Gujarat. Ahmedabad in Central Gujarat and Gandhinagar in North Gujarat.

Map 2: Migration of Workers from Alirajpur to various regions of Gujarat

MIGRATION ATLAS
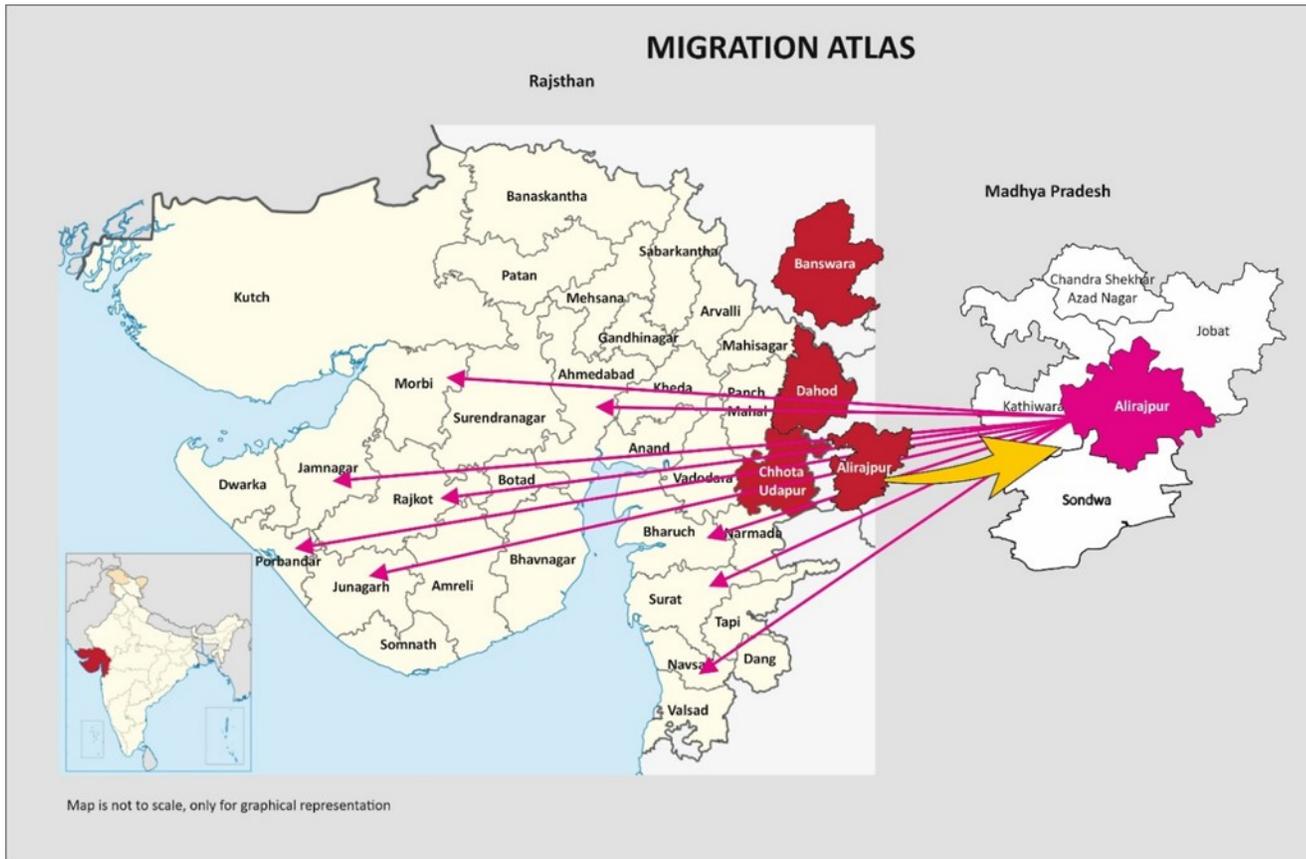
Map is not to scale, only for graphical representation

Alirajpur to Destination

Destination	Number
Rajkot	422
Surat	354
Navsari	148
Ahmedabad	119
Junagadh	100
Jamnagar	81
Morbi	74
Aurangabad	59
Bharuch	46
Porbandar	46
Bhavnagar	41
Dwarka	35
Gandhinagar	32
Baroda	31
Amreli	30
Other	108
	1726

Gujarat

Graph.5 :Migration Streams to various Destinations in
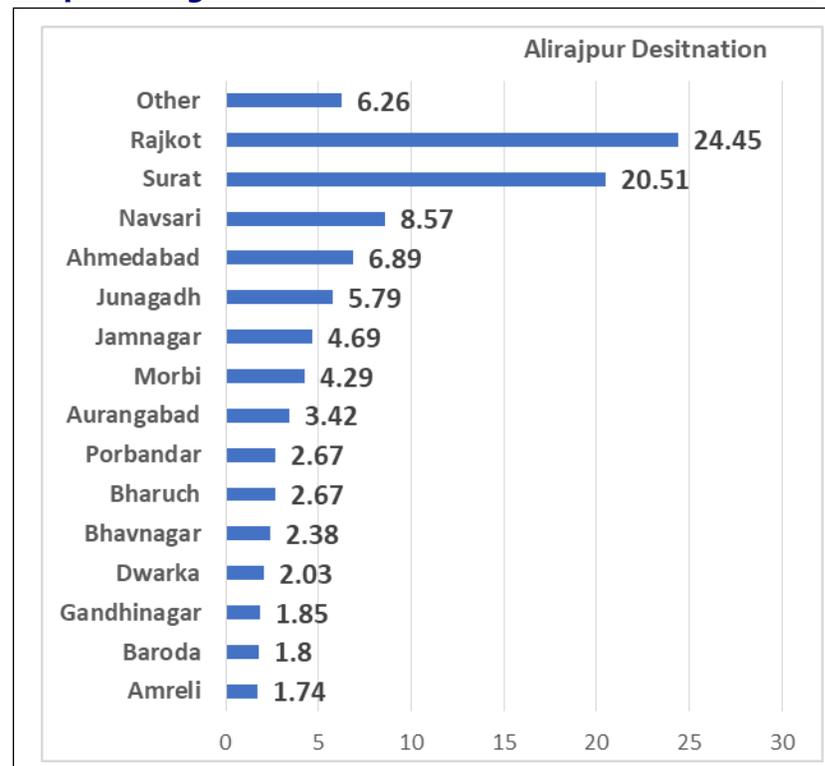
Graph: Alirajpur Desitnation (horizontal bar chart)
- Other: 6.26
- Rajkot: 24.45
- Surat: 20.51
- Navsari: 8.57
- Ahmedabad: 6.89
- Junagadh: 5.79
- Jamnagar: 4.69
- Morbi: 4.29
- Aurangabad: 3.42
- Porbandar: 2.67
- Bharuch: 2.67
- Bhavnagar: 2.38
- Dwarka: 2.03
- Gandhinagar: 1.85
- Baroda: 1.8
- Amreli: 1.74

Migration Stream to Various Districts-Destinations in Gujarat:

Out of the total of 1726 households who migrated in the last twelve months, around 24.45% of households migrated to Rajkot district in Saurashtra region of Gujarat, 20.51% and 8.57% to Surat and Navsari districts in South Gujarat, 6.89% to Ahmedabad district, and 5.69% to Jamnagar. Around 3.42% of the surveyed village preferred Aurangabad in Maharashtra, where the migrants work in the construction sector. Around 6% of households preferred other locations like Kheda, Anand, Aravali and other destinations in Gujarat.

Duration of Migration:

The duration of Migration at destination is divided into four types of duration, as indicated in the graph. Around 11.59% of households migrate for 1-3 months' duration and come back to their origin/ native village and again get back to their destination. Around 23.17% of households stay 4 to 6 months at their destination. 48% stay for 7-9 months and 17.15% stay for 10 to 12 months. However, in between, the migrating groups/ families come back to their native place during the rainy season, festivals or in case of emergency.

The families who engage in agriculture stay longer at their destinations. Those who work as sharecroppers in agriculture remain at the destination for 7 to 8 months. Individuals employed in factories typically possess specific skills and

Graph 6: Duration of Migration

Alirajpur: Duration of Migration

Duration	Value
10-12 Months	17.15
7-9 Months	48.09
4-6 Months	23.17
1-3 Months	11.59

tend to remain at their destination for longer durations, as their employment is often more stable. On the other hand, those engaged in construction work also may stay for extended periods, but they usually have the option to return to their native places intermittently. Construction workers often work as daily wage earners at the same construction site or are hired from labour markets (Nakas/ addas) in cities. This flexibility allows them to return home between job assignments or during periods of downtime in the construction sector.

As indicated in the table below, within the construction sector, individuals from the surveyed villages typically migrate for durations ranging from 4 to 7 months, with approximately 38% opting to migrate for 8-9 months and stay at their destination. In agriculture, about 30.20% migrate and stay for 8 months, while 11% remain for 9 months, possibly due to sharecropping agreements. Those employed in factories with specialized skills tend to migrate for longer durations, spanning from 10 to 11 months on average.

Table.6:Distribution of Duration in Various Sectors at Destination

Duration	Other	Construction	Agriculture	Domestic	Factory	Grand Total
0 Month	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.06
1 Month	0.00	0.86	0.22	0.00	4.67	0.98
2 Months	0.00	2.93	3.69	0.00	10.75	4.23
3 Months	46.67	5.86	6.71	0.00	3.74	6.32
4 Months	40.00	7.07	10.96	0.00	10.28	9.68
5 Months	6.67	9.48	4.59	0.00	7.01	6.49
6 Months	0.00	10.17	5.37	4.35	6.07	7.01
7 Months	0.00	13.28	12.98	0.00	9.81	12.40
8 Months	0.00	25.00	30.20	8.70	6.54	24.97
9 Months	0.00	12.93	10.85	0.00	6.07	10.72
10 Months	6.67	9.83	10.96	56.52	23.36	12.69
11 Months	0.00	2.59	3.47	30.43	11.21	4.46
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Sample of Alirajpur Block, CLRA

CHAPTER 4

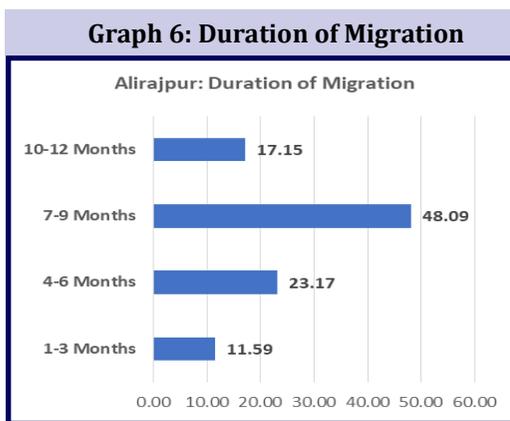# Findings of Chhota Udepur Block-Gujarat

According to the 2011 Census, Chhota Udepur Block recorded 41,803 households with a total population of 241,377 individuals. The population makeup consists of a small Schedule Caste population (3.26%) and a predominant Schedule Tribe population (87.62%), indicating that Chhota Udepur Block is primarily inhabited by tribal communities. The literacy rate in this block is notably low at 36%.

Out of the total population, 48.33% are classified as workers, with the main working population comprising 45% of this workforce. Among the main workers, 27.8% are cultivators, indicating a significant reliance on agriculture in the area. Additionally, 20.5% of the main workers are engaged in other agricultural activities, while 10.1% are classified as other workers.

The non-working population in Chhota Udepur Block accounts for 51.67% of the total population. Given that agricultural activities are largely rainfed due to the region's hilly and forested terrain, approximately 27.8% of cultivators out of the total working population are landowners. However, the reliance on rainfed agriculture and limited landholdings often necessitates migration to other areas in search of wage labour to support their families.

Table.7: Chhota Udepur Demographic Indicators

Urban/Rural	Chhota Udepur Block's Indicators	Value	% in Total Block Population	% in the Main working population
All	Number of households	41803		
All	Total population – Person	241377		
All	Scheduled Castes – Persons	7861	3.26	
All	Scheduled Tribes – Persons	211506	87.62	
All	Literate population – Person	86900	36	
All	Literate population – Males	51629	21.39	
All	Literate population – Females	35271	14.61	
All	Illiterate population – Person	154477	64	
All	Total worker population – Person	116661	48.33	
All	Main working population – Person	68888	28.54	**45**
All	Main cultivator population – Person	32395	13.42	**27.8**
All	Main agricultural labourers population - Person	23917	9.91	**20.5**
All	Main household industries population - Person	802	0.33	
All	Main other workers population – Person	11774	4.88	**10.1**
All	Marginal worker population – Person	47773	19.79	**40.95**
All	Marginal cultivator population – Person	4104	1.7	**3.52**
All	Marginal agricultural labourers population - Person	39523	16.37	
All	Marginal household industries population - Person	833	0.35	
All	Marginal other workers population – Person	3313	1.37	
All	Non-working population – Person	124716	51.67	

Source: Primary Census Abstract Vadodara, District Census Handbook of Vadodara District, Directorate of Census, Gujarat.

Status of MGNREGA:

According to the NREGA Web portal, in the year 2022-23, around 47051 households were issued job cards for accessing rural employment under NREGA In Chhota Udepur block of Chhota Udepur District of Gujarat. Out of the total households issued with job cards, 11.10% of households were provided employment. 41983 job cards were issued to the tribal households in 2022-23, out of which 11.21% were provided employment. During the year 2022-23, a total of 223021 person days' work was generated under the STs (Schedule Tribe) category in Chhota Udepur Block and each ST household worked /accessed just 42.61 days in 2022-23 against the provision of 100 days of work entitlement.

Tribal Land Holding in Chhota Udepur Block in 2015-16:

According to the Agriculture Census of 2015-16 for Chhota Udepur Block in Chhota Udepur District, Gujarat, a total of 19,832 Schedule Tribe individuals were holding 32,748 hectares of land. The average landholding per individual is calculated to be 1.65 hectares. Breaking down the data further, approximately 41.27% of landholders were holding an average of 0.60 hectares of land, which is slightly less than one hectare of agricultural

Map.3: Census Map of Chhota Udepur Block
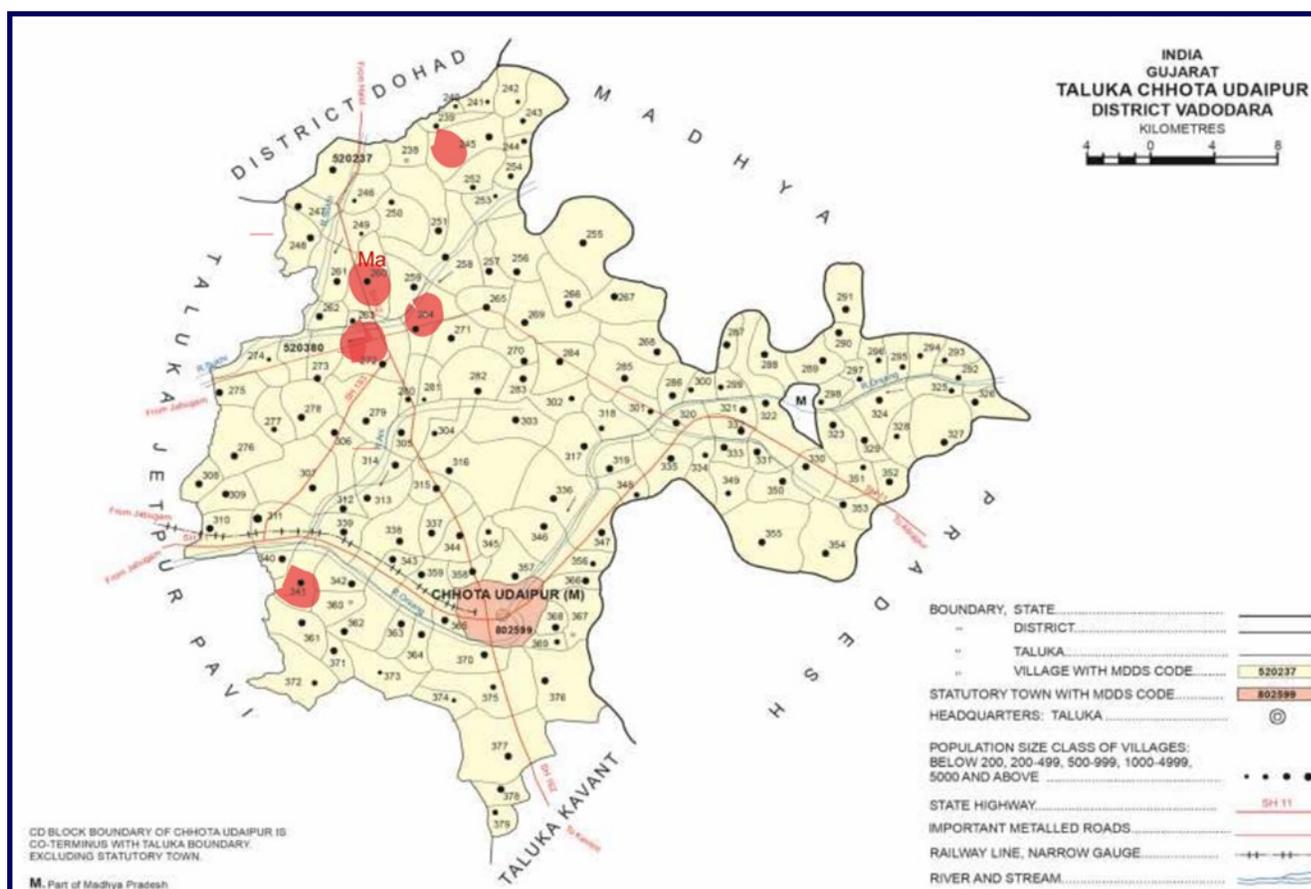
land. Another 34.06% were holding an average of 1.41 hectares of land. Around 17.83% of landholders were holding an average of 2.76 hectares of land. Additionally, 6.61% of landholders were holding an average of 5.47 hectares of land, and only 0.23% were holding 30.20 hectares of land.

This data indicates that a significant portion (75%) of landholders in Chhota Udepur Block possess less than 3 hectares of land. Given the small size of landholdings, which are often inadequate to support the basic needs of families, tribal families are compelled to migrate in search of alternative livelihoods.

Survey Population

The Chhota Udepur block of Chhota Udepur District has 95.15%

of the tribal population (Chhota Udepur block was an administrative part of Vadodara district before 2011, therefore, indicates the Census information of Vadodara district; however, the block Chhota Udepur was a separate block in Vadodara district). The block is located in a hilly forest area of the Eastern tribal belt of Gujarat, neighbouring with Alirajpur block of Madhya Pradesh.

As indicated in Chapter 1, We have selected Gram Panchayats (GP) of the Chhota Udepur block, predominantly having a tribal population and has migration history. The Gram Panchayats have been indicated in the Chhota Udepur Block and the list with census codes is annexed beneath the Census map. The study has specifically chosen five Gram Panchayats, some of which may include group panchayats. Given the

Table.8: Tribal Land Holdings Chhota Udepur Block-Gujarat, Agriculture Census-2015-16

TABLE : NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDING BY SIZE GROUP   GENDER : TOTAL

DISTRICT CHHOTAUD-EPUR	TEHSIL: CHHOTA UDEPUR	GENDER : TOTAL	
SOCIAL GROUP : SCHEDULED TRIBES			

Sl.No.	Size of Holding (in ha.)	Total Holdings		Average Holding Hectare
		Number	**Area in hectare**	
1	Marginal	8185 (100) [41.27]	4940 (100) [15.08]	0.60
2	Small	6755 (100) [34.06]	9532 (100) [29.11]	1.41
3	Semi-medium	3536 (100) [17.83]	9747 (100) [29.76]	2.76
4	Medium	1311 (100) [6.61]	7171 (100) [21.9]	5.47
5	Large	45 (100) [0.23]	1359 (100) [4.15]	30.20
6	All Classes	19832 (100) [100]	32748 (100) [100]	1.65

Source: Compiled and calculated from Agriculture Census (dacnet.nic.in), accessed on 26th January. 2024

Gram Panchayat	Census Village Code	Gram Panchayat	Census Village Code
Mandalava	260	Raysingpura	341
Mithibor	245	Virpur	264
Zoz	272		

Source: Compiled from District Census Handbook, District Vadodara. Gujarat. Series-25, Part XII-A, Directorate of Census Operation, Gujarat, 2011.

scattered nature of villages in the tribal hilly regions, households surveyed for the study are also dispersed.

Data collection involved obtaining consent from participating families, who were then surveyed using a structured questionnaire designed to track migration patterns from the Chhota Udepur block in Gujarat's tribal area.

Chhota Udepur: Incidence of Migration

In the survey conducted in Chhota Udepur Block, a total of 2,576 households/families were interviewed across five selected Gram Panchayats,

Graph.7: Chhota Udepur : Incidence of Migration
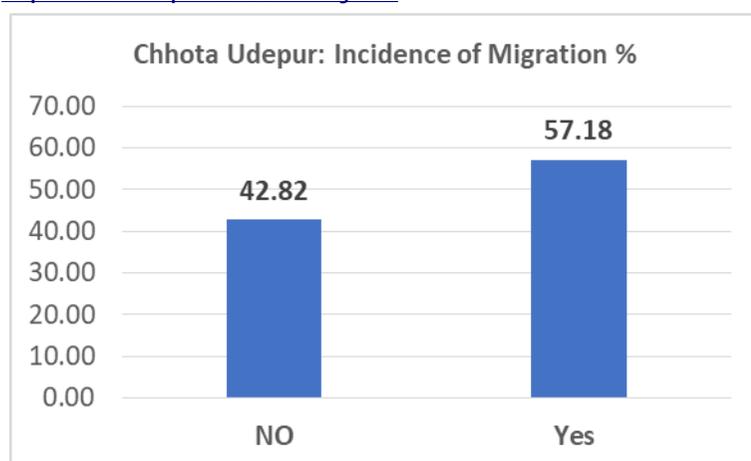
Incidence of Migration:
In the surveyed villages, out of the 2576 households, around 57.18% of households have informed that the family member/s migrated at any point of time during last twelve months (preceding survey) for wage work or employment due to lack of wage work in their respective villages.

Graph.9: % of Migrants engaged in Occupation at Destination

% of Migrants engaged in Occupation at Destination

Agriculture work	82.82
Factory	7.6
Construction	3.19
Domestic Worker	2.38
Casual Wage Work	2.24
Other	1.77

Nature of Work-Preference of Sector:

Out of the surveyed households (those migrate), 82.82% informed the preference of work in agriculture at destination, 3.19% household informed preference for the Construction sector, and 7.6% households preferred to work in the factory at destination and 2.38% household work as domestic worker. And around 2.24% work as casual worker and 1.77% engaged in other work at destination. Thus, large number of households preferred to work in agriculture.

as indicated on the map of Chhota Udepur Block. The surveyed villages, identified with census codes, are highlighted in light pink colour. Notably, the selected villages are scattered throughout the Chhota Udepur Block.

Among the surveyed households, approximately 57.18% (1,473 households/families) reported having migrated during the last year. Conversely, around 42.83% (1,103 households/families) stated that they had not migrated

The surveyed households' preference indicates informed choices as per the situation, hence, in some cases either a single male or in a few cases single female member of the family migrates. However, a large number of households either migrate as a couple (Husband and Wife) or Couples with small children and in a few cases, entire families migrate as indicated in the table below.

Group-wise preference of work: Out of the total households from the surveyed villages,

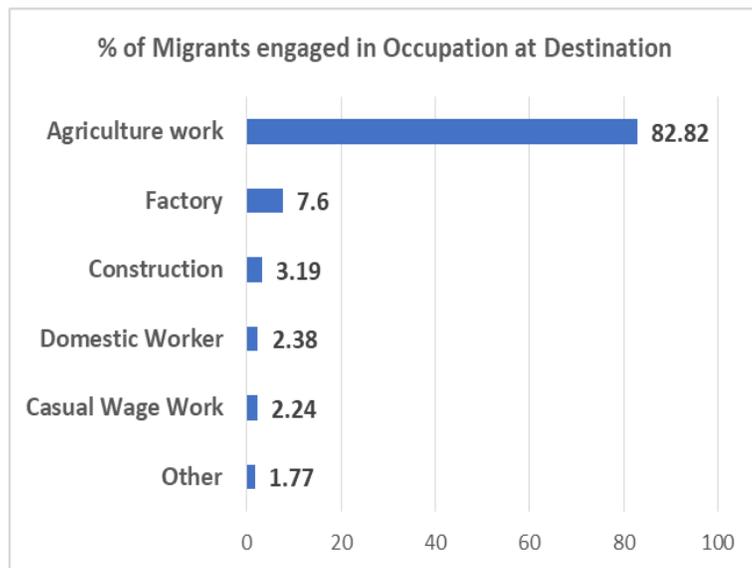**Single male:** Out of the 203 households from where single males migrate, 25.12% of single males reported working in factories. 41.87% of single males worked in agriculture as a casual worker or sharecropping at the destination, 14.29% were engaged in construction activities and 8.87% worked as casual workers.

Single Female: Out of the total 53 single females, 86.79% preferred to work in the agricultural sector, 1.89% in construction and 9.73% opted to work in a factory as a casual worker.

Husband and Wife (Couple): out of the total 321 households migrating as a couple, around 84.11% work in agriculture and 2.18% prefer to work in construction. 9.43% migrate to work in factories and 2.49% household work as domestic workers in the destination. 2.18% of households engaged in casual work in destination.

Couple with Children: out of 494 households (who migrate with children), 90.49% of families opted to work in agriculture, 1.01% in construction work, 3.85% in the factory and 1.24% in domestic work.

Family Migration: Out of a total of 402 households, who migrate with entire family members, 92.54% prefer to work in agriculture, 1.24% in construction, 3.98% in factories and 1.24% engage in domestic work at the destination.

Table.9:Chhota Udepur: Nature of Migration and preference of work (Precent)							
Row Labels	Casual work	Other	Construction	Agriculture	Domestic	Factory	Grand Total
Single Male	8.87	3.45	14.29	41.87	6.40	25.12	100.00
Single Female	0.00	0.00	1.89	86.79	1.89	9.43	100.00
Couple	2.18	2.49	2.18	84.11	2.49	6.54	100.00
Couple+Children	1.42	1.62	1.01	90.49	1.62	3.85	100.00
Family	0.25	0.75	1.24	92.54	1.24	3.98	100.00
Grand Total	2.24	1.77	3.19	82.82	2.38	7.60	100.00
N	33	26	47	1220	35	112	1473

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Villages of Chhota Udepur, CLRA

Graph.10: Chhota Udepur: Region-wise Migration:
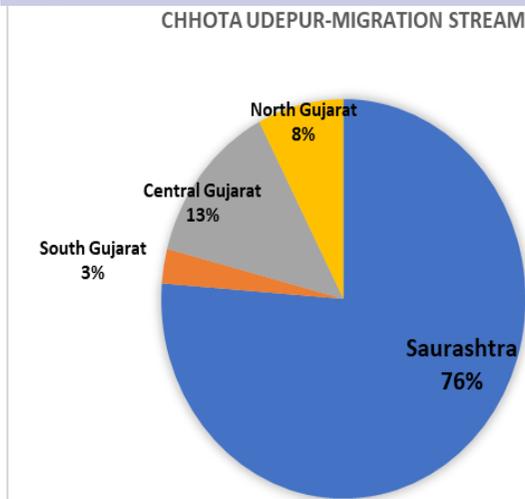
CHHOTA UDEPUR-MIGRATION STREAM

North Gujarat 8%
Central Gujarat 13%
South Gujarat 3%
Saurashtra 76%

Migration Stream: The surveyed household from selected villages reveals the migration stream from Chhota Udepur to various regions of Gujarat. around 76% migrate to Saurashtra, 3% migrate to South Gujarat and 13% migrate to Central Gujarat and 8% migrate to North Gujarat. The Migration Streams from Chhota Udepur Block with migration streams is shown in the following map.

Preference for Morbi, Surrendernagar, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar in Saurashtra; and Surat and Bharuch in South Gujarat. Ahmedabad and Vadodara in Central Gujarat and Sabarkantha, Mahesana and Gandhinagar in North Gujarat.

Out of the total of 1726 households, who informed the incidence of migration in the last twelve months, around 24.45% of households prefer to migrate to Rajkot district in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, 20.51% and 8.57% prefer Surat and Navsari dis-

Map 4: Migration Stream to Various Districts-Destinations in Gujarat:

trict in South Gujarat, 6.89% prefer to Ahmedabad district, 5.69% in Jamnagar. Around 3.42% of the surveyed village preferred Aurangabad in Maharashtra, where the migrants work in the construction sector. Around 6.26% of households preferred other locations like Kheda, Anand, Aravali and other destinations in Gujarat.

Out of the total of 1726 households, who informed the incidence of migration in the last twelve months, around 24.45% of households prefer to migrate to Rajkot district in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, 20.51% and 8.57% prefer Surat and Navsari district in South Gujarat, 6.89% prefer to Ahmedabad district, 5.69% in Jamnagar. Around 3.42% of the surveyed village preferred Aurangabad in Maharashtra, where the migrants work in the construction sector. Around 6.26% of households preferred other locations like Kheda, Anand, Aravali and other destinations in Gujarat.

The duration of Migration at destination is divided into four types of duration, as indicated in the graph. Around 14% of households migrate for 1-3 months' duration and come back to their origin/native village. Around 22.27% of households stay 4 to 6 months at destination, 33.60% stay for 7-9 months and 29.53% stay for 10 to 12 months. However, in between, the migrating duration/cycles, the groups/families come back to their native place during the rainy season, festivals or in case of emergency back home, such families come back.

The families who engage in agriculture stay longer time at destinations (those who prefer sharecropping in agriculture remain at the destination for 7 to 8 months. Those, engaging in a factory with skills remain longer duration of time at their destination in the factory and those engaging in construction work also stay longer time but have the option to return to the

Graph.11: Migration Streams

	Grand Total
Morbi	321
Surrendernagar	309
Amreli	147
Jamnagar	99
Vadodra	70
Kutch	63
Bhavnagar	55
Rajkot	54
Sabarkantha	51
Botad	39
Ahmedabad	34
Chhotaudepur	33
Junagadh	32
Panchmahal	32
Others	134
	1473

% of Migrants to Districts from Chota Udepur

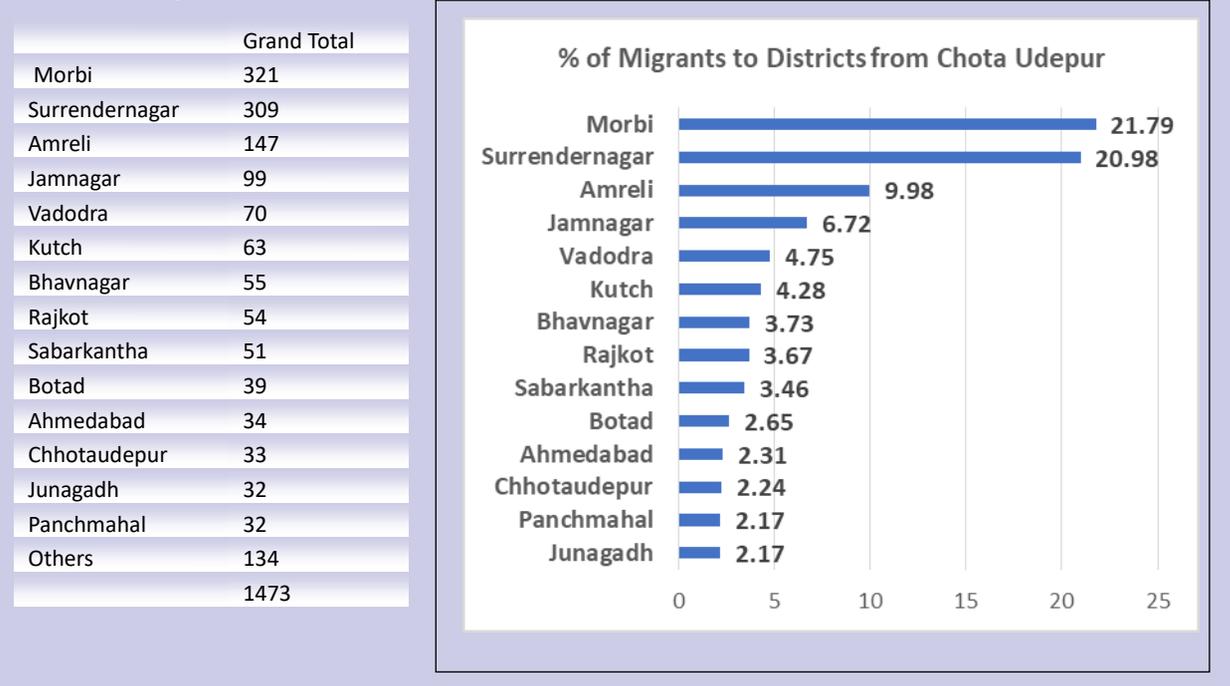| District	%
Morbi	21.79
Surrendernagar	20.98
Amreli	9.98
Jamnagar	6.72
Vadodra	4.75
Kutch	4.28
Bhavnagar	3.73
Rajkot	3.67
Sabarkantha	3.46
Botad	2.65
Ahmedabad	2.31
Chhotaudepur	2.24
Panchmahal	2.17
Junagadh	2.17

Table.10: Chhota Udepur: Duration and Work

Duration	Casual work	Other	Construction	Agriculture	Domestic	Factory	Grand Total
1 Months	3.03	3.85	4.26	1.97	2.86	4.46	2.31
2 Months	30.30	0.00	34.04	3.93	8.57	25.89	7.20
3 Months	0.00	3.85	21.28	4.43	11.43	5.36	5.09
4 Months	6.06	0.00	0.00	9.67	5.71	2.68	8.49
5 Months	9.09	19.23	6.38	7.05	11.43	4.46	7.20
6 Months	3.03	3.85	8.51	6.80	11.43	3.57	6.59
7 Months	15.15	3.85	2.13	6.56	2.86	6.25	6.45
8 Months	6.06	11.54	4.26	21.39	2.86	11.61	19.14
9 Months	6.06	15.38	2.13	8.69	2.86	3.57	8.01
10 Months	12.12	11.54	4.26	17.38	14.29	8.93	16.02
11 Months	9.09	15.38	10.64	11.97	20.00	16.96	12.49
12 Months	0.00	11.54	2.13	0.16	5.71	6.25	1.02
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Sample of Chhota Udepur Block, CLRA

Graph.12: Chhota Udepur-Duration of Migration:
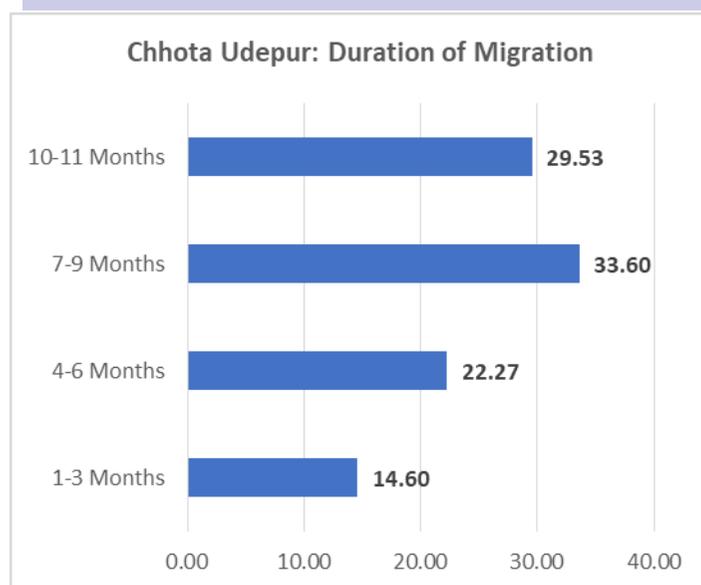
ally, approximately 40% migrate for longer periods of 8 to 9 months and remain at their destination for work.

In agriculture, about 29.13% of migrants stay for 10 to 11 months, likely engaged in sharecropping agreements.

Those with skills working in factories tend to migrate for longer durations, around 10 to 11 months, and approximately 18% of migrated individuals work in factories at their destination.

native place, as their nature of work is daily wage earner at the same construction site or getting hired from Labour Naka/adda in the city.

As indicated in the above table, in the construction sector, individuals from the surveyed villages migrate for short durations, with around 40% migrating for 2 to 3 months. Addition-

CHAPTER 5

Findings of Garbada Block-Gujarat

According to the 2011 Census data, Garbada Block in Dahod district registered 29,325 households with a total population of 198,879 individuals. The population makeup includes a small Schedule Caste population (1.79%) and a predominant Schedule Tribe population (94.83%), indicating that Garbada Block is primarily inhabited by tribal communities. The literacy rate in this block is relatively low at 43.01%. Garbada Block is situated in the hilly forest area of Dahod district and lacks proper agricultural infrastructure. The socio-demographic conditions in the region compel people to migrate in search of livelihood opportunities.

The worker population is significant, accounting for 48.43% of the total population. Among the workers, the main working population comprises 49.31% of the total worker population, which is approximately 96,325 individuals. The proportion of cultivators in the main working population is notably low at 24.65%, indicating limited reliance on agriculture. Agricultural workers account for 15.54% of the main working population, while other workers comprise 8.76%. Additionally, the block has a significant population of marginal workers, constituting 50.69% of the total working population.

Status of MGNREGA:

In the year 2022-23, according to the NREGA web portal data, 55,426 households in the Garbada block of Dahod District, Gujarat, received job

Table.11: Garbada Block's Indicators (Dahod District)

Urban/Rural	Garbada Block's Indicators (Dahod District)	Value	% in Total Block Population	% in Main working population
All	Number of households	29325		
All	Total population – Person	198879		
Rural	Total population – Person	198879		
All	Scheduled Castes – Persons	3561	1.79	
All	Scheduled Tribes – Persons	188596	94.83	
All	Literate population – Person	85544	43.01	
All	Literate population – Males	51750	26.02	
All	Literate population - Females	33794	16.99	
All	Illiterate population - Person	113335	56.99	
All	Illiterate population - Males	48228	24.25	
All	Illiterate population - Females	65107	32.74	
All	Total worker population - Person	96325	48.43	
All	Main working population - Person	47500	23.88	49.31
All	Main cultivator population - Person	23741	11.94	24.65
All	Main agricultural labourers population - Person	14969	7.53	15.54
All	Main household industries population - Person	349	0.18	
All	Main other workers population - Person	8441	4.24	8.76
All	Marginal worker population - Person	48825	24.55	50.69
All	Marginal cultivator population - Person	8769	4.41	9.10
All	Marginal agricultural labourers population - Person	32273	16.23	
All	Marginal household industries population - Person	348	0.17	
All	Marginal other workers population - Person	7435	3.74	
All	Non working population - Person	102554	51.57	

Source: Primary Census Abstract Vadodara, District Census Hand Book of Vadodara District, Directorate of Census, Gujarat.

cards to access rural employment under NREGA. Among them, 15,037 households (27.13%) were provided employment opportunities. Specifically focusing on tribal households, 41,983 job cards were issued during the same period. Out of this number, 13,890 households (28.29%) were provided employment.

Throughout the year 2022-23, a total of 708,242 person-days of work were generated under the Scheduled Tribes (STs) category in Garbada Block. On average, each ST household worked or accessed just 50.99 days of work in 2022-23, which is less than the provision of 100 days of work entitlement per household.

Tribal Land Holding in Garbada block Agriculture Census 2015-16:

According to the Agriculture Census of 2015-16 for the Garbada Block of Dahod District, a total of 7695 Schedule Tribes were found to be holding 15254 hectares of land, with an average landholding size of 1.98 hectares. Approximately 36.99% of these landholders were holding an average of half a hectare of agricultural land, while 27.58% were holding 1.46 hectares, and 23.56% were holding an average of 2.77 hectares. Additionally, 11% were holding an average of 12.97 hectares, with a mere 0.79% holding exactly 12.97 hectares of land.

Consequently, 88% of landholders were holding less than 5 hectares of land. This small land size proves insufficient to adequately support the basic needs of these families, compelling many tribal families to migrate in

Table.12: Tribal Land Holding in Garbada Block Gujarat: Agriculture Census 2015-16

TABLE : NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDING BY SIZE GROUP GENDER : TOTAL

DISTRICT : DAHOD	TEHSIL : GARBADA	GENDER : TOTAL	

SOCIAL GROUP : SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl.No.

Sl.No.	Size of Holding(in ha.)	Total Holdings		Average Holding Hectare
		Number	Area in hectares	
1	Marginal	2846 (100) [36.99]	1441 (100) [9.45]	0.51
2	Small	2122 (100) [27.58]	3106 (100) [20.36]	1.46
3	Semi-medium	1813 (100) [23.56]	5020 (100) [32.91]	2.77
4	Medium	853 (100) [11.09]	4896 (100) [32.1]	5.74
5	Large	61 (100) [0.79]	791 (100) [5.19]	12.97
6	All Classes	7695 (100) [100]	15254 (100) [100]	1.98

Source: Compiled and calculated from Agriculture Census (dacnet.nic.in), accessed on 26th January. 2024

Map 5: Garbada Block :Gram Panchayat of Study Area (Census Map)
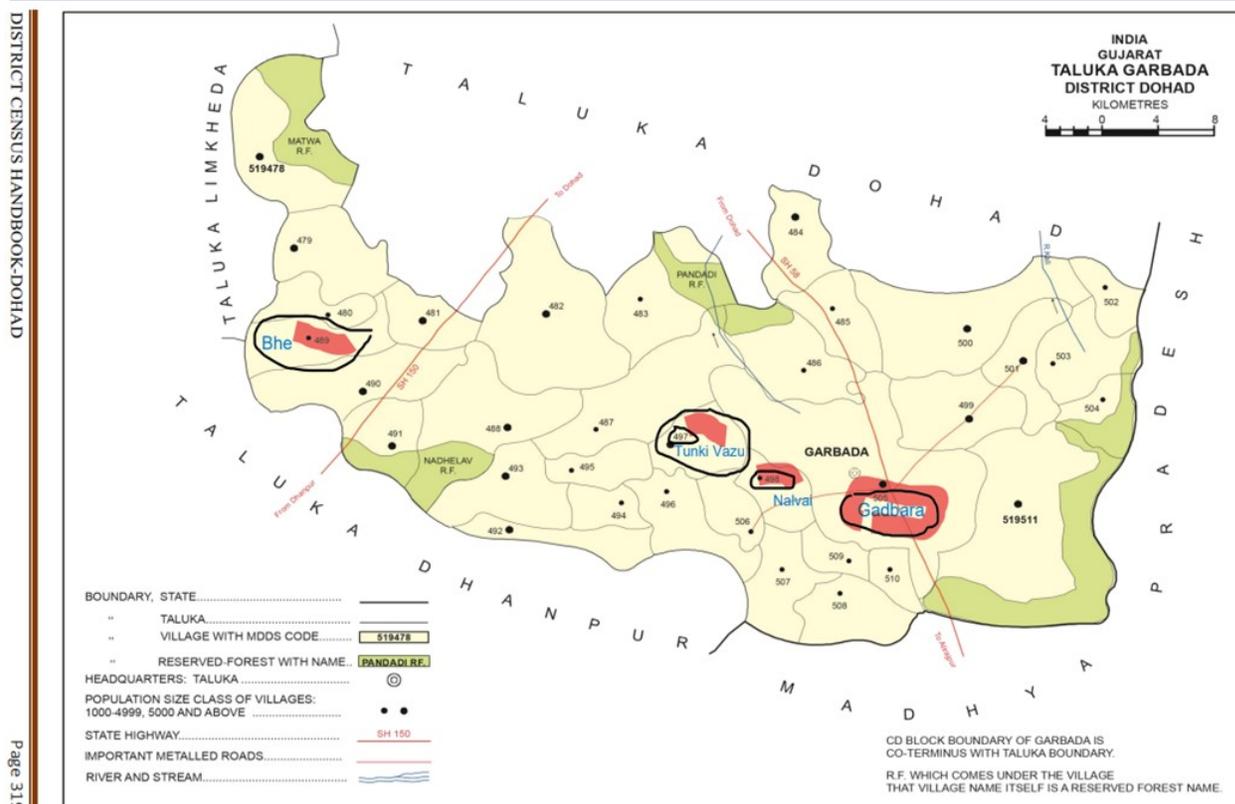
The encircled Gram Panchayats indicate the surveyed villages for migration study.

search of better opportunities.

Survey Population

As indicated in Chapter 1, the study has selected predominantly tribal-populated blocks.

The study has covered the villages under the Gram Panchayats (GP), pre-dominantly having tribal populations and migration history.

The Gram Panchayats have been indicated in the Garbada Block encircled with black and the list with census codes is annexed beneath the Census map of Garbada block. The study has selected Seven Gram Panchayats

Findings of Survey: Garbada Block-Dahod District

Gram Panchayat	Census Code		
Bhe	490	Garbada	505
Bhilva		Kharva	
Nalvai	498	Tunki vaju	497
Navafaliya			

and some of the GPs have group pan-chayats as well. The villages in the tribal hilly are scattered and the families/households, which have been surveyed are also scattered. The information as indicated in the study questionnaire has been collected after obtaining the consent of families to participate in the study for tracking the migration from the Garbada block of Gujarat in the tribal area.

Garbada: Incidence of Migration

In the Garbada Block survey study, 1829 households were interviewed across five selected Gram Panchayats, as indicated in the map of Garbada Block. The surveyed villages, identified with census codes and depicted with black boundaries, were observed to be widely scattered across the region. Approximately 85% (1555 households/families) reported having

Graph.13:Incidence of Migration

Garbada :% of Migration Incidences
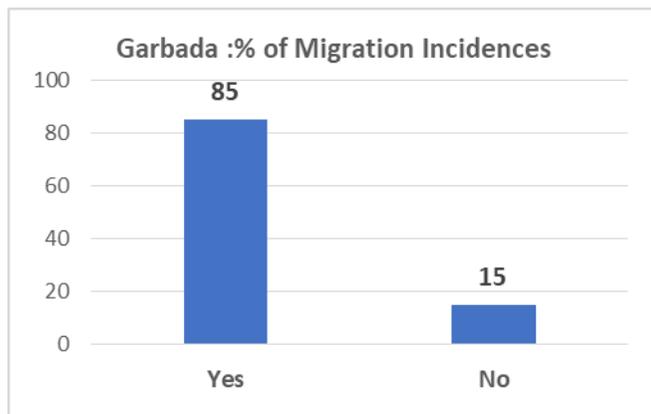
Incidence of Migration:
In the surveyed villages, out of the 1829 households, around 85% of households have informed that the family member/s migrated at any point of time during last twelve months (preceding survey) for wage work or employment due to lack of wage work in their respective villages.

Graph.14: Garbada Block: Nature of Migration

% of Migration of ChotaUdepur -Selected Villages (Respondents-1555)
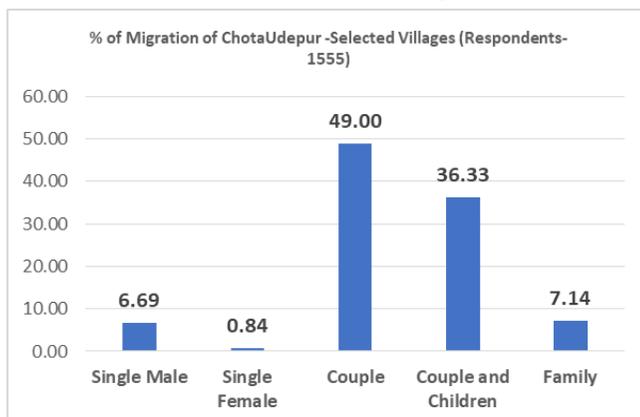
Garbada: Out of the total 1555 migrating families from the surveyed villages of Garbada Block, Single males migrate from 6.69% household. Single females migrate from 0.84% household, Couple (Husband and wife) migrates from 49% household and couple with children migrating household is 36.33% and percentage of whole family migration is 7.14%.

Graph.15: **% of Migrants engaged in Occupation at Destin**ation

% of Migrants engaged in Occupation at Destination

Occupation	Value
Construction	56.63
Agricure	37.94
Factory	7.97
Domestic	0.45

(Axis: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60)
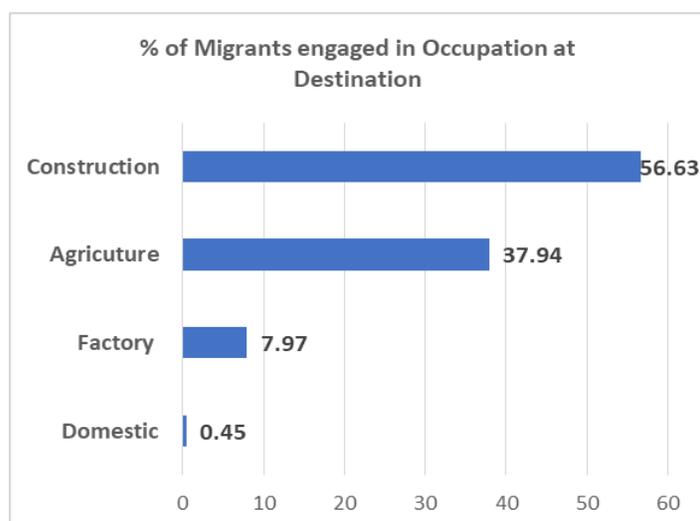
Nature of Work-Preference of Sector:
Garbada: Out of the surveyed house-holds (those migrate), 37.94% in-formed the preference of work in agriculture at destination, 56.63% household informed preference for the Construction sector, and 7.97% households preferred to work in the factory at destination.

Thus, a large number of households preferred to work in Construction and Agriculture.

migrated during the last year, while around 15% (274 households) stated that they had not migrated.

Nature of Migration and Work:

The surveyed households' prefer-ence indicates informed choices as per the situation, hence, in some cases either a single male or in a few cases single female member of the family migrates. However, a large number of households either migrate as couples (Husband and Wife) or Couples with small children and in a few cases, the entire family migrates as indicated in the table below.

Group-wise preference of work: Out of the total households from the surveyed villages,

Single Male: Out of the total 104 Single males, 57.69% worked in Con-struction, 17.31% of single males worked in agriculture as a worker or sharecropping at destination, and 23.08% of single males worked in a factory.

Single Female: Out of a total of 13 single females, 30.77% informed to prefer to work in agricultural work, 61.54% in construction and 7.69% prefer to work in the domestic sector.

Husband and Wife (Couple): out of the total 762 households that mi-

Table. 13: Garbada: Nature of Migration and preference of work (Percent)

Row Labels	Construction	Agriculture	Domestics	Factory	
Single Male	57.69	17.31	1.92	23.08	100.00
Single Female	61.54	30.77	7.69	0.00	100.00
Couple	57.09	35.96	0.39	6.56	100.00
Couple with Child	49.38	43.89	0.00	6.73	100.00
Family	46.85	41.44	0.90	10.81	100.00
Grand Total	53.63	37.94	0.45	7.97	100.00
N	834	590	7	124	1555

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Villages of Garbada, CLRA

Graph.16: Garbada Migration Streams:

GARBADA-MIGRATION STREAM
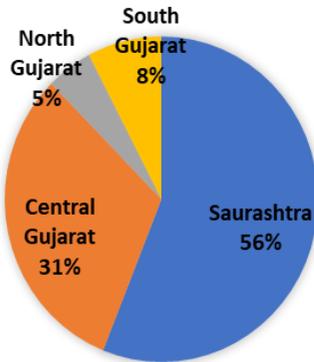
Migration Stream: The surveyed household from selected villages reveals the migration stream from Garbada to various regions of Gujarat. around 56% migrate to Saurashtra, 8% migrate to South Gujarat and 31% migrate to Central Gujarat and 5% migrate to North Gujarat. The Migration Streams from Chhota Udepur Block with migration streams is shown in the following map.

Preference for Rajkot, Morbi, Jamnagar Amreli, Kutch and Bhavnagar in Saurashtra; and Surat and Valsad in South Gujarat. Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara and Kheda in Central Gujarat and, Mahesana in North Gujarat.

grate as couples, around 35.96% work in agriculture, 57.09% prefer to work in construction and 6.56% migrate to work in a factory.

Couple with Children: out of the 565 households (who migrate with children), 43.89% of families prefer to work in agriculture 49.38% in construction work and 6.73% in factory.

Family Migration: Out of the total 111 households, that migrate with entire family members, 41.44% prefer

MIGRATION ATLAS

Map is not to scale, only for graphical representation
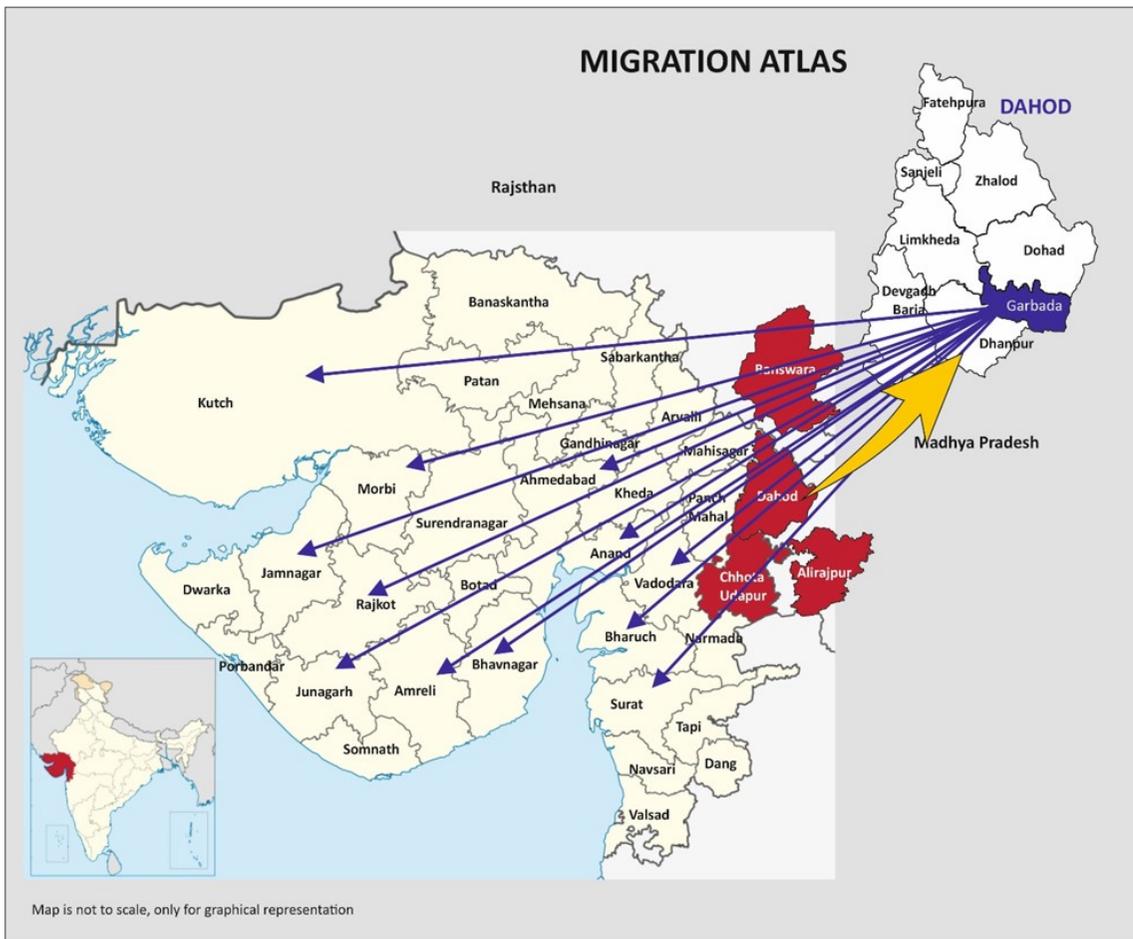
to work in agriculture, 46.85% in construction, 10.81% in factory and 0.9% work in domestic work in destination.

Migration Stream to Various Districts-Destinations in Gujarat:

Out of a total of 1726 households, who informed the incidence of migration in the last twelve months, around 24.45% of households prefer to migrate to Rajkot district in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat followed by Surat (20.51%) and Navsari (8.57%) districts in South Gujarat. 6.89% prefer Ahmedabad district and 5.69% Jamnagar. Around 3.42% of the surveyed village preferred Aurangabad in Maharashtra, where the migrants work

in the construction sector. Around 6.26% of the households preferred other locations like Kheda, Anand, and Aravali in Gujarat.

Duration of Migration:

The duration of migration at the destination is categorized into four types, as illustrated in the graph. Approximately 3.9% of households migrate for 1-3 months and then return to their origin or native village. Around 21% of households stay at the destination for 4 to 6 months, while 59.3% remain for 7-9 months, and 15.8% stay for 10 to 12 months. However, between migration cycles,

Row Labels	Grand Total
Grand Total	1555
Rajkot	413
Ahmedabad	223
Bharuch	113
Morbi	104
Jamnagar	95
Surat	90
Amreli	65
Kutch	58
Bhavnagar	56
Junagadh	42
Anand	41
Vadodara	40
Kheda	25
Valsad	23
Gandhinagar	22
Mehsana	21
Baroda	16
Botad	15
Porbandar	15
Others	78
	1555

Graph.17: Migration to various Districts
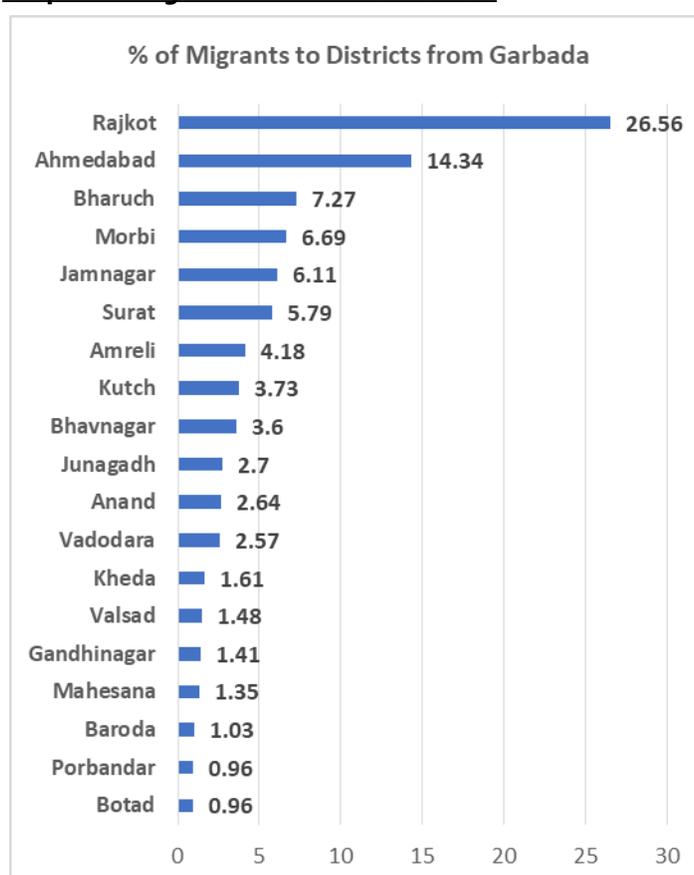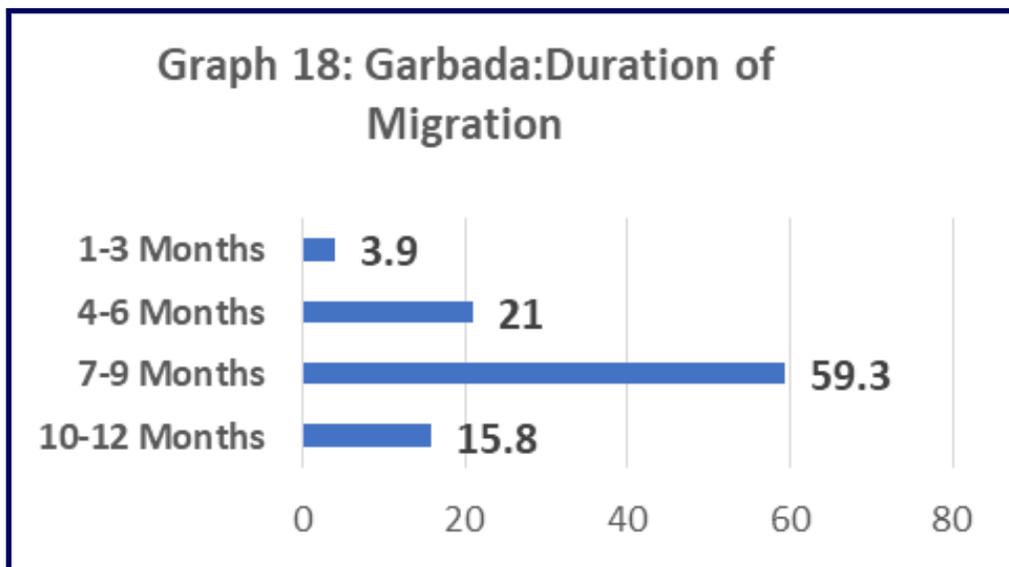
% of Migrants to Districts from Garbada

District	%
Rajkot	26.56
Ahmedabad	14.34
Bharuch	7.27
Morbi	6.69
Jamnagar	6.11
Surat	5.79
Amreli	4.18
Kutch	3.73
Bhavnagar	3.6
Junagadh	2.7
Anand	2.64
Vadodara	2.57
Kheda	1.61
Valsad	1.48
Gandhinagar	1.41
Mahesana	1.35
Baroda	1.03
Porbandar	0.96
Botad	0.96

Graph 18: Garbada: Duration of Migration

Duration	Value
1-3 Months	3.9
4-6 Months	21
7-9 Months	59.3
10-12 Months	15.8

groups or families often return to their native place during the rainy season, festivals, or in cases of emergencies back home. Families or households migrating from the Garbada block, particularly those engaged in agriculture, tend to stay for longer periods at their destinations. Those involved in sharecropping in agriculture typically remain at the destination for 6 to 10 months. Similarly, individuals engaged in factories with specialized skills tend to stay for long-er durations, typically ranging from 9 to 10 months. Similarly, those engaged in construction work usually stay for 6 to 9 months but have the option to return to their native place, given the nature of their work as daily wage earners at the construction site or being hired from Labour Naka/ adda in the city.

Table.14: Garbada Block: Duration of Migration

Months	Construction	Agriculture	Domestic	Factory	
1 Month	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
2 Months	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.13
3 Months	4.32	3.39	0.00	0.81	3.67
4 Months	2.28	2.71	0.00	0.81	2.32
5 Months	6.83	6.61	0.00	2.42	6.37
6 Months	13.19	12.54	0.00	6.45	12.35
7 Months	21.10	15.59	28.57	16.13	18.65
8 Months	24.82	24.07	0.00	8.87	23.15
9 Months	15.59	20.51	0.00	16.94	17.49
10 Months	10.07	11.86	28.57	23.39	11.90
11 Months	1.56	1.86	14.29	8.87	2.32
12Months	0.00	0.51	28.57	15.32	1.54
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Compiled and Calculated from Surveyed Sample of Garbada Block, CLRA

Findings of Sajjangarh Block- Banswara- Rajasthan

According to the Census of 2011, Kushalgarh (including Sajjangarh Block, which was later carved out after the census) recorded 74927 households with a total population of 379232 individuals. The Scheduled Caste population accounted for 2.45%, while the Scheduled Tribe population was predominant at 90.36%, indicating that the Kushalgarh-Sajjangarh Block is predominantly tribal. The literacy rate was noted at 37.39%. Among the total population, 198416 were registered as workers (52.329%), with the main working population comprising 119741 individuals (60.35%). A significant proportion of the main working population, 80.21%, were cultivators. The non-working population was reported at 47.68%. The proportion of agricultural workers was 12225 (10.21%), while the proportion of other main workers was 10034 (8.38%). Consequently, the block has a high proportion of cultivators within its main working population. However, despite this, the average landholding size could be very small.

Status of MGNREGA:

According to the NREGA portal, in the year 2022-23, Sajjangarh block of Banswara District in Rajasthan issued job cards to approximately 45838 households for accessing rural employment under NREGA. Out of these, a total of 31545 households (68.82%) were employed during the same period. Specifically among tribal house-

Table.15:Kushalgadh-Sajjangadh Demographic Indicators

Indicator	Value	% in Total Block Popula-tion	% in Main working popu-lation
Number of households	74927		
Total population - Person	379232		
Scheduled Castes - Persons	9284	2.45	
Scheduled Tribes - Persons	342671	90.36	
Literate population - Person	141804	37.39	
Total worker population - Person	198416	52.32	
Main working population - Person	119741	60.35	60.35
Main cultivator population - Person	96041		80.21
Main agricultural labourers population - Person	12225		10.21
Main household industries population - Person	1441		1.20
Main other workers population - Person	10034		8.38
Marginal worker population - Person	78675		
Marginal cultivator population - Person	37473		
Marginal agricultural labourers population - Person	34106		
Marginal household industries population - Person	1548		
Non working population - Person	180816	47.68	

Source: Primary Census Abstract Kushalgadh block -Banswara, District Census Hand Book of Banswara District, Directorate of Census, Rajasthan.

holds, around 42245 were issued job cards, with 29186 households (69.09%) provided employment. Throughout the year 2022-23, a total of 1476714 person-days of work were generated under the STs category in Sajjangarh Block. On average, each ST household accessed 50.60 days of work, which is approximately half of the provisioned entitlement of 100 days of work.

Agriculture Census of Sajjangarh Block in 2015-16:

According to the Agriculture Census of 2015-16 for Sajjangarh Block of Banswara District, Rajasthan, a total of 20415 Schedule Tribes were found to be holding 22522 hectares of land, with an average landholding size of 1.10 hectares. The data revealed that approximately 63.78% of these landholders were holding an average of 0.43 hectares of land, which is less than half a hectare of agricultural land. Furthermore, 20.91% were holding 1.41 hectares, 11.73% were holding an average of 2.71 hectares, 3.36% were holding an average of 5.56 hectares, and a mere 0.22% were holding 12.55 hectares of land.

Consequently, 95% of landholders were holding less than 3 hectares of

Table.16: Tribal Land Holding in Sajjan garh-Banswara-Rajasthan Agriculture Census-2015-16

TABLE : NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDING BY SIZE GROUP
GENDER : TOTAL

DISTRICT : BANSWARA	TEHSIL : SAJJANGARH	GENDER : TOTAL	

SOCIAL GROUP : SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl.No.	Size of Holding(in ha.)	Total Holdings		Average Holding Hectare
		Number	Area in hectare	
1	Marginal	13021 (100) [63.78]	5662 (100) [25.14]	0.43
2	Small	4269 (100) [20.91]	6000 (100) [26.64]	1.41
3	Semi-medium	2395 (100) [11.73]	6495 (100) [28.84]	2.71
4	Medium	686 (100) [3.36]	3813 (100) [16.93]	5.56
5	Large	44 (100) [0.22]	552 (100) [2.45]	12.55
6	All Classes	20415 (100) [100]	22522 (100) [100]	1.10

Source: Compiled and calculated from Agriculture Census (dacnet.nic.in), accessed on 26th January. 2024

land. This small land size proves insufficient to adequately support the basic needs of these families, thus compelling tribal families to migrate in search of better opportunities.

Survey Population

The study has selected a predominantly tribal-populated block. The Sajjangarh block in Banswara district of Rajasthan has 90.36% of tribal population located in hilly and forest area of the South Eastern parts of Rajasthan having bordering areas with Dahod district in Eastern tribal belt of Gujarat. The villages of the present Sajjangarh block were part of administrative villages of Kushangadh block in Banswara before 2011, therefore, indicates the Census information of Kushangadh. According to Census 2011, Kushalgadh has a tribal population of 90.36%.

As indicated in Chapter 1, We have selected Gram Panchayats (GP), predominantly having a tribal population and having migration history. The Gram Panchayats have been indicated in the Sajjangarh Block and the list with census codes indicated with colour in the Census map. The Gram panchayats have many group panchayats in the Sajjangarh block. The villages in the tribal hilly are scattered and the families/households, which have been surveyed are also scattered. The information as indicated in the study questionnaire has been collected after taking the consent of families to participate in the study for tracking the migration from Sajjangarh block of Gujarat in the tribal area.

Sajjangarh: Incidence of Migration:

In Sajjangarh Block, the survey study interviewed 2502 households/ families spread across five selected Gram Panchayats, as indicated in the

Map 7: Kushalgarh Block :Gram Panchayat of Study Area (Census Map)
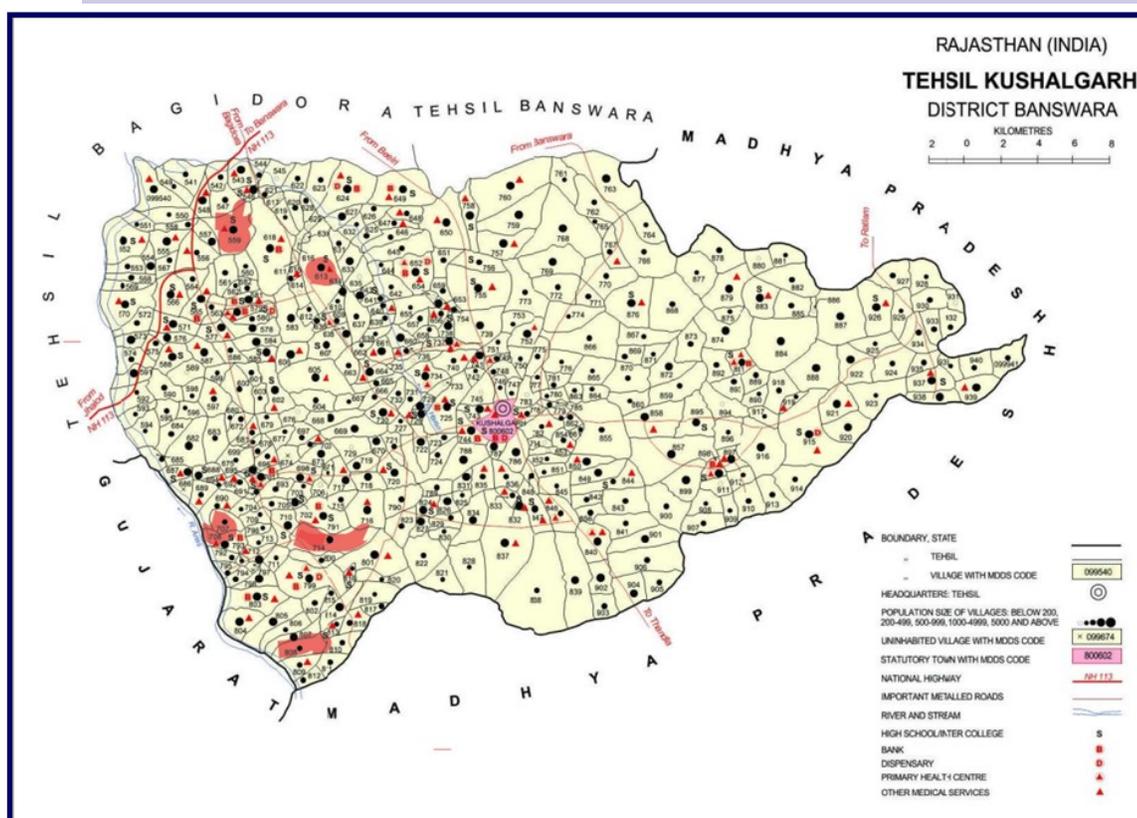
Graph.19: Sajjangarh:Incidence of Migration

Sajjangarh : % of Household migrate

Incidence of Migration:
In the surveyed villages, out of the 2502 households, around 78.50% households have informed that the family member/s migrated at an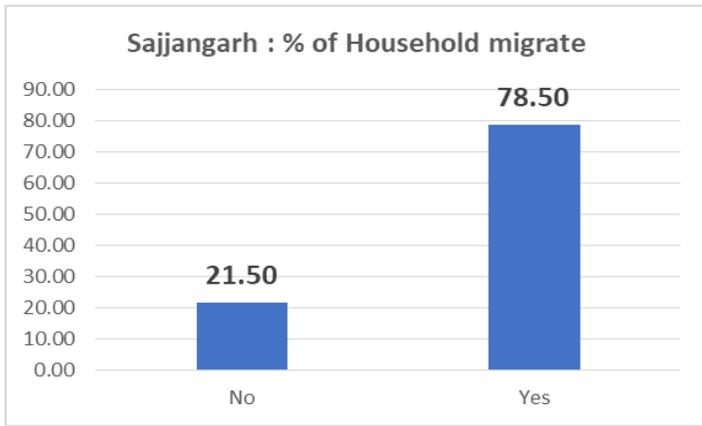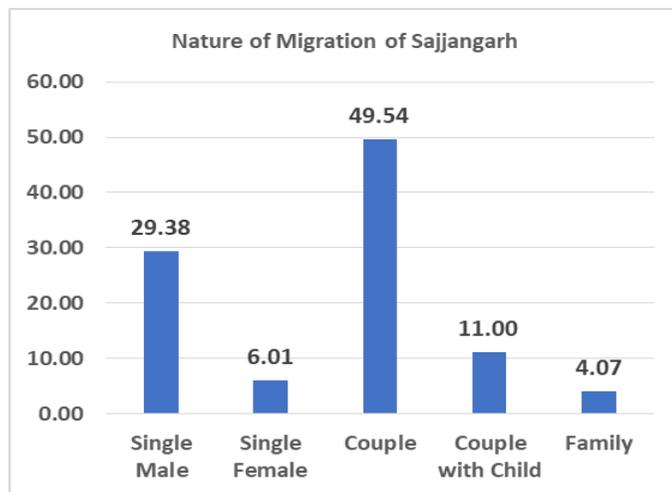y point of time during last twelve months (preceding survey) for wage work or employment due to the lack of wage work in their respective villages.

Graph 20: Percentage of Migration of Sajjangarh-Selected Villages (Respondents-1964)

Nature of Migration of Sajjangarh

Sajjangarh: Out of the total 1964 migrating families from the surveyed villages of Sajjangarh Block, Single males migrate from 29.38% household. Single females migrate from 6% household, Couple (Husband and wife) migrates from 49.54% household and couple with children migrating household is 11% and percentage of whole family migration is 4.07%.

Graph 21: Percentage of migrants engaged in the types of occupations at the destination

Graph 21: % of Migrants engaged in Occupation at Destination
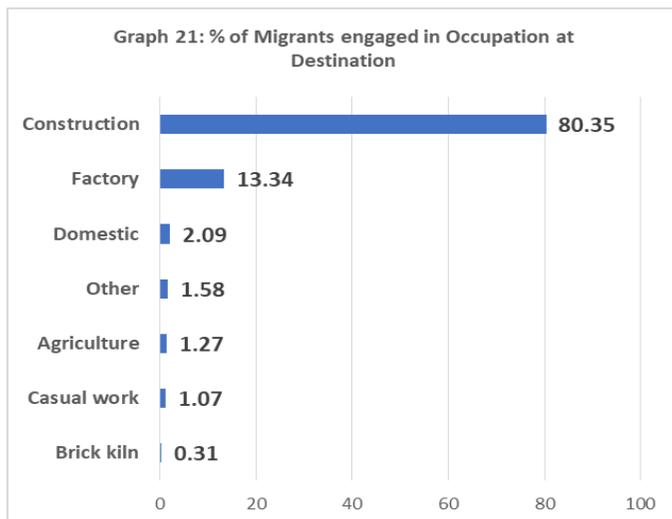
Sajjangarh: Nature of Work-Preference of Sector:
Out of surveyed /interviewed households (those migrate), 80.35% informed the preference of work in construction activities at destination, 1.27% household informed preference for the agriculture sector, and 13.64% households preferred to work in the factory at destination and 2.09% household work as domestic worker. And around 1.07% work as casual worker and 1.58% engaged in other work at destination.
Thus, large number of households preferred to work in Construction.

map of Sajjangarh block. The surveyed villages, highlighted in light pink, were observed to be widely scattered across the Sajjangarh Block map. Approximately 78.50% reported having migrated during the last year, while around 21.50% stated that they had not migrated.

Sajjangarh: Nature of Migration and preference of work (Percent)						
	Other	Construction	Factory	Agriculture	Domestic	Grand Total
Single Male	1.56	82.67	13.86	1.04	0.87	100
Single Female	1.69	81.36	9.32	4.24	3.39	100
Couple	4.11	78.93	14.59	1.03	1.34	100
Couple with Child	2.31	79.63	13.89	0.93	3.24	100
Family	2.50	75.00	5.00	2.50	15.00	100
Grand Total	2.95	80.09	13.59	1.27	2.09	100
N	58	1573	267	25	41	1964

Graph 22: Migration streams

SAJJANGARH MIGRATION STREAM

Migration Stream: The surveyed household from selected villages from Sajjangarh block to various destinations in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Around 48% migra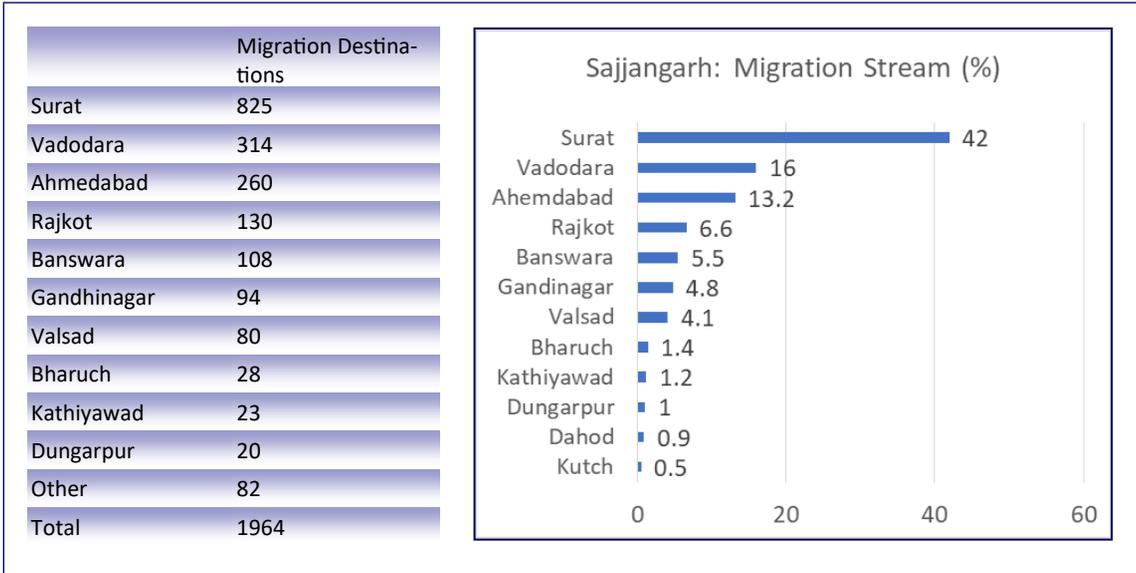te to South Gujarat, 30% migrate to Central Gujarat and 5% migrate to North Gujarat. 9% migrate to Saurashtra and 8% prefer to migrate neighbouring areas of Banswara in Rajasthan. The Migration Streams from Sajjangarh Block with migration streams is shown in the following map.

Preference for Surat and Valsad in South Gujarat, Vadodara and Ahmedabad in Central Gujarat, Rajkot in Saurashtra; and Gandhinagar in Nort Gujarat. Some prefer to migrate to Banswara and Udaipur in Rajasthan.

Graph 23: Migration from Sajjangarh to various districts in Gujarat

	Migration Destinations
Surat	825
Vadodara	314
Ahmedabad	260
Rajkot	130
Banswara	108
Gandhinagar	94
Valsad	80
Bharuch	28
Kathiyawad	23
Dungarpur	20
Other	82
Total	1964

Sajjangarh: Migration Stream (%)

Surat 42
Vadodara 16
Ahemdabad 13.2
Rajkot 6.6
Banswara 5.5
Gandinagar 4.8
Valsad 4.1
Bharuch 1.4
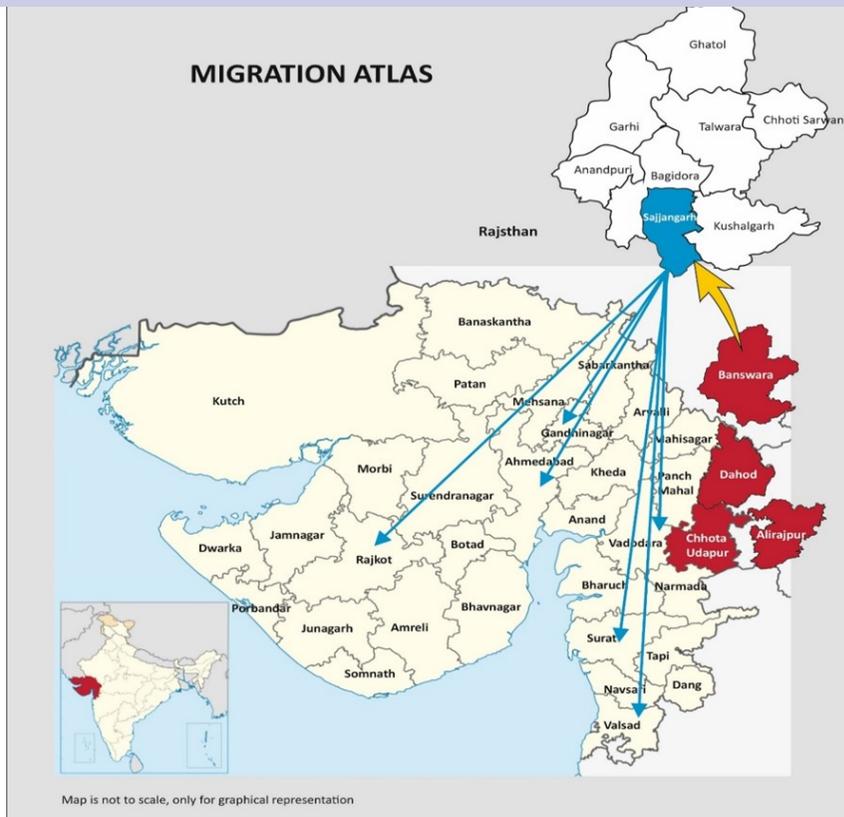Kathiyawad 1.2
Dungarpur 1
Dahod 0.9
Kutch 0.5

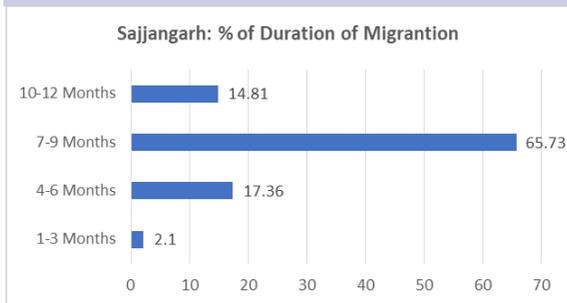## Sajjangarh: Nature of Migration and Work

A large number of households either migrate as couples (Husband and Wife) or Couples with small children and in a few cases, entire families migrate as indicated in the table below.

Map is not to scale, only for graphical representation

Graph 24: Duration of migration

Sajjangarh: % of Duration of Migrantion

79.63% of families prefer to work in the construction sector, 15% as domestic workers 5% in the factory, and 2.31% work as casual workers.

Family Migration: Out of the total 80 households, that migrate with entire family members, 75% prefer to work in construction, 15% as domestic workers, 5% in factories, and 2.5% in the agricultural sector at the destination.

Group-wise preference of work: Out of the total households from the surveyed villages,

Single Male: Out of around 577 Single males, 82.67% worked in construction, and 13.08 % of single males worked in factories at destination.

Single Female: Out of the total 118 single female workers, 81.36% preferred to work as construction workers, 9.32% in factories and 4.24% as agricultural workers.

Husband and Wife (Couple): out of the total 973 household couple migrants, around 78.93% work in the construction sector, 14.59% work in factories and 4.11% prefer to work as casual workers.

Couple with Children: out of the 216 households (who migrate with children),

The duration of Migration at destination is divided into four types of duration, as indicated in the graph. From Sajjangarh, approximately 2.1% of households migrate for 1-3 months and return to their origin or native village. Around 17.36% of households stay at the destination for 4 to 6 months, while 65.75% remain for 7-9 months, and 14.81% stay for 10 to 12 months. However, during the migrating duration or cycles, groups or families often return to their native place during the rainy season, festivals, or in case of emergencies back home.

CHAPTER 7

Summary and conclusion

According to the Agriculture Census 2015-16, more than 70% of tribal land holding is less than one hectare, which is also devoid of irrigation. A large number of tribal households migrate for livelihood to the urban areas and rural areas for work /share crops. Very few households prefer to work under rural employment at native places under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This scheme was initiated by provisioning 100 days of guarantees for rural households to support the rural households in times of distress and reduce distress migration from rural to urban areas. However, the data on the number of households accessing employment and seeking employment and completion of 100 days of work does provide a different picture and does not seem to be helping in reducing the migration from rural areas in general and the tribal areas in particular.

This concluding section summarises the main features of the migration mapped in the study, issues faced by migrant workers at the destination, and discusses how the data generated through the exercise can be used.

Major features of seasonal tribal migration

The major features of the seasonal migration from four tribal blocks are summarised below

High incidence of seasonal migration: The study findings indicate a high incidence of seasonal migration from all four blocks. This ranges from 57 per cent in Chhota Udepur to 85 per cent in Garbada.

Preference for agriculture and

construction: The study shows that the majority of migrant workers are employed in agriculture and construction. Taken together these two sectors account for between 82 and 93 percent of migrant workers. The preference may be derived from demand factors and matching of skill sets. Both these sectors are labour-intensive sectors with a high demand for comparatively low-skilled workers. Tribal workers are already familiar with agriculture as the majority of them are marginal small farmers. Wage sharecropping *(bhaagiya* work) seems a preferred mode of work as it provides long-term employment, involves work that is familiar, and is in a rural setting where the whole family can live together. Construction has a demand for both unskilled and skilled workforce. These sectors may be preferred also because these offer opportunities for the husband-wife couple to work together, a preferred mode by the tribal community.

Beginning of factory work: While agriculture and construction account for the predominant share of migrant workers, some workers are employed in factories also. While the proportion of workers employed in factories is low, it needs to be noted as it marks an entry of tribal workers into the industrial workforce.

Destination preference: Saurashtra emerges as a major destination for migrants. In three out of four blocks, it is the preferred destination accounting for almost 50 percent or more migrants. This is primarily, but not only, on account of agriculture. It seems that the recruitment of a tribal wage sharecropper is a prerequisite to agriculture operations on the mid-sized farms of the peasant community in Gujarat. However, Rajkot is also a major urban centre attracting construction workers from one of the blocks covered under the

study. Morbi with its extensive tile industry also gets tribal workers. Ahmedabad-Central Gujarat and Surat–South Gujarat are the other major destination regions.

High incidence of female migration: A special feature of the tribal seasonal migration is the high incidence of female migration. Long-distance seasonal migration from North and East India is often a single-male phenomenon. In contrast, women are seen participating in large numbers amongst the tribal migrant community. Women migrate both as part of the husband-wife couple team and as part of the family unit with children. Assuming that the couple, couple with children and family migration comprises two workers of whom one is a female, the ratio of women in the workforce varied between 38 to 47 percent.

Issues faced by Seasonal Migrant Workers at Destination
While the household-level enumeration collected only quantitative figures for a rapid assessment, the qualitative aspects of migration were sought to be captured through Focus Group Discussions in villages. The major issues highlighted were

Lack of shelter and basic amenities at destination: The migrant workers do not have access to decent housing. While shelter is not such a big issue in rural areas, in cities it is a major problem. Many tribal construction workers who work as daily wage labourers, finding work through the *nakas*, end up living on the pavements and in open spaces in makeshift huts. These settlements do not have basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. The settlements also face the constant threat of eviction as the local municipal bodies do not acknowledge these as slums.

Police harassment: Migrant workers are prone to face police harassment. They may not carry proper documentation. In many localities, migrant workers are looked upon with suspicion. This is especially an issue with construction workers who sometimes get picked up by police and put in lock-up overnight just to fill certain quotas.

Wage sharecropping arrangement not honoured at the end of the season: The wage sharecroppers get paid a share of the crop after it is harvested. Frequent disputes arise at this stage on the amount of crop harvested and its market price. The migrant workers do not have any support in the destination villages and are at a disadvantage. They lose out on their rightful wages.

Unpaid wages for construction workers: Construction workers are mostly hired through contractors. There is a long chain of contractors in the construction sector. Non-payment of wages is a frequent complaint. At *nakas,* workers are hired on an almost daily basis by the contractors. Sometimes they may not get paid at the end of the day. Even for long-term work at large construction sites, disputes on the quantity and quality of work done can lead to payments being withheld.

Occupational safety and health: Migrant workers often undertake work that has occupational hazards. They work in informal settings where there is a lack of Personal Protective Equipment. The establishments do not follow the safety regulations to keep costs low.

Frequent accidents and lack of proper compensation: Working under hazardous conditions, the workers are prone to meeting accidents that can be fatal or lead to loss of limbs. The chances of getting statutory compensation are very low in such cases. Workers are not organized. They do not have access to the legal support that will help them get proper compensation.

Losing out on entitlements: Most entitlements are linked to the place of residence. The migrant workers lose out on entitlements like subsidised ration, access to nutrition for infants through the *Anganwadi*, schooling for children, and even basic health facilities. As noted, children of school-going age also migrate with their parents. It is not easy to get enrolled in schools at the destination.

Using the Atlas

Considering the large number of seasonal migrants, data on the number of migrants has multiple uses.

Sharing with stakeholders: The findings of the study can be shared with migrant workers' communities, civil society members, trade unions, policymakers, academicians, and researchers for wider networking and facilitating safe migration for the community.

Policy level interventions: The findings can be used to frame policy to ensure access to public entitlements to the migrant worker communities. The relevant stakeholders are Urban Local Bodies and Government Departments. Interventions are needed at the local Government level, state level, and national level. Some policy-level interventions are beginning to be made. The One Nation One Ration Card scheme is one such instance. The push for public rental housing is another such instance. There is a need to facilitate the implementation of these pilot schemes and frame new ones in other areas.

Increasing awareness level of migrants on their rights: The migrant workers also need to be made aware of their rights. The survey findings can be used to promote worker facilitation centres and their unions.

Sensitization of the general pub-

lic: The general public needs to be sensitized about the presence of workers in their midst and the role played by them in their daily lives. The atlas generates data that can be used for this purpose.

Overview of Migration for Four Blocks:

Chhota Udepur
- Overall incidence 57%
- *agriculture dominates – 83%, followed by factory work 7%, low share of construction*
- Region wise destination clubbing can be done, dominated by Saurashtra – Surendra Nagar, Morbi, and Amreli
- Low incidence of single male female 18%
- Couple or more going together 88%
- Whole family can mean that children of school going age also migrating 27%
- Duration chart can be clubbed into 0-3 months, 4-6 months, and more than six months
- Major migration stream – agriculture to Saurashtra

Garbada
- Incidence very high – 85%,
- Work spread out – Agriculture 52%, construction 34%, factory 12%
- Single male-female low 10%, Couple high 48%
- Children of school-going age being left behind – whole family 9%
- Destination spread out: Saurashtra dominates 52%, Central Gujarat 28%, South Gujarat 15%
- Major migration stream:

Sajjangarh
- The overall incidence is 79%, uniformly high across GPs
- Single male-female high at 35% (29+6)
- High incidence of couple migration 50%

- Low incidence of children accompanying their parents
- Construction work predominates at 82 per cent
- Followed by factory work
- Surat 42% and South Gujarat 47% dominate followed by Central Gujarat 30% Vadodara 16% and Ahmedabad 12%
- Major migration stream: South Gujarat (48%), Central Gujarat (30%) Saurashtra (9%)

Alirajpur
- Incidence of Migration is 69%
- Work spread out – Agriculture 52% Construction 34% Factory 12%
- Region-wise Migration Saurashtra (48.49%), South Gujarat (33.76%), Central Gujarat (10.49%) and North Gujarat (3.30%).
- Destination spread out – Saurashtra Rajkot 24%, South Gujarat Surat 21%, and Central
- Single male-female 30% (22+8)
- Major migration streams - Agriculture to Saurashtra, Construction to Surat

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Annexure .1: Migration Survey Form

पलायन सर्वे – सेंटर फॉर लेबर रिसर्च एंड एक्शन

गाँव ......   फला .... पंचायत ....   तालुका ....   सर्वे तारीख .....   सर्वे करने वाले का नाम ....

क्रम	मुखिया का नाम	क्या घर से किसी ने पलायन किया हाँ -1/ नहीं-2	यदि हाँ, तो किसने*	गंतव्य स्थल		क्या काम किया	पलायन की अवधि (माह में)
				तालुका	जिला		

*पलायन किसने किया: अकेला पुरुष-1, अकेली महिला-2, पति – पत्नी – 3, पति पत्नी और बच्चे -4, पूरा परिवार – 5

**क्या काम किया: कडिया काम – 1 , खेती – 2, घरेलु काम – 3, फैक्ट्री – 4, अन्य – 5

Annexure .2: Sampling of Surveyed Gram Panchayats

Taluka Garbada, District Dahod

SI	Panchayat
1	Abhlod
2	Ambli
3	Bharsada
4	Bhe
5	Bhutardi
6	Boriyala
7	Chandla
8	Chharchhoda
9	Dadur
10	Devdha
11	Gangarda
12	Gangardi
13	Bhiloi Garbada
14	Gulbar
15	Jambua
16	Jesawada
17	Matwa
18	Minakyar
19	Nadhelav
20	Nalwai
21	Nandva
22	Nelsur
23	Nimach
24	Panchwada
25	Pandadi
26	Patiya
27	Sahada
28	Simaliya Bujarg
29	Tunki Vaju
30	Vadva
31	Vajelav
32	Zari Bujarg

Total population 198878
Population of selected panchayats 32332

Taluka Sajjangarh, District Banswara

SI	Panchayat
1	Tanda-Ratna
2	Khoonta Jeeva
3	Andeshwar
4	Pali Badi
5	Shakkarwara
6	Beelari
7	Jalimpura
8	Bhoora Kua
9	Machara Sath
10	Rohniya Laxman Singh
11	Barvipara
12	Tanda Mangla
13	Doongra Bada
14	Sajjangarh
15	Godawara Nareng
16	Maska Mahudi
17	Kasarwari
18	Satsera Khurd
19	Tandi Badi
20	Magarda Damra Sath
21	Doongra chota
22	Dungripara
23	Khundani Hala
24	Mahuri
25	Sagwa
26	Himmatgarh
27	Itala
28	Tambesra
29	Rath Dhan Raj
30	Khoonta Chatra
31	Muniya Khoonta
32	Maska Kalan
33	Timbamahudi
34	Nawagaon
35	Kushalapara

Total Population 182061
Population of selected Gram Panchayats 27450

Taluka Alirajpur, District Alirajpur

SI	Panchayat
1	Aali
2	Adwada
3	Ajanda
4	Ambari
5	Ambua
6	Bada Undwa
7	Baddala
8	Bahdiya Ki Choki
9	Bodgaon
10	Choganwat
11	Band
12	Bagdi
13	Bhanarawat
14	Girla
15	Sukhi Bawdi
16	Bhordu
17	Gadat
18	Ramsingh Ki Choki
19	Borana
20	Borkuwa
21	Lakchmani
22	Chhota Undwa
23	Chichalguda
24	Chichlana
25	Kanpur
26	Titi
27	Bhaidiya Ki Choki
28	Dudalwat
29	Jawaniya
30	Fata
31	Ghavhaon
32	Palasda
33	Ghunghasa
34	Biljhiri
35	Haraswat
36	Indarsing Ki Choki
37	Kherwad
38	Badakheda
39	Kherwada
40	Kawthu
41	Khandala
42	Khar Kuwa
43	Ambar
44	Kharpai
45	Mayaala
46	Kodli
47	Kotbu
48	Badi
49	Machhaliya
50	Malwai
51	Masni
52	Mayala
53	Morasa
54	Nanpur (CT) WARD NO.-0001*
55	Rajawat
56	Richhvi
57	Roddha
58	Sejgaon
59	Maalwai
60	Sukhi Bawadi
61	Thod Sindi

Total Population: 129106
Population of selected Gram Panchayats: 14756

Taluka Chhota Udepur,
District Chhota Udepur

SI	Panchayat
1	Bhilpur
2	Mandalwa
3	Ambala
4	Antroli
5	Singla
6	Bhordali
7	Baroj
8	Harvant
9	Bhorda
10	Bodgam
11	Gunata
12	Chichod
13	Chilarvant
14	Sanada
15	Chisadiya
16	Devliya
17	Surkheda
18	Dhandhoda
19	Simal Faliya
20	Dholisimel
21	Mithibor
22	Dolariya
23	Dumali
24	Ekalbara
25	Ferkuwa
26	Gabadiya

27	Ghelvant
28	Virpur
29	Moti Sadhli
30	Jamla
31	Jamli Jer
32	Khadkhad
33	Khajuriya
34	Kikawada
35	Vasedi
36	Ode
37	Oliamba
38	Palsanda
39	Puniyavant
40	Raysingpura Harvant
41	Rozkuva
42	Tejgadh
43	Zer
44	Zoz

Total Population: 215590
Population of selected Gram Panchayats: 18535

Temporary migration often used interchangeably with circular, seasonal, short-term and spontaneous migration, has been a subject of much discourse. It is a kind of mobility where the economic activity of a person is moved but not the usual residence.

Short-term migration is defined as those migrants staying away from their UPR (Usual Place of Residence) to seek work and do work for a period between one and six months during the last one year preceding the survey.

Pics Courtesy: Counterview

Centre for Labour Research and Action

Centre for Labour Research and Action (CLRA) promotes workers' rights in the vast informal sector economy of India. It undertakes research to document the work conditions in the informal sector followed by policy advocacy with the state so thar the workers receive their due entitlements. The centre has done pioneering work in documenting the seasonal migration streams thar feed labour to labour intensive industries like agriculture, brick kilns, building and construction. Its work has facilitated development of an alternative paradigm of organizing workers that factors in the constant movement of workers, the critical role of middlemen, the nature of production process, and the socio-economic profile of workers.

Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung

The Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung (RLS) is Germany based foundation working in South Asia and other parts of the world on the subjects of critical social analysis and civic education. It promotes a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic social order, and aims to present members of society and decision- makers with alternative approaches to such an order. Research organizations, groups working for social emancipation, and social activists are supported in their initiatives to develop models that have the potential to deliver social and economic justice.