

**VULNERABILITIES PERCEPTION IN MIGRANT COMMUNITIES: A  
STUDY OF SEASONAL LABOUR MIGRANTS IN SOUTHERN  
RAJASTHAN OF INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Labour migration is an imperative source of livelihood for rural people of India. Every year a large number of rural communities' people migrate towards urban areas in search of livelihood to sustain their life. At their destinations migrant people face too many troubles and become vulnerable. Vulnerability affects their earnings, health and other individual outcomes. This study is an attempt to analyse the perceptions of vulnerabilities within different communities' people residing in southern Rajasthan of Dungarpur District of India. The study has been completed on primary level interview based scheduled data of 600 seasonal migrants of 5 major social community groups of 8 villages of Dungarpur district. Contemplating on five major problems of migrants at their destinations in mind, seven-point likert scale measure is used to analyse the perceptions of migrants' vulnerabilities. After intermingling various perceptions of different people of different communities, it has been recognized that most of the communities' people confronted mental and physical harassment with job insecurity than other problems at their destinations. A range of people became so vulnerable, powerless and weak at destinations that influenced their social and economic outcomes. Study also makes an effort to suggest some policy issues addressing to local administration and government to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrants so that; they would be able to work fearlessly and receive favorable outcomes at destinations and become smart labourers.

**Keywords:** Vulnerability, Livelihood, Destinations, Perceptions, Contemplating

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Labour migration is expressed as a key tool of livelihood diversification and survival strategy for poor as well as non-poor households and communities in many parts of the developing world expressed in different research studies of Department for International Development (DFID) completed by (Carney 1998; Skeldone 2002; Kothari 2002; Waddington 2003; Siddique 2003). It

emerged as a sustainable source of livelihood for people who resides in arid, semi-arid and in tribal remote areas of rural India. The tendency of migration from rural (under-developed) to urban (developed) areas in search of work has been centuries old in India (Najma 1983). NSSO 64<sup>th</sup> round report (National Sample Survey Organisation) depicted that every year more than 20 million people migrate from under developed states to agriculturally and industrially developed states in India viz., Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Kerala.

Seasonal, or short-term labour migration has long been reported as a part of livelihood portfolio of poor people across India. On seasonal migration there are amazing works have been completed on seasonal migration for livelihood. (Rao 1994) study of Palamura labour in Andhra Pradesh, (De Haan's 2002) historical study of migration in Western Bihar, (Srivastava and Ali's) 1981 seasonal labour migration in Semi-Arid area as a case study of Palamura labour. All these studies depicted the pattern, reasons and significance of seasonal labour migration in terms of survival of poor people.

In India, there are labour migrants who have migrated under such conditions and, in a manner of speaking that they might be considered as internally displaced persons due to environmental hazards, poorly planned development projects, social exploitation and regional economic and social underdevelopment (Mahadevia, 2002). Most of these are to be found in the most marginal occupations, some as seasonal migrants, others continually moving in search of some work and livelihood. Some tend to stay for longer periods on the same work sites, living in virtually semi-bonded conditions. (Najma, 1983) found in her reviewed study that deprived employment opportunities, non availability of adequate agricultural land and increasing population pressure on limited resources compels adults and youngsters of rural areas to head towards cities for livelihood hunt.

The vulnerability of migrants is understood as heterogeneously forced circumstances of impotence. This is based on the premise that migrants are inherently vulnerable as subjects of human rights from the point of their departure as they leave home to initiate their migration. That is, any human being is less vulnerable at home than after he/she leaves home to become a migrant. The same person that migrates has more resources to defend or protect themselves when they are at home prior to moving elsewhere than after the outward movement has taken place (Bustamante 2010).

The notion of migrants' vulnerability is linked to their social and political relations with the members of the society within their actual location and to the corresponding national State. When linking to the latter, the notion of a migrant's vulnerability becomes altered; in as much as the migrant becomes an unfamiliar one, by virtue of entering a country other than their own. Thus, the initial allegation to that the vulnerability of migrants is directly related is geographical

distance. According to Derose *et al.*2007; vulnerability is shaped by many factors, including political and social marginalization and a lack of socioeconomic and societal resources. (Varenes 2003) states that "living in host states where they (migrants) may not master the official language(s), are unfamiliar with the workings of the legal system and administration, detached from traditional support and family networks, exposed to a society with ways of life or cultures which they may find at times alien, they may face trials that can leave them disoriented and disturbed."

Vulnerability of the migrants arise because of living in a place which is different in culture, language, social settings, legal protection, entitlements and consumption habits from their native places and the loss of the traditional support system they enjoyed before migration. Though these aspects are usually discussed in the context of international migration, the situation is more or less the same when migrants cross borders of states within large countries like India. In view of the host state's failure to acknowledge their presence, interstate migrants are barely considered in policy making in the state where they live.

At destinations labour migrants who left their home or native place become vulnerable during travelling phase till they reach their destinations in prospect of proving their own identity, health consciousness, children's education, physical and mental harassment, wage inequality, overtimes, living conditions, limited access to entitlements and child and women exploitation etc. All these troubles faced by migrants at destinations make them helpless, insecure, and restless overall. In view of all these issues this study attempts to highlight the labour migrants' perceptions concerning various problems which make them vulnerable at destinations.

## **2. STUDY AREA**

The District Dungarpur is situated at the southernmost tip of the Rajasthan state, in India. The terrain of the District is highly undulating, characterised by low-laying hills of the *Aravali Range*. It lies over 3770 squares Kilometers area with 972 villages and a total population of 1,388,552 people (District Census 2011). District has 71 per cent of its population under ST (*Schedule Tribes*) category. Thus, this region is also commonly known as tribal area (Culturally known as *Vagad Area*) of Rajasthan, India. Tribal people face lots of hurdles in their life to survive viz., less literacy (mostly are uneducated), poverty, deficiency of working skills, malnutrition, bound to their traditional customs and superstitions and owning small pieces of unfertile undulating land. Therefore, more than 65per cent tribal of the District migrates for livelihood search every year. This trend of migration is continuously rising since past forty to forty five years. The flow of tribal migrants was very low in the last decades of 1960s, 1970s and 1980s in study area due to lack of transportation facilities and communication networks. Hence, previously other communities' people (*Artisans, Agrarian, Bohras and Brahmins*) migrated in

large number compared to tribal. After 1980s the ratio of tribal people started increasing. Now, at present the scenario has totally changed, it has been reported that from each household of a village an average of two to three people migrate from district to sustain their livelihood.

Likewise, to other regions of India, Durgapur district's various communities' people migrate towards industrially and agriculturally developed states of India, i.e. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. The premise reasons sustaining this migration are the inadequacy of natural resources, uncertainty of Monsoon, undulating infertile agricultural land and paucity of well qualified human resources are press on people to migrate. The migration pattern is usually seen as short-term or seasonal type in the District. Migrants cross the district's inter-state boundaries for five to six months or in lean season.

Considering, the short-term pattern (seasonal migration) of migration the main objective of the study is to highlight and analyse the adversity of five major problems' perceptions (physical and mental harassments, wage inequality, health related problems, living conditions and limited access of entitlements at destinations) of migrants that makes them vulnerable at destination. And give some specific measures to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrant's at destinations.

### **3. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY**

Primary data has been collected from field survey. Secondary data has been collected from various Government Reports, premier research journals and books. Five major problems beard by migrants being considered here for this research study to analyse the perceptions of migrants' vulnerabilities at destinations are:

- i) Physical and mental harassments of migrants at workplaces [Pm]
- ii) Job or occupational Security at destinations [Jo]
- iii) Health issues [H]
- iv) Living conditions problem [L] and
- v) Family Security Related Problem (Who left Behind at native) [Fs]

Five different communities' people i.e. (i) Agrarian [Ag], (ii) Tribals [Tr], (iii.) Brahmins, Jain and Rajput [Gen], (iv.) Yadav, Meghwal and Chamar [Sc] and (v.) Artisans [Ar] have been taken as target groups to analysis the perceptions of different problems in different manners.

A seven-point likert scale has been adopted to measure the perceptions of the major problems of migrants' vulnerabilities at destinations. The scale ranges from 0 score (No adverse effect of problem) to 6 score (Maximum Adverse Affect of problem).

Respondents were asked to score for each problem (varying from 0 to 6) depending upon their perception of various problems at destinations. Individual score indicate the score given by respondents for each problem. Village wise score for each problem per social group (VS) has been calculated on the basis of individual score (table 1-8). Total score for each problem per migrant social group (TS) has been calculated by summing up the VS of the 8 villages of 600 respondents (Table 9).

$$VS_{PmAg} = \sum_{i=1}^{15} I_{PmAg} \quad 1$$

$VS_{PmAg}$  = village wise score of a particular problem e.g.  $Pm$  = physical and mental harassment, for a particular social group e. g.  $Ag$  = Agrarian,

$I_{PmAg}$  = Individual score of a particular problem e.g.  $Pm$  = physical and mental harassment, for a particular social group e. g.  $Ag$  = Agrarian.

$$TS_{PmAg} = \sum_{i=1}^8 VS_{iPmAg} \quad 2$$

$TS_{PmAg}$  = Total score of a particular problem e.g.  $Pm$  = physical and mental Harassment, for a partical social group e.g.  $Ag$  = Agrarian

### 3.1 Criteria of Respondents Selection

15 persons from each social group from each village have been surveyed and altogether 08 villages have been selected out of four *tehsils* of the District for the study. Hence, the total number of respondents was 600 persons in this study. The selection of the villages was based on the premise that all the aforementioned communities' people were prominently residing there.

For easy comparison, the Total Score has been normalized by adopting Index Value. Total Score (TS) for each problem concerning migrant people has been converted into an Index Value (0 Index value for minimum possible Total Score and 1 Index Value for maximum possible Total Score). In this study the minimum possible Total Score for each problem would be 0 and the maximum possible Total Score 600. If all the respondents of a particular social group of the 08 villages (15 from each group \* 08 = 120 Respondents) give maximum score (i.e. 6 score) to a

particular migrant problem on 7-Point Scale, the maximum possible Total Score would be 720 ( $120 \times 06 = 720$ ). For example, Total Score obtained from agrarian community for physical and mental harassment problem is 386 (Table 09) which has been converted to an Index Value ( $386/720$ ) as 0.64 (Table 10).

#### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**4.1 Village Wise Variations:** there is an apparent variation at village level in the migrants' perceptions of their problems' adverse effect at destinations. Village wise score for all communities' migrants have been calculated using seven-point likert scale. The maximum score secured for physical-mental harassment and for job security in Dariyati and Karada villages of Simalwara Tehsil of the District (Table 7 and 8). Whereas, the minimum score for these problems is in Jethana and Diwda-Bada villages of Sagwara Tehsil (Table 3 and 4). In case of health and living conditions the maximum and minimum score accord in same villages of the Tehsils mentioned above. In general, Tehsil Simalwara's migrants secured higher scores compared to other tehsils of the District, since the socio-economic development of the Tehsil is paltry. Moreover, demographically the Tehsil having more than 80 per cent populations of tribal community with lower literacy rate and fewer infrastructures. On the other hand, tehsil Sagwara secured lower scores regarding different perceptions; the reason being, the socio-economic and infrastructural development of the Tehsil is better than other Tehsils of the District. Correspondingly people migrate for shorter time-period and have stronger social-network at destinations. Therefore, they confront less vulnerability at destinations. Tehsil Dungarpur and Aspur secured intermediate score regarding various perceptions.

On an overview, problem-wise the highest score of perception of migrants' vulnerabilities in the study area is attained by physical and mental harassment followed by job or occupation insecurity, living conditions related problems, health problems and family security related problems (Table 9). It seems that, most of seasonal migrants face physical and mental harassment related problems at their destinations. Secured scores present that (table 9) people of all social groups bear these problems in different manners. In any form of work, whether it is of high or low pay grade, these migrants face similar problems. Likewise, physical and mental problems the job insecurity are also ordinary problems which enhance the vulnerability of migrant persons at destinations. Problems concerning family insecurity of the family members who left behind at origin are not so marked among migrants.

**Table 1: Scores of the perceptions regarding various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Kanba village of Dungarpur Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	52	47	36	37	16
Tribals (ST)	66	60	41	54	12
General Caste	40	25	27	27	19
Schedule Caste (SC)	57	50	38	37	13
Artisans	47	36	28	39	16
Total	262	218	170	194	76

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**Table 2: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Balwara village of Dungarpur Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health Problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	55	48	34	34	16
Tribals (ST)	62	51	44	55	10
General	43	39	23	15	19
Schedule Caste (SC)	59	41	32	43	15
Artisans	41	38	33	41	20
Total	260	217	166	135	80

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

In general, migrants who left their houses became vulnerable not only at their destination places but also just when they left their houses for livelihood search. And these vulnerabilities affect their outcomes of migration. In general, each social category's migrants have beard difficulties at destination whether the migrated group is from lower status or at higher.

**4.2 Community Wise Perceptions of the Problems:** This section analyses the problems' perceptions based on migrant's social group. It gives an apparent idea that, how a social status has determine the vulnerability of migrant class.

**4.2.1 Physical and Mental harassment:** Workplace harassments include different types of discrimination and acts of violation that are not confined to one specific group. The wide-ranging types of workplace harassments can be loosely categorized into emotional and physical abuse. These forms of workplace harassments target multiple groups, including women, racial minorities, homosexuals, and immigrants. In reference to this study physical and mental harassment includes child and women sexual abuse, overtimes, wage inequality, delayed and due wages by owners, unnecessary snorting and rebuking etc.

In the study area it is generally noted that, schedule tribe (ST), schedule caste (SC) and Agrarian community people are prominently endure these problem. The index values are 0.71, 0.61 and 0.55 respectively for schedule tribe (ST), schedule caste (SC) and for Agrarian community people (Table 10). On the other hand Artisans and General community confront less harassment compared to other social groups. Their index values are 0.47 and 0.43 correspondingly. It is observed that Socio-economic status of ST and SC community is so pitiable in the study area. For livelihood these communities are greatly dependent on seasonal labour migration to neighboring states like; Gujarat and Maharashtra (Industrially and agriculturally developed). These people are usually pre signed to contractors and *Patel* (employers) in greed of some advance amount and after migrating to destinations they are exploited by these owners. On the other hand social groups like; Agrarian, Artisans and General category people confront less harassment. Reason behind it is that most of Agrarian and General Community people have their own businesses at destinations such as; small tea stalls, restaurant, vendor stalls (*Pani-Puri, Paav-Bhaji* ) etc.

Thus, physical harassment of these people is not as significant as that of STs and SCs. Likewise General community Artisans also face less mental and physical problems since they have technical skills of their own work. Thus, the company owners have not burdened them with extra workload. Overall, the lower social group migrants face more vulnerability concerning physical and mental harassments at destinations.



**Table 3: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Jethana village of Sagwara Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health Problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	39	32	43	26	28
Tribals (ST)	57	61	49	49	18
General	33	25	24	23	30
Schedule Caste (SC)	51	49	41	39	22
Artisans	36	23	30	26	31
Total	216	190	187	135	129

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**Table 4: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Diwda-Bada village of Sagwara Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	47	27	43	46	29
Tribals (ST)	59	53	47	51	22
General	29	24	39	27	35
Schedule Caste (SC)	54	48	43	54	27
Artisans	43	36	40	49	30
Total	205	188	212	227	185

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**4.2.2 Job or Occupational Security:** concerning this problem, the economically lower groups of migrant people became more vulnerable compared to other general group. The index value is 0.69 and 0.58 for STs and SCs group people. On the other hand Agrarian, Artisans and general people secured lower index value is 0.48, 0.39 and 0.36 respectively. It was observed during field survey that, lower group migrants do not possess any working skill before migration therefore; they are reliant only on labour work at destination. They have makeshift labour jobs and thus, they are always scared and this uncertainty makes them more vulnerable at destinations. However, higher communities like Agrarian and General Cast have more firm job

security. The index value is 0.48 and 0.36 compared to STs and SCs score value. It was observed during ground level study that, virtually these community's people have parental hotel avocations in cities such as; Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Vapi, Surat, Ahmadabad etc. of Maharashtra and Gujarat states. Consequently, they do not confront this problem as much as tolerated by lower community migrants.

**Table 5: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Punjapur village of Aspur Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health Problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	51	38	44	41	21
Tribals (ST)	66	71	58	53	19
General	47	49	38	37	31
Schedule Caste (SC)	61	63	54	46	27
Artisans	46	35	41	45	29
Total	271	256	235	222	127

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**Table 6: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Punali village of Aspur Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	51	49	44	47	29
Tribals (ST)	60	59	50	52	20
General	32	25	27	28	35
Schedule Caste (SC)	53	48	47	48	24
Artisans	43	39	36	41	31
Total	239	220	204	216	139

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**4.2.3 Health:** problems regarding health are prominently seen among the lower community migrant groups. However, the coefficient of variation is not so high (17.78) and the perception score is approximately equivalent for each group. Health problems are general problems among labour migrants. It was observed from field survey that most of the migrants do not experience good residential, sanitation, clean drinking water and proper food like basic necessities at destinations, so they are prone to severe diseases like cholera, malaria, dengue, typhoid etc. Apart from it some labour migrants work in mines, restaurant kitchens, brick mills etc. these workers often suffer from tuberculosis, asthma, bronchitis and emphysema like diseases. In the study area it is also observed that every 1 out of 10 seasonal migrants is HIV<sup>+</sup>. However, the numbers of patients influenced by that chronic disease are counted largely in Agrarian and tribal community of the district. Since, the group who rottenly migrate to inter-states of both community are illiterate and having some traditional open culture circumstances with unawareness that, motive them to go for physical relationship apart from their partner.

Overall, the perceptions regarding to health problem among different community has moderately adverse affect to all communities migrant labour at destination.

**4.2.4 Living Conditions:** again the perceptions relating to this problem the community belongs to lower group are more vulnerable compare to others at destinations. The index value is highly remarkable among STs and SCs with 0.58 and 0.51 points. Since at destinations or at working sites the contractors/owners/ Patel could not arrange any kind of proper residential, sanitation, pure drinking water or food security concerning services. Therefore, the migrants confront additional trouble to arrange all these things apart from their labourious works. Sometimes these people reside nearby roads or at railway tracks, that situation always create scare in their mind about live security apart from livelihood security. It observed that in case of rough living condition a migrant labour could not perform his/her work effectively and that ineffectiveness influenced his income and health outcomes.

**Table 7: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Dariyati village of Simalwara Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health Problem	Living Conditions	Family security
Agrarians	53	51	46	43	29
Tribals (ST)	76	78	51	56	23
General	44	39	39	34	16
Schedule Caste (SC)	64	67	44	50	26
Artisans	46	36	37	39	24
Total	283	271	217	222	119

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**Table 8: Scores of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in Karada village of Simalwara Tehsil**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	49	54	44	46	17
Tribals (ST)	72	69	54	53	13
General	46	34	36	39	31
Schedule Caste (SC)	59	54	41	51	19
Artisans	43	41	27	43	33
Total	269	252	202	232	113

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

However, the General, Agrarian and Artisan community people had not so adversely affected by this problem. As they have good social network or sometimes have their own shops or rooms at destinations to which they manage their living condition related problems. In general, living conditions concerning difficulties are strongly advisable for seasonal labour migrants because other outcomes of migrants are indirectly influenced by it.

**4.2.5. Family Security:** difficulties concerning to family securities, especially for who left behind at home primarily notable among General and Artisan groups with 0.30 and 0.31 index value. The higher index value shows that these community people face higher insecurity

regarding to their family members who left behind especially about their children’s education and health. It observed from field survey that frequently these categories migrants have small or nuclear family with one or two children and a wife. Therefore, insecurity concerning to family insecurity seems higher in these groups. On the other hand lower categories migrants put up with less index value compare to higher categories social group. It noted from field survey that especially tribal community migrants felt less insecurity regarding to their family who left behind. It seems that they having more members in their family with grandparents. They are not so sensible and caring for their children as other communities parents have. In general, perception concerning to family insecurity are not so remarkable compare to other problems perceptions among different community which make them extreme vulnerable at destinations.

**Table 9: Total Scores (TS) of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in 08 villages of Dungarpur District, Rajasthan**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrants				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	397	346	334	288	185
Tribals (ST)	518	502	394	423	137
General	314	260	253	224	216
Schedule Caste (SC)	458	420	340	368	173
Artisans	345	284	272	323	224
Total Score	2032	1812	1593	1626	935

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

**Table 10: Total Scores (TS) of the perceptions of various problems of seasonal migrant vulnerabilities using 7 point-scales in 08 villages of Dungarpur District, Rajasthan**

Social Groups of Migrant People	Problems of Migrant at Destinations				
	Physical and Mental Harassment	Job/Occupation Security	Health problem	Living Conditions	Family Security
Agrarians	0.55	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.26
Tribals (ST)	0.71	0.69	0.54	0.58	0.19
General	0.43	0.36	0.35	0.31	0.30
Schedule Caste (SC)	0.63	0.58	0.47	0.51	0.24
Artisans	0.47	0.39	0.37	0.44	0.31
Coefficient of Variation	20.43	27.21	17.78	22.99	18.60

*Source: Field Survey, December 2016.*

#### **4.3 Coefficient of Variation:**

Out of five major problem's perceptions coefficient of variation is maximum for job or work insecurity (27.21) and minimum for health problem (17.78). It shows that the problem concerning to job insecurity is concentrated among lower group of migrants (STs and STs) while the effects of health and Higden equally widespread among all community of migrants at destination.

#### **4.4 Specific Measures:**

To the analysis of migrants perceptions concerning to various problems at destination it concluded that, in the study area primly the lower communities' migrants are adversely affected at targeted areas and became more susceptible group. The limitations to access good job, health care, better residential facilities, timely payment etc. makes them vulnerable due to illiteracy, poverty, language barriers, lack of time, lack of good social network, and lack of knowledge about the public provisioning facilities, which exacerbated their social and economic vulnerabilities. Therefore, to reduce these vulnerabilities some specific measures are pointed out to keep in mind the vulnerability status of migrants.

- Initially there should be developed a mutual understanding between the government of both places of origin and place of migration regarding the system of filing complaints in police stations at destination regarding the grievance of migrants such as – unjustified delay in payment of remuneration, remuneration lower than regulation wages, non-payment of compensation in case of accidents, uncalled for mental or physical torture of

the migrants. Such type of environment will help a migrant to work without tension and fearlessly that will improve their productivity.

- The local administration or employing authority should make arrangements for providing basic amenities and issue some provisional cards according to Act (1979) intended to regulate the employment of the inter-state migrants and to provide and maintain suitable residential accommodations in cheaper rates.
- There should be a system of registration of migration locally at village level for those seasonal migrants who are not registered at any state labour and employment offices. Within this system, information viz. the name, sex, age, and destination of migrants from the particular village *panchayat* should be registered. The information provided by the migrant should be verified at the Tehsil level and the migrant should be issued an identity card. This card will enable the migrant in matters such as buying ration from government approved consumer shops, getting availing health facilities and also in getting his children admitted to a school. Identity cards can also help a migrant in getting legal remedies in case of difficulty.
- The government should set up training centers to enhance the skills and proficiency of migrant people at district level to meet the job requirement at migration destination so that every migrant may get a job according to his capabilities and enable him to compete with skilled migrants from other states and earn good income. The government has recently launched livelihood efficiency development programmes in Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur in skills such as plumbing, electrical and mechanical repairing etc. But the duration of these programmes are very short and they are being run only in three districts of the state as result of which people from other districts aren't receiving the benefits of these courses. Therefore, to help the largest possible number of people, these programmes should be launched at every district headquarters. Moreover, the duration of the course should also be increased so that people may become completely skilled in their respective vocations.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

As a whole labour migrant problems at working places and destinations are adversely influence the human beings behaviour (mentally as well as physically). Departing from native places to working places a labour migrant confronts so many hurdles and risk which make him vulnerable. That vulnerability influenced their working, health, social and economic outcomes. Weaknesses concerning to poverty, illiteracy, informally unskilled, improper social networks and lack of awareness regarding to government social welfare programmes are significantly determined the vulnerability of a seasonal migrant. Therefore, the Government and local administration should be introduced some policies and programmes on root level which reduces the vulnerabilities of

migrants and they will be accomplished their working tasks joyfully without scaring with employers. There should be need to establish a good healthy environment at destinations by employers for out-comer labourers, so that the feelings of discrimination among local and migrants will be reduced. Hence, seasonal migrants' outcomes increase in a surplus manner and make them smart labourers.

#### **FOOTNOTES**

1. Seasonal or Short-Term Migration is a time based pattern of migration. It includes four to six months time duration of labour migration in a particular months (especially in the lean season of study area) of October to March. In this time period people having no more sources of livelihoods and they migrated towards the neighbouring state of Rajasthan for livelihood.

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