



# Migration Block Profile: Kotra

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**&**

## **Kotra Adivasi Sansthan**

Kotra, Udaipur, Rajasthan

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## About Udaipur District

Udaipur District is a district of Rajasthan state in western India. The historic city of Udaipur is the administrative headquarters of the district. Udaipur District bounded on the northwest by the Aravalli Range, across which lie the districts of Sirohi and Pali. It is bounded by Rajsamand on North, Chittaurgarh on East, Banswara on southeast, Dungarpur on south, and the state of Gujarat on southwest. It is part of the Mewar region of Rajasthan.

It is the biggest district of Southern Rajasthan encompasses a total area of 14621.05 sq. km and is located between 23°46' and 25°5' north latitudes and between 73°9' and 74°35' east longitudes. Administratively, Udaipur is divided into seven Sub-divisions viz Girwa, Dhariyawad, Mavli, Vallabhnagar, kotda, Jhadol and Salumber. These sub divisions are further divided up into 11 Blocks, 6 Sub-blocks and 498 gram panchayats. Total population of the Udaipur district is 2,633,312 with the decadal growth of 27.37% (from 91-2001) and sex ratio of 971:1000 (*census 2001*).

The district is generally hilly and tribal dominant. It is world famous for its mining and marble besides being a big tourist attraction. At the other end, it counts amongst the most backward areas of Rajasthan due to its low literacy level and low levels of agricultural production.

## About Kotra Block

### Geographical and Demographical Profile

Kotra is one of the large blocks of Udaipur. It has 31 panchayats and a total of 262 revenue villages. The block is located 75 kms south of Udaipur city, bordered in the North by the Pali and Sirohi districts of Rajasthan. In the South it shares border with Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat State.

As per census 2001, Kotra is spread over 1191.51 Sq. Km with the total population of 183,446. For every 1000 male there are 980 females. This sex ratio is favorable against the State's sex ratio of 922. Kotra is a tribal dominant block with 163,903 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. This constitutes 89.32% of the total population. Kotra, therefore, is listed under Tribal Sub-Plan.

**Table 1: Demography of Kotra Block**

Area Sq. Km.	Population			Scheduled Tribe Population		Density per Sq. Km.	Sex Ratio	Growth Rate
	Male	Female	Persons	Persons	Percentage			
1191.51	92649	90817	183446	163903	89.32	154	980	40.59

**Table 2: Literacy Rate of Kotra and Udaipur**

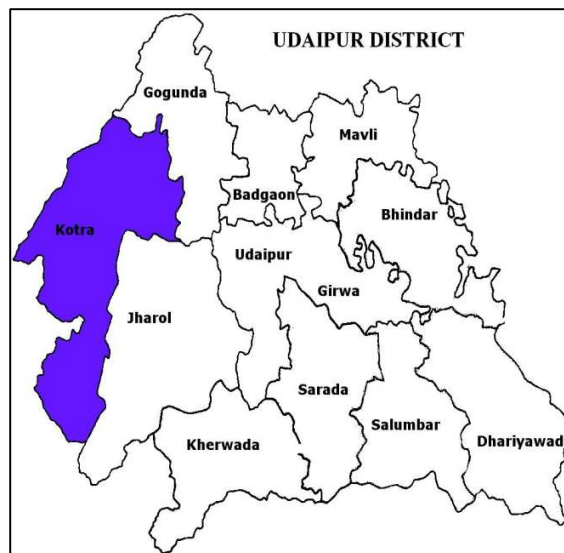
		Person	Male	Female
Udaipur	%Total Literacy	59.26	74.47	43.71
	%Rural Literacy	52.52	69.52	35.46
Kotra	% Total Literacy	24.52	37.55	11.14

Table 2 gives the literacy levels of the Kotra block. It is seen to be considerably lower as compared to the district of Udaipur. Literacy percentage among male in Kotra is

37.55%, about 50% lower than that of male in Udaipur. Female literacy level is abysmally low as merely 11.14% of women are literate, i.e. they are able to sign their names.

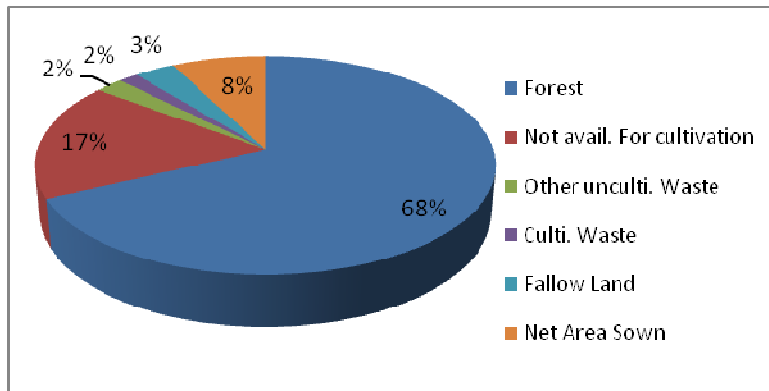
Below are three maps

1. Political map of India highlighting Rajasthan
2. Political map of Rajasthan highlighting Udaipur
3. Political map of Udaipur highlighting Kotra



## Livelihood Profile

**Figure 1: Land use in Kotra**



It is evident from the Fig 1 that about 68% of the land is covered with Forest. However, owing to large scale felling of trees, the quality of these forestlands has gone down in the last few decades. The tribal communities can no longer depend on the forest produce for livelihood and need to seek newer sources.

**Table 3: Irrigation Facilities in Kotra**

Irrigation by Sources		
	Hectares	Percent
Net Area sown	18353	100
Unirrigated Area	17976	97.95
Net Irrigated Area	377	2.05
Well/ Tube well	375	2.04
Tank	2	0.01

The other significant traditional livelihood option is agriculture. However, the net area sown of Kotra block is 8%, which is significantly less than the state average of 48.93 percent for Rajasthan. Even as the land under cultivation is low, the irrigation facilities are even poorer. According to the TSP 2001-2002 data, of the 18353 hectares of sown land in Kotra 17976 hectares (about 98%) is un-irrigated (refer Table 3). The rest 377 hectares of irrigated land is largely irrigated through tube-wells/ wells. The agriculture evidently is rain-fed with fewer mechanism of rain water harvesting. Merely, 2 hectares of the land is cultivated through tank water. Deforestation coupled

with poor rainfall has led to depletion of water table, limiting the traditional methods.

Small land holdings, poor quality of various natural resources, unavailability of irrigation infrastructure and low levels of literacy has made Kotra the most backward block of Udaipur district, reinforced in grim local livelihood opportunities. Not too far from Kotra, are the farm lands of North Gujarat, attracting agriculture labour from Kotra in large numbers. Another occupation where high migration is observed is Stone Carving. To understand the magnitude of migration from Kotra and its trends Aajeevika Bureau conducted a Household Survey in Panchayats with seemingly high incidence of migration and thereby generating a Migration Profile of the Kotra block/ tehsil of Udaipur district.

## The Household Survey at the source areas by Aajeevika Bureau

There is a dearth of information and understanding on the migration trends especially at the micro levels. Recognizing this Aajeevika Bureau is conducting surveys of the household in the panchayat to understand the trend in migration, its magnitude and issues related with it. The survey for Kotra was conducted in the year 2006. It was carried out in 17 panchayats of the block and a total of 125 revenue villages. The total estimated population of these panchayats is 68, 800.

Aajeevika Bureau in collaboration with the local partner Kotra Adivasi Sansthan (KAS) conducted a household survey in the said Panchayats of the block. The survey collects information on the numbers of migrants, their occupations and destination of work in a family besides information such as other sources of income and caste of the household. The effort is to reach out to all households in a particular village and the number of households surveyed is cross checked with the census data on number of households in those villages in order to ensure full (or almost full) coverage. Once the information of the survey is analysed it is presented to the villagers and a report is also given to the panchayat to inform them of the migration occurring from their panchayat.

## Operational Definitions

For the purpose of block profiling, Aajeevika Bureau defines 'Migration' and 'Household Migration' as follows:

**Migration** – Migration is defined as the phenomena where an individual travels outside his block/tehsil to earn livelihood for atleast 2 months/ 60 days in a year. He/she continues to have a home in the source village where they return atleast once a year.

**Household Migration** - Household Migration is a measure of households with atleast one migrating member.

## Migration Profile

### Incidence of Migration

**The aggregate household migration<sup>1</sup> from Kotra block is 49.2%.** This implies that one or more members of 7395 of the total 15038 households (49.2%) go out of the block to seek employment. Figure 2 depicts the Panchayat-wise incidence of household migration in the Kotra block. This ranges from 24% to 72%.

The strikingly high percentage of household migration, about 72.2%, is seen from Mahaad Panchayat. This is closely followed by Mahadi Panchayat at 71.3% and Mewaron ka Math Panchayat at 63.4%. Household migration from 8 panchayats, namely Medi, Mandwa, Jhed, Gura, budhiya, Bekriya, Kakhriya and Badli, falls in the significantly high percentage range of 50% – 60%.

The measure of household migration from Mamer, Samoli, Sada and Kukawas Panchayats is 41%, 39%, 37% and 30% respectively. Relatively lower incidence of household migration are seen from the Panchayats of Gogrud and Juda at 23% and 24%. Figure 2 and Table 4 provide details of the same.

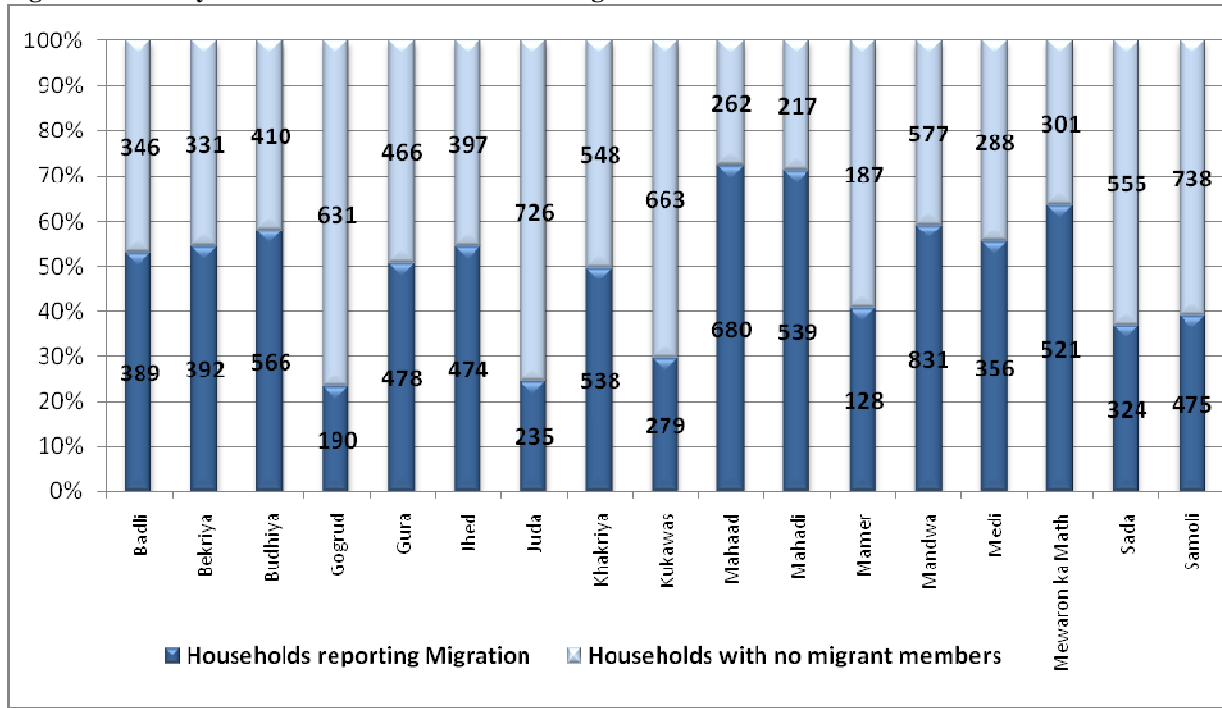
In total, 11206 individuals migrate from the 17 panchayats. We observe that the number of migrants from the panchayat exceeds the number of migrating households, indicating that sometimes more than one member migrates from the household. Panchayat-wise, the average number of migrants per household ranges from 1 to 3.4, achieving median at 1.4. Mamer exhibits the highest number of migrants per household, i.e on an average the migrant household has 3 to 4 members migrating to find

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<sup>1</sup> Household Migration is a measure of households with one or more members migrating out of the block to find work.

work. This is followed by Budhiya and Mahaad at 2.7 and 2 respectively. This can be attributed to the trend of family migration from these panchayats, mostly migrating as share croppers.

**Figure 2: Panchayat-wise Incidence of Household Migration in Kotra**



**Table 4: Panchayat-wise Incidence of Household Migration, Number of Migrants and Migrants per Household**

Sl. No.	Panchayat	Total Households	Households reporting Migration		Number of Migrants	Migrants per Household
			Number	Percentage		
1	Badli	735	389	52.93%	532	1.4
2	Bekriya	723	392	54.22%	444	1.1
3	Budhiya	976	566	57.99%	1531	2.7
4	Gogrud	821	190	23.14%	213	1.1
5	Gura	944	478	50.64%	619	1.3
6	Jhed	871	474	54.42%	678	1.4
7	Juda	961	235	24.45%	266	1.1
8	Khakriya	1086	538	49.54%	672	1.2
9	Kukawas	942	279	29.62%	415	1.5
10	Mahaad	942	680	72.19%	1337	2.0
11	Mahadi	756	539	71.30%	810	1.5
12	Mamer	315	128	40.63%	432	3.4
13	Mandwa	1408	831	59.02%	1109	1.3
14	Medi	644	356	55.28%	537	1.5
15	Mewaron ka Math	822	521	63.38%	579	1.1

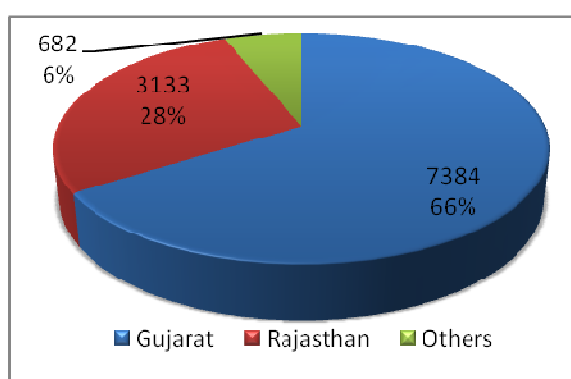


16	Sada	879	324	36.86%	557	1.7
17	Samoli	1213	475	39.16%	475	1.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15038</b>	<b>7395</b>	<b>49.18%</b>	<b>11206</b>	<b>1.5</b>

## Destination

The migrants from Kotra block are primarily inter-state migrants. About 67% of the migrants from the researched panchayats of the kotra block cross the state boundary to seek livelihood in other states of the country. Of this 99% go to Gujarat alone, making it the most prominent destination state. Rest 1% of the inter-state migrants are spread out to Maharashtra (Mumbai and Kolhapur), Madhya Pradesh (Indore and Bhopal), West Bengal (Kolkatta), Uttar Pradesh and Delhi.

**Figure 3: Destination States for Kotra Migrants**



## Inter-state Migrants to Gujarat

**Figure 4: Destination districts of Gujarat**

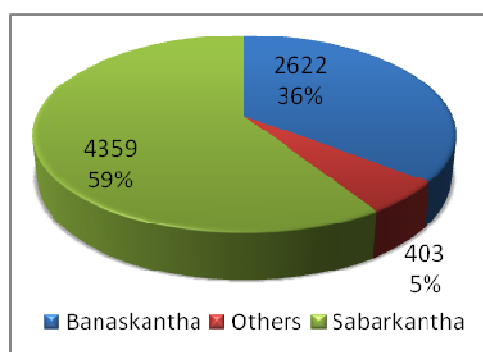


Figure 4 shows the breakup of the migrants according to their destination in Gujarat. The largest number of inter-state migrants to Gujarat (about 59% of migrants to Gujarat) head towards Sabarkantha district in search for livelihood. This is followed by 36% of the migrants going to Banaskantha and remaining 7% to other districts of the State. These include Ahmedabad, Surat, Godhra, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Bhuj (refer Table 5.3)

Majority of the migrants going to Sabarkantha district, about 2489 migrants, reportedly go to Idar<sup>2</sup>. This makes Idar the single most prominent destination for the migrants, with

22% of total researched migrants from Kotra block going to Idar to work. Other significant migrant destinations from the district are Himatnagar, Kherbrahma, Vadali, Galodiya and Dharoyi. Table 5.1 gives the details.

In Banaskantha district, two of the popular migrant destinations are Palanpur and Thara attracting 1316 and 676 migrants respectively. Following are Deesa, Laxmipura, Ambaji and Danta; the details of which are provided in table 5.2

Annexure-I gives the complete list of destinations for the migrants from Kotra.

<sup>2</sup> **Idar** is a city and a municipality in Sabarkantha district in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is located about 30 km north of Himatnagar and 25 km from Gujarat's border with Rajasthan. As of 2001 India census, Idar had a population of 29,567.

**Table 5: Destinations in Gujarat**

**Table 5.1 Sabarkantha District**

Destination	Migrant workers
Idar	2489
Himatnagar	732
Kherbrahma	521
Vadali	278
Galodiya	102
Dharoyi	94
Kabasini	56
Khedasan	48
Rewas	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>4359</b>

**Table 5.2 Banaskantha District**

Destination	Migrant workers
Palanpur	1316
Thara	676
Deesa	265
Laxmipura	260
Ambaji	74
Danta	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>2622</b>

**Table 5.3 District Destinations in Gujarat except Sarbarkantha and Banaskantha**

Destination	Migrant workers
Ahmedabad	115
Godhara	80
Jamnagar	55
Bhuj	17
Surat	10
Bhavnagar	4
Others	122
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>

### Intra-state Migrants (within Rajasthan)

28% of the migrants reported to be migrating within the state of Rajasthan. Of this majority, 69% and 16% of the migrants go to the neighbouring districts of Sirohi and Pali respectively. A meager 6% are intra-district migrants. Small percentages of the intra-state migrants, about 5% find work in Jodhpur; followed by 1% each to Jaisalmer and Jalore respectively.

**Table 6: Destinations in Rajasthan**

**Table 6.1: Destination in Sirohi**

Destination	Migrant Workers
Abu Road	1202
Sirohi	443
Pindwara	289
Shivganj	159
Swaroopganj	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>2153</b>

Of the migrants going to Sirohi, about 55% head out for Abu Road. 13%, 7% and 3% migrate to work at Pindwara, Shivganj and Swaroopganj respectively. These are places well known for their Jain temples and are popular tourist attraction.

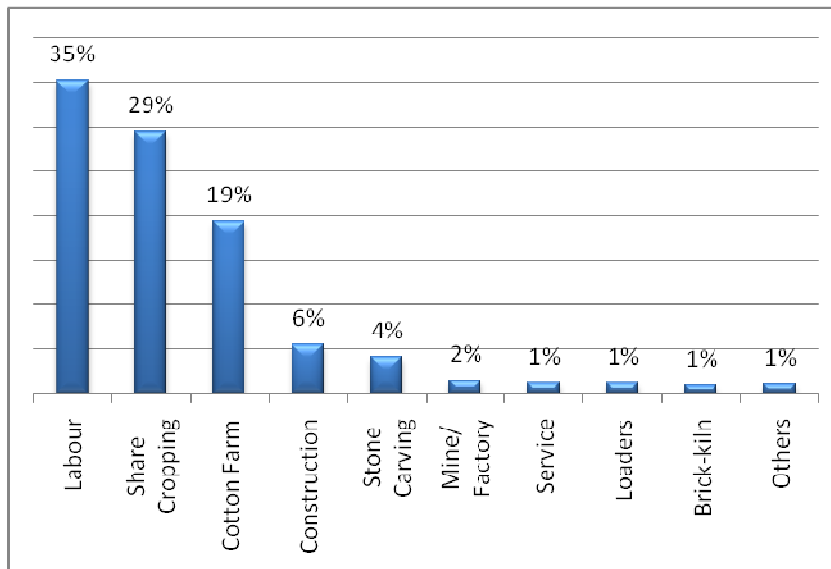
**Table 6.2: District Destinations in Rajasthan**

District	Migrant Workers
Sirohi	2153
Pali	504
Udaipur	195
Jodhpur	167
Jaisalmer	39
Jalore	39
Bhilwara	23
Banswara	10
Dungarpur	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3133</b>

### Occupation<sup>3</sup>

Migrants from the Kotra block are generally employed in low quality unskilled labour with stone carving and skilled construction work being the only exceptions. It is observed that about 83% of the researched were employed as unskilled labour in agriculture and construction sector. Figure 5 and Table... gives details of the number and percentage of the migrants employed in the various occupations.

**Figure 5: Percentage of Migration in various Occupations**



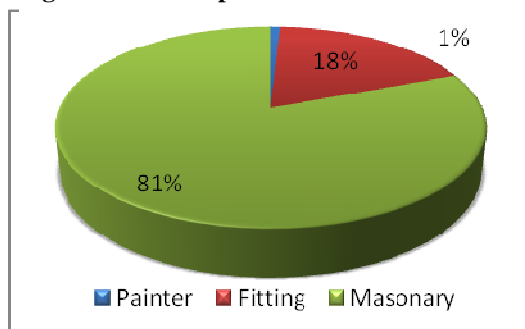
About 35% of the migrants reported to be migrating into unskilled labour. This group is mostly composed of agriculture labour working in the farmlands of the neighbouring state of Gujarat. Some, however, also work as construction labour in the urban centers of Himmatnagar and Idar. The next major occupational group among the migrants of Kotra block is of Share croppers, with 3098 (29%)

migrants engaged with it.

**Table 7: Number of Migrant in Various Occupations**

Occupation	Labour	Share Crop	Cotton Farm	Construction	Stone Carving	Mine/Factory	Service	Loader	Brick kiln	Other
<b>Migrant Workers</b>	3699	3098	2037	584	443	164	133	133	109	121

**Figure 6: Break-up of the construction sector**



19% of the migrants find work at the cotton farms in Gujarat State. Among the 2037 cotton farm workers, about 1% migrants (24 in numbers) are reported to be contractors in the trade, contracting labour for the Farms.

A small (6%) group of the migrants are skilled workers in the construction sector. Of these 584 skilled construction workers, 472 are masons followed by 107 tile and marble fitters. A small 1% of the skilled construction workers

migrate to be employed as Painters (refer Fig 6).

<sup>3</sup> The data on occupation of 685 migrants from Jhed Panchayat was not available during the preparation of the profile and therefore the occupation section exhibits data from the remaining panchayats (a smaller sample of 10,521 migrants).

4% of the migrants reported to be engaged in Stone Carving. This is a small and yet a unique category of skilled workers whose carvings in stone ornate temples around the country and abroad. Their workshops are concentrated in Pindwara region of Sirohi district of Rajasthan. Here they work on stone sections which are transported to the temple site and later assembled. The workers often travel to the temple sites to give final touch to the carvings.

About 2% of the surveyed migrants work at Mines or factories followed by 1% each in the occupational categories of loaders, brick-kiln workers and salaried services. Of the 164 'Mine/ Factory' workers, 138 (about 84%) work at the stone mines rest work in various factories, including thread mills. Workers engaged in 'Service' are individuals, involved government or non-government salaried jobs. 38 migrants work as drivers. A small group of 25 workers reported to be involved with Charcoal making. Following this are 19 and 16 migrants working in hotels and shops respectively.

### **Share Cropping**

This is an arrangement where the farmer (who owns the land) and the sharecropper enter into a verbal agreement where the farmer bears the cost of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, irrigation etc; the contribution from the sharecropper being labour. As per the prevalent practice in the region, the sharecroppers receive 1/5th to 1/7th of the total agricultural produce as their share. In Kharif, where the major crops grown are cotton, castor and maize, the sharecroppers receive cash in share. If they stay on for Rabi season, the share for Rabi is given in kind i.e. wheat. Farmers provide all agricultural inputs and the sharecropper's contribution is of labor. Any extra labor hands hired to finish a task on time are also covered by the sharecropper and are debited from his account. On an average it has been found that a group of sharecroppers working together are able to make Rs. 50,000 for one sharecropping contract. This makes per capita earning around Rs. 10000 for 8 months i.e. Rs. 1250 per month or Rs. 42 per day. In some contracts, the income is as low as Rs. 18-20 per day - well below the amount guaranteed under the Minimum Wages Act.

Share croppers generally migrate as a family unit taking women and children along, who also work as labour on the farm. This is a popular migrant occupation in the panchayats of Budhiya, Mamer, Mahaad and Medi with respectively 74%, 62%, 50% and 45% of their migrants employed on the farms. Closely following are Sada and Gura panchayats sending 38% and 30% of its migrants as share croppers respectively.

### **Panchayat Profile**

#### **Badli**

The panchayat has 7 revenue villages, with 735 households. The population is estimated to be 3040. The panchayat has 52.95% of household migration with 532 migrants. They popularly migrate to north Gujarat. 36% of the workers are wage labourers while 34% and 18% of the migrants find work in the agriculture sector as cotton farm labourers and share croppers respectively. About 10% of the migrants are skilled workers, comprising of artisan (9%) and labour contractor (3%).

### **Bekriya**

The panchayat has 4 revenue villages, with 723 households. The population is estimated to be 3032. The panchayat has 54.21% of household migration with 444 migrants. They are predominantly skilled workers, doing stone carving or stone fitting. Sirohi district (especially Pindwara region) is the most popular destination with about 50% of the migrants reporting to go there. Udaipur and Ahmedabad receive 11.5% and 10% of the migrants from bekriya. There is a relatively high incidence of long distance migration to cities like Jodhpur, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkatta.

### **Budhiya**

The panchayat has 4 revenue villages, with 976 households. The population is estimated to be 5280. The panchayat has 57.99% of household migration with 1531 migrants. These are predominantly inter-state migrants to Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts of Gujarat. At the destination 74% of the migrants are employed as share croppers. The remaining 26% are equally employed as cotton farm labours and other wage labour.

### **Gograd**

The panchayat has 9 revenue villages, with 821 households. The population is estimated to be 2670. The panchayat has 23.14% of household migration with 213 migrants. These are mostly intra-state migrants, working in the districts of Pali and Sirohi. Some migrate long distances to Jaisalmer, Indore and other parts of Madhya Pradesh. About 70% and 20% of the migrants work as stone carvers and mine workers respectively.

### **Gura**

The panchayat has 4 revenue villages, with 944 households. The population is estimated to be 5950. The panchayat has 50.63% of household migration with 619 migrants. 85% of the migrants are inter-state migrants going to Gujarat. They are employed in the agriculture sector, where 34% and 30% of the migrants work as cotton farm labour and share croppers respectively. About 14% are employed in other labour while 22% are skilled workers, employed as artisans, teachers and other services.

### **Jhed**

The panchayat has 5 revenue villages, with 871 households. The population is estimated to be 4500. The panchayat has 54.42% of household migration with 678 migrants. These migrants are a mix of inter and intra state migrants. 61% of the migrants go to Sirohi district (mostly Abu) to find work as Loaders, wage labourers, brick-kiln and charcoal workers. 39% of the workers migrate to Sabarkantha, Gujarat to work as share croppers or Cotton farm labourers.

### **Juda**

The panchayat has 15 revenue villages, with 961 households. The population is estimated to be 3860. The panchayat has 24.45% of household migration with 266 migrants. There is high (about 70%) incidence of Intra-state migration to Pali and Sirohi district; and therein to Sumerpur and Abu Road. 29% migrate to Gujarat and about 1% to Mumbai. Unlike Gograd and Bekriya these migrants are unskilled workers. 75% of the migrants work as labourers in construction, cotton farms and mines. About 23% are employed in skill work such as labour contracting, masonry, driving and stone fitting.

### **Khakriya**

The panchayat has 12 revenue villages, with 1086 households. The panchayat has 49.53% of household migration with 672 migrants. They popularly migrate to the districts of north Gujarat about 39% and 37% of the migrants work as labourers on the cotton farms and other sector respectively. About 20% of migrants get employed as share croppers. A small 4% of the migrants are in salaried services.

### **Kukawas**

The panchayat has 7 revenue villages, with 942 households. The population is estimated to be 2700. The panchayat has 29.61% of household migration with 415 migrants. 58% of the migrants are intra-state migrants to Pali and Sirohi districts, 44% migrating to Abu Road alone. Majority of them are unskilled workers; about 51% are labour in construction and agriculture sector, followed by 26% working at the brick-kilns. 18% migrants are skilled worker, employed as masons and painters. A small 2% of the migrants are share croppers.

### **Mahaad**

The panchayat has 13 revenue villages, with 942 households. The population is estimated to be 6705. The panchayat has 72.18% of household migration with 1337 migrants. Predominantly inter-state migrants to Gujarat, 50% of them are share croppers while 14% are employed on the cotton farms. The remaining, about 35% are employed as other unskilled labour.

### **Mahadi**

The panchayat has 2 revenue villages, with 756 households. The population is estimated to be 4100. The panchayat has 71.29% of household migration with 810 migrants. They popularly migrate to Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts in Gujarat getting employed as share croppers (12%), cotton farm labourers (28%) and other wage labour (57.5%)

### **Mamer**

The panchayat has 3 revenue villages, with 315 households. The population is estimated to be 2050. The panchayat has 40.63% of household migration with 432 migrants. They popularly migrate to the districts of north Gujarat where 62% of migrants get employed as share croppers. About 20% and 10% of the migrants work as labourers on the cotton farms and construction sector respectively. A small 5% of the migrants are in salaried services.

### **Mandwa**

The panchayat has 5 revenue villages, with 1408 households. The population is estimated to be 6600. The panchayat has 59.01% of household migration with 1109 migrants. The migrants are equally spread out between Rajasthan (Sirohi district) and Gujarat (Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts). They are predominantly unskilled workers, employed as farm labour, marble loaders and share croppers.

### **Medi**

The panchayat has 8 revenue villages, with 644 households. The population is estimated to be 5110. The panchayat has 55.27% of household migration with 537 migrants. These are inter-state migrants to Jamnagar (10%) and Sabarkantha (90%) in Gujarat. Sharing cropping and cotton farm work are two dominant occupations employing 45% of migrants each.

### **Mewaron Ka Math**

The panchayat has 9 revenue villages, with 822 households. The population is estimated to be 2296. The panchayat has 63.38% of household migration with 579 migrants. 36% of the migrants are skilled migrants working as stone carvers, drivers and machine operators. On the other hand 63% of the unskilled, including 31% of labourers, 14% mine workers and 7% loaders.

33%, 43% and 14% of the workers migrate to Pali (30% to Sumerpur alone), Sirohi and Jodhpur respectively; making upto 92% intra-state migrants. The entire group of migrants to Jodhpur works at the Kelwa mines.

### **Sada**

The panchayat has 3 revenue villages, with 879 households. The population is estimated to be 4900. The panchayat has 36.86 % of household migration with 557 migrants. Sabarkantha and Banaskantha in Gujarat are popular destination for migrants of Sada panchayat. Here 37% of them are employed as share croppers while 41% work on the cotton farms.

### **Samoli**

The panchayat has 15 revenue villages, with 1213 households. The population is estimated to be 6065. The panchayat has 39.15% of household migration with 475 migrants. They are primarily intra state migrants with 89% migrating to Sirohi (50% to Abu) and 5% to Pali or Jodhpur. A small 6% migrate to Gujarat.

83% and 7% of the migrants are employed as unskilled workers and masons respectively in the construction sector. 5% work as labour at the cotton farms.

**Annexure I - Destination Listing**

<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Migrant Workers</b>
Rajasthan	Sirohi	Abu Road	1202
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	105
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Ambaji	74
Rajasthan	Banswara	Banswara	10
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	4
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Bhilwara	23
Rajasthan	Jalore	Bhinmaal	2
MP	Bhopal	Bhopal	13
Gujarat	Bhuj	Bhuj	17
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Danta	31
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Deesa	265
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	9
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Delwara	132
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Dhanari	4
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Dharoyi	19
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Dharoyi	75
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Dungarpur	3
Rajasthan	Pali	Falana	7
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Galodiya	102
Gujarat	Godhara	Godhara	80
Gujarat	Gujarat	Gujarat	122
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	732
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Idar	2489
MP	Indore	Indore	5
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	39
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	23
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Juda	10
Gujarat		Kabasini	56
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Kelwa	140
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Khedasan	48
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Kherbrahma	521
Maharashtra	Kohlapur	Kohlapur	2
West Bengal	Kolkatta	Kolkatta	4
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Laalpur	55
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Laxmipura	260
MP	MP	MP	8
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Mumbai	10
Others	Others	Others	617



Gujarat	Banaskantha	Palanpur	1316
Rajasthan	Pali	Pali	30
Rajasthan	Sirohi	Pindwara	289
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Rewas	39
UP	UP	Sai Gaon	24
Rajasthan	Sirohi	Shivganj	159
Rajasthan	Sirohi	Sirohi	443
Rajasthan	Pali	Sumerpur	467
Gujarat	Surat	Surat	10
Rajasthan	Sirohi	Swaroopganj	60
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Thara	676
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Udaipur	63
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Vadali	278
Rajasthan	Jalore	Vadgaon	5
Rajasthan	Jalore	Vishangari	32
<b>Total</b>			<b>11209</b>

#### Annexure II - Migrant Occupation Categories

Occupation	Particulars	Migrant Workers
Brick-kiln	Brick-kiln	109
Construction	Artisan	336
Construction	Masonry	136
Construction	Fitting	107
Construction	Painter	5
Cotton Farm	Cotton Farms	2013
Cotton Farm	Contractor	24
Labour	Labour	3628
Labour	Agriculture labour	65
Labour	Sheppard	6
Loaders	Loaders	133
Mine/ Factory	Mine work	138
Mine/ Factory	Factory work	23
Mine/ Factory	Thread mill	3
Others	Driver	38
Others	Charcoal making	25
Others	Others	33
Others	Hotel work	19
Others	Shop	10
Others	LPG work	6
Service	Service	116

Service	Teacher	11
Service	Mechanic	3
Service	Watchman	3
Share Cropping	Share cropping	3098
Stone Carving	Stone Carving	443
<b>Total</b>		<b>10531</b>

### Annexure III - Migrant Occupations

Panchayat - wise Occupations of the Migrant Workers		
Panchayat	Occupation	Migrant Workers
Bekriya	Stone Carving	215
Bekriya	Loaders	85
Bekriya	Labour	60
Bekriya	Artisan	25
Bekriya	Driver	9
Bekriya	Service	24
Bekriya	LPG work	6
Bekriya	Agriculture labour	20
Gogrud	Stone Carving	151
Gogrud	Factory work	2
Gogrud	Charcoal making	6
Gogrud	Labour	3
Gogrud	Loaders	5
Gogrud	Masonry	6
Gogrud	Mine work	45
Gogrud	Thread mill	3
Juda	Labour	174
Juda	Masonry	24
Juda	Hotel work	2
Juda	Fitting	23
Juda	Contractor	5
Juda	Driver	9
Juda	Mechanic	3
Juda	Cotton Farms	12
Juda	Charcoal making	3
Juda	Mine work	6
Juda	Share cropping	4
Juda	Shop	1

Panchayat - wise Occupations of the Migrant Workers		
Panchayat	Occupation	Migrant Workers
Mahadi	Share cropping	102
Mahadi	Cotton Farms	226
Mahadi	Labour	466
Mahadi	Others	16
Mamer	Share cropping	269
Mamer	Cotton Farms	88
Mamer	Labour	42
Mamer	Service	24
Mamer	Artisan	9
Kukawas	Labour	204
Kukawas	Masonry	70
Kukawas	Driver	1
Kukawas	Painter	5
Kukawas	Brick-kiln	109
Kukawas	Shop	3
Kukawas	Cotton Farms	12
Kukawas	Share cropping	10
Kukawas	Watchman	1
MKM	Mine work	85
MKM	Stone Carving	77
MKM	shop	2
MKM	Factory work	9
MKM	Labour	185
MKM	Hotel work	15
MKM	Loaders	43
MKM	Artisan	105
MKM	Charcoal making	12
MKM	Factory work	12

Samoli	Labour	393	MKM	Agriculture labour	9
Samoli	Masonary	36	MKM	Shop	4
Samoli	Cotton Farms	25	MKM	Driver	15
Samoli	Charcoal making	4	MKM	Sheppard	6
Samoli	Driver	4	Medi	Cotton Farms	240
Samoli	Contractor	1	Medi	Share Cropping	244
Samoli	Hotel work	2	Medi	Service	14
Samoli	Mine work	2	Medi	Labour	39
Samoli	Share cropping	1	Badli	Cotton Farms	182
Samoli	Watchman	2	Badli	Share cropping	96
Gura	Share cropping	184	Badli	Labour	194
Gura	Cotton Farms	212	Badli	Artisan	42
Gura	Labour	88	Badli	Contractor	18
Gura	Service	26	Budhiya	Share cropping	1132
Gura	Artisan	98	Budhiya	Cotton Farms	203
Gura	Teacher	11	Budhiya	Labour	196
Sada	Share cropping	211	Mahaad	Share cropping	673
Sada	Cotton Farms	230	Mahaad	Cotton Farms	190
Sada	Labour	116	Mahaad	Labour	474
Mandwa	Cotton Farms	132	Khakriya	Share cropping	134
Mandwa	Share cropping	38	Khakriya	Cotton Farms	261
Mandwa	Labour	740	Khakriya	Labour	249
Mandwa	Artisan	57	Khakriya	Service	28
Mandwa	Agriculture labour	36	Jhed	Data not available	678
Mandwa	Fitting	84	<b>Total</b>		<b>11209</b>
Mandwa	Others	22			

#### Annexure IV - Migrant Destination

Panchayat - wise Destinations of the Migrant Workers		
Panchayat	Destination	Migrant workers
Bekriya	Ahmedabad	43
Bekriya	Bhilwara	23
Bekriya	Jodhpur	16
Bekriya	Jaisalmer	23
Bekriya	Sirohi	56
Bekriya	Sai Gaon	20
Bekriya	Udaipur	51
Bekriya	Mumbai	8

Panchayat - wise Destinations of the Migrant Workers		
Panchayat	Destination	Migrant workers
Juda	Pindwara	5
Juda	Kelwa	9
Juda	Sumerpur	75
Juda	Gujarat	57
Juda	Mumbai	2
Juda	Abu Road	49
Juda	Sirohi	43
Juda	Swaroopganj	3

Bekriya	Pindwara	161
Bekriya	Sumerpur	31
Bekriya	Delhi	7
Bekriya	Kolkatta	4
Bekriya	Others	1
Gogrud	Ahmedabad	7
Gogrud	Bhuj	11
Gogrud	Jodhpur	5
Gogrud	Pali	12
Gogrud	Sirohi	10
Gogrud	Sai Gaon	4
Gogrud	Udaipur	6
Gogrud	Gujarat	8
Gogrud	Pindwara	22
Gogrud	Sumerpur	27
Gogrud	Delhi	2
Gogrud	MP	3
Gogrud	Falana	7
Gogrud	Jaisalmer	13
Gogrud	Surat	5
Gogrud	Kelwa	45
Gogrud	Abu Road	12
Gogrud	Others	2
Gogrud	Indore	5
Gogrud	Dungarpur	3
Gogrud	Kohlapur	2
Gogrud	Bhinmaal	2
Gogrud	Others	8
MKM	Surat	5
MKM	Sumerpur	175
MKM	Pindwara	47
MKM	Jaisalmer	3
MKM	Kelwa	85
MKM	Pali	18
MKM	Banswara	10
MKM	Sirohi	29
MKM	Shivganj	159
MKM	Ahmedabad	3
MKM	Bhuj	6
MKM	Bhopal	13
MKM	Abu Road	15

Juda	Ambaji	2
Juda	Palanpur	11
Juda	Others	10
kukawas	Palanpur	64
kukawas	Sirohi	26
kukawas	Danta	25
kukawas	Thara	17
kukawas	Abu Road	184
kukawas	Ambaji	4
kukawas	Deesa	4
kukawas	Vadgaon	5
kukawas	Gujarat	25
kukawas	Dhanari	4
kukawas	Others	14
kukawas	Others	3
kukawas	Sumerpur	10
kukawas	Others	4
kukawas	Bhavnagar	4
kukawas	Juda	10
kukawas	Pindwara	3
kukawas	Swaroopganj	3
kukawas	Others	6
Budhiya	Ahmedabad	4
Budhiya	Deesa	120
Budhiya	Himmatnagar	273
Budhiya	Idar	501
Budhiya	Kherbrahma	129
Budhiya	Others	42
Budhiya	Palanpur	398
Budhiya	Thara	64
Badli	Deesa	21
Badli	Idar	138
Badli	Kherbrahma	68
Badli	Others	41
Badli	Palanpur	152
Badli	Thara	112
Jhed	Abu Road	299
Jhed	Idar	6
Jhed	Others	54
Jhed	Palanpur	121
Jhed	Pindwara	25

MKM	Others	11
Medi	Idar	232
Medi	Laalpur	55
Medi	Vadali	61
Medi	Himmatnagar	31
Medi	Galodiya	48
Medi	Rewas	39
Medi	Others	71
Samoli	Sirohi	168
Samoli	Abu Road	205
Samoli	Pindwara	26
Samoli	Abu Road	20
Samoli	Sumerpur	12
Samoli	Kelwa	1
Samoli	Gujarat	32
Samoli	Swaroopganj	4
Samoli	Jodhpur	2
Gura	Delwara	92
Gura	Ghiroyi	75
Gura	Himmatnagar	108
Gura	Idar	68
Gura	Laxmipura	86
Gura	Others	63
Gura	Palanpur	85
Gura	Vadali	42
Mahadi	Abu Road	4
Mahadi	Danta	6
Mahadi	Deesa	60
Mahadi	Himmatnagar	42
Mahadi	Idar	494
Mahadi	Kherbrahma	12
Mahadi	Palanpur	118
Mahadi	Thara	68
Mahadi	Udaipur	6
Mamer	Ahmedabad	48
Mamer	Galodiya	54
Mamer	Others	192
Mamer	Laxmipura	42
Mamer	Delwara	40
Mamer	Kabasini	56

Jhed	Sirohi	34
Jhed	Sumerpur	29
Jhed	Swaroopganj	50
Jhed	Thara	28
Jhed	Vishangarh	32
Khakriya	Himmatnagar	78
Khakriya	Idar	95
Khakriya	Kherbrahma	78
Khakriya	Others	95
Khakriya	Palanpur	86
Khakriya	Thara	160
Khakriya	Vadali	80
Mahaad	Himmatnagar	161
Mahaad	Idar	638
Mahaad	Kherbrahma	183
Mahaad	Vadali	95
Mahaad	Godhara	80
Mahaad	Laxmipura	132
Mahaad	Khedasan	48
Mandwa	Abu Road	414
Mandwa	Ambaji	68
Mandwa	Idar	21
Mandwa	MP	5
Mandwa	Palanpur	237
Mandwa	Sirohi	77
Mandwa	Sumerpur	108
Mandwa	Thara	160
Mandwa	Dharoyi	19
Sada	Deesa	60
Sada	Himmatnagar	39
Sada	Idar	296
Sada	Kherbrahma	51
Sada	Palanpur	44
Sada	Thara	67
<b>Total</b>		<b>11209</b>