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Socio-Economic Impact of Seasonal Migration on Tribal livelihood: A case study in Tribal areas of District Dare Ghazi Khan

Nasir Farooq¹, Dr. Muhammad Sohail Akhtar², Muhammad Qais Rafiq³, Sharmeen Ramzan⁴, Arib Shafiq⁵

¹Scholar M.Phil Sociology, Department of Sociology, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan Email: nasirfarooq283@gmail.com

²Assistant professor Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad Email: msohailuaf92@gmail.com

³Graduate BBA, Department of Business Administration, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan Email: qaiskhan9294@gmail.com

⁴Scholar M.Phil Sociology, Department of Sociology, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan Email: sharmeen.lodhi43@gmail.com

⁵Scholar M.Phil Sociology, Department of Sociology, Ghazi University, Dera Ghazi Khan Email: aribshafiqkhan@gmail.com

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*Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Qais Rafiq
qaiskhan9294@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The use of circular migration is done by Tribal households to diversify their income source and to cope with the seasonality of agriculture production, climate, political and/or economic changes. Temporary migration is a form of migration unpredictable and unidirectional in nature which occur where migrations take place for employment for a particular season of the year. This present study was conducted in Tribal areas of district D.G. Khan. The reasons and effects of tribal to urban migration in district D. G. Khan examined using descriptive survey research. The main objectives of the study are; i) to study the socio-economic characteristics of respondents; ii) to identify the causes of Tribal to urban migration in district D. G. Khan and; iii) to investigate the consequence of seasonal migration for livelihoods of migrants and their families. The result showed that 82.5% of the respondents was male, 33.3% respondents belong to age group between 18-25 years, 54.2% was married, while 31.7% income level was 10001-20,000, 80% respondents were strongly agreeing regarding consequence of seasonal migration is family care during extreme season, 65% were strongly agree, consequence of lack of facilities for their family they move to urban areas. Moreover 72.5% respondents were strongly agree regarding lack of education for their children they tend to move to urban areas, 51.6% were strongly agree regarding lack of basic needs for their family they get shelter in urban areas, 63% respondents were strongly agree, lack of source of income a big consequence to move urban areas, 56.6% were strongly agree increase in financial difficulties in winter season is a factor in seasonal migration, 54.1% were strongly agree regarding lack of agricultural tendency, 55% were strongly agree that secure extra income is driving of seasonal migration, 55% respondents were strongly agreed that lack of necessary infrastructure leads to

seasonal migration, 60.8% were strongly agree that cause of seasonal migration is insufficient availability of food in winter season, 56.6% respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration is shortage of food tension, 60.8% were strongly agreed seasonal migration is lack of doctors or paramedical staff during illness, 55% respondents were strongly agreed that shortage of water for us cause to seasonal migration in winter season, 55% respondents were strongly agreed that shortage of water for us cause to seasonal migration in winter season, 59.1% respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration due to lack of suitable land, 54.1% respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration leads to an increase in cultural diversity, 55.8% respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration leads to a decline in agricultural cultivating.

Introduction

Migration is a typical human action wherein individuals move from one nation, territory, or district to somewhere else of home to get comfortable with another. Relocation can be super durable, occasional, or brief. These can be political, social, or ecological. People migrate for various reasons, some of which are forced, others for their own reasons, such as financial circumstances, some for-job opportunities, and others for career opportunities (John, 2022).

They are the village areas with a lack of daily necessities and resources, essentially referring to tribal areas. In tribal areas, life is simple and basic. The necessities of individuals are less and consequently less extent of opening. In contrast, while daily needs and resources are completely met in urban areas, which are also referred to as cities, life can be a little challenging. Urban areas have a lot of needs, so there are more open positions. Living in a city is hard work, but it also gives people a sense of security. There are many causes behind the relocation of ancestral individuals from ancestral to metropolitan regions the major among them are: the absence of accessibility of work, business, and so forth absence of appropriate Instruction, offices of different kinds of medical services, transportation, and other significant offices; higher future possibilities, higher profit, great ways of life, and so on (Wiani and Verma, 2019).

The act of moving from one location to another to settle somewhere permanent or temporary is referred to as migration. Human relocation can be caused because of various reasons like social, financial, political, or natural. Some people migrate for better career opportunities; others are forced to migrate as a result of war or famine; many people relocate for a better quality of life or to be closer to family and friends; and natural disasters can also force people to relocate (Smitha et al., 2022). Migration from tribal to urban areas remains an essential component of modernization and development, and it serves as the foundation for urbanization. Because cities are more developed and offer more amenities, people naturally gravitate toward urban life. Villages are neglected, villagers lack access to essential amenities, and employment opportunities are scarce. They primarily have small landholdings, and agriculture does not provide enough income for their families. A large portion of the youthful residents' chiefly men move to urban communities looking for work open doors. Lower-level migration is typically seasonal as well, as they prefer to remain in the village during the agricultural season to manage produce and its marketing. The rest of the time, women and older family members take care of farming, dairy, and handicrafts. Many daily wage laborers commute to the cities for work before returning to the village, and the majority of tribal migrants are also small farmers in the village.

The ancestral movement works with Social as well as financial versatility (Upreti, 2021). Movement from ancestral to metropolitan regions has arrived at a disturbing level in the area, intensifying issues like blockage and Overpopulation and bringing about various financial issues in the desert town. Absence of well-being and schooling offices, powerless economy, repeating dry seasons, deficiency of water system, and consumable water destitution. Joblessness and fights between groups, abominations of primitive masters, are a portion of the issues, driving individuals away from the security and comfort of their homes for metropolitan regions. Migration is a natural process that has been going on for centuries. On the one hand, it has ruined the beauty of villages and put more pressure on the limited resources of cities. Many issues, including the emergence of slums, a lack of resources, inadequate public transportation, and an increasing rate of crime, as well as social costs like inter-ethnic conflicts and imbalances, result from this growing gap between demand and supply of public services (Upreti, 2021).

In tribal landscapes, there are typically few options for earning a living because of the spatial and social disparities in economic development. Occasional movement (characterized as the nonappearance from one's place of home for as long as a half year a year) is a typical vocation technique among socially weak gatherings. Seasonal migrants belonged to officially recognized Asian communities with lower socioeconomic status. Even though seasonal migration is common, most people migrate for emotional reasons rather than for aspirational reasons like acquiring new skills or wealth. Quick monetary improvement in the country in the new past has provoked an enormous interest from occasional travelers, particularly in the development area in metropolitan and peri-metropolitan regions. Nonetheless, transients work in cruel circumstances and live in risky shoddy facilities. Additionally, informal labor markets for migrants frequently lack adequate financial compensation and other employment benefits (Choksi et al., 2021). People move from one ecological region to another through seasonal migration. It is a worldwide peculiarity, whether it can happen on an impermanent or super durable premise. Some people move as a result of social factors, while others move in search of higher wages, further education, or employment, among other reasons. Conflicts, such as hurricanes, floods, droughts, and adverse physical conditions, as well as earthquakes, landslides, and other similar events necessitate the relocation of additional members of the group. This seasonal migration had either positive or negative effects on the socioeconomic status of the population, resulting in gains or losses for the local community according to Hassan et al., (2020). The duration of movement might vary between long-term and short-term. The migration of individuals from tribal communities to metropolitan areas plays a crucial role in promoting tribal development and alleviating poverty. During the transition from an agricultural to an industrial society, many challenges arise. These include a decrease in job prospects inadequate opportunities for healthcare and education, limitations in financial resources, the devaluation of land, and disruptions in production. Additionally, the farming industry is unable to accommodate the surplus labour from tribal communities. This phenomenon is often referred to as tribal-to-urban migration. Poverty is the main catalyst for migration, along with other socioeconomic variables (Kousar et al., 2016).

Various causes influence ancestral pilgrims to migrate. Pull factors refer to the good attributes of a destination that attract people, while push factors refer to the bad aspects of the place of origins that drive people away. The limited financial opportunities, unstable land ownership, expensive agriculture practices, inadequate educational and healthcare facilities, and vulnerability compel tribal leaders to migrate to metropolitan regions. According to migration

theory, the reasons that attract people to migrate include improved economic prospects, enhanced infrastructure, and access to schooling and medical care, recreational amenities, safety, and the opportunity for independent living. Migrants relocate to urban areas in order to enhance their quality of life, resulting in urban congestion, destitution, and discontentment. Migration within provinces is mostly driven by job relocation and accompanying the head of the family. Factors such as fluctuating income, high demand for industrial labor, costly agricultural production, and uneven distribution of land, oppressive living circumstances, and inadequate health conditions serve as significant incentives for individuals to migrate to urban areas (Ghafoor et al., 2021).

The seasonal movement of people across a particular boundary to establish a new or semi-permanent residence is known as migration. Seasonal migration is when people move from a tribal area to the city to find new jobs, improve their financial situation, and raise their standard of living when they return to their home region. It signifies an individual residing outside their local spot, particularly from an ancestral region to a metropolitan. Many people leave their homes due to a lack of employment opportunities, low-yielding land, more family members relying on the limited land, and a lack of food, water, or other basic necessities like health insurance and education. Another important aspect is that environmental catastrophes like drought, floods, low product prices, and disease can also force thousands of people to leave their home countries. People today are seeking employment opportunities and moving toward cities according to D'Mello and Monteiro (2017).

People of Tehsil, Dare, Ghazi Khan especially of the tribal areas often have to migrate for the unfavorable climate and therefore seasonal migration has now become an effective tool to combat unemployment. This migration is with a view to lessening the level of poverty and to access better socioeconomic rights across the countries. For the purpose of enhancing the understanding of the seasonal migration and its impact in the lives of the tribal people, the study was carried out at the origin end of the migration process. The study aims at focusing on their impression regarding the nature of the activity and mobility pattern of seasonal migrant and more importantly the effect of seasonal Migration on capital accumulation. The rate of migrating in tribal areas of tehsil Dare Ghazi Khan is low due to high transport cost and top accommodation cost which as sometimes exceed their earning. Four major factors essential for occasionally pursued business lead people to migrate the deficiency of farmland, obligation, inadequate means for, desire to earn extra money to augment pay from rural employment. In decisions regarding migration social networks and information flows are also very relevant as much as the other factors discussed above are. With this kind of movement the tribal people are able to pay off the debts, buy cattle, pay taxes and most importantly they are able to cater for their daily household needs from the money earned. The bought-outs occur during development and help people escape the cycle of helplessness; they support the vertical change of the provincial economy.

Objective of the Study

- To study the socio-economic characteristics of respondents.
- To identify the causes of Tribal to urban migration.
- To investigate the consequence of seasonal migration for livelihoods of migrants and their families.

- To give some suggestions how to overcome the negative impact of seasonal migration among Tribal livelihood.

Literature Review

From the existing literature, Panda and Mishra (2018) identified the factors and sub-factors of temporary labor migration. From previous research, 60 sub factors and five key factors of temporary labor migration were identified. The discoveries of the review are coordinated under five topical sections: financial elements, social variables, natural variables, strategy-related factors, and mental factors. New parts of occasional relocation were distinguished like the job of work project workers, between generational portability, informal organizations, grassroots governmental issues, traveler's relationship with the specialists, work enrollment process, market mediation, and common society intercession after the conference with the subject specialists and field study. The study only looked at aspects of temporary worker migration. We only look at the factors and sub factors that affect temporary migration. Furthermore, empirical testing of the paper's findings can determine the significance of each factor and sub factor. The variables recognized can be exactly tried in territorial and nearby settings, which would give viable bits of knowledge to a strategy plan for the government assistance and security of the transient laborers.

Schwerdtle et al., (2018) looked at the connections between climate change, seasonal migration, and health by taking into account a variety of migration responses, such as forced displacement, planned seasonal migration, and immobility, as well as the health risks and opportunities associated with each. The study demonstrated methods for mitigating the health risks posed by migration caused by climate change. While there is a rising group of examinations looking at the occasional movement nexus, a double methodology is currently required. Debate and additional research on the health effects and responses of climate migration on health, as well as immediate strengthening of health systems to make them climate-resilient and inclusive of seasonal migrants, must be part of the study approach.

Islam et al. (2019) conducted a study in the Barind Tract, Bangladesh, to examine the main participants, the seasonal migration patterns in relation to seasonal changes, and the impact of migration on food security and the capacity to sustain a livelihood. The participatory tribal evaluation was used to collect fundamental facts and information. Men from impoverished families with little land ownership and significant food insecurity engage in seasonal labor migration throughout the winter, which has been proposed as the primary driver of their travel. Moreover, the traditional practice of sharecropping, which helped them alleviate food shortages, has also become less efficient in modern times. As a result, people in this region are likely to have a greater desire to relocate, and those who have already relocated have the intention to establish long-term residence there. These migrants are involved in labor-intensive construction jobs that require little talent and offer poor wages. They mostly work in Rajshahi, Mohadevpur, and Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh. This employment allows them to save a little amount of money and also repay the debt their family has accumulated due to food problems.

According to Awasthi and Mehta (2020), agreements including out-migration are a common characteristic in hilly regions and are closely associated with their economic and social patterns. More precisely, the deliberate migration of males away from the hill areas of Uttarakhand has been an established practice. Individuals have engaged in migration not just for

the purpose of seeking improved job prospects, but also to get enhanced access to superior health and educational prospects. The slope regions had a population growth of just 0.7%, which is one-fourth of the growth seen in the plain areas (2.8%). This indicates a significant out-migration from the slope sections of the state. It is noteworthy that the type and instances of out-relocation have transitioned from being long-term to being very enduring. Moreover, the lack of job opportunities is causing difficulties in relocating to destinations inside or beyond the state, which has become a serious cause for worry. The Covid-19 epidemic has led to a significant number of short-term migrants returning to their communities in a state of hopelessness, causing both despair and sorrow. Based on the results, most of them expressed a desire to ultimately return to their home countries in order to pursue employment chances, since there are limited prospects for making a livelihood in their current locations.

Biswal (2020) looked at how the migrant families' children were doing both where they came from and where they went. The review showed that the youngsters who are abandoned in the town are disregarded, face instructive obstacles, and at some point, stay participated in monetary exercises at an early age and hopefully figure out hard professionally. The migrant children live substandard lives in filthy conditions and are exploited by their employers because they work odd hours. They are denied of the public authority-supported offices like inoculation and immunization at the spot of objective and face well-being perils, undernourishment, and actual double-dealing.

Nandi and Sarkar (2020) looked at the micro-level aspects of seasonal migration and its significance as a means of earning a living for female agricultural laborers in Soul Ponamara mouza of Hirbandh block. According to the study, seasonal migration from Soul Ponamara to neighboring agriculturally prosperous districts, such as Women agricultural laborers in the study area frequently engage in Purba Bardhaman and Hooghly (4-6 times per year) as a means of earning a living, with a proportion that is nearly identical to that of male migrants. The small size of the horticultural land holding, existing monoculture framework, absence of water system offices, a restricted open position in the Spirit Ponamara mouza and its encompassing region incite ladies workers to move out in looking for work. Conversely, high pay and gigantic interest for talented and semi-gifted horticultural workers during planting and gathering season in the objective region, that is to say, paddy and potato fields of Purba Bardhaman and Hooghly locale went about as a magnet to retain these settlers into the labor force. It was inferred that occasional movement settled on work and pay age is the essential business system embraced by the ancestral ladies agrarian workers of this mouza to adapt up to the current neediness and food uncertainty.

Talpur and Mari (2020) explored the impact of neediness-related attributes of unfortunate families, for example, financial, vocational, and distance qualities, on their choice to occasionally move from the Tharparkar locale of the Sindh area to other close by regions where occasional business and work potential open doors for them exist in the watered horticulture. Face-to-face interviews using a questionnaire were used to collect data for the study, which utilized multi-stage cluster sampling. The results of the hypothesis testing show that seasonal migration is primarily caused by household poverty, which manifests itself as low household income, debt, child labor, and a lack of access to health care and drinking water. To experience the unfriendly impact of neediness on occasional movement, we proposed a few strategy estimates in general connected with food security, water accessibility, and monetary open doors, for example, admittance to premium free credit, domesticated animals showcasing, and

advancement of crafted works.

Ullah and Ullah (2020) looked at how seasonal migration affects immigrants' families. The information was gathered from 30 households from each of the district Quetta's six union councils, 180 of which were chosen at random. The information showed that the force factors that were chosen by the respondents the most were better open positions and better ways of life. In contrast, family discord was the least popular of the respondents' push factors, while average economic activity and lack of opportunities were the most popular. The sustainable livelihood index approach, which was further modified by the livelihood monitoring unit approach, was used to process the data that was collected to measure the economic impact of seasonal migration. The outcomes distinguished that among the six job files, monetary records impacted the foreigners' families the most with an effect score of (20.16), and water files impacted the least with an effect score of (7.06). It was suggested that small-scale industries should be established to provide employment based on the results of the livelihood indices.

Material and Methods

Ness and Wilson (2020) say that it is frequently used to identify a group of people who fit a particular profile. At first stage, tehsil D.G Khan was selected from District randomly; at second stage, 3 tribal union councils (i) UC # 47 Dagar Chit; (ii) UC # 51 Darahma; and (iii) UC # 59 Mamoori was selected from tehsil randomly; at third stage, total 2 villages UC # 47 to (i) Chit Sarkani and (ii) Dagar Chit; UC # 51 to (i) Darahma and (ii) Darh Opla; UC # 59 to (i) Paigah Chak # 1 and (ii) Basti Mamoori from each tribal union councils were selected simple random sampling technique; and at fourth stage, 20 respondents (seasonal migration people) were chosen from selected each village through purposive sampling technique.

LoBiondo-Wood and Haber (1998) expressed that population considers as a gathering of people or items which was tested for opinion. Using the sample in research saves primarily money and time. As long as the right sampling strategy is used, the right size of the sample is chosen, and all of the necessary precautions are taken to reduce sampling and measurement errors, a sample should produce information that is valid and reliable. A sample of 120 respondents (seasonal migration people) was selected through multistage sampling technique, who migrated in tribal areas of District Dare Ghazi Khan.

Neuman (2014) portrayed that the outcome of specialist relies heavily on how cautiously the information were gathered. The method used to collect data is largely responsible for determining a study's validity. The meeting plan was utilized to study "Financial effect of the occasional movement on ancestral business: A contextual investigation in ancestral areas of Region Dare Ghazi Khan". Interview plan gave an open door to respondents to communicate their perspectives in a well-disposed climate. The interview schedule was one of the data collection tools in this study.

Quantitative information was examined through different factual strategies as, uni-variate and bi-variate methods. According to Goodenough and Waite (2012), the process of presenting and interpreting numerical data is known as quantitative data. The most important part of any research is data analysis. The gathering of data is summarized by data analysis. Quantitative information investigation might incorporate the computation of frequencies of factors and contrasts between factors. Finding evidence to either support or reject hypotheses you have

formulated in the early stages of your research process is typically associated with a quantitative approach.

Utilization of SPSS:

In the field of social sciences, SPSS is one of the most widely used software packages. In addition, advancements in data access and usability of SPSS technology have made it easier for researchers to use quantitative methods in decision-making, making analytical targets even more challenging. It makes it easier for researchers to enter data into a computer and can save them time during the laborious and extensive analysis process. SPSS rapidly dissects sociologists information assembled through different strategies for research methods.

Percentage:

According to Lavrakas (2008), a percentage is information show that indicates percentage of explanation for data points or groups. Identifying the number observations to represented, counting whole number of observations inside each data, after that dividing total number observations inside each data by the total number observations are all necessary steps in the process of creating a percentage frequency distribution. Current study, percentage of different data types were calculated construct the information comparable.

$$\text{Percentage} = F/N \times 100$$

Where;

F-Frequency

N=Total number of frequencies

Chi-Square

Chi-square test for freedom or affiliation is utilized under the invalid speculation that two attributes of the populace are measurably autonomous against the elective speculation that the trait of populaces are genuinely reliant or related assuming the invalid speculation is valid the arbitrary variable. The following is the chi-square formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum (O-E)^2/E$$

Where;

O Observed values

E = Expected values

Σ = Total sum

Gamma Statistics:

The Gamma analyses to be conducted will determine the direction and intensity of the association between the variables that are both independent and dependent.

$$\text{Gamma} = (N_s - N_d) / (N_s + N_d)$$

Where:

N_s = same order pair

N_d = Different order pair

Results and Discussion

The data indicates that a significant majority, namely 82.5% of the participants were male while 17.5% of the participants, were female. Data shows that 53.3% of the respondents were at the age of 18-25 years, 28.3% of the respondents were at the of 26-33 years, 14.2% of the respondents were at the age of 34-41 years, 2.5% respondent were at the age of 42-49 years and 1.7% respondents were at the age of 50 and above. Data shows that 45.8% of the interviewees had a bachelor's degree, 2.5% had an advanced degree such as M. Phil./ Ph.D./etc., 22.5% had a master's degree, 21.7% had an educational level ranging from matric to intermediate, 4.2% had a middle school education, and 3.3% had a primary school education. Data illustrate that majority of the respondents 54.2% were married and 45.8% of respondents were unmarried. Data indicates that 53.3% of the participants were employed in the private sector, 24.1% worked on a daily pay basis, 3.3% were engaged in farming, 14.1% held government positions, and 5% were involved in running shops. Data show that 11.6% of the individuals had a monthly income of 10,000, while 31.7% of the plaintiffs had an income level ranging from 10,001 to 20,000. 25.9% of the litigants had an income level ranging from 20001 to 30,000. 10% of the plaintiffs had an income level ranging from 30,001 to 40,000, while 8.3% of the plaintiffs had an income level ranging from 40,001 to 50,000. 6.7% of the plaintiffs had an income level ranging from 50,001 to 60,000, while 5.8% of the plaintiffs had an income level of 60,001 or more. Data show that 7, 75.8% of the respondents lived in joint families, 19.2% dwelt in nuclear homes, and 5% of the participants lived in bigger families.

Testing of Hypotheses

Bi-variate analysis is applied to see the relationship between the two variables.

Hypothesis - 1: More will be the diseases due to extreme cold

More will be the consequences of seasonal migration

The accompanying data clearly indicates that the pvalue (.210) demonstrates statistical significance for the hypothesis. The Chi-Square score of 24.790 indicates a very significant association (probability = .000) between illnesses caused by intense cold. The Gamma level (-.101) indicates a negative correlation between the variables. Therefore, considering the above data, the present hypothesis named "The greater the diseases caused by extreme cold, the more severe the consequences of seasonally migration" lacks strong statistical evidence and is therefore not supported.

$$X^2 = (24.790^*), \quad (P = 0.210); \quad df= 20, \quad \gamma = (-.101), \quad (P = 0.432)$$

Hypothesis – 2: More will be declined in agriculture cultivating

More will be the chance of emigration due to unproductive land

The data shown in the table clearly indicates that the p-value (0.000) is lower than 0.05, which means that the hypothesis is considered statistically significant. The Chi Square value of 198.468 indicates a very significant association (probability = .000) between a decrease in agricultural cultivation and the likelihood of emigration caused by unproductive land. The Gamma rating (0.510) indicates a direct correlation between the variables. The hypothesis labeled "Increased decline in agriculture cultivation leads to a higher likelihood of emigration due to unsuitable land" is statistically supported based on the mentioned findings.

$$X^2 = (198.468^*), \quad (P = 0.000); \quad df= 25, \quad \gamma = (0.510), \quad (P = 0.000)$$

Hypothesis – 3: More will be declined in Agriculture cultivating More will be causes of migration due to lack of suitable land

The data shown in the table clearly indicates that the p value (0.000) is below 0.05, which means that the hypothesis is considered statistically significant. The Chi-Square value of 190.263 indicates a very significant association (probability = .000) between the drop in agriculture cultivation and the reasons of migration resulting from the shortage of adequate land. The Gamma value of 0.334 indicates a direct correlation between the variables. Therefore, considering the above facts, the present hypothesis labeled "Increased agricultural cultivation will lead to increased migration due to a shortage of appropriate land" is extremely significant and has been accepted.

$$X^2 = (190.263^*), \quad (P = 0.000); \quad df= 25, \quad \gamma = (0.496), \quad (P = 0.001)$$

Hypothesis – 4: More will be the income of respondents More will be the motivation of seasonal migration

The data shown in the table clearly indicates that the p-value (0.000) is below 0.05, which means that the hypothesis is considered statistically significant. The Chi-Square value of 156.307 indicates a very significant association (probability = .000) between the income of the participants and their motive for seasonal migration. The Gamma value of 0.334 indicates a

direct correlation between the variables. Therefore, considering the above data, the present hypothesis named "The higher the income of respondents, the greater the motivation for seasonal migration" is extremely significant and has been accepted.

$X^2 = (156.307^*)$, (P = 0.000); df= 40, $\gamma = (0.334)$, (P = 0.001)

Hypothesis – 5: Less will be availability of medicine More will be reason of migration in disease spread due to extreme cold

The data shown in the table clearly indicates that the p-value (0.000) is lower than 0.05, indicating that the hypothesis is statistically significant. The Chi-Square value of 244.131 indicates a very significant association (probability = .000) between inadequate sanitation and its impact on people's health. Inadequate sanitation is a known source of infectious illnesses. The Gamma value of 0.573 indicates a direct correlation between the variables. Therefore, considering the above data, the current hypothesis labeled "The decrease in medicine availability will lead to an increase in spread of illness due to extreme cold, resulting in more migration" is extremely significant and has been accepted.

$X^2 = (244.131^*)$, (P = 0.000); df= 25, $\gamma = (0.573)$, (P = 0.000)

Summary and Conclusion

Dare Ghazi Khan, a district in Pakistan, is home to diverse tribal communities that have traditionally relied on agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. Seasonal migration, a common practice among these tribes, involves members temporarily relocating to urban areas or other regions in search of work. This migration pattern has profound socio-economic impacts on the tribal communities, affecting various aspects of their lives. Seasonal migration offers significant economic benefits to tribal families. Migrants often find employment in sectors such as construction, agriculture, and services, enabling them to send remittances back home. These financial contributions can lead to increased household income, improved living standards, and investment in local businesses. However, reliance on seasonal migration also poses economic risks. Fluctuating job availability and income instability can affect the financial security of these communities. Additionally, the shift from traditional agricultural practices to wage labor may lead to a decline in local food production, affecting food security.

The social fabric of tribal communities undergoes notable changes due to seasonal migration. As family members, primarily men, leave for work, the roles and responsibilities within households often shift. Women may take on additional duties, including managing finances and agricultural tasks, which can empower them but also increase their workload. Migration can also impact social cohesion, as extended family structures and community support systems are disrupted. Children in migrant families may face challenges in accessing consistent education, and healthcare services might be neglected due to the absence of family members. Culturally, seasonal migration introduces both challenges and opportunities. The exposure to urban environments and diverse cultures can lead to the adoption of new practices and ideas, which may enrich tribal culture. However, this can also result in a gradual erosion of traditional customs and values. The sense of identity and belonging among migrants may weaken, as they

oscillate between different cultural settings.

While seasonal migration provides economic opportunities and potential social empowerment, it also presents significant challenges. The loss of cultural heritage, social isolation, and potential exploitation in urban areas are critical issues that need addressing. Moreover, the environmental impact of reduced agricultural activity in the home regions requires consideration. Tribal people migrate primarily due to economic pressures, such as insufficient local employment, declining agricultural productivity, and environmental challenges. Migration provides access to diverse job opportunities, allowing families to earn additional income through remittances. These financial resources can enhance household welfare, facilitate investments in education and health, and promote economic resilience. However, the economic benefits are often accompanied by uncertainties, as migrants face unstable job markets, low wages, and exploitation.

Migration induces profound changes in the social dynamics of tribal communities. Family structures adapt as members, particularly men, move to urban areas, leaving women and elders to manage household affairs. This shift can empower women by increasing their decision-making roles but can also lead to increased responsibilities and challenges. The absence of male family members affects the traditional support networks, altering community relationships and social cohesion.

Migration can impact access to education and healthcare for tribal families. While remittances may enable investment in children's education, frequent movement and the absence of one or both parents can disrupt schooling. Children may face challenges in adapting to new educational environments or experience gaps in their learning. Healthcare access can also be compromised, as migrant families might prioritize immediate economic needs over regular medical check-ups, impacting overall family health.

The social migration of tribal people presents both challenges and opportunities. While it offers economic benefits and potential empowerment, it also poses risks such as social isolation, exploitation, and cultural dilution. To address these challenges, it is essential to develop policies and programs that support migrant families, protect their rights, and preserve their cultural heritage.

Major Findings

- Majority 82.5% of the respondents were male
- Majority 33.3% of the plaintiffs were at the age of 18-25 years
- Majority 45.8% of the Interviewee had an educational level of bachelor
- Majority 54.2% of the were married
- Majority 53.3% of the respondents had private jobs
- Majority 31.7% of the plaintiffs had their income level 10001-20,000
- Majority 75.8% of the respondents lived in joint families

- Majority 80% of the respondents were strongly agree regarding consequence of seasonal migration is family care during extreme season
- Majority 65% of the interviewee were strongly agree, consequence of lack of facilities for their family they move to urban areas
- Majority 72.5% of the respondents were strongly agree regarding lack of education for their children they tend to move to urban areas
- Majority 51.6% of the plaintiffs were st. agree regarding lack of basic needs for their family they get shelter in urban areas
- Majority 63% of the respondents were strongly agree, lack of source of income a big consequence to move urban areas
- Majority 50.8% of the respondents were strongly agree to knowledge distributing has a role in the phenomenon of seasonal migration
- Majority 56.6% of the peoples were st. agree increase in financial difficulties in winter season is a factor in seasonal migration
- Majority 54.1% of the respondents were strongly agree regarding lack of agricultural tendency
- Majority 55% of the interviewees were strongly agree that secure extra income is driving of seasonal migration
- Majority 55% of the respondents were strongly agreed that lack of necessary infrastructure leads to seasonal migration
- Majority 60.8% of the respondents were strongly agree that cause of seasonal migration is insufficient availability of food in winter season
- Majority 56.6% of the plaintiffs were strongly agreed that seasonal migration is shortage of food tension
- Majority 59.1% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration is caused by unproductive land
- Majority 60.8% of the respondents were strongly agreed seasonal migration is lack of doctors or paramedical staff during illness
- Majority 60% of the respondents were strongly agreed that lack of availability of medicine on the medical store
- Majority 55% of the respondents were strongly agreed that shortage of water for us cause to seasonal migration in winter season
- Majority 55% of the respondents were strongly agreed that shortage of water for us cause to

seasonal migration in winter season

- Majority 54.1% of the respondents respondents were strongly agreed regarding floods are a key driver of seasonal migration
- Majority 59.1% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration due to lack of suitable land
- Majority 54.1% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration leads to an increase in cultural diversity
- Majority 50.8% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration is visitors not ready to live their due to lack of medical facilities
- Majority 60% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration is visitors not ready to live their due to lack of medical facilities
- Majority 55.8% of the respondents were strongly agreed that seasonal migration leads to a decline in agricultural cultivating

Conclusion

The socio-economic impact of seasonal migration on tribal livelihoods in Dare Ghazi Khan is complex, encompassing economic gains, social shifts, and cultural transformations. To harness the positive aspects while mitigating the challenges, targeted policies and programs are essential. These should focus on enhancing the skills and rights of migrants, providing support for families left behind, and preserving the cultural heritage of tribal communities. By addressing these areas, stakeholders can ensure that migration contributes to the sustainable development of tribal regions. Social migration among tribal communities, particularly in regions like Dare Ghazi Khan, is a phenomenon driven by the pursuit of better livelihoods. Tribal people migrate seasonally or permanently to urban areas and other regions in search of employment opportunities, improved living conditions, and access to education and healthcare. This migration has significant social implications, affecting family structures, community dynamics, and cultural practices. Social migration among tribal people is a multifaceted process that reshapes livelihoods, family dynamics, and cultural identities. While it provides opportunities for economic improvement and social empowerment, it also presents significant challenges that require attention. By implementing supportive measures and policies, stakeholders can help ensure that social migration contributes positively to the sustainable development of tribal communities, enhancing their overall well-being and resilience.

The study was about socio-economic impact of the seasonal migration on tribal livelihood: A case study in tribal areas of District Dare Ghazi Khan. Objects of the study were (i) to assess the socio-economic characteristics of migrants; (ii) to investigate the cause of seasonal migration for the livelihoods of migrants and their families; (iii) to examine the impact of seasonal migration on the places of destination; and (iv) to give some suggestions how to overcome the impact of seasonal migration among tribal livelihood. It was concluded that bivariate analysis hypothesis results showed that more increased financial crisis and more cause of seasonal unemployment had non-significant correlation between more people migrated. These

hypothesis results indicated that less facilities; more extreme cold weather and more cause of floods had significant relationship between more people migrated. The hypothesis results showed that more cultural diversity; more labour force and less the crop cultivation had non-significant relationship between more migration effects on the place of destination.

Suggestions

- Government should place emphasis on tribal development activities which can generate employment opportunities for tribal people in their home areas.
- The mainstream view is that migration should be reduced/ curbed by creating employment in villages.
- There is a need at the planning and policy level to consider seasonal migration as an alternative livelihood strategy for the tribal poor people to increase assets and reduce poverty.

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