

Socio-Economic Conditions, Development Levels and Quality of Life among Migrant Kisan Community in Delhi NCR Region

Nayan Das

M.Phil. Scholar, Discipline of Geography, SOS, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, 110068 (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 15 June 2020

Keywords

Development Levels, Kisan, Quality of Life, Rural-Urban Migration, Socio-Economic Conditions, Tribes.

ABSTRACT

At present rural to urban migration is a major concern from the viewpoint of social, economic and cultural aspects. Different push and pull factors are responsible for rural to urban migration like the low output from rural agricultural activity, mostly seasonal nature of work in agricultural activity in rural areas at one end with push factors and urbanization, diversified working sector, wide economic opportunity and better returns in urban areas with pull factors at the other end. Like other tribal communities, Kisans are also affected by these pushes and pull factors and have migrated to the urban areas in search of employment and better livelihood. Urban areas attract people naturally offering opportunities. However, the problem arises when a large number of poor and work-seeking people are forced to migrate and live in a very small and unhygienic place, which lacks the basic infrastructures and amenities. In this background, this study focuses on the above situation and tries to explore the socio-economic and living conditions among the migrant tribal people of Kisan community, who are working in different sectors of the economy in the Delhi NCR region. This study has been done covering 50 sample households through a field survey from migrant Kisan community working in the various parts of Delhi NCR region. The study covers two aspects of the migrant Kisan community- one is the socio-economic condition and the other is the Quality of Life (QOL). The study finds that migrant Kisan in Delhi NCR have been the sufferers of many issues like poor housing condition, lack of safe drinking water and health related issues.

1. Introduction

Development is the positive change in something and levels denotes the stages. 1970s is the critical period in terms of development as before its development was used in the sense of growth in production, income and consumption of food. But after the 1970s, the term development began to be considered not only in quantitative but also qualitative sense and viewed as an improvement of quality of life. It includes not only quantitative aspects but also qualitative aspects of development such as education, social, political, cultural and environmental. The famous Tinbergen Report (1971) of the UN says that "Development implies not simply an increase in productive capacity but transformation in their social and economic structure."

At present, rural to urban migration is a common issue. It has negative effects on both- the place of origin and place of destination. On one hand, it reduces labour force from rural agriculture or primary sector leading to a continuous decline in the GDP share of the country from the primary sector. On the other hand, it creates extreme pressure upon urban areas as migrated people particularly poor and work-seeking people force to reside in very small and unhygienic places called slum area or slum-like areas. In the slum area, many adverse effects are found including lack of safe drinking water, lack of educational institutions, poor drainage and latrine facility, poor ventilation, poor housing, etc. The Kisan community is mainly an agrarian community in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. But due to problems with their traditional occupation and employment, they migrate to the economically propulsive areas and are forced to work as

daily labourers and engaged in other occupations residing in poor, unhygienic and inadequate spaces. Many studies have been taken up on the Kisan community in their places of origin i.e. Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand. However, there is a lack of research about the migrant Kisan community. Hence, this study aims to explore the challenges associated with their day-to-day life in such living spaces at the destination of migration highlighting their socio-economic conditions and the quality of life in the Delhi NCR region.

2. The Kisan Tribe

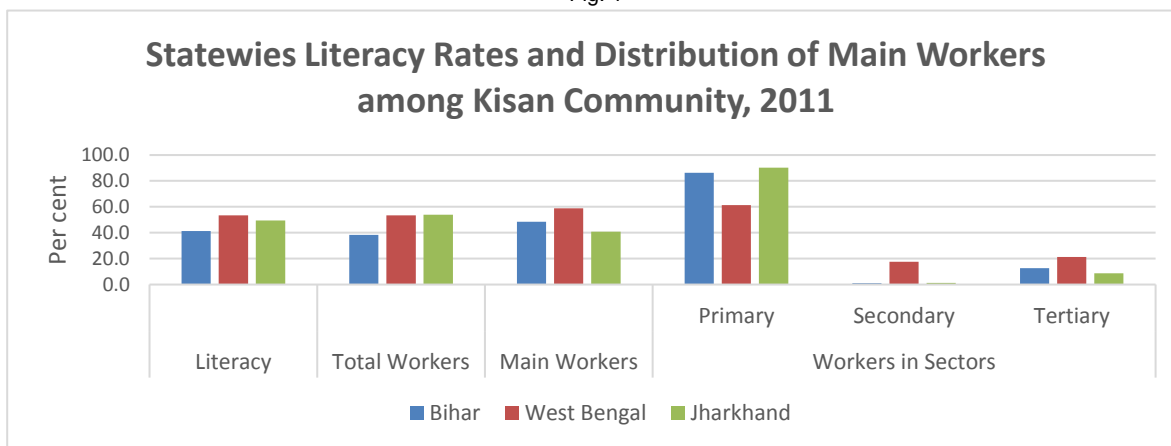
Kisan is a tribal community living in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh and they are mainly an agrarian community in their place of domicile. Like other tribes, the Kisan community also migrates to other economically gainful areas for better condition and livelihood. According to the Census of India 2011, the tribal population constitutes 8.6 per cent to the total population. India's literacy rate is 72.99 per cent whereas tribal literacy is only 58.96 per cent which is far below than national level (Registrar General of India). In the case of child mortality and institutional delivery rate, the same scenario prevails with 35.7 and 17.7 per cent respectively among tribes, whereas all social groups together have 18.4 per cent and 38.7 per cent (NFHS 2005-06) child mortality and institutional delivery respectively. According to the Census of India 2011, only 22.6 per cent households have latrine facility within premises but in case of all social groups, it is 46.9 per cent. It can be better understood among the Kisan community in Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand from Table 1.

Table 1: Stagewise Literacy Rates and Distribution of Main Workers among Kisan Community, 2011

State	Total Population	Literacy	Total Workers	Main Workers	Workers in Sectors		
					Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Bihar	28931	41.2	38.3	48.4	86.4	0.94	12.7
West Bengal	98434	53.4	53.45	58.8	61.3	17.5	21.3
Jharkhand	37265	49.5	53.8	40.9	90.2	1.2	8.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

Fig. 1



Kisan community does not have a uniform socio-economic situation across the states. For example, these are mainly cultivators in Jharkhand with 64.5 per cent main workers, whereas these are mainly engaged as agricultural labourers with 61.5 per cent main workers in Bihar and 40.8 per cent in West Bengal. The percentage of cultivators among main workers in Bihar and West Bengal are 22.9 and 16.6 respectively. The other single activity where they are mainly engaged after cultivation and agricultural labourer is construction (Bihar-7.7%, West Bengal-11.4% and Jharkhand 1.5%). It is clear from the above figures and discussion that tribals are relatively less developed among which the Kisans occupy the bottom of the development ladder of the tribes. .

3. Literature Review

There is a lack of studies on the socio-economic condition and development of Kisan community. However, there are some similar studies done for other communities in India. Geetha & Mishra (2015) studied socio-economic and living conditions among 50 Badaga tribal households from the two districts of Nilgiris Hills namely Ooty and Coonoor. The study collected data on socio-economical and living conditions from two villages (Kavaratty from Ooty and Chinnaubathlai from Coonoor). The responses from respondents were assigned scores for statistical analysis. The study shows that there were significant inequalities in the distribution of resources in the selected tribal households and quality of life in the above two villages. The households in Kavaratty were significantly less developed compared to the households in Chinnaubathalai.

Kumar (2017) in his paper "Changing socio-economic condition and livelihood of aged society of tribal community in eastern Uttar Pradesh, India" tried to explore socio-economic and living conditions among the aged people. The author studied 385 samples from 25 villages of three districts in the eastern side of Uttar Pradesh. The study reveals about low

Quality of Life (QOL) among tribal population related to housing, education, income, etc.

Sunami & Mishra (2019) studied 50 tribal households from Dahod district of Bhil and Patelia tribe for analysis of their socio-economic life. The data on family size, type, income, education, etc. was collected and presented, which found that seventy per cent of the sample tribal populations were illiterate and around 90 per cent were engaged in agriculture. Most of the families' income depended on the primary sector and 48 per cent tribal households had income around Rs. 5,000.00 to 10,000.00. Government and NGOs had focused attention on health and education for their improvement.

Pelders & Nelson (2018) analysed the socio-economic life of mine worker of South Africa with 875 samples from eight mines (3 platinum 2 gold, 1 coal , 1 diamond and 1 manganese). The study obtained the data related to socio-economic conditions like education, language, nationality and living condition like housing, income, sanitation, source of water, waste dumping facility using various data collection tools and analyzed them with chart and other statistical tools. The finding of this study was that the housing and living conditions of many workers were of a sub-standard type and it had negative effects on their health, productivity and social well-being.

Lakra, Khare and Khan (2018) studied "Socio-economic profile of the farm families" with 120 samples collected through well prepared, structured and pretested interview schedule the study revealed that the majority of the male respondents were members in Gram Panchayat. Both male and female respondents had farming knowledge of more than 20 years and all the respondents were practicing agriculture as their main occupation having the medium annual income (up to 1 lakh). Most of the lands were retained by the male head of the family. The maximum number of respondents were having small size of landholding (1 to2 ha) and their operational holdings were

located near (up to 2 km) to their home. Canal was found as the most popular irrigation source amongst the watered respondents.

Keshri and Bhagat (2013) worked on the basic differentials between temporary and permanent labour migration in India with NSS (National Sample Survey, 2007-08) data. The study shows that temporary migration is seven times larger than permanent migration, and is largely rural to urban. A regional pattern in temporary labour migration is resulted in the low-income Central and North Indian states. Low economic, educational and social status significantly induces temporary labour migration in contrast to permanent labour migration. It indicates the temporary labour migration as the resort for survival among the poor in the country, which is more induced by the low socio-economic and educational status.

Kumari (2014) in her study on "Migration in India: Determinants and factors" using the migration data of 30 states and UTs reveal that percentage of the rural population and rural literacy rate are gravity variables as determinants of rural-urban migration in India. Some social factors along with economic factors also significantly play roles in rural-urban migration like language, distance, mindset and aspirations of migrants, etc.

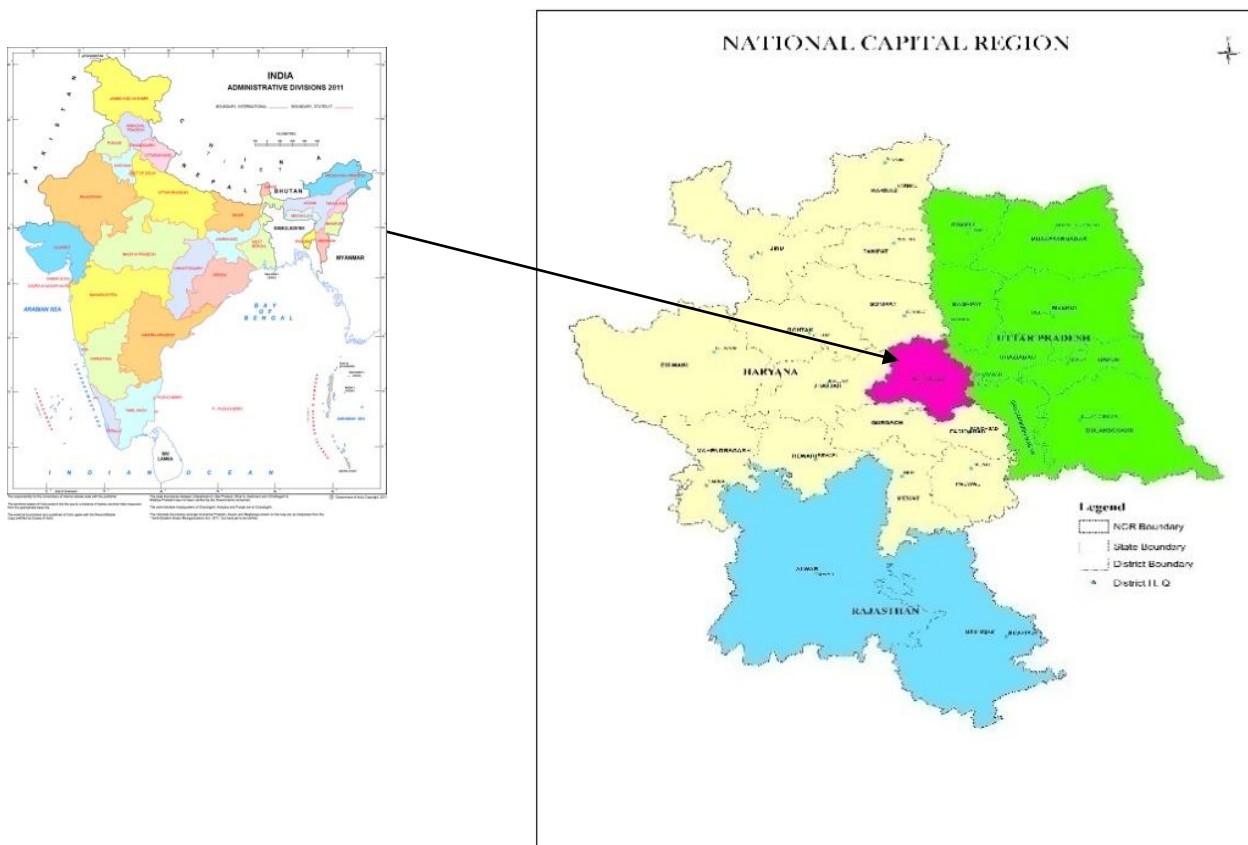
Opafunso's (2013) study suggests to fill the gap between the wages and socio-economic differences between rural and urban areas and economic diversification in rural areas.

Karim and Muhammad (2018) studied the determinants of rural migration and its influences on agricultural labour in northern Bangladesh and found that the major factor for rural-urban migration was employment in rural areas. However, it also highlights that the migration led to the crisis of labour in agriculture in rural areas. Adaku (2013) in his study found that this kind of migration had a significant impact on agricultural production.

4. Study Area

The National Capital Region (NCR) is a central planning region, which is constituted with total 24 districts of NCT of Delhi and neighboring states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan . These are the NCT of Delhi; Baghpat, Bulandshahr, Goutam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Shamli from Uttar Pradesh; Bhiwani Charkhi Dadri, Faridabad, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Nuh, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak and Sonipat from Haryana; and Alwar and Bharatpur from Rajasthan. This study, however, covers Tughalkabad from NCT of Delhi, Laxman Vihar, Sector 4 from Gurugram, and Noida Sector 9 of from Goutam Budh Nagar as the migrant Kisan community mainly is found in these parts of NCR region for working purpose. The study areas illustrated from the map given below (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2
Location Map of Study Area



Source: Census of India and NCRPB (National Capital Region Planning Board)

5. Objective

1. To analyse the socio-economic condition of the selected migrant Kisan tribal households in the different places of Delhi NCR.
2. To evaluate the levels of development and the quality of life among the Kisan community in different places of Delhi NCR.
3. To assess the situation during and post Covid-19 period in terms socio-economic conditions and well-being among the Kisan community.

6. Database and Methodology

To meet the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary data have been used. Secondary data on population, literacy and workers for Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand was obtained from the Census of India. The primary data on the socio-economic condition and levels of development and the quality of life of the migrant Kisans in the Delhi NCR region was obtained through primary survey using schedule and field observation. During Covid-19 situation in terms of their socio-economic conditions and well-being was also attempted among the sample population. However, the physical survey was not possible, and therefore, information related to during pandemic impacts on education, employment, food and nutrition, health and health care, and family adjustments to look at the immediate situation of the sample Kisan community living in the Delhi NCR region.

Field survey for this study has been carried out during June 2019 in Laxman Vihar Sector 4 (Gurgaon), Tughalkabad (NCT of Delhi) and Noida Sector 9 (Goutam Budh Nagar) in Delhi NCR. The data for the present study has been collected from 50 migrant Kisan tribal households (20 from Laxman

Vihar, 15 from Tughalkabad and 15 from Noida Sector 9) living in Delhi NCR. The samples were selected randomly from among the migrant Kisan households. The data was collected on socio-economic conditions with levels of development and assessment of the quality of life covering 26 indicators related to the demographic characters, educational profile, occupational pattern, facilities available in the residence and living condition, food intake pattern, asset ownership type and income level. Health status of the people has also been assessed pertaining to the incidence of various types of common diseases as well as chronic diseases viz., air-borne diseases, water-borne diseases and parasitic infections. To study the levels of living among the tribal households, the Quality of Life Index (QLI) was constructed. In the construction of the QLI, the data was transformed into three or five-points scale indicators, where the relatively best condition among them shows 5 and the bad one shows 1 on this scale, so that data on these variables can be easily compared and subjected to statistical analysis. The total number of variables is 26. To assess the condition during Covid-19 period only 23 households could be covered. Simple statistical tools have been used to analyse the data.

7. Findings

In the traditional and structured society, socio-economic factors play important role in shaping the personality and characteristics of an individual. A clear and well-established knowledge of the socio-economic factors is very useful to establish the influence of these factors on the life and activities of the respondents. The socio-economic characteristics of respondents are presented in the table below (Table 2).

Table 2: Socio-Economic Profile of Migrant Kisan households

SI.No	Variables	Classification	L	T	N	All
1	State of domicile	West Bengal	65.0	40.0	60.0	56.0
		Bihar	30.0	60.0	40.0	42.0
		Jharkhand	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
2	Sex	Male	60.0	66.7	26.7	52.0
		Female	40.0	33.3	73.3	48.0
3	Age	<20 Years	10.0	0.0	33.3	14.0
		20-40 Years	55.0	66.7	46.7	56.0
		>40 Years	35.0	33.3	40.0	30.0
4	Religion	Hindu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Muslim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Status of ST certificate	Yes	10.0	33.3	13.3	18.0
		No	90.0	66.7	86.7	82.0
6	Marital status	Unmarried	10.0	0.0	33.3	14.0
		Married	90.0	93.3	60.0	82.0
		Widow/Divorcee	0.0	6.7	6.7	4.0
7	Education status of the head of family	Graduate/Above	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Higher secondary	10.0	6.7	13.3	10.0

		Primary- Matriculation	65.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
		Literate	10.0	33.3	33.3	24.0
		Illiterate	15.0	20.0	13.3	16.0
8	Occupation of the head of family	Govt. service	5.0	6.7	0.0	4.0
		Private Service	5.0	13.3	0.0	6.0
		A/A.D/B.Con/S.B/S.V/T.D/T.S*	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		Daily Wage Labourer	40.0	26.7	0.0	24.0
		Other/B.C/C.H/C.C/H.C/H.D/H.W**	30.0	33.3	80.0	46.0
9	Family income	>Rs.30000	5.0	20.0	13.3	12.0
		Rs.10000-30000	65.0	6.7	33.3	38.0
		Rs. >10000	30.0	73.3	53.3	50.0
10	Family type	Nuclear	70.0	60.0	80.0	70.0
		Joint	30.0	40.0	20.0	30.0
11	Family size	<4 Or 4	45.0	53.3	33.3	44.0
		5 or more	55.0	46.7	66.7	56.0
12	Female's age at marriage	18 or above 18 years	40.0	53.3	40.0	44.0
		Before 18 years	60.0	46.7	60.0	56.0

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

*A=Agriculture A.D.=Auto Driver, B.Con.=Building Contractor, S.B.=Small Business, S.V.=Small Vendor/Small Vegetable Vendor/Small Fruit Vendor, T.D.=Toto/E-Rikshaw Driver, T.S.=Tea Seller, etc.

**B.C.=Baby Caring, C.C.=Cloth Cleaning, H.C.=House Cleaning, H.D.=House Dusting, H.W.= House Washing, Etc
L= Laxman Vihar Sector 4 (Gurugram), T= Tughalkabad (NCT of Delhi), N= Noida Sector 9 (Goutam Budh Nagar)

Demographic Aspects

Description of the respondents by the socio-economic characteristics reveals (Table 2) that 52.0 per cent of them were males in all the samples (60.0 per cent is in Laxman Vihar, 66.67 per cent was in Tughalkabad and 26.67 per cent was in Noida Sector 9) and rest 48 per cent were female (40.0 per cent in Laxman Vihar, 33.33 in Tughalkabad and 73.33 per cent in Noida Sector 9). Among total samples 56.0, 42.0 and 2.0 per cent (Fig. 3) proportion were from West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand respectively. Among the samples 10.0, 0.0 and 33.33 per cent respondents were below 20 years respectively in Laxman Vihar Sector 4, Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9 and 56.0 per cent of samples were between the age of 20-40 years and rest were above 40 years of age in total sample (Table 2). All the respondents of sample households in all three places were Hindus. Among the total respondents, 14.0 per cent were unmarried, 82.0 per cent were married and 4.0 per cent were widows or divorcees (Fig. 6). 30.0 per cent of the respondents were living in joint families and the rest were living in nuclear families. There were 44.0 per cent families, where household size was 4 or less than 4 and 56.0 per cent families had 5 or more members. Early marriage among females was found in this community (Fig. 8), which was held before 18 years of age. Total 56.0 per cent females had an early marriage.

Education Level

Among sample households, no one had higher education, i.e. graduate or above (Fig. 4) but literacy was slightly higher

(84.0 per cent) than the national average of tribal literacy rate in India (58.96 per cent, Census of India, 2011). Among the sample places in Delhi NCR, the highest literacy was found in Noida Sector 9 (86.67 per cent) and lowest in Tughalkabad (80.0 per cent). Primary to Matriculation of education level was found to be highest (50.0) among all samples.

Development Levels

In terms of occupational status, there were huge sector-wise differences because only 10.0 per cent were in the tertiary sector and the rest were secondary sector workers as most of them were unskilled labour. Only two (1 in Laxman Vihar Sector 4 and 1 in Tughalkabad) were government servants. Most of the females (46.0 per cent) from all the three places were working in house-related work, i.e. baby caring, house cleaning, cloth washing, house dusting and washing; and most of males (24.0 per cent) were engaged with construction work in high rise buildings among the sample respondents. There were also 3 (1 in Laxman Vihar and 2 in Tughalkabad) small building contractors. Only 12.0 per cent of households' family income was more than Rs. 30000.0 (5.0 per cent in Laxman Vihar, 20.0 per cent in Tughalkabad and 13.3 per cent in Noida Sector 9). Most of the households' (50.0 per cent) total monthly income was less than Rs. 10000.0, which is a major factor for their low level of quality of life. Rest were in the in the level of Rs. 10000.0-30000.0 income group (Fig. 7). Various characteristics of the sample population have been illustrated below in the bar graphs:

Fig. 3

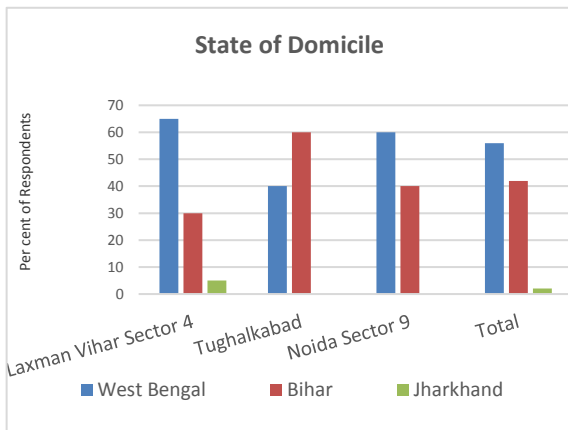


Fig. 4

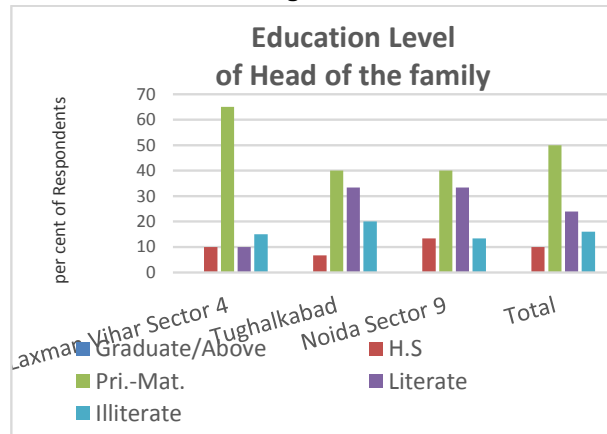


Fig. 5

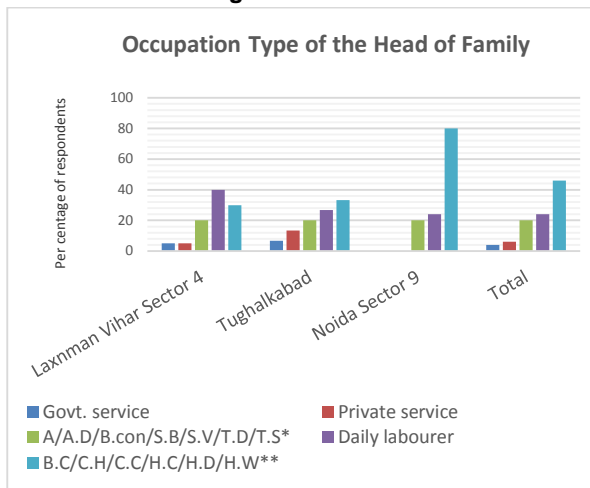


Fig. 6

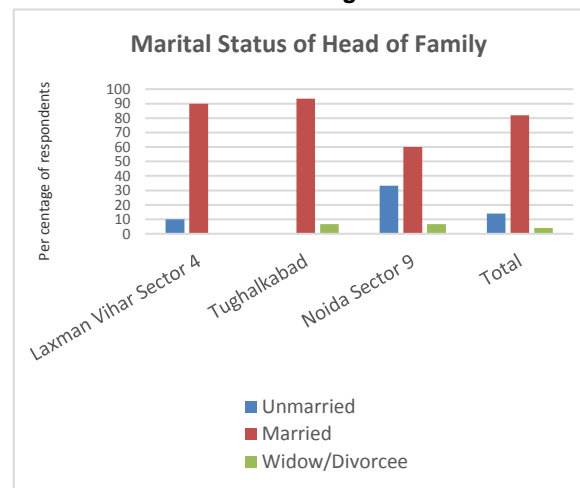


Fig. 7

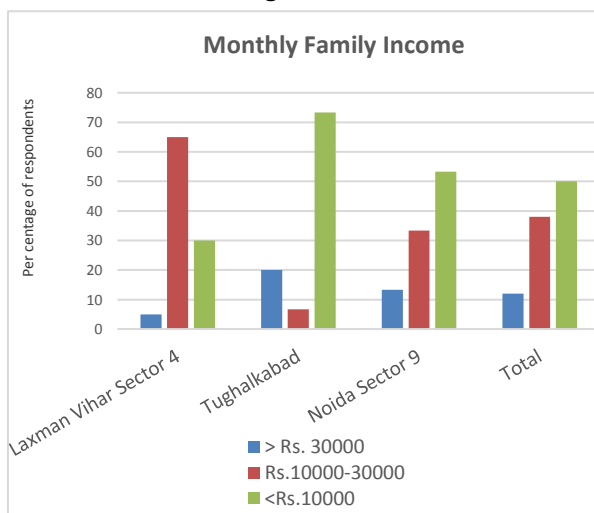
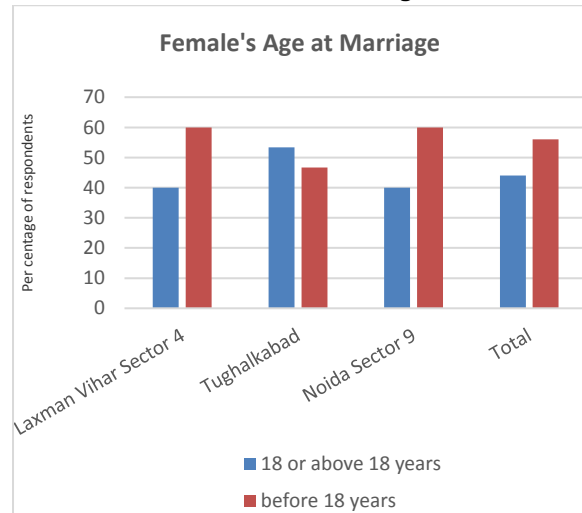


Fig. 8



Living Conditions and Quality of Life

The quality of a house is assessed in terms of ownership of the house, room density of the household (persons living per room), type of house, the availability of electricity and toilet, fuel used for cooking, availability of water source, availability of

ventilation, waste dumping facility, common unfriendliness, type of drainage and overall happiness. Table 3 presents details on the living conditions of the households of the selected Kisan community.

Table 3: Details on Housing Conditions

SL No.	Variables	Classification	Percentage of Respondents			
			L	T	N	All
1	Accommodation Type	Own	20.0	53.3	46.7	38.0
		Rented	70.0	26.7	46.7	50.0
		Relative's House	10.0	20.0	6.7	12.0
2	House Wall Type	Pucca	20.0	33.3	0.0	18.0
		Semi Pucca	80.0	60.0	100.0	80.0
		Katcha	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.0
3	Roof Type	Pucca	75.0	33.3	0.0	40.0
		Semi Pucca	25.0	66.7	100.0	60.0
		Katcha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Floor Type	Pucca	20.0	33.3	0.0	18.0
		Semi Pucca	70.0	60.0	100.0	76.0
		Katcha	10.0	6.7	0.0	6.0
5	Room Density (rooms/person)	>.5	45.0	53.3	33.3	44.0
		.49-.25	45.0	33.3	33.3	38.0
		<.25	10.0	13.3	33.3	18.0
6	Sources of Water	Boring Well/Private Tap	35.0	0.0	100.0	44.0
		Common Well/Public Tap	65.0	0.0	0.0	26.0
		Other	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0
7	Sanitary Facility	Own Latrine	35.0	46.7	0.0	28.0
		Common Lat./Public Lat./Pit Lat.	65.0	40.0	100.0	68.0
		Open Space/Other	0.0	13.3	0.0	4.0
8	Electricity Connection	Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		No	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Fuel Availability	Electricity/Gas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Kerocene/Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Wood/Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Ventilation Type	Fully Ventilated	25.0	20.0	13.3	20.0
		Semi Ventilated	50.0	46.7	26.7	42.0
		No Ventilation	25.0	33.3	60.0	38.0
11	Cleanliness	Indoor+Outdoor	50.0	33.3	20.0	36.0
		Only Indoor	40.0	53.3	46.7	46.0
		Not Clean	10.0	13.3	33.3	18.0
12	Drainage Type	Sewer	75.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
		Covered Normal Drain	25.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
		Open Drain	0.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
13	Waste Dumping Facility	Municipal Waste Collector	100.0	0.0	100.0	70.0
		Outdoor Dustbin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Nearby Dumping Land	0.0	100.0	0.0	30.0
14	Common Unfriendliness	No	40.0	40.0	26.7	36.0
		Yes	60.0	60.0	73.3	64.0
15	Overall Happiness	Very Happy	20.0	20.0	6.7	16.0
		Happy	55.0	66.7	46.7	56.0
		Unhappy	25.0	13.3	46.7	28.0

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

The details on the ownership of the dwelling reveal that 38 per cent sample households have their own accommodation whereas 50.0 per cent had rented accommodation and 12.0 per cent households lived in their relative's houses (10.0 per cent in Laxman Vihar, 20.0 per cent in Tughalkabad and 6.7 per cent in Noida Sector 9) in total samples (Fig. 9). Total 18.0 per cent had pucca wall, most of the households (80.0 per cent) had semi-pucca wall and only 2.0 per cent had katcha wall. In terms of comparatively better roof condition was found in Laxman Vihar. There was 75.0 per cent households having pucca roof (concreted) and the worst condition was found in Noida Sector 9, where no one among the respondents had a pucca roof. But among samples, 60per cent had semi-pucca roof means they had asbestos, corrugated tin or tiles, etc. But no one had katcha roof means plastic or other materials. 76.0 per cent households had semi pucca floor i.e. low-quality

material made floor, 6per cent had katcha floor (mud made). One thing was noticeable that overall housing conditions were better in Laxman Vihar Sector 4 than Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9 (Fig. 10). In Noida, the rooms were very small in size with average 8*8=64 sq. ft., whereas, in Laxman Vihar Sector 4, the average room size was 90-120 sq. ft. Room density (no. of room/family member living in those rooms) was in better condition in Laxman Vihar (45.0 per cent had >.5 and .49-.25 room density had 45.0 per cent). Room density .5 means maximum 2 person living per room, .49-.25 means 3 or 4 persons living per room and while 5 persons living in one room, room density should be less than .25.

In Laxman Vihar Sector 4, 14.0 per cent households had their own boring well or private tap, and 26.0 per cent had common taps, which had a source of unfriendliness (quarrel) among dwellers. The condition on the access to the source of

water was in very bad in Tughalkabad. They depend upon the municipal water tanker, which was also sometimes not easily and frequently available. There was also one other option that they had to buy water from a nearby boring well, which costs Rs. 2 per 20 liters (Fig. 11). Both Laxman Vihar Sector 4 and Tughalkabad had 14.0 per cent own toilets. But toilet had the worst condition in Noida Sector 9 as they had only pit type and unhygienic as there were very small spaces available among Kisan community for dwelling purposes (Fig.12). All sample households had electricity connections and gas for cooking.

Overall condition was not good in terms of ventilation in their houses as it was only 20.0 percent in total samples. Fully ventilated households (at least one window opening in open space) were only with 25.0 per cent households, 20.0 per cent and 13.3 per cent in Laxman Vihar, Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9 respectively. Semi-ventilated means window opening within a building and no ventilation means a room with no window. Among total samples, 38.0 per cent had no ventilation and the worst condition was found in Noida Sector 9 (Fig. 13). In case of cleanliness also, a very bad condition was found in Noida Sector 9. 10.0 per cent households were found in unclean condition= both indoor and outdoor. 50.0 per cent, 33.3 per cent and 20.0 per cent samples clean the peripheral areas of their houses regularly in Laxman Vihar Sector 4, Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9 respectively. Bad effects of

uncleanliness were also seen on their health status as the common ailment was 26. 7% in Noida Sector 9 and it was also very high among all three places. In terms of drainage, Laxman Vihar had a comparatively good condition as there were sewer and drainage (75.0 per cent) and 25.0 per cent had normal covered drains. Both Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9(100 per cent both) had only open drains, which were breeding grounds of mosquitoes and very unhygienic (Fig. 14). In term of waste collection system, both Laxman Vihar and Noida Sector 9 had good facilities as the municipal waste collector collects waste from door to door basis. But in Tughalkabad people were used to throw waste in nearby dumping ground as no waste collector was coming from the municipality (Fig.15).

Among total samples, 36.0 per cent had no complaints about co-dwellers, but 64.0 per cent had complaints about their co-dwellers and the reasons were common toilet and common water source (Fig.16). About overall mental happiness, only 16.0 per cent households responded that they fully were happy with their lives, whereas 28.0 per cent were unhappy and the rest were happy. The overall conclusion suggests that housing condition was comparatively better in Laxman Vihar (Gurugram), worst in Noida Sector 9 and average in Tughalkabad among migrant Kisan tribal households living in different places of Delhi NCR.

Fig. 9

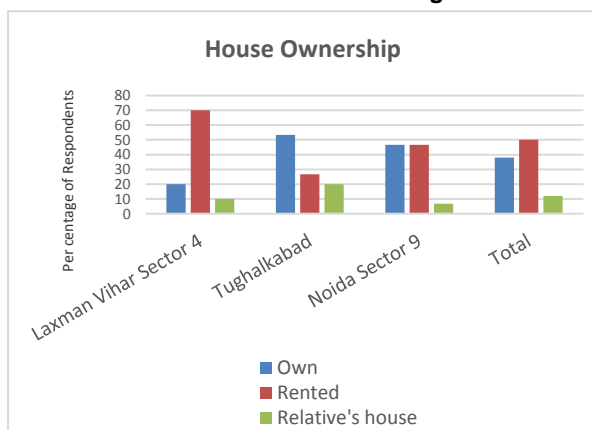


Fig. 10

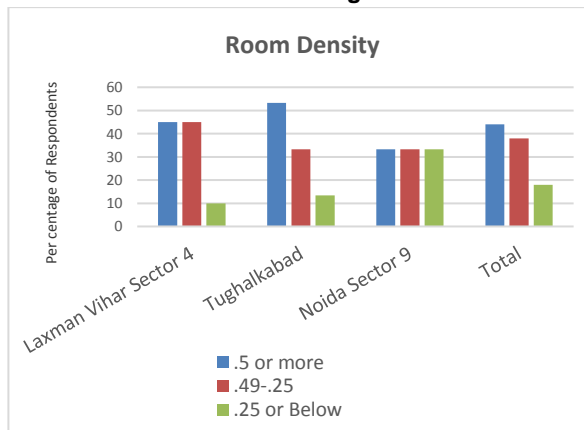


Fig. 11

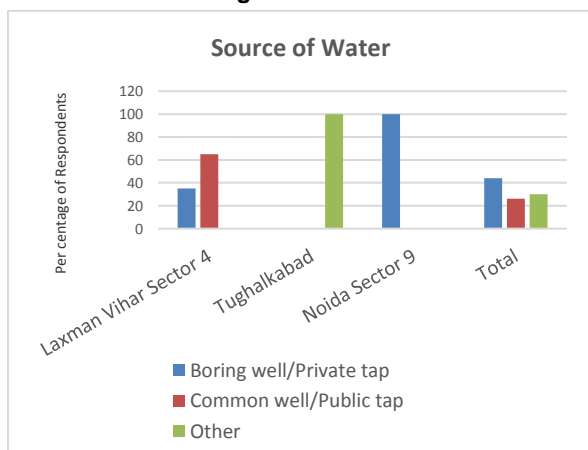


Fig. 12

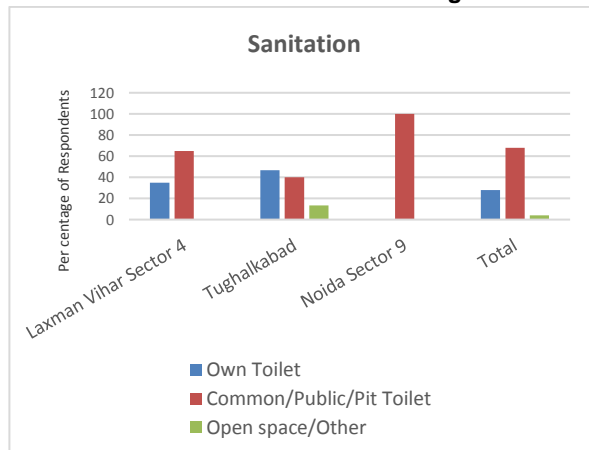


Fig. 13

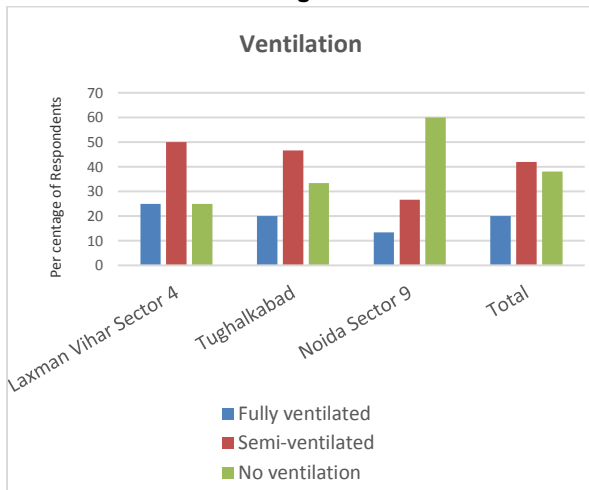


Fig. 14

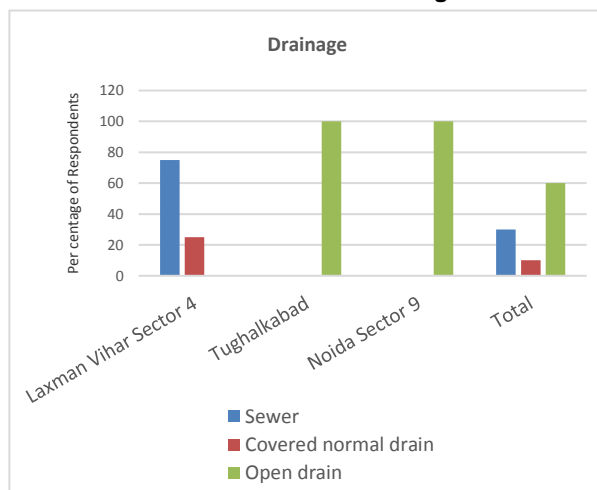


Fig. 15

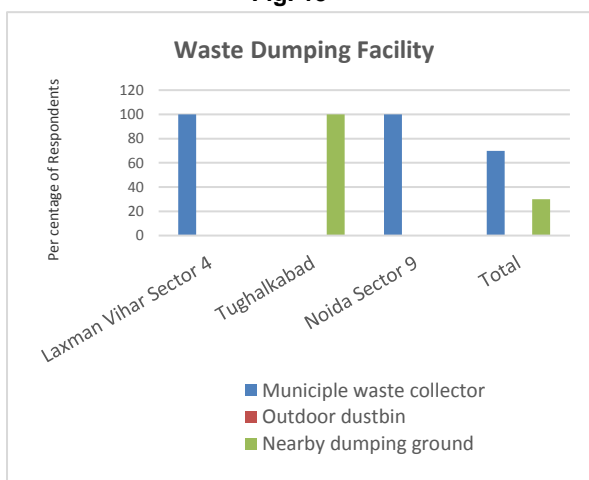


Fig. 16

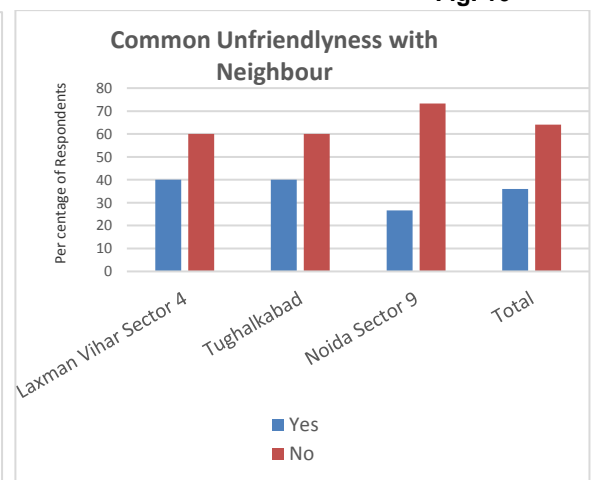


Table 4: Domestic Assets among Migrant Kisan Households

Sl. No	Assets	L	T	N	All
1	A.C.	0	13.33	0	4
2	Fridge	55	40	13.33	38
3	Washing Machine	20	40	0	14
4	Four Wheeler	15	6.67	13.33	10
5	Three Wheeler	15	0	26.67	10
6	Motor Bike	15	46.67	40	26
7	Bicycle	45	20	40	36

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

In terms of domestic assets, only 4.0 per cent households had A.C. (in Tughalkabad). Total 38.0 per cent households had a fridge (55.0 per cent in Laxman Vihar, 40.0 per cent in Tughalkabad and 13.3 in Noida Sec. 9). 14.0 per cent households had washing machines. There were 5 four-

wheelers (3 in Laxman Vihar, 1 in Tughalkabad and 1 in Noida Sec. 9) and 5 three-wheelers (3 in Laxman Vihar and 2 in Noida Sec. 9), which were used for hiring and passengers carriage purpose. Total 26.0 per cent households had bikes and 36.0 per cent households had bicycles. (Fig17).

Fig. 17

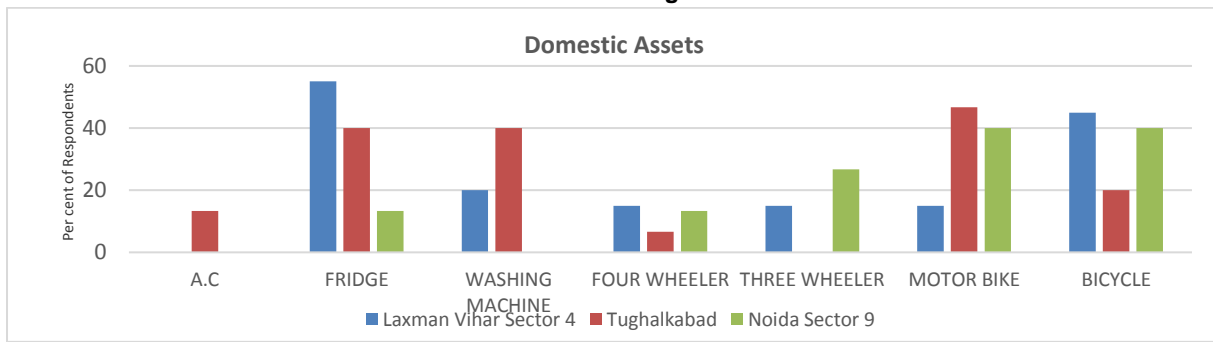


Table 5: Food Intake and Health Status

Sl.No.	Variables	Classification	Per cent of Respondents			
			L	T	N	All
1	Availability of Sufficient Food	Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		No	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Frequency of Healthy Food	3 or above days in a week	5.0	33.3	13.3	16.0
		1-2 days in a week	95.0	66.7	80.0	82.0
		Not in a week	0.0	0.0	6.7	2.0
3	Maternal Care	Yes	60.0	86.7	46.7	64.0
		No	40.0	13.3	53.3	36.0
4	Child Care	Yes	55.0	80.0	46.7	60.0
		No	45.0	20.0	53.3	40.0
5	Health Status of Family	No diseases	90.0	60.0	73.3	76.0
		Common ailment	0.0	0.0	26.7	8.0
		Prolong diseases	10.0	40.0	0.0	16.0

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Though they prefer to eat rice, they also take wheat bread (chapati/ruti/roti) as food. Pulses and green vegetables are frequent in their diet. All households of the three places were able to afford adequate food. But the frequency of taking healthy food (meat, fish, egg, milk, fruit, green vegetable, etc) differs from household to household. Like 16.0 per cent households used to consume healthy food 3 or more days in a week, but 82.0 per cent households had it 1-2 days in a week and only 2.0 per cent households used to take it in more than a week interval (Fig. 18). 64.0 per cent households availed proper maternal care with a timely visit to the nearby health centre, caring about food intake and other care. Rest took

normal care during pregnancy (Fig. 19). 60.0 per cent mothers took care of their babies properly but 40.0 per cent took care normally (Fig. 21). Here the influence of a good environment can be seen in the health status of a family member. It can be seen from the above chart that in Laxman Vihar Sector 4, the percentage of illness-free households was 90.0 (18 out of 20 households) and the opposite condition was observed in the case of Noida Sec. 9, where common ailment was visible with 26.7 per cent people. But prolonged diseases like blood sugar, high pressure, lung diseases were seen among 40.0 per cent (6 of 15s households) in Tughalkabad (Fig. 20)

Fig. 18

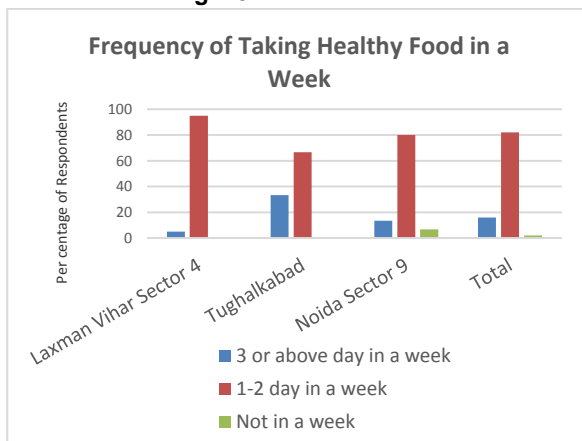


Fig. 19

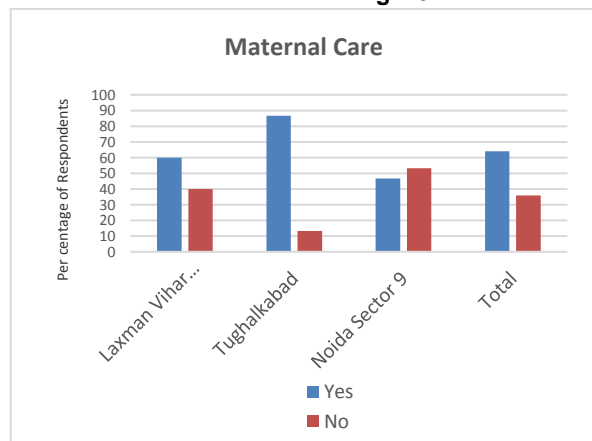


Fig. 20

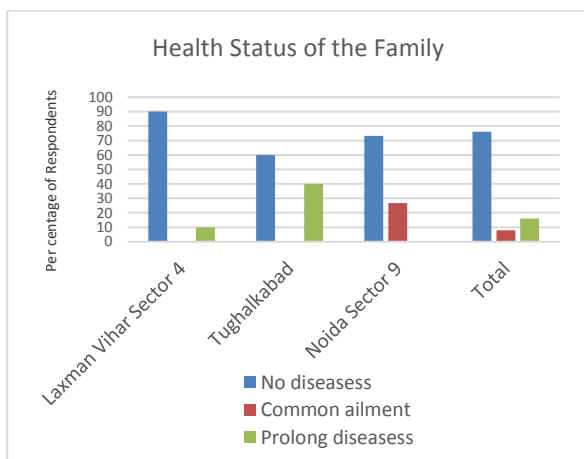


Fig. 21

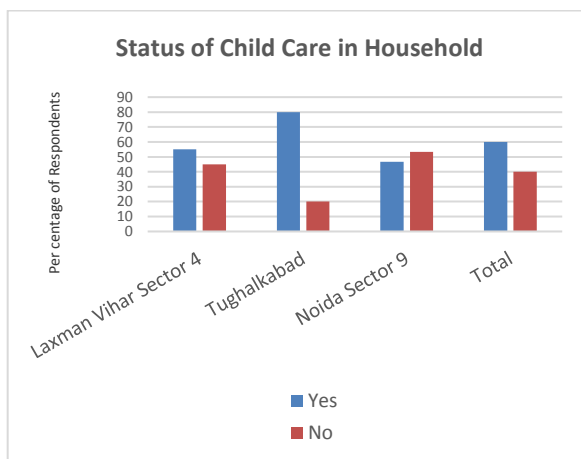


Table 6: Living Conditions and Quality of Life

Sl. No.	Total Score	Percent	Sl. No.	Total Score	Percent	Sl. No.	Total Score	Percent
1	90	69.23	18	79	60.77	35	70	53.85
2	90	69.23	19	102	78.46	36	86	66.15
3	93	71.54	20	103	79.23	37	78	60.00
4	88	67.69	21	82	63.08	38	71	54.62
5	93	71.54	22	100	76.92	39	85	65.38
6	98	75.38	23	75	57.69	40	75	57.69
7	115	88.46	24	68	52.31	41	62	47.69
8	104	80.00	25	76	58.46	42	79	60.77
9	82	63.08	26	97	74.62	43	81	62.31
10	94	72.31	27	87	66.92	44	76	58.46
11	80	61.54	28	106	81.54	45	82	63.08
12	113	86.92	29	66	50.77	46	74	56.92
13	95	73.08	30	89	68.46	47	87	66.92
14	98	75.38	31	95	73.08	48	83	63.85
15	72	55.38	32	64	49.23	49	97	74.62
16	78	60.00	33	97	74.62	50	69	53.08
17	95	73.08	34	64	49.23			

Source: Estimation based on Primary Survey, 2019

Among the sample households, the highest and lowest index values are 88.46 and 47.69, and hence the range is 40.77. The distribution of households is based on per cent of scoring of individual household and it is assumed that if it is

75.0 per cent or more, households should be considered of better condition, 60-75 per cent moderate and less than 60 per cent should be considered of worst condition among sample households. The distribution of households is as below:

Table 7: Distribution of Households based Living Conditions and Quality of Life

Living Conditions and Quality of Life	Score (Per cent)	No. of H.H.	Per cent of H.H	Per cent In Delhi NCR		
				L	T	N
Good	>75 or 75	9	18	77.78	22.22	0
Moderate	60-75	26	52	42.31	23.07	34.62
Poor	<60 or 60	15	30	13.33	46.67	40.00

Source: Estimation based on Primary Survey, 2019.

From the above table (Table 7) it can be seen that within total households, 30.0 per cent households were relatively less developed and comparatively in poor living conditions and quality of life. Among these, 13.33, 46.67 and 40.0 per cent households were in Laxman Vihar, Tughalkabad and Noida

Sector 9 respectively. Similarly, 52.0 per cent were having moderate living conditions and quality of life and the percentages of these households in Laxman Vihar, Tughalkabad and Noida Sector 9 were 42.31, 23.07, 34.62 respectively. Here one thing is noticeable that no household

was present in Noida Sector 9 under the good conditions. On the other hand, the lowest percentage of households was found in Laxman Vihar Sector 4 under the poor category and the highest percentage was found under the good condition.

Impact of Covid-19 on Socio-economic Conditions and Well-being

Covid-19 has many diverse effects upon health, health care, education, employment and overall socio-economic condition, quality of life and well-being among the Kisan community like all others. During the covid-19 period, a physical survey was not possible, and therefore, information was collected telephonically. Total 23 households responded. 65.2 respondents said that the education of their children was significantly damaged as school, college, tuition and other educational institution were completely closed. 73.91 percent respondents informed that during this time their children were more informed that their children were totally detached from education or got dropped out. 43.48 percent households responded that their salaries were cut as they could not attend their work due to restriction. 69.57 percent people permanently lost their jobs due to this pandemic. All the respondents accepted the increased cost of some food like fish, meat and 73.91 percent response were about non-availability of meat and fish and the same percentage of respondents said that this pandemic brought down their purchasing powers as the majority of people lost jobs and there was a big crisis of money among them. 69.57 percent respondents told about their mental depression due to restrictions to go out from home. 39.13 per cent people also told about the restriction to avail

health services from health centres. Lastly, the peace of the family was also severely damaged as there were quarrels for money crisis and other domestic problems.

8. Conclusion

Generally, it is well-known fact that tribals have poor socio-economic and living conditions in their native places and it is miserable with the migrant tribal community having poor quality of life because many such people live in a crowded manner in smaller space, which is also reflected from the above discussions. A few households are in better conditions with good development levels and good quality of life. However, the majority of the migrant families have poor socio-economic conditions, low to very low levels of development leading to poor socio-economic conditions and quality of life among them with little variations across the space or different parts of the Delhi NCR region like the community living in Laxman Vihar, Gurugram had a relatively better socio-economic condition, development levels, quality of life and overall well-being as opposed to the other end in Noida Sector 9 due to varied factors like sanitation, amenities and facilities, cleanliness, and employment with better income, etc. The socio-economic condition, quality of life and overall well-being are also severely affected by the Covid-19. Many factors for socio-economic conditions, development levels and overall quality of life are beyond one's control in the urban centres, but individuals may also take care of certain aspects for their well-beings.

References

- Adaku, A. A. (2013): "The effect of rural-urban migration on agricultural production in the northern region of Ghana", *Journal of Agricultural Science and Applications*, Volume 2, Issue 4 Dec. 2013 PP. 193-201.
- Ahuja, (2001): *Research Methods*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Ahuja, A.K and Ojha, A.K. (2009): *Welfare and Tribal Development Administration*, Jaipur: Aalekh Publishers.
- Baraik, V.K. (2018): "Health Attainments and Challenges in Jharkhand" *Jharkhand Journal of Development and Management Studies*, Vol. 16, No.1, pp. 7575-7595.
- Berry, R.A. and Soligo, R. (1968): "Rural-Urban Migration, Agricultural Output, and the Supply Price of Labour in a Labour-Surplus Economy", *Oxford Economic Papers*, Vol. 20, No. 2 pp. 230-249.
- Cecilia Tacoli, C. McGranahan, G and Satterthwaite, D. (2015): *Urbanisation, ruralurban migration and urban poverty*, Working Paper, London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- Das, N. (2021): *Levels of Development among Kisan Community along the Tri-boundary of West Bengal-Bihar-Jharkhand*, M.Phil. Dissertation (submitted), New Delhi: Discipline of Geography, SOS, Indira Gandhi National Open University.
- Geetha, K.T.and Malarvizhi, V. (2015): "Socio-Economic Conditions and Quality of Life of Selected Tribe in the Nilgiris District", *International Journal in Management and Social Science*, Vol. No. 03, pp. 697-709.
- Haider, S. K. U. (2010): "Factors of Migration on Urban Bangladesh: An Empirical Study of Poor Migrants in Rajshahi City", *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, Vol. 30, No. 2 (December 2010), pp. 307-323.
- IIPS (2006): *National Family Health Survey Report, 2005-06*, New Delhi: The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW).
- Karim, R. and Muhammad, N. (2018): "Determinants of Rural Migration and Its Influences on Agricultural Labour in Northern Bangladesh", *Bangladesh Rural Development Studies*, Vol. XXII; No. 1, pp. 73-85.
- Keshri, K and Bhagat, R. B. (2013): "Socioeconomic determinants of temporary labour migration in India: A regional analysis" *Asian Population Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 175-195.
- Kumar, M. (2017): "Changing Socio-Economic Condition and Livelihood of Aged Society of Tribal Community in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India", *International Journal of Current Research*, Vol. 9, Issue 09, pp. 57178-57184.
- Kumari, S. (2014): "Rrural-urban migration in india: determinants and factors" *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (IJHSS)*, Vol. 3, Issue 2, Mar 2014, pp. 161-180.
- Lakra, S. Khare, N. and Khan, M. A. (2018): " Socio economic profile of the tribal farm families " *Plant Archives*, Vol. 18 No. 1, 2018, pp. 995-999.
- Mukherjee, R. (1989): *The Quality of Life: Valuation in Social Research*, New Delhi: Sage Publication India Pvt Ltd.
- Okhankhuele, O. T., & Opafunso, O. Z. (2013). "Causes and consequences of rural-urban migration Nigeria: A case study of Ogun Waterside local Government area of Ogun State, Nigeria." *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 16(1), 185-194.
- Pelders, J. and Nelson, G. (2019): "Living conditions of mine workers from eight mines in South Africa", *Development Southern Africa*, Routledge, Vol.36, No. 03, pp. 265-282.

19. RGI (2011): *Census of India, 2011*, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
20. Saxena, H.M. and Khan, M.Z.A. (2016): *Urbanization, Environmental Degradation & Quality of Life*, Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
21. Singh, K.S. (1997): *The Scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
22. Sunami, K. and Mishra, V.K. (2019): "Tribal Population in Dahod District of Gujarat: An Evaluation of Socio-Economic Profile", *International Journal of Creative and Innovative Research in All Studies*, Vol No. 1, Issue 9, pp. 38-46.
23. Sundaravaradarajana, K.R. Sivakumara, P. and Jahanmohanb, K.R. (2011): "Determination of Key Correlates of Agricultural Labour Migration in Less Resources Endowed Areas of Tamil Nadu", *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, Vol. 24 (Conference Number) 2011, pp. 467-472.
24. Tunde Charles Iruonagbe, T. C. (2009): "Rural-Urban Migration and Agricultural Development In Nigeria", *Arts and Social Science International Research Journal*, Volume I, pp 28-49.
25. Vidyarthi, L. P. (1981): *Tribal Development and Its Administration*, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
26. Yadav, G. (2015): *Development and Deprivation of scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Rohit Publications.