

Socio-Economic Impact of Seasonal Employment on the Nomads with Reference to

Date's Fruits: A Case Study of District Khairpur

* Syed Akram Ali Shah, PhD Scholar

** Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleem Rahpoto, Professor

*** Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Mangnejo, Assistant Professor (Corresponding Author)

Abstract

Hunger starvation, natural disasters, droughts and the clan enmities make people to migrate from one region to another region. Also sometimes people migrate as they inherit the habit, of migration. This research paper is aimed to study the socio-economic implication of the seasonal employment in Khairpur in date's fruit season regarding nomads coming in the season and the implications of the migration on the life of the indigenous people as well as on the nomad's life. The subject material has been collected through the field survey and the interviews conducted by the stakeholders, like the growers, traders, nomads, and those with whom the nomads interact during their stay in District Khairpur. District Khairpur is situated in Sindh Province of Pakistan is one of the most opulent District, it is embedded with the surface as well as mineral resources. But, its fame is due to date's fruit which is the major factor of the nomadic flow into this district. Also, the date's season has proved to be poverty alleviation than any other factor. The research results show that every year nearly 3 million to 3.5 million people come to this district and each year almost 2 Billion Pak Rupees are being taken away to different regions as to be the remittances. Besides, the nomadic flow not only proves to be beneficial for the dates fruit growers but also for the merchants and the vendors who also earn almost double in the season of date's fruit. Especially the hotels and vegetable shops become almost short of the consumers' goods in the season. Finally, some measures are proposed and a brief conclusion is given herewith. This paper also has analyzed the determinants and the consequences of nomadic migration into District Khairpur.

Keywords: Seasonal Employment, Dates Fruit Nomadic Flow, Economic Implications

Introduction

People who migrate from one region to another for their livelihood are called to be the nomads. There are various kinds of nomads, like pastoral, hunter-gatherers, laborers, residual gatherers, and the artisans. They always carry with the necessary commodities like cooking pots and some bed sheets along with some other basic needed things and travel from region to region in the sojourn of some better livelihood. Hence, a nomad has no settled home anywhere wherever they find their surveillance they put down their tents. Date's fruit is one of the richest among all the fruits, for, on a single date contains 200 to 250 calories. Therefore, people from various regions all those who know this mystery they bring their animals also to Khairpur District in the season (Memon, Noonari, Kalwar, & Sial, 2015).

Nomads are those people who wander from here to there in search of some stuff. It is attributed to the anthropologists that the nomads are said to have grown from the prehistoric Turkic tribes of central Asia around 400 BC. Their main source of surveillance has been herds of 1 animals, which they use as to be the foodstuff; source of transportation, and a source of hunter-gathering (Malik, Fatima, & Ch, 3017)). Besides, some of the nomads solely depended on the occasional agricultural works as to be a source of surveillance. Their major food is cheese yogurt, edible wild plants, and meat of animals. Nomads seldom make any stock of the food like the settlers even for the rainy days. They live like birds life trusting in Almighty Allah for the food of next time to come. Some of the nomads happen to be an artisan of one or the other craft, they make earthenware ceramic objects terracotta stoneware and some ornaments from hairs of their animals or the hunted animals.

* Department of Economics, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur Email: jillaniakram@gmail.com

** Department of Economics, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur Email: rahpoto64@hotmail.com

*** Department of Economics, Shaikh Ayaz University, Shikarpur Email: mangnejo81@gmail.com

Often, they do embroidering of their clothes and make the fine typical bed sheets called Ralhees. Also, they make the cushions, ponies, and colourful. Some of the nomads habitually remain in the sojourn either singularly or along with the clan mates migrating from the North Pole towards the seashore or towards Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Iran, and Iraq. But, after the restrictions of the passports, they limited their traveling. Thus the nomads people cannot improve their status because of their sojourn in the state of starvation. If they fell sick then they have to borrow money often on the interest of the settlers (Shaheen, 2011).

It is presumed that at present about one Billion people around the world are said to be in the sojourn to earn their livelihood. Often many of them sleep hungry; seldom have they visited a doctor and the civic facilities like sanitation, schooling, transportation, and communication remain their sweet dream to come true. In Pakistan date's fruit is grown over Acres 3, 00,000 of which about one fifth 60,000 Acres are shared by Khairpur District grown in the Talukas (Counties) Khairpur, Kingri, Kot Diji, and Gambat are the major counties of District Khairpur where about 80% of the fruit is grown. As the crop grows to ripen the fragrance stretches towards all the directions attracting the people of various regions to come and get the bounties. Besides, District Khairpur is becoming popular with the migrants/nomads especially for the pastoral and laborer nomads, who find economic leverage in the season of date's fruit. Date's fruit remains a significant part of Khairpur's economy, despite flawed processing of the crop dates fruit has been a great source of employment and earnings of the nomads as well as those of the native people, and it is expected to increase continuously for the coming years (Abul-Soad, Mahdi, & Markhand, 2015).

Theoretical Perspectives

The main objective of this thesis is to spot out the role of sustainable employment in District Khairpur in date's fruit season especially regarding the nomadic flow along with the socio-economic implications in the date's fruit season. To reach an appropriate conclusion the tool of the survey questionnaire is used also relevant theories and empirical studies are reviewed. His thesis contributes to the determinants of nomadic flow into District Khairpur. This thesis identifies the determinants of seasonal employment opportunities in District Khairpur and also the socio-economic impact of seasonal employment opportunities on the local people as well as on the nomads. This study indicates that the nomadic flow into District Khairpur, not only provides the livelihood to the nomads but causes activation in all the economic activities directly and indirectly the indigenous people are benefitted as the growers get required labor force; the shopkeepers experience increased sale of the consumer goods and hotel owners and vendors also experience increase in their business during the season.

Seasonal employment has importance globally, for, it is like an economic tonic for the sick economies. Especially for those who cease to have any permanent job or the business. Usually, the employer as well as the employee both are benefitted of the season, as on the one in the season the local labor becomes short for the work, thus the supplementary labor is needed and the nomads fill that gap. On the other hand, those in hunger and starvation or hit by the natural disasters get an opportunity of periodical employment by which they take back some remittances to their homes. Hence, seasonal employment not only an economic opportunity, rather a source of stabilizing their livelihood, as needed due to the changing climatic, political, economic, and social conditions. According to (*Sri Vastav and Sasi Kumar*) human migration from one region to the other region is an attempt of human surveillance.

This study, therefore, examines the process of seasonal employment in respect of nomadic flow into District Khairpur. The research findings reveal that the seasonal employment opportunity in date's fruit season is the most supporting factor for the nomadic communities for their livelihood especially for those who live a miserable life.

Objectives of the Research

- To investigate in detail the causes of nomads migrant being and why there is continuous flow into district Khairpur.
- To suggest the economic way out helpful to facilitate the nomad and to suggest some beneficial measures by which they can live a civilized life.
- To suggest some measures to the Date's fruit growers so that they may earn more profit from their precious fruit.
- To suggest some measures to upgrade the ancestral skill of the nomads.

- To suggest measures of introducing technical and vocational trainings for the migrants/nomads people at some specified spots.
- To propose measures for getting maximum profit of the fruit of the date.

Literature Review

Word nomads mean all those people who grate from one region to another region. Historically the word “Nomad” is driven from the Greek word ‘Norms’ which means those people who live a migratory life Thus all those people who live a migratory life are termed as to be a nomad, including the tinker gatherer, wandering, and people engaged in slash and burn and all those whosoever reside away from their birthplace.

Presently there are about one thousand notified and an almost double number of that are De notified groups in Asia moving from one place/ region to another as to obtain the food for themselves as well as for their herds of animals otherwise searching a livelihood having the romanticism without the fear of up-coming hardships, abhorrence distracting and the persecution on the hands of the indigenious. As in Europe nomads are cast out and burned at the stake also sterilized, ghettoized, and snatched away their traditional life. Almost millions of the nomads are said to be slaughtered in the holocaust.

While in Asia the condition is not a different one here certain huts are burnt away either by the natural calamities or by the homicide even groups are made to live the slavery life for the decades, especially in India and Pakistan.

There are several types of Nomads around the world.

Kinds of Nomads

Even though there are more than two dozen kinds of nomads around the world, but here in District Khairpur there given below kinds of nomads are found to come in the date’s fruit season

- I. Pastoral nomads
 - II. Residual gatherer nomads
 - III. The job seeking/ laboring Nomads
 - IV. Calamity hit nomads
 - V. Artisan nomads
- I. Pastoral or herder nomads: Pastoral or herder nomads are those nomads whose surveillance is the greenery or the region where their free gross is available. It is estimated that in Pakistan, about 0.4 million people belong to the pastoral group of nomads of which about 90000 come to District Khairpur every year and settle in the rural areas where ever they find some grassy areas.
 - II. Residual gatherer nomads: Some people engage themselves in the profession of gathering the residuals of the agro products like that of wheat, rice, cotton, and Date’s fruit. So in the Date’s fruit season people from all the corners come to collect the residuals of the Date’s fruit and first they grade then store the same. When they go back to their regions they load on the trucks
 - III. The job seeking/ laboring Nomads: These are the nomadic class of people who constantly move from one place to another place having the objective to work for their clients. Their lifestyle is a little bit better as compared to the other types of nomadic people, to become well versant in their wages of work, and due to the interaction with different people, they learn much. And spend their earnings very well however some of them fell prey to some addictions like drug gambling and other vices.
 - IV. Calamity hit nomads: The earth quacks, floods, and the wetter and warmer climate force many people to move to some regions where they find safe surveillance for a few months. Sometimes a mass migration is recorded because of the floods and the earth quacks in upper regions of the country, like Baluchistan, Punjab, and Khyber the Pakhtunkhwa even people from Afghanistan come to live in Khairpur for a year or longer. Some of them make it their permanent home. These types of people often keep with them the Tractor trolley of small Trucks. They also keep with them some sophisticated weapons and they are heard to do the business of the arms supply.
 - V. Artisan nomads: These are those nomadic people who have specialization of some typical work like cotton picking dates fruit plucking, herbs jar and sheets making, or such other proficiency.

These nomadic people migrate for that specific seasonal work and when the demand of the work is over these nomadic people go back to their original regions. Thus they are classified as to be the occupational nomads besides, the droughts, famine, clan enmities, and the heretical habit make some people migrate from one region to the other regions. Also, some times the love marriage/ honor killing amenity also forces them to move from their ancestral region to a far-flung region. In such circumstances, they compulsively keep with them some weapons. Often they cease to obtain the licenses of those weapons; if they are offered a handsome amount of a weapon they become ready to sell it. Hence in that way, they fell in the trade of the illegal lethal weapons by making a chain of the suppliers' up-to-the KPK and even up-to Afghanistan. They are fully aware of the mechanism of those lethal weapons despite being un-educated/ trained. All such people use to settle in the far vicinity of a town to remain unchecked and un-harassed by the police (Qureshi, Bhatti, & Jakhar, 2006).

However, the criminal police officials exhort the monthlies from all those engaged in the trade of the weapons. Education of Nomadic children Seldom a nomadic child gate any education However since the past few years some philanthropists have arranged some basic education centers on their expenses in District Khairpur where some nomadic children come to learn for few months till they reside over there in District Khairpur. Otherwise, pitiablely, the future of nomadic children is a dark one concerning education. However despite being in educated they are fine economists, as hardly ever they become bankrupt or indebted like the settlers one. They spend as per their basic needs, they don't believe in the pomp and show. Hence they spread their feet as per their sheets.

Medication of Nomads: Sick are the sicknesses at the nomads, as seldom a nomad becomes sick, for, have they neither taken extra food nor they buy the pesticide sprayed vegetables or the sick meat which usually make people sick. They usually sleep early and rise early. Moreover, they don't worry about the worries, they remain happy with the fate whatever they meet. Thus, except for any incident, they don't fell ill. Besides, they adopt the homeopathic/ botanical/ herbal medication.

Sanitation of the Nomads: The most awesome aspect of nomadic life is their sanitation. Pitiablely they fell sick often due to the sanitation problems, for, they cease to have a clean bathroom, and they seldom wash themselves of the waste.

Budgetary Matters of Nomads: Though nomads do not get any economic education yet they learn the art of living according to their income. Seldom nomads fell indebted. Nomads are as faithful as the birds they have no lust for the storage of corn or the other such like things. So, they remain happy with their income or the fate.

Arts And Crafts of Nomads: Being the happy and calm community the nomads happen to be great artists, they prepare fine bed sheets embroidery on the ladies' shirts wooden baskets, toys, and other tools. Also, nomads are expert in stitching work on the clothes. They design array their wooden huts/ tents. Nomads despite being uneducated learn fine arts and crafts by their ancestors with the lapse of time.

Causes of the Migrations into District Khairpur (Sindh)

Usually, in the Dates fruit seasons the workload increase making a shortage of the laborers in the gardens, especially at the work/process of dehydration. Where the temperature is scorching, and the local inhabitants avoid being there, thus, the migrants can bear that temperature, for they happen to be strong enough/ habitual of working in such these circumstances

- I. The date's fruit is consumed as a fruit and as the corn as well
- II. Khairpur District is going to be a haven for the aliens.
- III. Khairpur is gradually becoming an Economic hub
- IV. Not only the date's fruit, there a variety of various other fruits are grown in district Khairpur.
- V. In Pakistan date's fruit is grown over about Acres 3, 00,000 (1, 20,000) Hectors about one fifth 59,000 Acers (20,000 Hectors) are shared by Khairpur District. There are dozens of varieties of date's fruit grown in District. Taluk's (Counties) Khairpur, Kingri, KoatDiji, and Gambat are the major counties of District Khairpur where about 80% of the fruit is grown. As the crop grows ripen the fragrance stretches towards all the directions attracting the people of various regions to come and get the bounties. Khairpur is situated on a junction point where the roads leading to all the direction into Pakistan.

And being the agro-based area all the corn cops, various fruits, and numerous vegetables are grown whole the year. Thus, being the opulent one it attracts the nomads, gypsies, and the dethroned

people find the safe heaven here. Not only the crop-based employment opportunities are available, but also the mineral-based employment opportunities are found here in Khairpur.

Importance of Seasonal Migration

Panda, and Mishra (2018) defined seasonal migration from one place to another place or from one region to another region with regular returns to the native villages as to be the “circulation”. The purpose behind the seasonal voyage is to escape the economic crises at the locality.

Seasonal migration worldwide is considered to be a sign of the social and economic development of a country (Anwar, Chandio, & Bhalli, 2014). Because as on the one seasonal migration provides a cheap labor force at the migrated regions, and on the other makes the migrant people earn some livelihood in the difficult times. This in turn helps in generating more income. Hence, the production increases that result in more employment opportunities and increase overall per capita-income not only those of the indigenous people but also of the migrant people. In the annual Millennium report of 2011 United Nations Development Program “the seasonal migration” was considered to be a source of poverty reduction.

In Pakistan, seasonal migrations are as old as history. As the southern region of Pakistan (previously Khairpur state) has remained comparatively more opulent than the other surrounding regions/states for centuries and that opulence has attracted the aliens to migrate, invade or even attack. For instance, the Mongols, Turkhans, Afghans, Arghuns, and Tatars frequently moved to this region of presently Sindh of Pakistan. Especially Khairppur and Sukkur regions were mostly migrated/ attacked, forgetting/capturing the corns, dates, golden ornaments, and such other valuable goods. However, the scale of seasonal migration has often been underestimated because of the lack of improper statistical data (Panda, & Mishra, 2018).

Employment Opportunities in District Khairpur

Khairpur is one of the most opulent District of Pakistan where a dozen fruit crops are grown, besides, wheat, cotton rice, and various vegetables are also grown. Moreover, the environment is not too hot to be lived thus it attracts alien to come and reside over here. But the season of the Date’s fruit is not less than any festival. As soon as the season starts there is a rush all over the vicinity. Especially the roadsides shine in day and night in the day time it is the humorous environment in nights their smog touches the sky in all the corners along with the laughter boasts of the nomads. Because as the nomads feel it very much happy augury to have the employment along with the date’s fruit. Seldom has a nomad remained jobless in the season. Almost all are engaged, some in laboring, some in arts and craft of making the wooden Jars and the sheets, some busy in gathering the residuals, some collecting the fruit as a charity. Hence, for almost two months all the nomads enjoy the merry moments in District Khairpur. Except those who are leisure loving, drunkard, habitual of betting, or the criminal one.

Economic Impact of the Migration to District Khairpur in the Date’s Fruit Season

Implications on Nomads

1. Negative Implication of Nomadic Flow into District Khairpur

- i. Losing a family or a worker makes a loss of that area, for a worker plays a main role in the development of any society. So even for a short time but the routinely buying and selling of the consumers' goods are affected, besides, the absence of the working segment of the population makes the others leisure loving.
- ii. The rural nomads usually live a versatile life in their native regions, having no formalities the law-abiding fear, but when they come into Khairpur they are made bound to live in some new norms and environment in some limitations of the rule of law. Even they are not allowed to walk around frequently
- iii. Distribution of various limited sources are adversely affected, change of the population makes it difficult for the government proved electricity and the other consumers' goods.

Implication on Indigenous People

1. Positive Implication on the Nomadic People

- i. Poverty and the environmental suffocation are the major reasons of nomadic migration. In the dates fruit season in District Khairpur the nomads not only get economic opulence from Khairpur, but also learn the art crafts, and even some of the nomadic children get some education when in Khairpur besides, they learn about a civilized life. Remittances earned from the seasonal employment enables the nomads to have a better food to eat and also they would be able to buy the other household goods

like TV, fan, radio and the other such like things. Hence, their spending increase up to 20% to 30% compared to the other times.

ii. The participatory poverty assessment (PPA) carried out by the World Bank indicated (2014) that seasonal employment has proved to be one of the key factors in escaping from the vicious circle of poverty. For the nomadic people always are found wedged in the poverty. Thus, the date's fruit season is a navigator for the distressed and wandering nomads.

iii. Also it is reported that finding the kind and tender attitude of the indigenous people the nomads make matrimonial relations in Khairpur District and those relations have proved to lessen the criminal mind-set of the nomads. Resultantly many of the nomads turn to adopt a settled life either in Khairpur District or anywhere else; hence become the peaceful and bonafide citizens.

Positive Implications on the Indigenous People

i. The survey results showing the sale of consumer goods increases up to 25% while the sale of the hotels increases up to 200% and even more in the season and those of vendors increase up to 50% to 60%. Besides, the transport section also evinces a remarkable increase in the season.

ii. As the local labor force is sufficient to meet the seasonal requirement, so, the nomads fulfil that requirement. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the growers to finish the cropping work.

iii. Also some other sectors experience economic development in the season.

Hence, the nomadic flow pushes various economic activities. This results in extra manufacturing of several consumers' goods leading to increased employment opportunities in the other sectors.

Negative Implication of Nomadic Flow on the Indigenous People

I. Many of the nomads happen to be illiterate, unskilled, and intoxicant, thus wherever they reside they make a circle of the intoxicant people, even increase their circle. Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.

II. Nomadic flow also causes pollution for nomads often burn the garbage to avoid the mosquitoes, create unhygienic conditions, for they reside thickly and often remain in unwashed clothes, they do not wash themselves properly hence their interaction with the others is dangerous

III. The unclear and wider nomadic families often inspire the indigenous people to remain less careful of the civic matters. As their children grow in an awesome condition, thus they leave a bad social impression on the others

IV. The occasional influx of a huge workforce increase competition for the job/ employment

V. The seasonal flow of nomads puts an invisible pressure on the consumer's goods and services.

Produced and supplied for the limited number of the indigenous population.

The given below is a data-sheet in which the survey results are mentioned as after the questioning from the respondents

Research Hypothesis

H.1 Seasonal employment opportunities are most beneficial for the nomads who come into District Khairpur in Dates fruit /Crop Season.

H.2 Nomadic flow into District Khairpur has positive/ negative implication on the economy of District Khairpur.

H.3 Flow of Nomads into District Khairpur boost up the economic activities

Results and Discussions Out of Some 600

Table of the purposefully selected respondents from among the respondents

Respondent Interviewed Earned in the season

Pastoral Nomads 100 Pak Rup 80000 each family

Residual Gatherer Nomads 100 Pak Rup 60000 each family

Artisan Nomads 100 Pak Rup 120000 each family

Laborer Nomads 100 Pak Rup 12000 each

Growers 100 Pak Rup 12000 per Acre

Business community 100 Pak Rup 35000 to 240000

Traders 100 Estimated Pak Rup 8.0 Million

Major Changes in the Livelihood of Nomads after the Seasonal Employment in District Khairpur

Assets	Improvement %	Decline	No Change
Moral	60	3	37
Economic	93	2	5
Social	52	3	45
Civic	35	5	60

Source: Field Survey of the year 2000-2019

Research Results and Discussion

The survey results show that the seasonal migration of the nomads in date’s fruit season is an economic push-up to the nomads, likewise, the nomadic flow into District Khairpur is becoming the dire need by the indigenous people. For, in the season a labor shortage takes place and the laboring nomads fill that periodical gap, which otherwise may cause a huge loss to the growers of dates fruit.

Also, it is noticed that in the season the indigenous business community, like hotel managers, shopkeepers, street vendors of various consumers’ goods, transporters, petrol sellers, and the traders and others earn a handsome profit. The pastoral nomads are the most beneficent of the season, along with them are the laborer nomads who earn in their medieval period in which they are in a dire need of some economic supplement, that they meet, also the artisans and the residual gatherer nomads not only earn a good amount, but they also get a new enthusiasm of life. Like some of their children get partly education or even learn some new crafts when in District Khairpur. Hence the seasonal nomadic flow into District Khairpur generates new socio-economic opportunities for the nomads and gears up the economy of District Khairpur. Usually, the male workers of nomads earn more than the female nomadic workers. This difference arises because of the division of the labor as the male workers are given the job of picking the fruit on the trees and transporting/ taking on the shoulders the fruit branches. While the female workers are given the job of sorting dates or collecting the stray dates on the floor/ dropped while cutting it from the trees (that is often hourly wages or work-based wage) (which are paid an hourly rate The female workers compulsively are made to work even on the meager wages, for, they are left with no other option to work even on the meager wages.

Thus the female workers on average earn less but save more as compared to the male workers. Industries in Khairpur are mostly agriculture-related, sugar mills, cotton and ginning mills along with handlooms. Once Khairpur was famous far and wide for its silk and handicrafts there were dozens of factories. But, in the seventh decade of the twentieth-century almost all the industries were either closed nationalized or shut down. But now since the exposure of date’s fruit to other world countries, various dates’ factories are started dates fruit is traded to various countries on large scale. It is estimated that by the year 2019 the dates were traded of about Pak Rupees 3.5 billion in this District. Usually, people of rural areas make ends meet on the milk of their buffaloes, cows, sheep’s and goats. Also, the pastoral and the residual gatherers domesticate the herds of animal’s nomads

Proposed Measures

1. Alternative income earning opportunities to the artisan and poor nomads may be provided so that they may earn their livelihood throughout the year by initiating any public works program at the selected spots.
2. A talent hunt program may be initiated by which the talented/ efficient and artisan nomadic people may be imparted some other training/ skill to make the hidden talent/ efficiency public.
3. An information center of the demand of labor and those of the employment seeker may be initiated at the grass-root level so that nobody remains unaware of the employment as well as that of the labor demand in any sector. Hence there may be a surplus pool of registered labor.
4. Appropriate tents/huts may be provided to the nomads, so as they may live safely from the scorching heat and stormy rains of the season.
5. About 100 vocational and technical training periodical centers at some specific place may be established so that the youngsters of nomads especially the girls of 12 to 15 years age group may be imparted the skills of various types to make a skilled family
6. As, by now the per-acre production is much less than the production taken in some other countries like Tunisia, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. To maximize the per acre production of dates fruit a modified and liberalized farming may be introduced and implemented in the area wherever dates fruit gardens are grown, to maximum production. Not only that, but the grading and processing techniques those like taken in France may be adopted

7. There the womenfolk are not given the desirable wage and the work. They not only victimized at the work field but ruthlessly taken hard work on the meager wages. Some effective measures of their safety and encouragement may be ensured by the stakeholders. Not only that, but their participation may be considered on the equality basis regarding the wages and the honor. As the

Women folk consists almost 50.50 so it must be trained and encouraged in the work field. So that there no labor shortage be ever felt at anywhere for any work

8. Local laborers cannot face the workload, while the nomads are not trained in plucking and dehydrating fresh dates. Also, it is a great flaw in grading and packing. Therefore there some training institutions are also direly needed.

9. Setting up the mobile school to provide schooling for small numbers of children traveling with their families in small groups

10. Periodical technical training centers to impart the trainings of various skills at some 200 selected spots is proposed

11. The growers may be allowed to have an easy access up to the international market. As in Pakistan, the maximum rate of dates fruit is much less than that earned in France, in Pakistan the upper rate is US\$30 to US\$ 35 per mound, however France after finely grading, adding the value and packing earns about US\$ 800 to US\$ 1,000 per mound, that thirty times more than earned by Pakistan. That is because of less information and poor facilities to the growers. Even many of the growers are compelled to sell their product on US\$ 15 to US\$ 20 per mound. Even that price has been accepted to be a not bad price. But, in that meager price, the desirable growth of farming is not attained

12. A separate research laboratory and the training may be initiated to introduce the varieties/species of the date fruit plants giving more fruits.

13. Training of the harvesting, grading and packing may be imparted to the growers/traders so that they may earn more and more revenue for them like those earning in France

14. Technological and economic assistance as needed by the growers/traders may be provided especially in the rainy season when the growers as well as the traders are to face a huge loss to the extent that some of them commit suicide. Thus, to avoid such that situation, a special financing bank or institution may be opened.

15. As the local dates fell prey to the fungus and other infections. Also it succumbs to rain. Thus it is proposed to bring some new varieties strong to rain and thicker and tasty.

16. The plucking procedure of the ripening dates are poor, hard, risky, and time taking that is needed to be modified and improved by the machinery.

17. Government may extend loans to the growers in the rainy years when the growers as well as the contractors and the mid-man face the loss

18. Presently there the per acre yield is hardly 3 to 4 tons while it can reach up to 6 to 8 tons per acres by taking certain protective measures. The production even decreases down to one to one and a halftone if there is heavy rain and that brings the growers down to the

Conclusion

Khairpur District day by day is becoming a hub of economic activities and seasonal employment is attaining the diversification strategy in the lives of nomadic people as it helps in reducing the financial issue arising in their lives. Also the number of date gardens is increasing. Thus, the nomadic flow into this District leaves many beneficial implications on the economic activities of the indigenious. Also, the nomads make themselves opulent when in Khairpur. However, there are various quarters where improvement is needed. The government has not taken any measure neither for the social security of the nomads nor for the growers, who during the rains in the season face a huge loss to the extent that, some of the contractors/ traders commit suicide due to a heavy loss. As compared to other countries where dates fruit is grown the production of Pakistan is extremely low, which can be boosted up to three to four times by taking the innovative measures. Setting of the drying plants and research institutes is earnestly required to boost the crop production up to 6 tons per Acres” says (Sadruddin Phulpoto a grower of date’s garden). Anywhere in the world, seasonal employment is an important part of human life as it helps to minimize the food insecurity and the related issues security-related issue. Thus the seasonal employment is considered to be a positive contributor to the livelihood of nomadic people. Especially to b those who cease to have any permanent source of income, in addition, seasonal employment makes capable of starting some new business to those who

otherwise could never be able to do so. This research work endive a new dimension of the nomadic people coming to District Khairpur in the date's fruit season. By portraying a significant numerical image of the seasonal migratory nomadic people coming to District Khairpur in the date's fruit season workers. This research work may, therefore, be treated as a landmark for any future research

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