DETERMINANTS OF MIGRATION AND LABOUR PATTERN IN THE YADAGIRI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

It plays an important role in improving economic and social conditions of people. Indian constitution gives basic freedom to its citizens to move to any part of the country, right to reside and earn livelihood of their choice. The paper is covered only some of the selected factors which are affected on the migration of labours on the basis of pilot study questionnaire in the study area. Fully questionnaires factors are not covered in this paper. The majority of the respondents are the male respondents are the migration. The married people are the heavy responsibility in their family so the all married respondents are the highest in the migration. The reasons factor is the affected majority of the respondents. It reveals that some of them is not knowing about the programme is working. The place of migration respondents are getting good job opportunities compare to the native place because of those factors respondents are interested in the migration from the place of Yadagiri district to other places in the country. The illiterates are the highly migration in the study area and general caragory respondents are not going/very meagre to a migration labour in the Yadagiri district of Hyderabad Karnataka.

Key words: Migration, Labour, Married, Job Pattern, Reason factors and Study Area.

1. Introduction:

Migration is one of the three basic components of population growth of any region (other two are fertility and mortality). It plays an important role in improving economic and social conditions of people. Indian constitution gives basic freedom to its citizens to move to any part of the country, right to reside and earn livelihood of their choice. A number of factors play an important role in decision to move, like economic, social, cultural and political factors. The effect of these factors varies over time and place. Migration affects not

only the size but also the composition of the population of both origin and destination. Analysis of migration pattern is important to understand the changes taking place in various parts of the country. Migration has a special significance for the developing countries. It goes a long way in influencing their social and economic planning.

In addition to district-wise migration profile, the centre is also coming up with a sector-specific profile of migration workers and reports on two major sectors, marine fishing and construction, are already in the public domain. The monograph on the construction industry distinguishes between migrant workers in large scale construction sector, where they are mobilised from various sources states through a network of contractors and agents often with advance payment of wages which are relatively low compared to their counterparts, mostly footloose migrants, engaged for minor construction activities.

2. Review of Literature.

Amitabh Kundu, Lopmudra Ray Sarswathi (2012) the authors suggest that there is a distinct trend in migration and find that the recent trends in migration show that the people from the upper socio-economic strata of the society are increasingly moving to the other destinations. The authors also note that there is fall in the rate of migration in search of employment, trade/business or for good education. This paper notes that the urban centers in order to attract private capital, of late, restrict entry of the poor causing further increase in rural – urban economic inequalities.

Uma H R, Madhu G R, Mahammed Habeeb, (2013) This article studies the causes of migration and has used Garret's scale in ranking the causes of migration. This paper finds that Employment is one of the main causes for migration among others such as education, business etc.,

Indrani Mazumdar Indu Agnihotri, N Neetha (2013) this paper deals migration from gender perspective. The paper also provides data on Gender wise migration across the streams. The paper highlights the variation in rate and volume of migration across the genders in all the streams and analyses the impact of it on the lives of women.

Abu S Sonchoy and P.N (Raja) Junankar, (2014) this paper deals with conditions prevailing at the labour market in India. The causal and informal nature of the labour market has an impact on migration. The authors have also dealt with the residential status of the migrants and their socio economic conditions.

Anibel Ferus Camelo (2014) this paper deals with the dilemma of the migrant workers. The author highlights the indecisiveness of the migrants about their stay at the destination of their choice. The author also points out the risk aspects of migration.

Gian Singh, Shruthi Mehra (2014) this paper is related with the factors responsible for migration. It also deals with the trade-off between the loss by leaving the place of birth, the local area and the kith and kins and the gains at the place of destination. This paper analyses the logic behind the decision for migration.

Sangitha Kumari (2014) this paper deals with the factors related with rural –urban migration across the states in India. The causes of rural urban migration are analysed and indebtedness, lack of employment are considered as the important ones.

Bhaskar Majumder, (2015) this paper deals with isssues in migration and the problems in rural Uttar Pradesh. The paper highlights the economic conditions of rural labours who are poor and also illiterate. The author has made an attempt to highlight the economic conditions of the rural laborers of Uttar Pradesh especially those working in Brick Kilns in remote areas who are largely migrants.

Marie Poprawe (2015) This work shows how the level of corruption impacts the quality of living standards and leads to migration due to insecurity, poor quality of life and unpredictable conditions. According to the author corruption is Push factor. This work is based upon data of 230 nations on cross-sectional dataset on bilateral migration and effect of corruption on migration.

Sugata Marjit, Biswajit Mandal (2016) the authors deal with policy issues related to migration. This work advocates liberal trade policies and emphasizes the significance of presence of informal activities in generating employment opportunities as an effect of liberal trade policies. The authors note that a tariff cut will raise informal wages and fall in unemployment rate. They also bring out the trend in the sequential migration from agriculture to urban informal sector, and then to urban formal sector.

Hering Laura; Paillacar Rodrigo (2016) this study examines the relationship between access to foreign market and internal migration between Brazilian states. The authors in their findings show that there are two potential channels associated with access to foreign market higher wages and new job opportunities. This work notes that these two channels played a significant role in determining internal migration between the states of Brazil.

Marta Bolognani (2016) this study deals migration from psychological aspects than the socio-political dimension which is generally associated with the studies of migration. The author takes note of inter- subject dynamics related with migration. The author deals the myths and fantasies of migration by citing three stories of British Pakistanis. Thus the study brings out the psychological problems associated with Migration

3. Statement of the Problem:

Every research problem is identified based on the previous many similar conceptual and linking factors based only researcher is finalised with the factors impact on the problems of migration studies. Today's world population is live in the different areas with focusing on the secured life. when the people working in the same location and expecting the good job security and rapidly changing situations and the world in which refugees

and forced to take refuge for life in the place of living in the society with the economic developments through the migration have a significant impact on the economic, political and social agendas of sovereign states, intergovernmental agencies and civil society groups. Today, 10 millions of people are refugees, raising fundamental challenges for governments around the world. The definition of a refugee, as enshrined in the 1951 Refugee Convention, is someone who 'is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. In this context migration labours are having a many of problems are facing in the study area and no one is engaged such kind of studies in this area. This concept is creates the motivation to the researcher in the Yadagiri distinct specifically in Hyderabad Karnataka district of Karnataka state.
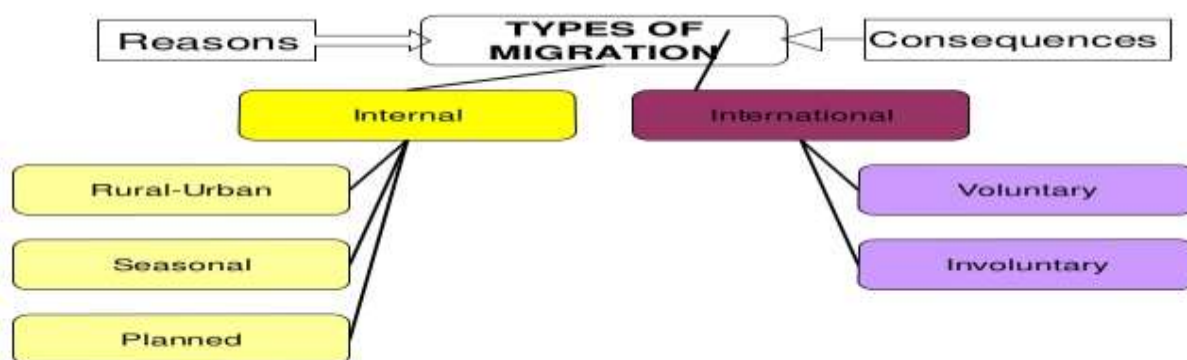
4. Objectives of the study.

➢ To study the overviews of labour migration problems in Karnataka and Hyderabad Karnataka region particularly.

➢ To study migration status in the Yadgir district of Karnataka state.

➢ To analysis the migration patterns and eradication of migration.

5. Methodology Used For the Study:

This study is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire from a sample of migration labour problems in Yadagiri district in the month of November/December 2017 like a field work period. The sample of the responses is collected thorough simple random techniques used in this study. For this study researcher approached 400 migrated labours we had retrieved only 326 from the respondents. The researcher used statistical tools for analysis of the data simple statistical tools like simple percentage, Average simple percentages and charts used for data analysis, like Colum charts and bar charts used for expression of pictorial method.

6. Types of Migration:

Scholars from various disciplines have identified different types of migration. Migration can be classified into different types on the basis of physical distance, duration and the period of stay, cultural and political differences between two places and individual, family and group and on the place where from the migrant comes and where he settles. Based on place of birth or place of last residence and place of enumeration, migrants can be classified into four types such as, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural migration.

Migration according to census of India can also be classified into four different types on the basis of administrative boundaries of a district and state.

1. Intra-district migrants (short distance migration): If the person enumerated at different place but bom within the district.

2. Inter-district migrants (medium distance migration): Persons bom outside the district of enumeration but within the same state. In other words, inter-district migration relates to those migrants who move from one district to another district of the state.

3. Inter-state migrants (long distance migration): Persons enumerated in a state but bom in the other states.

4. International migrants: persons enumerated in India bom in other countries. It is attempted to analyse the trend and pattem of various types of migration, such as Intra-district, Inter-district, Inter-state, rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural migration in Kama taka and to analyse the reasons behind the migration.

7. The study:

Table -1

Gender wise Classification of the respondents of migrated of labours

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Male	220	67.5	67.5
Female	106	32.5	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

Table-1 gives the information about Classification of the respondents on the basis of gender wise migration of labours in the study area. Among the 326 respondents only 32.5 percent of respondents are the migrated female respondents where has the male are highest migrated in the study area that is 67.5 percent of the respondents. It is shows that the majority of the respondents are the male respondents are the male labours are the migration in the study area i, e, Yadagiri district of Karnataka state.
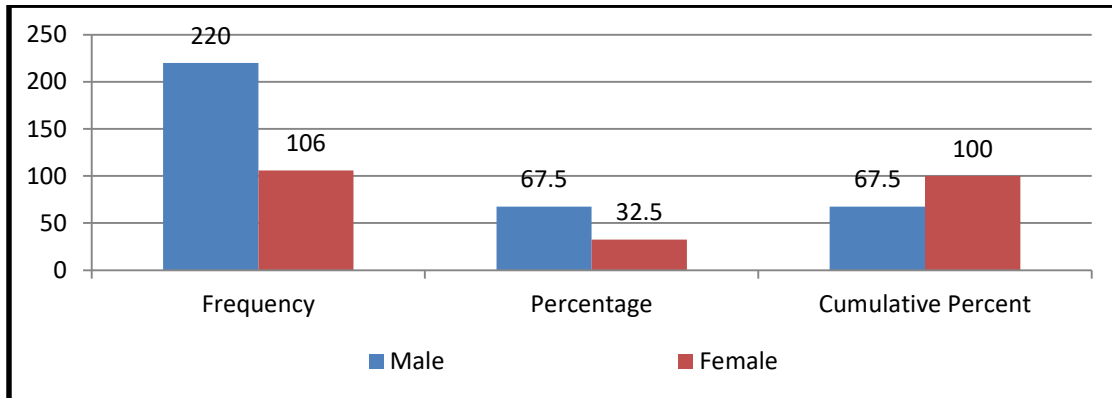
Table -2

Age wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Below 25 Years	66	20.2	20.2
26-35 Years	171	52.5	72.7
36-45 Years	53	16.3	89.0
45 and Above	36	11.0	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

Table -2 Ages wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours in the study area based on the different age groups out of 326 respondents 52.5 percent of the respondents are migrated are the age group of 26-35 years and same way 20.2 percent of the respondents are the age group of below 25 years. Remaining age group are very small compare to the other groups i.e. 36-45 years and 45 years above group 16.30percent and 11.00 percent are the migrated labours are the study area. It shows the age factor is very important thing while migration one place to another place because economically they can strong when the labour is good stamina for working in migrated place so the 26-35 age group is good for attainment of any kind of job.
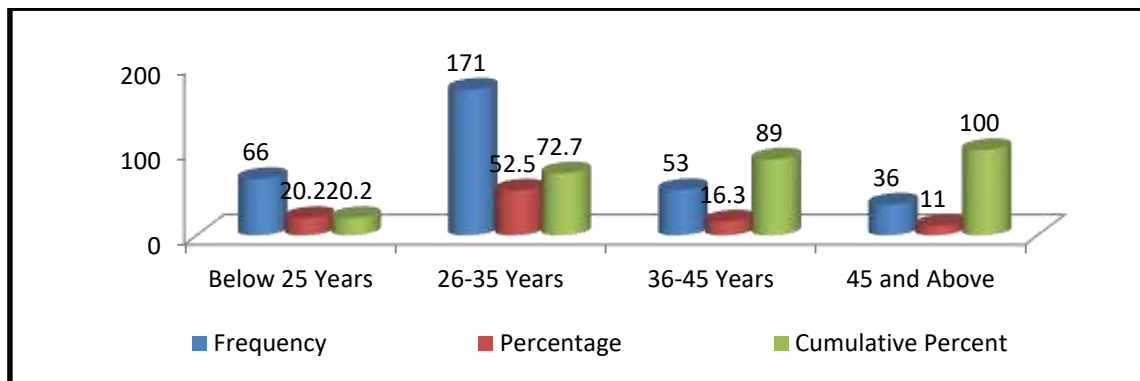
Table-3

Marital status wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Married	242	74.2	74.2
Unmarried	78	23.9	98.2
Widow	6	1.8	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

Table-3 describes the information about the marital status wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours. The total number of 326 labours based married are the highest i.e.74.2 percent of the respondents and unmarried are 23.9 percent and widows are very less i.e.1.8 percent of the respondents. In this based researcher can identified married people are the heavy responsibility in their family so the all married respondents are the big share of migration in the study area that is Yadagiri district of Karnataka state.
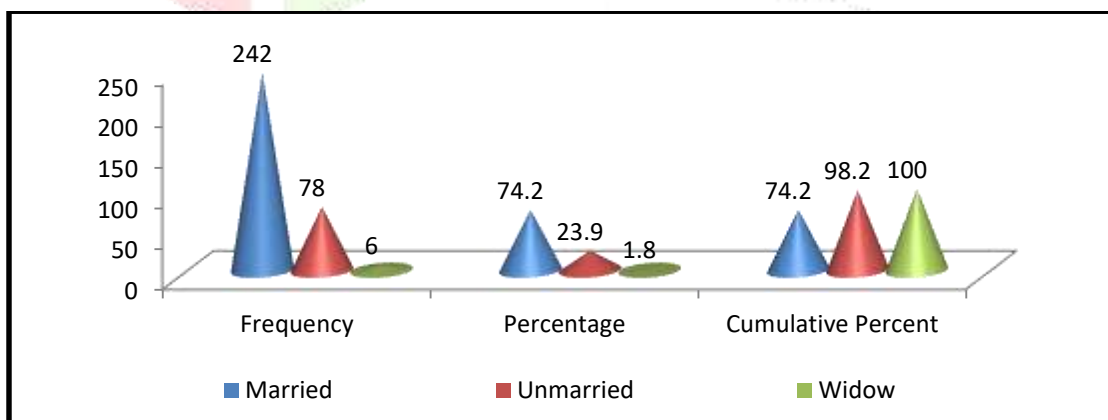

Table-4

Category wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
General	29	8.9	8.9
OBC	195	59.8	68.7
SC	62	19.0	87.7
ST	40	12.3	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

Table-4 shows the information about the Category wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours. Among the different category respondents highest are the Other Backward Caste i.e.59.8 percent and Scheduled caste are the similar way i.e.19.00 percent is the second highest and schedule tribes are the 12.3 percent and 8.9 percent are the general category vey less compare to the other group of the category respondents. It is finally researcher can conclude general caragory respondents are not going to a migration labour in the study area.
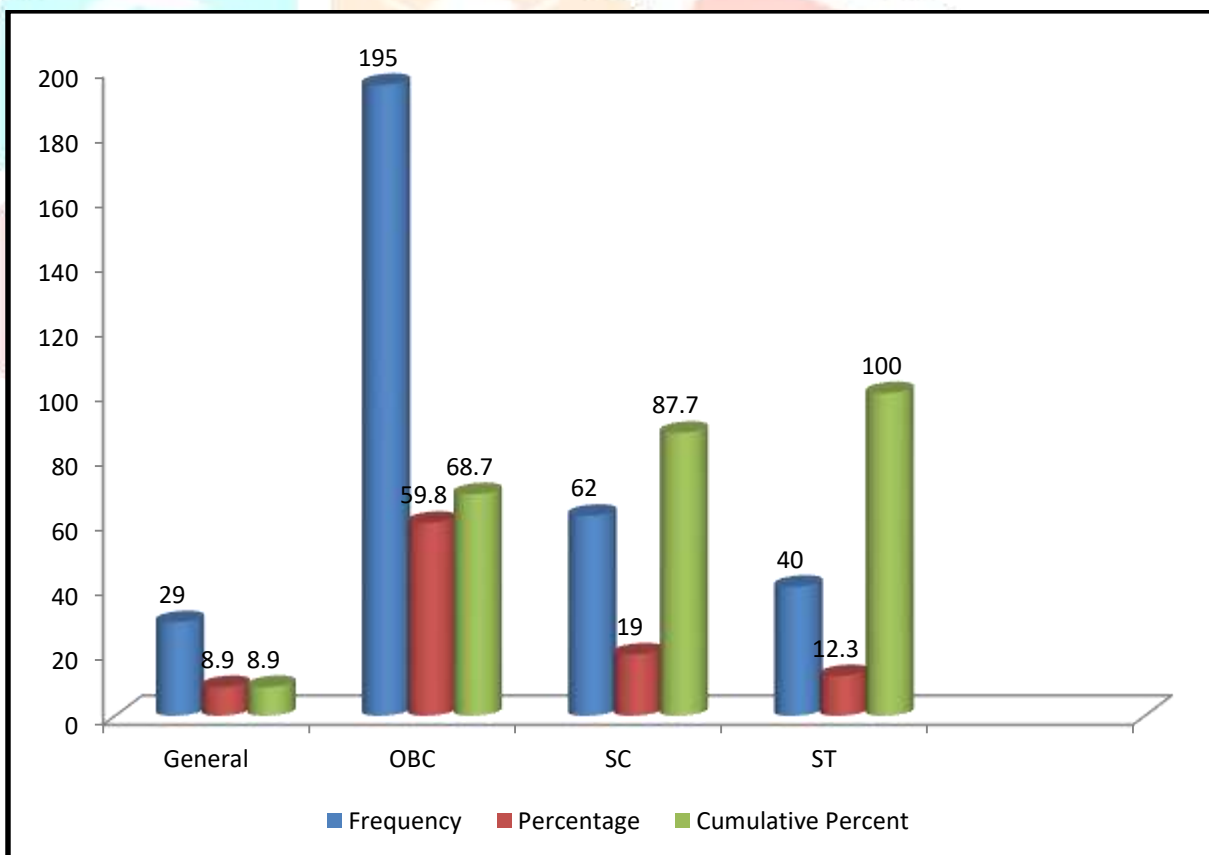

Table -5

Reasons based Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Inadequate Wage	35	10.7	10.7
Short Period of Employment Days	54	16.6	27.3
Uses Machineries	90	27.6	54.9
Delay In Payment	6	1.8	56.7
All The Above	141	43.3	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

The above table shows that the Reasons based Classification of the respondents of migrated labours. Labours are migrating from one place to another place based on their requirements fulfilment and economic stability. The labours are having different reasons for migration and the basis of the above table researcher framed some of the reasons. Among the different factors of the reasons mainly effect is all the above is 43.3 percent and similarly the uses of machines are also i.e.27.6 percent and short period of employment days and inadequate wage factors are also less affected on labour migration i.e.16.6 percent and 10.7 percent. Delay in payment factor is very meagre effect i.e.1.8 percent of the respondents. It is showing that all the above factor is the affected majority of the respondents in the study area.
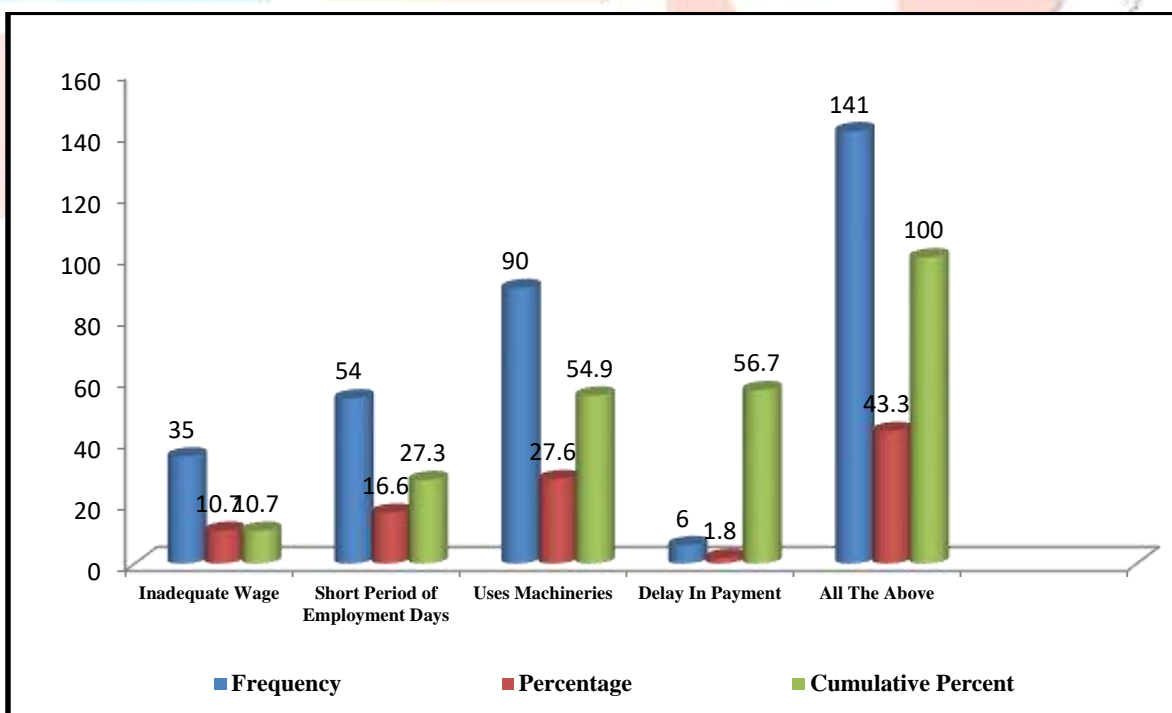

Table-6

MGNREGP scheme awareness based Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent

Yes	165	50.6	50.6
No	161	49.4	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

The table-6 express that about govt scheme awareness for eradication of the migration that is the mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee programme is presently working in the nation level and even the study location. The above responses based there is aware a good response more than the 50 percent of the respondent and same proportion people also not know about the programme working in the study area. It is showing that some of them is not knowing about the programme is working in the Yadagiri district of Karnataka state.
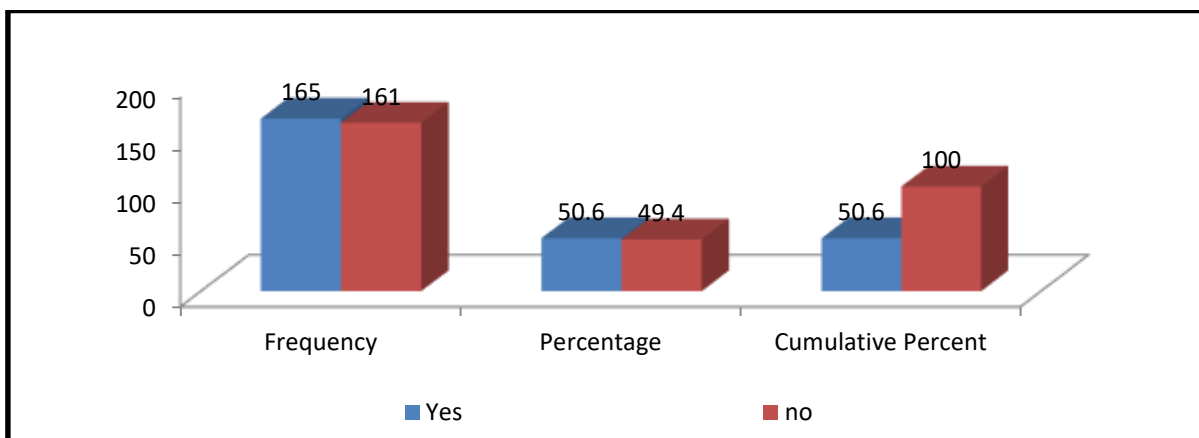

Table-7

Job wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Labour	236	72.4	72.4
Corporate	24	7.4	79.8
Govt .Job	6	1.8	81.6
Professional/Technical	60	18.4	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

The table-7 explains that the Job wise Classification of the respondents of migrated labours. After moving the migration place the respondents are having different kind of job are getting in the place of migration are got the labour job like construction activities i.e.72.4 percent and some of them is taken job in the professionals field i.e. 18.4 percent. The corporate field 7.4 percent and govt job holding is 1.8 percent that is very meagre. This study shows that in the place of migration respondents are getting good job opportunities

compare to the native place because of those respondents are interested in the migration from the pale of Yadagiri district to other places.
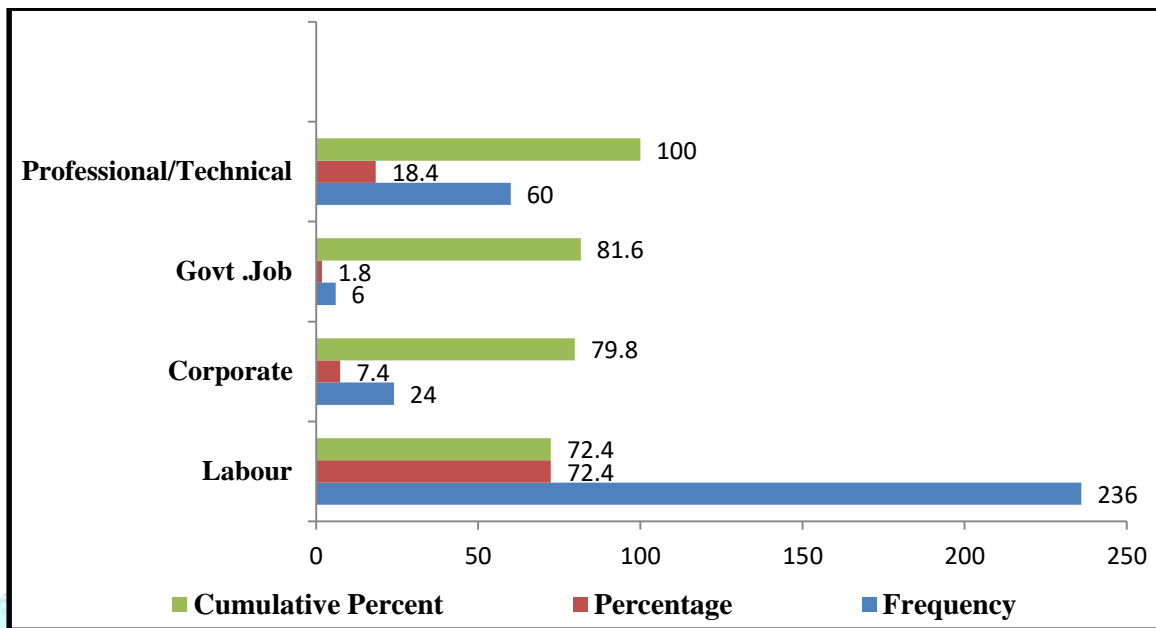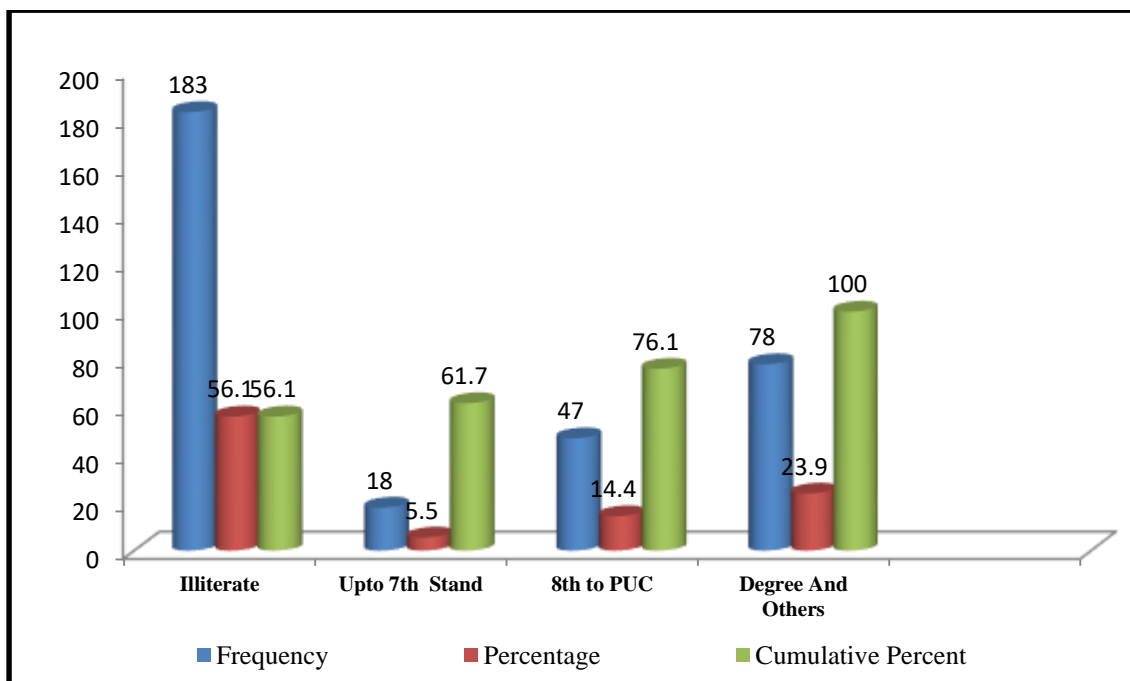

Table -8

Qualification based Classification of the respondents of migrated labours.

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percent
Illiterate	183	56.1	56.1
Upto 7th Stand	18	5.5	61.7
8th to PUC	47	14.4	76.1
Degree And Others	78	23.9	100.0
Total	326	100.0	

Sources: primary data.

The above table shows the migration based on the qualification of the respondents of migrated labours among them different kind of qualification are framed by the researcher that is the illiterates are the highest in the migration i.e.56.1 percent and similar way of the showing the degree and others like diploma or B.Ed, D.Ed are the comes under the other i.e.23.9 percent of the respondents and 8th standard to PUC qualification respondents i.e.14.4 percent and only 5.5 percent of the respondents are migrated upto 7th standard. Finally it shows that illiterates are the highly migration in the place of Yadagiri district of Hyderabad Karnataka.

8. CONCLUSION:

In this study basis many of the things identified by the researcher in the study area and he can be concluding all the above shown tables are the determinant factors of the study as for the pilot study questionnaire in the study area. Many of the other different questionnaires are not covered in this paper. Only some of them selected things based paper is concluded by the researcher. Those are the majority of the respondents are the male respondents are the migration in this study area. The married people are the heavy responsibility in their family so the all married respondents are the big share in the migration. The reasons factor is the affected majority of the respondents. It is showing that some of them is not knowing about the programme is working. The place of migration respondents are getting good job opportunities compare to the native place because of those respondents are interested in the migration from the pale of Yadagiri district to other places. The illiterates are the highly migration in the study area and general caragory respondents are not going/very meagre to a migration labour in the Yadagiri district of Hyderabad Karnataka

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