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A CRITICAL STUDY OF LABOUR MIGRATION IN NANDED DISTRICT:FROM AN ECONOMIC ANGLE

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Abstract:

Now-a-days, we can see the drought prone condition in Maharashtra and also in Nanded District. So, agricultural production may decrease. This, in turn is resulting in decrease of income and opportunities of the employment in rural areas. So, rural people migrates towards the urban and industrialized areas, because of the appalling poverty, unbearable unemployment, low and uncertain wages, uneconomic holdings, poor facilities for education, health, recreation and other services etc. Due to above causes, the poor people of rural area in Nanded district also come towards the city and industrial area to get the employment opportunities and better living. Migrant labourer gets better employment opportunities in urban area with regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, better amenities of living, facilities for education, medical facilities etc.

KEYWORDS:

Migrant Labourers, Employment, economic development, etc.

INTRODUCTION :

The employment in rural area in all the days of year is not available in Nanded district. So, the rural people migrate towards the city and other industrial area of the district. Generally, rural people migrates towards the urban and industrialized areas, because of the appalling poverty, unbearable unemployment, low and uncertain wages, uneconomic holdings, poor facilities for education, health, recreation and other services etc. So, urban industrial development attracts them to come into the urban area. In the same way, due to above causes, the poor people of rural area in Nanded district also come towards the city and industrial area to get the employment opportunities and better living. Migrant labourer gets better employment opportunities in urban area with regular and higher wages, fixed working hours, better amenities of living, facilities for education, medical facilities etc.

Migration & Migrant:

The word 'migration' has been derived from Latin word 'Migratio'. It means to change one's residence. Literally its meaning is to settle or shift of an individual or a group of individuals from one cultural area or place of habitation to another place for less or more time, permanently or temporarily. The definition of migration has been given in International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences as, 'the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance.

Revenstein says that, 'migrant people move from areas of low opportunity of employment to areas of high opportunities of earnings. The choice of destination is regulated by employment opportunities, distance, with migrants from the rural areas often showing a tendency to move first towards nearby town, and then towards large cities.

Usually, a 'migrant' is known as a person who moves from one place to another place. In other words, a migrant is considered to be a person, who moves with the intentions of establishing a new residence in a different region and to get employment.

Migrant Labourer:

ILO says, Migrant workers are people who leave home to find work outside of their hometown or home country. Persons who move for work in their own country are 'domestic' or 'internal' migrant workers. Persons who move for work to another country are commonly called 'foreign' or 'international' migrant workers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the employment sectors, those are providing the works to the migrant workers.
2. To know income pattern of labourers before and after migration.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

As the study is like survey-Analysis, it basically rely on primary data collected from the respondent migrant workers. 200 Migrant labourers working in various employment sectors in Nanded district were selected by using convenient sampling. The research will be carried on with the help of primary data as well as secondary data. For the secondary data, various articles published in journals, reference books and research work of other researchers will be used.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The study focuses on the economic aspects of the migrant labourers. It also reveals the changes in economic development of the migrant workers due to labour migration.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is limited to only 8 sectors which provide major employment to the migrant labourers. Only 200 samples were selected from Nanded city. Only those migrant labourers are selected who were came from various areas of Nanded District only. The labourers working in sectors like construction, brick kilns, industries, hotels, shops, household work, Hawkers Business and Transport business etc. were included in the study.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTED FROM MIGRANT LABOURERS:

As stated in objectives of the research, the employment sectors those are providing maximum employment opportunities to the migrant workers, were identified by the researcher. All these sectors and the number of respondents working in them were shown in table 1.

Table 1: Respondent Migrant Labourers working in various Employment Sectors

Labourers Working in	Male	Female	Total Respondents
Construction	16	09	25
Shops	20	05	25
Hotel	23	02	25
Brick Kilns	17	08	25
Industry	19	06	25
Household	10	15	25
Hawkers	24	01	25
Transportation	25	00	25
Total	154 (77)	46 (23)	200 (100)

Source: Interview of respondents (Figures in parentheses represent percentages)

The Table 1 shows that, the number of respondents' migrant labourers is 200. By using convenient sampling 25 respondents were selected to ask the questions. This revealed that, 154 migrant labourers are male and 46 migrant labourers are female. Construction, Hotels, Hawkers and transportation are the sectors which provides employment to major number of male migrant labourers. Whereas, the Household is the only sector, which is providing major employment to female migrant labourers. Table 1 also show male contributes the great percentage of migrant labourers i.e. 77%. Only 23% females are the migrant labourers, which is very less as compared to males.

Table 2 : Average Daily earnings of Respondent Migrant Labourer at native place before migration

Earnings in Rs.	Less Than Rs.50		Rs. 51 to 75		Rs. 76 to 100		More than Rs. 100		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Construction	04	05	07	03	03	01	02	00	25
Shops	06	01	09	03	04	01	01	00	25
Hotel	07	00	13	02	01	00	02	00	25
Brick Kilns	07	04	07	03	03	01	00	00	25
Industry	05	02	09	02	03	02	02	00	25
Household	06	08	04	06	00	01	00	00	25
Hawkers	11	00	13	01	00	00	00	00	25
Transportation	09	00	10	00	04	00	02	00	25
Total	55 (27.5)	20 (10)	72 (36)	20 (10)	18 (9)	06 (3)	09 (4.5)	00 (0)	200 (100)

Source: Interview of respondents (Figures in parentheses represent percentages)

The Table 2 presents the information of wages of labourers at native place before the migration. 27.5% male and 10 female labourers were getting were less wages in the rural areas i.e. their native place. Little more labourers are receiving average wages in rural areas. The percentage of such labourer is 36% and 10% male and female respectively. After them 9% male labourers and 3% female labourers were working with fair wages i.e. Rs. 76 to Rs. 100. Female labourers are not getting wages more than Rs. 100 in rural areas, but 4.5% male labourers are getting good wages i.e. more than Rs. 100. This shows, there is discrimination in male and female while giving the higher wages.

Table 3 : Average Daily earnings of Respondent Migrant Labourer at working place after migration

Earnings in Rs.	Less Than Rs.50		Rs. 51 to 75		Rs. 76 to 100		Rs. 100 to 150		More than Rs. 150		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Construction	00	00	00	00	04	05	06	03	06	01	25
Shops	00	00	00	00	03	01	12	01	05	03	25
Hotel	00	00	02	00	05	02	07	00	09	00	25
Brick Kilns	00	00	00	00	04	03	06	03	07	02	25
Industry	00	00	00	00	02	01	06	03	11	02	25
Household	00	00	00	00	04	05	03	04	03	06	25
Hawkers	00	00	00	00	00	00	16	01	08	00	25
Transportation	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	25	00	25
Total	00 (0)	00 (0)	02 (1)	00 (0)	22 (11)	17 (8.5)	56 (28)	15 (7.5)	74 (37)	14 (7)	200 (100)

Source: Interview of respondents (Figures in parentheses represent percentages)

The Table 3 shows that, the mighty number of male migrant labourers i.e. 28% and 37% are getting the wages more than Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 respectively. In comparison the female migrant workers also in 8.5%, 7.5% and 7% out of total, are getting better wages in the range of Rs. 76 – Rs. 100, Rs. 100 – Rs. 150 and more than Rs. 150 respectively. It shows that, the income of the migrant labourers is increased after migration in the Nanded city.

CONCLUSIONS:

The employment sectors are the major sector, providing employment to migrant labourers are: construction, brick kilns, industries, hotels, shops, household work, Hawkery Business and Transport business etc. The migrant labourers are getting considerably higher wages in Nanded city after migration for the work. The comparison of table 1 and table 2 shows that, the average wages of the labourers are less in the rural areas i.e. native place. The number of migrant labourers getting wages upto Rs. 75 is very negligible i.e. 02 only, so it can be said that generally fare wages are paid to the migrant labourers in Nanded city in all employment.

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