

A Study on the Socio Economic Profile of Migrant Labour in District Kangra (Himachal Pradesh)

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research paper is to discuss the socio economic condition of the migrant's workers engaged in small scale industries sector, constructions, and briklin sectors. Primary data is collected from the selected district(Kangra)Himachal Pradesh. The research papers analysis the states of the origin of the migrants, the demographic profile of the migrants, and income details since migrations, their expenditure details and the basic problems of the migrant's workers. The results of this study are that most of the migrants are coming from Uttar Pradesh and few numbers of migrants are from other states like Jharkhand, Dehradun, Bihar and Rajasthan. Most of the migrants are in the age group of 25 to 35 with a share of 40.5 percent in the total migrant population. The study found that the major reasons for migration are a lack of job opportunities and low income at their own state. The study found that the economic conditions of the migrant labour improved after migration. There was also a substantial increase in the incomes of the migrants. Most of the migration is seasonal in nature as the labour migrates for 4-5 months.*

Keywords: migrants, briklin, socio-economic

1. Introduction

In the economy have a two basic economic factor push and pull. In the push, the factor will be those factor they will be a force to the people push their birthplace to the another they have many reasons, low wages of the people, unemployment in the place of origin, low working conditions in their place and other factors. When the pull factor is those factors they will be attracted to the people in the new place.

Today a young are moving mostly rural areas to urban because there are fewer employment opportunities back home. But today, migrant labour worker faces many problems in their working places. Migrant labour has poor working conditions, faces human rights violation, harassment of the woman and their children and so on. Landlord and money lender exploitations workers and high work expected the migrant's workers but the less payment in the migrant labour.

Migration is the movement of people from their birthplace to another place for the purpose of the job. These days, migrant workers are leaving their native places and going to newer places in large numbers. Migration of people occurs for various reasons such as ethnic conflict, natural disasters as well as search for economic and social improvement.

Migration phenomenon is not new but has been happening from prehistoric times when people moved from one region to other. Today rural areas have a low opportunity for the employment but have large numbers of the labour workers. Whereas the urban areas have a large opportunity for the employment but have a low number of the working people. So urban areas have created demand for the labour and rural/ and backwards areas have become the supply of labour force.

There are many migrants that come to Himachal Pradesh from different parts of the country. And their reasons are mostly to earn a higher income. In this study, we would focus on the migrant labourers that have come to Himachal Pradesh. And are engaged in different sectors such as

constructions, Brikline, and small scale industries. We have defined migrant labour as those people who belong to lower income group and move from their states of origin to another state in search of jobs which give them higher wages, better quality of life, better facilities. The questions that we seek to understand from this study are the following. First, what are the supply side factors or push factors that force the labourers to come to Himachal Pradesh? Second, what are the demand side factors or pull factors that bring them to H.P. Third, what are means and mechanisms through which these labourers are employed in various sectors. This paper studies push-pull factors which contribute to the reasons of migrations in building and construction sector, Brik line, and small scale industries sector, as the majority of the migration, takes place in this area. This paper will focus on the conditions of the migrant labourers' workings in selected sector.

Research Objective

- 1) To study the socio-economic background of the migrant labourers.
- 2) To find out the push and pull factors for their migration
- 3) To bring out the effect of migration on their income.
- 4) To study the attitude of local people and workers towards migrants

2. Methodology

This study is from a different dimension on the issues related to migrant labour in Himachal Pradesh (Kangra). This Study work is based entirely on Primary data. Primary data is collected by the purposed through an interview schedule by conducting the field survey in the selected district of the state of Himachal Pradesh.

A field survey was conducted and all the related information regarding migrant workers' types of work, living conditions, working conditions, nature of the job, reasons for the migration, states of origin was collected through questionnaire.

Sample size

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A total of 40 migrants were selected from the district. The area of Kangra district is 5,739 km². The sample is collected randomly from Rait, Chambi, Nurpur, Dramman, Raja ka Talab. The data regarding the migrant labourers working in small-scale industries were collected from Rait and Nurpur construction related work is collected from Dramman and Chambi, briklin is collected from Raja ka Talab. Data has been classified male (29, =72.5%) female (11, =27.5%) workers.

3. Results and Discussions

This section discusses the demographical profile of the migrant labours, their economic conditions, income group, reasons of the migrations, and their nature of the job, and problems facing in the working place. The data collected is from one selected district (Kangra) and this data is entirely the primary research-based data consisting of research questioners and field survey. A total of 40 workers is interviewed and asked to answer the questionnaire. This all table shows the response of the migrant workers.

3.1 States of Origin Migrants

Table 3.1 Shows the migrants people states of origin. The table shows different states worker migrant to Himachal Pradesh. A large number of the migrates are coming from Uttar Pradesh (32.5%) and Chhattisgarh (25%) and few numbers of the migrants from Rajasthan (7.5) and Bihar (22.5) Uttarakhand (12.5).

3.1 States of Origin Migrants

States	No of Migrants	%
Uttar Pradesh	13	32.5
Rajasthan	3	7.5
Chhattisgarh	10	25
Bihar	9	22.5
Uttarakhand	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Source: field survey March 2017

3.2 Occupation Sectors

Table 3.1.2 analyses Occupational sectors of the migrant's labour which are divided into three sectors (1) small scale industries sectors (2) constructions labour and (3) briklin. In the total sample of the field survey, most of the workers are working sectors in the briklin (40%) and small scale industries labour (37.5%). 22.5% are involved in the construction work.

Table 3.2: Occupations sector

Occupations sectors of Responders	No of Migrants	%
Small scale industries labour	15	37.5
Constructions labour	9	22.5
Briklin	16	40
Total	40	100

Source: field survey March 2017

3.3 Analyses the age group of the migrant's workers.

Nearly 40.5% of the respondents belong to the age group between 25-35 and 27.50% of the respondents are in the age group of 15-25. While 22.5% of the migrant labours are in the age group of 35-45. 10% are above the age of 45.

Table 3.3: Age and sex of the Respondents

Age of Respondents	Sex of Respondents		Total
	Male	Female	
15-25	8	3	11 (27.50%)
25-35	11	5	16 (40.50%)
35-45	8	1	9 (22.50%)
Above-45	2	2	4 (10%)
Total	29	11	40 (100%)

Source: field survey March 2017

3.4 Religion and caste of Respondents

Table 3.4 studies religion and caste of the respondents. Most of the respondents (87.50%) belong to the Hindu religion. While 10% of the migrant labours are Muslim and 2.50% are others. Nearly 35% of the respondents belong to the general category. While a majority of the 45% of the respondents belong to the scheduled caste category. While 20% are from backwards classes.

Table 3.4: Religion & Caste of Respondents

Religion of the respondents	Cast of Respondents			Total
	General	Obc	SC	
Hindu	13	6	16	35 (87.50%)
Muslim	0	2	2	4 (10%)
Other	1	0	0	1 (2.50%)
Total	14 (35%)	8 (20%)	18 (45%)	40 (100%)

Source: field survey March 2017

3.5 Education level of the respondents

Figure 3.5 shows the education level of the respondents. Most of the responders are illiterate (67.5%). 10% of the workers have attained primary level schooling while 17.5% of the workers have attended the middle school. Only 5% of the migrant labours have intermediate qualifications.

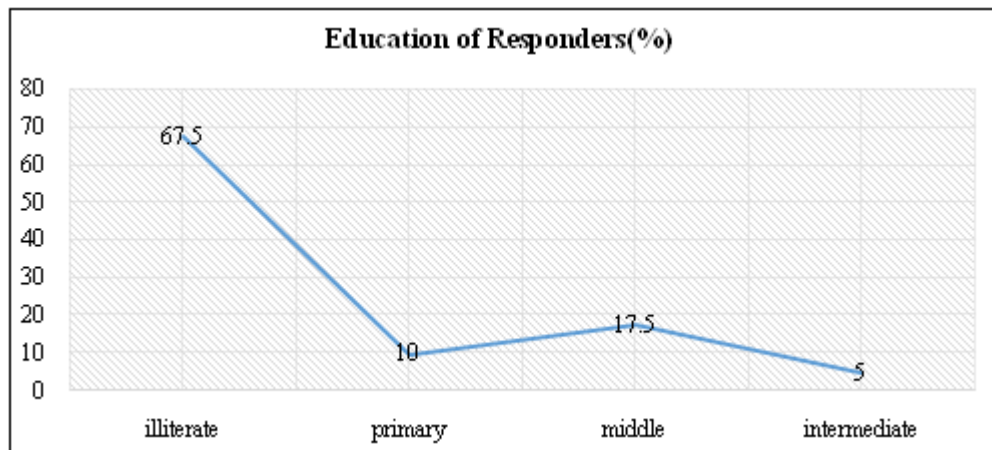


Figure 3.5: Education level of the Respondents

Source: field survey March 2017

3.6 Per Month Income of the Respondents

Figure 3.6 shows the total per month income of the respondents. Most of the worker's income are in the range of 9000 to 10000 (57.5%). 10% of the workers earn between

60000 to 7000 p.m. 5% of the workers earn 7000 to 8000 p.m. 25% of the respondents earn a monthly wage of 8000 to 9000. Only 2.5% of the respondents earn over 10000 p.m. Income of the Respondents also shows the figure3.6

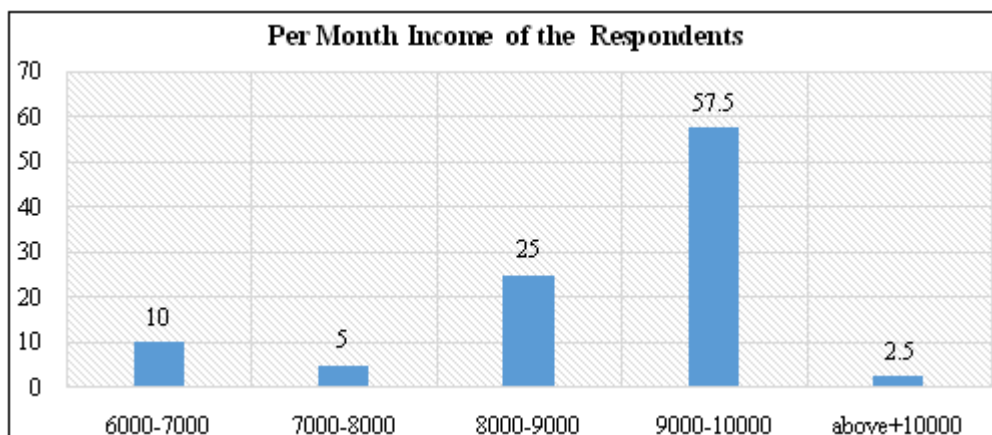


Figure 3.6: Per Month Income of the Respondents

Source: field survey March 2017

3.7 Total Expenditure of Migrants Labours Per Month

following items: medical, clothing, food items, accommodation, and other items.

Table 3.7 shows the per month expenditure of the migrant labours. The per month expenditure is largely on the

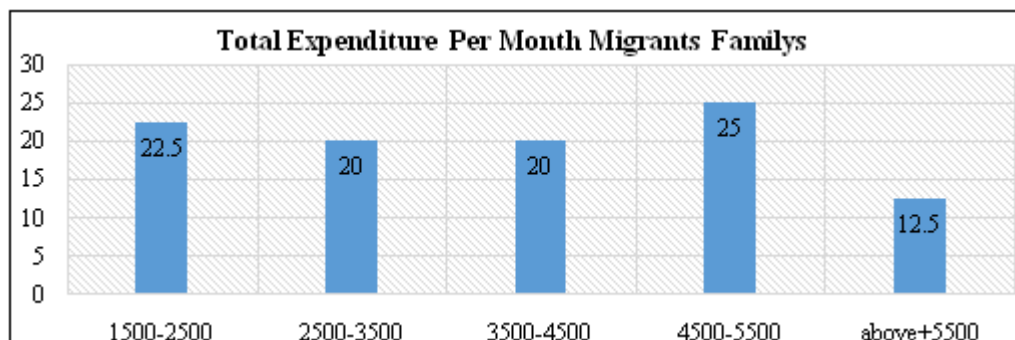


Figure 3.7: Total Expenditure of Migrants Labour Per Month

Source: field survey March 2017

3.8 Migration-Related Issues

Table 3.8 shows the reasons for migration as cited by the labours. Almost 45% moved out of their areas because of low employment availability at their place of the origin. Another 45% migrant labour cited low income as a contributor to migration. Low employment at the place of origin was cited as a prime reason for migration by more than 45% respondents and 45% low income which pushed migrants from the place of origin to a place with higher employment potential.

Table 3.8: Migration Related Issue

Reasons	No of migrants	%
low employment available at the place of origin	18	45
low income at the place of origin	18	45
come with friends	2	5
Others	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: field survey March 2017

3.9 Average Working Month of Migrants & Days in the Months

Table 3.9 shows the average working months of the migrants and the average no of employment days in a month. Most of the migrant workers work on an average of 4-5 months (70% workers) and on an average of 20-25 days in a month. 9 workers work for 20-25 days and 19 workers work for 25 to 30 days. 7 workers work for less than 3 months working and 5 workers were found to be working for 5-6 month. This table shows that the migration is seasonal and the maximum working period is up to 5-6 months in a year.

Table 3.9: Average Working Month of Migrants & Days in the Months

Average Woking month of migrants	Average no of employment in a month			Total
	15-20 days	20-25 days	25-30 days	
less than 3 month	2	5	0	7
4-5 month	0	9	19	28
5-6month	0	4	1	5
Total	2	18	20	40

Source: field survey March 2017

Table 3.10 Shows the change in the overall conditions of the migrant labours since migration. Most of the migrants said that their conditions have improved since migration and their income levels have also increased.

Table 3.10: Conditions Since Migrations

Change in overall condition since migration	Income increased in the last few years		Total
	Yes	No	
Improved	32	5	37
No change	0	2	2
No response	0	1	1
Total	32	8	40

Source: field survey March 2017

Table 3.12 discusses the normal working hours of the migrant labour for both males and females in a day. A total of 40 respondents is interviewed. Out of the total 27 males, 33.3% said they work for 8 hours a day. While 66.7% said they have no limits in terms of hours spent at work. On the other hand, all the females replied that they work without any limits in terms of hours spent at work.

Table 3.12: Working Hours' Male/ Female

Men working hours in day		
Working hours	No of migrants man workers	%
8 hrs	9	33.3
No limit	18	66.7
Total	27	100
Woman working hours in day		
	No of migrants woman workers	%
No limit	13	100

Source: field survey March 2017

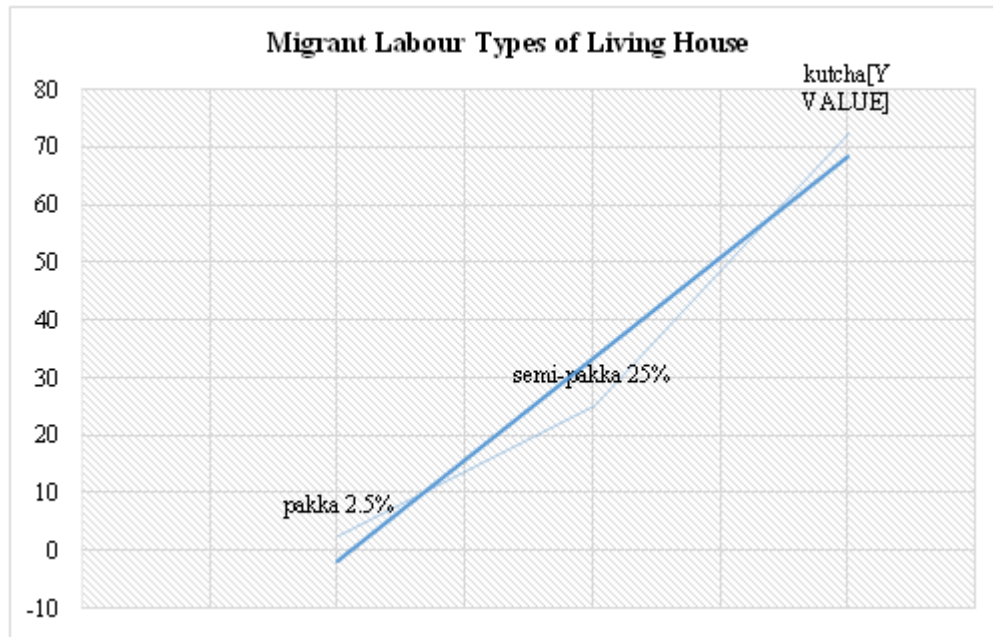
Table 3.13 shows the attitude local people towards migrant's majority of the workers said that local labour worker's attitude is liked.

Table 3.13: Attitude local toward migrants

Attitude	No of migrants	Percent
Liked	32	80.0
not liked	6	15.0
Indifferent	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Source: field survey March 2017

Figure: 2.14 Majority of the migrant's labour are living in thekutchahouse (72.5%), those labour workers are living in the semi-pakka house (25%) and fewlabourare staying in the pakkahouse (2.5%). The majority of people are living conditions are so poor.



Source: field survey March 2017

4. Migrants Labour Living House



Source: Field Survey March 2017

5. Conclusion

This research paper reveals the migrant labour was male dominated. The majority of workers were very high from U.P and Chhattisgarh. Nearly (32.5%) belong to Uttar Pradesh and (25%) belong to Chhattisgarh. Nearly (40.5%) of the responders belong to the age group between 25-35. The majority of workers We're Young failing in productive age group.

Studies religions and caste of the respondents. Most of the respondents belong to the Hindu religions (87.5%) and 12.5 belong to the other religions. The majority of the 45% respondents belong to the scheduled caste and backwards classes. Literacy level among migrants was (67.5%) few numbers of the migrants go to school.

Maximum limit of the migration was 4 to 5 month on the construction workers, bricklin and small scale industries sectors labour. Duration of time migration workers based on

the short period in the year. Most of the migrant labour is unskilled that have no any skill there work related.

A today number of people migrants from rural areas to urban areas day by day increased the rural to urban areas migrations it has own advantage and disadvantage. Most of the people say Himachal Pradesh as a good of their source of income because have a good economic condition, good nature and contact with the other states of the country.

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