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SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF MIGRANTS IN KAMAREDDY DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE



ABSTRACT: -

The main objective of the research paper is to study the socio-economic conditions of migrants of Jukkal mandal in Kamareddy District of Telangana State. Total 60 samples were selected by using simple random sampling method through structured scheduled from Jukkal mandal of Kamareddy district. The data was collected during the period of August month in 2017. The study concluded that highest (22) percent of migrant families' age is young (25-35). Majority of respondents were (36.7 percent) belongs to Scheduled Caste. Those who have studied up to secondary level they were migrated mostly. Most of them have debt between Rs. 30000 to 45000 but their majority of them are earning income per month is (Rs. 5000 to 10000). However, still they have been facing lot of problems at home place and migrated place such as; lack of suitable jobs availability, less working hours, debt, sake of children education purpose and their carrier, marriage burden of him/her dependent, to meet their family expenditure, due to high wage rate available at migrated place. Moreover, majority of them increased their income level and social image after migration and most of them have been reduced their debt i.e. close to zero after migrated and debt of some persons' increased due to high interest rate. Finally the study

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concluded that there is a positive impact of migration on people livelihood, income, social image and debt.

KEYWORDS: socio-economic conditions , Scheduled Caste , income level and social image .

INTRODUCTION:

Migration has continued under the form of both voluntary migration within one's region, country, or beyond and involuntary migration. We live in the world which is becoming increasingly urban, where more and more people are moving to cities. Over 54 per cent of people across the globe were living in urban areas in 2014. The current urban population of 3.9 billion is expected to grow in the next few decades to some 6.4 billion by 2050 (UN DESA, 2014). Migration is driving much of the increase in urbanization, making cities much more diverse places in which to live. Nearly one in five of the world foreign-born population resides in established global gateway cities (Caglar, 2014). In some cities such as Brussels and Dubai, migrants account for more than half of the population. The fast rate of urbanization, and rising migration to cities, brings with it both risks and opportunities for the migrants, communities and governments concerned. Migration and how it is governed, should be an issue at the frontline of urban planning and sustainable development. However, migration is largely omitted from the global debate on urbanization. There is a glaring absence of the mention of migrants in international planning for a new global urban agenda. Many city and local governments also still do not include migration or migrants in their urban development planning and implementation. Generally, there is a lacuna and overlooked in global discourses on urbanization and cities.

According to the International Organization for Migration's World Migration Report 2010, the number of international migrants was estimated at 220 million in 2013. If, this number continue to grow at the same pace as during the last 20 years, it could reach 405 million by 2050 (World Migration Report, 2013). Migrants are increasingly attracted to countries experiencing higher economic growth in East Asia, Brazil, southern Africa and western India (World Migration Report, 2015). In India, there are major migrants cities are Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkota, New Delhi and Surat. Among these cities, Hyderabad is also one of the maigrant city in the Telagana State. Generally, people are migrating from rural to urban areas in Telangana State. Mainly, those who are having less economic background, they have migrated to different places in the study area.

KAMAREDDY DISTRICT PROFILE

According to Socio-Economic Outlook, 2017, the Kamareddy district has 3652 area (sq.km). It has 22 mandals, 478 villages. Within 22 mandal, only one mandal (Jukkal) have been selected. According to Census report 2011, Total population was 9.73 lakhs and density of population was 266 (Telangana State Socio-Economic Outlook, 2017). This Mandal is known for its diversified culture because of its location neighbouring the borders of two states such as Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Chinna Edgi village is situated at 20 km from Maharastra border, Dongaon is located at 10 km from Karnataka, and Baswapur is located at 15 Km from Karnataka. Prasad and Sardana (1989) stated that in urban areas of the three states, female migrants' work participation rates are generally higher among Christians and Scheduled Castes/Tribe whether married or unmarried and availability of high productivity jobs in the rural areas could reduce immigration to the urban areas. Kappa Kondal (2014) concluded that most of the respondents were belongs to Scheduled Caste followed by Backward Caste and their education levels were poor. And most of them have faced uncomfortable problems at working place.

However, Kamareddy district was selected purposively, because more number of labourers are migrating from this place along with other districts. In order to get employment opportunities, rural people goes to other district (within the district or intra migrant), other states (within in the country or inter migrant) and other countries. Some of them also go to other purposes such as their livelihood and business purpose.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Migration is a complex phenomenon and closely related to economic and social factors as well as economic development. The migration from rural areas is one of the vital issues in India. Because if ongoing structural changes and consequent alterations in the economy as a whole, the nature, magnitude and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. The heavy demand for skilled and unskilled labour was fulfilled by the local, non-local (foreign labour), as the local population was not adequately trained to satisfy the increasing needs of labour market. Kamareddy is a part Nizamabad district (before classification of districts in Telangana State). From this district, there are number of labours migrated to different places within and outside the India. Population has been migrating from this district, due to lack of availability of facilities, low wages, high and low skills and other factors also influencing the migration in this district. The researcher interests to study the socio-economic conditions of the migrants in the kamareddy district of Telangana State.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Socio-Economic conditions of migrants of Jukkal mandal in Kamareddy District of Telangana State.

METHODOLOGY

To fulfill the above objective of the study the methodology was followed. For the purpose of present study, 60 samples were selected by using simple random sampling method. Three (3) villages (Chinna Edgi, Baswapur and Dongaon) were selected from this mandal. From each village 20 samples were selected. Total sample size is 60. The present study is based on primary data, which was collected directly from the migrant respondents by using schedule in the study area. The data was collected during the period of August month in 2017. Percentages and simple frequency distribution were used.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table: 1 Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	44	73.33
Female	16	26.67

Source: Primary data

Table: 1 shows the gender of the respondents of migrant families. It is observed that the male (73.33) percent higher than female percent (26.67).

Table: 2 Age of respondents

Age Composition	Frequency	Percentage
Up to 25	14	23.3
25-35	22	36.7
35-45	10	16.7
45-55	9	15.0
Above 55	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 2 shows the age composition of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the 14 percent of members' age range is up to 25 followed by 22 percent of members' age is in the range of 25-35, 10 percent of members' age is in the range of 35-45, 9 percent of members' age is in the range of 45-55 and 5 percent of members' age is in the range above 55. However, the highest 22 percent of migrant families' age is young (25-35).

Table: 3 Social Status of respondents

Social Status	Frequency	Percentage
SC	22	36.7
ST	18	30.0
BC	11	18.3
OC	9	15.0
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 3 shows the social status of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 36.7 percent of members belongs to Scheduled Caste followed by Scheduled Tribes, Backward Class and Other Caste people in the study area.

Table: 4 Religion of respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	21	35.0
Muslim	6	10.0
Christian	21	35.0
Others	12	20.0
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 4 shows the religion status of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the 35 percent of members belongs to Hindu and Christian followed by other and Muslim people in the study area.

Table: 5 Marital Status of respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	32	53.3
Un-Married	9	15.0
Widow	8	13.3
Separated	11	18.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 5 shows the marital status of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 53.3 percent of members got married. 15 percent of respondents are unmarried, 13.3 and 18.3 percent respondents are widows and separated in the study area respectively.

Table: 6 Educational Status of respondents

Educational Status	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	13	21.7
Up to Primary	18	30.0
Secondary	20	33.3
Intermediate	5	8.3
Degree and Above	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 6 shows the educational status of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 33.3 percent of members were studied secondary level followed by up to primary level (30 percent), illiterate (21.7 percent), intermediate (8.3 percent) and degree & above (6.7 percent) in the study area.

Table: 7 Occupational Status of respondents

Occupation Before Migration	Frequency	Percentage
Student	12	20.0
Unemployed	25	41.7
Employed in Formal sector	4	6.7
Employed in informal sector	9	15.0
Self Employed	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 7 shows the occupational status of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 41.7 percent of members were unemployed before migrated followed by student (20 percent), self employed (16.7 percent), employed in informal sector (15 percent) and employed organized sector (6.7 percent) in the study area.

Table: 8 Family Size of respondents

Family Size	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 3	21	35.0
4 to 5	26	43.3
6 to 7	9	15.0
Above 7	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 8 shows the family size of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 43.3 percent of members have 4 to 5 members in the family followed by less than 3 (35 percent), 6 to 7 (15 percent) and above 7 (6.7 percent) in the study area.

Table: 9 Outstanding Debt of Migrant families of respondents

Outstanding Debt of Migrant family	Frequency	Percentage
0 (No Debt)	10	16.7
Less than 15000	5	8.3
15000 to 30000	3	5.0
30000 to 45000	23	38.3
Above 45000	19	31.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 9 shows the outstanding of debt migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 38.3 percent of members have debt between Rs. 30000 to 45000 followed by above Rs.45000 (31.7 percent), less than Rs.15000 (8.3 percent) and Rs.15000 to 30000 (5 percent), but 16.7 percent of migrant people did not have any debt in the study area.

Table: 10 Reasons for Migration of respondents

Reasons for Migration	Yes	No	Total
Lack of availability of jobs	39	21.0	60
Less working hours	29	31.0	60
Repayment Debt	48	12.0	60
Get Employment	39	21.0	60
Education	12	48.0	60
Marriage of dependent	26	34	60
meet Household expenditure	48	12	60
Construction of Own House	11	49	60
Purchase of Land or Some assets	5	55	60
High Wage rate	52	8	60
Health	26	34	60
Environment	27	33	60
Social	21	39	60
Cultural	8	52	60

Source: Primary data

Table: 10 shows the reasons for migration of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the 39

respondents said that lack of availability they migrated, 29 respondents said that less working hours, 48 respondents said that repayment of debt, 39 respondents said that in order to get employment, only 12 respondents said that for sake of children education purpose and their carrier, 26 respondents said that marriage burden of him/her dependent, 48 respondents said that went to meet their family expenditure because their family expenditure were higher than their income at home. 52 respondents said that due to high wage rate available at migrated place they migrated. It seems that due to lack of availability of job in their local/home place they might have been migrated in the study area.

Table: 11 Occupation at the Migration Place of respondents

Occupation at the Migration Place	Frequency	Percentage
Bricks Maker	8	13.3
Construction work	19	31.7
Casual Labour	6	10.0
Truck Helper	6	10.0
Carpenter	5	8.3
House Maid Services	10	16.7
Private Job in Companies	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Primary data

Table: 11 shows the occupation at migrate place of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 31.7 percent of members are working in construction field followed by house maid (16.7 percent), bricks maker (13.3 percent), casual workers, truck helpers & private job in companies (5 percent) respectively. And 8.3 percent people are working as a carpenter in the study area.

Table: 12 Number of persons earning in migrate family

No of Persons Earning	Frequency	Percentage
Only One	17	28.3
2 to 3	22	36.7
3 to 4	16	26.7
Above 4	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 12 shows the number of persons earning in migrate family of migrant families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 36.7 percent of members have 2 to 3 earning members in their family followed by only one (28.3 percent), 3 to 4 (13.3 percent), casual workers, truck helpers & private job in companies (5 percent) respectively, and 8.3 percent people having more than 4 people in different kind of works in the study area.

Table: 13 Income of respondents (Per Month)

Income per Month	Frequency	Percentage
less than 5000	10	16.7
5000 to 10000	25	41.7
10000 to 15000	8	13.3
15000 to 20000	13	21.7
Above 20000	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Primary data

Table: 13 shows the income of the migrate families of respondents. It is observed that the highest 41.7 percent of respondents have received income from Rs. 5000 to 10000 followed by 21.7 percent Rs. 15000 to 2000, 16.7 percent less than Rs. 5000, 13.3 percent Rs. 10000 to 15000 and 6.7 percent above Rs. 20000 per month in the study area.

Table: 14 Impact of Migration on Socio-Economic Aspects of respondents

After Migration	Status	Frequency	Percentage
Income	Improved	40	66.7
	Moderate	18	30.0
	Constant	2	3.3
Social image	Improved	25	41.7
	Moderate	25	41.7
	Constant	10	16.7
Debt	Decreased	40	66.7
	Constant	18	30.0
	Improved	2	3.3

Source: Primary data

Table: 14 shows the impact of migration on socio-economic aspects of migrate families of respondents. There is several factors influence the socio-economic characteristics but considered only three factors such as income, social image and debt. Income is a significant variable which can play pivotal role in migration. It is observed that 66.7 percent of respondents said that their income is improved after migration, 30 percent respondents said that their income level is moderate and only 3.3 percent of respondents said that their income level is constant even migrated. Out of 60, 2 respondents were not able to increase their income levels. Social image is a phenomenon, which can play an important role in social discrimination and self respect through caste based activities and other activities. 41.7 respondents said that their social image was improved and moderate after migrated but only 16.7 percent of respondents are still facing a problem of social image. Debt plays a key role in the migration, those who have more debt in order to reduce the debt most of them migrated one place to other places. 66.7 percent of respondents said that they had reduced their debt, 30 percent of respondents said that their debt still constant. It might be due to big amount and high interest rate. Only 3.3 percent of respondents said that their debt has been increased after migration also, it might be due to decreases in income level. However, they results seem to be that there is a positive impact of migration on people livelihood, income, social image and debt.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION:

It is widely accepted that people move in search of employment and also from low wage to higher wage region – a rational choice to be able to earn more and improve their standard of living. The study concluded that highest (22) percent of migrant families' age is young (25-35). Majority of respondents were (36.7 percent) belongs to Scheduled Caste. Those who have studied up to secondary level they were migrated mostly. Most of them have debt between Rs. 30000 to 45000, but majority of them are earning income per month is (Rs. 5000 to 10000). However, still they have been facing lot problems at home and migrated place; such as; lack of suitable jobs availability, less working hours, debt, sake of children education purpose and their carrier, marriage burden of him/her dependent, to meet their family expenditure, due to high wage rate available at migrated place. Moreover, majority of them increased their income level and social image after migration and most of them have been reduced their debt close to zero after migration, still some of respondents' debt increased, due to high interest rate. Finally the study concluded that there is a positive impact of migration on people livelihood, income, social image and debt. Study suggest that if the Government is able to provide some important needs of the people in order to get employment opportunities such as skills (communication and computer skills) and some of needs to industry also, these can take on the basis of political decision, man power will increase

simultaneously, industries take place growth in a path way, after the industry is able to provide more wages. If the banking sector provides loans to the educated people, they will engage business in their local area, it is one kind of encouragement through Government policies and its schemes.

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