



HYDERABAD KARNATAKA REGION BUILDING CONSTRUCTION MIGRANT LABOUR MIGRATED TO BENGALURUCITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

The word Bengalurucame from the Kannada word Bengaluru which means town of boiled beans . Bangalore, the Capital of the south Indian state of Karnataka is better known as Silicon Valley Garden City of India, for its year round blossoms and greenery. Bengaluru has witnessed a huge growth in its population between years 2001 to 2011 . From a small figure of 5.1 million in 2001, its population has grown to 8.4 Million in 2011. Bengaluru is ranked at number three spot in terms of most populous city of India. Considerable proportion, of migrated population particularly in large and metropolitan cities lives in marginal settlements, slums and squatter areas with limited infrastructure services threatening health, environmental degradation of urban areas, traffic and other problems of urban areas. The study describes the factors contributing towards rural to urban migration. In rural areas, no sufficient working conditions, no regular employment opportunities, no suitable land for cultivation, low wages, drought, heavy debt on asset, poor economic conditions, lack of basic amenities, landlessness, social factors act as push factors and more employment opportunities, higher income, better wages, better facilities activities as pull factors towards the rural to urban migration.

KEYWORDS :

I. INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India (Article 19) gives the right to all citizens to "to move freely throughout the country of India; to be located in and settle in any part of the territory of India". India's total population, as recorded in Census 2011, stands at 1.21 billion. Out of which, 45.36 crore Indians (37 per cent) are migrants – now settled in a place different from their previous residence. This paper aims to explore the Hyderabad Karnataka Region building construction workers age group, year of migration, migrated from, types of employment, motivating factors and push-pull factors for migration.

Migrant workers in construction industry in India

Some estimate that Construction Industry is the second largest employer after agriculture, employing about 31 million persons in the country. According to Chen (2007), the construction industry provides direct employment to at least 30 million workers in India. However, Trade Unions estimate a higher number. According to them there were roughly 40 million migrant construction workers in India in 2008 (Sarde 2008). Construction attracts both skilled workers (masons, carpenters) and unskilled workers and although there is some scope for upward mobility, poorer and lower caste/tribe migrants tend to remain in low-paid unskilled jobs. This is because of discrimination against them and being excluded from opportunities to gain skills. Women work mainly as unskilled workers.

Karnataka State: An overview

The state has a total land area of 1,91,791 sq.km, accounting for 5.83% of the total area of the country (32.88 lakh sq. km) and ranks eighth among major States in terms of size. As per 2011 Census, the State's population was 611 lakhs (approximately). There are 968 females per thousand population. Karnataka occupies Ninth place with regard to population and the density of population as per 2011 Census was 319 persons per sq. km which was lower than the all-India density of 382. Karnataka State has been divided into four Revenue divisions, 49 sub-divisions, 30 districts, 177 taluks for administrative purposes.

As per the 2011 census, the total population of the state amounts to 6,11,30,704. Out of which the males constitute to about 3,10,57,742 and females to about 3,00,72,962. The literacy of the state is 75.60%. Population density is 319 per km sq. The sex ratio is 968 females to 1000 males (NIDM).

Bengaluru: An overview

Bengaluru urban district is located on the deccan plateau in the south eastern part of Karnataka. The district is land locked and shares its borders with Bengaluru Rural district on the north and the east, Ramanagaram on the west, and with the state of Tamil nadu in

the south. The average elevation of the district is around 900 to 1000 metres, which endows it with a salubrious climate. The district has four taluks: Bengaluru North, Bengaluru South, Bengaluru East, and Anekal. These four taluks, in terms of population form a small proportion of total population of the district, which primarily lives in Bengaluru City.

Bengaluru Urban district is the largest contributor to the economy of the state of Karnataka. It also ranks first in terms of per capita income and is way above the state average. The district also has a huge inflow of migrating population from other districts of the State and from other parts of the country owing to the opportunities created. The district also has adequate number of educational institutions to fulfill the needs of the population; as a matter of fact, it also serves the higher education needs of students from many parts of the country. Due to the vibrancy of the economic activity in the City, the district is probably among the least backward districts in the state (Human Development Report 2014).

Table : 1 Male, Female population and sex ratio in Bengaluru urban district

	Males 2001	Males 2011	Females in 2001	Females in 2011	Sex Ratio in 2001	Sex Ratio 2011
Anekal	158580	282006	140000	235569	883	835
Bengaluru City	3092513	4391723	2808455	4051952	908	923
Bengaluru East	----	53699	----	48908	---	911
Bengaluru North	88295	185978	82766	166442	937	895
Bengaluru South	80262	109255	73025	96019	910	879
District	3419650	5022661	3104246	4598890	908	916

Table : 2 Literacy rate of Bengaluru urban district in per cent

	Literacy		Male 2001	Female 2001	Male 2011	Female 2011
	2001	2011				
Anekal	70.6	80.7	79.2	60.7	86.2	73.8
Bengaluru City	84.3	88.7	88.8	79.3	91.7	85.4
Bengaluru East	---	79.4	---	---	85.7	72.3
Bengaluru North	79.8	80.8	86.4	72.4	86.8	74.0
Bengaluru South	79.8	78.4	85.8	73.0	84.5	71.3
District	82.8	87.7	87.9	77.2	91.0	84.0

Source: Department of Census, Government of India.

Introduction & General Characteristics of the District : Located on Deccan Plateau in the South Eastern part of Karnataka. Located at

12° 39' to 13° 18' North Latitude 77° 22,, to 77° 52' East Longitude. Bengaluru is the Capital city of Karnataka, Country's leading IT exporter. It is the 4th largest technological hub in the world and largest in Asia. World Economic Forum identified Bengaluru as the Innovation Cluster. Fastest growing major metropolis in the country with an economic growth of 10.3%. Located on Deccan Plateau in the South Eastern part of Karnataka. Spread across four Talukas namely Bengaluru North, Bengaluru East, Bengaluru South and Anekal. Possesses world class infrastructure in housing, education & research. Bengaluru is teeming with restaurants, clubs, pubs, health spas, amusement parks, supermarkets, theatres, cinemas, shopping malls, discotheques and other necessities of a modern-day metropolitan lifestyle. (Government of India, 2016).

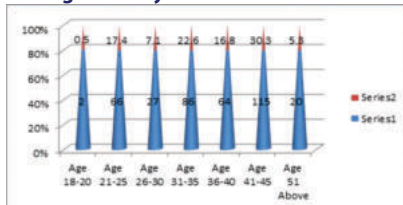
II. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study has been carried out with the help of collection of the primary and secondary data. The primary data collected is mainly of the observations and interviews through the questionnaire, methods. In this questionnaire that there are 167 questions about the year of migration, age of the respondent, gender of the respondent, educational qualification, current job, area of specialization, monthly income, native place of the respondent, the living and working condition, reason for migration, motivation for migration, land holding of migrants, attitude towards migration, social security and provision of amenities and other related questions of the migrants. These questions were asked from 380 migrated peoples in the five zones of the Bengaluru Urban District areas, research design used as Snowball Purposive Sampling Method.

III. THE RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

At first, details were collected from the migrants as Hyderabad Karnataka districts in Bengaluru. The second is motivation for the migration and third one is the reason for the migration. The fourth one is the year of migration to Bengaluru city. The fifth one is the reason for migration from native place to Bengaluru city and the sixth one is the present living area zones in Bengaluru city. These details are analyzed as follows as per the data collected from 380 respondents [migrated people].

Figure: 3 The age group of Hyderabad Karnataka Migrants migrated to Bengaluru City



Source: Field Survey Data

Table : 6 Migrants get type of employment in Bengaluru

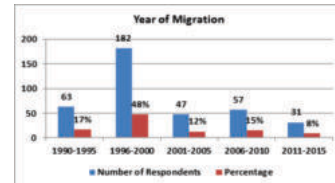
Gender	Type of employment				Total	Pearson Chi-Square	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
	Permanent	Contract	Seasonal	Casual				
Male	12	27	36	229	304	11.984	3	.007
	3.2%	7.1%	9.5%	60.3%	80.0%			
Female	4	1	2	69	76			
	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	18.2%	20.0%			
Total	16	28	38	298	380			
	4.2%	7.4%	10.0%	78.4%	100.0%			

Source: Field Survey Data

The above Table: 3.4 shows that out of 380 (100.0%), there are male (3.2%) respondents get permanent employment and contract employment (7.1%), seasonal employment (9.5%) and casual employment (60.3%) total (80%) males are getting employment in the building construction industry in Bengaluru city and the

The above figure: 3.1 shows that out of 380 (100.0%) there are 2 (.5%) respondents belong to the age group of 18-20 years, 66 (17%) respondents belong to the age group of 21-25 years, 27 (7%) respondents belong to the age group of 26-30 years, 86 (23%) respondents belong to the age group of 31-35 years and 64 (17%) respondents belong to the age group 36-40 and 115 (30%) respondent belongs to 41-45 and 20 (5%) above 51 years. Thus, it indicates that a considerable number (30%) of respondents are in the age group of 41-45 years and lowest number 2 (.5%) of respondents are in the age group of 18-20 and above years. It means that more migrants are of younger workers migrated to Bangalore.

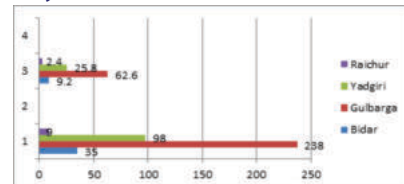
Figure : 4 Migration years from Hyderabad Karnataka to Bengaluru city



Source: Field Survey Data

The above table: 3.2 shows that out of 380 (100.0%) there are 63 (17%) respondents came to Bengaluru 1990-1995 and 1996-2000 182 (48%), 2001-2005 47 (12%), 2006-2010 57 (15%) 2011-2015 31 (8%) respectively came from Hyderabad Karnataka region. Thus, it indicates that majority (48%) and (47%) of respondents are migrated to Bengaluru 1996-2000 and 2001-2005 in the years and lowest number 31 (8%) of respondents are in the year of 2011-2015 migrated year. It means that more migrants are younger migrants migrated in the year of 1996-2000 workers migrated to Bengaluru.

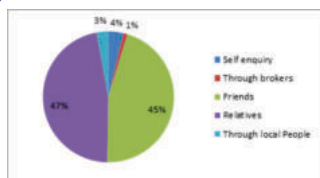
Figure : 5 The Hyderabad Karnataka Migrants migrated to Bengaluru City



Source: Field Survey Data

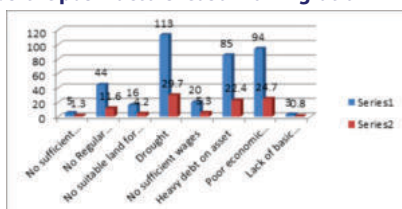
From the Table -3.3 the indicate and percentage the migrants are from Gulbarga 62.6%, Yadagiri 25.8%, Raichur 2.4%, Bidar 9.2%, are showing the high range of the migrants moved to Bengaluru and other districts are showing lesser range of the migrants moved to Bengaluru district. Ballari and Koppala Districts migrants' are not showing the figure in Hyderabad district out of the 380 respondents.

remaining female building construction labourer (1.1%) respondents get permanent employment and contract employment (0.3%), season employment (0.5%) and casual employment (18.2%), total (20%) females are getting employment in Bengaluru. Majority (78.4%) of the migrant workers are casual labours. It means that more migrants are insecure of their employment in urban Bengaluru.

Table No: 7 The Motivating factors for the Migration to Bengaluru City

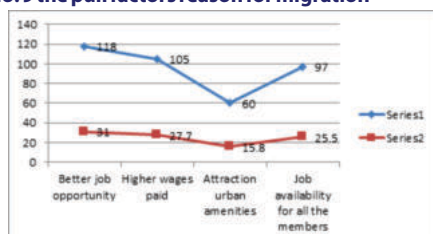
Source: Field Survey Data

From the Figure -3.5 shows that the motivating factors for migration are mostly relatives (47%) and through friends (45%). The other motivating factor to move to Bengaluru is through self enquiry, by broker and local people are less than (8%). Hence, the main motivation is the relatives and friends because relatives and friends already migrated to Bengaluru city and they turn motivated their friends and relatives, motivating by employer and others are very lesser percentage.

Figure No:8 the push factors reason for migration

Source: Field Survey Data

From the Figure - 3.6 shows that the reason for migration are majority of the Hyderabad Karnataka region respondents said drought (30%) is the main reason and poor economic condition (25%) is the one of reason. Main reason and Heavy debt on asset (22%), no regular employment (12%), lack of basic amenities (1%), no sufficient working conditions (1%), no suitable land for cultivation (4%), no sufficient wages (5%), Hence, the main purpose of migration is drought and poverty and heavy debt on assets all these reasons push factor for the migration.

Figure No:9 the pull factors reason for migration

Source: Field Survey Data

From the Figure - 3.7 shows that the reason for migration are majority of the Hyderabad Karnataka region migrants respondents said (31%) better opportunity to do job in the city and higher wages paid compare to rural areas (27.7%) is the other reason. Another reason is attraction urban amenities (15.8%), main reason is all family members get job availability (25.5%), these are all pull factor to migrated to Bengaluru city. Hence, the main purpose of migration is better job opportunities and higher wages job availability all family members these entire reasons pull factor for the migration.

IV. CONCLUSION

The migrant labourers from Hyderabad Karnataka are becoming the main labour source to the construction sector in the cities and the construction works of the cities is pull factors of better job facilities, high wages, and higher income, more facilities are attracting the rural people to move to the cities like Bengaluru. The push factors of unemployment, low wages, low income, drought are the push

factors. Migrated labourers fulfilling their financial as well as social needs. Most of the labourers from Gulbarga and Yadagiri district. Even though, to minimize the rural to urban migration and to prevent to move to cities the following are the some measures has to be taken by government and non government organizations.

- 1) Govt take proper steps for the drought irradiation programme for long-term.
- 2) Industries located in metropolitan cities like Bengaluru only Govt take a decision to decentralized of industries.
- 3) Labour Dept.. to do active role in implementing law and programmes in the unorganized sector.
- 4) Govt should take step forward to setup more small industries at taluk levels.
- 5) NGOs Provide educational courses for migrant women and men in native place and destination place.
- 6) NGOs take incitation on a bridge between Labour Dept and Govt migrant labour issues.
- 7) NGOs directly they can involved and take some programs about migrant children's.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRAXIS

The findings of our study have many implications for Social Work Educators, Practitioners and Researchers. Bengaluru city has many Social Work Educational Institutions. They need to identify some slums where migrant construction workers reside. They can think of creatively converging Social Work Practicum requirements with the felt needs of the migrant construction workers and try to especially evolve mechanisms to their work and living environments. Many Social Work Practitioners in Bengaluru city are Trained Social Workers. They can think of creatively collaborating with governmental departments/organizations and social work institutions for taking up projects like Skill India, and Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for ensuring that quality of life of migrant construction workers in general. The present study has only made some preliminary investigations to assess push and pull factors to migrate to Bengaluru city. There is an urgent need to take up similar studies on related aspects on a much bigger scale so that even policy changes can be suggested based on the findings of the study.

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