



Unemployment and Out Migration in Ratnagiri District

KEYWORDS

Unemployment, Out migration.

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ABSTRACT This research paper is based on Minor Research Project sanctioned by UGC. Study area of this paper is Ratnagiri district. To draw the sample from Ratnagiri district, a multi stage sampling technique was used. To show relationship between unemployment and out migration X^2 test was used. The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Survey and Interview methods were used to collect primary data from the sample. The proportion of workers in manufacturing is extremely low in Ratnagiri. It shows less industrial development. Ratnagiri is rural district it means near about 3/4 of population live in rural area. Higher sex ratio may indicate a very large out migration of male population from rural districts (Ratnagiri) to the metro politant city of Mumbai, to other parts of India and even abroad. Lack of employment opportunities is the main cause of migration from rural to urban area.

Introduction: -

Ratnagiri is an economically backward district. There is no industrial as well as agricultural development. There are many constraints viz. natural, economical, political, etc. Therefore unemployed persons have to migrate for job. Mostly people from this district prefer to go Mumbai or Pune for getting job. Because of migration various economical and social problems have been created. The dependence of workers on agriculture is significantly higher (73%) in coastal Maharashtra compared with other areas.

The proportion of workers in manufacturing is extremely low in Ratnagiri. Higher sex ratio may indicate a very large out migration of male population from rural districts (Ratnagiri) to the metro politant city of Mumbai to other parts of India and even abroad.

Origin of Research problem:-

Literature survey reveals that the growth rates of rural population far lower than those of urban population. During the decade 1991 -2001 the rural population is increased by 6.4% which is much below than national average growth rate 23.44%. The slow rural growth and decline of rural population may suggest out migration i.e. movement of people toward urban centers. Reference: The Indian Geographical Journal 78(1) June 2003"

Review of Literature -

A lot of research has been done on migration in India as well as abroad. On international level, several of research centers, organizations have done research on this issue, some of them are-

- The world bank, Washington, USA
- Federal reserve bank of Minneapolis
- The development research centre, University of Sussex, Brighton
- International organization for migration Geneva, Switzerland.

Following are the some research centers in India, in which research is being done on migration
Institute of planning and applied economic research, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

- International institute for population sciences, Mumbai

- Centre for development studies, Trivandrum, Kerala. Above mention all research centers and organizations have published their research. that literature has been reviewed.

Area of Research –(sample design)

In order to draw the sample from Ratnagiri district, a multi stage sampling technique was used. At the first stage, Ratnagiri district was selected which had already been divided into nine Tehsils. At the second stage four Tehsils were selected i.e. Guhagar, Chiplun Sangmeshwar and Lanja through random sampling to observe the correlation between unemployment and out migration. At the third stage, 490 households were selected. 490 households were taken from the 20 villages, 5 villages from each Tehsil selected by simple random sampling technique.

Methodology and data sources :-

The present study is based on primary and secondary data.

Survey and Interview methods were used to collect primary data from the sample. Survey was conducted by visiting personally to migrant's families left behind in villages of Ratnagiri district. The interview schedule consisted of structured and non-structured questions. It was prepared in English, but at the time of interview, the Marathi language was used because all the respondents were Marathi speaking.

Secondary data was collected from various sources, such as reports, books, journals, etc. Census Report is an important source of getting data about migration. So that various census Reports of India have been used. National sample survey organization frequently conducts survey to get statistics about poverty, unemployment and migration. That statistics also have been used as secondary data for this research. As well as Statistical report of Ratnagiri District have been used to get Secondary data.

Hypothesis –

H-1 The activity status of the people and the opinion about employment are independent or there is no significant relationship between activity status and the opinion about employment opportunities in the village.

H-2 The opinion about employment and the gender are independent or there is no significant relationship between the gender and the opinion about employment.

H-3 The occupation of the people and asset ownership are independent or there is no significant relationship between the occupation and the asset ownership of people in the village.

H-4 The asset ownership and the possession of residential houses are independent or there is no significant relationship between asset ownership and the possession of houses for individuals in the village of people in the village.

H-5 The cast of the migrant people and their nature of employment are independent or there is no significant relationship between the caste and the nature of employment post-migration.

Table No 1A : Activity Status of Respondents and opinion about the employment

Activity Status	Employment Opportunities in Village					
	Nil	Many	Some	Very few	None at all	Total
Studying	3	4	5	3	13	28
Housewife	0	1	2	4	14	21
Training course	0	1	1	1	7	10
Full time worker	35	18	46	65	211	375
Part time worker	0	2	6	7	21	36
Not working but looking for work	0	0	1	0	4	5
Looking for migration	0	0	1	1	6	8
Not working and not looking for work	1	1	1	0	4	7
Total	39	27	63	81	280	490

Table No 1B :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.175(a)	28	0.818
Likelihood Ratio	28.467	28	0.440
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.982	1	0.322
N of Valid Cases	490		---

30 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.28.

The background and the activity in which the respondent may be involved, could have an influence on his perception about the employment position in the village. In other words the activity of the respondents and the opinion about employment may be interrelated. To test the relationship between the two, we formulate the following null hypothesis and perform the x2 test.

Ho: The activity status of the people and the opinion about employment are independent or there is no significant relationship between activity status and the opinion about employment opportunities in the village.

The result of the x2 test are presented in table no.2b. The computed value of the test is 21.17. The critical value at 5% level of significance and 28 d.f. is 41.34. Since the computed value of x2 is less than the table or critical value

we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the activity and the perception about employment are independent.

From the results of the table it is clear that the activity status of the respondents has not influenced their opinion about the employment opportunities in the village.

Table No : 2A Gender of Respondents and opinion about the employment

Employment Opportunities in Village	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Nil	37	2	39
Many	24	3	27
Some	57	6	63
Very few	75	6	81
None at all	265	15	280
Total	458	32	490

Table No :2B Chi-Square Test Result

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.712(a)	4	.607
Likelihood Ratio	2.497	4	.645
Linear-by-Linear Association	.739	1	.390
N of Valid Cases	490		

3 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.76.

The opinion about the employment opportunities in the village may differ according to the gender. The people who are qualified and ambitious would find the opportunities for employment to be very less. While the the female who are not engaged professionally may not have a strong opinion about the nature of employment. To examine the interrelationship between opinion about employment and the gender of the respondents, we perform the x2 test. The null hypothesis for this purpose is stated as below.

Ho : The opinion about employment and the gender are independent or there is no significant relationship between the gender and the opinion about employment.

The results of the x2 test are presented in table No.2B. The computed value of x2 is obtained as 2.72 at 4 degrees of freedom. The critical value from the table is 2.70 at 10% level of significance. As The calculated value is greater than the table value ,we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that gender and opinion about employment are not independent.

The result indicates that there is an influence of gender on the perception about employment opportunities in the village. Males think that the opportunities are less while the females think otherwise.

Table No : 3A Occupation of Respondents and Asset ownership

Occupation	Mode Q 19 Asset ownership			
	Nil	Yes	No	
Farming	5	57	138	200
Non farming	9	98	183	290
Total	14	155	321	490

Table No :3B Chi-Square Test Result

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.827(a)	2	.401
Likelihood Ratio	1.839	2	.399
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.714	1	.190
N of Valid Cases	490		

0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.71.

The economic position of an individual depends on the nature of activity or the occupation he engages in. It is well known that farming activity in India is a subsistence activity. Not enough surplus gets generated for accumulating the assets for an individual or a family. So, it will be useful to examine whether there exists any association between occupation and the asset ownership of individuals. For this purpose we formulate the null hypothesis for the x2 test, as below

Ho : The occupation of the people and asset ownership are independent or there is no significant relationship between the occupation and the asset ownership of people in the village.

The results of the x2 test are presented in table no.3B. The calculated value of x2 is obtained as 1.82. The critical or the table value at 2 degrees of freedom and 5% level of significance is 3.84. As the calculated value is less than the table value we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the occupation and asset ownership are not related.

In other words, the earnings of the individuals in the present profession, is in no way leading to their asset creation for the future. This is indicate that the earnings of the people in their current occupation are not high. As a result they are forced to migrate. In opposite case if the earnings were good , the asset accumulation would have been high and the migration would be less. So, the only way to reduce the outmigration is to increase the wages and salaries of the people in their present profession.

Table No : 4A Residential house of Respondents and Asset ownership

	Q 19 Asset ownership			
	Nil	Yes	No	Total
Residential house				
Yes	11	139	283	433
No	3	16	38	57
Total	14	155	321	490

Table No : 4B Chi-Square Test Result

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.579(a)	2	.454
Likelihood Ratio	1.361	2	.506
Linear-by-Linear Association	.035	1	.853
N of Valid Cases	490		

1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.63.

As an individual becomes economically stable he attains different types of assets other than the residential houses. Having a residential house indicates that the people are monetarily stable with good assets, and may not be interested in migration. In order to see if there is any relationship between the assets ownership and the residential houses of the respondents , we perform the x2 test. The null hypothesis for this purpose is stated as below.

Ho : The asset ownership and the possession of residential houses are independent or there is no significant relationship between asset ownership and the possession of houses for individuals in the village.

The results of the x2 test are given in table no.4B. The calculated value of the test statistic is 1.57. the table value at 5% level of significance and 2 d.f. is 5.99. As the calculated value is less than the table value we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that asset ownership and the possession of the house are independent.

The good earnings in the present occupation leads to creation of assets and thereby contribute to the possession of own houses. This does not appear to be the case in the village, as observed from the results of the x2 test. The ownership of the house is observed to be totally independent of the asset ownership. It indicates the weak economic position of the people engaged in various occupation in the village, which is contributing to their migration to different places. For seeking more economically fruitful occupation.

Table No : 5A Caste of Migrants and Migrant's Profession after migration

Migrant's Profession	Caste				
	Forward	OBC	SC/ST	others	Total
Self employed	10	38	7	6	61
Government service	12	51	19	10	92
Private service	47	131	38	27	243
Daily wages labour	3	19	8	1	31
Student	10	24	4	1	39
Jobless	0	18	4	2	24
Total	82	281	80	47	490

Table No : 5B Chi-Square Test Result

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.550(a)	15	.190
Likelihood Ratio	24.527	15	.057
Linear-by-Linear Association	.498	1	.480
N of Valid Cases	490		

5 cells (20.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.30.

When an individual migrates to other places in search of employment, he tends to seek the employment which belongs to his caste. He feels comfortable with this profession and would find fellow individuals who are belonging to his own caste and community. In order to study whether this kind of tendency exists in the migrants, we examine the relationship between caste and the nature of employment post -migration. We perform the x2 test to study the relationship between the two variables. The null hypothesis for this purpose is stated as below.

Ho : The cast of the migrant people and their nature of employment are independent or there is no significant relationship between the caste and the nature of employment post-migration.

The results of the χ^2 test are given in table no.5B. The calculated value is obtained as 19.55. The critical or table value at 5% level of significance and 5 d.f. is 25.00. As the calculated value is less than the table value we do not reject the null hypothesis and conclude that caste and profession after migration are independent. This indicates that people are not migrating on the basis of caste but only due to the economic motive. moreover the result also indicates that after migration caste does not have much influence in finding a new employment. It is only the ability of the individuals which helps him in the post-migration phase.

The major findings of my study are as follow' s :-

1) 40.4% and 40% of the migrants' migrated from rural areas due to low income and unemployment, it means economic factor plays important role in making decision about migration.

2) Majority (38.4% and 26.7%) of the migrants pertaining to the age category 21 to 30 years and 31 to 40 years old respectively at the time of migration. these findings reflect that the degree of desire for mobility to be high among the rural youth.

3) 62.04% of the migrants had no land, while 29.79% migrants had possessed the land up to 5 acres. this indicates that lack of land makes individuals to leave their village. Piece of land is considered as economic opportunities in the rural areas in India.

4) 63.87% of the respondents had monthly income up to Rs. 10,000, with a mean of Rs. 7019.16 , this reflects that there is high propensity to migrate among poor people.

5) There is an influence of gender on the perception about employment opportunities in the village. Males think that the opportunities are less while the females think otherwise.

6) The weak economic position of the people engaged in various occupation in the village, is contributing to their migration to different places. For seeking more economically fruitful occupation.

7) People are not migrating on the basis of caste but only due to the economic motive. moreover the result also indicates that after migration caste does not have much influence in finding a new employment. It is only the ability of the individuals which helps him in the post-migration phase.

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