



## A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MIGRANT LABOURERS IN SPSR NELLORE DISTRICT OF ANDHRAPRADESH

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**ABSTRACT** Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It can be over a short or long distance, be short-term or permanent, voluntary or forced, intranational or international. Migration is a global phenomenon caused by understanding employment, low wages, poverty, low consumption and living standard. Basic reason for migration is to search for better employment in industries, trade, transport and services. As per census 2011,45 million Indians moved outside their district of birth for economic opportunities. Seasonal migration helps labourers to grow economic opportunities. This paper study the social and economic background of migrant workers in SPSR.Nellore district of Andhrapradesh. Primary and secondary sources of data used for this study.The researcher used interview schedule for collecting information from 100 migrant labourers. Migrant labourers families haven't sufficient land to cultivation. Average wage in this period is higher than their actual wage at their home village.

**KEYWORDS :** Migration, Migrant labourers,Social background, Economic background

### INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It can be over a short or long distance, be short-term or permanent, voluntary or forced, intranational or international.

The International Organization for migration defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international boarder or within a state away from his or her habitual place of residence.

A migrant worker is a person, who either migrants within their home country or outside it to pursue work. Migrant workers usually do not have the intension to stay permanently in the country or region in which they work.

### TYPES OF MIGRATION

Generally there are two basic factors of migration .One is distance and another one is duration.

From the distance point of view, detail can be classified four categories :

- Rural to Rural
- Rural to Urban
- Urban to Rural
- Urban to Urban

From duration point of view migration can be classified three categories :

- Casual -Temporary
- Periodic -Seasonal
- Parmanen

Another category of migration :

- Intra-district
- Inter-district
- Intra-state
- National and International

### CAUSES OF MIGRATION

The main reason for migration is unequal development & economic opportunities over a geographical area. There are two factors responsible for migration:

pull & push factors of migration

Pull Factors:

- Peoples are attracted by the pull factor to migrate voluntarily, such as:
- Better economic opportunities
- Better job opportunities
- Better living condition
- Peace and stability
- Security of Life and property

- Pleasant climate
- Better life
- Better services such as better opportunities education, communication & health services

### Push Factors:

The push factors are those factor which compels people to migrate, such as:

- Drought & flood
- Calamities
- Threat of life
- Poverty
- No job or high unemployment
- War, civil war, conflict among people
- Terrorism
- Poor living standard
- Political instability
- Harsh climate
- Natural disaster
- Epidemic
- Social and economic backwardness

Basic reason for migration is to search for better employment in industries, trade, transport and services.

Migration is a global phenomenon caused by understanding employment, low wages, poverty, low consumption and living standard.

As per census 2011,45 million Indians moved outside their district of birth for economic opportunities.

**Table 1: Reasons For Migration In Share Of Percentage**

Type /reason	Work /business	Education	Marriage	After birth /with house hold	Other
Intra-district	35	53.8	65.4	54.8	73.7
Inter-district	34.7	32.4	26.6	29.3	18
Intra-state	30.3	13.8	8.1	15.9	8.3

Source :census of India 2011

According to the 2011 Census Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are responsible for the most number of migrants as 20.9 million people migrated outside the state from the two states.

This is 37% of the total number of people who were inter-state migrants according to that enumeration.

Delhi and Mumbai are widely considered migrant magnets and the 2011 Census bears that out. According to it migrants from other states in Delhi and Mumbai numbered 9.9 million, or almost a third of the combined population of 29.2 million.

The Hindi belt is the main source of migrants. According to the census, four states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh accounted for 50% of India's total inter-state migrants.

On the other hand, Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana housed 50% of the country's inter-state migrants.

These shares are much higher than the share of these states in India's total population.

Uttar Pradesh figures in both lists – while there are people who leave it in search of livelihoods, there are also clearly people who head for it in search of livelihoods.

### Inter-state Migrations In India

Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of out-migrants while Maharashtra has the highest share of in-migrants.

The number of inter-state migrants grew at 55% between the 1991 and 2001 Census. This came down to just 33% between the 2001 and 2011 Census.

Between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase in the growth rate of migrants headed for other destinations within their own states as compared to those headed outward. The number of so-called inter-state migrants grew at 55% between the 1991 and the 2001 Census. This came down to just 33% between the 2001 and 2011 Census. In contrast, the rate of growth in so-called inter-district migrants (within the same state) increased from 30% between the 1991 and T2001 census to 58% between 2001 and 2011. Not only are people moving within states, they are moving within districts.

The growth in intra-district migration (movement within the same district) increased from 33% to 45% between 1991-2001 and 2001-11. Evidently, people are finding better opportunities closer home than they were before.

### OBJECTIVES :

- To study the social back ground of migrant tobacco labourers working in Marripadu mandala in SPSR.Nellore district of Andhrapradesh
- To study the economic background of migrant tobacco labourers in Marripadu mandal in SPSR.Nellore district of Andhrapradesh.

### Limitations Of The Study:

This study is social and economic background of tobacco migrant labourers families, who works in Marripadu mandal of SPSR.Nellore district only in the period of Dec.2020 to March.2021. Only wife and husband came to do this work so wife and husband are treated as a family.

### METHODOLOGY :

The researcher consult the migrant workers when they are in leisure. Randomly selected 100 migrant workers in 50 families. The researcher explained the purpose of the study. They are interested to giving information about their families. An Interview schedule was used for collecting data. The date was collected in March,2021.

### NATURE OF THE WORK :

Tobacco related work begins in the month of December in every year.Migrant labourers come from Guntur and Prakasam with an agreement between field owners and head of the migrant labourers. All the migrant workers come with their families. After completion of work they share the money.

### FINDINGS:

- 100 migrant workers in 50 families are belongs to scheduled castes.
- Out of 50 women labourers , 20% are below 20 years age, 52% are in between 20 and 30 years, 20% are in between 30 and 40 years age, only 8% of them are above 40 years age.
- Out of 50 men labourers, 5% are below 20 years age, 48% are in between 20 and 30 years of age, 34% are in between 30 and 40 years age and 12% are above 40 years age.

- 24 % women labourers are illiterates,66 % are completed primary education, 10% are completed high school education.
- 8% men are illiterates, 70% men labourers are completed their primary education, 22% men labourers are completed high school education.
- 30% of families have 1 acre land, 58 % of families have 1 to 2 acre land,12% of families have above 2 acre land.
- 26% of families have below 50,000 rupees of annual income, 52% of families in between 50,000 and 70,000 rupees and 20% of families have above 70,000 rupees of annual income.

### CONCLUSION :

Migrant labourers families haven't sufficient land to cultivation at their home village. They are all disadvantaged group.Their educational level and economic backgrounds are poor.Each family got around 80,000 rupees of income in this period of time. The average wage of day is higher than their actual wage of day at their home village.

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