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Regional Composition of Migrant and Non -Migrant Workers in Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

The study of migration arising out of various social, cultural, economic and political reasons. It assumed that with these changes in the economy and society, there might be more female migration. The women are likely to be better represented among intra-district migrants and inter-state migrants. There should be a need for developing of women's educational and working status especially in rural area. In the primary sector, females are more engaged in agricultural works in the rural area. Males are highly involved in other than the household industry in urban areas, and women mainly are involved in household and agricultural sectors. Because of illiteracy and non-working status, early marriages and remarriages occurred in Maharashtra. Above findings shows that intra-district, inter-state migration in Maharashtra are due to the regional disparity in development. Therefore, people from backward and poor regions are migrating to more prosperous and development areas.

Keywords: Migration, Working Status, Regional Disparity.

Introduction

Maharashtra is the second most populated state in India area, geographically spread over 3.08 lakh so vast geographical as well as socio-economic variations, which reflected in the pattern of temporary and seasonal migration. Labour is the single most important factor in determining national income. The poverty is the leading obstacle to the development of any country, but it is a critical phenomenon where a section of society is unable to fulfill the necessities of life as bread, cloth, house, and education. In rural areas people do not get employment, their main livelihood is mostly agriculture and in some cases seasonal jobs in agriculture, that is why workers face many problems. In the enormous Tribal Regions of India intrusion of outsiders, settlements by the outmigrants and movement of the local tribal people and deforestation also played a significant role in Migration (Dwivedi, 2013).

Maharashtra state has 35 districts, divided into six revenue divisions for administrative purposes including Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati, and Nagpur. And in our study Geographical Regions was used which included Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan, and Desh. Moreover, also, the functional difference between migrants and non-migrants in a few developed states like Maharashtra and West Bengal indicate that migrants mostly seek employment in the manufacturing industry, trade, commerce and other services sectors, while non-migrants concentrated in agricultural and allied services (Tapan Piplai and Niloy Majumdar, 1969). The male migrants are better educated than the population from which they originated. Women continue to remain in agricultural occupation, whereas a shift to non-agricultural trade after migration prominent among males (Rele, J. R., 1969). A very high growth rate of marginal workforce among females during (1981-2001) shows an improvement of Census list of women workers. The increase in marginal workforce among males indicates about the changing employment of short duration because of greater actualization of male workforce in both rural and urban areas. Besides accompanied by a rapid decline in regular jobs among men in the countryside during (1990) - (Bhagat et al. 2008).

Need for the study

Migration is a process of development, and there is literature available to study migration majority of literature's focus primarily on causes and consequences of migration. Some famous works on immigration concentrated on migration in Maharashtra, which centered on movement and its implications. Although there are, plenty of jobs in migration and migrant labour force or workers and causes and its consequences. One of the important aspects of immigration is migrants form an important part of the total workforce participation. Consequently, it is imperative to understand the different characters and distribution of migrant workers and the composition of migrant and non-migrant workers.

Objectives

1. To study characteristics of migrant and non-migrant workers in Maharashtra.
2. To examine the regional composition of migrant and non-migrant workers and work participation in Maharashtra.

Data Sources and Methodology

For the present study, secondary data source has been used. The origin of the data for the presents studies taken from Census of India for the year (2001). Both kinds of data used for the present research. For the present study, migration data taken from (D) series of migration tables and (B) series of General Economic Data of all states/districts are arranged and added together to produce the percentage value of respective states/districts by total migrant is data. Here percent distribution has been used to describe the classification of migration. Descriptive analyses like percent distribution and rates have calculated by using EXCEL sheet. Work participation rate defined as the percentage of total workers (Main and Marginal) to the total population.

Total Workers (Main Marginal)

$$\text{Work participation rate} = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

The geographical analysis was done with the help of (ARC-GIS) software and for analysis of Maharashtra state districts divided into Five Geographical Regions Which is as follow:

Results

Migration Pattern

The Indian 34 States & U/T migrated in Maharashtra. Inter-state migration shares high volume of persons migrated from, Uttar Pradesh, 4.96% and Karnataka 2.79% and lowest inter-state migrants found from north-eastern states like Nagaland, Manipur, for work and employment purpose. Also, another thing is Maharashtra peoples always said that in Mumbai migrants came mainly from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar only but in Bihar case, this assumption was not right according to Census 2001 highest inter-state migration from mainly Karnataka and Gujarat state followed by Uttar Pradesh. While the share of male and female inter-state male migrants 8.51% and women 2.59% from Uttar Pradesh, which has high compare of other states. Moreover, key findings are in Karnataka female migrations quite similar as male, which has 2.52%. The intra-district movement between five geographical regions and the high volume of total migrant’s population migrated towards Konkan region which is 48.03% and Desh 47% because of in Konkan region Mumbai is highly developed industrial and another working sector area, which has some job opportunity. Moreover, Desh region had sugarcane industries and agriculturally more developed area. These are the primary reasons attracting migrants in Maharashtra. Konkan region has the advantage of Tourism activity due to this seasonal migration occurs in every year. Due to unavailability of water, other resources, and every year drought happened in Vidharbha and Marathwada region that is why the only female migration is taking place in this area mainly because of marriages.

The share of males and female’s movement found the highest percentage of female’s migration in Desh region 75%. Due to seasonal labour migrants at sugar cane, industries and intra-district migration taking place in this area. Followed by Desh, Khandesh, Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions females migrated for marriage and some part of educational purposes and overall seen that female migration highest in all geographic areas in Maharashtra.

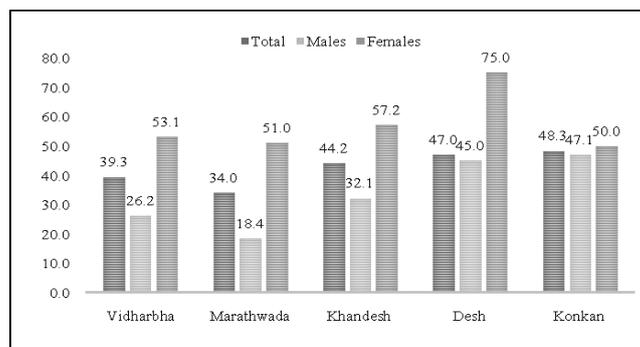


Fig 1: Percent of Migrants in Maharashtra by Regions, 2001

The classification of migration and in those classification key findings seen a female is migration high in intra-district

movement, but it seems to be decreasing remaining migration types. Also, the similar condition of women found in Migration by Rural and Urban Streams in Maharashtra state. Apart from intra-district movement classification males are more migrated toward remaining migrations classifications, mainly in the inter-state and international type of migration.

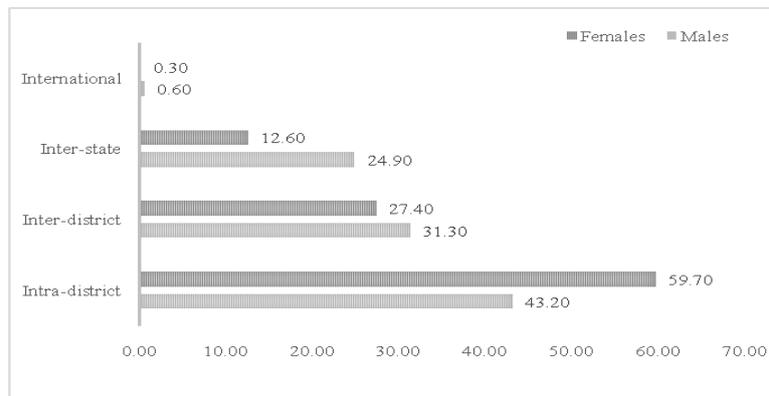


Fig 2: Classification of Migrants by Administrative Status of Maharashtra, 2001

The marriage and moved after birth is the main reasons for migration showing a higher percentage of the females. Moreover, as compared to that males are stronger in work and employment type of reasons for migration. Marriage is the leading cause of female is movement, which is in total 59.3%. Women are migrating mainly after marriage and males are migrating for work purpose. Men mostly migrated towards the cities for work and employment reasons. Instead of marriage purpose remaining all types of reasons for migration showing high rate among males as compared to females.

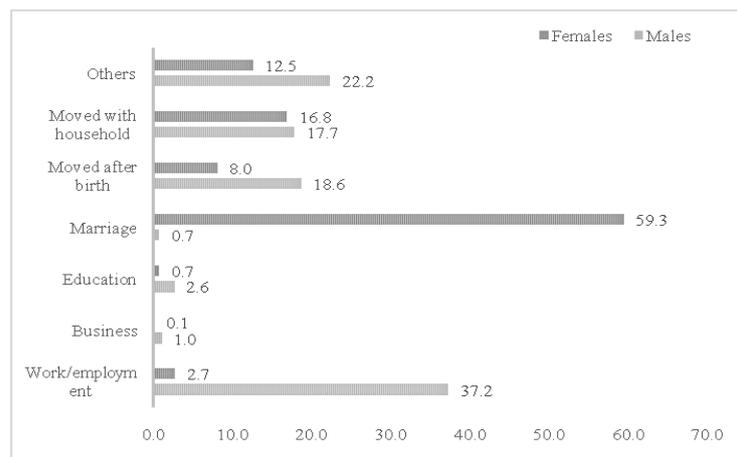


Fig 3: Percentage Distribution of Reasons for Migration by Residence, Maharashtra

Composition of migrant workers and work participation

The work participation of migrants for the working age group (15-59) by region wise. The result shows that Maharashtra’s work participation rate introducing males are more job than female. The provincial study result shows in Marathwada, Khandesh, and Desh works participation rate among men is higher than women. The average percentage of men is 80%. Key findings are female lowest labor participation found in Konkan region 29.3%.

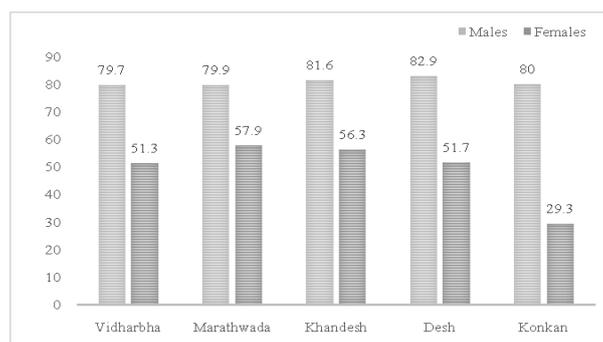


Figure 4: Work Participation Rate for age group (15-19)

The composition of migrants and on migrant's workers in Maharashtra. Konkan and Desh region found a higher percentage of total migrant workers as compared to other areas non-migrant's worker who has, 23.6% and 21.8%. Moreover, the lowest rate in Marathwada region that has, 13.9%. In the case of total workers, women are higher than male workers are. Moreover, total migrant workers also show same results. In the non-migrant categories of workers, men and females are more or less same percentage found. Moreover, key findings are that the comparison between migrants and non-migrant workers the high rate of workers founded among non-migrant workers that have at Vidharbha, Marathwada and Khandesh regions.

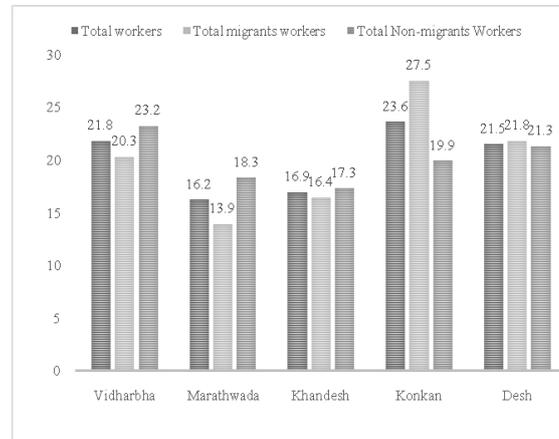


Fig 5:Composition of Migrants and Non-Migrant Workers in Maharashtra, 2001

Discussion and Conclusion

Industrial activity of migrant and non-migrant's workers in Maharashtra shows that in overall non-migrants share mainly concentrate in the Primary Sector including male and female workers, apart from that female worker of migrants, and non-migrant's categories are highly concentrated in Primary Sector only as compared to other two areas of industrial groups. Comparison between migrants and non-migrant male workers, migrant men, are more concentrated in a Tertiary sector that has 43 percent and non-migrant's male workers concentrated in Primary Sector, which has 60 percent. Moreover, in the three industrial categories migrant females highly involved in the Primary sector in same area migrant's women are higher than non-migrant's females and in Tertiary sector non-migrant's women greater than migrant's women. From the above discussion of migration in Maharashtra, the pattern of inter-state migration shows that states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Karnataka these major states are migrating due to industrial development and employment opportunities in Maharashtra. Intra-state migration in Konkan, Desh regions where high percentages of people come from another district within Maharashtra. Konkan region with Mumbai area is economically developed where large no. of Textile Industries and Building industry and others service sectors. The migrant has lots of opportunities for unskilled or semi-skilled workers from other states like U.P., Bihar, and Orissa. In industrial sectors where migrant and nonmigrants women found working mainly in Primary Sector (agricultural activities) while migrant's males initiate in Tertiary Sector. Moreover, the Tertiary Sector is a very developed industry where having unique skills where urban people are involved in trading and other activities. Work participation rate among females is sick. There is a need to study on female labor participation that to give more positive results in the development process. Above findings show that intra-district, as well as inter-state migration in Maharashtra, is due to the regional disparity in development. Therefore, people from backward and poor regions are migrating to the more developed area. There should be policies to reduce disparity and inequality in regional development.

Limitation of the study

Recently Census of India, migration series data for the year 2011 yet not published only because of that analysis of this study seem to be very old.

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