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Socio-Economic Profile of Migrant Labourers in Haryana: A Case Study of Jhojhu Kalan Village in Charkhi Dadri District of Haryana

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at finding socio-economic profile of migrant labourers in Jhojhu Kalan village of district Charkhi Dadri in Haryana. From study it is found that majority of the migrant workers from Bihar and UP are not engaged as agricultural labourers in village. They are engaged in their own businesses such as shopkeepers and rehriwalas. Majority of the migrant labourers are not illiterate. They are improving their socio-economic status.

Keywords: *Migrant workers, Migration, Inter-state migration, Intra-state migration.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature on labour migration in India generally focusses on history of Indian labour migration, types and causes of migration, problems of migrants, study of migrant worker's contribution towards economic growth etc. Generally migration is considered geographical movement of people from one place to another but economic perspective migration is considered more as a forced movement of people across a specified boundary, not so much as natural outcome of development but more as a result of unequal development process due to ineffective planning (UN.ESCAP, 1991, pp 1-12). As economist J.K Galbraith considered migration as "the oldest action against poverty". As study by Mukherji, DPFW-93 "Inter- state migration and regional disparities in India "shows that major reason for migration in India is employment opportunities. Migration of labour plays an important role in impacting employment opportunities, economic development, labour market and demographic balance.Migrant workers has always been an important topic of research in India. Migration balances demand and supply of labour, enhances knowledge and skill of migrants, efficiently manages unskilled and skilled labour and creates economic remittances. After freedom from colonial rule, agriculture was main sector making major contribution in GDP of Indian economy but with advent of industrialization in India, rural

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to urban migration started in search of better opportunities. As Royal Commission on Labour report of 1931; suggests that rather than drawn to industries, workers from rural India were pushed. So in India industrialization acts as pull factor resulting into migration of people from rural areas to town areas in search of employment opportunities. The main push factor in India is skewed agricultural development forcing small farmers and agricultural labourer towards industries in towns. Although international migration plays an important role in boosting Indian economy yet inter- state migration is more prevalent in India (Sarti & Scrinzi, 2010). Recently in Tamilnadu migrant labourers were being beaten up brutally as shown in viral video on social media. This incident led to exodus of North Indian labourers from Tamilnadu causing worry among manufacturers and industry leaders. Tamilnadu is home to nearly 10 lakh migrant workers. As data of 2011 census shows that number of internal migrants (both inter- state and intra- state) in India are 45.36 crore which is 37% of country's population. According to the Report of Working Group on Migration, 2017 under the ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, 17 districts in India accounted for the top 25% of India's total male out- migration. Out of these districts, 10 districts are in Uttar Pradesh(UP), 6 districts in Bihar and one in Odisha. The Economic Survey 201-17 shows that in less developed states such as Bihar and UP there is high net out – migration and more developed states such as Delhi, Goa Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu Kerala and Karnataka reflect net immigration.

As per census, Haryana hosts the largest number of migrant workers followed by Punjab. The total number of migrant workers in Haryana and Punjab is 13, 33, 644 and 12, 44056 according to union labour and employment ministry in Rajya Sabha. According to census report (census of India, Ministry of home affairs 2001) most of the immigrants to Indian states are from UP(2.6 million) and Bihar (1.7 million). So the UP and Bihar are the largest hubs of semi- skilled and unskilled workers in the country. The urban areas of Haryana such as Gurgaon, Faridabad, Manesar, and Rohtak have emerged as industrial agglomerate. These districts have become a favourable destination for migrant labourers. As per 2001 census 0.67 million people migrated to Haryana after Maharashtra and Delhi over 9 years Haryana accounts 6.1 % in terms of share of total inter- state migrants ranking 2nd in country after Delhi. In a Report by KPMG (District wise skill gap for the state of Haryana, 2013) endorsed by the National Skill Development Corporation, the manufacturing sector of Haryana state has grown at a rate of 18.48% between 2006-07 and 2011-12. A Special Economic Zones and industrial townships have been created in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Karnal and Rohtak. In Haryana lot of manufacturing industries such as auto mobile industry, textile industry, maruti suzuki industry and labour intensive industries are attracting semi- skilled and unskilled workers from Bihar and UP.

(A) Research Method

The present study was conducted in Jhojhu Kalan village surrounded by small and big aravali mountain ranges in Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana. This village represents 13 sangwan villages and dominated by jaat community. Total households in village are 1695, with population of 8621 (male 4502, female 4119) according to 2011 census. As per 2011 census literacy rate of village is 77.3% (male literacy rate 91.22%, female literacy rate 62.47%). Total population of Schedule caste people are 1602, which is 18.58% of total population.

Migrant workers mainly from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (UP) have been residing in this village for more than 3 years. Total population of migrant workers from UP and Bihar are is 350 (190 members from Bihar and 160 members from UP). A proportionate sampling was taken. A sample size of 50% was taken from each total members of Bihar and UP. It means 95 members from total 190 members of Bihar and 80 members were selected from 180 members of UP. Interview method was used to collect information in accordance with objectives.

(B) Objectives of the study

1. To find out age of migrant workers.
2. To find out religion of migrant workers.
3. To find out educational status of migrant workers.
4. To find out occupational status of migrant workers.
5. To find out duration of stay at destination place.

II. Result and Discussion

(A) Age of migrant workers

Majority of the migrant workers from Bihar and UP belong to above age group and remaining workers belong to below age 25 group as shown in table 1.

Table-1

State	Age group (below 25)	Age group (above 25)	Total
Bihar	57(60%)	38(40%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	52(65%)	28(35%)	80(100%)

(B) Religion of migrant workers

All the migrant workers from Bihar and UP belong to Hindu religion as shown in table- 2

Table-2

State	Religion(Hindu)	Religion (Other)	Total
Bihar	95(100%)	0(0%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	80(100%)	0(0%)	80(100%)

(C) Educational qualification of migrant workers

In case of Bihar majority of the migrant workers are illiterate and remaining are matric paas only. In case of Uttar Pradesh majority of the migrant workers are literate with matric, intermediate and graduate degrees.

Table-3

State	Illiterate	Matric(10 th)	Intermediate(12 th)	Graduate	Total
Bihar	57(60%)	38(40%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	8(10%)	24(30%)	16(20%)	32(40%)	80(100%)

(D) Occupational status of migrant workers

Majority of the migrant workers from both Bihar and UP are working as shopkeepers and rehriwalas as shown in table 4.

Table-4

State	Shopkeepers	Rehriwalas	Agricultural labourer	Total
Bihar	40(42.10%)	50(52.63%)	5(5.27%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	20(25%)	45(56.25)	15(18.75%)	80(100%)

(E) Income of migrant workers

Income of the majority of the migrant workers from both Bihar and UP ranges between 10000 to 20000 per month as shown in table 5

Table-5

State	Income range 0-10000	income range 10000-20000	Income range 20000-30000	Income range Above 30000	Total
Bihar	10(10.52%)	76(80%)	7(7.36%)	2(2.12%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	15(18.75%)	62(77.5%)	3(3.75%)	0(0%)	80(100%)

(F) Duration of stay of migrant workers

As shown in table- 6, Majority of the migrant workers of Bihar are residing at destination places for 2 months while majority of the migrant workers of UP are residing for 6 years at destination places.

Table-6

State	Duration of stay 2 months	Duration of stay 6 months	Duration of stay 3 years	Duration of stay 6 years	Total
Bihar	65(68.42%)	0(0%)	30(31.58%)	0(0%)	95(100%)
Uttar Pradesh	0(0%)	15(18.75%)	0(0%)	65(81.25%)	80(100%)

From above results it is clear that majority of the migrant workers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are working as shopkeepers and rehriwalas. Very few migrant workers are employed as agricultural labourers. Their income level is improving.

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