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PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATION OF MIGRANTS IN GRANITE INDUSTRY

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Introduction

According to the most current census of 2011, there were 450 million internal migrants in India. This represents a 45% increase over the 309 million figures from 2001. This is far higher than the 18% population growth rate between 2001 and 2011. From 30% in 2001 to 37% in 2011, the population's proportion of internal migrants increased. Internal migration, or movement within the nation, made up 99% of all migration in 2011. According to the 2011 census, 3 crore migrants were urban-rural migrants. Around 8 crore migrants were involved in both urban-urban and rural-urban migration. About 21 crore rural-rural migrants made up 54% of all internal migration that could be classified.

In India's metropolitan labour markets, in both formal and informal employment, migrants across States received higher daily wages than non-migrant workers, but the wage advantage was bigger for urban than for rural migrants. When the wage gap was broken down into various observable factors, the results showed that differences in the nature of employment, type of occupation, job location, and other socio-religious factors, rather than differences in human capital, were the primary explanations for the migrant wage advantage Khan (2017).

The positive aspect of migration as a component of mobility aids in society's growth. Migrant workers are often denied this as well, even if contract workers may have some political access through unionisation. This is brought on by transient or seasonal migration patterns, difficulty organising workers, and local labour unions' lack of interest. In many cases, unions can be seen as deeply ingrained in society, with caste and familial networks and accompanying prejudices, dictating who is permitted to participate in the market and under what conditions Garima Maheswari (2018).

Review of Literature

Manish K Jha and Pushpendra Kumar (2016) attempted to look into the homeless travellers' experiences in the city. The state's withdrawal from the area of job creation and the supply of housing and basic necessities for many, according to the research, has worsened the situation of the city's homeless, the majority of whom are migrants.

In Kerala's construction business, Baiju and Shamna (2019) looked into the variables that affect wage differences between immigrant and local workers. Regression coefficient values show that the identified factors have various degrees of dominance over the wage difference for both foreign-born and local labourers. This shows the wage gap and its drivers. The significance of each factor in determining pay discrepancies differs depending on whether the labourers are local or immigrants.

Shivakumar V. Paranda (2020) examined the migratory trend and pattern in his research. The study also examined the problems related to migrant labour. The study is being conducted in the Karnataka region of Dharwad. The results show that migration is a serious and harmful issue. It was discovered that the sample respondents had experienced workplace harassment. In the sample, about half of the respondents work every day. It was discovered that the majority of the sample's migrant employees were employed temporarily. The most prevalent activity among the sample of workers is construction labour.

Avijit Mistri (2021) examined labour migration, unemployment, and economic growth in the state of West Bengal from 1991 to 2018. The rise in internal migration, according to the research, was predominantly from low-income to high-income states. Finding job has long been the main concern of interstate migrants, particularly those from rural areas. Both rural and urban unemployment rates rose in the 2010s, with the rural unemployment rate reaching an all-time high.

In Tamil Nadu, Arokkiaraj (2022) looked into how caste and immigration interacted. According to the study, upper-caste migrants and their left-behind wives were shown to have greater privileges than lower-caste groups. It was important that lower caste exiles' wives were not severed from their caste ties. Women who did not receive enough money from their husbands continued to work and took on additional responsibilities.



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Objectives of the Study

The study aims at examining the push and pull factors of migration of the migrant workers in the granite industry. Push factors of migration of the sample migrant workers discussed in the present study include severe unemployment and lack of job opportunities at the native place, poor economic condition due to poverty and inability to fulfill the basic needs and insufficient wages at the previous workplace. Pull factors of migration of the sample migrant workers examined in the present study include better employment at the present place, better working conditions at the present working place and proper distribution of wages at the present place.

Methodology

The study is based on primary data. The data is collected using interview schedule from 500 sample migrant workers working in granite industry in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. Simple random sampling method is used to collect the data. The responses of the sample respondents are recorded in five point scale, i.e., strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree.

Results and discussion

Push factors

Severe unemployment and lack of job opportunities

The distribution of sample respondents by their views on migration owing to extreme unemployment and lack of job opportunities at the native place is shown in Table - 1. The data reveals that more than three-fourths of the sample respondents (77.20%) agree with the statement that one of the reasons they moved to their current location was because of their severe unemployment and lack of job opportunities back home, while only about 14 % of the sample respondents strongly agree with the statement. In contrast, a very small number of sample respondents disagreed and stuck with the stated opinion (3.40 % and 5.20%respectively).

Table –1: MIGRATION OWING TO SEVERE UNEMPLOYMENT AND LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES AT THE NATIVE PLACE

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	0	0.00
Disagree	17	3.40
Neutral	26	5.20
Agree	386	77.20
Strongly agree	71	14.20
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

Poor economic condition and inability to full basic needs

Opinions of the sample respondents regarding the same are furnished in Table – 2. It is evident from the data that huge percentage of the respondents are agreed that poor economic conditions owing to poverty and inability to fulfill the basic needs is one of the push factors of their migration to the present place (93 %), whereas very negligible percentage of the sample respondents are disagreed (3.80 %) and remained neutral (3.20 %) to the said statement.

Table –2: MIGRATION OWING TO POOR ECONOMIC CONDITION DUE TO POVERTY AND INABILITY TO FULFILL THE BASIC NEEDS

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.00
Disagree	19	3.80
Neutral	16	3.20
Agree	465	93.0
Strongly agree	0	0.00
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.



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Insufficient wages at the previous workplace

Table – 3 shows the opinion of the respondents on the statement that insufficient wage at the in the previous job is one of the causes of migrating to the present place. It is revealed from the data that largest percentage of the sample respondents are agreed to the statement that insufficient wage at the in the previous job is one of the causes of migrating to the present place (93.40 %). As against this, very meager percentage of the sample respondents are disagreed (1.80 %) and 4 % of the sample respondents are found to be neutral.

Table – 3: MIGRATION OWING TO NO SUFFICIENT WAGES IN PREVIOUS JOB

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.00
Disagree	9	1.80
Neutral	20	4.00
Agree	467	93.40
Strongly agree	4	0.80
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

Pull factors of migration

Better employment

Distribution of the sample respondents by their opinion on better employment opportunities at the present workplace is one of the pull factors of their migration is furnished in Table - 4. It is evident from the data that largest proportion of the respondents are agreed to the statement that better employment opportunities at the present workplace is one of the pull factors of their migration (96 %). As against this, very little percentage of the sample respondents are found to be disagreed (0.80 %) and merely about 3 % of the sample respondents are neutral.

Table – 4: MIGRATION OWING TO BETTER EMPLOYMENT

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.00
Disagree	4	0.80
Neutral	16	3.20
Agree	480	96.00
Strongly agree	0	0.00
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

Better working conditions at the present working place

Table – 5 presents the distribution of the sample respondents by their opinion on migration owing to better working conditions at the present working place. It is evident from the data that huge percentage of the respondents are agreed that better working conditions at the present working place is one of the pull factors of their migration (94.60 %). As against this, only about 5 % of the sample respondents are found to be neutral to said statement.

Table – 5: MIGRATION OWING TO BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.00
Disagree	0	0.00
Neutral	27	5.40
Agree	473	94.60
Strongly agree	0	0.00
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.



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Proper distribution of wages at the present place

Table – 6 presents the distribution of the sample respondents by their opinion on migration owing to proper distribution of wages at the present place of working. It is deduced from the data that the proportion of the sample respondents, who are agreed that proper distribution of wages at the present place is one of the pull factors of their migration is found to be highest (81.60 %). On the other hand, about 18 % of the sample respondents are found to be neutral to the said statement.

Table – 6: MIGRATION OWING TO PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES AT THE PRESENT PLACE

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	0	0.00
Disagree	0	0.00
Neutral	92	18.40
Agree	408	81.60
Strongly agree	0	0.00
Total	500	100.00

Source: Computed from the Primary Data.

Conclusion

The study has examined the pull and push factors of migration of migrant workers in granite industry in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh. Pull factors examined in the study include severe unemployment and lack of job opportunities at the native place, poor economic condition due to poverty and inability to fulfill the basic needs and insufficient wages at the previous workplace. Pull factors of migration of the sample migrant workers examined in the present study include better employment at the present place, better working conditions at the present working place and proper distribution of wages at the present place. The study finds that unemployment and lack of job opportunities at the native place, poor economic condition due to poverty and inability to fulfill the basic needs and migration owing to no sufficient wages in previous job are found to be the push factors of their migration in the opinion of majority of the respondents. Better employment, Better working conditions at the present working place and Proper distribution of wages at the present place are found to be the pull factors of their migration in the opinion of majority of the respondents.

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