CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Case studies are among the oldest research methods in recorded history that today accounts for large proportions of books and articles in psychology, anthropology, sociology, history, political science, education, economics, management, biology, and medical science. Much knowledge that we know about the empirical world today have been produced through case study research. Alexander George and Andrew Bennett (2005, cited in Flyvbjerg, 2011) states that in the recent years roughly half of all articles in the top political science journals have used case studies (Flyvbjerg, 2011). The definition of “case study” is somewhat abound as there is no single definition to what a case study consist of or exclude. The Merriam-Webster’s dictionary (2009) provides a straightforward definition of case study as an intensive analysis of an individual community or a person stressing developmental factors in relation to the environment. This said, a case study approach was chosen for this research.

There has been growing interest in labour migration as a part of understanding its nature, extent, pattern and direction of transformation process in India. The studies on migration argue that migration is, by and large, closely linked with two basic arguments, that is, people are compelled to migrate due to development-driven factors and/or distress-driven factors. Otherwise, on the one hand, migration of people is mainly motivated by better employment opportunities, higher wages, good quality education and health conditions and better living conditions at destinations. On the other hand, it is impelled by push or distress factors at home such as lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought and natural calamities (de Haan, 1999). In fact, globalization and liberalization has led to the use of new technology in agriculture resulting in increased unemployment in the
countryside. Consequently, this has forced large numbers of the poor in labour and farming communities to migrate from their home to far off places in search of employment (Reddy, 2003). By and large, internal migrants are unskilled and semi-skilled workers from lower income groups who could be able to improve their economic position or income scale after migration. A recent report by UNDP exposed the same that without migration a majority of the poor would not be able to spend on health, consumption and other basic needs, and would face the risk of sliding deeper into poverty (UNDP, 1998, 2009). (Reddy, 2003; Srivastava, 2005).

Traditionally, migration has been thought to be practised by poor and destitute people, and migrants have been perceived to be among the poorest. A common assumption is that people with fewer assets migrate more. However, recent research suggests that generalizations cannot be readily made about the economic characteristics of migrants. De Haan (2000, 15) has stated that ‘poverty is not necessarily the main cause of migration, and poverty-migration links are complex and context specific’. Thus, the determinants as well as the consequences of migration are complex and context-specific, and it is misleading to generalize about the economic characteristics of migrants (McDowell & de Haan 1997). Not only economic factors motivate people to migrate but also migration decisions are a result of the interplay between social, cultural and institutional factors. Since land and oxen are the two most important assets in rural Ethiopia, the size of landholdings and number of oxen were considered in order to identify households’ economic characteristics.

Several studies conducted by Breman in Gujarat and by Rogaly’s (2001) research team in West Bengal analyse the causes for labourers to leave the place of origin. Their findings show that several influential socio-economic and cultural factors motivate departure. Poverty is seen as the main factor causing labourers to leave the village. Poverty, explained as insufficient income, is associated with a lack of decent employment opportunities within the village and with low salaries. Several other factors also emerge to explain under-employment in rural Indian economies: the introduction of machines in the production process, whether in agriculture or traditional manufacturing and bad climate, with a lack of rainfall in Tamil Nadu and numerous floods in West Bengal. There is not enough work for everyone, and the result is that those who are unable to find a well-paid job move away.
from the village to earn a living in other rural regions.

Various studies (Jodhka, 1994) undertaken during the 1990s showed that this bondage system, at least in its traditional form, gradually fell into disuse, in particular in the green revolution areas. Capitalist farming, actually, necessitates the mobility of “free labour” that is not bound to landlords; it has also, conversely, contributed to the reinforcement of debt bondage through a system of advance controlled by the labour broker or jobber. In our study the relationship between employers and cane cutters is indirect because the latter are recruited through jobbers (maistries), which avoids the risk of recruitment and reduces the cost of transportation and the search for a job. In this paper we investigate the link between debt bondage and seasonal migration, with particular attention to landless migrants such as cane cutters. Our objective is to determine whether debt bondage is positively correlated or not to seasonal migration.

However, official awareness of the magnitude of seasonal migration or the importance of it in the lives of the poor is abysmally low. Policy-makers have tended to perceive migration largely as a problem, posing a threat to social and economic stability and have therefore tried to control it, rather than viewing it as an important livelihood option for the poor. There is little by way of organised accessible support for poor migrants who face insecurity in their source location as well as destination. Farrington et al (2001) attribute this to the ‘yeoman farmer fallacy’, where own-account farming is assumed to be what the poor really want and all have some prospect of succeeding in. Implicit in a number of earlier studies on migration (Rao, 1994) as well as projects on watershed management and agricultural development, is the goal of reducing migration by making it economically more attractive for people ‘stay at home’ (de Haan, 1999).

The purpose of my study is to analyze cultural encounters between local people and seasonal workers in the countryside. I will analyze issues such as cultural differences, social networks, language, leisure time, work culture, understanding of ‘time’, culinary and shopping in order to understand the position of local people and to understand the reasons for the different reactions between them and seasonal workers In Timo J. Virtanen’s Ph licentiate work ‘Läheinen, kaukainen toiseus. Kaupunki kansatieteellisen tutkimustavan
I found information about acculturation and cultural stress. I try to avoid using the term cultural shock because it is too strong definition for seasonal workers (Virtanen 1995, 152-162). The term acculturation can also be too strong if we bear in mind that they are only temporarily staying in the country. I prefer the term cultural adjustment in the case of seasonal workers.

The study of cultural diversity and migrants is a comparatively new field in Finland that has emerged in conjunction with the historical change from a nation of emigration to one of immigration in the 1990s. Moreover, the increased interest in migrants in Finland has coincided with an increase in cultural studies and has produced studies that examine migrants and their conditions in new ways. Cultural diversity as an issue concerning a local population and questions of identity in confrontation with foreign workers or seasonal minority has not yet been analyzed. Most researchers concentrate on foreigners and their ethnic identity but not vice versa.

In a European context, Finland has been considered a very monoculture society in recent history. The ethnic and linguistic minorities are small and their rights have been realized in different ways. The entire monoculture view of Finland however may be no more than a myth if we look beyond the ethnic dimension and study history. In addition, the modes of living are very different if we compare the inhabitants of the south and the north, cities and countryside, social classes, sexes, age groups, professions and people with different worldviews. In late past Finland has been ethnically, linguistically and internationally diverse; it has had a special role at the crossroads of Eastern and Western cultures (Räsänen 1998, 72).

Although our surveys are fielded in the two Pacific countries supplying most workers under the RSE – Vanuatu and Tonga, the estimates reported here are restricted to Tonga. Over two-thirds of the Tongan RSE workers in our sample had returned home when the second wave of our survey was fielded (April-June, 2008) compared with only 20 percent of the Vanuatu workers. It is expensive to send money from New Zealand to the Pacific, with the transactions costs for popular money transfer operators like Western Union averaging at least 15 percent (Gibson, McKenzie and Rohorua, 2006). Consequently many RSE workers...
bring most of their earnings home in person, rather than sending them from in New Zealand. Therefore it is not possible to observe the full impact of RSE work on source household incomes until the worker has returned at the end of each season. The impacts for the Vanuatu households and for those Tongans who had not yet returned by the second wave of our survey will be captured by the third survey wave, which went into the field in October 2008.

All of data was collected in Thailand at three sites, Bangkok and two north-eastern provinces of Chaiyapum and Phetchabun. Chaiyapum is stated as the province which sent the first Thai migrant berry pickers, coming from the district (amphoe) of Kaeng Khlo (Singsathorn, 2011). Chaiyapum is also known as province where the majority of the inhabitants are involved in agricultural work and the province stated to be heavily dependent on income from the agricultural sector. Phetchabun was chosen as a second site as more than hundred farmers had repeatedly travelled to Sweden for the seasonal work of wild berry picking, in particular from the district (amphoe) Wichianburi. Most of the primary data used for the thesis was collected during field work in Chaiyapum and Phectchabun, which took place from June to July 2011. My intention with the study is not to develop an in-depth description of the migrant berry pickers but rather to investigate the relationship of the seasonal labour migration and the development of the living standards of migrant berry pickers. For this research a pure qualitative analysis method was chosen since I was interested in how the seasonal labour migration of berry picking has contributed to the Thai farmer’s living standards. Through a qualitative approach I investigated what the seasonal labour migration had contributed with in terms of improving or deteriorating the standards of living of the migrant berry pickers. In addition I also wish to deepen the understanding of the farmer's structural unemployment and difficulties relating to their agricultural work.

This study examines the determinants of households’ decision to migrate from Burkina Faso to Cote d’Ivoire, a leading country in the Regional West African Union. The paper, unlike most of the previous works, uses a dataset constituted from a two-sided survey conducted in 2002 at the origin and the host country. Therefore, it enables to study two groups of migrants: the seasonal and the permanent migrant households. As the migrants are not
randomly selected from the population, Heckman procedures are used to estimate consistent migration incomes. Then the structural model of migration decision is analyzed after correction for complex sampling schemes. The empirical results found significant effects of income differential on migration decision only for the case of permanent migration whereas other motivations explain the likelihood of being seasonal migrant. Among these factors are the need to diversify income sources, education, ethnic network, population density, social capital, use of modern agricultural inputs, natural resources endowments and their management. In the Sahel region of origin subject to unstable climate, households who stay home diversify their incomes sources through off-farm activities while others receive remittances, the later being a better risk pooling strategy.

The link between seasonal migration and credit worthiness of migrants is not straightforward. While some studies observed improved credit worthiness of migrants, other studies observed increased debt burden. Study in India, found that credit need is peak during agriculture season among the migrant households, and interest rate was as high as 12.5% per month. Further, they explain that access to credit is a big problem for the poorest households, and that stimulate them to receive payment from migration. While improved economic condition was observed in some migrant households, other migrant households were unable to exit from dependency and indebtedness. In case of Western Orissa, Farrington et al. noted that 'moneylenders controlled input and output markets, and monopolized access to external resources such as opportunities for seasonal migratory employment' explains, debt cycle as a push factor of the social expenses like marriages and festivals, and need money to repay it. Deshingkar et al. (2006) study in Bihar observes migration. Furthermore, she found that people borrow money for investment in agriculture; repayment of previous debt, meeting hat migration reduced 50-75% of dependency level to moneylenders in migrant households of Muzzaffarpur. Mosse et al. (2002)

3.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This type of research is the first of its kind generally in Gulbarga District Aland talukas being the first seasonal migration study that covers the entire Aland Taluka, randomly and encompasses both measurement as well as analysis of the various types and facets of
seasonal migration. Migration has been the single most dynamic factor in the dreary employment scenario of the socially. Economically weak Talukas of Aland in Gulbarga distract in the last quarter of the twenty first century. This part of the state approaching the end of the millennium with a little cheer in many people’s home a major contributing factor for which has been migration. In recent times, migration has contributed more to poverty alleviation in aland taluka than any other factor. Including agrarian reforms, trade union activities and social welfare legislation. This is not to underplay the role of state intervention in reducing the incidence of absolute poverty especially for those who find themselves at the bottom of the social ladder,

Debt bondage in India is often associated with seasonal migration and extreme poverty. Actually, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are over-represented among the poor and the landless: the all India average indicates that, typically, bonded labourers belong to Scheduled Castes (61.5 %) and Scheduled Tribes (25.1 %), and are male (97.5 %), married (72 %), illiterate (80 to 91 %). Most of bonded labour households are landless (63 %), mostly involved in agricultural work (80 %) [Government of India, 1991]. It seems important to observe the variants of bonded or unfree labour in the context of India’s seasonal agriculture. It is now recognized that migration is an integral part of the survival strategies of the poor. Although researchers focused for a long time on rural/urban migrations – totally neglecting other forms of migration rural/rural migrations have now become the subject of greater attention. While this point has won unanimous support, the impact of migration on relations of exploitation is still very much debated.

It seems important to observe the variants of bonded or unfreeze labour in the context of India’s seasonal agriculture. It is now recognized that migration is an integral part of the survival strategies of the poor. Although researchers focused for a long time on rural/urban migrations – totally neglecting other forms of migration rural/rural migrations have now become the subject of greater attention. While this point has won unanimous support, the impact of migration on relations of exploitation is still very much debated. The literature witnesses endless debates on the « voluntary » character or not, of this type of work relation. Several studies conducted by Breman in Gujarat and by Rogaly’s research team in West Bengal analyse the causes for labourers to leave the place of origin. Their
findings show that several influential socio-economic and cultural factors motivate departure. Poverty is seen as the main factor causing labourers to leave the village. Poverty, explained as insufficient income, is associated with a lack of decent employment opportunities within the village and with low salaries. Several other factors also emerge to explain under-employment in rural Indian economies: the introduction of machines in the production process, whether in agriculture or traditional manufacturing and bad climate, with a lack of rainfall in Tamil Nadu and numerous floods in West Bengal. There is not enough work for everyone, and the result is that those who are unable to find a well-paid job move away from the village to earn a living in other rural regions.

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The study exposed that migrants from Murshidabad District of West Bengal are very vulnerable when they travel to other areas of the state. Seasonal migration has been a response to increasing vulnerability associated with lack of access to land, irrigation water, finance, supportive networks, contacts, and qualifications. There are slightly better-off households that are also migrating, but they are less vulnerable, and may undertake migration in order to save for or invest in a particular purpose. Argued that seasonal migration can be an important strategy to cope with poverty for those who are not able or willing to depart permanently to large distances.

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in the lives of the poor is abysmally low. Policy-makers have tended to perceive migration largely as a problem, posing a threat to social and economic stability and have therefore tried to control it, rather than viewing it as an important livelihood option for the poor. There is little by way of organized accessible support for poor migrants who face insecurity in their source location as well as destination. Farrington et al (2001) attribute this to the ‘yeoman farmer fallacy’, where own-account farming is assumed to be what the poor really want and all have some prospect of succeeding in. Implicit in a number of earlier studies on migration (Rao, 1994) as well as projects on watershed management and agricultural development, is the goal of reducing migration by making it economically more attractive for people ‘stay at home’ (de Haan, 1999).

Eventually, the need of the hour is to study whether seasonal migration is an individual or a family decision in this modern world because, basically the Indian community being orthodox and rigid in its nature, it will be interesting to know about the India’s seasonal migration and its related components. Hence, the present research exercise was undertaken in a form Ph.D thesis based on primary data investigation, in an in depth way.

3.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In view of the statement of the problem made above, the present study try to address itself to the objectives stated below:

1) To identify the major sectors and geographic with a high incidence of seasonal migration.
2) To ascertain the broad hidden factors responsible for the seasonal migration.
3) To analyze the nature and patterns of seasonal migration at different sectors.
4) To understand the difficulties of children and migrant families face both in native villages and at migration sties.
5) To portray the perception and conditions under which these seasonal migration families live at both places.

3.4 HYPOThESIS
In order to approach the objectives for the present study few significant Hypotheses were framed to test the ongoing process related to seasonal migration and its relevance. Keeping in mind the objectives of the study, information on various background characteristics like social, economic, demographic, cultural, attitudinal and behavioral aspects of the respondents was collected. However, the variables which have been taken into account in this study are based on relevant theoretical (logical) grounds. Moreover, for a clear understanding of the nature of these variables further classification of different factors was done. The justification for the selection of the determinants (variables) and their Hypothesized relationship is presented below.

**Religion:** Religion is considered be key component in upbringing or socializing the child especially in Indian context which is known for its unity in Diversity. Hence it was hypothesized that the women respondents who take a strong faith in religion tend to the worst sufferer than that of their count experts end work faith in religion i.e (Nosthik).

**Cast:** Time and again it has been proved that caste has an strong barrier on family culture eventually it has been hypothesized in the present study that the farmer who belong to backward caste including SC/ST are small and marginal farmers tend to in value in agriculture and allied activities. The big and medium farmers are the upper strata of the society these farmers unable do the agriculture they are giving land on lease basis to other farmer’s recent trend is that agricultures labourses are migrating to urban areas.

**Education:** Whenever we turn the pages of history we come to know that education brought the rapid social change in human being life in this context it was hypothesized that the respondents with illiterate farmers are more suffers less educational background will be improving in agriculture compared to their counter parts who had higher level of education.

**Occupation:** Agriculture is the main occupation in the village community different types of agriculture ideas were comes across with the realities of modern society. After the green revolution farmers are to be dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides side by side they involved in allied activities to get supplement income at the time of purchase of seeds fertilizer and chemicals.
Types of family: From the sociologist paint of view each and every thing has the advantages and disadvantages likewise family too had its two face nature i.e. unity nuclear family and joint family but till now world as well as India has seen only agriculture occupation requires joint family is very essential to make agriculture possible positive peace of it with the change to time. The present study try to hypothesized that the respondents who were staying in nuclear family tend to less experience in agriculture among comparison to the respondents who were staying in joint family setup.

Respondents economic: Farmers economic freedom, gets an opportunity to get like a decision making with reference to this paint it has been hypothesized that the small and marginal farmers they cultivating land on lease basis and partnership basis who were also involved in allied activities to add or contribute to their family income most for survival in the society other side. The big and medium farmer’s families were migrating to city or urban side they are moving agriculture to other field and business to get higher income.

3.5 VARIABLES STUDIED

In order to test the above mentioned hypotheses quite a few societal variables were listed for the cross verification analysis and the variables are as follows

Demographic variable: The major demographic characteristics of the respondents which are included in the present study people are the age of the respondents, duration of migrated life, marital status, number of children alive. These characteristics were considered to be important to evaluate the qualitative aspects of the course

Economic characteristics: The significant economic characteristics of the respondent were under taken for the study purposes are. Occupation of the spouse, income of the spouse, source of family of income and family debt and other related information.

Social characteristics: The major social characteristics of the respondent studied here are; place of origin, religion, type of family, education of the respondents and the other relevant information of spouse was also gathered.
**Attitudinal variable:** The major attitudinal characteristics of the respondent considered for the present study. And those as mentioned are knowledge about seasonal migration policy, seasonal migration is a port and parcel of human life, husband's accountability towards to wife and decision making power. These characteristics are important form the point of understanding the concept of seasonal migration itself.

**Behavioral variable:** The important behavioral characteristics of the respondent considered to be like reason behind the migration, nature of migration and decision migration i.e. (individual or family) Extent of seasonal migration and its impact on family life.

### 3.6 STUDY AREA

One of the ways of understanding the concepts of seasonal migration and its related issues is by studying the characteristics of the seasonal migrant and their difficulties. In this study, an attempt is made to study the background characteristics of the seasonal migrated people in order to understand the factors which involve in on-going process of seasonal migration and the pressure build up situation which force the family to take decision or an individual to do that. In order to attain the objectives of the present study it was felt that primary data collection was required. Hence, the Aland Taluka was selected. Further researcher himself was participated in data collection in order to again first hand field experience.

Logically Aland Taluka of Gulbarga district has been selected as the study area because it is one of the most backward taluka in Gulbarga district. moreover, a large proportion of the population belong to backward castes, tribes and Muslim minorities that sets the perfect stage to undertake the present sort of research in this geographical area only. Further the setting of the study area and profile of the study population is presented in the forth coming chapter.

### 3.7 SAMPLE SIZE

Different opinions have been expressed by the experts on the selection of sample size which indicates that more size done, does not ensure representativeness in a sample, A smaller well selected sample may be superior to a larger but badly selected sample. Hence
keeping in view the reach topic and the objects of the currents study and considering the money constraints and time required it was decided to collect the needful detail information.

Pertain to 500 seasonal migration from Aland Taluka, Gulbarga dist of Karnataka State, which serves the purpose to undertake detail investigation, Proper analysis and meaning full inter-prition from the present research findings which definitely helps the research to make some useful constructive suggestions in the field of seasonal migration and its relevance.

3.8 SAMPLING DESIGN

Whenever the information is needs to study a particular research problem first of all researcher has to take decision Whether to go for a Primary data (filled survey) or secondary data source using either a census or a sample survey, Eventually keeping in mind the money and time frame it was decided to go for primary data source by using the sampling method which helps to know the characteristics of the population by examining only a small part of it, but in a scientific way

The sampling design adopted in the present study was a one stage stratified sampling, For that the localities in the Aland Taluka were listed. In order to overcome from any technical problem of having proper representative of all total localities in the Taluka, the steps involved in this procedure are as follows:

- Sample random sampling technique was used.
- A random number ‘R’ between I and K was selected and the ward corresponding to ‘R’ was the first sample locality.
- The other wards have been selected corresponding to the figures

Five hundred households were selected systematically from each selected village This method was used because of its simplicity and convenience in the selection of the sample, particularly the sampling was done by the field investigated (Researcher ) which offers control over field work and gives an evenly spaced sample (Cochrane 1977)

3.9 PREPARATION OF FIELD WORK
In order to understand clearly the concepts of seasonal migration and family life a well structured questionnaire was prepared in two languages (English and Kannada) keeping in view that the spoken language of the study population was kannada. The standardized questionnaire consists of nine main sections. As mentioned below.

1) Personal information about respondent.

2) Information about family economics status.

3) Status of seasonal migrants.

4) Marital life of seasonal migrants

5) Seasonal migration is individual or family life

6) Health Status of seasonal migration

7) Living condition of seasonal migration

8) Culture change of seasonal migrants’ family.

9) Seasonal migrant’s problems.

10) Impact on seasonal migration their family members.

Section one, deals with the basic characteristics related to the respondent’s personal information. Section two shows the respondent’s economic status. Section three presents the status of seasonal migrants and their family. Section four deals with seasonal migrant’s marital life. Section five deals with the information related with family life of seasonal migration section six highlights the health status of seasonal migrants section seven living condition of seasonal migrants section eight provides the initial level information on culture change and the section nine indicates about the seasonal migrants multi paced problem and lastly section ten highlights the impact the impact on seasonal migration their family member.
3.10 DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

This theoretical frame work was designed to help and Judge the compo mental situation, of the human movement at international level. There are different forms of factors responsible for the human movements and not everyone voluntarily willing to experience all of them. But here are some occasions arises in every one’s life which were unable to avoid by the human beings no matter what ever efforts one can made to surface them. One has to bog down to the time and circumstance and move from the place of origin to place of destination whether it could be temporary, permanent or for a while. Eventually an attempt was made in chapter second by critically reviewing the existing relevant literature and try to develop theoretical modal on the concept i.e. weather the international migration in this modern world is going to be individual decision or family strategy, was placed for the hypothetical testing in the forth coming chapters.

3.11 DATA COLLECTION

The data were collected by using the direct interview method, with the help of a structure interview schedule. The schedule consisted of pages pertaining to conceptual information on various important concepts. The actual schedule administered is provided in Appendix I.

The actual data for the study was planed in stage wise. During the first stage all the wards in the study area were listed in order to collect basic data such as. Name of the ward location and house hold address. In the course of listing care was taken to identify migration status of the household. The second stage of data collection involved visits to respective households and try to find out that weather any member of the house hold who has migrated abroad. The similar households were considered as an eligible household for conducting detailed interviews about the Doctoral research purpose. Either by contacting them or waited for them by leaving if at all they are coming to India soon on holidays. The data was collected during the months of Oct –Nov-Dec 2011 throughout the period of data collection, the researchers had spent full day in the wards by visiting, and re-visiting house by house and had the opportunity of first-hand experience of only spending time but also working
with the respondents. The hospitality given by the different locality people and respondents was overwhelming, though during the first few days, the researcher had to explain to almost each and everyone the

Purpose of his visit, the way in which the respondents would be benefited from these type researches. The research took all almost all few days to establish rapport with the community people as well with respondents. Nevertheless. In few of the localities, the researcher was very much welcome and later he found that the residence of those localities had always been non-cooperative with earlier researchers to. This was due to very low educational level and party to sense of basic mistrust amongst the researchers. It took little more time for the researcher to develop rapport with the community people and more importantly with the respondents (return migrants) who were respondents to the present study.

Once proper rapport was established with the respondents, the interviews went on smoothly. However, it was observed that in some cases. Especially among local Muslim men the respondents initially heisted to answer the individual schedule and a time some other person than the respondent were volunteered, eager to answer the question. The researchers had to make as many as three visits to such households to get the information,

3.12 FIELD EXPERIENCE

Aland is where the researcher stayed and the interviews could be conducted during the evening when the respondents were relatively free. However, in some of the researcher had adjust the timing of the interview in such a way that whoever was free from their work was first interviewed and later on the other men were interviewed whenever they got free. Further, It also needs to be mentioned that, except I a few cases. (Help was taken from an investigator) the researcher has no difficulty in collecting information from the respondents. There were also instance where both the eligible respondents. Were jointly interviewed and this enhanced the reliability of the data collected. Since the researcher himself collected the data with the help of an investigator whenever it was needed, Care was taken to get all questions answered. The interviews were conducted in Kannada, and English whichever the
languages spoken in the study area or a household and in which the researcher was also very familiar.

3.13 DATA PROCESSING

The data collected were coded, verified and processed in a computer at the University and two separate files were prepared, one data file and the other was an SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) file. However, the single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate the data, quality.

3.14 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The data collected were coded, verified and processed in the personal Computer at the university, and single frequency distribution of each variable was generated to validate it. The data was in terms of dependent and independent variable as they are influenced by educational, occupational levels and other socio-economic variables such as religion, reasons for seasonal migration, and the type of family, the dependent variable was cross-tabulated with each of the social and economic and other relevant variables. In order to understand the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, an analysis of covariance (chi square $X^2$) was used which will be discussed in detail in the forthcoming analysis chapters.

3.15 FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT

The present study is mainly focused on the seasonal migration and its determinants. Thus, it was felt that, the term seasonal migration and its relevance has to be studied in a more comprehensive manner rather than seeing it in terms of its pushed pull factors and developmental view which gives a very general meaning reflecting only economic aspects of individual or family. However, it was assumed that, the better and sustained understand utilization is more or less the outcome of attitudinal and behavior rather than simply being of moderate. Hence, an attempt has been made to define seasonal migration in terms of minimum basic understanding of its legerity extent and stress full family situation. A today’s seasonal migrants were living in maternal home and come across with different concept of
seasonal migration and the functional meaning of these terms as follow .

Migration of a part of the population from one area to another within the country, internal migration, could be sub-divided into four streams viz; rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, and urban to rural further, it could be temporary, permanent and seasonal.

**Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act:** The Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, 29 U.S.C. 1801, et. seq. MSPA) was adopted in 1983 exclusively to regulate the employee/employer relationship in agriculture. The purpose of the act was to remove the restraints on commerce caused by activities detrimental to migrant and seasonal agricultural workers, to require registration of farm labor contractors, and to assure necessary protections for the migrant and seasonal agricultural workers, agricultural associations, and agricultural employers. Although there was once significant debate as to whether MSPA applied to forestry activities, there is no longer any dispute as to its applicability to forestry.

**To Whom the Act Applies:** There are three (3) principal classes of regulated persons under MSPA: agricultural associations, agricultural employers, and farm labor contractors. The statutory definitions set forth in 29 U.S.C. §1802 are as follows: Agricultural Association means any non-profit or cooperative association of farmers, growers or ranchers incorporated or qualified under applicable state law which recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, or transports any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker. Agricultural Employer means any person who owns or operates a farm, ranch, processing establishment, cannery, gin, packing shed, or nursery, or who produces or conditions seed, and who either recruits, solicits hires, employs, furnishes, or transports any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker. Farm Labor Contractor means any person other than the
agricultural employer, an agricultural association, or an employee of an agricultural employer. or agricultural association, who, for any money or other valuable consideration paid or promised to be paid, performs any farm labor contracting activity.

**Left behind:** This concept is complex as it includes various groups of people like wife, children, mothers, fathers, grandparents, extended family members, and even non-relatives. Within this context, the migration factors that directly influence the lives of left behind, such as forms of communication, level of remittance, health and wellbeing, education, social behavior, relationship, and socialization of children, and reorganization of gender and familial roles.

- **Seasonal Migration:** The process of moving for a period of time in response to labor or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season; "snowbirds" moving to the southern and southwestern United States during winter).

- **Seasonal migrant workers** in Herefordshire are defined for this report as those working on farms over the growing season. They may be nationals who arrive via SAWS (Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme) or WRS (Worker Registration Scheme), which will be explained further in the next section.

- **Non-migrant:** A person who has not left from his or her birthplace for any purpose and in any time is called as a non-migrant.

- **Out migrant:** Usual residents of a household who migrated out of Karnataka were living outside Karnataka but within India.

- **Place of origin:** Place of origin is a place where a person has made a usual residence on permanent basis.

- **Place of Destination:** Place of destination is a place where he or she has moved from place of usual resident to place of work.

- **Push factors** are those in their old place which force people to move. For example, there may be civil wars in general in the country, but political or religious oppression, climate changes, lack of jobs or simply poverty are all important push factors.
• **Pull factors** are factors in the target country which encourage people to move; these include peace and safety, a chance of a better standard of living in general as well as political and religious freedom.

• **Temporary seasonal migrant:** Intend only to stay for a limited periods of time perhaps until the end of a particular programme of study or for the duration of their work contract or a certain work season.

• **The category of seasonal migrant workers:** Brick making works, Road work, contract worker House construction, Painting work, Hathgadi works, and Hamali work.

• **Seasonal work:** Article 3.c of the directive refers to employment in a sector or “activity dependent on the passing of the seasons.” It remains unclear which sectors and activities can be categorized under seasonal work and if the directive refers to natural seasons or any period of greater employment needs.

**Seasonal non-agricultural migration**

Some researchers suggest that snowbirds — Canadian and U.S. citizens who move to warmer climates during the winter — exhibit patterns of seasonal migration. Although these people are not moving for agricultural reasons, they do move with the seasons. For example, many residents of Ontario, Canada move to Florida, USA during the winter. The practice actually dates back to colonial times, when Bostonians of means would often go (by sea) to Charleston or Savannah for winter. Later, the wealthy in the growing country maintained several seasonal residences and shifted residence with the seasons to avail themselves of the best time to be at each location, naming the time to "be" there, "the season". In British India, Ceylon and Malaya the cooler hill stations became the place of residence for Europeans during the hot summers, and Simla became the summer capital of the British Raj. The term “agricultural association” means any nonprofit or cooperative association of farmers, growers, or ranchers, incorporated or qualified under applicable State law, which recruits, solicits, hires, employs, furnishes, or transports any migrant or seasonal agricultural worker.