CHAPTER -10

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1: Summary

Migrants are generally defined as those observed (in a census or survey) as residing outside their place of origin or last residence. Mobility or temporary migration is characterized by a high degree of circulation of people (sometimes seasonal) and continuous contact between place of origin and destination. Temporary or seasonal migrants reside in destinations for a short period of time, and are hence not as likely to be captured in censuses and surveys; they include, for example, seasonal daily wage workers.

Movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence is migration. The process of moving from the use of one operating environment to another operating environment that is, in most cases, is thought to be a better one is also migration in information technology. The studies on seasonal 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, 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. 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. 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.

Seasonal migrant populations are observed in many urban areas in India, and our understanding of the full range of their needs and the strategies required to address the vulnerabilities of mobile populations in destination cities is limited. In order to identify the opportunities and options available to address the vulnerabilities of one such mobile population, their fore, either from seasonal migration results both push and pull factors and force the human being to face and experience the new challenges in their ongoing life. However by and large the contemporary society is going through the changes like behavioral change at individual level, social changes at family level and culture change at society level that need to be tackled through scientific way.

DEFINITION OF SEASONAL MIGRATION:

According to Smita (2007) broadly defined seasonal migration on the basis of three elements: (i) a lack of alternatives in origin areas which force entire families to migrate in search of work, (ii) work which is based on indebtedness generates little or no surplus for the labourers at the end of the season, and is merely for survival, (iii) work which involves large-scale violation of labour laws.

DEFINITION OF FAMILY LIFE : by nature human being is social animal hence he or she cannot be in isolation for longer duration of time, in that sense a individual from the birth till the death want to spend the allotted time period prescribed by the by their creature within the homogenize group by indulging from the day first in a formal as well as informal interaction and experiencing good and bad, happy and sorrow, anger joking, healthy and unhealthy, have and have not and being spiritual and modern all these movements of them were considered to be the family life [a.g.k1996]

NEED OF THE STUDY: seasonal migration is a growing phenomenon in almost all arid parts of India. Drought and lack of work in villages forces entire families to migrate for
several months every year in search of work merely to survive. Children accompany their parents, and as a result drop-out rates go up. Migrants comprise the most vulnerable sections of society, and especially those that also belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe groups and other backward categories of Indian society.

Eventually, there is no official data available on the scale of distress seasonal migration, but estimates put the numbers of migrants between 1 and 3 crore (10 to 30 million). The number of families involved in these migrations may range between 40 and 60 lakhs (4 to 6 million). Migration takes place to a range of industrial and agro-industrial sectors such as brick manufacture, salt making, sugar cane harvesting, stone quarrying, construction, plantations and fishing.

It has been the experience of most of the developed countries that rapid economic and social changes are accompanied by population redistribution between the area of origin and area of distribution migrants. So the migrants floes have a bearing upon several problems of the development process such as employment and regional development it has been pointed out that the demographers have largely concentrated on measurement of the volume of seasonal migration neglecting its economic and social consequences the studies on seasonal migration of agricultural labour, covering the economic aspects are few and far between in view of this the need for taking up the economic research in this area of migration has been emphasized by many researchers in literature. Studies on migration have started getting recognized recently though their contribution to economic growth by transferring surplus labour from low productivity to high productivity area is acknowledged in economic theory long back. An attempt to examine the causes and consequence of the seasonal migration has an important role to play in devising the suitable strategies for economic development of the seasonal migration; it is in this context the studies on seasonal migration of agricultural labourers assume significance in a labour surplus country like ours.

**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: To identify the major sectors and geographic with a high incidence of seasonal migration, to ascertain the broad hidden factors responsible for the seasonal migration, to analyze the nature and patterns of
seasonal migration at different sectors, to understand the difficulties that children and the migrant families face both in active villages and at migration sites and to portray the perception and conditions under which these seasonal migration families live at both places.

**HYPOTHESES:** In order to approach the objectives of the present study few significant hypotheses were framed to test the ongoing process related to seasonal migration and its relevance like behavioral changes in terms cultural food habits dress code communicative skills socializing with kith and kins living style and specifically elder member of the family (father and mother) will face many problems, their fore their children dropout from the education in order to test the framed hypotheses few societal variables were listed for the cross verification analysis and the variables' are as follows: social economic, demographic cultural, attitudinal, and behavioral aspects of the respondents was collected. However the variables which have been taken in to 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 present below.

**CHAPTER 2:** The present study, investigating into the social realities pertaining to seasonal migration dynamics with a multi-level approach that includes individuals, households as well as society needs to review the existing literate. However, the overall relevant literature is broadly classified into five important categories those as follows: Nature and patterns of seasonal migration, Factors responsible for seasonal migration, Positive impact of seasonal migration, and negative impact of seasonal migration. Moreover, these above stated sections contains major related variable, which not only suggest the way to carry out the present research but also reveals creative methods for assessing the impact of seasonal migration at macro and micro levels.

- **NATURE AND PATTERNS OF SEASONAL MIGRATION:** Vijay Korra (2007) found in India, migration from rural areas is an important issue that is gaining more significance year after year. Moreover, the extent, nature, characteristics and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. In fact, the growing part of the migration taking
place is seasonal and cyclical in nature. Seasonal or short duration migration is certainly not a new phenomenon in India. Seasonal or circular migration could be largely distress driven and stimulated by the partial or complete collapse of rural employment generation, economic difficulties of cultivation and absence of alternative employment opportunities in underdeveloped regions of the country. In reality, it has become an integral part of livelihood strategies pursued by a large number of poor people living in agriculturally underdeveloped areas. Balkrishna at al. (1981) in their study an seasonal migration of farm labours involved in paddy her vesting work in east Godavari distract of Andhra Pradesh took a sample of 75 seasonal migrants drown at besides 26 settled migrants and 24 local agriculture labourers selected purposively .they noted that the seasonal migrants were middle aged mostly illiterate .they come from the eastern belt of Andhra Pradesh were they did not have employment in view of their dry land agriculture. Woldie Asfaw (2007)in his thesis served as a starting point for this work. Then a larger research project was carried out with wider geographical coverage and a corresponding increase in the number of topics studied. The present article documents the data from both of these studies. The article examines the characteristics of seasonal migrants, opportunities and challenges of seasonal labour migration for the livelihoods of migrants and their families at the places of origin, and the impacts of seasonal migration on the places of destination. Some authors consider that migration, whatever its type, offers workers the opportunity to leave traditional patron-client relations. Befekadu Degefe (1978) in this paper, we analyze seasonal migration flows of the elderly (age 55+) in Florida. Using household survey data, we examine the characteristics of elderly non-Floridians who spend part of the year in Florida and of elderly Floridians who spend part of the year elsewhere. We attempt to determine the number, timing, and duration of seasonal moves and the origins, destinations, personal characteristics, and motivations of seasonal migrants. We also compare the characteristics of temporary migrants to those of other Florida residents. We believe this study provides insights into the mobility of Florida's older population that cannot be achieved by focusing solely on changes in place of usual residence. Per Gustafson (2002) this paper suggests that the investigation of tourism-induced seasonal retirement migration can shed new light on issues of anti-tourism, social distinction, and authenticity. Interviews conducted with Swedish retirees, spending their summers in Sweden and their winters in Spain, showed that
anti-tourism may involve distinctions from devalued forms of tourism, and also distinctions based on different social roles and positions. The respondents attempted to create a social space for themselves between, on the one hand, tourists and tourism, and on the other hand, the Spanish, Spanishness, and norms of integration. These attempts also produced constructions of authenticity and normality, which challenge traditional conceptions within tourism research.

- **FACTORS OF SEASONAL MIGRATION:** Bondopadhyay (1984) grouped the factors responsible for seasonal migration. As ‘push’ and ‘pull’ forces or centrifugal and centripetal factors. Though a combination of both factors were responsible for causing in Indian push factors were indicated by the lack of income and employment opportunities in the area of origin, while the pull factors were the hope of getting income and employment opportunities in the area of destination. Bhowmik’s study (1984) indicated that migration was usually a result of unequal distribution of resources. People tend to move out of their natural environment when it failed to provide them sufficient opportunities. Lahiri (1984) reported that the propensity to work as a migrant labourer steamed from the unfavorable economic and social conditions existing at the place of his origin. Technological displacement, radical changes in share cropping systems drought and crop failures and various forms of discrimination were the factors inducing labourers to enter the migrant stream. The closeness of an agriculturally developed region of and the opportunities available in the farmer region pull the labourers from the latter region. **Dennis Görlich May 2006** A countries in which migration has become the dominant socioeconomic phenomenon in a period of less than 8 years. Special emphasis is placed on seasonal migration, which has become increasingly popular in many Eastern European countries. Our findings indicate that poverty is a main push factor of migration decisions. Additionally, network effects and migration experience appear to be crucial for Moldovan migration flows. Singsathorn, (2011) migrants on their return home and this becomes one of the facilitating factors for migration. Children are usually motivated to migrate elsewhere as they are keen to emulate what others have contributed to their families. Owing to information from successful returnees, who dress in modern clothes and bring back items and money to their families,
even children of the better-off families migrate without the consent of their families.

- **POSITIVE IMPACT A SEASONAL MIGRATION:** Ellis (2003) found current thinking about migration goes beyond its negative role by giving emphasis to the positive contribution of migration towards improving the livelihoods of poor people. Moreover, it is understood that, rather than consisting of only one or two factors, the determinants of migration are complex and context-specific, in which the decision to migrate results from an interplay of many factors. According to the proponents of this approach, seasonal migration has become a common livelihood strategy of poor households which helps to smooth seasonal income fluctuations and is a source of extra cash to supplement income, which in turn positively contributes to poverty reduction and development. According to migration as a coping strategy refers to the survival strategies of households, and arises from necessity, not by choice. Accumulative migration, by contrast, is undertaken to improve the economic position of a household by giving additional income. It takes place when the work in the village is over, normally after harvesting. It is carried out by choice, not necessity. Chakrapani and Vijaya Kumar's study of Palamur labour (1994) A recent study of rural livelihoods and food security issues throws important light on the of seasonal migration from a micro perspective. This indicates that in the poorest villages seasonal migration is the main livelihood source for the poor households. Migration is also an increasing phenomenon, with migrants staying away longer. Even in the more prosperous Terai, 'push' factors drive the lowest castes to migrate. However, other evidence indicates that outside of the lowest caste migration makes a positive impact. Zakon o Radu 2003 and health insurance act (1997) Access of (migrant) seasonal worker to social security schemes and benefits may depend on his/her labour status and coverage of various economically active groups in the social security system. Traditionally the best protection is provided to workers with full-time employment contracts concluded for an indefinite period of time. Hence, even if migrant seasonal worker is allowed to be economically active in the destination country, he/she might not enjoy effective social security. Karen Macours; (2010) this paper provides unique evidence of the positive consequences of seasonal migration for investments in early childhood development. We analyze migration in a poor shock-prone border region in rural
Nicaragua where it offers one of the main household income diversification and risk-coping strategies. IV estimates show, somewhat surprisingly, that shock-driven migration by mothers has a positive effect on early cognitive development. We attribute these findings to changes in income and to the intra-household empowerment gains resulting from mother's migration, which offset potential negative early childhood development effects from temporary lack of parenting.

- **NATIVE IMPACT OF SEASONAL MIGRATION:** Smita (2008) has analyzed, Seasonal migration also brings some negative consequences. Migrants experienced health problems after returned, and spent a portion of their earning on treatment. The children dropout rate is increasing, because migrants prefer to move with their small kids. In the community level, petty businesses are heavily influenced because of the shortage of buyers during migration seasons. Policy response needs to be addressed these negative issues along with the proper implementation of interstate migrants workmen act, so that the benefits of migration will be maximised. Seasonal migration to the brick kilns is termed as distress migration, because brick kilns industries violate all the labour rights, and there is a severe livelihood deficiency in the source of migration. Gupta (2003) in his study found that brick kilns violate the abolition of bonded labour act as the migrants work with below minimum wage for long hour. A similar study was conducted by Sansristi1 (n. d.) in Balangir and Nuapada districts of Orissa and found that there are low wages, longer work, and substandard working condition in the brick kilns. Deshingkar and Akter describe 'Brick kilns work has many of the characteristic of bonded labour-restricted freedom, hiring workers against advance, long working hours, underpayment, physical and verbal abuse of the workers by contractors and employers' (2009). Seasonal migration also brings negative impact upon children's education. found an increased dropout rate among seasonal migrants. Furthermore, she explains that, many rural households are away from their villages after the agriculture season and that 'forced adults to take their children along, making them dropout of school. Supriya Garikipati (2008) this study investigates the linkages between female work and empowerment implicit to the process of feminization for the semi-arid regions of Andhra Pradesh. We find that women here are heavily involved in agricultural wage work mainly because better paying work like self-employment and seasonal migration are beyond the reach of most women. As a result women's wages,
working conditions and relative power within the household remain acutely depressed. **Skeldon, (2000)** Short-term livelihood movement between villages and from villages to urban settings is observed to be associated with considerable social vulnerability, exhibited most acutely by its link with HIV risk, for example in Southeast Asia). The vulnerability of this mobile population of seasonal migrants has been attributed to a number of factors. This group tends to be young (in many cases less than 50% of all migrants are aged 15-24), relatively poorly educated, unskilled and with few economic resources. **Sanjeev Gupta (2005)** Seasonal labour migration has become an irreversible part of the livelihoods of rural adivasi communities in western India. This article examines the nature, experience and implications of such migration primarily to major urban centers for construction work. It goes on to suggest why those institutions mandated to protect vulnerable informal workers - labour departments, unions and the law - have largely failed to do so, and how in consequence adivasi migrants depend for their welfare upon agents, brokers and contractors who are also their most intimate exploiters. Finally the article suggests how advise labour migrants might be supported and describes a recent initiative in this regard. However, the present study tries to explore the relationship between individual and family interest in the seasonal migration decision within the context of the joint, extended and nuclear family system.

**Chapter 3:** This chapter contains details of the study i.e. study area, sample design, sample size, field preparation data collection, data processing variables, studied definition of the concept used in the study, methods of data analysis through an analytical frame work. The present study being an exploratory and descriptive one, it has been decided to carry it out in eighteen villages of Aland taluak for more than one relevant reason. Moreover, aland being economically and industrially most backward taluka in Gulbarga distract in Karnataka state with much more heterogeneity in its culture ideally serves the purpose. In order to collect the required primary data from the respondents, three stages sampling design will be adopted i.e. house listing, sampling methods and sample size. For that the localities [municipal wards] in the eighteen villages were listed. In order to overcome from any technical problem of having proper representative of the total localities, the pps sampling technique was used to select the desired number of localities in the eighteen villages.
Further number of households from the self selected localities which adopt to one an around five hundred representative sample size …percent of the total population of aland taluka.

Further the 500 questionnaire will be served while interviewing the spouses of seasonal migrant. However, for the detail investigation, qualitative research techniques were used {case study, focus group discussion} and lastly, necessary multiple statistical tools will be applied with the help of computer to analyze the data in a systematic manner.

CHAPTER 4: In this chapter a profile of the study area is presented in terms of geography history and administration .the second section introduces the socio-economic and demographic profile of the sample population.

A. Profile of the study area: Aland is a town in Gulbarga district in the state of Karnataka, India. It is the headquarters of Aland Taluk. Aland is located at 17°34'N 76°34'E / 17.57°N 76.57°E .1 It has an average elevation of 480 metres (1574 feet). The town is spread over an area of 8 km². 2 Aland Taluk borders Gulbarga Taluk of Gulbarga district to the east, Sedam Taluk of Gulbarga district to the south, Basavakalyan Taluk of Bidar district to the north-west. It is situated 48 km north-west of Gulbarga and 656 km north of Bangalore. Alanda Taluk is place of historical importance. It is famous for the Ladle Mashak Dargah. In ancient inscriptions it is mentioned as “Alandapura” and “Alande”. It was the administrative headquarters of a thousand villages and an important trading centre. In the 15th Century the Russian traveller Niketin, who visited the Bahmani Empire, informs that this was a densely populated place where 20,000 horses were traded on weekly market days. Bhavani Anandidevi is a native of this place and hence the place is named Alandapura. A Kannada inscription of the time of the Kalyana Chalukyas and three Persian inscriptions of the Adil Shahis of Bijapur have so far been reported from this place. Of these, one of 1082 located in the compound of the Ladle Mashak Dargah, registers various grants for god Sva"ambhu Someshvara built by Nachana Dandanatha, when yuvaraja Mallikarjuna was administering Alande-1000.6 The yuvaraja and others gave grants at the request of Chandaladevi, the queen of Vikramaditya VI. The grants included tolls like ettina perjunka of 1000 heru, belkode, vaddaravula, etc. It is further recorded that for perpetual lamp of the god, monthly 10 panas were given from the mint at Alande and for the student manis (boys) four mango trees were given from the mango grove of Baladeva. In view of
the fact that numerous inscriptions refer to this temple, it appears that this place was formerly an important religious centre. But today there are no traces of the Svayambhu Someshvara temple. The local people opine that the Someshvara temple was located in the same area where the Ladle Mashak Dargah is found today. It is also stated by the locals that Raghva Chaitanya’s Samadhi is also located in the same locality.

Situated amidst the hills outside the village on the stream called Mataki Tande Halla is the Hastamallikeshvara temple where Hastamallikacharya, the preceptor of Shankaracharya is believed to have stayed for a few days. There are seven jyotirlingas here. It is also believed that the source of the Amaraja river is near Alanda and that the Amoreshvara Linga is situated there. The temple of Amba (Tulaja) Bhavani is in the village. About the centre of the village is located the Parshvanatha Basadi. Besides the stone images of Chauvis (24) Tirthankaras and Padmavati Yakshi, marble, brass and bronze Jina images are also found here. The inscription in the Basadi refers to the Ratnatraya Basadi. Islamic architectural remains of the Adil Shahi period are found here in considerable numbers. Of these the Ladle Mashak Dargah and Kali (Farid Khan) Masjid are noteworthy. Predecessors of Ladle Mashak (Hazarat Khwaza Shekh Makhdum Allauddin Ansari) hailed from Madina and settled in Delhi. Ladle Mashak was born in Delhi from where later on he came to Alanda via Aurangabad and preached Islam. The Ladle Mashak Dargah is a beautiful Islamic monument that occupies the central part of an extensive area said to have been of 64 acres. It has been rebuilt in 1970. The urus of this Dargah takes place every year from 9th to 11th of gyaravi month where both Hindus and Muslims, participate in lakhs. Near this Dargah is located the Kali Masjid, a beautiful black-stone monument. The Persian inscription here informs that Farid Khan completed this monument in 1641-42. Another inscription found on a tomb informs that Farid Khan died in 1656-57. There are 19 mosques here. Of these 12 are old. In addition, there are Dargahs of various saints. Aland is famous for handloom saris.

**B Profile of study population:** as we know aland taluka comes under Gulbarga district and shares a border with Maharashtra. The taluka has been classified into ten tahsils for administrative convenience. The total 500 eligible households were interviewed as respondents for the present study purpose. The present chapter deals with the socio-
economic status of seasonal migrant labour in selected study area. About 23 percent of those between the age group of 30 to 34, 22.2 percent which is the largest group falls between the age group of 35 to 39, and the age of 45 account for 4.0 percent of the total sample respondents have leave the native place for the job purposes and also survive family dependents. As per time at migration concerns, most of the seasonal migrants (24.6%) were migrated at the age group 25-29 years while 22.2 percent were between 35 to 39 years, 20.8 percent migrants are age group 30-34 and merely 09.2 percent of the seasonal workers are go to other places at the age group 15 to 19. The number of female migrants is comparatively less than the male migrants. Out of the sample respondents, more than 98.4% were male. Though the percentage of female respondents is low, the number is growing year by year i.e, 1.6%. 58.8% of the migrant respondents had three or more children’s, one or two children accounted for 37.8 percent, and there was only 3.4 percent with no children in study reported district. Among the respondents who had few children, those who travelled in search of work as migrant labourers, whether skilled or unskilled, there was lesser responsibility of caring for children as compared to those who had more children.

The level of illiteracy is high among the migrant households. 47.8 percent were illiterate. Among 28.0 percent had studied high school, 23.0 percent has studied till Pre-University education and finally 0.4 percent has completed beyond the Diploma course. The occupation level shows that, 71.4 percent of the respondents were engaged in daily wage worker, 32.0 percent have engaged in agriculture activities. For the migrant respondents, wage work (76%) and agriculture (32.0%) activities are the main sources of livelihood at the native places. Respondents also reported labour work (3.6%), contract work (0.8%), company work (0.4%) and construction work (0.2%) activities also subsidiary occupations. Most (47.4%) of the respondents belong to the Scheduled Caste communities, followed by OBC (18.4%) Lingayath (18.2%), and Scheduled Tribes (16.0%). More than 97% of the respondents are Hindu religions and only 3.0 seasonal migrants are include Muslim and Other religions. Majority of the seasonal migrants (68.8%) are joint family members and 31.2% are from Nuclear family members.

10.2: CONCLUSION
Fifth chapters: Among 32.6 percent seasonal migrants are go to Mumbai; 22.6 percent respondents are like went to Sholapur; 16.2 percent are go seasonally Hyderabad city; 13.4 seasonal migrated households are like to interest in Ahmadabad; 19 (3.8 percent) are would like to interest in Bangalore; merely 1.6 and 0.4 percent were like to interest in Kalyana and Akkalkot city in the study area. As per seasonal migrant labour mobility situations concerns, 79.6 percent were mobility of sometimes and 20.6 percent are same place in the study district.Majority of the seasonal migrants (95.6%) have decided self-way move to other places ; 2.8 percent households way are mediator; 1.4 percent has known persons and only 0.2 percent are way of friends. in India, 68.9 per cent of the population lives in 6.40 lakh villages. the share of agriculture to overall GDP in India has come down to 14 percent, while 66.2 percent of rural males and 81.6 percent of rural females are engaged in agriculture as cultivators or labourers. Inadequate diversification has taken place in rural occupations as many 66.2 percent of rural males and 81.6 percent of rural females, reporting agriculture as their principal economic activity. There is continuous migration from the rural to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and living standard.

Migration from rural to urban areas is up from 27.8 to 31.1 per cent since 2001. approximately 2 million people are shifting from rural to urban areas annually and approximately 22 million people have migrated from rural to urban areas since 2001. While go other places 162 (32.4 percent) households are activated in Brick making works, 192 (38.4 percent) households are activated in labour work, 53 (10.6 percent) households are activated in Road work, 22 (4.4 percent) households are presently activated in painting works, 33 (6.6 percent) are activated in House construction work, 27 (5.4 percent) households are do their jobs in Hamali, 10 (2.0 percent) households have been activated in contract works and only 1(0.2 percent) has worked as Hathgadi works in reported districted. About 30.8 percent seasonal migrate adult children are engaged in Brick making works, 40.0 percent are engaged in house work, 11.5 percent children’s are activated in made servant work, 16.1 percent are engaged in road work and least percent seasonal migrate adult children worked in helper work i.e., 01.6 percent in study area.

it is evident from the study migrated labour are concerned, most of them said that
32.5% of the married person would like to Mumbai, 23.0% were go to Pune, 15.7 of the married migrants go to Sholapur, 13.6 % of them were go to Surath and 15.2% married migrants have go to other places. 37.5% of them single migrants are going to Mumbai, 50.0% have gone to Sholapur and only 12.5% are usually gone to other places across the India in the study district. So far reason of migration 139 migrants were migrated due to the nearby the native places, they are opinioned that Mumbai was nearer to native place i.e., 44 households interest in Mumbai, 46 households in Pune, 19 households in Solapur, 26 households in Surath and 4 are in other cities. out of 500, 335 households are interest in earlier visited the place, they are 110 in Mumbai, 65 in Pune, 57 in Solapur, 38 in Surath and 65 in other cities. out of 500, 21 households have migrated due to known places in the above reported table i.e., 9 were in Mumbai, 2 in Pune, 4 in Solapur, 2 in Surath and 4 were in other states.

The study shows that8 seasonal migrants were migrated for better climate in the migrated area i.e. 5 have in go to Mumbai, 1 in Pune and 2 in Sholapur migrants go that factors only. About 80 were stated that better facilities were in places when go to migrants they are, 30 were in Mumbai, 27 in Pune, 8 in Sholapur, 12 in Surath and 3 were in other cities in the country. 310 migrants have reported better wages, purposes they migrate cities across the country. i.e., 92 migrants have prefers Mumbai, 70 have prefers better wages in Pune, 50 of them have select the Sholapur city, 44 have select the Surath and 54 migrants have chosen other cities. As per marital status concerns 38.4 percent of the workers are engaged in labour working activities. Another followed by brick making activities (32.4%), 10.6% in road works and 18.6% were other activities. In the study area child labour also are engaged in various activities at seasonal migrate place 38.6 percent of the child worker engaged in labour work and second category child inferred in Brick making works and mere percent children’s are engaged in road work and other type work 10.4 and 18.2% respectively.

**Sixth chapter:** In India, though rural-urban migration has been found to be modest (accounting for around 30 per cent of the total urban growth), in the context of urban poverty, urban slums and informal sector employment a great deal has been talked in reference to rural-urban population mobility. In other words, much of the urban ills are attributed to the rural-spills. The study area 97.8 percent of the respondents are earning the
money for the sake of enjoyment or to earn money in migrated place, 01.8 percent of the respondents are earn the money for a change and only 2 (0.4 percent) are to survive family life in this regard they earned the money. According to 260(52.0%) households have migrated in the reason of Due to unemployment, 46.6% (233 households) are migrated in the reason for 46.6%, 3 (0.6%) were migrated due to urban attraction reason and only 0.8 percent are migrated reason of lack of rain in the study area.38.4% of respondents were voluntarily taking the decision to seasonal migration while 41.8% of individually they can the decision in contrast, 18.6% percent respondents family take the decision in migrated place. Only 1.2% have taken the decision forcibly. The most important of seasonality of the work, the low skill level of the work, and wages set by a competitive market ultimately driven by a price-conscious consume. Since being in study area 100 percent of the respondents were get hundred days rural employment programme in the village level in the study district.

it is evident from the study that the vast majority of the migrants (52.0%) were go to other places due to unemployment. it was observe that most of the seasonal migrants have not getting jobs in rural area to do so and 48.0% of the respondents all age groups migrated due to lack of basic facilities reason. among 64.4% of the daily wage worker have migrated and in contrast, 16.1 percent of the respondents move to other places due to unemployment reason. But in the study area 75.0% and 83.9 percent of the contract worker and agriculture labour respondents were leave the native places due to lack of basic facility reasons. 97.8 percent of the migrants are Hindus, in which migrant are several reasons and presently there are 16.00 percent populations seasonal migrants go to other places to find the suitable jobs in other places (Karnataka Economic Survey 2012-13). While 8(01.6 percent) are Muslim and only 3 are others. Most of the Hindu migrants are unskilled labourers engaged in construction activities, as labour and also as daily workers and drivers in the service sector whereas females are found to be mostly engaged as domestic workers as the others join their male counterparts in construction sites. Muslim and other migrants are seen to be mostly earning their livelihood in small scale retail activities.

77.1% of the migrants were voluntarily went to the other places due to unemployment purpose and 22.9% of the respondents were left to the domestic places for the reason of lack
of basic facilities. In divergence, 100% household family respondents left the domestic places to find the jobs. However, 41.8 percent (209 migrants) of the respondents decision of migration by individually, followed by 8.1 percent of the respondents finds the suitable jobs at migrants place and remaining 91.9 percent are migrate for acquire the basic facilities in the study area. 79.2 percent of the bellow 25 years respondents of migrated by their influenced by friends or relatives of the family. 36 of the 25-40 years of the respondents are also influenced by relatives or friends in the study area and individual decision are also highest in seasonal migrants level. But only meager family decision by moving other places i.e., 99% influenced by family decisions.

315 (63%) 20 to 40 years migrants are influenced by several factors such as, influenced by friends/Relatives, family decision and individual decision etc. in reported area. the cross classification analysis was carried out by find out the significant relationship. 56.4 percent of the nuclear family migrants take the decision with help of family and those are highly depends on households head because, in every joint family fully controlled on households head and he was maintained all those family activities such economic and social. Though, joint families only 7.7 percent of the migrants have taken the decisions individually to leave their family members. The interest of migration in Gulbarga district clearly reveals that 163 (32.6%) migrants reported that they migrated to the Mumbai city; among them 39.3% influenced by friends/relatives; 19.0% of the migrants take the decision by family and 41.7% are take the decision individually to migrate to Mumbai. 113 (22.6%) migrants have decision to leave from domestic place to Pune city for the reason of neared to Gulbarga District. 32.7 percent suggested from their friends, 15.0 percent by family decision and 52.2 percent take the decision individually in the study taluka.

**Seventh Chapter:** The sample migrants are segregated into five income groups, 52.4 percent of the respondents stated that they had earned Rs 9000, 33.0 percent of the respondents had previously earned Rs.7000 in a month. 11% of the respondents have earned Above Rs 10,000 in a month, 3.4 percent of the respondents have gaining monthly income of Rs 6000 and only 0.2 percent had earned an amount of Rs. 3000 in a month. As per seasonal migrants expenditure concerns, 36.2 percent migrant people spend their income of Rs.5000 in a month, 30.2 percent of the households spend the income of Rs.6000, and 23.6
percent of them have expenditure in Rs.3000 in a month. Further, 01 migrant (0.2 percent) 
had spent the monthly expenditure of more than 8000 in study area. Majority of the 
respondents (45.8%) have saved 4000 per month while activated in migrated and only 1.2%
have hoarded the amount of 1000 in a month. 56.2 percent of seasonal migrants were 
engaged in labour work, 32.6 percent were brick making workers and 11.2 percent was 
engaged in road work. So, majority of the worker are activated in labour working in first 
occupation activities in Gulbarga district. 94.8% of the respondents have worked 6 to 8 
hours in a day and remaining only 5.2 percent respondents are 8 to 9 hour worked in a day. 
It shows that, majority of the worker worked 6 to 8 hour in a day of migrated place.

So for work is concerns 68.9 percent of migrants were individual or self-worked at migrated 
places, whereas 30.2 percent had start the work with the help of neighbor guidelines at work 
nature and 1.2 percent have worked by training in the migrated place in Alanda taluka of 
Gulbarga district. 94.8% of respondents have worked daily 6 to 8 hours in a day and only 
5.2% were worked 8 to 9 hours in a day. There was shown in majority of the respondents 
worked 6 to 8 hour in a day of migrated place. Among 82.6 percent of respondents had 
previously earned Rs.100 to 300 per day and also, in 17.4% of the respondents who have 
earned between Rs.400 to Rs.600 in a day. The study’s management of money concern 98.2 
percent management their earnings wisely. Only, 1.8 percent was not managed hard earned 
money in migrated place in the study area.So for as the preference of undertaking migration 
concerned, mainstream of the sample respondents (76.4%) had preferred go with families at 
seasonal migration and 23.6 percent are preferred single in migrated place in the study area. 
Though, education facilities of children concerned in migrated places, 33.3% of the 
respondent’s children to studied in tent schools. Again 33.3% of respondents’ children went 
to Wanderer schools and 11.1% child’s have studying in private schools and 22.2% of 
migrant children are learning in NGO’s schools.

The study area 72.2% of the respondents bellow age group of 25 were migrated lonely. 
81.9% of the age group of 25 to 40 year respondents migrated along with family members, 
though 92.0% of migrated with family in the age group of above 40 years. 77.6 percent of 
the married person left the cities with family and in divergence of 100% of temporary 
migrant’s lonely heading towards big cities for arranging works.
55.9% of the respondents have faced the problem cooking in the migrated places, 57.1 percent of the migrants along with family have faced the washings problems remaining 37.1 percent have faced the health problems. It shows that there is relationship between types of problems and preferences of migrates in the study area. majority of the respondents are illiterates (47.8 percent) go to other places, which are 12.1 percent of the respondents are migrating since 2 or less than 2 years; 33.5 percent of the respondents leave native place since three years and 54.4 percent of them migrate to other place also above four years.43.8 percent of the high school migrating since three years and 42.4 percent migrating more than four years. 115 (23.0 percent) of the migrants have completed the pre university education, they answered, 16.5 percent are left the native place since 2 or less than 2 years, 40.0 percent are migrating since three years and remaining 43.5 percent of them go to suitable places since above four years. The study area sample only 2 migrants completed diploma education and they preferred go to other places from three years and four years.

**Eighth Chapter:** The problems concerned, 26.8 migrants are having racial problems at migrated places.15.8 percent problem towards the Communal problem than that of other problems.25.0 percent migrants have faced the Language problem was being more at migrated places and 13.2 respondents were facing the cultural problems. However, 18.6 percent of the problems were lack basic amenities in the study area. Mere migrants 1(0.02 percent) and 2(0.04 percent) have face the problems of shelter and inequity respectively. About 60.6 percent of the migrants have faced the problems of owner’s side and 39.4 percent didn’t face any problem at working areas.

About 61.4 percent of the respondents have facing payment problems in migrated places, 25.9 percent of them were faced by more work less payment, 09.6 percent migrants were face the problems of accommodation and only few of them have face the other problem i.e., 3.0 percent in the study area. where respondents move other places for temporary job purpose on that time, they were go to along with family members including their children, hence, automatically children dropout rate hasincreased.63.1 percent of the respondents reported that their children dropped their education and 36.9 percent of the respondents have

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reported that not dropped their children school education. Among 83.0 percent of the migrated labour have face the specific problem when they were go to alone in Seasonal migration and only 17.0 percent migrated have not face any problems at migrated place in the study area. As for in absence of migrants family members faced various difficulties at native places which are 19.6 percent have face the financial problems, 37.0 percent of migrated family member have faced the Maintenance problems. 12.6 percent respondents have face the multiple problems, 7.4 percent of the respondents family member have face the food problems and 17.2 percent family members are facing the insecurity problems.

As migrants sexual pleasure satisfaction concerned, 39.4 percent of the respondents have visited to brothels shops in a month at migrates places to fulfill the sexual needs when left the wives at native place, 31.9 percent of the respondents are visited call girls market in month to fulfill their desires, 19.1 percent of the migrants answered they are visited thrice in a months to brothels shops and completes sexual desires. Only 7.4 percent of the participants had daily visited brothels during their stay in seasonal migration. Around 34.4 percent of the respondents have develop their education went To went health centre, 21.6 percent of the respondents to remove their health problems to start the daily excise, 26.8 percent of the respondents have taken the Ayurveda treatment in the study area. 3.6 percent have others way to reduce their health problem at migrated place.

**Ninth Chapter:** Majority of the respondents (98.6%) have opinioned it is good and only 1.4% are opinioned , it is tried some and there earning income is not sufficient to their family and not changed family life people go to other places. About 97.00% of the respondents have not get employment facilities at native place and only 3.0 percent of the respondents get the job in rural area. Though, the native places were not suitable migrant labours in the study area. While taking the loss and gains issues, 72.2 percent of the respondents have gained at migrate other places and 25.0 percent of the migrants have neither gain neither loss. In distinction 2.8 percent of the respondents have losses depart to other places. Tri-quarter of the total sample migrants (96.4%) live in cement block houses, 2.2% are stayed in shed houses and only 1.4% exist in tent houses at migrated places. While go to other places seasonal migrants have protect the houses because shelter is very essential to all. The present study area’s 100% of the respondents have protected the wind and rains
their sheds or small tent houses.

About 20.6 (103 migrants) percent have had only bathrooms at migrated place, among 2.8 were house has Open air disposal at migrated place and only 1.2 have had Common bathroom and toilet their houses in the study area. 31.4\% respondents having two members in their family. 1 (0.2\%) respondent live in five to ten members in their family and most of respondents have a 4-8 member family, with four to five adults and two children. 88.4\% have stayed their shed/tent houses lonely and 11.6 \% of the respondents stayed the accompanied of one of other migrants at departed place in the study area. However, 44.6 percent of the respondents are sharing the dwelling unit to relatives, 46.4 percent respondents shared the residence with friends and remaining 8.9 percent have shared the house working partner at migrated places. In the study area 65.0 percent of the migrants have maintained good relation to neighborhood at seasonal migrated area and 35.0 percent of the respondents also maintain the normal relation at migrated places. 98.6\% good opinions have comes from good way at the age group of bellow 25 and 98.4\% respondent in the age group 25 to 40 years also have told it is good way for making and earning the income at migrated places in Gubarga district.

10.3: Suggestion and Policy Implications

In most developing countries, development activities are focused in the big towns and cities. The rapid expansion of trade & commerce along with industrial development has resulted in the concentration of employment opportunities and socio-economic infra-structures in these urban centers. Given the relative underdevelopment of the rural areas in India which manifests into low wages and under employment, the existing disparity serves as an inducement for rural-urban migration.

Seasonal migration worker move into various cities from Aland Taluka Gubarga district is due to a number of push factors operating in rural areas and pull factors emanating from urban areas. A comprehensive policy to regulate this form of
migration must address relevant factors both at the place of origin and at the place of destination.

- Inadequate livelihood opportunity in rural areas is one of the most important factors inducing the upwardly mobile rural population to migrate temporarily to other urban cities. Hence any policy that seeks to retain the most productive segment of the rural population must address this issue. There should be a law which will protect the rights of the seasonal migrant domestic worker.

- Considering the fact that agriculture and allied activities play the dominant role in a rural sector, both in terms of income generation as well as employment, it becomes imperative that the initial focus should fall on it. The traditionally low agricultural productivity should be raised by promoting adoption of modern agricultural practices through well thought out extension services and adequate provisions. Consolidation of land holdings should be promoted and the use of better inputs should be facilitating with the provision of easy and adequate credit.

- Given the limited scope of agriculture in generating income and employment, growth in this sector must be supplemented by thriving allied activities like horticulture, sericulture, dairy farming, animal husbandry, pisciculture, floriculture etc. In achieving this, government extension interventions and availability of credit has an equally important role. In recent years Non-Government Organization (NGO) also had made significant contribution towards this end, which needs to be encouraged.

- Establishment of small, medium and tiny industries in rural area to flourish in the rural sector as they are operationally complementary to the primary sector. In this context, a comprehensive entrepreneurship development programme could efficiently identify potential entrepreneurs, trained them and in finance their projects. This could be a way forward to generate a thriving and self-sustaining manufacturing sector which is ideal for rural areas as they require substantially lower capital, less advanced technology and are highly labour intensive.
Owners should not discriminate wages to seasonal migrant workers such as, male female and children’s. Owners should give the respect and security to their domestic workers at seasonal migrated place. Besides livelihood, absence of basic amenities is also another reason for migration among the rural population. Creation of adequate infrastructure on health and education would serve as a strong inducement to the rural population to remain back as these two amenities are considered to be essential in the modern world. Besides, availability of safe drinking water, sufficient electricity, improved transport and communication etc. enhances the quality of life and acts as a strong disincentive to seasonal migration in rural areas.

A large chunk of the rural migrants are made up of landless labourers who are forced to migrate under distress due to the abject poverty that prevails among them. The state has assumed the moral responsibility of providing work for them so that a minimum of income is generated to sustain themselves and their family. Programmes like NREP, RLEGP, JRY, PMRY, EAS, MGNREGA have played a critical role in fighting rural poverty, although more efficient implementation, greater accountability and minimization of leakages could substantially increase their efficacy. Under ideal conditions, the citizens of a country should not be displaced due to distress arising out of poverty. An expanded, more efficient and accountable poverty alleviation programme could go a long way towards achieving that.

On a more specific level, development of adequate and efficient sanitary infrastructure is essential to combat squalor and sickness in low income localities in the city where to most of the migrants heads. The Government should co-ordinate all urban sanitation programs while encouraging public participation including participation of nongovernmental voluntary organizations for implementing and supervising urban sanitation programs. Besides, special allocation should be made to establish primary health centers providing various family welfare and child development services and supplies in areas inhabited by the vulnerable section of the society where incidence of infant mortality, maternal mortality and the overall morbidity and mortality are the highest.