ABSTRACT

Migration as an enduring theme of human history, since from ancient times the historical past and the present too human mobility takes place at a variety of scales like local, regional and international migration. The seasonal migration is the movement of the population from one place another place for short duration, the reason for such short duration occurs because of push factors at origin place and pulls factors at destination. However the push factor at origin place wouldn’t remain for longer duration as push factor but it become pull factor after certain duration, example: opportunities in agriculture land due to rain and cultivation of land. Seasonal migration has been an increasing phenomenon at least in developing countries with both push and pulls factors on the rise. Livelihood opportunities across a spectrum of activities are diminishing or even disappearing in rural places, and the food security situation is steadily worsening because of disparities between urban and rural growth.

However, this present study seeks to focus on the vacant place and put forth the efforts to bridge the gap in empirical literature about seasonal migrants and their emerging personal consequences at origin and destination of seasonal migration. In view of the statement of the problem made above, the present study addresses itself to the objectives stated below: To understand the difficulties that children and the migrant families face both in active villages and at migration sties, to portray the perception and conditions under which these seasonal migration families live at both places, In pursuance of the objectives stated above, few hypothesis were decided to be tested and those are as follows: The urban slum culture can be found more in migrated families, than that of non-migrant families, Seasonal migrants tend to learn multiple skilled works than the non migrants and Migrants children were more likely to be victim of education at dropout and carrier loss.

In order to test the above mentioned hypotheses quite a few societal variables were listed for the cross verification analysis and these variables are as follows. Demographic variables Economic characteristics, Social, characteristics, Behavioural Variables, The present study being an exploratory and descriptive one, it has been decided to carry it out in Aland Taluka, Gulbarga district for more than one relevant reasons. Moreover, Aland being economically and industrially most backward Taluka in Gulbarga district, Karnataka State with more economically backward community stays in the study area.

In order to collect the required primary data from the respondents, and 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 respondents in Aland Taluka. The households from the self selected localities, which added up to an around five hundred representative sample size which accounts to 5 percent of the total seasonal migration population of Aland Taluka. Further the 500 questionnaire were filled by conducting interview of the migrant household.
Out of five Hundred seasonal migrant respondents a sizable proportion i.e. (68.8 percent) of the households were in a nuclear form of family and majority of the respondents were illiterate (81 percent). By and large the husbands were engaged in work force (100.0 percent). Almost five-fourth of the respondents were above the age group of 30 years (84 percent). The mean age at marriage of the respondents and their spouses was 20 and 24 years respectively. The respondents had on an average more than three living children.

Never the less as per the hypothetical assumptions the 63.3 percent of the respondent stated that due to seasonal migration their children education was dropped out, because of non availability of schools at destination. Though the Govt. has made an arrangement for migrant children education, such as tent schools, mobile school, Govt. schools and child labour schools, NGO schools and so on but still the study shows high dropout of children from school shows that the failure of Govt. on providing education for migrant children and it indicates the parents negligence towards the children education. The study also shows that 39.4 percent of the seasonal migrants face problem by the owner or contactor. The problems were largely poor living condition, lack of clean drinking water, lack of toilets and bath rooms no place of food preparation and so on. Moreover, it was found that seasonal migrants were delayed their payment for more than 2 month after completion of work.

Eventually, 83 percent of the respondents told that their family members face different problems in their absences, the problems were such as food problem, health problems, financial problems, loneliness especially for elder people and so on. So it indicates that individual migrants face problem at the place of destination and their family members face the problem at place of origin, but still they can’t migrate with their complete family because of children education and elder family members as well as series of problems at the destination place of seasonal migration.

Based on the above findings it can be concluded that the seasonal migration is more ancient and widely accepted by the people in comparison to any other form of migration. But when we see the extent and trend about seasonal migration, both were boosted up high, with many new problems. However, these results indicate that our migrants yet to understand or realize the importance of self respect and family protection in terms of maintaining their dignity. As a result migration to the large cities is became a part and parcel of the modern life.