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Comparative Study of Labour Migration in India with Special Reference to Pre-Post Globalisation of Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT

For migrants across the world, choosing to drop everything they know and move to a new country can be a very personal decision. Perhaps some are looking for better economic opportunities, fleeing an abusive relationship, or outrunning gang violence. Others may be seeking refuge from an environmental disaster, escaping government persecution, or hoping to join their family members abroad. With so many different variables at play, understanding and assessing migrant decision-making is far from straightforward. Consequently, there exists a substantial body of literature dedicated to exploring the complexities of this process—drawing from scholars of international migration, sociology, and economics alike. To start, I would like to highlight the "push" and "pull" theory of migration, which is a conceptual framework that has been developed and used by migration scholars to understand the factors that influence migrant decision-making.

"Push factors" refer specifically to the circumstances that force migrants to leave their country of origin, whereas "pull factors" are those that draw people to a new location.[10] Both push and pull factors typically fall under three different categories: economic, social, and political. The primary economic push factor is the lack of employment opportunities in a migrant's country of origin. Likewise, low living standards due to overpopulation, food scarcity, and environmental disasters that threaten livelihoods are known to push people to seek better lives. Meanwhile, higher-income countries have a strong economic pull factor because they present the opportunity for economic security. Higher incomes, jobs, and better housing give prospective migrants hope that they could achieve a higher economic standard of living in a new country.

Keyword: Migration, Sociology, Overpopulation, Food Scarcity, Incomes, Jobs

INTRODUCTION

Human migration is the physical movement of people, either as individuals or in groups, from one location to another for a variety of reasons. These migrations are not new; humans have been migrating from one location to another as families, tribes, hordes, and other social groups seeking food, shelter, security, and other reasons since the dawn of time. The act of settling down is generally referred to as migration, and it is a worldwide phenomena. According to history, previous migrations were nomadic due to conflict between people and the effect of their physical travel for cultural assimilations. The term "migration" has been interpreted in several ways. Literally, it refers to the more or less permanent relocation of an individual or a group of individuals from one cultural area or site of abode to another. The phrase is described as (1) "the act or an instance of moving from one country, region, or place to settle in another (2) the act or an instance of travelling from one area to another in search of work" by the New Webster's Dictionary.

Human migration takes place in two forms: voluntary and involuntary. People who move into a territory are sometimes referred to as "immigrants," whereas those who leave are referred to as "emigrants." According to migration studies, some aspects of migration, such as small-scale population migration in order to develop an area, are classified as "settlement." It is founded on three factors: I historical contexts, (ii) situations, and (iii) perspective. The nature, types, causes, and consequences of people moving from one area to another or from one region to another in current times have changed from those in ancient times. In their transfer from one hamlet, town, or region to another, individuals and families have replaced tribes and hordes. Individuals and families who rationalise their travel for various reasons in current societal conditions have increased their migration possibilities as communication connections and transportation capabilities have expanded.

Several academics have recognised migration as one of the most important drivers of growth in the South Asian region. For a variety of reasons, including the hunt for work, migration provides an inclusive opportunity for people to move across regions. Increased mobility of people has been found to promote knowledge and skill circulation, pay equality and income transfer from developed to developing countries, and macro and micro level consumption and savings (Ahn and Wickramsekera 2004). Debates on aspects of international migration such as remittance earnings (Ratha and Shaw 2007; Premaratna and de Mel 2009) and labour trends, patterns, and conditions (Wickramsekera 2002; Zachariah and Rajan 2012) have gotten a lot of press.

South Asia's overt concentration as a migrant sending region has resulted in a lack of understanding of migration within the region. Because it accounts for both intra-regional and internal migration, people's mobility inside the South Asian region is anticipated to be significantly greater than inter-regional flow. Internal migration in India was estimated to be around 326 million in 2007-08 (NSSO 2010), while in Nepal, according to the 2011 Census figures (Suwal 2014), almost 3.7 million people moved outside their birth districts and 2.6 million were inter-regional migrants, making the number of people who move within the region several times higher than international migrants. Furthermore, the region's continuous borders and ethno-linguistic commonalities have resulted in unauthorised movement, making the process of estimating the number of migrants a "spotty exercise" (Ratha and Shaw 2007).

Skeldon (1985) noticed that intra-regional migration occurs mostly at the local level and is dominated by rural-to-rural mobility while discussing regional migration trends in South Asia. Men travel for seasonal agricultural and construction labour, while women's reasons for migration seems to be influenced by social factors. Even three decades later, official controls such as restrictions on accessing sectors of employment such as domestic and care work, age-related restrictions disallowing women under certain cut-off ages, typically between 25 and 30 years, and guardianship-related restrictions requiring a male to accompany women migrants continue to shape women's economic and non-economic mobility.

1.1 PROFILE OF NADAPURAM

Nadapuram situated in the Eastern hill area of North Malabar in Kozhikode District of Kerala state and spread over an area of 20.44 Km. The Constituency consists of ten Panchayaths - Nadapuram, Valayam,Vanimel, Chekkiad, Kayakodi, Maruthonkara, Kavilumpara, Tuneri, Naripatta and Edachery. Geographically Nadapuram is located about 14 Km to the northeast of Vatakara town, about 21 km to the south-east of Thalassery town. Some Panchayaths of Nadapuram lies by the side of Vishnumangalam River, this is also called as „Mayyazhi Puzha‟.

Nadapuram has a tropical climate. During most months comparative to other areas of Malabar region, there is a significant rainfall. Dry season are very short in the area. Hermann Gundert in his book *Malayala Rajyam Charithrathodu Chernna Bhoomisasthram*, quotes that Nadapuram is two miles north east to Kuttipuram and that a Masjid and a market mainly concentrated on pepper business. Nadapuram Masjid, an old Masjid with more than 100 years of tradition and cultural background became famous throughout the state. The Thirikakkayam waterfalls near Karuvalam on the Vanimel mountain are an attractive tourist centre. Nadapuram has a unique history as the part of old Kadathunadu of Malabar Division. This area of land has witnessed many historical battles and movements – Tippu‟s Malabar invasion, Pazhassi Raja‟s resistance war, and Malabar peasant movements. Thacholi Manikkoth Kochothenan, Puthooram Unniyarcha and Aromal Chekavar were the superheros of this region. Koorrily Chekuan is considered as the brave local rebel who took cudgel against social and economic inequalities. This land witnessed for many *padayottam* of Thacholi Kunhi Othenan, Uunniyarcha and Tippu Sulthan in older days.

Artform like *Poorakkali, Kolkkali, Dafmuttu, Aravanamuttu* are very familiar to these areas. This place is also reputed for its martial arts. The land which is well known as part of the ballad of Kadattunadu is known all over Kerala. In the 19^{th} and early part of 20^{th} century, Nadapuram region was famous for secular way of life among people and was a reputed centre for Islamic teaching. This region actively took part in the freedom movement. The land itself made proud because Nadapuram has much freedom fighting saga by donating its freedom fighters like Rairukurup, P. Krishnan Nambiar, Edavalath Kanaran master and Chingonth Kunhiraman Nair. It should be noted that Appukurup, a great freedom warrior tried to make an explosion at the Nadapuram Munsif court against British rulers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

As per Deshingkar and Farrington (2009), movement assists landless families with keeping up their way of life over the course of the decade. Based on the time spent by transients outside their place of home, Kujur, J.M., and Jha, V. (2008)8 characterize movement into four essential classes: Permanent movement: Migrants migrate away from their origin for the remainder of their lives, though some contact with their country is safeguarded through occasional excursions. Occasional movement happens when travelers leave their homes for a couple of months every year. Round Migration: It alludes to a stay of not exactly a year outside of one's nation of origin that is probably going to be rehashed. Transfer relocation happens when individuals from a similar family travel outside of their typical habitation to bring in cash for the family. The crucial significance of ladies in relocation and family endurance is featured by Neetha (2004)9. Ladies domestics are noticed performing basic administrations and assuming key parts in movement,

settlement, and occupation chasing. Ladies are additionally considered as critical in accessing and activating informal communities, which impact the course of movement as well as the transient family's endurance in the metropolitan climate. Female relocation is compelled by financial and social limitations. As per Anand (1996)10, native ladies' development has been almost altogether to meet their own resource needs. Jha (2005)11 portrays the commitment of ancestral ladies to financial exercises. Thus, they are bound to relocate than ladies in non-ancestral social orders. Ladies and young ladies have started moving in immense numbers looking for work as of late, demonstrating a shift from past movement patterns.

Weiner (1978)12 states that ancestral ladies went to country parts of Bihar and West Bengal generally to function as farming workers somewhere in the range of 1950 and 1980, yet that after 1980, they started venturing out to bigger urban areas looking for occupations. As per Lazaridis (2000)13, transient ladies homegrown laborers in Greece face inadequacy, fixed status, and outrageous misuse. They are as often as possible needed to work in unsociable conditions and are likewise dependent upon inappropriate behavior. The report likewise brings up that moving ladies from different ethnic gatherings experience an assortment of situations, all of which at last lead to traveler ladies' abuse. As indicated by Akter, Deshingkar (2009)14, around 20 million people (chiefly ladies and young ladies) travel for homegrown work from the eastern territories of Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, and Mizoram to Mumbai, Delhi, and other metropolitan urban communities. In particular, home work is believed to be the least difficult to get. Be that as it may, it is the most weak occupation for young ladies as far as being misused.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify specific socio-economic correlates of labour migration in selected zones of India.
2. Comparative study of labour migration in India with special reference to pre-post globalisation of Indian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design-
The study will use descriptive research design.

Area of Study
The research will be conducted in nadapuram, where clusters of migrant labourers live.

Universe of Research-
All the displaced and migrant labourers of nadapuram will constitute the universe of study.

Sampling
Lists of migrant and displaced labourrers will be obtained from the labour commissioner’s of office. From the lists obtained, localities having large number of migrants and displaced labourers will be prepared. From the selected localities, list of migrant and displaced labourers will be framed. From this list a random sample of appropriate size will be selected.

Sources of data collection-
Data will be collected from Primary and Secondary sources.

Primary Sources-
- Interviews-Schedule
- Qualitative and Quantitative both data will be used.
- Case study will be conducted for extreme cases.

Secondary Sources
- Books Journals Encyclopedias
- Documentaries Recordings and Speeches Reviews Articles
- Social Media Posts

Pilot Study and Pre-Test
A pilot study was conducted before structure the interview schedule which helped the researcher to construct the interview schedule. After prepared the interview schedule, the researcher interviewed 10 respondents in the area. This process has helped him to finalize theinterview schedule.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Table No. 5.1

Respondents' families by having playground facilities

S.No	Playground facilities	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	147	58.8
2.	No	103	41.2
	Total	250	100.00

The table conveys that more than half proportion of the respondents' families (58.8%) have playground facilities in nearby areas and the rest (41.2%) do not have such facilities.

Table No. 5.2

Respondents' families by visiting cinema theatre

S.No	Visiting cinema theatre	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	157	62.8
2.	No	93	37.2
	Total	250	100.00

The table reveals that more than half- proportion of the respondents (62.8%) visit cinema theatres and less than half (37.2%) do not visit cinema theatre.

Table No. 5.3

Respondents by motivation on children's education

S.No	motivation on children'seducation	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Professional	102	40.8
2.	Science	41	16.4
3.	Commerce	29	11.6
4.	Arts and social science	78	31.2
	Total	250	100.00

The table depicts that more than one – third of the respondents (40.8%) motivate their children mainly for professional education, more than one – fourth (16.4%) motivates for arts and social science, 16.4% motivates for science education, and 11.6% motivates towards commerce education.

Table No. 5.4

Respondents by approaching persons for children's education

S.No	Approaching persons	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Family members	64	25.6
2.	Relatives and others	186	74.4
	Total	250	100.00

The table explains that more than half proportion of the respondents (74.4%) consult the relatives, friends, neighbours and teachers for children's education and the remaining 25.6% approach the family members alone.

Table No. 5.5

Respondents by nature of difficulties in educating the children

S.No	Nature of difficulties ineducating the children	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Admission in educational institution	35	23.33
2.	Educational institution in nearby areas	20	13.33
3.	Teachers for private tuition	23	15.33
4.	Fees for getting education	28	18.7
5.	Transportation	44	29.33
	Total	150	100.00

The table exhibits that 29.33% of the respondents feel difficulty in transportation, 18.7% find constraints to pay school/ college fees, 23.33% feel hindrance to get school/ college admission, 15.33% feel obstacles to find out the best tuition teachers and the remaining 13.33% feels difficulty to find out the best schools and colleges in nearby areas.

Table No. 5.6

Respondents by accepting the inter caste marriage in their families

S.No	Accepting the inter castemarriage in their families	No. of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	64	25.6
2.	No	186	74.4
	Total	250	100.00

The table shows that a sizeable proportion of the respondents (74.4%) donot accept the inter caste marriage in the family and more than one tenth (11.33%) accepted and did the inter caste marriages in their respective families. Till now, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters in law have gone for inter caste marriages.

CONCLUSION

Respondents by mother tongue and migration reasons
The mother tongue does not have a role in determining the motives for migration. When compared to non-Tamil-speaking respondents, a higher percentage of Tamil-speaking respondents have relocated to Coimbatore for work. Other reasons in general, and non-economic problems in particular, are the draw factors for non-Tamil speaking respondents.

Respondents were divided into groups based on their educational background and the reasons for their move.
The level of education does not play a role in determining the motives for migration. Regardless of their educational background, the interviewees have relocated to Coimbatore, a textile hub, for work or other reasons.

Respondents by occupation and migration reasons
The occupation has a significant impact on the motives for migration. According to the findings, Coimbatore has attracted clerical cadre respondents, mechanics, daily wage labourers, and professionals for work reasons. Those who have relocated for non-employment reasons, such as the self-employed, have been drawn to Coimbatore in large numbers.

Respondents by additional sources of income and reasons for migrating
Other sources of income are not a contributory factor in influencing migration reasons. The results of the analysis clearly show that respondents with other sources of income are attracted to Coimbatore in greater numbers than others.
Respondents were divided into groups based on their marital status and the reasons for their migration.

The marital status plays a role in determining the motives for migrating. The proportion of respondents who describe themselves as "other than married" is higher.For various reasons, people have relocated to 'South India's Manchester.' On the other hand, a higher proportion of married respondents have relocated to Coimbatore in search of work.

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