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## MIGRATION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKER'S: A STUDY IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

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### ABSTRACT

Migration can be defined as the movement of individual or groups of people from one place of residence to another who have the intention of staying in the new place for a long period of time. Migration of human beings has taken place from time immemorial and it indicates the inherent tendency of human being to move from one place to another in search of better amenities in life. Since time immemorial people (e.g. nomads) used to move from one place to another in search of rich hunting ground and fertile cultivable land. During the transitional stage of development with the establishment of urban mass production factories and the advent of modern transport and communication, the movements of people were directed from rural to urban areas. Such trends in migration was in response to the creation of new employment opportunities in secondary and service sectors which tended to be spatially located in cities and towns.

The rapid growth of industries, transport & communication and other economic and social overheads in urban areas encouraged people to migrate in large number from rural to big and metropolitan cities in search of better employment opportunities. Shah, Farida (1998), A number of people have moved from rural areas to adjoin centre of economic growth, particularly to the developing industrial and urban centers. The main areas of such attraction of rural-urban migratory stream are the cities and industrial town. One of the highly industrial complexes in India, located in Maharashtra is Nagpur city and in it offered employment opportunities and economic prospects.

**KEYWORDS:** Migration, communication, migrants, tourism, economic growth,

## Meaning of migration:

Migration can be defined as the movement of people, especially of whole groups, from one place to another, particularly with the intention of making permanent settlement in the new location. Anon,(1998).

Britannica Encyclopedia (1994) defined Migration as the permanent change of residence by an individual or group; it excludes such movement as nomads, commuting, temporary movement of worker and tourism and commuting, all of which are transitory in nature.

The change in residence should be at least for one year in order to distinguish it from commuting and other more frequent but temporary movement.

## Theoretical Perspectives:

Ravenstein's (1885) The oldest model is the Ravenstein's model, which made an attempt to formulate generalization that describes the movement of people, at all times and at all places. He was the first to develop a theoretical basis to human migration.

Lee's (1966) theory is reflected in a broad range of studies, particularly those dealing with migrant selectivity and pushes and pull factors.

Zipf (1946) gave a model of migration based on the "Principle of Least Effort". According to him, the magnitude of migration between two cities was the factor of the distance separating them. Greater distance required greater effort to overcome the hurdles and hence reduce the number of migrants.

Stouffer (1940) gave his concept of "Intervening Opportunities" in his attempt to improve Zipf's "principle of least effort". According to him, the number of persons moving from a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities.

This all models were discussed on sociological perspective in this chapter.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to give a proper direction to research, it is necessary to investigate and study the previous research work doing research study in any discipline. The purpose is to become aware of the research done prior to the present one and avoid repetition. Similarly, by studying related information and find out a research gap in particular field under study.

Joseph (1959)<sup>i</sup>, conducted a study on social companion of industrialization and urbanization. The study explains the process of development which has lead to rural-urban migration. The author has brought about the difference between the transitional way of life which combines their rural and urban traits and

pattern of life of people who are eventually born and bred in the city environment.

Swain B. K. (1998)<sup>ii</sup>, in his book, "changing occupational structure in Vidarbha, India" express his idea about migration has been reckoned as a significant mechanism of population adjustment and occupational mobility in the inter and intra-generational canvases. The sole motive of those who have migrated from their rural habitat to the urban centers of Vidarbha is to better their socio-economic condition and cultural aspects of life.

Bhatnagar(2002)<sup>iii</sup>, studied the impact and consequences of migration on families of the migrants and the impact of rural-urban migration on the rural economy. The study concluded that amongst the 90 families, approximately 65 per cent families felt that migration had made a positive impact on them while 31 per cent experienced a negative impact.

Ghaffari and Singh(2004)<sup>iv</sup>, identified various factors which influence a decision to migrate. The push factors are the ones guided by internal circumstances and the pull factors are guided by external attractions or incentives.

In this context, the various information were collected from earlier research works during the process of conducting the present research have been included in this chapter.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for the study was presented which exhibited the details of selection of sample, data collection and statistical techniques used for the analysis. For the present study a sample of 250 industrial migrant workers were surveyed from various medium and large scale industrial units of Nagpur city. The number of migrant workers employed in the medium industrial units of Nagpur district were 782 and those in the large scale industrial units were 1483 (Ministry of Government of India, 2015). 250 workers from the industrial units of Nagpur city for the study were covered proportionately in the ratio of 10 per cent the number of workers employed in the large and medium scale industrial units of the Nagpur district (State Industrial profile of Vidarbha Region, MSME Development Institute, Nagpur). The quantitative and qualitative data were collected from both the primary and secondary sources. The primary data was collected through a survey which was facilitated by a schedule and discussions. The secondary data was solicited from different reports and institutions.

## SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study has been undertaken in the specific context of continuity and change after migration. This study is trying to evaluate the continuity and change of migrants from industrial

workers of the Nagpur MIDC who are migrated in Nagpur city from rural area.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the socio-economic and family background of the migrants.
- To examine the factors of migration.
- To document the changes in the socio-economic condition of the migrants after migration.
- To study the continuity and change in the cultural aspects of migrants.
- To understand the problems, prospects and the desire or return migration among the migrants.

### HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- The less or the socio-economic background the greater the chance for migration.
- The 'push' factors of migration are more prevalent than the 'pull' factors in the condition of poverty.
- Migration ensures development and change in the socio-economic conditions of the migrants.
- The grater the migrants' orientation to their own culture the lessor the change and vice-versa.
- Desire for return migration to one's native place is determined by the problems and lack of prospects for his development in the place of destination.

### CONCLUSION

From analyzing the data on "Migration of Industrial Worker's: A study in the context of continuity and change", the conclusion, and recommendations arrived at are as follows-

- The largest proportion of the respondents is the middle age group that is in the age group of 20-50.
- Religion perspectives the large number of migrants of the sample are Hindu, respectively Buddhist and Jain.
- The comparison of the religious composition among the migrants indicates that for employment purpose in industrial area as a worker generally belonging to Muslims, Sikh, and Christians religious people were not migrated in Nagpur region.
- The maximum numbers of the migrants are from other backward class (OBC), respectively general, schedule caste, schedule tribe and nomadic tribe.
- General categories migrants were belonging to Brahmins and Rajput and they were from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

- The maximum numbers (48.8 per cent) of the total sample migrated is intrastate (Maharashtra) migrants, followed by interstate migrants is Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- Majority of these interstate workers came from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as these states suffer from lack of employment opportunities and poverty.
- The maximum 73.6 per cent of the migrants are found married while 26.4 per cent were unmarried.
- The most of the migrant households enumerated were observed to have a small family. Majority of the households were enumerated with two children.
- From migrant's households 56.8 per cent belonging to the nuclear family and the 43.2 per cent were joint family. In discussion it is seen that before migration nuclear families migrants are belonging to joint family.
- Majority of the migrant's workers whose wives and their unmarried children that were staying with him in Nagpur city, therefore majority of the families are nuclear family. But before the migration nuclear families migrants are belonging to joint family, but because of migration the extended from their origin place and family.
- The sample that most of the migrant families under joint family system were generally non-Maharashtyan.
- The most of the migrant workers had passed higher secondary. The migrants who are less educated or illiterate are pushed.
- The most of the unskilled migrants workers send their children to school, sometimes even at private English medium school and 6 per cent of total migrants parents were not sending their children to school which include those parents who, despite the willingness to incur expenditure for their children's education, were unable do so because of their limited earnings.
- Education is the important factors which might influence and individual to migrate, for the people who are more educated and have special skills, migration is a result of pull forces as compared to the less educated or illiterate people, who are pushed.

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