

# **CAUSE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS OF IN-MIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**

170842

By

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(B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture)

**THESIS**

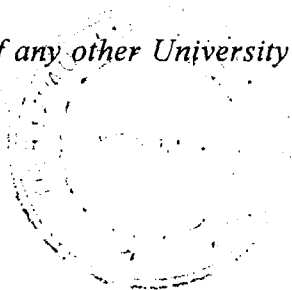
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VELLAYANI, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM  
1995**

## DECLARATION

*I hereby declare that this thesis entitled "Cause and Effect Analysis of in-migration of Agricultural Labourers" is a bonafide record of research work done by me during the course of research and that the thesis has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar title of any other University or Society.*

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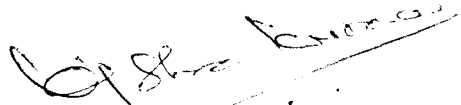


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## CERTIFICATE

*Certified that this thesis entitled "Cause and Effect Analysis of in-migration of Agricultural Labourers" is a record of research work done independently by Mrs. BIJIMOL K. BABY under my guidance and supervision and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, fellowship or associateship to her.*



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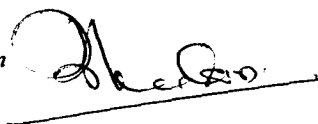
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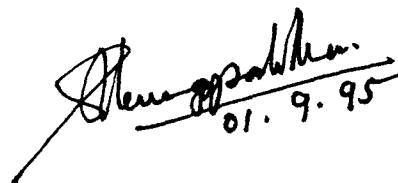
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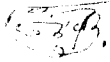
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**INTRODUCTION**

## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture over centuries constitute to be the base of India's economy. The progress of our country depends mainly on the progress of agricultural development. Agriculture labour constitute one of the vital inputs in the agricultural production process. The association of labour with agriculture is as old as farming occupation itself. Agriculture continues to be the most important and single largest sector of Kerala's economy, accounting for about 93% of the states income in the primary sector (Economic Review 1991).

Now-a-days work-force is shifting away from agriculutre sector. Inspite of the work-force shifting away from agriculture sector, Indian economy is still predominantly agrarian in nature. In Kerala there are about 21.03 lakh agricultural labourers accounting 25.66 per cent of the total workers in the State (As per census 1991). The emerging scenario is indicative of an unprecedented increase in the number of agricultural labourers, in years to come.

In India, as well as in Kerala, with the agrarian economy, a large percentage of population derive their livelihood from agriculture. It is in this background, agriculture becomes the pace setter of our economy. Agriculture was, is and will continue to be the backbone of our economy.

The agricultural labourers are the most exploited and oppressed class in the rural hierarchy. Before independence, their position was nothing better than that of serfs. They were victims of social discrimination and economic exploitation. So far they have been the most neglected section of the rural commodity, as also the most exploited, being basically unskilled, unorganised and apparently poor.

More over, the demand for labour in agriculture is highly seasonal and uneven due to the seasonal nature of agricultural operations. Agricultural labourers have short periods of intensive employment, for instance, at harvest time or in sowing time. Human resources are very important for any development. Agricultural labourers problem is a large measure of unemployments and the degree of unemployment

In India, as well as in Kerala, with the agrarian economy, a large percentage of population derive their livelihood from agriculture. It is in this back-ground, agriculture becomes the pace setter of our economy. Agriculture was, is and will continue to be the backbone of our economy.

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More over, the demand for labour in agriculture is highly seasonal and uneven due to the seasonal nature of agricultural operations. Agricultural labourers have short periods of intensive employment, for instance, at harvest time or in sowing time. Human resources are very important for any development. Agricultural labourers problem is a large measure of unemployments and the degree of unemployment

depends almost entirely on the character of local agriculture. Agricultural labourers are migrating to different parts and so, labour demand and supply will in dis-equilibrium.

Agricultural labourers are not at all getting the employment opportunities throughout year. Various studies conducted in the field of agricultural labour revealed that, for more than four months in an year, the agricultural labourers are unemployed. Such a seasonal employment is seen in agriculture sector. More-over the income and wage earning is very little and they found it difficult to meet their daily expenditure.

The seasonal employment and low wages are the main reasons for the low standard of living of the agricultural labourers. So in order to improve their standard of living, they are forced to migrate to other places in order to find better employment opportunities.

The present study was undertaken to analyse the pattern of migration of agricultural labourers and the cause and effect of in-migration of agricultural labourers with the following objectives.



## Objectives of the study

The over-riding objective is to study the pattern of immigration of agricultural labourers and to study socio-psychological effects due to the migration.

Considering the above, the study was undertaken with the following specific objectives

- (1) To study the pattern of migration of agricultural labourers.
- (2) To study the factors (both push and pull factors) responsible for migration.
- (3) To study the socio-psychological effects due to migration.
- (4) To study the profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers.

## Need for the study

Agricultural labourers form an important group

among the weaker sections of the state. Their development is highly essential for the development of our country. Since agricultural operations are seasonal in nature, the agricultural labourers are migrating to different parts of the country. Eventhough it is evident that the major reason for the migration of agricultural labourers are unemployment and low wages, this study may help us to assess push and pull factors of migration. It also help us to assess the good effects as well as evil-effect of agricultural labour-migration and help us to suggest some action programmes.

Since migration involves temporary or permanent shift of individual agricultural labour on groups from one economic and social system to another, it can cause changes in the distribution of jobs, income, social change, welfare etc. Equally it may create a labour shortage in the place of origin as well as an unorganised and readily exploitable labour force on arrival at destination. Controversy may persist over the consequence of these changes for distribution of income, but transformation of social and economic equilibriums or relations is undesirable and therefore needs study to understand the patterns and whole system of migration.

It is a reasonable fear that the increasing un-employment or under-employment ultimately resulting in decline of the quality of rural life, due to influx of migrants. It also may yield substantial economic benefits to migrants. It may often helps to erase the social stigma attached to under privileged communities, once they migrate to other communities of broad cosmopolite social system. It may opens up a galaxy of more employment opportunities.

This study assumes particular significance in the light of the fact that this is a pioneering research attempt this area ie to analyse the characteristics of migrants, their pattern of migration and cause and effects of migration.

The Agricultural labourers comprising of different Profile characteristics such as age, Education, Socio-Economic Status; were found to migrate for many reasons like seasonal employment, natural calamity, Indebtedness. So migration may lead to labour-shortage in some places. The patterns of migration, factors responsible for it and consequences of migration needed to be studied, so far these are not exactly analysed and proved with empirical evidence. Thus necessiated the present investigtion.

**Scope of the study:**

Within the over-riding and specific objective mentioned, this study will throw some light on the following.

- (a) Profile characteristics of the agricultural labourers who will dominate the migration flows in the near future.
- (b) What are the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers so that its short and long term effects can be studied.
- (c) What are the major reasons (push and pull factors), which will be utilized for controlling factors responsible for migration and to take step to keep the demand and supply in equilibrium.
- (d) What are the socio-psychological consequences due to the agricultural labourers migration, which may help us to suggest some action programmes.

**Limitations of the study**

As this study forms only a part of the requirement for the P.G. programme, the study has been conducted only in the Kaduthuruthy subdivision of Kottayam district. It was not possible to cover the entire state due to limited time

and other resources available at the disposal of the student investigator. However, these limitations were taken into consideration in deciding the variables, selecting respondents and fixing sample size. In spite of these limitations, much care has been taken to make the study as objective as possible. More-over, since the study was based on the expressed opinion of the respondent, it may or may not be free from their individual biases and prejudices.

#### Presentation of the report

The remaining chapters of this report are presented as follows:

In Chapter II which follows this chapter, theoretical orientation (Review of literature) and defining the concepts are furnished.

Chapter III covers the methodology followed for the study.

The results (finding) the interpretation of the finding and their discussion are given in detail in Chapter IV.

Chapter V gives the summary of the entire study emphasising salient findings.

The references, appendices and the abstract of the thesis are given at the end.



**THEORETICAL ORIENTATION**

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL ORIENTATION

This chapter comprises review of the research work done in the recent past related to this study in various parts of the world. Since this is a pioneer attempt in this area, the research findings connected are very limited, and so the available literature and related studies are reviewed under following 4 sections.

- 2.1 The first section deals with the pattern of migration of agricultural labourers.
- 2.2 The second section is about the factors responsible for migration.
- 2.3 The third section relates to the socio-psychological effects due to migration or (consequences of migration).
- 2.4 The fourth section deals with the selected profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers.

## 2.1. Pattern of migration

Garbett (1960) noted that those who migrate long distances are accompanied by their wives.

Zachariah (1964) stated that about one-fourth of all migration to urban areas is temporary.

Sinha (1965) opined that the predominance of males in migration was found to be strong, which means that stable families are rarer in the cities than in the country side. The men who migrate are usually single or leave their wives behind. In the former case they regard their stay as temporary, since they often come with the hope of making enough money and to go back and get married or to help their family. Their stay is only temporary.

Zelinsky (1971) stated that migration studies include all kinds of territorial movement both temporary and permanent.

Demographic research centre (1975) stated that the migration is of two types as internal and international



migration. Internal migration is again of four types as (a) Rural to rural, (b) Rural to urban, (c) Urban to urban, and (d) Urban to rural.

Internal migration can be further classified on the basis of

- (a) Origin and destination of movement as short distance migration and long distance migration.
- (b) Duration of residence as daily migration, temporary migration and permanent migration.
- (c) Motivation of movement as migration due to push factors and due to pull factors.

Demographic Research Centre (1975) also observed that rural to rural migration is more among females.

Urban to rural migration is more in those districts where there is plantation activities and agricultural operations.

Demographic Research Centre (1975) also reported that, in Kerala within the same district urban to urban

migration is more in Cannur followed by Ernakulam and Kozhikkode. From other districts, in-migration was found to be more in Ernakulam followed by Kollam and Kottayam.

Rao *et al.* (1977) stated that the average family size of the migrants was four. 54 per cent of the sampled respondents were recent migrants staying in the town for less than five years. For only 34 per cent of the respondents, migration was self-initiated.

Beale and Fuguitt (1978) opined that there is evidence of a new trend in which remote areas (in USA) are growing more rapidly and gaining net migrants at a higher rate than in metropolitan territory.

Mandal (1981) reported that migration can be of 4 types as

- a) Inter-continental, Inter-national, Inter-State or local.
- b) Long era migration, Periodic migration or daily migration.
- c) Large scale migration, Medium scale migration or small scale migration.

d) Permanent migration or temporary migration.

Sopher (1983) stated that rural and urban areas which have recently received migrants generally are characterised by large members of un-accompanied husbands and their wives may join them later.

Stark (1983) stressed the importance of considering the family unit rather than the individual alone in the question of migration.

Tillie (1983) concluded that the consequent upheaval in way of life due to migration has probably been ever greater for women than men.

Balishter *et al.* (1984) opined that rural to urban migration is the mostly observed pattern of migration.

Mazur (1983) found that among villages of Mali with commercial agriculture particularly those in close proximity to towns, there are generally higher rates of long term and lower rates of short term migration.

Singh (1986) observed that rural to urban migration pattern in Kerala is more from Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Roy and Chakrabarty (1990) found that in West Bengal, there is marked male-female imbalance in 4 types of movement, which are based on origin - destination relationship such as (a) Rural-rural, (b) Rural-urban, (c) Urban-rural and (d) Urban-urban. In general rural to rural migration is found in areas where agriculture is relatively seasonal in nature. A large flow of rural in-migration take place in areas of continuous cropping or cash cropping, particularly rice.

Singh (1990) stated that the level of inter-state migration is fairly low in India due to the low level of development. However state-wise variations are seen in in-migration and out-migration streams.

Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) observed that as far as migration pattern is concerned, the majority (69.6 per cent) of migrants move to other district of A.P. and lesser number (21.5 per cent) to other state. So the inter-district

migration is high. It is generally observed that largest stream of migration is from rural to urban areas.

## 2.2 Factors responsible for migration

Factors responsible for migration are those push and pull factors responsible for Agricultural labour migration

### 2.2 (a) Push factors (Area of repulsion)

Moore (1945) in sociological literature, out-migration has been conceptualised as a relief to the strains and tensions associated with population growth.

Rochin (1972) and Preston (1969) indicated a positive correlation between the land-man ratio and out-migration of people from the village.

Walsh and Trilin (1973) also found a small rank correlation coefficient between out-migration and land-man ration in 13 Niuean villages.

Demographic Research Centre (1975) reported that introduction of advanced technologies in agriculture leads to the surplus labour which in turn leads to the migration of agricultural labourers.

Stark (1981) reported that the circulatory migration approach emphasises risk minimisation rather than profit maximisation in explaining migration behaviour.

Pejanovic (1982) stated that rural-urban migration is caused by the relatively unfavourable position of agriculture.

Michniewska (1983) observed that motives for the migrants include lack of suitable work in country-side, low pay, desire for improving professional status, new job, accommodation possibilities and desire to join relatives.

Simmons (1983) interpret migration as a household survival strategy. The concept of survival emerges as a way of focussing attention on the poverty of many migrant and their movement often result from deteriorating employment and income condition in rural areas.

Podowics (1984) stated that migration is not determined by agricultural considerations rather non-agricultural labour market.

Suchts (1984) concluded that in Polish agricultural voivodships the reasons for migration are directly associated with the low level of the infrastructure and limited or non-existent prospects for increased agricultural production.

A study of internal migration (Phase II) (1985) in Haiti indicated that rural-urban migration is promoted by poor farming conditions, a drop in real income levels, and an increase in input costs.

Cole and Sanders (1985) and Todura (1971) opined that poor economic situation of agricultural labourers often push them to find better employment opportunities.

Singh (1985) found that those who do not have natural access to work on land or other productive assets are either forced to migrate to urban areas in search of job or reconciles themselves as landless workers.

Takur (1988) and Demographic Research Centre (1975) reported that scarcity of land for cultivation due to fragmentation and subdivision of holdings act as another push factor of migration.

Goyal (1990) opined that the factors other than general economic consideration are important in out-migration of people from rural areas of Punjab. The theoretical consideration of Push and pull factors in migration can be the development of the non-agricultural sector.

Roy and Chakra barty (1990) revealed that the movement of females from one rural area to another rural area as a part of group labour force for employment is less important. The severe poverty in rural life often compel them to migrate and earn income.

Gupta (1991) reported that natural calamities like flood, draught, epidemic etc. force the population to retreat from that region.

Again he opined that due to rural indebtedness also people will migrate. He reported that due to lack of



irrigation facilities and due to other infrastructural constraints, there exists an inefficient mode of cultivation. Here also migration from agricultural sector to industrial sector occurs.

Gupta (1991) and Majumdar and Majumdar (1978) reported that various social causes like age old social injustice suffered by the backward castes in rural community, lack of social services like health, drinking water facilities etc. will act as push factor of migration.

Mehta (1991) opined that poverty will cause people to migrate.

Sentilnathan (1991) and Dayal (1959) observed that seasonal unemployment in the agricultural field push the labourers to migrate to other sectors.

Mahanty (1992) reported that migration tend to rise after severe famines ie famine induced migration.

Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) stated that no work, low wages, lack of irrigation facilities and inadequate land are the major reason for migration.

## 2.2 (b) Pull factors (Area of attraction)

Zachariah (1964) stated that in India, the proportion of rural-urban migration which has economic significance may be smaller when compared to that of industrialised countries.

Sahota (1968) in his study on in (Brazil) has expressed that spread of Education in rural areas will induce the entrepreneurial farmers not to migrate to cities but to stay in agriculture and develop scientific farming.

Todara (1969) reported that the rate of rural-urban migration depend on difference in wages on earning between areas of destination and origin, and the chances of finding a job at the destination.

Martin (1975) concluded that the best approach to understand migration and non-migration may be through integration of sociological and economic views, with the

former elucidating the difficult question of costs and benefits inherent in the latter.

Connell *et al.* (1976) found that there was a positive relationship between high land-man ratio and propensity to migrate from village. Most people earn their living from land and its availability is one of the determining factors in the magnitude of migration from a village.

Uyoe (1979) contended that the tendency to migrate from rural to urban areas in Nigeria depended on factors such as the desire or necessity to obtain money or income, the pressure of population in land, to break away from the monotony and strict controls of tribal life, attraction of the cities and the expected opportunities of personal advancement.

Khan (1982) found that the gross disparities in socio-economic opportunity between rural and urban areas encouraged large flow of migrants from rural areas and small towns to the large cities.

Kamble (1983) in his study on labour migration in India has regarded employment opportunities as the primary cause for urbanward movement.

Oberai and Singh (1983) state that of out-migrants, 93.4 per cent migrated for reasons of employment or improvement of income, 2.4 per cent for education, and the remaining 4.4 per cent for personal and other reasons.

Michniewska (1983) stated that motives for the migrants include lack of suitable work in country-side, low-pay and the desire for improving professional status, new job, accommodation possibilities and desire to join relatives.

Simmons (1983) reported that the neo-classical approach tends to view migration as a kind of profit maximisation activity in the sense that geographical movements contribute to the social mobility of migrants and indirectly to the income growth of the family.

Thapa and Conway (1983) found that migration is conditioned by changes in the structure of economy and

society, and more especially it is influenced by Government investment and re-distribution policies.

Calaj (1984) opined that the inconsistency between the mode of work in the country-side and the town which tend to create a mis-leading basis for comparing the standards of living of farming and non-farming families is apparent and the farmers perceive themselves to be worse than the non-farmers, even if their income is higher.

Breman (1987) argued that the determinant of migration are the factors like increase labour-intensity of the new cropping pattern, absorption of landless labour-force into expanding non-agricultural employment, unsatisfactory performance of local labourers etc.

Gupta *et al.* (1988) reported that, in Punjab, due to Green revolution there was an excess need for agricultural labourers which attracted large number of immigrant labourers to reduce the chronic shortage of agricultural labour.

Balasubramaniam (1990) opined that most immigrants moved to the urban towns in search of employment.

Goyal (1990) observed that the factors other than general economic consideration are important in out-migration of people from rural areas of Punjab. The theoretical consideration of the push and pull factors in migration can be the development of the non-agricultural sector.

Lakshmanasamy (1990) reported that population pressure, urbanization, high-wage modern sector employment, urban-rural wage differentials and family considerations, the family's aversion to risk in modern agricultural technology etc. may be the motives for migration.

Roy and Chakrabarty (1990) revealed that better employment or even a search for it is the primary cause of male migration both in rural and urban regions. Females migration pattern suggest that where rice cultivation prevails one finds there a kind of sedentary nature of the population where people particularly females are often reluctant to migrate. In countries like India experience lower female migration rate for employment. Rural to rural male migration movement is primarily due to economic causes. Male population move from one rural area to another rural area to take part in agricultural activity or some small

agro-based industries. A large flow of rural immigration often take place in areas of continuous cropping or cash cropping, particularly rice. These area demand intensive labour without any marked seasonal peaks over the year. By contrast, in areas of single cropping, there may be peaks of labour demand in a particular season which often lead to circulatory migration, where migrants make respected short trips from home. The movement of female is also due to marriage.

Singh (1990) observed that in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, due to high degree of urbanization and industrialization more than 50 per cent of the male in-migrated for employment related reasons.

Singh (1990) indicated that nearly three-fourths of males migrated for employment and family related reasons, while females moved due to marriage as well as family related reasons. Higher female-in-migration is due to family reasons to join hubands or earning members of the family.

Gupta (1991) and Demographic Research Centre (1975) reported that more employment opportunities in other areas or sectors is the most important pull factors of migration.

Gupta (1991) and Jayaraman (1979) opined that opportunities for higher income as another pull factor.

### 2.3 Socio-Psychological Effects due to migration (CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION)

It is socio-psychological effects experienced by the migrated agricultural labourers due to migration.

An ILD study (1960) concluded that majority of migrants benefit neither economically nor socially from their movement to the cities. They are drawn there-by lack of economic opportunities in the villages and attracted by better paid jobs, but then find themselves in over-crowded surroundings, with uncertain employment and money wage insufficient to cover the high cost of living.

Fei and Ranis (1961) and Lewis (1954) reported migration as a desirable process where-by the surplus rural labour can be transformed from the traditional agricultural sector to provide cheap manpower to a growing urban industrial complex.



Pant (1965) stated that migration creates acute problems of housing, health and sanitation in urban area.

Singh and Singhal (1966) found that when migration takes place from agricultural to industrial sector, migrants are subjected to a strict discipline which results in a heavy strain on their body as well as mind. They face difficulty in creating new bonds due to difference in language, mode of life and culture which is unfamiliar to them.

Caplow (1975) stated that rural-urban migration lead to occupational change and shift in occupational structure from primary sector to secondary or tertiary sector which involve acquisition of new skill for survival.

Demographic Research Centre (1975) opined that heavy loss in labour force due to excess out-migration in the age group of 20-39.

Connell *et al.* (1976) observed that the percentage of adult males is lower in high migration village, which means that fertility rates will be lower.

Uyoe (1979) recommended the following to rural-urban migration (in Nigeria): Converting the present subsistence farming to mechanised farming and subsequently to agri-business as it is done in the U.S. and also changing the land tenure system. Provision of amenities such as schools, colleges, entertainment centres, electricity, pine-borne water in rural areas, location of industries; provision of health facilities and expanding numerous health programmes concentrated in urban areas to rural centres.

Michelis (1980) opined that continued out-migration (in Greece) imposes population pressures on a few urban cities while it weakens the economic base of the states and regions.

Brammer (1981) reported that immigrants to Dinajpur districts of Bangladesh introduced double cropping in place of single crop.

Rao (1981) stated that immigrants helped to overcome the local labour shortage.

Khasiani (1982) observed that new attitudes appear to have emerged in rural communities (in Kenya) and migration appears to be the means through which they can be realised.

Hedlund and Lundah (1983) found that urbanisation expected to continue inspite of increasing urban unemployment and falling real wages, because of the poor rural-urban terms of trade (Zambia).

Ioffe (1983) stated that there has been heavy out-migration of rural population in some areas of the non-black earth zone in North-West USSR. This has led especially to a shortage of skilled man-power and to a worsening of the situation of agriculture. In peripheral areas, this has led even to agricultural land being taken out of production.

Michniewaka (1983) indicated that remedial measures to counter-act excessive migration should include improved housing, living standards, cultural and social provision and better job possibilities in the country-side.

Rhoda (1983) found that rural-urban migration was stimulated by rural development programmes which increase access to cities, commercialize agriculture or improve rural-urban integration, raise educational or skill levels or increase rural inequalities.

Naidu and Rao (1985) stated that more equitable distribution of wealth, assets, employment, production and service activities in rural areas would help in mitigating the rapidly increasing migration of people from rural to urban centres.

Rastogi (1986) reported that migration actually reduces the family size in rural areas.

Breman (1987) reported that labour migration in south Gujarat create a surplus labour force. The massive supply of migrant labourers results in cost cutting because of its depressive effect on local wages, and this the bargaining position of the local landless is weakened. The farmer can exercise for greater control over the migrants who work in a strange environment and are not familiar with local usages. The relationship between the migrants, local landless and land owners Breman has characterised as a 'triangle of tensions'. These migrants have content with extreme low wages, long and irregular working hours and job with little security.

Boyoe (1987) observed that the immigrants to North-West districts of Bangladesh have introduced new crop

varieties and increased cropping intensity and thus migration process introduce new technology.

Jetley (1987) opined that the long-term-migration improves the economic prospects of the family, but for the poorest it only means that the family manages to fulfil the minimum needs. The ability to survive is their major achievement.

Gupta (1988) stated that conflict between farmers, local labourers and migrant labourers as a consequence of fewer employment opportunities and lower wages.

Harche (1988) found that as young male members are migrating to urban areas, women, older men and children are to take over the work on the land.

Thakur (1988) reported that some good effects of migration are such as changes in the land status, housing pattern and reduced indebtedness.

Balasubramonium (1989) observed that substantial benefits emerge from migration on the level and distribution of rural house-hold income and it reduce income inequality.

The impact of migration on population and technological change in agriculture is also observed. The rate of adoption of HYV, use of modern implements and land productivity are higher among return-migrant followed by out-migrant. Migration has led some improvement in rural employment situation in Kerala. The living conditions of in-migrants are better in Kerala. Migration acts as a catalyst for rural income generation.

Lakshmanasamy (1990) opined that migration act as a catalyst for the diffusion of production increasing technological and institutional changes in the rural sector of economy. Migration shown as a survival strategy of the family to mitigate the risks and uncertainties facing the family by diversifying its resources and income portfolio. It also high-light the indirect effect of migration - via release of rural resources, education and information flow on agricultural innovation.

Singh (1990) reported that a significant improvement in its prevailing economic situation in the state of Gujarat.

Gupta (1991) stated that the immigrants experienced adjustment problems in the new social ecosystem due to socio-cultural differences.

The migrants acquired new knowledge about the techniques of irrigation, mechanical threshing, application of fertilizers etc. Acculturation and changes in food habit are also observed due to migration.

Mitra (1992) reported that rural to urban migration is found to raise both work-force participation rate and service sector employment in urban areas.

Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) opined that the movement ultimately leads to the increase of population density in slums, which in turn, adds one more social problem to urban society. With an average migration period of 8 months, most of the migrants are either not aware of different rural development schemes or have missed the opportunity of utilising them.

## 2.4 Selected profile characteristics of In-migrants

2.4 (a) Age The number of years the Agricultural labourers has completed since birth.

Thomas (1938) reported that there is an excess of adolescent and young adults among migrants.

Zachariah (1964) indicated that young adults are over represented and the very old are under represented in the age composition of rural-urban migrants.

Demographic Research Centre (1975) opined that heavy loss of labour force due to excess out-migration in the age group of 20-39.

Rao *et al.* (1977) stated that age groups 23-35 years and 35-45 years were heavily represented among migrants.

Deepali (1979) found that low age group of respondents were in high participation score range in agricultural operations than other groups.

Padmanabhan (1981) observed that 40 per cent of men labourers belonged to the age group of 25-40 years, while 50



per cent of men labourers were in the age group of 44-45 years. When 10 per cent of men-labourers were above 55 years of age, there was not a single labour in the category below 25 years of age.

Singh and Yadava (1981) reported that the out-migration of males aged 15 and above from a rural house-hold.

Thubaity (1981) found that majority of rural migrants (in Taif) are atleast 25 years of age and unskilled.

Oberai and Singh (1982) stated that of out-migrants, 75.7 per cent were between 12 and 24 years of age at the time of imigration and are likely to be persons who would normally be looking for gainful employment for the first time.

Halim (1984) established that about 49 per cent of the women-labourers belonged to the age group of 20-30 years. The minimum and maximum age limit of the hired labourers were 10 and 49 years respectively.

Ingle and Dharmadhikarj (1987) reported that relatively higher proportion of female labourers were below

30 years of age (40 per cent). The labourers below 40 years of age were 75.56 per cent.

Ahmad (1988) stated that 95 per cent of migrants were found to be below the age of 36 years.

Harsche (1988) reported that young male members are migrating to urban areas; women, older men and children are to take over the work on land.

Kanwar and Koranne (1989) stated that women working in agriculture fall in the age group of 21 to 35 years of age.

Lakshmanasamy (1990) observed that the poor, young, little educated unemployed and landless or with very little land out-migrate in large proportion from rural areas.

Shilaja (1990) found that agricultural labourers have a mean age of 38 years.

According to Singh, (1990) most migration (both in and out migration) occurs in young adult ages ranging from 20-29 years among both males and females.

Mehta (1991) reported that the average age of migrant at the time of migration is 21 years.

Raju (1991) observed the predominance of young illiterate men migrating with or without their families, but with support from joint families.

Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) found that the majority of the migrants are in the working or economically productive age group ie 16-35 years whose income is just sufficient to maintain themselves.

Devi (1994) reported that majority of the agricultural labourers were below 45 years of age.

Husain (1994) stated that 52 per cent of the coconut climbers come under the middle aged group and 43 per cent of them come under young age group. Only 5 per cent of the climbers were above 55 years of age.

#### 2.4 (b) Education

It is the level of literacy and the ability of the Agricultural labourers to read and write, and the extent of formal schooling.

Zachariah (1964) stated that migrants to urban areas particularly to large cities possess a considerably higher average educational attainment than the general population of the areas from which they are drawn.

Sahots (1968) in his study on Brazil has expressed that spread of education in the rural areas will induce the entrepreneurial farmers not to migrate to cities, but to stay in agriculture and develop scientific farming.

Singh (1976) indicated a positive association between education and adoption of new practices.

Rao *et al.* (1977) stated that while 31 per cent were illiterate at the time of migration, 69 per cent had education varying from primary to collegiate level.

Oberai and Singh (1980) observed in Ludhiana study that, for decision pertaining to migrants remittances, education is more or less neutral.

Oberai and Singh (1983) observed in Ludhiana study that, for decision pertaining to migrants remittances, education is more or less neutral.

Oberai and Singh (1983) also observed that 88.7 per cent of migrants had received formal education, of whom a little over one-half had completed atleast the high school level.

Sinha (1983) found that literacy being a more important variable (than age) in deciding migration.

Ramachandran (1990) reported that literacy among agricultural labourers was lower (36 per cent) than for other classes; that among agricultural labourers, the scheduled caste agricultural labourers had an even lower level of literacy (31 per cent).

Roy and Chakrabarty (1990) opined that education is not a significant reason in explaining rural to rural migration.

Gupta (1991) reported that migrants in the field of agricultural labourers are illiterate as with low literacy level. The same was reported by Arora and Kumar (1980) and Husain and Hassena (1990).

Adams (1993) opined that education may not necessarily be positively correlated with migration.

Shefer and Steinvortz (1993) stated that the education level influence the migration flow positively.

Devi (1994) reported that majority of male agricultural labourers were illiterate or functionally literate.

Husain (1994) stated that 51 per cent coconut climbers had middle school level education and above, and 49 per cent had only primary school level of education and below.

Banerjee (1981) has correlated conjugal separation with the educational level of the migrant. Attitude towards conjugal separation is likely to be influenced by education. Educated migrants are more capable of adjusting themselves to urban environment and tend to settle permanently.

#### 2.4 (c) Experience

The number of years since an Agricultural labourers is actually involved in his job.

Mehta (1955) stated that the ability of the worker to perform his job more efficiently depend upon many factors, among which one was experience.

Chamber's English Dictionary (1972) experience as practical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial on wisdom.

Padmanabhan (1984) in his study observed that majority of the respondent male labourers had farming experience of about 10-30 years.

Shilaja (1990) observed that majority of women agricultural labourers were having farming experience ranging from 20-23 years.

Devi (1994) stated that majority of agricultural labourers had an experience upto 25 years.

Hussain (1994) reported that majority of coconut climbers had experience upto 15 years while 44 per cent of them had an experience of more than 15 years in their profession.

#### 2.4 (d) Socio-Economic status

It is the position on status of an individual/family in the society in terms of by occupation, land, cast, socio-political participation, family type, material possession and house type.

Devi and Reddy (1984) revealed that farm women of low economic category were found to participate more in farm operations where-as farm women of high and medium economic categories were found to participate more in allied farm operations.

Ray *et al.* (1985) stated that relatively low employment and wage rate of female labourers are indicative of the inferior status of female labourers in India.

Hague and Sirohi (1986) opined that family size and number of working members also determine the standard of living.

Narappanavar (1989), Sharma (1984) and Singh and Singhal (1966) reported that low standard of living of



agricultural labourers is due to low productivity, under-employment in agriculture, lack of opportunities in non-farm sector and low wage rates.

Shilaja (1990) stated that majority of the female agricultural labourers were having low social participation.

Pawar *et al.* (1991) opined that socio-economic status of tribal population in rural Inida has witnessed change at a snail's since independence.

#### (1) Occupation

According to Hamsaleelvathy (1970), skilled and technical workers are more migratory.

Oberai and Singh (1983) observed that occupation-wise, the three significant categories of employed, out-migrants are cultivators (60.4 per cent), agricultural labourers (11.4 per cent) and production-process workers (10.3 per cent).

Balishter, Ram and Chauhan (1984) reported that migration was found to be more from agriculture to agriculture.

Singh (1986) observed that rural-urban migration is selective of all occupations other than agriculture related jobs.

Gupta (1991) reported that those who were employed as permanent agricultural labourer at their native place, the majority worked as attached servants on destination.

**(ii) Land-holding**

Mukherjee (1957) concluded that only house-holds out of 251 agricultural labour house-holds (4 per cent) own land. But these are as many as 47 house-holds who cultivate land either as owners or tenants.

Singh (1976) opined that modernisation has a direct relationship with the size of the farm.

Deepali (1979) found that majority of the respondents (55.53 percent) were in small land-holding group.

Panicker (1979) stated that majority of the agricultural labourers house-holds are landless except for the small area around their huts ranging from 2 to 10 cents.

Mojjahed (1980) reported that (in Iran) concentration of a large portion of farmers on rainfed land-holdings of less than 5 hectares and also population pressure on irrigated agricultural lands were closely related to the magnitude of rural out migration.

Rudra (1982) observed that in West Bengal, the landless constituted less than 25 per cent of agricultural labour house-holds.

Chauhan (1983) revealed that 75 per cent of agricultural labour house-holds owned less than 1.5 acres.

Oberi and Singh (1983) stated that the incidence of migration among small scale peasants, particularly those owning between 1 and 5 acres of land, is relatively low in Punjab.

Halim (1984) described that about 70 per cent of women labourers in Bangladesh villages possessed a home-stead land of their own. 27 per cent families had neither any cultivable land nor any home-stead area. The rest 3 per cent did have some cultivable land in addition to home-stead area.

Nancharaiah (1989) reported that out of 248 total house-holds, 93 were landless house-holds, majority being the scheduled caste agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh.

Ramachandran (1990) found out that of the agricultural labourers 81 per cent were completely landless.

Shilaja (1990) observed that the average farm-size of the women agricultural labourers was 0.23 acres.

Chakrapani Kumar (1994) reported that migrants are having an average land-holding size of 1.5 acres.

Husain (1994) stated that 40 per cent of the coconut climbers had a farm size of more than 5 cents whereas the remaining 60 per cent of them had a farm size of more than 5 cents.

### (iii) Caste

Tea Board (1962) revealed that almost all the plantation labourers in that territory are Hindus, only one out of the 75 families investigated was found to be Christian.

Jena (1957) stated that agricultural wage earners are mostly drawn from backward classes.

Mukherjee (1957) established that scheduled caste top the list of agriculture labour families forming about 70 per cent.

Sharma and Singh (1970) observed that women belonging to low caste participated in farm-operation more than others.

Connell *et al.* (1976) stated that social and cultural factors related to caste, religion and region, are of special importance in the Indian setting in shaping migration streams beyond economic factors.

Indian school of social science (1976) reported that 95 per cent of the bonded labour families belong to lower castes.

Saxena (1977) opined that the lower castes taken together form 64 per cent of emigrants in 4 villages in east Uther Pradesh.

Deepali (1979) stated that there was significant difference in participation between two caste groups scheduled caste and non-scheduled, the scheduled caste group respondents have participated more in agricultural activities.

Arora and Kumar (1980), Bhakoo (1978), and D'souza (1975) reported that migrants mostly belong to low or middle caste category.

Padmanabhan (1981) stated that all respondent labourers belonged to scheduled caste.

Dak *et al.* (1986) revealed that the contribution of higher caste women in agriculture was significantly lower than that of lower caste women.

Ingle and Dharmadhikarj (1987) found that majority of the female labourers belonged to scheduled castes.

Singh and Verma (1987) reported that majority child workers (52.9 per cent) have been drawn from the scheduled caste, with 33.26 per cent from high castes and 3.12 per cent

from backward castes. The remaining 11.84 per cent have been constituted by tribals.

Kaur and Sharma (1988) stated that in Haryana, women of all castes were working in agriculture, the highest being in lower castes (83.6 per cent) followed by scheduled castes (81.6 per cent), middle castes (81 per cent) and upper castes (58.6 per cent).

Ramachandran (1990) revealed that out of the 164 scheduled caste house-holds in 1977, constituting more than a quarter of all households in the village, 125 house-holds (76 per cent) were agricultural labour house-holds. That is scheduled caste are concentrated among the hard-labouring sections of the population, particularly among agricultural labourers.

Shilaja (1990) depicted that majority of the female labourers were from scheduled castes.

Devi (1994) opined that majority of agricultural labourers belonged to scheduled caste and 95 per cent was Hindus.

Husain (1994) reported that more than 75 per cent of the coconut climbers belong to scheduled caste. 17 per cent climbers from other back-ward castes.

#### (V) Socio-Political participation

It is the degree to which an agricultural labourers is involved in formal socio-political organisation either as member or as an office bearer.

Sharma and Singh (1970) stated that social participation is not a discriminating factor in the extent of participation of women in farm-operation.

Singh and Sinha (1970) observed that the difference in social participation among farmers had no significant influence over the pattern of decision-making.

Holmstrom (1978) indicated that more than 90 per cent of respondents were members of trade unions.

Padmanabhan (1981) reported that majority of the agricultural labourers were not members in labour-unions.



According to Renukaradhya (1983), majority of the trained farmers had high social participation.

Rexlin (1984) majority of small farm women (94.7%) were not participating in any organisation.

Gowda (1988) stated that variation in ragi productivity of small and marginal farmers was influenced by social participation.

Shilaja (1990) observed that majority of the female agricultural labourers were having low social participation.

Gowda *et al.* (1991) found that the respondent poultry farmers had comparatively very poor political participation.

Pushpangadan (1992) showed that literary standard among labourers is comparatively high in Kerala from other States and it has helped in faster spread of trade unionsm among them.

#### **(VI) Family type**

Sharma and Singh (1970) found out that the type of family is not a descriminating factor in participation of women in farm-operations.

Miner (1978) and Palachek and Harvath explained the high rate of female migration along with the males in rural-rural migration as the existence of nuclear family type in towns and cities in which both husband and wife work. The potential earning changes of both the earners lead to the house-hold migration.

Chapin (1980) reported that a combination of factors including family ties, opportunities and information flows led to an increased proportion of skilled emigrants (from Sue miguel).

Kumar (1982) revealed that joint family system is not prevalent among agricultural labourers.

Seifelnasr (1983) argued that the individual's property to migrate is influenced by the type of family organisation.

Mc Hugh (1984) found that migration decision occur within a particular social context. Persons who influence migration decisions of the individual include partner, other house-hold members, family and relatives, and close friends.

Singh and Verma (1987) reported that an overwhelming majority (61.6 per cent) of the child-workers have been drawn from joint families, with remaining 38.4 per cent from nuclear ones.

Nair (1990) women workers found to be included as members in co-operative societies were rarely seen on the managing committees.

Shilaja (1990) stated that women agricultural labourers were having nuclear families.

Mehta (1991), Gupta (1991), Chatterjee (1983), and Dishy and Gunbar (1982) reported that most of the migrants are having medium or large sized family.

Devi, (1994) opined that majority of agricultural labourers were from nuclear families.

Husain (1994) reported that 90 per cent of coconut climbers had nuclear families.

**(VII) Material possession**

Ramachandran (1990) reported that the combined assets of 257 agricultural labourer house-holds in Tamil Nadu were Rs. 5.64 lakhs.

**(IX) House type**

Singh and Singhal (1966) opined that the housing conditions of agricultural labourers are deplorable. Their houses are the worst in the villages. They do not have their own land to construct their own houses and always remain at the mercy of the land owners for small house-sites.

Menon (1972) reported that in Kerala, most of the low class people were agricultural labourers and they lived in small huts by the side of their high caste masters.

**2.4 (e) Indebtedness**

Indebtedness is defined as the total loan (debt) in terms of money he was at the time of investigation and to various lending sources.

Tea Board (1962) revealed that 44 per cent of the families were indebted and the average debt per indebted family varied from Rs. 13.68 to Rs. 104 within the expenditure groups. On the whole, the average amount of debt per indebted family was Rs. 38.97 which is 233.77 per cent of an average family's weekly income or 53.95 per cent of its monthly income.

Pant (1965) opined that indebtedness will reduce the bargaining power and increases the labour-supply from the family of the indebted workers.

Singh and Singhal (1969) pointed out that whenever the land owners are giving small house sites for agricultural labourers, the rents charged are very heavy which increases the agricultural labourer's indebtedness and decreases their standard of living.

Indian School of Social Sciences (1976) revealed that only 14.2 per cent of the families under study were free from debt and the rest were indebted.

Marla (1981) observed that the wages fixed and actually paid had been so low that the bonded labourer never

gets the opportunity of repaying the debt completely to free himself from bondage.

Punekar *et al.* (1988) informed that of the total sixty workers only two had no debts at all. Ten of them had odd debts here and there which could not be accounted for. 48 of them (80 per cent) borrowed up to Rs. 4000. Some of them had borrowed over and above this amount. The average debt of the industrial workers surveyed was found to be Rs.2264 which was around 5 1/2 times their average monthly wages.

Sabapathi (1988) from his study among the 'Irulas' of Attappady, stated that indebtedness is a common phenomenon among the 'Irulas' of Attappady. A person who has more indebtedness may find it difficult to pull on. Many such people work in their neighbour's farms as labourers.

Thakur (1988) reported that changes in the land status, housing pattern and reduced indebtedness are the good effects of migration

Pawar *et al.* (1991) indicated that the expenditure exceeds the income in all labour families forcing them to borrow money from the money-lenders.

Husain (1994) reported that average indebtedness of coconut climbers was Rs.668, a good majority (78 per cent) of them had indebtedness of only less than Rs.668 in an year.

#### 2.4 (f) Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices

It is body of understood informations by an agricultural labourer with respect to scientific agricultural practices.

English and English (1958) defined knowledge as a body of understood information by an individual or by a culture.

Sithalaxmi (1975) observed that eventhough women supervise all activities on the farm, the knowledge of these women in scientific method of cultivation and profitable utilization of the produce were limited.

Sandhu and Sharma (1976) in their study with 100 farm-women, inferred that the existing level of knowledge about selected improved agriculture and home science practices was medium in 50 per cent farm-women while it was 1000 in 37 per cent and high in only 13 per cent.

Padmanabhan (1981) found out that only 14.2 per cent of the respondent agricultural labourers were having good knowledge of scientific agriculture.

Viju (1985) reported that majority of Kanikkars had medium level of knowledge about improved agricultural practices.

Gupta (1991) observed that migrants acquired new knowledge about the techniques of irrigation, mechanical threshing, application of fertilizers etc.

Devi (1994) stated that more than half of male agricultural labourers had high attitude towards scientific practices, whereas more than half of female agricultural labourers had only low attitude towards scientific agricultural practices.

Websters new international dictionary define knowledge as familiarity gained by actual experience, practical skill, technical acquaintance.

#### **2.4 (g) Knowledge about development programmes**

It is body of understood informations by the agricultural labourers with respect to the development programmes for agricultural labourers.



Bloom *et al.* (1955) defined knowledge as these behaviours and test situations which emphasised the remembering either by recognition or recall of ideas and materials on some phenomena.

Padmanabhan (1981) observed that majority of agricultural labourers had low knowledge about the programmes undertaken by the Government for their development.

Labour Bureau (1987) reported that lack of awareness among the workers about the rates of minimum wages was one of the important casuses for ineffective implementation of minimum wage.

According to Singh and Verma (1987), cent per cent of the child workers who have either been exclusively working on land owned by others as on their own as well as other's land in the capacity of wage earning employees did not have any knowledge of the minimum wage act per se let alone its application to agriculture.

Kunchu (1989) revealed that majority of the cardamom growers had medium level of awareness about development schemes.

Husain (1994) stated that coconut climbers had only a very low awareness about welfare programme and utilization of welfare programmes was very low.

#### 2.4 (h) Aspiration

Aspiration is defined as the overall life goals in his reality world that he is striving for.

Levin (1957) defined level of aspiration as the degree of difficulty of the goal towards which a person is striving.

Wilkening and Bharadwaj (1968) indicated that involvement of husbands and wives in farm, home and family is influenced by their task involvement and aspirations.

Sushama (1979) and Rajendran (1978) defined aspiration as the degree to which an individual gets his goals realistically in relation to his physical and mental attributes and in accordance with his environment.

Padmanabhan (1981) in his study revealed that majority of the agricultural labourers had very low level of aspiration.

Sushama *et al.* (1981) reported that a positive significant correlation between level of aspiration and adoption behaviour.

Seema (1986) stated that more than 50 per cent of farm-women were found to have higher level of aspiration, but no significant relationship between level of aspiration and role in decision-making process.

Shilaja (1990) opined that majority of the respondent labourers were having high level of aspiration.

Devi (1994) reported that majority of agricultural labourers had high level of aspiration. More than 50 per cent of male agricultural labourers had high level of future aspiration whereas more than two-third of female agricultural labourers had low level of future aspiration.

#### 2.4 (I) Attitude towards labour-union

It is the positive or negative affect associated with labour unions, towards which they differ in varying degree.

Holmstrom (1978) indicated that more than 90 per cent of the respondents were members of trade unions.

Padmanabhan (1981) reported majority of the agricultural labourers were not members in labour unions. The few labourers who were members had only limited participation in labour-union activities.

Saibaba (1984) found out that there were no trade unions in more than 50 per cent mica mines. 44.9 per cent of mica mines in Andhra Pradesh had trade unions. About 20 per cent of the workers had membership in the union by 1975ie; as many as 80 per cent workers are not members of any trade union.

Punckar *et al.* (1988) depicts that a predominantly agricultural country cannot have a strong viable trade union movement, for trade unions are organized mainly by industrial workers. The trade union movement has not, as yet, reached either the peasant or the landless labourers in our country. Among non-agricultural workers, trade unions have progressed only in such sectors as large and medium industries, construction and transport. Workers in agriculture and small scale industries are difficult to organise.

Gowda *et al.* (1991) reported that poultry farmers had comparatively very poor political participation.

Pushpangadan (1992) showed that literacy standard among labourers is comparatively higher in Kerala than other states and it has helped in faster spread of trade unionism among them.

#### 2.4 (j) Economic Motivation

Economic motivation is operationalised in terms of profit maximisation and the relative values placed by respondent in economic status.

Zachariah (1964) stated that in India, the proportion of rural-urban migration which has economic significance may be smaller when compared to that of industrial countries.

Martin (1975) concluded that the best approach to understand migration of sociological and economic views, with former elucidating the difficult question of costs and benefits inherent in the latter.

Michniewska (1983) stated that the motives for the migrants include lack of suitable work in the country-side, low pay desire to improve professional status, new job, accommodation possibilities and desire to join relatives.

Thapa and Conway (1983) found out that migration is conditioned by changes in the structure of the economy and society and more, especially it is influenced by government investment and re-distribution policies.

Shilaja (1990) inferred that majority of the women agriculture labourers were having low economic motivation.

#### 2.4 (K) Self-confidence

Self confidence is the confidence of agricultural labourers in his own ability.

The Readers digest, great encyclopaedic dictionary gives the meaning of self-confidence as the confidence in oneself.

Muthayya and Gnanakannan (1973) stated that a positive relationship between self-confidence and job satisfaction.

Khare (1976) opined that confidence played an important role in the success of a creator or an innovator.

According to Pandyaraj (1976), self-confidence is the belief of an individual in his or her own abilities.

Joseph (1983) reported that self-confidence was positively and significantly correlated with communication effectiveness of Agricultural Demonstrators.

#### 2.4 (L) Innovativeness

It is the respondents readiness to accept any new information on practice when compared to other members of social systems.

Rogers and Shoemaker (1971) defined innovativeness as the degree to which an individual is relatively earlier in adopting new ideas rather than other members of a social system.

Syamala (1988) found that innovation proneness exhibited positive but non-significant relationship with the attitude of farmer demonstrators towards National Demonstration Progress (NDP)

Gangadharan (1993) opined that innovation is the degree of an individuals interest to seek changes in farming techniques and to introduce such changes into his own farm operations when found practical and feasible.



**METHODOLOGY**



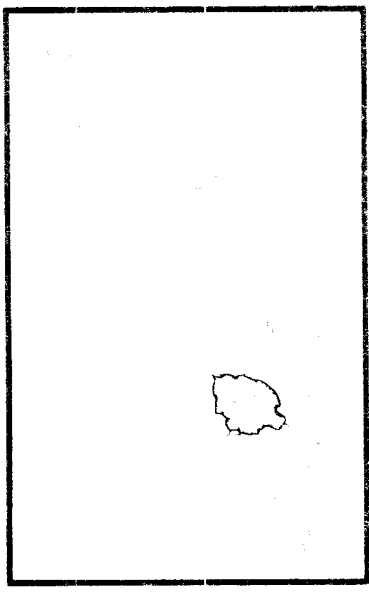
**CHAPTER III****METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents a detailed description of the method and procedures followed in conducting the study. It consists of locale of the study, sampling procedure, measurement techniques used, data collection procedure and statistical tests used in the analysis of data. These are discussed in the followed under heads.

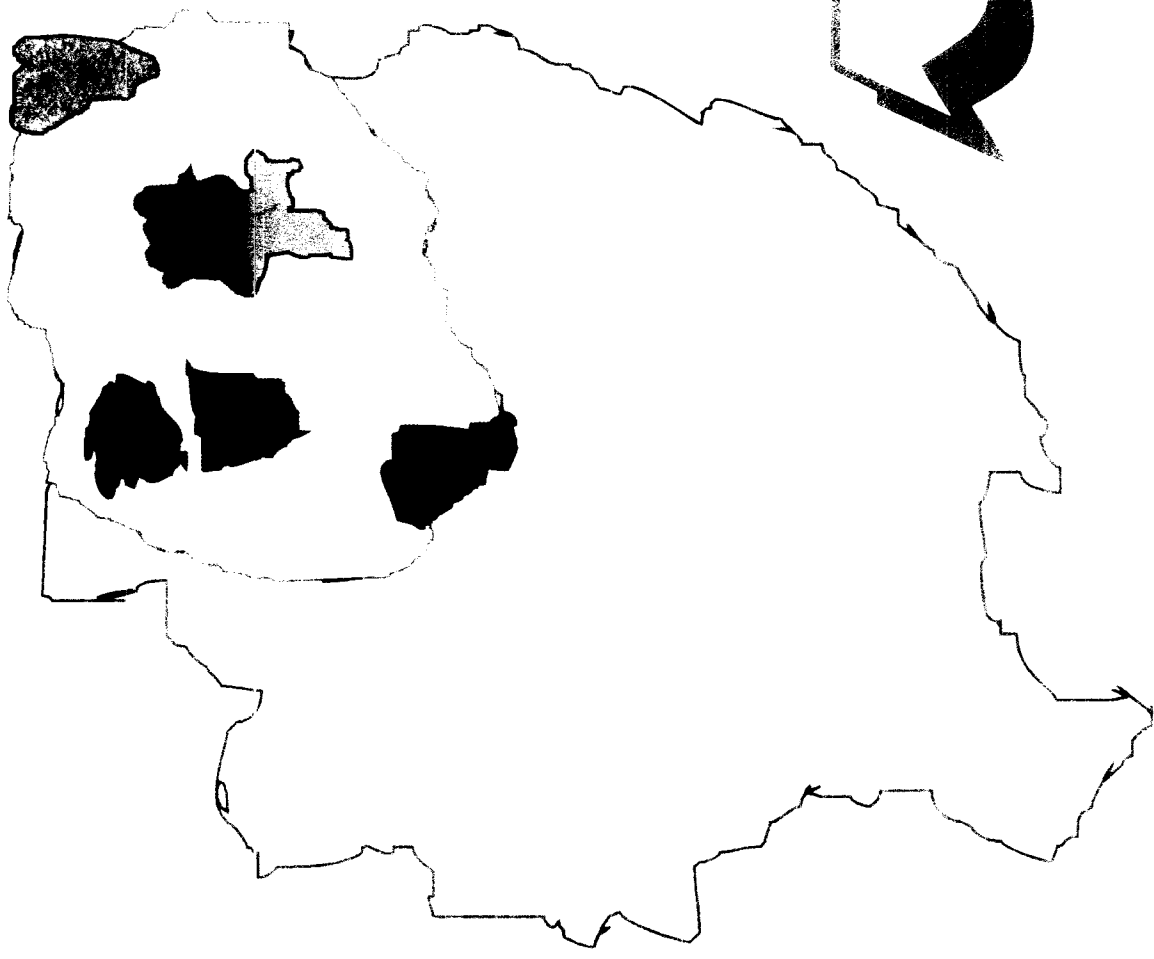
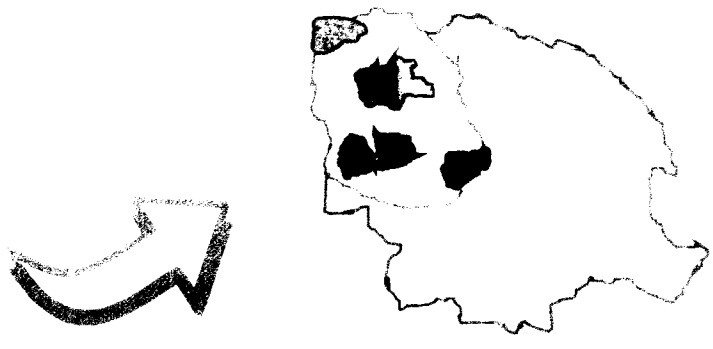
- 3.1 Locale of the study
- 3.2 Sampling procedure
- 3.3 Measurement techniques used
- 3.4 Data collection procedure
- 3.5 Stastical tests used

**3.1 Locale of the study**

The study was conducted in Kottayam district of Kerala state; which is having varied cropping pattern. There are 1215879 agricultural labours which included 91104 males and 34775 female agricultural labours in Kottayam district.



MAP OF KOTTAYAM DISTRICT



- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  CHEMPU  |  THALAYOLAPARAMU |  KADUTHURUTHY |
|  VELHOOR |  NEENDOOR        |  ETTUMANUR    |

Fig.1. Map showing the location of the study

(census 1991-92). One sub-division of Kottayam district (Kaduthuruthi sub-division) was selected randomly for this study.

The Block-wise distribution of Krishi Bhavan in Kaduthuruthi Sub-division is given below.

Sub-division	Block	No.of Krishi Bhavan
Kaduthuruthy	Ettumanur	6
	Kaduthuruthy	6
	Vaikom	7

### 3.2 Sampling procedure

#### 3.2 (1) Selection of respondents

From the selected sub-division (Kaduthurithy sub-division of Kottayam district), 6 Krishi Bhavans were randomly selected. They are Neendoor Krishi Bhavan and Ettumanur Krishi Bhavan of Ettumanur block, Vechoor Krishi Bhavan and Chembu Krishi Bhavan of Vaikom block and Kaduthuruthy Krishi Bhavan and Thalayolaparambu Krishi Bhavan

of Kaduthuruthy block from each Krishi Bhavan 20 in- migrated agricultural labours were selected through accidental sampling procedure. Thus 20 in-migrated agricultural labourers from each six Krishi Bhavan constituting a total of 120 agricultural labour-in-migrants formed the repondents of this study with equal distribution.

Table-I shows the list of selected Krishi Bhavan and number of respondent selected for the study.

**Table-1 List of selected Krishi Bhavan and number of respondent for the study**

Sl.NO.	Name of Krishi Bhavan	No.of respondents
1.	Ettumanur	20
2.	Neendoor	20
3.	Vechoor	20
4.	Chempu	20
5.	Kaduthuruthy	20
6.	Thalayolaparambu	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

### 3.3 Measurement Techniques used:

#### 3.3 (1) Selection of variables (profile characteristics)

Based on the review of literature, discussion with experts and observation made by the researchers; a list of 24 variables were framed and sent for eliciting judges of opinion in a five point continuous ranging from very much relevant to irrelevant. The scores for the responses were assigned as

Response	Score
Very much relevant	5
Very relevant	4
Moderately relevant	3
Slightly relevant	2
Irrelevant	1

The total score obtained for each variable and the mean score was worked out and the variables with score values equal to and above mean score value was selected for the study. The variables thus selected are listed below.

- (1) Age
- (2) Education
- (3) Job-experience
- (4) Socio-economic status
- (5) Indebtedness
- (6) Knowledge about scientific agricultural products
- (7) Knowledge about development programmes for Agricultural labourers
- (8) Level of Aspiration
- (9) Attitude towards labour union
- (10) Economic motivation
- (11) Self-confidence
- (12) Innovativeness
- (13) Factors responsible for migration
- (14) Consequences of migration (socio-psychological effects due to migration)
- (15) Pattern of migration

### 3.3 (2) Measurement of variables

Selected profile characteristics of in-migrated agricultural labourers under the study was taken as the variables here.

## 1. Age

For this study, age is operationalised as the number of years the agricultural labour has completed since birth.

The respondents were asked to mention their age in terms of completed years at the time of interview and the respondents were classified as below.

Age	Category	Score
Up to 35 years	Young	1
36-55	Middle	2
Above 55 years	Old	3

## 2. Education

It is operationally defined as the level of literacy and the ability of the agricultural labourer to read and write, and the extent of formal schooling.

Education was measured with the help of the scoring procedure followed (with slight modification) by Trivedi (1963) in his socio-economic status scale as follows.

Category	Score
Illiterate	0
Can read only/write only	1
Can read and write	2
<b>Formal Education</b>	
Primary school	3
Middle	4
High School	5
College	6

This technique was taken adopted by Paneerselvam (1978), Sundarashan (1978), Jayavelu (1980) Sivaramakrishnan (1981), Venkataramaiah (1986), Viju (1985), Rajagopal (1986) Nandakumar (1986) and Fatimā (1993).



### 3. Job experience

It is operationalised as the total number of years the agricultural labour is actually involved in his job.

The respondents were asked for how many years have they seen engaged in agricultural operations. The respondent was then categorized into 3 groups based on experience.

Experience	Category	Score
Less than 10 years	Low	1
10-20 years	Medium	2
More than 20 years	High	3

### 4. Socio-Economic Status

It refer to the position on status of on individual on a family in the society in terms of his occupation, land-holding, caste, socio-political participation, land-holding, training acquired, material possession house type and family type.

The soci-economic status scale developed by Venkataramaiah (1983) was used for the present study with slight modifications. The scoring procedure was as follows.

Category	Score
<b>(a) Occupation</b>	
Agriculture labour as sole occupation	2
Agriculture labour as main-occupation with others as subsidiary	1
<b>(b) Land- Holding</b>	(in cents)
<b>(c) Caste</b>	
Scheduled	1
Back ward	2
Forward	3
<b>(d) Socio-political participation</b>	
Without any membership in socio-political organisation	0
Membership in one or more socio-political organisation	1
Official position in one or more socio-political organizational	2
Active office bearer	3
<b>(e) Family type</b>	
Single	1
Nuclear	2
Joint	3
<b>(f) Material possession</b>	
None	0
One-farm-animal	1
Two-farm-animal	2
3 to 4 farm-animal	3
5 to 10 farm-animal	4
10 & above farm-animal	5
<b>(g) House- type</b>	
Shed thatched	1
Mud wall thatched	2
Brick wall and tiled	3
Concrete house	4

## 5. Indebtedness

It is operationally defined as the total loans (debt) in terms of money he owes at the time of investigation and to various money lending sources such as private money-lenders, co-operative, merchant traders, farmers etc.

Indebtedness was measured by directly asking a respondents how much amount of debt they had at the time of investigation. The respondents were than classified into 3 categories as follows based on their extend and purpose of indebtedness.

Indebtedness	Category	Score
Up to Rs.500/-	Low	1
500-1000/-	Medium	2
Above 1000/-	High	3

Purpose of Indebtedness	Score
Non- agricultural purpose	1
Agricultural purpose	2

## 6. Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices

It refers to the body of understood information by an agricultural labourer with respect to scientific agricultural practices.

In the present study, a teacher made test consisting of simple question items as explained by Remmens et al. (1967) was prepared by using the procedure below.

The details about scientific agricultural practices in crop production was attained from the 'package of practice recommendation for crops' of KAU (1991) based on which several test items were formulated.

The score of '1' was given to the correct answer and '0' to the wrong answer. The knowledge score was the sum of scores attained for all the test items.

This teacher made test technique was also adopted by Inasad (1978) Padmanabhan (1981) Seema (1986) and Alex (1994).

## 7. Knowledge of development programmes for agricultural labourers

It is operationally defined as the body of understood information by an agricultural labourer with respect to the development programs for agricultural labourers.

Lindquist (1951) described the procedure for developing the scale for increasing knowledge.

For the present study, the teacher-made test including simple question items and constant alternative items (True-False) as described by Remmers et al. (1967) was used.

A score of '1' was given to a correct answer and '0' was given to a wrong answer. Finally the scores were all added up to get the knowledge score for each labourer.

This teach-made test procedure was developed and used by Padmanabhan (1981).

## 8. Level of Aspiration

It refers to the over-all life goals in his reality world that an agricultural labourer is striving for.

Level of aspiration of an individual was studied as the goal he has set himself. The level of aspiration is determined largely by the estimated of his own activity, being generally placed some-where mean the limits of his past experience, indicated that he can do.

Joshi (1979) obtained information pertaining to occupational aspiration to school going and non-school going rural youth by asking "please indicate what occupation you wish to engage in function".

Santhamani (1990) and Pradeep (1993) studied aspiration in terms of nature of aspiration. The respondents were asked to express their aspiration through open ended questions. Each item was given a score of '1' and sum of score is attained for each individual.

For the present study, the procedure by Santhamani (1990) was adopted with slight modification.

The respondents were categorized into low, medium and high based on mean score.

#### 9. Attitude towards labour-union

It is operationally defined as the positive or negative affect associated with labour unions, towards which agricultural labourers differ in varying degree.

Hundeel (1967) developed a scale to study the attitude of small scale entrepreneurs towards labour unions.

For this study a scale developed and used by Padmanabha (1981) consisting of items on arbitrary basis was used. The scale consists of 10 statements of which 5 were positive and 5 were negative statements which reflect varying degree of attitude towards labour-union. The statements were remarked on a 5 point continuum ranging from strongly agree to strongly dis-agree. The score of 5,4,3,2 and 1 were given to strongly agree undecided, dis-agree and strongly

dis-agree responses respectively. Negative statements were scored in the reverse manner. The score of a respondent were obtained by adding up the scores of each item.

#### 10. Economic motivation

It is operationalised in terms of profit maximization and the relative value placed by a respondent in economic status.

In the present study, this was measured using the economic motivation scale by Supe (1969). The scale consists of 7 statements. The responses were collected on the 5 point continuum, as strongly agree, undecided, dis-agree and strongly dis-agree with assigned scores of 5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively for positive statements. The scoring was reversed in the case of negative statements. The score obtained by an individual on all statements were ordered up to get the economic motivation score of the individual.

The same procedure was also followed by Prasannan (1987) Kumari (1989), Kuncha (1989), Sajeevehadran (1989), Nelson (1992) and Fatima (1993).



## 11. Self-confidence

It is operationally defined as the confidence of an agricultural labourer on his own ability.

Joseph (1988) made use of a scale to measure the self confidence of Agricultural Demonstrations, modifying a scale developed by Pandyaraj (1978) to measure the self-confidence of Junior Agricultural offices in Kerala. This scale was also used by Asha Latha (1993) to measure the self confidence of Agricultural assistants.

The same scale was also used for the present study. The scale consisted of 8 statements both positive and negative statements explaining initiative and ability to achieve goals. These statements were rated on a 5 point continuum and the scoring pattern for positive statements is 5,4,3,2,and 1 for strongly agree, undecided, dis-agree and strongly dis-agree response respectively.

In case of negative statements, the scoring pattern was reversed. The total score for all the items secured by an individual gave his score of self confidence.

## **Innovativeness**

It is operationalised as the respondents readiness to accept any new information on practice when compared to other members of the social system.

The innovativeness scale of Feaster (1968) with slight modification was adopted in this study.

The scale consisted of 8 statements. For the first 4 statements a score of 3,2 and 1 was assigned to 'yes, undecided and no' responses respectively and the scoring procedure was reversed in the case of last 4 statements. The summation of the score obtained by a respondent for all the statements indicated the innovativeness score.

The same scale was also adopted by Balan (1987), Kumari (1989) Nelson (1992) and Fatimn (1993).

## **13. Factors responsible for migration**

It refers to those push and pull factors responsible (reasons) for Agricultural labour migration.

After discussion with a cross section of migrated agricultural labourers and farmers, and also from the experiences and observations of the researchers; 15 push factors and 9 pull factor which assumed to affect agricultural labour migration were listed. The labourers were asked whether each push and pull factor listed was a responsible factor (reason) for their migration and score of '1' is given to each responsible push or pull factor of migration. The factors with high frequency was considered as the most responsible factor for migration.

Push factors (Area of repulsion) for migration

- (1) Unemployment or loss of employment
- (2) Low wages
- (3) Poverty or mal-nutrition
- (4) Decline of natural resources
- (5) Oppressive or repression discriminating treatment
- (6) Alienation from community
- (7) Retreat from community due to natural calamity, drought, flood, epidemic etc.
- (8) Lack of irrigation
- (9) Monocropping

- (10) Small-holding or landless
- (11) Indebtedness
- (12) Social conflict
- (13) Frustration
- (14) Plant diseases
- (15) Human disease

Pull Factors (area of attraction) for migration

- (1) Superior opportunity for employment or occupation
- (2) Superior opportunity to earn higher income
- (3) Opportunity to obtain desired specialization, education, skill or training
- (4) Preferable environment and living conditions
- (5) Dependency movement like migration of wife to join her husband
- (6) Lure to new or different activities or environment
- (7) Better job security
- (8) Better social net-work
- (9) Better food

**14. Consequences of migration**

It is operationally defined as the socio-psychological effects experienced by the migrated agricultural labourer due to their migration.

After discussion with migrant agricultural labour and farmers and also from the experiences and observations of the researchers, 14 consequences of migration (socio-psychological effects due to migration) were listed. The respondents were asked whether each listed consequential were experienced by them due to migration and a score of '1' is given to each responses (consequences). The consequents with high frequency was considered as the most important/significant socio-psychological effects due to migration (most experienced consequence of migration).

**Consequences of migration (Socio-psychological effects due to migration)**

1. Labour shortage
2. Labour glut
3. Inter-caste marriage
4. Social conflict
5. Higher economic status
6. Low wage rate
7. Higher wage rate
8. Transfer of technology
9. Improvement or acquisition to new language

10. Higher knowledge
11. Ill-treatment
12. Social tension between local labourers and immigrants
13. More satisfaction
14. Loneliness

#### 15. Patterns of Migration

It refers to the type of migration based on (a) permanency of stay and duration of residence migration. (b) origin and destination of movement, (c) Composition of migration and (d) Type of decision.

The 4 aspects of migration and scoring system is as under

#### 3.3.(a) Permanency and duration of residence of stay of migration

	Score
Daily migration	1
Temporary (Seasonal)	2
Permanent	3

**3.3.(b) Origin and destination of movement**

	Score
Within local area migration	1
Inter-district	2
Inter-state	3

**3.3.(c) Composition of migrants**

	Score
One member	1
With family	2
In group	3

**3.3.(d) Type of decision**

	Score
Induced decision	1
Self-decision	2

**(a) Migration pattern -I**

The pattern of migration based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence agricultural-labourers migration was categorised into three as daily migrants, seasonal(Temporary) migrants and permanent migrants. The

daily migrants are those agricultural labourers who migrate within the local areas for doing agricultural operation and return home doing after work. The daily migration within the local area is limited between block to block level. Only those who migrant from his area (block to another block are daily and come back home is considered as daily migrant in the study.

Seasonal and temporary migrants are those agricultural labourers who migrate only during the season of work and return to there native place after the seasonal work. Their stay at work place is only temporary and they come back home after the seasonal work.

Permanent migrant are those who migrate to do agricultural work permanently and their stay is permanantely.

#### **(b) Migration pattern -II**

The pattern of migration based on origin and destination of movements, agricultural labour migration can be classified into 3 as Inter-state migration, Inter-district migration and within local area migration. The inter-state



migration is the migration from one state to another and the inter-district migration is from district to district movement agricultural labor for doing agricultural operations. The migration is the movement of agricultural Labour from a block to another is considered as the local area migration.

**(c) Migration pattern - III**

The pattern of migration based on the composition migrants are classified into 3, as one member migration, whole family migration and group migration. One member migration is the migration of a single agricultural labour to do agricultural operation. Whole family migration is the movement of whole agricultural labour family to do agricultural operation. The migration of agricultural labour in a group to do agricultural works is group-migration.

**(d) Migration pattern - IV**

The pattern of migration based on the type of decision taken for migration is categorized into two as self-decision and induced decision migration. The self-decided

migration that in which the decision for migration was self decided by migrant himself. The induced decision migration was those migration in which the decision for migration was not taken by the migrant himself, but the agricultural labourer was induced to migrate by others (ie by his family members or relative or fellow workers).

The score pattern is given in the above tables 3.3. a,b,c and d.

#### 3.4: Data collection procedure

Prior to data collection a pilot study was conducted which include discussion with farmers, agricultural labourers, trade union leaders and Krishi Bhavan officials.

Based on the above interview schedule was prepared and it was pretested in a non-sample area and minor modifications were made and finalized. The final form of the interview schedule are presented in Appendix I. A copy of the interview schedule was prepared for the use at the time of interview.

Data were collected from in migrated agricultural labourers by personal interview by the researcher.

### 3.5: Statistical tests used

#### 3.5: (1) Frequency and percentage

The selected variables were subjected to and interpreted in terms of frequency and percentage. The percentage distribution of respondents on all selected variables were marked out by dividing the frequency in each case with total member of respondents and multiplying by 100.

#### 3.5 (2) Correlation co-efficient

The correlation was used to specify the nature and degree of relationship between the variables. The computed value of 'r' were tested for their significance using table values for 'n-2' degree of freedom.

The interpreted results were discussed in the succeeding chapter.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**CHAPTER - IV**  
**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter highlights the results of the study along with relevant discussions which have been analysed in accordance with the objectives of the study. The results of the study are presented under the following heads.

- 4.1 Characteristic profile of in-migrated agricultural labourers.
- 4.2 Relationship between the patterns of migration and the selected profile characteristics of the in-migrated agricultural labourers.
- 4.3 Relationship between factors/consequences of migration and the profile characteristics selected.
- 4.4 Relationship among factors/consequences of migration and the patterns of migration.
- 4.5 Factors responsible for migration.
- 4.6 Consequences of migration (Socio-Psychological effects due to the migration).
- 4.7 Patterns of migration.

#### 4.1 Characteristic profile of in-migrated agricultural labourers.

##### (1) Age:

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their age level is given below in Table-2 and Figure-2.

Table-2. Age-wise distribution of migrated agricultural labourers

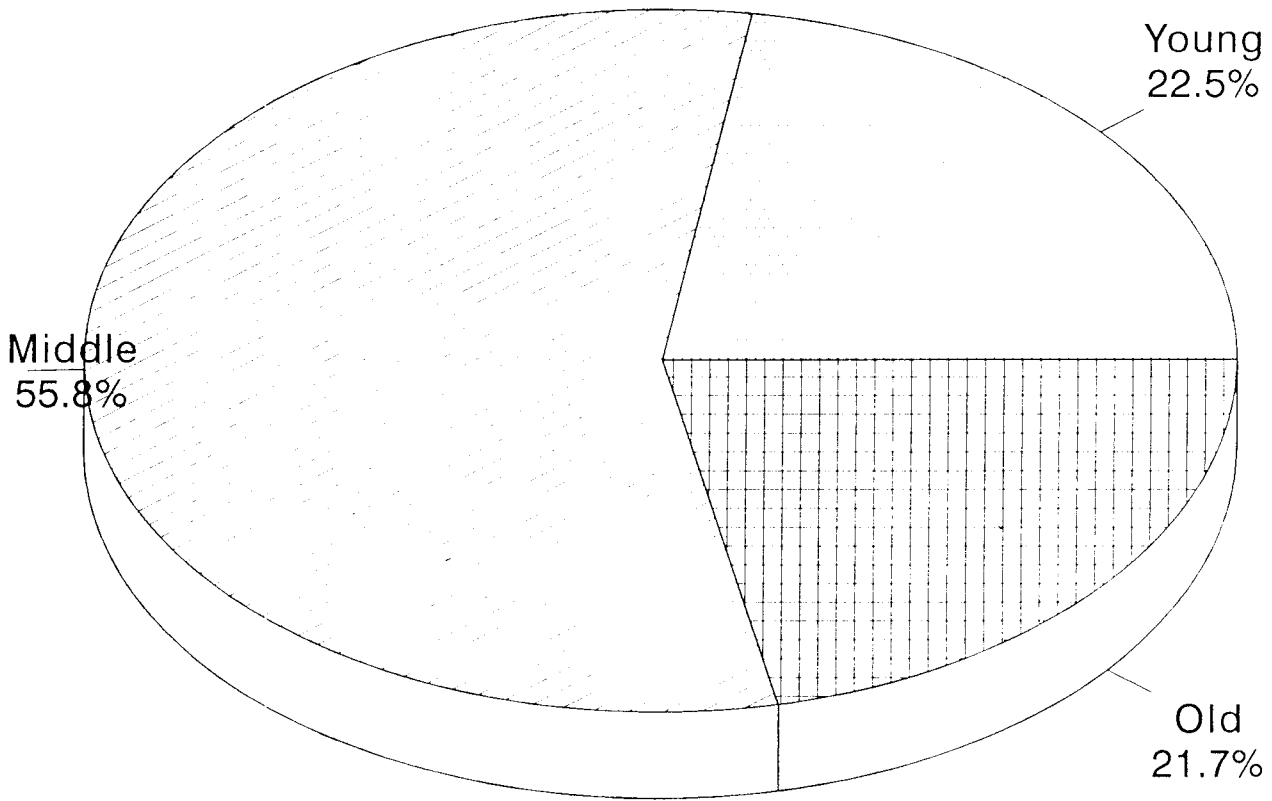
Mean = 2.0083

SD = 0.06066

Category	No. of respondents (N=120)	Per cent
Young	27	22.5
Middle	67	55.8
Old	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

From Table-2 and Figure-2, it is evident that majority of the migrated agricultural labourers (58.8 per cent) were of middle age group (ie. 35 to 65 years old), and 22.5 per cent migrated agricultural labourers were of young age group (below 35 years old). Only 21.7 per cent of them belonged to old age group (ie. above 55 years old).

More than half of the migrated agricultural labourers belonged to middle age group which might be due to



**Fig. 2. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on age-group**

the economic motives of this age group. This finding of the study is in agreement with those reported by Sharma and Singh (1970), Padmanabhan (1981), Shilaja (1990) and Husain (1994). The middle aged agricultural labourers were forced to migrate due to their economic compulsions and unemployment or under-employment problems. Generally people above 55 years of age (old age group) do not prefer migration due to their physical exertion required. Even then, a small percentage of them are forced to do migration to earn something for their family and to be independent.

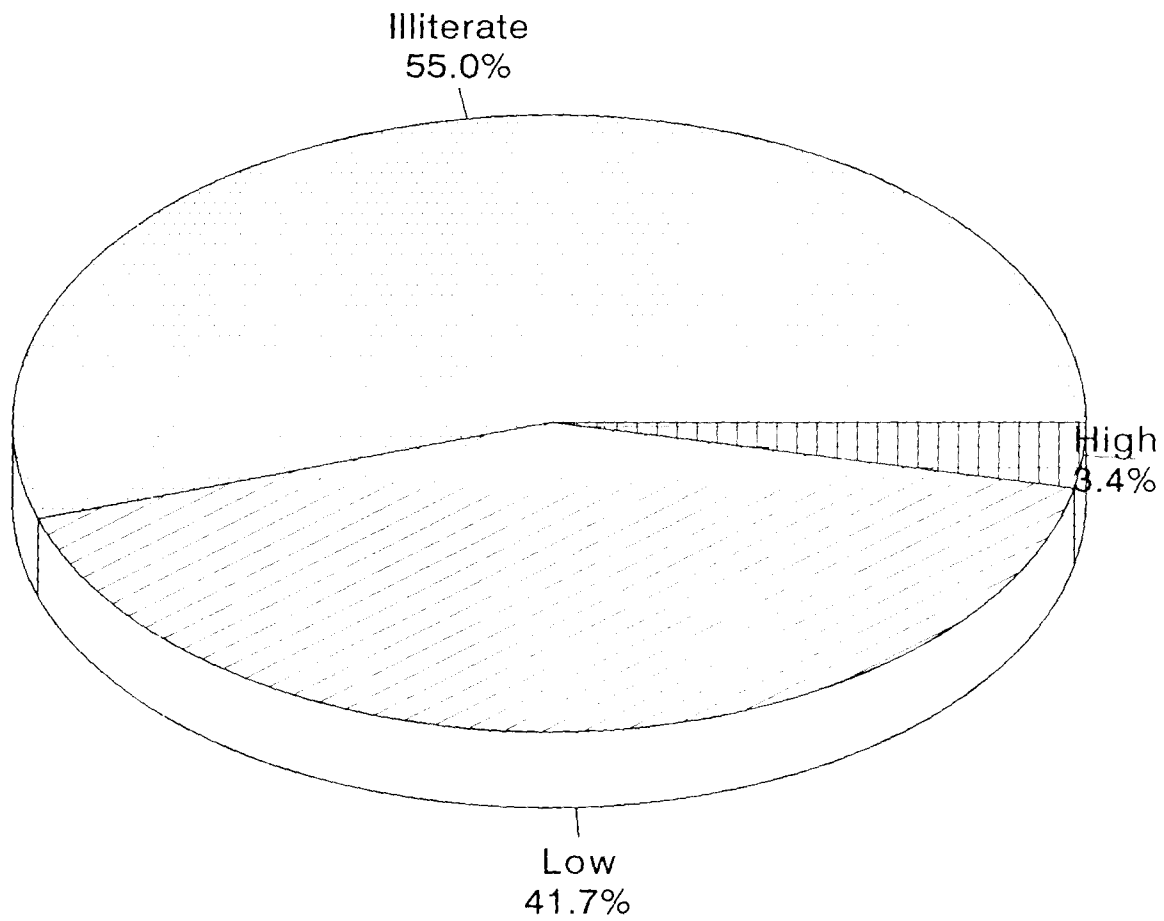
## (2) Education:

Distribution of in-migrated agricultural labourers based on their educational level is given below in Table-3 and Figures-3.

Table-3. Education-wise distribution of in-migrated agricultural labourers

	Mean = 3.4417	SD = 0.09189
Category	No.of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Illiterate	4	3.85
Low	50	41.65
High	66	55.00
Total	120	100.00





**Fig. 3. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on Educational level**

The data presented in Table-3 and Figure-3 reveal that majority of migrated agricultural labourers (55 per cent) had high educational status (ie. Formal Education) while 41.65 per cent of them had low educational level (ie. can read and write only). Only 3.55 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers were illiterate.

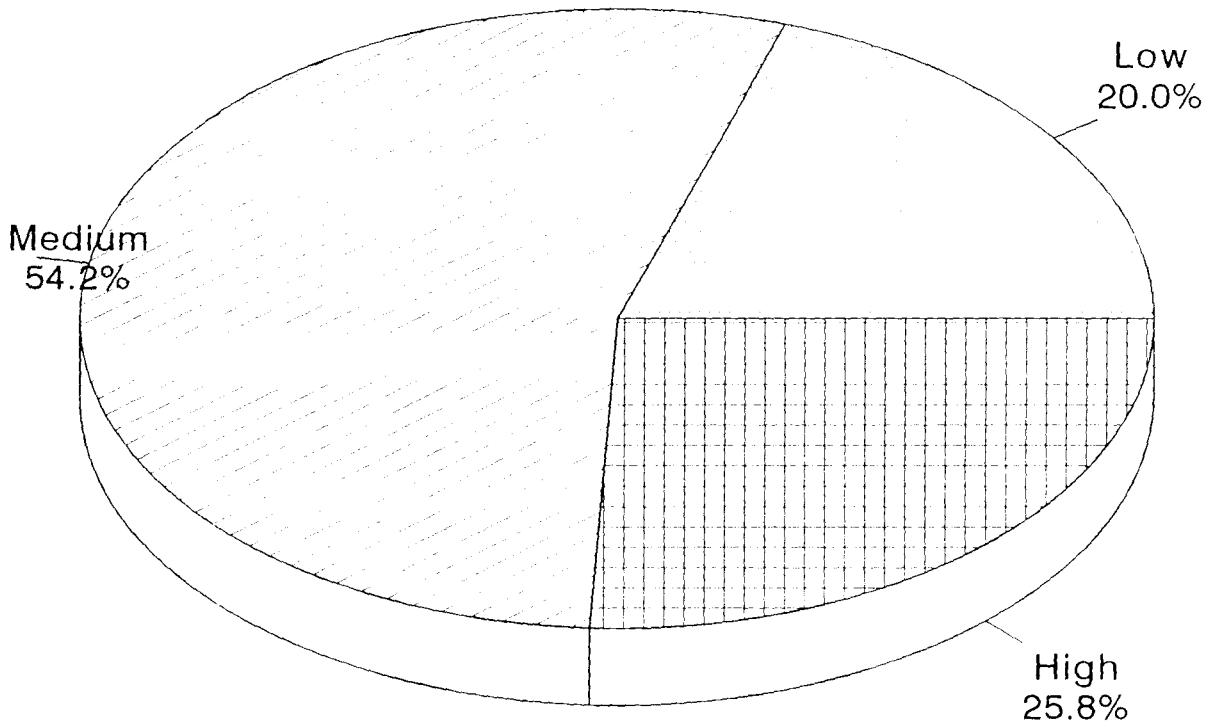
So it is inferred that more than half of the migrated agricultural labourers had high educational status (ie. Formal Education upto high school level). This may be due to the fact that majority of them belonged to middle age group who might have got better chances for formal schooling.

### (3) Job Experience:

Distribution of in-migrated agricultural labourers based on their job experience is presented in Table-4 and Figure-4.

Table-4. Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their job experience

	Mean = 2.0558	SD = 0.06157
Category	No.of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	24	20.0
Medium	65	54.2
High	31	25.8
Total	120	100.0



**Fig. 4. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on Job experience**

It can be seen from Table-4 and Figure-4 that 54.2 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had medium job experience of 10-20 years, and 25.8 per cent of them had high job experience of more than 25 years. Only 20 per cent of the migrated agricultural labourers had low job experience of less than 10 years.

Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers had medium job experience of 10-20 years, since there were more middle aged agricultural labourers among the sample studied. So it could be argued that as age advance, the job experience argued also increase. Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers had medium job experience as the majority of the respondents belonged to middle age group.

#### **(4) Socio-Economic status:**

The distribution of migrant agricultural labourers based on their socio-economic status in terms of occupation, land-holding, caste, socio-political participation, family type, material possession and house type, are categorised as low, medium and high are presented in Table-5.

Occupation is categorised into two categories as only as agricultural as sole occupation category and agriculture as main occupation with others as subsidiary category.

Table-5. Distribution of in-migrated agricultural labourers based on their socio-economic status

(N = 20)

Characteristics	Category	No. of respondents	Per cent
(a) Occupation: (Mean = 1.5917) (SD = 0.04486)	Agriculture as sole occupation	49	40.8
	Agriculture as main occupation with others as subsidiary	71	59.2
(b) Land-holding (Mean = 1.7667) (SD = 0.066946)	Low	52	43.34
	Medium	44	35.75
	High	24	20.00
(c) Caste (Mean = 2.0583) (SD = 0.063788)	Scheduled	26	21.74
	Backward	61	50.8
	Forward	33	27.5
(d) Socio-political participation: (Mean = 1.025) (SD = 0.0399)	Without any membership in socio-political organisations	9	7.5
	Membership in one or more socio-political organisations	100	83.3
	Office position in one or more socio-political organisation	10	8.3
	Active office bearer	1	0.8
(e) Family type: (Mean = 2.4583) (MD = 0.052567)	Single	5	4.2
	Nuclear	55	45.8
	Joint	60	50
(f) Material possession: (Mean = 1.5583) (SD = 0.08316)	5-10 farm animals	3	2.5
	3-4 farm animals	16	13.3
	2 farm animals	36	30
	1 farm animals	55	45.8
	None	10	8.3
(g) House type: (Mean = 2.5583) (SD = 0.05868)	Shed thatched	1	0.8
	Mud-wall and thatched	60	50
	Brick-wall and tiled	50	41.7
	Concrete	9	7.5

Table-5 reveals the following results. Majority of in-migrated agricultural labourers (71 per cent) were engaged in Agriculture as main occupation with other occupations as subsidiary. Only 49 per cent of them engaged in Agriculture as sole occupation. Majority of the migrant were engaged in agriculture as main occupation with other occupation as subsidiary since agricultural occupation are mainly seasonal and in off-season the migrated agriculture might have engaged in other occupation to earn their living.

In case of land-holding, 43.4 per cent of in-migrated agricultural labourers were of low land-holding (ie. less than 10 cents) and 36.75 per cent of them has medium sized land holding (ie. between 10 cents to 20 cents). Only 20 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers has high land holding of more than 20 cents. Majority of the respondents (43.4 per cent) has low land-holding of less than 10 cents. The reason behind low land-holding is that they neither inherited much land from their ancestors nor did they own much land using their own money because of their high expenditure. It points on the low economic background of migrated agricultural labourers. The same result was reported by shilaja (1990).

Regarding caste, more than half of the migrated agricultural labourers (51 per cent) belonged to Backward caste and 27.5 per cent of them belonged to Forward caste. Only 21.7 per cent of in-migrated agricultural labourers belonged to Scheduled caste (Table-5). This may be due to their unemployment or under-employment problems. Backward caste agricultural labourers might have more socio-economic motives than others. This result is in line with that of Jena (1957).

As far as the socio-political participation level of migrated agricultural labourers is concerned, more than two third of the migrated agricultural labourers (83.3 per cent) had membership in one or more socio-political organisations. 8.3 per cent of them bear office position in socio-political organisation and 7.5 per cent of them had any membership in socio-political organisation. Only (0.8 per cent) less than one per cent of them were active office bearers in socio-political organisations.

Even-though majority of the migrated agricultural labourers had membership in one or more socio-political organisations, only few of them (0.8 per cent) bear active

office position. This may be due to lack of adequate time to participate actively in the activities of various socio-political organisations. The finding agree with that of shilaja (1990), Gowda *et al.* (1991) and Husain (1994).

In case of family type, half of the respondents (50 per cent) belonged to joint family system and 45.8 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers were single. This may be due to their financial problems and also, the members of joint family may feel more secured. This may also be due to the fact that majority of the respondents were daily migrants and so being in joint family may help them to feel more secured.

Regarding material possession, 45.8 per cent of the respondents possessed one farm-animal, 30 per cent of them possessed 2-farm animals, and 13.3 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had 3-4 farm animals. Only 8.5 per cent of them possessed any farm animals while 2.5 per cent of the respondents possessed 5-10 farm animals. This may be due to lack of time and financial problems. In most of the time the labourers were engaged in agricultural operation outside their residence and they may not find much time to look after





more farm-animals. Majority of them possessed only one farm animal to support their earning and to compensate their expenditure. So it may not be easy for an agricultural labourer to possess more numbers of farm animals because of their economic problems as well as lack of time.

Half of the in-migrated agricultural labourers (50 per cent) possessed mud-wall and thatched type of house, 41.7 per cent of them had brick wall and tiled house type and 7.5 per cent of the migrant agricultural labourers had concrete house. Only less than one per cent (0.8 per cent) of the migrated agricultural labourers had shed thatched house type. This may be due to their financial problem to build and maintain good house type. The prime motive of the migrated labourers is to earn their living and to increase income.

**(5) Indebtedness:**

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the amount or extent of indebtedness is shown below in Table-6(a) and figure-5 and the distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the purpose of indebtedness as shown in Table 6(b) and figure-6. The migrant agricultural

labourers based on the purpose of indebtedness is classified into 2 categories as agricultural purpose and non-agricultural purpose. The respondents are classified into three categories as low, medium and high based on the amount of debt (loan) is shown Table 6(a) and figure-5.

Table 6(a): Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the extent or amount of indebtedness

Mean = 2.333

SD = 0.06804

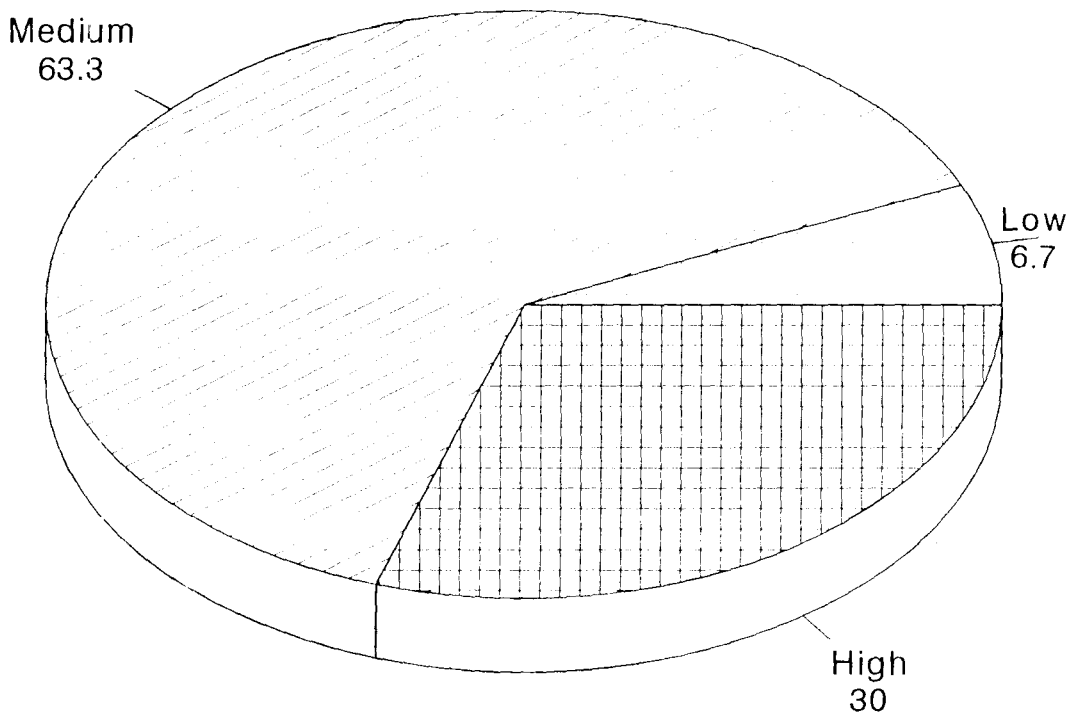
Category	Nos. of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	8	6.7
Medium	76	63.3
High	36	30.0
Total	120	100.0

Table-6(b): Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the purpose of indebtedness

Mean = 1.4666

SD = 0.0455

Category	Nos. of respondents (N = 20)	Per cent
Agricultural purpose	64	53.3
Non-agricultural purpose	56	46.7
Total	120	100.0



**Fig. 5. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on the level (amount) of indebtedness**

It could be noticed from Table 6(a) and figure-5 that majority of the migrated agricultural labourers (63.3 per cent) had medium level of indebtedness (it between Rs.500/- to Ra.1000/-) and 30 per cent of them had high level of indebtedness (about Rs.1000/-). Only 6.7 per cent of them had low level of indebtedness below Rs.500/-.

The level of indebtedness indicate the financial problems of migrated agricultural labourers. Majority of them (63.3 per cent) had medium level of indebtedness which might be due to their financial problem, high level of inspiration and also to meet their daily requirements on to compensate their expenditure.

From Table-6(b) and figure-6, it is observed that 53.3 per cent of the migrated agricultural labourers had borrowed money for agricultural purpose while 46.7 per cent of them borrowed for non-agricultural purpose. This may be due to the economic motives of agricultural labourers. They wanted to increase their income and earn their living. Most of the agriculture operations are seasonal in nature, the agriculture labour might have borrowed money from various money-lending sources like co-operative bank, farmers etc. to meet their requirements during off-season.

## (6) Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their knowledge about scientific agricultural practices is shown in Table-7 and figure-7.

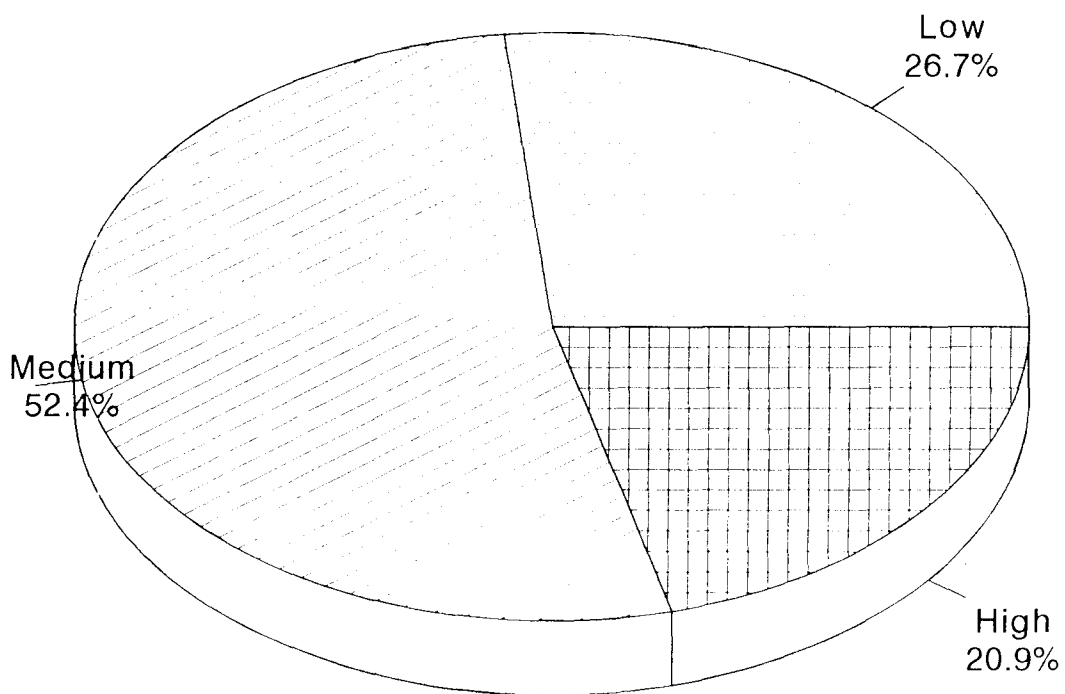
Table-7: Distribution of in-migrated agricultural labourers based on their knowledge about scientific agricultural practices

Mean = 10.3417

SD = 0.1152

Category	No.of respondents (N = 20)	Per cent
Low	32	26.7
Medium	63	52.5
High	25	20.9
Total	120	100.0

A glance of table-7 and figure-7 shows that more than half of the migrated agricultural labourers (52.5 per cent) had medium level of knowledge about scientific agricultural practices and 26.7 per cent of them had low level of knowledge about scientific agricultural practices. Only 20.9 per cent of the migrated agricultural labourers had high level of knowledge about scientific agricultural practices.



**Fig. 7. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on the knowledge about scientific agricultural practices**

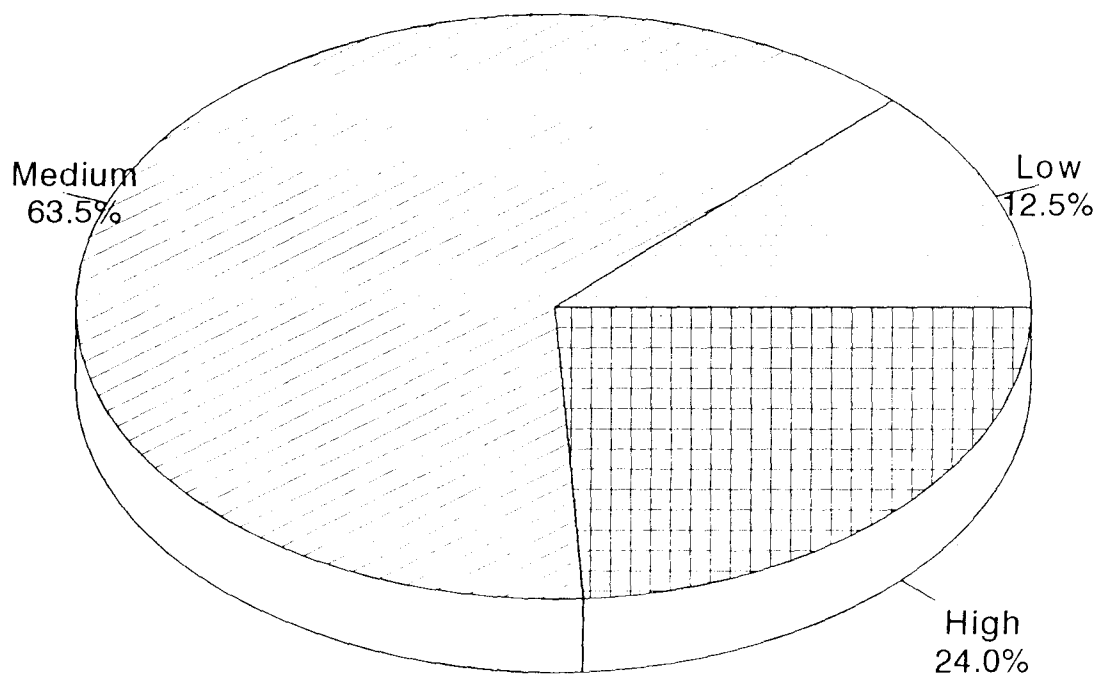
The medium level of knowledge about scientific agricultural practices may be due to their medium level of job experience and also due to their medium level of innovativeness. The knowledge of scientific agricultural practices might helped them to perform their roles better. Most of the respondents had a high level of education and most of them had high economic motivation which may also a reason for gaining more knowledge about scientific agricultural practices.

**(7) Knowledge about Development programmes of agricultural labourers**

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers is shown in Table-8 and figure-8.

Table-8: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers

Mean = 7.75		SD = 0.10881
Category	No.of respondents (N = 20)	Per cent
Low	14	12.50
Medium	77	63.50
High	29	24.00
Total	120	100.0



**Fig. 8. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on the knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers**



Results presented in Table-8 and Figure-8 show that majority of the respondents (64.15 per cent) had medium level of knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers, 24.25 per cent of them had high level of knowledge about development programme of labourers and only 12.6 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had low level of knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers.

Since most of the migrated agricultural labourers had higher level of education and better opportunity to come in contact with other people and labour-union activities, they might get more informations about development programmes. Labour unions may helped them for gaining information and knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers.

The result is in line with Mongia (1976) and Padmanabhan (1981).

**(8) Level of Aspiration:**

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their level of aspiration it shown in Table-9 and figure-9.

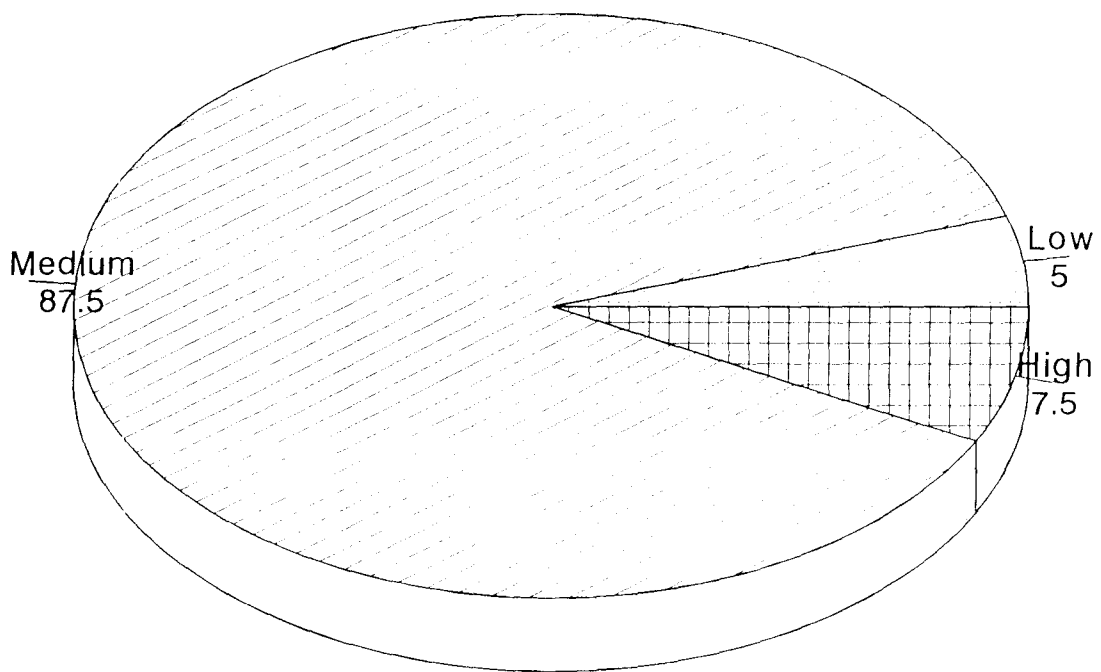
Table-9: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the level of aspiration

Mean = 2.533

SD = 0.06965

Category	No. of respondents (N = 20)	Per cent
Low	6	5.0
Medium	105	87.5
High	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Table-9 and Figure-9 depicts that more than two third of the respondents (87.5 per cent) had medium level of aspiration and 7.5 per cent of them had high level of aspiration. Only 5 per cent of them had low level of aspiration. Only 5 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had low level of aspiration. Most of them aspired for higher income. It may be due to the fact that income would provide basic safety and security need and there-by attain satisfaction. Majority of the respondents aspired for getting higher income, followed by development of live-stock and possession of a petty shop. Almost all of them aspired



**Fig. 9. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on the level of aspiration**

to get higher income or developing income generating avenues. This might be also due to the reason that majority of them were of middle aged group and so they might be aware of the difficulty to get a government job and they are also having more tendency to become self-sufficient.

#### (9) Attitude towards labour-union

Distribution of the migrated agricultural labourers based on their attitude towards labour-union is shown in Table-10 and figure-10 and the respondent were categorised as Low, medium and high based on their attitude towards labour-union.

Table 10: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their attitude towards labour-union

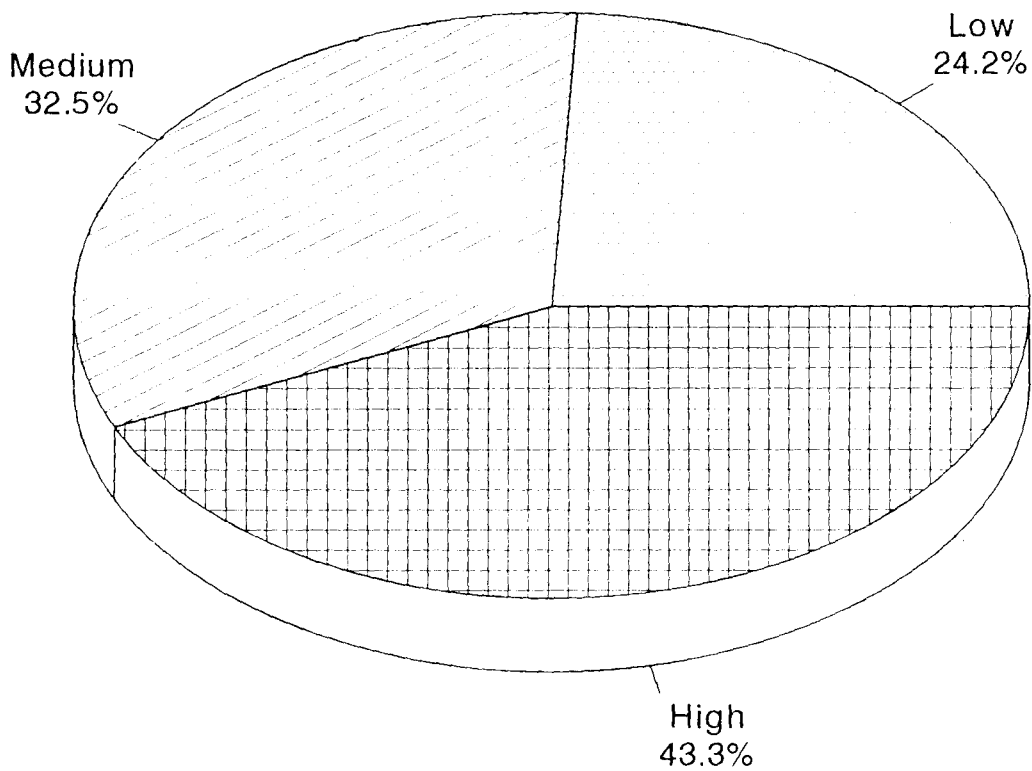
Mean = 37.35		SD = 0.4651
Category	No. of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	29	24.17
Medium	39	32.50
High	52	43.33
Total	120	100.0

A perusal of results shows in Table-10 and Figure-10 reveals that 43.33 per cent of the respondents had high attitude towards labour-union, 32.5 per cent of them had medium attitude towards labour-union and 24.17 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had low attitude towards labour union.

This may be due to the fact that majority of the migrated agricultural labourers had higher educational status and better opportunity to come in contact with union people and labour union activities. Labour unions will fight for their prospect and the labour union may help them to meet their demands. Labour union may gave them confidence and stand for the labourer's welfare. Most of the labourers get informations about development programmes of labourers through the union people. The labour union may give them a feeling that they stand for their prospects only.

#### **(10) Economic Motivation**

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their economic motivation is shown below in Table-11



**Fig. 10. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on the attitude towards labour unions**

and figure-11. The respondents were categorised into 3, as low, medium and high based on the level of economic motivation. (Table-11 and Fig. 11).

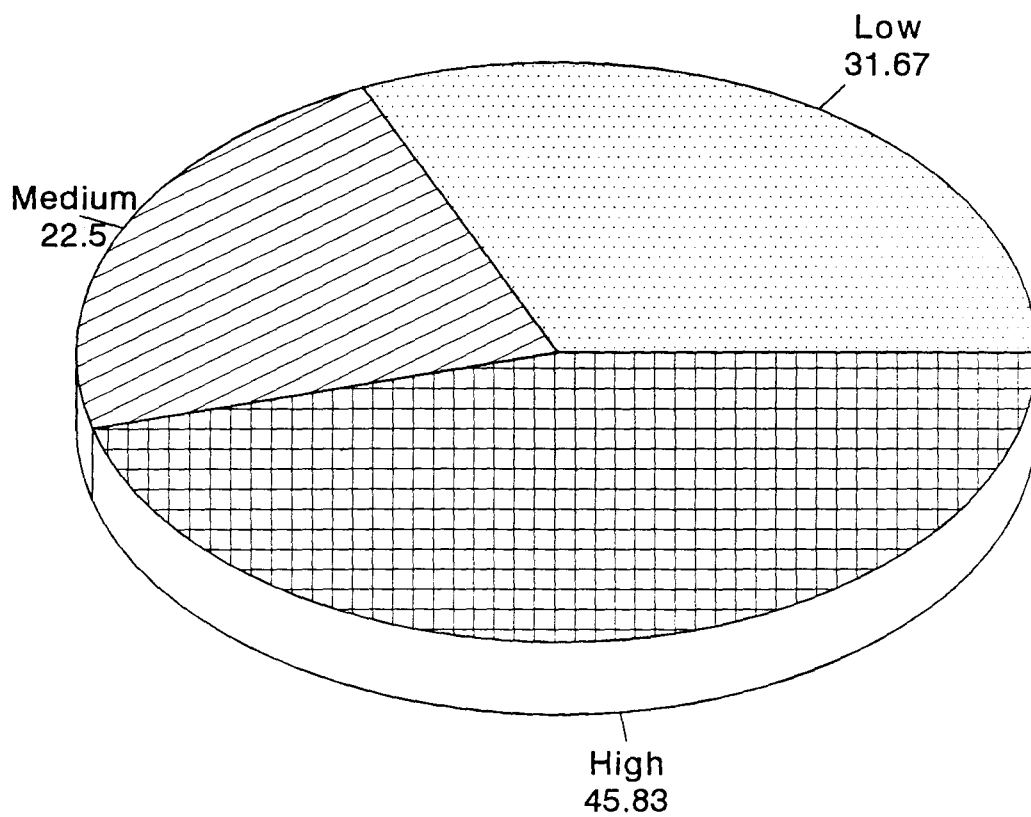
Table-11: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their level of economic motivation

Mean = 26.775

SD = 0.3394

Category	No. of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	38	31.67
Medium	27	22.50
High	55	45.83
Total	120	100.0

As per the data furnished in Table-11 and figure-11, 45.83 per cent of the respondents had high economic motivation, 31.67 per cent of them had low economic motivation and 22.5 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had medium level of economic motivation.



**Fig. 11. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on Economic motivation**



As it is inferred from the table-10 and figure-11 that majority of the respondents had high level of economic motivation which bring to light the fact that migrated agricultural labourer's prime motive is profit maximisation and getting higher income. This reason generally indicate the concern of the migrated agricultural labourers about their income from their occupation. So their economic motivation may be the most important factor which force them to migrate.

#### (11) Self-confidence

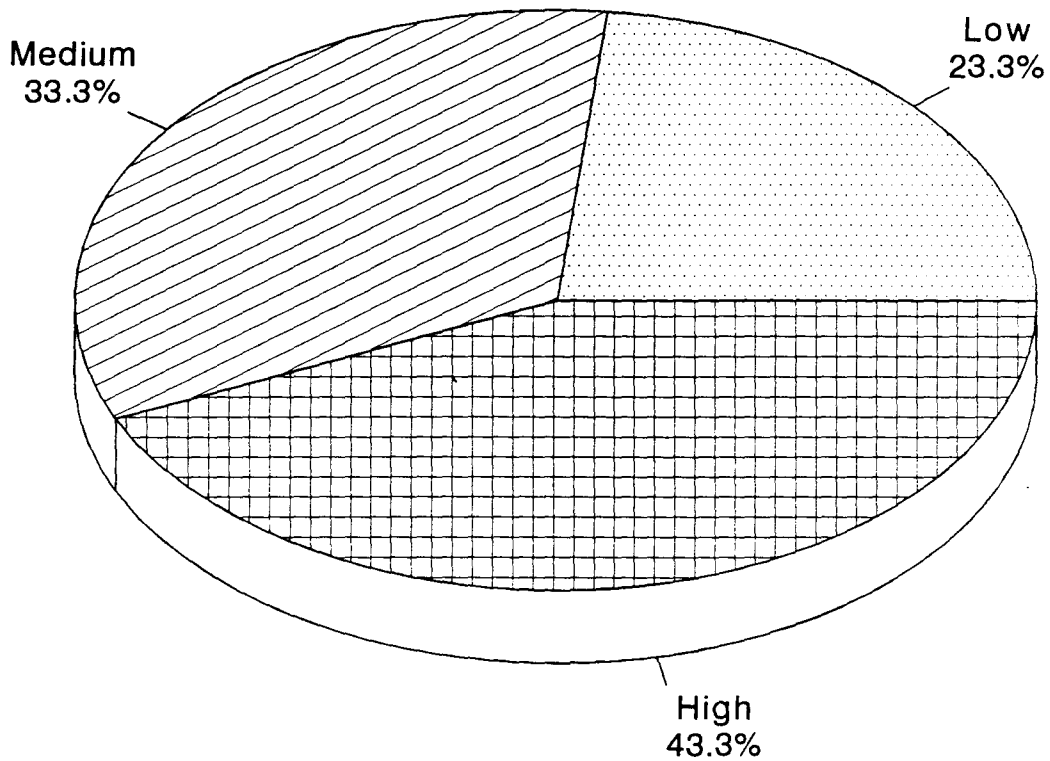
Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their self-confidence is shown in Table-12 and figure-12.

Table-12: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their self-confidence

Mean = 29.6083

SD = 0.3456

Category	No. of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	28	23.330
Medium	40	33.335
High	52	43.335
Total	120	100.0



**Fig. 12. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based their self-confidence**

It is evident from Table-12 and Figure-12 that 43.3 per cent, 33.34 per cent and 23.3 per cent of the respondents belonged to high, medium and low category group of self-confidence. It may be due to their higher educational status, high aspiration, long experience and medium age group. Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers are therefore confident of their own abilities. The level of self-confidence might helped them to take decision for migration.

#### (12) Innovativeness

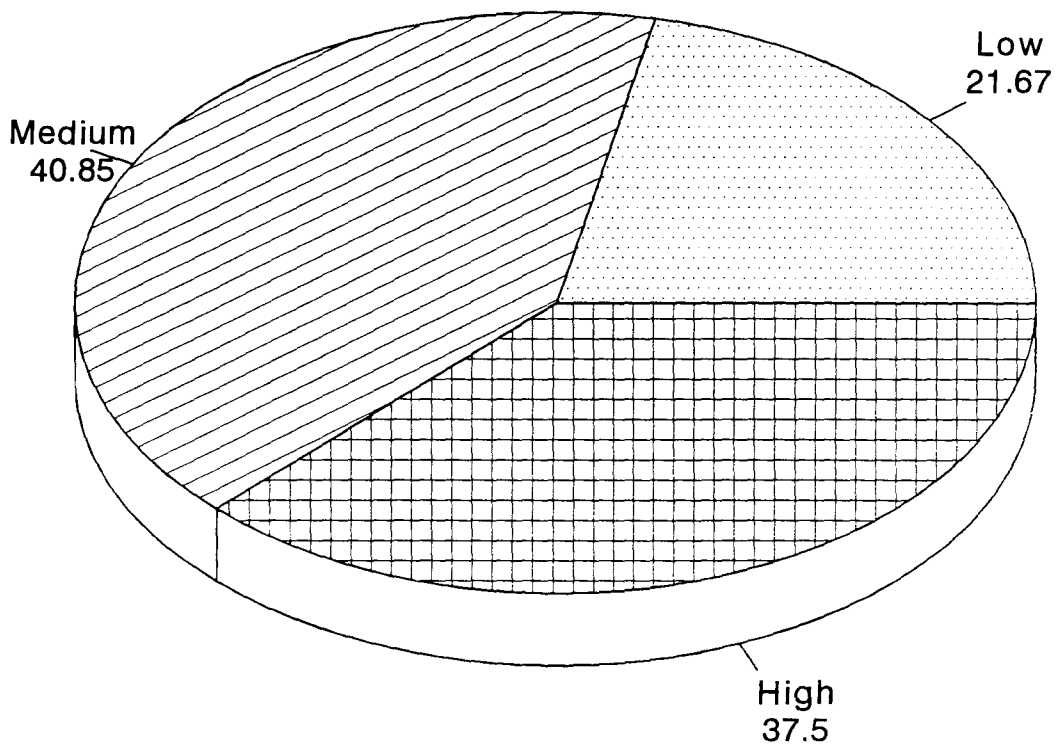
Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the level of innovativeness is shown in Table-12 and Figure-13.

Table-13: Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on innovativeness

Mean = 19.65

SD = 0.17346

Category	No. of respondents (N = 120)	Per cent
Low	26	21.67
Medium	49	40.83
High	45	37.50'
Total	120	100.0



**Fig. 13. Diagram showing the frequency distribution of respondents based on innovativeness**

Table-13 and Figure-13 depicts that 40.83 per cent of the respondents are found to have medium level innovativeness and 37.5 per cent of them had high level of innovativeness. Only 21.67 per cent of migrated agricultural labourers had low innovativeness.

With their long experience in the field of agriculture, the migrated agricultural labourers might have come across various new technologies and innovations which contributed positively to the development of agriculture. This might have created an innovative mind in them. The medium and high level of innovativeness might be due to their high education, socio-economic status and level of aspiration.

It may also due to the dis-satisfaction with the kind of traditional and hereditary vocation they were practicing

#### **4.2 Relationship between the patterns of migration and the selected profile characteristics.**

Correlation analysis was done to find out the relationship between the patterns of migration and the selected profile characteristics of in-migrated agricultural labourers, and the results are presented in Table-14 and Figures-14.

Table 14: Correlation between the patterns of migration of migrated agricultural labourers and their selected profile characteristics

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Correlation coefficients "r"			
		M1	M2	M3	M4
1.	Age	-0.0401 **	-0.01 **	0.0931	0.0729
2.	Education	-0.2476	-0.325	0.166	0.1074
3.	Job experience	0.0774	-0.0127	0.0489 *	-0.0608
4.	Occupation	-0.026	-0.0071	-0.1982	0.0379
5.	Land holding	0.0391	0.1282	-0.0127	-0.1371
6.	Caste	0.0896	0.0422	0.1108	-0.0587
7.	Socio-political participation	0.0308	0.0123	0.0941	-0.0256
8.	Family type	0.033	0.0467	0.0611	0.0453
9.	Material possession	0.0801	0.081	-0.0858 *	-0.1677
10.	House type	0.651	0.0951	-0.1907	-0.1681
11.	Amount of indebtedness	0.0881	0.051	-0.1243	0.14
12.	Purpose of indebtedness	0.0887	0.1676	-0.0059	-0.0299
13.	Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices	-0.0595	0.0449	-0.0068	0.1034
14.	Knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers	-0.0696	-0.0452	0.2331 *	0.0188
15.	Level of aspiration	0.1595	-0.01	-0.0835	-0.0684
16.	Attitude towards labour union	-0.0871	-0.0474	0.041	0.0746
17.	Economic motivation	-0.1442	-0.1698	0.0499 **	0.1874 *
18.	Self confidence	-0.075	-0.0713	0.2682	0.1545 *
19.	Innovativeness	-0.0175	-0.0597	-0.0164	0.20

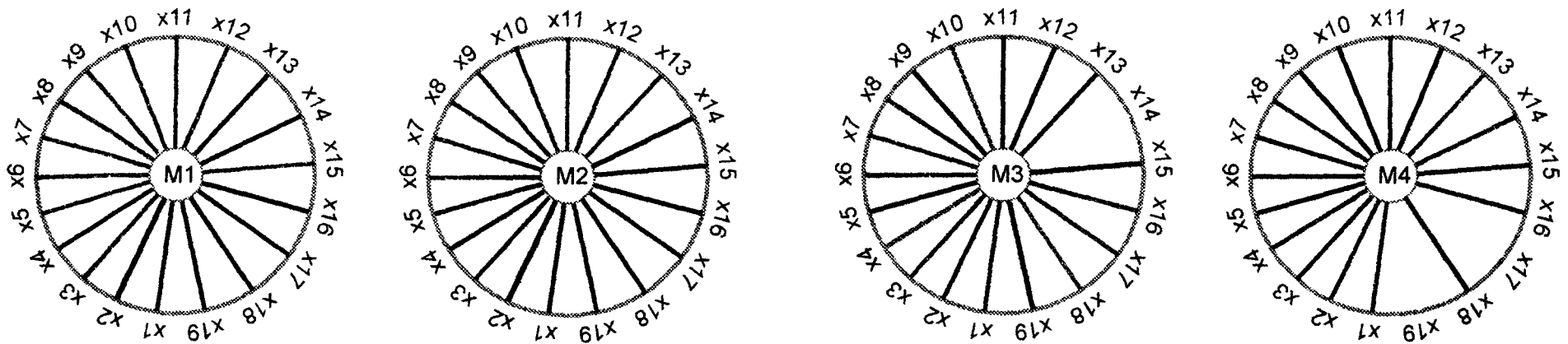
\*\* Significant at 0.01 level      \* Significant at 0.5 level

M1 Pattern-1 of migration based on permanency of stay and duration of residence.

M2 Pattern-2 of migration based on origin and destination of movement

M3 Pattern-3 of migration based on composition of migrants

M4 Pattern-4 of migration based on type of decision for migration



- Positive and non-significant correlation
- Negative and non-significant correlation
- Positively significant at 0.01 level
- Negatively significant at 0.01 level
- Negatively significant at 0.05 level

x1 - Age; x2 - Education; x3 - Job experience; x4 - Occupation; x5 - Land-holding; x6 - Caste; x7 - Socio-political participants; x8 - Family type; x9 - Material possession; x10 - House type; x11 - Amount of indebtedness; x12 - Purpose of indebtedness; x13 - Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices; x14 - Knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers; x15 - Level of aspiration; x16 - Attitude towards labour unions; x17 - Economic motivation; x18 - Self confidence; x19 - Innovativeness

M1 - Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence    M2 - Migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement  
 M3 - Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants    M4 - Migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migrations

**Fig.14. Correlation between the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers and their selected profile characteristics**

A perusal of results presented in Table-14 and Figure-14 reveals that Education had negative and significant correlation (at 1 per cent level of probability with migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence. All other 18 characteristics had no significant relationship with migration pattern-1 based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence. Job experience, land-holding, caste, socio-political participation, family type, material possession, house type, amount and purpose of indebtedness and level of aspiration had positive, but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence. Age, occupation, knowledge about scientific agricultural practices, knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers, Attitude towards labour-union, Economic motivation, self-confidence and Innovativeness had negative, but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence. Only one characteristic (Education) had negative and significant correlation with the pattern-1 of migration based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence.



Table-14 and Figure-14 also reveals that Education had negative and significant correlation (at 1 per cent level of probability) with migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement. All other 18 characteristics had no significant relationship with migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement. Land-holding, caste, socio-political participation, family type, material possession, house type, Amount and purpose of indebtedness and knowledge about scientific agricultural practices had positive and non-significant correlation with migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement. Age, Job experience, occupation, knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers, level of aspiration, attitude towards labour-union, Economic motivation, self confidence and innovativeness had negative and non-significant relationship with the pattern-2 of migration based on the origin and destination of movement. Only one characteristic (Education) was found to be correlated negatively and significantly with migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement.

This may be due to the fact that most of the agricultural labourers migrate with the prime motive of

earning higher income which may provide basic safety and securing need and thus attain satisfaction. Higher Educated agricultural labourers were preferred temporary stay to local areas because they had mere attachment to their home and native place. Less educated labourers had long experience and they moved to distant places in search of work and their stay might be a permanent because their only aim is to earn their living. Since less educated agricultural labourers might have engaged in work much earlier than the higher educated labourers, they had much experience and exposure in work which may given them the courage to move to a distant place and to stay there permanently. Less educated people might have induced to take decision to migrate to a distant place permanently than high educated agricultural labourers. It is very easy to influence a less educated labourers to migrate permanently even to a long distance than high educated agricultural labourers.

It is also observed from Table-14 and Figure-14 that occupation and house-type had a negative and significant (at 5 per cent level of probability) correlation with the migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrants. Knowledge about development programmes of agricultural

labourers had a positive and significant correlation (at 5 per cent level of probability) with migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrants. Self-confidence had a positive and significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrants. All other 15 characteristics had no significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrants. Age, Education, Job experience, Caste, Socio-political participation, Family type, attitude towards labour-union, and Economic motivation had a positive, but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants. Land-holding, material possession, Amount and purpose of indebtedness, knowledge about scientific agricultural practices, Level of aspiration and innovativeness had negative, but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants. Only 4 characteristics like occupation (-Ve) material possession (-Ve) knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers (+Ve) and self-confidence (+Ve) had significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.

The reason behind the negative and significant correlation of occupation and material possession with

migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrant may be that agricultural labourers who possessed less number of farm animal and engaged only in agricultural occupation were free to migrate along with their family or they were free to migrate in group. Those agricultural labourers who possessed more number of farm animals and those who engaged in agricultural occupation along with other occupation were tend to migrate individually without taking their family along with them. This may be due to the work and responsibility to look after the farm animals. And since they engaged in other occupation along with agricultural occupation, they need to migrate individually during off-season as at the necessity for higher income.

A positive and significant correlation of knowledge of development programmes of agricultural labourers and confidence with migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants may be due that their prime motive is to earn higher income and attain satisfaction. Since they had good knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers and more also confident of their own abilities, they

showed the courage to do migration along with their whole family or in group to earn their living. Those labourers had less knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers and were less confident of their own ability, were feared to migrate in group as with whole family, because of the lack of self confidence and low knowledge. Even though they wanted to earn higher income, they feared to migrate with family or in group due to lack of enough knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers and lack of self confidence.

Table-14 and Figure-14 also depicts that Economic motivation and innovativeness had a positive and significant correlation (at 5 per cent and level of probability) with migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration. All other 17 characteristics had no significant relationship with migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration. Age, education, occupation, family type, amount of indebtedness, knowledge about scientific agricultural practices, knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers, attitude towards

labour-union and self-confidence had a positive, but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration. Job experience, land-holding caste, socio-political participation, material possession, house type, purpose of indebtedness and level of aspiration has a negative but non-significant correlation with migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration. Only two characteristics like Economic motivation and innovativeness had positive and significant correlation with migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration.

This may be due to the fact that self-decided migrants were more confident about their own ability and may have higher economic motivation. Induced decided migrants may also have economic motivation but due to lack of self confidence they were not able to take a self decision for migration. High self confident agricultural labours who were also having high economic motivation take decision for migration themselves. This might be also due to their high level of innovativeness. The level of

innovativeness is an important factor for the self decision of migrants. Those agricultural labourers who had come across various new technologies and innovations contribute positively to take decision for migration themselves. They might have an innovative mind which force them to take a self decision for migration so as to earn higher income.

#### 4.3. Relationship between the factors responsible consequences of migration, and profile characteristics selected

Correlation analysis was done to find out the relationship between factors responsible; consequences (socio-psychological effects due to migration) of migration, and the profile characteristics selected and their results are presented in Table-15 and figure-15.

Table 15. Correlation between the factors responsible consequences of migration and profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Correlation coefficients "r"		
		F1	F2	F3
1.	Age	0.0772 *	-0.0682	0.2732 **
2.	Education	-0.1869 *	-0.1227	0.0396
3.	Job experience	0.184	-0.0394	0.1385
4.	Occupation	-0.0217	-0.0223	-0.0801
5.	Land holding	0.1245	0.1644	0.0052
6.	Caste	-0.0043	-0.0112	-0.0253
7.	Socio-political participation	0.0324	0.0322	0.0093
8.	Family type	0.0345	0.0027	-0.0332
9.	Material possession	-0.0766	-0.091	-0.06
10.	House type	-0.788	-0.0559	0.0877
11.	Amount of indebtedness	-0.0085 *	0.0462 **	0.1258
12.	Purpose of indebtedness	0.2318	0.326	0.0584
13.	Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices	0.0105	-0.0012	0.0598
14.	Knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers	-0.0067	0.0866	0.0093
15.	Level of aspiration	-0.0516	-0.0779	-0.0479
16.	Attitude towards labour union	-0.046	0.01013	-0.0310
17.	Economic motivation	0.0769	0.0845	0.0459
18.	Self confidence	0.0746	-0.0417	0.0738
19.	Innovativeness	0.0095	-0.0938	0.0557

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level      \* Significant at 0.5 level

F1 Push factors responsible for migration.

F2 Pull factors responsible for migration.

F3 Consequences of migration (Socio psychological effects due to migration)



The data presented in Table-15 and figure-15 emit the findings that education had a negative and significant correlation (at 5 per cent level of probability) with the push factors responsible for migration. Job experience and purpose of indebtedness had a positive and significant correlation (at 5 per cent and level of probability) with the push factors responsible for migration. All other 16 characteristics had no significant correlation with push factors (F1) responsible for migration. Age, land-holding, socio-political participation, family type, knowledge about scientific agricultural practices, economic motivation, self confidence and innovativeness had positive, but non significant correlation with the push factors responsible for migration. Occupation, caste, material possession, house type, amount of indebtedness, knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers, level of aspiration and attitude towards labour union had negative, but non significant correlation with push factors responsible for migration. Out of 19 characteristics, only 3 characteristics like education (-ve), Job experience (+ve) and purpose of indebtedness (+ve) had significant correlation with the push factors responsible for migration.

It may be due to the fact that education will help the agricultural labourers to adjust themselves with the available resources and living condition. Higher the education, more will be adjustment and knowledge of an individual. Less educated agricultural labourers migrated due to the push factors on due to the minor problems faced in their own locality without considering much about the problems of the new locality to which they wanted to migrate. Higher educated labourers may try to adjust themselves their own locality or they may find some alternative solution for their problems. High educated agricultural labourers are capable of adjustment and may able to find alternative solution to earn their living and so they are not influenced migration by the push factors alone.

Job experience and purpose of indebtedness had positive and significant relation with the push factors responsible for migration. Long experience of agricultural labourers may help them to contact with various other people and had more chances for getting informations about the scope of employment and better living conditions available in other places also. So job experience tend to them to have more information about the opportunity favorable for them and thus

influence them to migrate. With their long experience in a locality, they might be aware of the push factors (problems) of that area. Purpose of indebtedness also influenced push factors responsible for migration. The purpose of indebtedness whether for agricultural purpose or non agricultural purpose had more influence on the push factors (area of repulsion) for migration. The level and purpose of indebtedness might be a burden on them and so they are faced to migrate in order to repay their debts.

From Table-15 and figure-15, it is observed that only the purpose of indebtedness had a positive and significant correlation with push factors responsible for migration. All other 18 characteristics had no significant correlation with the pull factors responsible for migration. Socio-political participation, family type, amount of indebtedness, knowledge about the development programmes in agricultural labourers about economic motivation had positive but non significant correlation with the pull factors responsible for migration. There was one characteristic (purpose of indebtedness) had a positive and significant correlation with pull factors responsible for migration.

This may be due to the fact that level and purpose of indebtedness is a burden and a cause of dissatisfaction for an agricultural labourer to remain happy with the existing income and facilities available in his own locality. The purpose of indebtedness itself pulls them to attract for migration. Income provides more security and safety and thereby helps them to repay their debt and attain satisfaction.

Results presented in Table-15 and figure-15 also reveal that age is positively and significantly influenced the consequences of migration. All other 18 characteristics had no significant correlation with the consequences of migration or the socio-psychological effects due to migration. Occupation, caste, family type, material possession, level of aspiration and attitude towards labour union had a negative but non-significant correlation with the consequences of migration socio-psychological effects due to migration. Only age is positively and significantly correlated with the consequences of migration.

It shows that old aged agricultural labourers were found to be experienced the consequences on socio-

psychological effects due to migration than young aged agricultural labourers. It may be due to the fact that young labourers had higher economic motivation and high level of aspiration than the old aged agricultural labourers. As age increases the economic motivation and level of aspiration increase after a specific period. Young migrants are having more self confidence and so they are capable of adjusting in any situations.

#### 4.4. Inter-correlation among the factors responsible for migration consequences of migration and the patterns of migration

The correlation analysis done to find the inter correlation among the factors responsible for migration, consequences of migration and the patterns of migration. The results are presented in table-16 and figure-17.

Table 16. Inter correlation among the factors responsible for migration, consequences of migration and the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers

	Patterns of migration				Factors and consequences		
	M1	M2	M3	M4	F1	F2	F3
M1	**	0.6354	-0.1309	0.0093	0.0878	-0.0428	0.0197
M2		**	-0.3261	0.017	0.065	0.0642	0.0062
M3				-0.0398	-0.1026	-0.1293	-0.0803
M4					0.1279	0.1175	0.0927
F1						**	0.4544
F2							0.1319
F3							0.022

\*\* Significant at 0.01 level \* Significant at 0.05 level

M1 Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence.

M2 Migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement

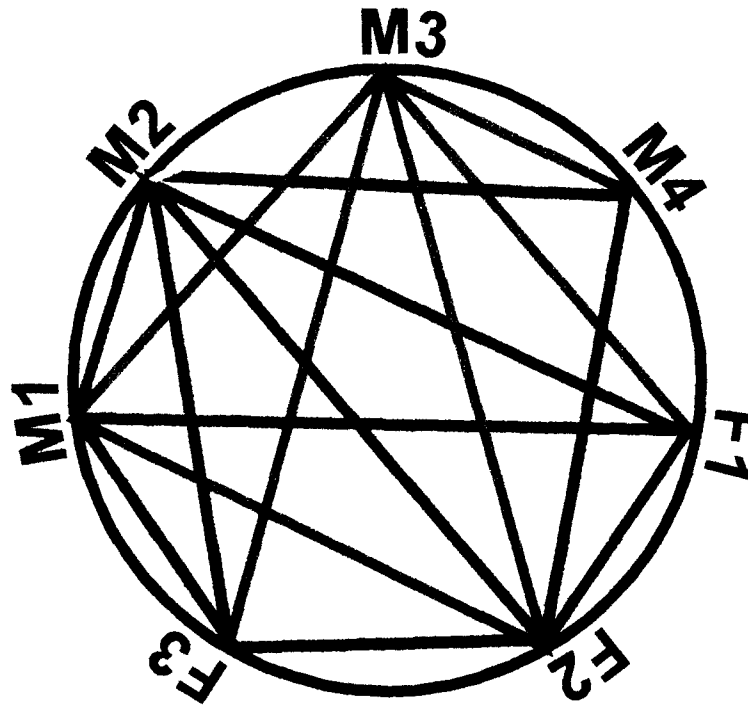
M3 Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants

M4 Migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration

F1 Push factors responsible for migration

F2 Pull factors responsible for migration

F3 Consequences of migration



— Positive and non-significant correlation      - - - Positively significant correlation  
 . . . Negative and non-significant correlation

M1 - Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence; M2 - Migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement; M3 - Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants; M4 - Migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration

F1 - Push factors responsible for migration; F2 - Pull factors responsible for migration; F3 - Consequences of migration (Socio-economic effects due to migration)

**Fig.16. Diagram showing the inter-correlation among the factors responsible; for migration, consequences of migration and patterns of migration**

The results presented in table-16 and figure-16 reveals that there exist a positive and significant inter correlation among the migration pattern-1 (based on permanency of stay and duration of residence) and the migration pattern-2 (based on the origin and destination of movement). A significant and positive inter correlation (at 1 per cent level of probability) is observed among push factors and pull factors responsible for migration. A negative and significant inter correlation (at 1 per cent level of probability) is observed (from table-16 and figure-16) among migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement and migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants. No other significant correlation is existed among other factors, consequences, and patterns of migration. The non significant positive and negative inter correlation is observed from table-16 and figure-16 at a glance. Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence had a positive and non significant inter correlation with migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration, push factors responsible for migration, and consequences of migration. A negative and non significant inter correlation is observed among migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of



residence, migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants and pull factor responsible for migration. A positive and non significant inter correlation was existed among migration pattern-2 based on permanency of stay, migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration, push and pull factors responsible for migration, and consequences of migration. Migration pattern-3 based on composition had a negative and non significant inter correlation among migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration, push and pull factors of migration, and consequences of migration. There existed a positive and non significant inter correlation among migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration, push and pull factors of migration, and consequences of migration. A positive and non significant inter correlation is existed among push factors and consequences of migration, and also among pull factors, and consequences of migration. A significant correlation is observed only among migration pattern-1 and migration pattern-2 (+ve); among migration pattern-2 and migration pattern-3 (-ve), and among push factors and pull factors responsible for migration.

It may be due to the fact that the migration process itself is a balanced result of push factors and pull factors if migration. Migration process was a result of push factors which repel the labour from native place and at the same the pull factors attract them to move another area. So push factors and pull factors are positively and significantly correlated.

Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement were positively and significantly inter correlated. It may be due to the fact that the agricultural labourers who migrate to a distant place had a tendency to stay there permanently. Those agricultural labourers who migrate to a near by places are in touch with their native place and co-workers which might be influenced them to stay in new place temporarily and they had a tendency to come back home which is near in distance.

A negative and significant inter correlation is observed among migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement and migration pattern-3

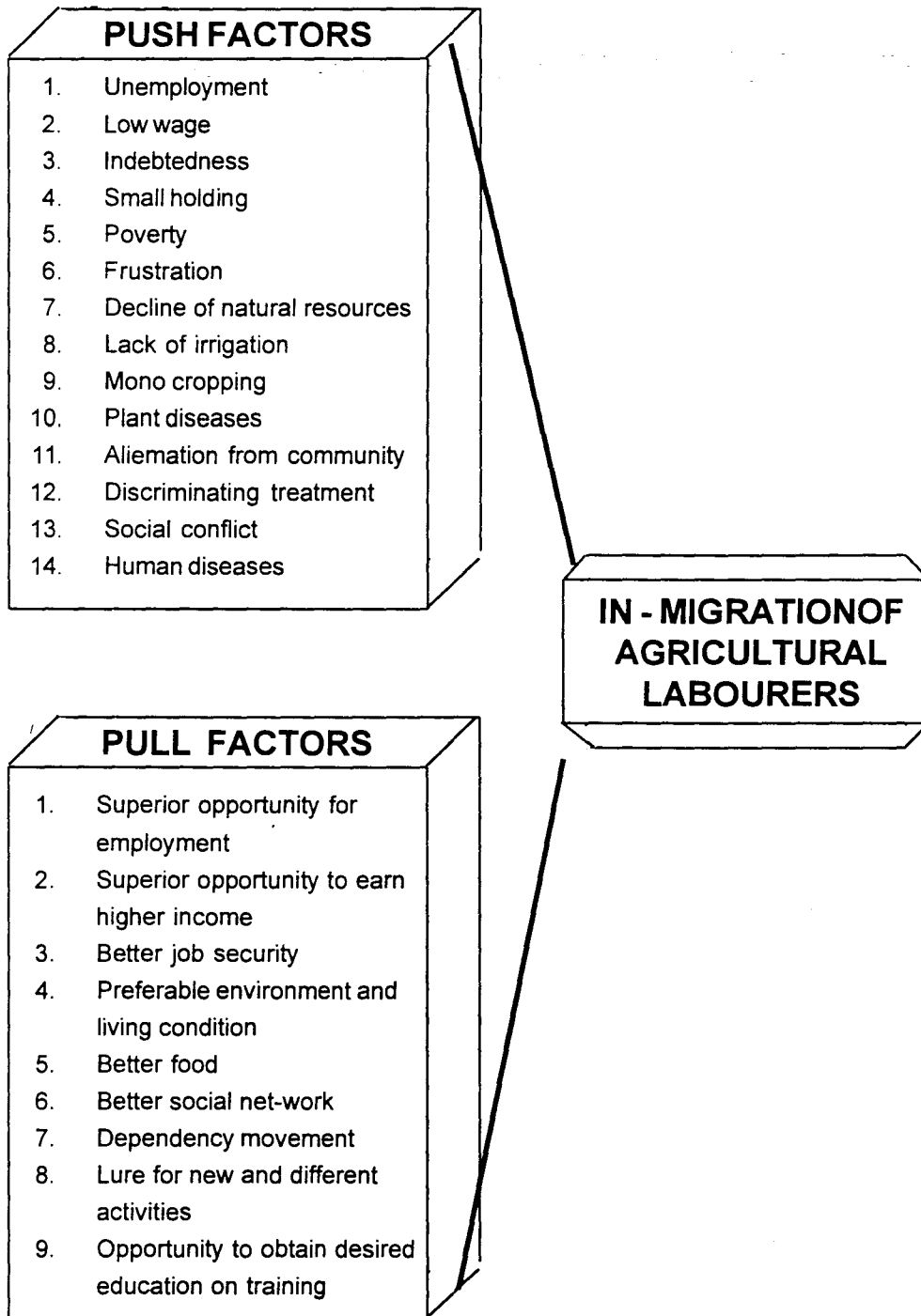
based on composition of migrants. It may be due to the fact that agricultural labourers who migrate to a near by places had a tendency to migrate with family or in groups since they can return home daily or after a season. But those who migrate to a distant place far away from home, had a tendency to migrate individually, living their family at native place with the hope that his family might be safe and secure at his native place along with his relatives.

#### 4.5. Factors responsible for migration

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the factors responsible for migration is shown table-17 and figure-17.

Table 17. Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the factor responsible for migration

Sl. No.	Factors responsible for migration	No. of respondents	Per cent	Rank
<b>A. Push factors responsible for migration</b>				
1.	Unemployment or loss of employment	113	94.17	I
2.	Low wage	90	75	II
3.	Indebtedness	80	70.83	III
4.	Small holding	65	54.17	IV
5.	Poverty	57	47.5	V
6.	Frustration	42	35	VI
7.	Decline of natural resources	37	30.83	VII
8.	Lack of irrigation	36	30	VIII
9.	Mono cropping	29	24.17	IX
10.	Plant diseases	12	10	X
11.	Alienation from community	9	7.5	XI
12.	Discriminating treatment	8	6.67	XII
13.	Social conflict	4	3.33	XIII
14.	Human diseases	1	0.83	XIV
<b>B. Pull factors responsible for migration</b>				
1.	Superior opportunity for employment	108	90	I
2.	Superior opportunity to earn higher income	106	88.33	II
3.	Better job security	102	85	III
4.	Preferable environment and living condition	54	45	IV
5.	Better food	37	30.83	V
6.	Better social network	23	17.17	VI
7.	Dependency movement	18	15.1	VII
8.	Lure to new and different activities	8	6.67	VIII
9.	Opportunity to obtain desired education or training	6	5	IX



17  
**Fig. 17. Diagram showing major push and pull factors responsible for migration**

A perusal of table-17 and figure-17 indicated that an over whelming majority of the respondents (94.16 per cent) ranked unemployment or loss of employment as first as one of the main push factor responsible for migration. Since agricultural labourers had to earn their living by searching employment which pushed them to migrate. So this may be due to earn their living and to support his family. This findings was in accordance with that of Michniewska (1983), and Chakrapani and Kumar (1994).

Low wage was ranked second major push factor responsible for migration. 75 per cent of respondents had low wage as the major reason (push factor) for migration. The same result was reported by Chakrapani and Kumar (1994).

The third major push factor responsible for migration was indebtedness. 70.8 per cent of the respondents migrate due to indebtedness. The same reason was also reported earlier by Gupta (1991).

Small holding was ranked fourth push factor responsible for migrate and more than half (54.17 per cent) of the respondents were migrated due to small holdings. The same reason for migration was also reported by Thakur (1988).

47.5 per cent of the respondents migrate due to poverty or mal-nutrition. This result indicate that even now agricultural labourers were suffering due to poverty or mal-nutrition. The same push factor was also reported by Simmons (1983), Roy and Chakrabarty (1990), and Mehta (1991).

Frustration, decline of natural resources and lack irrigation was ranked 6th, 7th and 8th push factors responsible for migration respectively. 35 per cent, 30.8 per cent and 30 per cent of the respondents migrate due to frustration, decline of natural resources and lack of irrigation respectively.

Singh (1985) was also reported decline of natural resources as the major push factor responsible for migration. Gupta (1991), and Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) supported the result that lack of irrigation was a push factor responsible for migration.

24.17 per cent, 10 per cent, 7.5 per cent, 6.67 per cent and 3.3 per cent of the respondents had monocropping, plant diseases, alienation from community, discriminating treatment and social conflict as the push factor for

migration respectively. Human diseases was ranked 14th push factor for migration which influenced on 0.8 per cent of the migrants. Table-17 and figure-17 reveals the rank order-wise push factors responsible for migration.

Table-17 and figure-17 also depicts the major pull factors (area of attraction) responsible for migration. 90 per cent and 88.33 per cent of the respondent had superior opportunity for employment and superior opportunity to earn higher income as the major pull factors responsible for migration respectively. The same result was also reported by Oberi and Singh (1983), and Gupta (1991).

85 per cent, 75 per cent, 30.8 per cent, 19.17 per cent, 15 per cent, 6.67 per cent and 5 per cent of the agricultural labourers migrate due to the pull factors of better job security, preferable environment or living condition, better food, better social net work, dependency movement, pure to new or different activities, and opportunity to obtain desired education or training respectively.

#### **4.6. Consequences of migration (socio psychological effects due to migration) of agricultural labourers**

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the consequences of migration or socio psychological effects due to migration is presented in table-18.



Table 18. Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers  
based on the consequences of migration or socio  
psychological effects due to migration

Sl. No.	Consequences of migration	No. of respondents	Per cent	Rank
1.	Social tension between local and immigrant labourers	109	90.83	I
2.	Higher economic status	97	80.83	II
3.	Higher knowledge	89	74.167	III
4.	Labour shortage	69	57.5	IV
5.	Inter caste marriage	45	37.5	V
6.	Labour glut	31	25.83	VI
7.	Low wage rate	28	23.3	VII
8.	More satisfaction	22	18.3	VIII
9.	Higher wage rate	19	15.83	IX
10.	Social conflict	13	10.83	X
11.	Transfer of technology	6	5	XI
12.	Improvement/aquisition of new language	5	4.167	XII
13.	Ill-treatment	4	3.3	XIII

A perusal of table-18 exhibits that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (90.3 per cent) experienced social tension between local labourers and immigrant labourers as a consequences of migration, even though 80.83 per cent of agricultural labourers achieved higher economic status as a result of migration. The same result of experiencing social tension was reported by Gupta (1988). Achievement of higher economic status was also supported by Jetly (1987) and Singh (1990).

74.16 per cent, 57.5 per cent and 37.5 per cent of the respondents had experienced higher knowledge which was also reported by Gupta (1991), labour shortage which was reported by Rao (1981), and inter caste marriage as the consequences of agricultural labourer migration respectively.

25.83 per cent, 23.3 per cent and 18.3 per cent of the respondents had experienced labour glut, which was also reported by Fei and Ranis (1961), low wage rate which also reported by Breman (1987) and Gupta (1988), and more satisfaction as the consequences of migration or socio-psychological effects due to migration respectively.

15.83 per cent, 10.83 per cent and 5 per cent of the respondents had experienced high wage rate and social conflict which was also reported by Chakrapani and Kumar (1994) and transfer of technology (which was also reported by Boyoe (1987), Balasubramaniam (1989) and Lakshmanaswamy (1990)), as a result (consequences) of agricultural labour as migration.

4.17 per cent and 3.3 per cent of the respondent of agricultural labourers had experienced improvement or acquisition to new language and ill treatment as consequences of migration.

#### 4.7. Patterns of migration of agricultural labourers

Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on their patterns of migration is shown in Table-19 and figure-18.

**Table 19. Distribution of migrated agricultural labourers based on the pattern of migration**

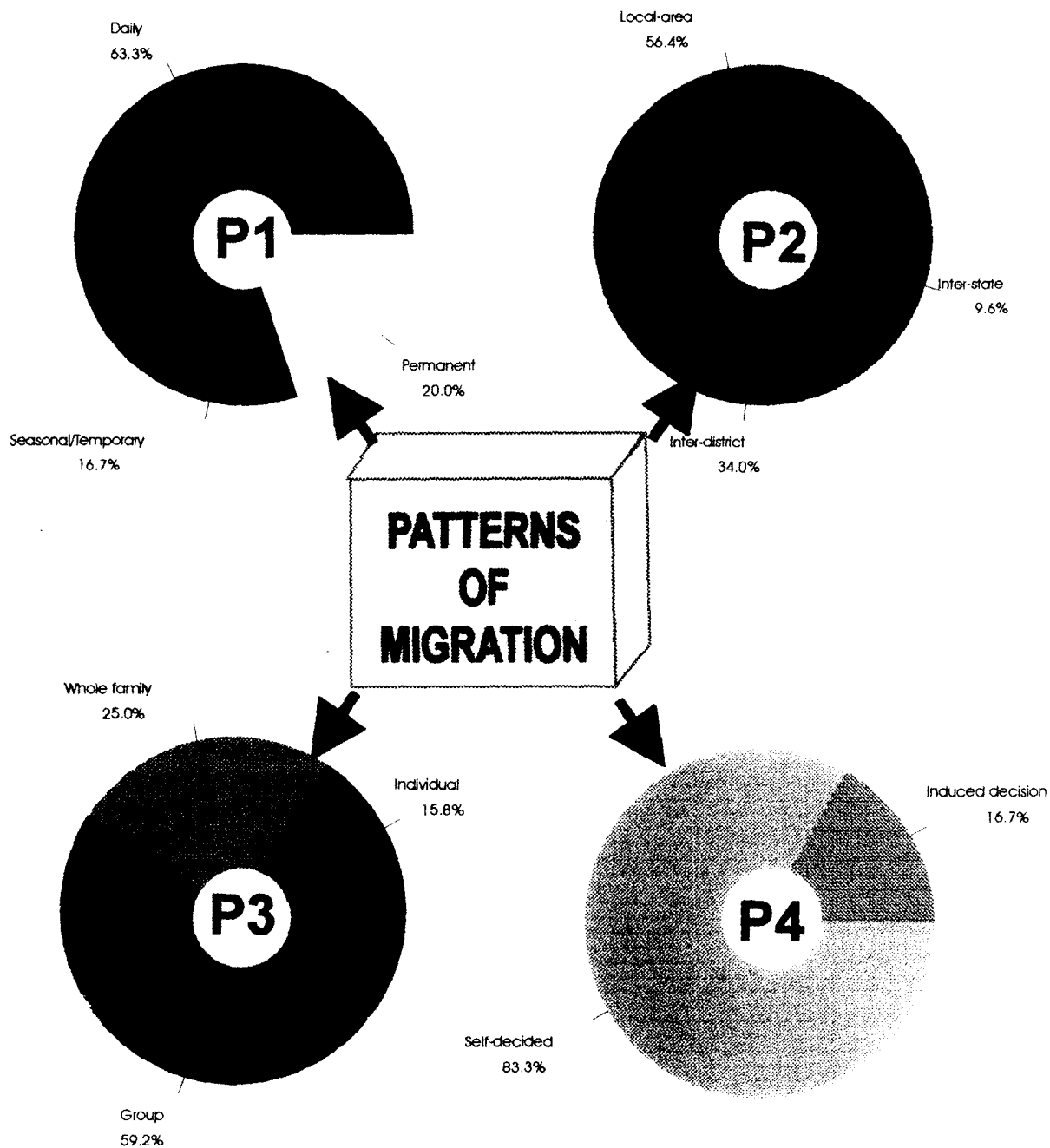
Sl. No.	Patterns of migration	Category	No. of respondents	Per cent
1.	Migration pattern-1	Daily migration	76	63.3
		Seasonal/temporary migration	20	16.7
		Permanent migration	24	20
2.	Migration pattern-2	Local area wise	68	56.7
		District wise	41	34.2
		State wise	11	9.2
3.	Migration pattern-3	Individual	19	15.8
		Whole family	30	25
		In group	71	59.2
4.	Migration pattern-4	Induced migration	20	16.7
		Self-decided migration (Self initiated)	100	83.3

Migration pattern-1 based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence as daily migrants, seasonal or (temporary migrants) and permanent migrants.

Migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement as within the local area, inter district and inter state migrants.

Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants as single as individual, with family and in group migrants

Migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration as induced decision, and self decided migration



**P1 - Migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence as**  
 ■ Daily migrants ■ Seasonal / Temporary migrants ■ Permanent migrants

**P2 - Migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement as**  
 ■ Local area migrants ■ Inter-district migrants ■ Inter-state migrants

**P3 - Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants**  
 ■ Individual migrants ■ Whole family migrants ■ Group migrants

**P4 - Migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration as**  
 ■ Induced decision ■ Self-decided migrants

**Fig. 18. Diagram showing the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers and distribution of agricultural labourers based on pattern of migration**

The table-19 and figure-18 brings to light the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers and the distribution of agricultural labourers based on the patterns of migration. Table-19 and figure-18 depicts that 63.3 per cent, of the respondents were daily migrants (who migrate within the same district and come back home daily). This results was in line with that of Demographic Research Centre (1975). 16.7 per cent and 20 per cent of the respondents under migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence were seasonal or temporary and permanent migrants respectively.

Regarding migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement, more than half of the agricultural labourer (56.6 per cent) migrate within the local areas (ie., within the same district). 32.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent of the respondents were inter district migrants and inter state migrants respectively. The same pattern of migration ie inter district and inter state migration was also reported by Roy and Chakrabarty (1990), and Singh (1990) respectively. Majority of the respondents migrate within same district which was also supported by the report of Demographic Research Centre (1975).

Based on the composition of migrants (ie migration pattern-3), 15.8 per cent, 25 per cent and 59.2 per cent of the respondents migrate individually, with family and in group respectively. It indicate that majority of agricultural labours migrate in group. It indicate that since majority of the respondents were daily migrants who migrate within the same district, most of them preferred to migrate in group.

Regarding the type of decision for migration (migration pattern-4), more than third of the respondents (83.3 per cent) were self initiated or self decided migrants while 16.7 per cent of them who induced to migrate by others. Self initiated migration was also reported by Rao, Rani and Murthy (1977).

From the table-19 and figure-~~18~~ it is concluded that majority of the respondents were daily migrants (based on migration pattern-1), who migrate within the local area or within the same district (based on migration pattern-2), and most of them move in group (based on migration pattern-3) and their decision for migration was self decided (based on

migration pattern-4). The reason for daily migration within the same district may be due to the fact that majority of the respondents belong to joint family system and so they can join their family daily after work. It may also help them to save some money by carrying the food packet from home and come back daily. Since majority of the migrants move in group, they can enjoy the company of fellow worker and they may be more secured in group. Such migrants will not face much difficulty of language, nature of work etc. Most of the agricultural labourers had a weak economic base and high economic motivation which force them to take decision for migration themselves. It might be the reason behind the self decision for migration.





**SUMMARY**

**SUMMARY**

Agriculture over centuries constitute to be the base of India's economy. Agriculture labour constitute one of the vital inputs in the agriculture production process. In Kerala there are about 21.03 lakh agricultural labourers, account 25.66 per cent of the total workers in the State, as per census 1991. So the emerging scenario is indicative of an unprecedented increase in the number of agricultural labourers. Human resources are very important for any development. Agricultural labourers are migrating to different parts and so, labour demand and supply will be in dis-equilibrium. The present study aimed to provide us first hand informations to assess the factors responsible for migration, Consequences of migration (socio-psychological effects due to migration), and the patterns of migration with the following objectives.

The over-riding objective is to study the patterns of immigration of Agricultural labourers by assessing the factors responsible for migration and to study the socio-psychological effects due to the migration.

The specific objectives of the study are

- (1) To study the patterns of migration of Agricultural labourers.
- (2) To study the factors responsible for migration ie.
  - (a) Push factors responsible for migration and
  - (b) Pull factors responsible for migration.
- (3) To study the socio-psychological effects due to migration.
- (4) To study the profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers.

This study is carried out in the Kaduthuruthy sub-division of Kottayam district. From the selected subdivision (Kaduthuruthy), six krishi bhavans were randomly selected. From each selected Krishi Bhavan, 20 in-migrated agricultural labourers were selected through Accidental sampling procedure. Thus 120 in-migrated labourers were the total number of respondents for this study.

A detailed review of literature was done and experts were consulted. Based on that objectives, patterns of migration, factors responsible for and consequences of migration of agricultural labourers were designed to study.

Regarding the profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers, 12 variables were selected. Education was measured using the scale developed by Tridevi (1963). Age and job experience was measured by the scoring procedure followed by Husain (1994) by directly asking the respondents. Socio-economic status was measured by the scoring procedure developed by Venkataramaih (1983). The extent of indebtedness and the purpose of indebtedness was measured by directly asking the respondents how much money (debts) they had at the time of investigation and their purpose of indebtedness was also asked.

Knowledge about scientific agricultural practices was measured by a teacher made test technique explained by Remmers *et al.*, (1967), while the knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers measured by scale (Teacher made test) developed by Lindquist (1951). The procedure adopted by Santhamani (1990) with slight modification was followed to measure the level of aspiration.

The attitude of respondents towards labour-union was measured by a scale developed by Padmanabhan (1981). Economic motivation was measured by the scale developed by

Suppe (1969). Self confidence was measured by a scale made by Joseph (1983). The innovativeness scale of Feaster (1968) was adopted to measure the innovativeness of migrated agricultural labourers.

An interview schedule was prepared, pre tested and used for collecting data from the migrant agricultural labourer respondents. The data thus collected from the respondents were analysed with the help of statistical techniques viz. Frequency and percentage, correlation analysis derive the results. The salient findings of the study were summarised and presented below.

#### **Salient finding**

- (1) Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers were found to be of middle age group.
- (2) Majority of the respondents had high level of Education.
- (3) More than half of the migrated agricultural labourers had medium level of job experience.
- (4) Majority of the respondents had medium level of socio-economic status.

- (5) Majority of migrant agricultural labourers had medium level of indebtedness and their purpose of indebtedness was mainly for agricultural purpose.
- (6) Most of the respondents had medium level of knowledge about scientific agricultural practices.
- (7) Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers possessed medium level of knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers.
- (8) More than two third of the respondents had high level of aspiration.
- (9) Majority of the migrated agricultural labourers respondents had high attitude towards labour-union.
- (10) More than half of the migrated agricultural labourers had high economic motivation.
- (11) Most of the migrant respondent had high level of self-confidence.
- (12) Majority of the migrants had medium level of innovativeness.

**Findings:**

- (13) A negatively significant correlation was observed between Education and migration pattern-1 (based on the permanency of stay) as well as with migration pattern-2. (based on origin and destination of movement).
- (14) A negative and significant correlation was obtained between occupation and migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.
- (15) A negative and significant correlation was obtained between House type and migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.
- (16) A positively significant correlation was observed between knowledge about development programmes of agricultural labourers and migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.
- (17) A positive and significant correlation was seen between economic motivation and migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration.
- (18) A positively significant correlation was obtained between self confidence and migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.

- (19) A positive and significant correlation is observed between innovativeness and migration pattern-4 based on type of decision for migration.
- (20) A positive and significant correlation was observed between age and consequences of migration.
- (21) A negative and significant correlation was obtained between education and push factors responsible for migration.
- (22) A positively significant correlation was seen between job experience and push factors responsible for migration.
- (23) A positive and significant correlation was observed between purpose of indebtedness and push as well as pull factors responsible for migration.
- (24) A positively significant correlation was obtained between migration pattern-1 (based on permanency of stay and duration of residence) and migration pattern-2 (based on origin and destination of movement).
- (25) A negative and significant correlation was obtained between migration pattern-2 (based on origin and destination of movement) and migration pattern-3 (based in composition of migrants).



- (26) A positive and significant correlation was observed between push factors and pull factors responsible for migration.
- (27) The major push factors for in-migration were unemployment, low-wage, indebtedness, small-holding, poverty, frustration, decline of natural resources, lack of irrigation, monocropping etc.
- (28) The major pull factors responsible for migration were superior opportunity for employment, superior opportunity to earn higher income, better job security, preferable environment and living condition, better food, better social net work, dependancy movement etc.
- (29) Major consequence of migration (Socio-psychological effects due to migration) were social tension, higher economic status, higher knowledge, labour shortage, inter-caste marriage, labour-glut, low wage-rate, more satisfaction, high wage, social conflict, transfer of technology etc.
- (30) Majority of the respondents were of daily migrants as per migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence.

- (31) Majority of the respondents migrated areas as per migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement.
- (32) Majority of the respondents migrant in group as per migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants.
- (33) Majority of migrant labourers took decision for migration by themselves (self-decided or self-initiated migration) as per migration pattern-4 based on wages of decision for migration.

#### **Policy implications to reduce migration and its ill-effects**

While the objective of this thesis is not primarily recommend any policy, the results do have some policy implications. Suggestions to reduce migration and its ill-effect.

##### **(a) Providing better environment**

That is the regulation of work, improvement of work conditions, and provisions of amenities, over-time work should not be allowed without additional payment.

Resettlement of landless agricultural labourers should also be considered.

**(b) Better implementation of legislative measures**

The government agencies entrusted with labour welfare should take active interest in enforcing the provisions of various labour legislation in the agricultural sector. That is providing periodical revision of minimum wages keeping the changing price trends which help to avoid poor bargaining power and large supply of labour compelling the labourers to work for less wage prescribed.

**(c) Creating alternative source of employment**

Cropping pattern should be adjusted so that there will be continuous demand for agricultural labour. Intensive cropping will result in heavy demand for agriculture labour. Intensive development of village and labour intensive small industries, agro-based units and labour co-operative will also help in expanding work opportunities within the rural economy.

**(d) Raising Standard of living**

Government should provide housing sites in villages, fair price shops and supply of cheap materials for the construction of their house are worth considering to improve their standard of living.

Proper training should be given in various aspects, especially in plant protection so that they could carry out their work in an efficient manner.

**(e) Provision of social security benefits**

Government should provide compulsory insurance, old age pension and other financial help to the agricultural labourers to under-take self-employment programmes so that they could earn an additional income.

Incentive should be given to the most efficient Agricultural labourer and they should be socially respected.

To conclude by adopting these suggestions, the migration of agricultural labourers can be reduced to a great extent. By providing all facilities for which they will

help us only to understand to patterns of migration of agricultural labourers and gave us a clear understanding socio-psychological consequences due to agricultural labourers in-migration and also suggest some action programmes.

Migration is both a response to and an impetus for social change. The consequences of the movement can be seen both on the areas of origin and destination from economic and non-economic angles. Like wise, community boundaries both social and geographical; agricultural and non agricultural will be disturbed and new alignments are likely to be formed. All this need to be studied thoroughly, as we foresee a new horizon that will extend far beyond the existing lines. In any event, it is important that we begin to formulate some kind of reasoned projections of where changing scene will lead us in future.

migrate to other areas, in the native place itself and so we can reduce migration. Thus the labour shortage for various agricultural operations can be reduced, which ultimately results in better agricultural production.

### Future Research

Past attempts to generalise about agricultural labour in-migration and its consequences, causes or determinants have been disappointing and hence, an attempt has been made in this study to identify the cause and effects of agricultural labour migration, the patterns of migration and some important variables pertinent to in-migration. However much work remains to be done, by carefully assessing the migration data and developing theories of agricultural labourers migration which can be accurately predict volume and direction of migration in future study.

This study provide only the first hand informations to assess the push and pull factors for agricultural labour in-migration which may help us for controlling the factors responsible for migration and suggest some steps to be taken to keep the demand and supply in equilibrium. So this study



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**APPENDIX**

## APPENDIX I

### KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, VELLAYANI “Cause and Effect Analysis of in-migration of Agricultural Labourers”

#### INTERVIEW SCHEDULE (Agricultural labourers)

- Serial Number :  
Name of respondent :  
Address :  
Village :  
Block :  
Sub- Division :
1. Age : ..... years
2. Education : Illiterate/can read only/can read and write/  
primary/middle/High/College
3. Job experience :  
For how long you have been engaged in  
Agricultural labour on farming : .....years
4. Socio-Economic status :
- a) Occupation :  
Agricultural labour as the sole occupation :  
Agricultural labour as main occupation  
with others as subsidiary :
- b) Land holding : ..... cents
- c) Caste:  
Scheduled :  
Backward :  
Forward :
- d) Socio- political participation  
- Without any membership in  
socio-political organizations :  
- Membership in one or more  
organisations :  
- Official position in one or more  
organisations :  
- Active office bearer :
- e) Type of family  
Single/ Nuclear/ Joint :
- f) Material possession  
- None  
- One farm animal  
- 2 farm animals  
- 3 to 4 farm animals  
- 5 to 10 farm animals

- g) Type of house
- Shed thatched
  - Mud wall and thatched
  - Brick wall and tiled
  - Concrete house

5. Indebtedness :  
Please indicate your nature of indebtedness if any

Sl.No.	Source	Purpose of borrowing	Amount borrowed	Paid	Terms	Out standing
1.	Private individual					
2.	Co-operative societies					
3.	Commercial bank					
4.	Private bank					
5.	Traders					
6.	Any others					

6. Knowge about scientific agricultural practice

A. Answer the following items

- (1) Name a High Yielding Variety of Rice.
- (2) What is the seed rate in transplanted rice.
- (3) Name a chemical used for seed treatment.
- (4) What is the recommended dosage of fertilizers for rice.
- (5) What are the stages of growth of rice at which fertilizers are applied.
- (6) Name an important pest of rice.
- (7) Give the control measure by prevent its attack.
- (8) Name an important disease of rice.
- (9) Mention its control measure.
- (10) Name any weedicide used for the control of weeds.
- (11) Why we apply lime.
- (12) What is the duration of 'Jyothi' .

B. State whether the following statements are true or false

- (1) Seed treatment is done to control disease.
- (2) P.P chemicals should be sprayed in the wind- ward direction.
- (3) Weedicides if applied in excess dose, will affect the crop adversely.

C. Answer the following questions.

- (1) What is the volume of spary fluid contained in a medium sized knap sack spranger.
- (2) What is the area required for raising seedling (Nursery) for one acre of crop area in the main field.

7. Knowledge of development programmes for Agricultural Labourers

State the following is true or false.

	True	False
(1) The minimum wage for agricultural male labourer has been fixed on by Government of Kerala as Rs.40.20.		
(2) The minimum wage for Agricultural female labourer has been fixed on by Government of Kerala as Rs.30.		
(3) The Kerala Agricultural Labourers Act has come into existence for the welfare of the Agricultural labourers.		
(4) According to the Act, there is provision for establishing provident fund for the Agricultural labourers.		
(5) As per the Act, hours of work, daily intervals of rest, wages etc. Of Agricultural labourers have been fixed.		
(6) The register that include the names and details of each agricultural labourer in a panchayat should be maintained in the panchayat office.		
(7) The Government of Kerala has decided to give a pension of Rs.45 per month to the agricultural labourers who have completed 60 years of age.		
(8) Subsidy is given for agricultural labourers to buy agricultural implements, goats, cattle etc. through a programme.		
(9) Kerala Agricultural worker's pension scheme and Kerala Agricultural worker's welfare fund schemes motivate the agricultural labour to remain in the field of agriculture.		
(10) There is a programme in effect for the agricultural labourers and marginal farmers, implemented by the small farmers Development Agency (IFDA) .		
(11) The Agricultural labourers who own a house and 10 cents of land are included under this programme.		

8. Level of Aspiration

Please state your hopes and future wishes by answering the following.

	True	False
(1) Hoping to get Higher income		
(2) Hoping to develop agricultural land		
(3) Hoping to get a government job		
(4) Hoping to develop other small scale industries		
(5) Hoping to possess a petty shop		
(6) Hoping to develop live-stock		
(7) Any other		

9. Attitude towards labour union

Tell to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements.

SA A UD DA SDA

- (1) Labour unions are a must for improving the life of labourers.
- (2) Periodical increase in wage is because of the labour unions.
- (3) Labour unions help in effecting job performance for labourers in the farms.
- (4) Labour unions help in building unity among the labourers.
- (5) Labour unions help the labourers to be aware of their rights.
- (6) Even-though there are labour unions, they are not of much use to the labourers.
- (7) Farmers hesitate to employ labourers involved in labour unions.
- (8) Conflicts occur among labourers because of the labour unions.
- (9) Job disputes have increased because of labour unions.
- (10) After the unions have come into existence, the labourers are not enjoying the benefits from the farmers as it was before.
- (11) Are you a member in any labour unions.  
If yes, are you a member/president/secretary.

Mention to what extent you participate in union activities  
Active participant/Limited participation/No participation at all.

10. Economic Motivation

Please state to what extent you agree or dis-agree with each of the statements.

- (1) The most successful agricultural labourer is the one who makes the maximum profits.
- (2) An agricultural labourer should work towards higher economic profits.
- (3) In addition to the job as an Agricultural labourer, I like to take up some other enterprise to earn more money.
- (4) I would work hard without rest in order to earn maximum money to run any family.
- (5) All I want from my job is to make just a reasonable living for the family.
- (6) An Agricultural labourer must earn his living but the important thing in life cannot be defined in economic terms.
- (7) It is difficult for the labourer's children to make good start, unless he provide them which economic assistance.

(SA= strongly Agree; A= Agree; UD= Un Decided; DA= Dis-Agree and SDA = Strongly Dis-Agree)

### 11. Self- confidence

Always    Most    Often    Rarely    Never  
                 often

1. I feel no obstacle can stop me from achieving my final goals.
2. I am generally confident of my own ability.
3. I am bothered by the feeling that I cannot compete with others.
4. I am not interested to do things at my own initiative.
5. I usually work out things for myself rather than get some-one to show me.
6. I get dis-couraged easily.
7. Life is a stranger for me most of the time.
8. I find myself worrying about something or other

### 12. Innovativeness

Yes    Undecided    No

1. Do you want to learn new ways of farming.
2. If the Agricultural Extension worker gives a talk on cultivation aspects, would you attend?
3. If the Government would help you to establish a farm else-where, would you move.
4. Do you want a change in your life.
5. Do you want your sons to be agricultural labourers.
6. It is better to enjoy today and let tomorrow take care of itself
7. One should try to farm the way his parent did.
8. A man's future is in the hands of God.

### 13. Factors responsible for migration

a) What are the push factors (Area of repulsion) for migration.

- Unemployment or Loss of employment :
- Low wages :
- Poverty or mal- nutrition :
- Decline of natural resources :
- Oppressive or repressive discriminating treatment (wage, caste, etc.):
- Alienation from community (change in belief, customs , mode of behaviour etc.) :
- Retreat from community (Natural calamity): flood, drought, earth- quake, epidemic etc.) :
- Lack of irrigation :
- Monocropping :
- Small holding or Landless :
- Indebtedness :
- Social conflict :



- Frustration :
- Plant diseases :
- Humand diseases :
- Any others :

b) What are the pull factors (Area of attraction) for migration>

- Superior oppertunity for employment or occupation:
- Superior oppertunity to earn higher income:
- Opportunity to obtain desired specialization, education, skill or training:
- Preferable environment, living conditions: (Topography, Site Climate, house ect. :
- Dependency movement like migration of bride to join her husband etc. :
- Lure to new or diffrent activities or environment:
- Better job security :
- Better social net- work :
- Better food :
- Any others :

14. Consequences of migration

Please list out the social - physiological effects due to migration.

- Labour shortage :
- Labour glut :
- Inter - caste marrage :
- Social conflict :
- Higher economic status :
- Low wage rate :
- Higer wage rate :
- Transfer of technology :
- Improvement or acquisition to new languages:
- Higer knowledge :
- Ill -treatment :
- Social tension between local labourers and immigrants:
- More satisfaction :
- Loneliness :
- Any others :

15. Pattern of migration:

- (a) Are you a
  - a) Daily migrant
  - b ) Seasonal (Temporary) migrant
  - c) Permanent migrant
- (b) From where the labourer in- migrated
  - a) Nearby state
  - b) District
  - c) Local areas
- (c) Have you migrated
  - a) Individually
  - b) With family
  - c) In groups
- (d) What type of decisich you have taken for migration
  - a) Self- Decided (self motivated) migration
  - b) Induced migration (Induced Decision).

# **CAUSE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS OF IN-MIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS**

By

**BIJIMOL K. BABY**

[B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture]

## **ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS**

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF  
**MASTER OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE**  
**(AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION)**  
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE  
KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION  
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
VELLAYANI, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM  
1995**

## ABSTRACT

The present study entitled as "cause and effect analysis of in-migration of agricultural labourers" was carried out with the following objectives.

- (1) To study the patterns of migration of agricultural labourers.
- (2) To study the factors responsible for migration ie.,
  - (a) The Push factors responsible for migration, and
  - (b) The Pull factors responsible for migration
- (3) To study the socio-psychological effects due to migration
- (4) To study the profile characteristics of migrated agricultural labourers.

The over-riding objective is to study the patterns of in-migration of agricultural labourers by assessing the factors responsible for migration and to study the socio-psychological effects due to the migration.

The study was conducted in six randomly selected Panchayats (Krishi Bhavan) of the Kaduthuruthy subdivision,

Kottayam district. A sample of 120 in-migrated agricultural labourers ie 20 migrant labourers under each panchayat were selected through accidental sampling procedure, formed the respondents of the study.

Personal interview was conducted with the help of well structured and pre-tested interview schedule to collect data from the migrated agricultural labourer respondents. The profile characteristics selected were analysed and studied. The patterns of migration, factors responsible for migration and consequences of migration were also studied in detail. The results obtained by employing suitable statistical techniques were as follows.

The study revealed that majority of the migrated agricultural labourers were found to have medium level of job experience, medium socio-economic status, medium level of indebtedness, medium knowledge about scientific agricultural practices, medium level knowledge about the development programmes of agricultural labourers, and medium level of innovativeness. Majority of the respondents had high level of Aspiration, high attitude towards labour-union, high economic motivation and high level of self-confidence. Most of the respondents belonged to middle age group and their purpose of indebtedness was mainly for agricultural purposes.

Migration pattern-1 based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence was positively and significantly correlated with migration pattern-2 based on origin and destination of movement. Education is negatively and significantly correlated with migration pattern-1 based on permanency of stay and duration of residence.

Migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement had a negative and significant correlation with migration pattern-3 based on the composition of migrants.

Migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants was positively and significantly correlated with knowledge about development of agricultural labourers and also with self-confidence. The migration pattern-3 based on composition of migrants had a negative and significant correlation with house types as well as with occupation.

Migration pattern-4 based on the type of decision for migration was positively and significantly correlated with Economic motivation and also with Innovativeness. A positive and significant correlation was observed between age and consequences of migration.

The major push factors responsible for migration were un-employment, low wage, indebtedness, small-holding,

poverty, frustration, decline of natural resources etc. The push factors responsible for migration is positively and significantly correlated with pull factors responsible for migration, purpose of indebtedness and job experience. A negative and significant correlation was observed between Education and push Factors responsible for migration.

The major pull factors responsible for migration were superior opportunity of employment and to earn higher income, better job security, preferable environment and living condition, better food, better social network, dependency movement etc. A positive and significant correlation was observed between pull factors responsible for migration and purpose of indebtedness.

Major consequences on socio-psychological effects due to migration were social tension, high economic status, higher knowledge, labour shortage, intercast marriage, labour glut, low wage, more satisfaction etc.

Majority of the respondents were of daily migrants as per migration pattern-1 based on the permanency of stay and duration of residence. Majority of respondents were of local area migrants as per migration pattern-2 based on the origin and destination of movement.

Majority of respondents migrate in group and decision for migration was self-initiated.