

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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**MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Migration process is one of common trends in globalized economy. It may be international or internal migration, migration helpful to the improve the living standard as individual and achieving development and growth of the economy. In this paper try to analyze the relationship between regional migration and sustainable development .*

**KEYWORDS**

Migration, Rural, urban, sustainable development.

**INTRODUCTION**

As discussed in Rio+20, migration has been recognized for its increasing importance and relevance to the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Although the share of international migrants in the world's population has remained at Approximately 3 per cent for more than 20 years, their absolute numbers have increased significantly: in 1990, approximately 156 million people lived outside their country of birth, but today this figure has increased to approximately 215 million. At the same time, today approximately 740 million internal migrants are estimated to have moved away from their places of birth within the borders of their own countries.

Economic migrants are the world's fastest growing group of migrants. At the micro level, individual migrants can be motivated to leave their homes in pursuit of what are perceived to be better economic and social opportunities elsewhere. On a macro-level, migration is stimulated by the globalization of trade, transport and communications technologies, as well as by demographic dynamics.

Like international migration, movement within the borders of a country is driven by the search for better opportunities. Rural-urban and urban-urban migration is primarily driven by economic and social causes, with environmental change increasingly influencing movement. In Asia, workers are increasingly moving to cities and manufacturing centers due to wage differentials and labour opportunities. Rural-urban and urban-urban migration is expected to contribute to the significant urbanization of Africa and Asia in coming decades, with most growth taking place in medium-sized cities (those with populations between 500,000 and 1 million people).

An increasingly urban population provides many opportunities for achieving poverty reduction and sustainable development. When migrants are attracted to cities because of employment opportunities, net benefits are likely to accrue as the concentration of ideas, skill, and capital lead to positive spill-over. Cities have the potential to concentrate and make education, health, finance and other services more accessible, and communication and transport networks contribute to engagement in public life. Remittances - a portion of migrant earnings. Also help lift families out of poverty in migrant-sending communities.

Agricultural labourers, especially in smaller villages away from towns and cities, are generally unskilled workers carrying on agricultural operation in the centuries old traditional ways. Most agricultural workers belong to the depressed classes, which have been neglected for ages. The low caste and depressed classes have been socially handicapped and they never had the courage to assert themselves. In some parts of India, agricultural labourers are migratory; moving in search of jobs at the time of harvesting. This movement has some time helped them to get the benefits of growth and development.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Sustainable development:** The Brundtland Commission Report entitled Our Common Future (1987) defined sustainable development as "development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro put the concept of sustainable development on national and international policy agendas.

**Migration:** Migration is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants.

**RESEARCH GAP**

Migration is one of the common trends in these days. In the same way agriculture labour migration is also common in these days. Agriculture labourer face so many problems in his living condition and these problems push him from his native place and migrate to other places where he get good employment and income opportunity. In Karnataka there is lot of disparities between North and South Karnataka and the drought is more prevalent in North which has led to the migration of agricultural labourers from north to south Karnataka in search of jobs. This study focuses on this type of migrant labourers who have migrated from north Karnataka to south Karnataka for employment in construction fields, and tries to prove that this type of migration of the marginalized section has helped in their Sustainable development.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

- 1) To analyze the socio economic conditions of migrant labourers from south Karnataka to north Karnataka.
- 2) To examine the link between migration and sustainable development.

## HYPOTHESES

$H_0$ =there is no change in labourers income after the migration.

$H_1$  = there is a significant change in income after the migration.

## METHODOLOGY

Details regarding the socio-economic conditions of the selected laborers are based on the information collected through interview schedule. 200 respondents are selected from different construction fields in Mysore. Primary data collected from the respondents with the help of questionnaire. SPSS package is used for data analysis. Paired T test method was used to analyze wage differences before and after migration. Excel is used for tabulation and construction of Chart. The analysis of the socio-economic background of the selected seasonal migrant laborers has helped to explain the situational factors at the place of origin which make them to migrate. The specific focus of the paper is to understand the socio-economic background of migrant labourers and sustainable development of the migrant labourers through migration to other sector for better livelihood.

**TABLE 1: AGE OF THE LABOURERS**

Age	Frequency	percent
11-20	26	13.0
21-30	64	32.0
31-40	70	35.0
41-50	40	20.0
TOTAL	200	100.0

Table 1 has classified these labourers on the basis of age. As shown in the table it is middle age group which is showing more inclination towards migration to improve their economic status. 32% of labourers are 21-30 age group, 35% of labourers are 31-40 age group and other remaining part fall in low and higher age group. It is clear from the table that the migration is very pronounced in the highly productive age group is 20-40 years

**TABLE 2: MALE AND FEMALE RATIO**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	64	32.0
Male	136	68.0
Total	200	100

The data has been classified on the basis of gender also. And it is men who are more migratory in this group. And the 32% of female population is normally the dependent wife who follows husband to his working place. In most of the cases they are also joining the hands of their husbands to improve the family income and they expressed their willingness to work in an alien place than in their native.

**TABLE 3: CATEGORY WISE MIGRANT LABOURERS**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
2A	68	34.0
2B	26	13.0
3A	2	1.0
3B	2	1.0
CAT I	22	11.0
SC	36	18.0
ST	44	22.0
TOTAL	200	100.0

The result shows the socio – economic conditions of the migrant labourers, table 3 refers the category wise migrated laborers and their percentage. According to this table the migrated laborers from north Karnataka has been classified into SC and STs, OBCs and others and it is very clear that out of the total more than 40% are SCs and STs, 34 % belong to 2A(kuraba). This clearly shows that the majority of the poor agricultural labourers, who migrate for their livelihood, are from this marginalized group.

**TABLE 4: EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF MIGRANT LABOURERS**

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	124	62
Primary/higher primary	50	25
High school	26	13
TOTAL	100	100

Education is very crucial for inclusive growth and this has been tested in this research paper and as expected the number of illiterates is very high (62%). 25% of the labourers are having higher primary school level and the maximum level of education among these people is high school level (13%). This works like a vicious circle for these people. They are poor and are not able to get good education and they are not getting good education because they are poor.

**TABLE 5: WORKING STATUS OF MIGRANTS**

Status	Frequency	Percent
Helper	8	4.0
Labour	176	88.0
Mason	16	8.0
Total	200	100.0

Above table shows that 88% of migrants are working as labourers, they are unskilled hence they draw lower wages compare to mason and other workers who are working in construction fields.

**TABLE 6: PAIRED SAMPLE T TEST**

Paired Differences						
After And Before Migration	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	-4110.000	4309.620	430.620	9.537	99	.000

Above Table 6 refers to the wage earning status of the migrant labourers before and after their migration from north to south Karnataka. As shown above, the table value is greater than calculated value ( $9.537 > 1.984$ ). therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Rejecting null hypothesis shows that the test is statically significant. There is a significant difference between income level of the migrated labourers before and after their migration. The income has actually increased.



This type of migration not only helped to improve the standard of living of the migrant labourers, but also made them economically and socially included as majority of them belongs to the marginalized communities.

## FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The above study helps us to make some observation as below.

The migrant labourers from North Karnataka are becoming the main labour source to the construction sector in the cities and the construction works of the cities are pulling these labourers because of high wages. Migrated labourers are coming to southern region in good number for employment to fulfilling their financial as well as social needs. Most of the labourers have own land holding but they find it very difficult to survive because of this adverse environment in agriculture sector. Therefore they migrate to other sectors where they are got higher wages. Since majority of these migrant labourers have come from poor background and low socio economic status, the migration has helped them to improve not only their financial status but also their educational, social status. In this way they felt that the migration has helped them to get included in the sustainable development process. In this type they earn more money with migration and fulfill their financial needs and contribute to the sustainable development of the country and their social- economic development.

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