

**LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION OF MIGRANT WORKERS OF  
POONCH DISTRICT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

A Dissertation submitted to the School of Arts and Language  
in fulfillment of the requirements or the Awards of the degree of  
Master of Arts in Sociology.

Submitted by,  
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Under The Guidance of  
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**May 2015**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “Living and working condition of migrants workers of Poonch District, Jammu and Kashmir.” is a record of original research work done by Shamsheer Ahmed, (Reg. No: 11308074) in Sociology during the period of the academic year 2014-15 under my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements or the Awards of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology . I further testify that this research work has not been previously formed the basis for the award of any other degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other similar title to any candidate of this or any other University.

Place: Phagwara, Punjab

Date : 05.05.2015

Supervisor. **(Dr.S.Kannan)**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “**Living and working condition of migrants worker of poonch District Jammu and Kashmir** ” submitted to the Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab in partial fulfillment of the requirements or the Awards of the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology is a record of original research work done by me during the academic year 2014-15 under the supervision and guidance of **Dr.S.Kannan** and it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or other similar title to any candidate of any university.

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## **Chapter 1**

### **Introduction**

Recent economic growth and fast industrial development along with the growth of urbanization is the major magnetic effect at work that draws people from rural to urban areas. The scope of better employment opportunities, better standard of living and provisions of improved amenities of these cities also add of the cause. Besides, migration is the natural outcome of deprivation, inequality, poverty and unemployment especially in the rural areas. Various socio-economic dynamics and a range of causes unlock the way for rural to urban migration. This is in fact, a special kind of class struggle and inequality in terms of provisions made. Such an influx of population from rural to urban areas has resulted in various socio economic problems at the source of origin as well as the source of destination.

Migration is cause due to various reasons which may vary from country to country and it can vary from place to place, state to state with in a country on the basis of socio economic and culture status of the demography. The factor which largely contribute to rural to urban migration are poverty and starvation, unemployment, low agricultural productivity, failure of crop, landlessness, poor education and medical care, lack of credit facilities mainly found in rural areas in one hand and better scope of employment, better gender equality, prospect for better life (education, health and drinking water etc.) wages differentials, bright city lights cause attraction in urban areas on other hand (A.K. Mohapatra, 2014). Migration is an important livelihood strategy for mountain people and has a significance impact on reducing poverty in the region. The major findings for the Jammu and Kashmir are:

1. Lack of employment and income generation opportunities in the rejoin, food insecurity due to low agriculture productivity, and poverty are the major reason for migration of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Lack of opportunities for skill development in the place of region force the majority of the unskilled mountain migrants into low paid jobs in the information sector
3. The majority of migrants remit money through informal channels mainly because of financial illiteracy and the limited outreach of formal credit institutions in remote mountain areas
4. Male outmigration has both positive and negative effect on the status decision-making power, drudgery, and health of woman.

Whenever the population rose to such an extent that people could no longer secure a livelihood, they migrated elsewhere. Even today, both poor and better off people pursue migration as a livelihood strategy from this fragile region. Choice of destination and level of benefit and risks, however, vary significantly, according to the economic and social power of migrant.

### **1.1 Migration**

Movement is an integral part of human existence. A large number of movements like commuting to and from a place of work, travelling for business or pleasure are of a temporary nature. While some movements are relatively permanent and involve a change of residence from one place to another, this is treated as migration. Though social, cultural, political, personal and natural forces have different kinds of bearing on migration, when viewed as an economic phenomenon it receives special attention. The process of migration is not simple; it varies from being permanent, semi-permanent and temporary. It can also be viewed as voluntary or forced, legal or illegal (Skeldon, 2002).

Migration, be it domestic or international, has universally been considered as an alternate strategy of sustenance for livelihood by a large number of poor families. Whether it is due to push factors (like agricultural failure, lack of employment and high debts) or pull factors (such as better wages and availability of jobs), poor people migrate to booming and intermediate cities, as well as manufacturing and industrial centres in search of employment. These migrants not only attempt to improve their own livelihoods, but also remit a considerable share of their earnings back to their families (Sahu and Das 2008).

In the countryside remittance still remains a major source of income for families. Such money is often earned through low wages, irregularity of income and employment, frequent retrenchments and pronounced absence of social security. The living environment for these migrants is substandard and unhygienic. Even though, they are trapped between the two worlds, a difficult earning and living environment in cities, these workers continue to negotiate with the uncertainties terrains of the urban labour markets so that they can provide the crucial monetary support required for sustenance.

In such conditions, the workers want and need to send their hard earned money in a fast and safe mode. They want an even quicker mode of acknowledgement of receipt, and its associated cost to be low (Sen 2007). Hence, providing these services fills an important gap in the provision of financial services to the poor, enabling them to increase access,

decrease cost and facilitate the remittance of smaller amounts more frequently to provide crucial income support to families left behind (Sahu and Das 2008).

When migration and remittances are treated as a promotion of a livelihood strategy it can have positive, negative or neutral effects on the welfare of rural household and communities, depending on the type of household/community. The impact also changes with time: at the beginning, migration may deprive the household and rural economy of labour but in the long term, when remittances are invested it improves productivity, it creates assets and generates income at the household level (Deshingkar and Start 2003).

The migrant labour market makes enormous contribution to the Indian economy despite being poorly endowed. They come from poor families where access to physical, financial and human capital is limited and where prospects for improving living standards are constrained by their inferior social and political status (Deshingkar and Akter 2009).

Highlighting the importance of migration and its contribution to the Indian Economy it is worthwhile to understand the definition provided by National Sample Survey Organization of India (NSSO) in its 55<sup>th</sup> round conducted in months of June-July 1999-00, surveyed migration according to '*last usual place of residence*' (UPR) and '*birth place*'. Data on migration is based on particulars of the sample households. The definition of migration given by NSSO, of India as follows:

“A member of a sample household is treated as a migrant, if he/she has stayed continuously for at least six months or more in a place (village/town) other than the village/town where he/she has been enumerated. The village/town where the person has stayed continuously for at least six months or more prior to moving to the place of enumeration (village/town) is referred to as the '*last usual place of residence*' of that migrated person. Shifting of residence within village/town is not considered as an event of migration”.

Considering the above definition, The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL 2001) puts the number of circular migrants in rural areas at around 10 million (including roughly 4.5 million inter-state migrants and 6 million intra-State migrants). Official statistics indicate that internal migration has remained remarkably low, because these surveys focus on permanent migration and disguise substantial seasonal and temporary flows of labour.

It is topical to note that both the National Census and the National Sample Survey use



definitions of migration that are not employment related but are based on *birthplace* and change in *last usual place of residence*. Secondly, they count migrant stock and not the temporary flow which is actually more important. Lastly, they tend to underestimate short term movements and altogether overlook seasonal and circular migration which accounts for the bulk of migratory movements for work (Deshingkar and Akter 2009). Thus, in the Indian context almost no systematic data has been collected on the prevalence of these temporary labour movements, the conditions under which people migrate, the costs and risks of migration, or the impact of remittances on the household in the sending areas (IFMR 2009). With this short coming in the definition and underestimation of official statistics it is not possible to capture the extent and magnitude the migration process or migratory processes. Hence, the findings of the census of India and NSS ought to be reviewed against this backdrop.

In order to gain a better understanding of migration one needs to understand the relationship between domestic migration, return and development. Two questions that have attracted the attention of migration scholars and policy makers are (i) how does migration impact development and (ii) how is migration influenced by development. To address these questions, attention has focused on determinants of migration and consequences in the areas of origin and destination as well as on the volume, patterns and dynamics of migration (Ammassari and Black 2001).

As mentioned earlier as there are different types of migration, there are also varying types of return. These differences are important factors influencing the impact of migration, return migration and development (Ammassari and Black 2001). In this context the emphasis is on permanent return rather than temporary return<sup>8</sup>. In the entire migration chain the emphasis is on positive consequence of financial flows in the source area. However, it neglects various types of mental, physical and social challenges which a migrant undergoes at the destination (Sahu and Das 2008). movement of the individuals to examine the volume and structure of such mobility as it has macro-implication on urbanization, urban growth and employment, economic growth for medium and million plus cities, moreover migration has resulted in the blinding up of adequate infrastructural facilities for the growing urban population.

The Indian census collected the data on migration based on two concept place of birth and place of last residence. If the current place of enumeration is different from the place of birth, he/she is called a migrant by the Indian census, similarly, if the current place of residence, he/she is also considered a migrant, several researchers work on the internal

migration using the data provided by the Indian censuses. In the Indian migration report (2011) there are about eight chapters on the different faces of Indian migration based on Indian census data.

Another source of data to study migration in the national sample survey (NSS) This data is collected by the national sample survey organization (NSSO) which is part of the ministry of statistics and programmer implementation of the Indian Government. However very few researchers use the NSS data assess migration trends in India. We have just three chapters in the book based on early NSS rounds.

The sole objective of this chapter is to provide an update of internal migration in India based on the just released report on the migration which used data from the NSS 64<sup>th</sup> Round of July 2007–June 2008 (National sample survey organization, 2010).

NSS has its own history of migration data collected through its various rounds. According to the available information, NSSO initiated collection of migration data since the 9<sup>th</sup> round (May–August 1955), followed by the 11<sup>th</sup> round (August 1956-January 1957).

## **1.2 Trend and pattern of internal migration in India**

As per 2001 census, the total number of internal migrants was 309 million based on place of last residence that constituted nearly 30% of total population. Although the number of internal migrants has doubled since 1971, the proportion continues to be around 30% since 1971 except in the 1991 census when it has declined to 27% to the total population. It is generally accepted that migration has slowed down during the decade 1981-1991 as a result of increased unemployment and sluggish growth in the Indian economy. On the other hand the proportion of immigrants constitute only 5% of India's population in 2001- a decline of 3%\_\_ was observed from the level of 1971.

Most of the emigrants are the displaced persons who opted for India during the partition of the country at the time independence in 1947. Also, many came to India at time of the formation of Bangladesh in 1971. The declining proportion of immigrants shows that many older immigrants who came to India half a century ago have died.

Presents percentage distribution of internal migrants by sex and duration of residence. Nearly one –third of males and one fourth of have reported duration of residence 0-9 years in 2001 compare to half of the male migrants and one-third of the female migrants in 1981. The decline in the share of migrants with 0-9 year duration is accompanied by a large proportion of male (26%) and female (10%) migrant's not reporting duration of migration in 2001 census. Out of the 300.9 million internal migrants.

Majority of the migrants are intra-district migrants (62%) Most of these migrants are females who customarily change their parental household and join their husband households after marriage.

The share of intra-district and inter migrants in 24 and 13 percent respectively. However it may be noted that the growth rate of interstate migration has been very high, 54% during 1991 to 2001 compare to previous decades. There is no doubt that the interstate migration has been very high.

Migration trend in India (1971-2001)

Census year	Total population	Internal migrants	% of internal migrants	International migrants	% of international migrants	% of total migrants
1971	548.1	159.6	29.1	5.1	1.4	30.6
1981	659.3	200.5	30.4	6.0	0.6	31.3
1991	814.3	220.7	27.1	5.9	0.7	27.83
2001	991.8	300.9	30.8	5.1	0.4	30.4

Hence, the consequences of migration vary depending on important factors like socio-economic and cultural situations as well as multiple other factors that influence the impact of migration on individuals and their families.

### 1.3 Living and working condition of migrant workers

Working Conditions refers the actual conditions under which the workers perform their task after they are placed on job. That may include the length of work, wages, security measures, exposure to physical hazards and industrial disease, conditions pertaining physical arrangements, regular intervals, canteen, crèche, lightening, availability of certain basic amenities like drinking water, conservancy arrangements etc. Satisfactory working conditions help to improve the health and work efficiency of migrant workers, which leads to happiness and hop satisfactions. Living Conditions refers to the socio – economic characteristic of the workers and the availability of basic amenities like housing, lavatory facilities, drinking water etc., Workers life conditions does not match with definitions given according to the labour laws.

The process of migration accelerates urban growth by way of shifting the rural potential in the form of educated manpower, productive labour force, and socio-cultural

heritage. Thus, the migration to urban areas becomes a process of urban growth, urbanization, social transformation and social integration.

The migrants in the new urban social setting are at an advantage and get diversified work opportunities but they are also in a disadvantageous position as compared with the natives for the available opportunities.

The natives are relatively better educated, trained, skilled, experienced and active. The migrants find it difficult to compete with them for better jobs. The migrants, particularly from the lower socio-economic backgrounds, are a work-and-earn-oriented group without any occupational choice. They take up relatively lower and low paying jobs, which are not only socially and economically helpful to them but also to the natives because the natives are pushed and moved up in the urban occupational hierarchy.

#### **1.4 Causes of migration**

So long as the wants remain strictly limited there is little scope of migration. The urge for migration was absent as long as the wants were satisfied from the local sources. The frugal rustic life with little contact with outside world kept the innocent workers like frogs, in well'. They were deficient in sustenance, having scanty clothing, poor housing condition with minimum need of material comfort. Subsequently attitudinal change arising out of change in life style and growth of modern civilization which paved the way for migration of rural laborers of Kalaban to nearest urbanized centers of Poonch district. Though subsistence economic of the past have been noted for incidence of high birth rate, death rate etc. Have been equally high due to heavy incidence of epidemic like cholera, small pox and high infantile mortality. The population of such economic was practically stagnant. Under such circumstances normally there arose no urge for the people of migrate. Further a subsistence economy is characterized by low degree of monetization. The absence of well-developed cash-nexus left the potential migrants which no working capital required for consumption, expenditure and meeting the cost of residence.

The deep rooted socio-economic class structure of an agrarian society has been operating as a powerful constraint on the migration of population (K.A.Narain, 2014). The stratification of the society based on caste with imprimatur of religious sanction behind it severely restricted the scope of migration in the normal course. The stigma of pollution attached to inferior castes operating as permanent handicap to the members belonging to such communities for out migration. Future the system of land tenure, on the other hand, can either impede or facilities migration in an agrarian society. The landless peasants and agricultural worker have no other option but to migrate to different urban places for

material again.

In many development research publications, it is argued that rural-urban migration leads to urbanization and economic growth taken to account the experiences of the developed world in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. However certain questions remained ambiguous and did not get comprehensive and empirical explanations particularly with respect to the case of Jammu and Kashmir. There are many studies focused on migration in Jammu city, but the present study deals with inter-district migration in Poonch district, which is one of the emerging urban centers in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Review of literature**

A growing body of migration research indicates that working and living condition of migrants are poor (Stark and Levhari, 1982; Taylor, 1987). One strand of this literature is focused on the linkage between unemployment, migration and urbanization. Banerjee (1991) examined the determinants of migrating with a pre-arranged job and of the initial duration of urban unemployment using survey data on rural migrants in Delhi. His results indicated that probability of moving with pre-arranged job increases with education and age, and are higher for those searching for non-manual jobs, and unemployment duration depends on marital status, pre migration information on urban job opportunities and on reliance on networks for those without pre-arranged jobs.

Migration play a vital role in the increase or decrease in population of any areas. Arora (1967) in his study has subdivided migration factors into two push and pull factors. Pull factors consists of economic attraction, better educational facilities and employment opportunities etc. while push factor include high population pressure on land, breakup of the joint family system and poverty etc.

Prabhakara (1986) found that migration is brought about by a number of interaction factors and it is unwise to build mono-casual exploration in term of distances or the availability of opportunities at the place of destination, or the condition of distress at the place of origin. Todaro(1969) believed that population segregation with the concentration of the industrial sector offers more job opportunities to the people and thereby people move to such place in search of livelihood.

Greenwood (1969) and Yadawa (1974) observed that internal migration stream in any specified period re the result of period migration of the area of destination. Davis K(1974) regarded that migration studies in India as the works of geographers, sociologists, are worth mentioning. The work of Davis is considered as a guideline, because the analyzed the extent and direction of migration under the following heads:

- (A) Immigration: the foreign tickle.
- (B) Emigration: the overseas movement and
- (C) Internal migration

His study provides detailed accounts of types of internal migration viz. short term migration, marriage migration, rural-urban migration etc.

Richardson (1967) in his study on the resource mobility in the space economic

emphasized that migrants tend to move from low wage to high wage areas and from areas of surplus labour to those with labour shortage. Saxen's (1977) study has emphasized the economic condition of the migrants. The rich people migrate willingly for the better life, while the poor people migrate due to economic hardship. Gosal analyzed the regional pattern of the ingratitudes of internal migration of India during 1931-51. The migration studies of Zachariah (1977) are guideline for the studies of demography attributes of urban centres. He analyzed the problem of migrants of one of the largest cities of India like Bombay and also studies internal migration of the country. Bose (1983) has tried to present the overall picture of internal state and intra-state movement and recognize four types of migration flow according to rural urban composition. Bose (1969) has rightly pointed out that if the problem of human fertility were not so critical it is almost certain that human migration and plight of migrants (especially in develop of the countries) could be listed as top priority problem for research and action.

Gupta's (1984) study on the role of migration in urbanization indicates that the net rural to urban migration accounts for about one-third of the decadal urban growth. It has made significant contribution to the process of urbanization by giving rise to the growth of new towns. Varsha Kapoor (2012) studied the cross-cultural encounters between the local people of Jammu city (Jammu & Kashmir) and the migrant population from the other parts of the country (Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar etc.) In the present research, the migration is inter-state migration within country from rural to urban areas. The present study explore tendencies such as push and pull factors for migration, impact of migration on both hosts and migrants, interrelationships among them, and changes that takes place in one's life through the process of migration. In the Present era Migration has become a common phenomenon having a great impact on cultural lives of both migrants and hosts. There have been situations either of assimilation, acculturation, or conflicts within multicultural settings. As a result something novel is born and acquired and is carried forward. The study reveals that migration is an important source of cultural changes. It is not only migrants that get affected by this process but hosts are equally affected.

Satyaveer Yadav (2014) analysed the work production of migrant people of Jammu and Kashmir. The result shows that majority of the Jammu and Kashmiri migrants belonging to rural areas in Kashmir were owners of agricultural lands, orchards etc. and were, thus, engaged in productive Work in one or the other form. After migration, the

whole lot of agricultural workers remains Idle, and there by contributing to the huge non-working force. This is evident from the fact that Camps which are dominantly inhabited by population having rural background have lesser Percentage of workforce than their counterparts - the camp migrants (which have Predominance, of urbanites).

Mohd Mazammil Hussain (2012) studied the reasons for attraction of Migrant workers to J&K State. Most of the migrant workers in Jammu and Kashmir State are from Bihar and they carry out sowing and harvesting of crops, including paddy, work in brick kilns, construction work and pack fruit to be exported to other states. The rapid flow of migrant workers in state has an effective role in the developmental sphere on one hand and putting a huge pressure on the basic amenities on the other, which may become a future threat for the long term economy of the state.

Hence the reviews shows that there are many studies on labour migration, there are only a few studies on India particularly on Jammu and Kashmir. So this present study proposes to find out the main reason for rural to urban migration and examine the working and living condition of migrants.



## **Chapter 3**

### **Scope of the study**

The study focused on intra district migration (migration within the district) from the rural to urban centers. Migration is the natural outcome of deprivation, inequality, poverty, and unemployment especially in rural areas. Various socio-economic dynamics and a range of causes unlock the way for rural to urban migration. The migrants in new urban settings are at an advantage and get diversified work opportunities but they are also in a disadvantageous position as compared with the natives for the available opportunities. Against this background the present study is focused on migration in Poonch district , which is one of the fastest growing urban centers in Jammu and Kashmir State. Further there is a need for information regarding their socio-economic, working and living conditions of migrants from different villages of Poonch district.

## **Chapter – 4**

### **Objectives of the study**

In general, the research aims to assess and measure the living and working condition of rural-urban migrants. The specific objectives of the research are as follows:

- (1) To study the socio economic characteristics of migrant workers in the study area.
- (2) To study the causes of migration of workers from rural to urban areas in the study area.
- (3) To study the working and living condition of migrant workers in the study area.

## Chapter 5

### Research Methodology

The research is based on both secondary as well as primary sources. Purposive sampling was chosen for the study to cover the unknown population residing in different demographic settings of the city. A sample of 50 migrants from Mendhar block was taken for gathering information through structured interview schedule. Non Participant observation, open-ended as well as close ended interviews, in-depth interviews with residents of Poonch district migrants were the major tools of data collection.

#### 5.1 Area of the study

Poonch town, the headquarter of the district is situated at a distance of 246 kms, North West of Jammu. The town is at the height of 3287 feet above sea level. It is surrounded by Line of Control (LOC) on three sides and is separated from Kashmir valley by the mighty pirpanchal range in the north. The geographical spread of the district is 1674 sq. km constituting 1.65 % of the total geographical area of the state on actual Line of Control. At present, the district comprises of 4 tehsils viz, Poonch, Surankote, Mendhar, and Haveli. This district has 2 towns i.e., Poonch and Surankote.

Population growth from 1981 to 2011

Census year	Population	Change %
1981	222490	-
1991	224580	0.94%
2001	252240	11%
2011	476820	47%

Sources: Department of Statistics report 2103, J&K

The growth rate of population is higher in 2011 census when compare to the 2001. Which indicates larger population migrated from the rural areas to the urban areas. The district is further divided into 6 community development blocks which are Poonch, Mandi, Surankote, Mendhar, Balakote, and Buffliaz comprising 189 panchayat. The district accounts for 3.80 % of total population of the state as per 2011 census. Density and sex ratio figures of the district as per 2011 census are 284 persons per sq km and 890 females

per 1000 males. Literacy rate of the district as per latest census is 68.69 % . The data reveals that 73 villages and 107 villages have been connected by metalled category of roads and all-weather roads respectively. Block wise data indicates that highest number of 24 villages (32.88%) connected by metalled roads is in Poonch block and lowest number of 3 villages is in Balakote block. Similarly largest number of 31 villages (28.97%) connected by all-weather roads belong to Surankote block.

The Statistics collected on employment and the un-employment status revealed that out of 231612 persons in rural Poonch, 13.94% were observed in the category known as 'Self employed in Agriculture sector', another 3.40% people were 'Self employed in non agriculture sector'. 0.75% and 4.12% people were employed in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors respectively as regular wage/salaried employees. Largest chunk of 26.23 % were observed performing as 'rural labourers'. Unemployed persons account for 21.10%. Those who were not in labour forced account for 16.83% and remaining 13.63% people were unemployed between 15- 24.

## Chapter 6

### Results and discussion

It is a known fact that migration is an important component of population dynamics. Many scholars (Zachariah, 1977; Bose, 1983 and Yadawa, 1974) have provided varied opinions about migration process, its causes and impact on population. The study of living and working condition of internal migrants is of great significance to the planners and policy makers. For the present study collected information were analysed through statistical packages for social sciences and results interpreted through percentage. The information were collected among the Muslim community who belongs to schedule tribe, migrated from medhar block to Poonch District Headquarters

**Table No.1**  
**Age of the respondents**

Age group	Frequency	Percent
23 to 30 years	10	20.0
31 to 36 years	15	30.0
45 - 66 years	25	50.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on the age of the migrants reveals that almost (50%) of them belong to the age group of 45 to 66 years, so percentage of them one in age group of 31 to 36 years and one fifth of them respondents one in the age group of 23 to 30 years. It signifies that majority of them migrated in to middle age group. Migration among younger age group is very low in the case of intra-district migration.

**Table No.2**  
**Sex of the respondents**

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	48	96.0
Female	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

The table no. 2 shows that expect few all of them are male migrants. In the study area male member migration found high due to the problem of employment.

**Table No.3**  
**Educational qualification of the respondents**

Educational qualification	Frequency	Percent
10th	5	10.0
12th	8	16.0
8th	2	4.0
Graduate	31	62.0
Post Graduate	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

The table no. 3 reveals that majority of the migrants (70%) are graduates and about 16% of them are passed plus two, fourteen percentages of them passed SSLC. The table result portrays that most of the educated people migrated from rural to urban in case of intra-district migration.

**Table No.4**  
**Family size of the respondents**

Family Size	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear (2-4 members)	15	30.0
medium size (5-6 members)	31	62.0
Joint family (7 members and above)	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

The family size of the respondents' reveals that more than three-fifth of them belongs to middle size family. About thirty percentages of them belongs to nuclear family and very few migrants belongs to the joint family. It can be concluded that migration is high among the respondents family size is medium.

**Table No.5**  
**No. of earning members in the respondents family**

No. of earning members	Frequency	Percent
1	27	54.0
2	20	40.0
3	2	4.0
5	1	2.0
Total	50	100.0

The table no.4 shows that number of earning members in the respondents' family at the place of destination. 54 percentages of them said that there is only one earning member in their family. Two-fifth of them said that there are two earning members in the family and in very few families there are more than 3 earning member are there. It shows that in urban centers both husband and wife prefer to work in order to manage the expenditure.

**Table No.6**  
**Monthly family income of the respondents**

<b>Monthly family income (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
12000 – 28000	16	32.0
30000 - 35000	15	30.0
36000-52000	19	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The table on monthly income of the family of the respondents shows that nearly one third of the migrants (32%) family income is Rs.2000-28000. Three tenth of the migrants monthly income were in the range of Rs.30000-35000 and 38% of the respondents income in the range of Rs.36000-52000. The income of the family is above the national range because most of them working in government sector.



**Table No.7**

**Number of children's to the respondents**

Number of children's to the respondents	Frequency	Percent
1-2 children's	12	24.0
3-4 children's	30	60.0
5-8 children's	4	8.0
No children	4	8.0
Total	50	100.0

In respect to the table no.5 the number of children's in the respondents family shows that three-fifth of the migrants (60%) have 3-4 children, and nearly one-fourth of them (24%) have one to two children's, very few migrants (8%) have 5-8 children's and some of them have no children's as they are newly married.

**Table No.8**

**Reasons for migration of the respondents**

Reasons for migration	Frequency	Percent
no employment at the place of origin	2	4.0
Came with spouse	2	4.0
other reasons	46	92.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on reason for migration from their village to poonch district reveals that most of them migrated (92%) other reason like due to border issues and got government job posting in urban centers. Very few of them migrated in search of employment and due to marriage. From the in-depth interview with the respondents and non- participation observation provides that most of the educated family migrated due to indo- Pakistan border issue.

**Table No.9**  
**Occupation at the place of the origin of the respondents**

<b>Occupation at the place of origin</b>	Frequency	Percent
Skilled	32	64.0
semi-skilled	12	24.0
Unskilled	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The table on migrants occupation category reveals that nearly two third of them (64%) were skilled migrants and they were working as teachers bank employees, in government services. One forth of them are semi-skilled and they are working in private sector and remaining twelve percentages of them are unskilled migrants migrated in the search of job in urban place.

**Table No.10**  
**Means of Migration of the respondents**

<b>Means of Migration</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	34	68.0
Others	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on means of migration reveals that majority of the respondents migrated to poonch district of their own by getting jobs and remaining one third of them (32%) migrated through their relatives and agents in the poonch district.

**Table No.11**  
**Migrated condition of the respondents**

<b>Migrated condition</b>	Frequency	Percent
Alone	36	72.0
With any other	14	28.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on migrated condition of the respondents shows that majority of the migrants (72%) migrated alone and afterwards they got married or brought their family with them. However (28%) of the respondents they migrated to poonch along with their family members.

**Table No.12**  
**Year of Migration of the respondents**

<b>Year of Migration of the respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
more than 8 years	12	24.0
migrated between 8 to 5 years	22	44.0
less than 5 years	16	32.0
Total	50	100.0

When we analyses how long before they migrated from Mendher block to poonch district headquarter, 45 percentages of them migrated 5 to 8 years before from mendher block. Nearly one-third (32%) of them migrated 3 to 5 years and one-fourth of them (24%) migrated 8 years before from mendher block to poonch district.

**Table No.13**  
**Frequency of visiting to the native place by the respondents**

<b>Frequency of visiting to the native place</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
four time	1	2.0
four times	5	10.0
one time	26	52.0
three times	5	10.0
two times	13	26.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on frequency of visit by the respondents to their native village shows that more than half of the respondents at least visiting one time in a year during their children vacation and festival time. More than one-fourth of them (26%) visiting their native village two times in a year and one-tenth of them visiting three times in a year at the time of festivals and relative home function, few respondents were visiting their native village four time in a year to care their parents and traditionally occupation.

**Table No.14**  
**Nature of Job of the respondents**

Nature of Job	Frequency	Percent
Permanent	47	94.0
Casual	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on nature of the job by the migrants reveals that most of them are working in government sector on permanent basis. Only few of them have casual jobs as they are referred as unskilled migrants.

**Table No.15**  
**Employment at the place of destination of the respondents**

<b>Employment at the place of destination</b>	Frequency	Percent
pre arranged	38	76.0
through agent	10	20.0
Other	2	4.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on employment at the place of destination shows that three-fourth of them are pre arranged their occupation at poonch district. One- fifth of them migrated to poonch district its through agents to set job and very few of them migrated due to marriage.

**Table No.16**  
**Days of employment of the respondents**

Days of employment (in a month)	Frequency	Percent
less than five days	3	6.0
5 to 10 days	2	4.0
15 to 30 days	45	90.0
Total	50	100.0

The table shows that the number of days working in the month reveals that most of them working 30 days in a month as it is a government organisation.

**Table No.17**  
**Any promotion in Job after migration of the respondents**

<b>Any promotion in Job after migration</b>	Frequency	Percent
no	41	82.0
yes	9	18.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on promotion in the job place shows that majority of them get promotion at their work place as they are working in Govt. position. There are no differences in treatment of the local and migrant people in terms of promotion in the work place.

**Table No.18**  
**Spending of Money by the respondents**

<b>Spending of money</b>	Frequency	Percent
4000 to 9000	12	24.0
9001 to 12000	14	28.0
12001 to 17000	17	34.0
17001 to 20000	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on how migrants spending their money in the poonch district shows that more than one-third of them spending Rs. 12000 to 17000 per month for home rent household expenses and transport (28%) of them spending in Rs 9000 to 12000 to their household actress and home rent. One-fourth of them spending monthly 4000 to 9000 they are in lower job in Govt. sector significance proportion spending Rs 17000 to 20000 per month. Further discussion with the respondents reveals that the cost of living in the district head quarters is high when compare to their village. However the felt satisfied with the available facilities in the place of destination



**Table No.19**  
**Type of Shelter of the respondents**

<b>Type of shelter</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Pucca	45	90.0
semi pucca	5	10.0
Total	50	100.0

Most of the migrants stay in pucca home and the home condition is good and affordable. Only few percentages of them staying in semi-pucca (tiled house) houses as they are working in unskilled job.

**Table No.20**  
**Possession of vehicles by the respondents**

<b>Possession of vehicles by the respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Bicycle	2	4.0
scooter/motorcycle	14	28.0
Four wheeler	24	48.0
No vehicle	10	20.0
Total	50	100.0

The table on possession of the vehicle by the respondents reveals that nearly fifty percentage of the respondents possessing car and 28 percentage of them are possessing scooter/motor bike. Two respondents possessing bicycle and one-fifth is not possessing any vehicle as they are not residing in hills and nearby the work place.

**Table No.21**

**Income sufficient to bare the expenses by the respondents**

<b>Income sufficient to bare the expenses by the respondents</b>	Frequency	Percent
No	2	4.0
Yes	48	96.0
Total	50	100.0

Table no. 19 reveals that most of the respondents felt that their income is sufficient to bare the household expenses. It may be concluded that the migrants are living condition is better than the place of arrival.

**Table No.22**

**Group among the Migrants at the place of Destination**

<b>Groups among migrated</b>	Frequency	Percent
No	29	58.0
Yes	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

The table no.20 portrays the existence of groups among the migrants on the basis of their place of arrival. 42 percentages of them revealed that they formed groups among the people who migrated from the same place. They use of meet monthly once or whenever they are important festival or function. The informal network is prevailing among the migrants and further it leads to strengthen their relationship and condition at the place of destination. However, 58 percentages of them said that no groups are formed on the basis of place of origin. They migrated from different villages having any common background and residing in different places in Poonch district head quarters.

## Chapter 7

### Summary and conclusion

The study focused on the intra-district migration, migration from medhar block of pooch district to the district headquarters. The collected information through structured interview schedule was analyzed by using statistical packages for social sciences and interpretation done by using percentage analysis. The results were presented under three different heading on the basis of objectives of the study.

#### 7.1 Socio economic characteristics of migrant workers

The information collected from the respondents who are migrated from the medhar block of pooch district to its head quarters. The socio-economic characteristics like age, sex, religions, caste, educational qualification, family size, number of earning members and number of dependents. The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents are as follows:

- Almost half of the respondents (50%) belong to the age group of 45 to 66 years. It signifies that majority of them migrated in to middle age group. Migration among younger age group is very low in the case of intra-district migration.
- Expect few all of them are male migrants, Muslim and belongs to scheduled tribe.
- Majority of the respondents (70%) are graduates and it portrays that the educated people are migrating more from rural to urban in case of intra-district migration.
- More than three-fifth of them (62%) belongs to middle size family.
- 54 percentages of the respondents them said that there is only one earning member in their family and two-fifth of them (40 %) said that there are two earning members in the family. It reveals that in urban centers both husband and wife are preferred to work in order to manage the expenditure.
- Nearly one third of the migrants (32%) family income is Rs.20000-28000. Three-tenth of the migrants monthly incomes were in the range of Rs.30000-35000. The income of the family is above the national range because most of them working in government sector.
- Three-fifth of the migrants (60%) have 3-4 children, and nearly one-fourth of them (24%) have one to two children's, very few migrants (8%) have 5-8 children's and some of them have no children's as they are newly married.

## **7.2 Causes of migration of workers from rural to urban areas**

The cause of migration have been classified into seven broad groups – work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved at birth, moved with family and others. It is observed that employment among males and marriage among females are the main reasons for migration. Associational reasons – movement on account of accompanying parents or any other member of the family is elicited second most important reason among both male and female intra district migrations. The study result shows that:

- The table on reason for migration from their village to poonch district reveals that most of them migrated (92%) other reason like due to indo-pakistan border issues and got government job posting in urban centers. From the in-depth interview with the respondents and non- participation observation provides that most of the educated family migrated due to indo- Pakistan border issue.
- The table on migrants occupation category reveals that nearly two third of them (64%) were skilled migrants and they were working as teachers bank employees, in government services.
- The table on means of migration reveals that majority of the respondents migrated to poonch district of their own by getting jobs and remaining one third of them (32%) migrated through their relatives and agents in the poonch district
- When we analyses how long before they migrated from Mendher block to poonch district headquarter, 45 percentages of them migrated 5 to 8 years before from mendher block. Nearly one-third (32%) of them migrated 3 to 5 years and one-fourth of them (24%) migrated 8 years before from mendher block to poonch district.
- Half of the respondents at least visiting one time in a year during their children vacation and festival time. More than one-fourth of them (26%) visiting their native village two times in a year and one-tenth of them visiting three times in a year at the time of festivals and relative home function, few respondents were visiting their native village four time in a year to care their parents and traditionally occupation.

## **7.3 Working and living condition of migrant workers**

The working and living condition of the respondents at the place of destination is given below:

- Most of them are working in government sector on permanent basis. Only few of them have casual jobs as they are referred as unskilled migrants.
- Three-fourth of them pre-arranged their occupation at Poonch district. One-fifth of them migrated to Poonch district through agents to set job and very few of them migrated due to marriage.
- Most of them working 30 days in a month as its government organisation.
- Majority of them get promotion at their work place as they are working in Govt. position. There are no differences in treatment of the local and migrant people in terms of promotion in the work place.
- More than one-third of them spending Rs. 12000 to 17000 per month for home rent household expenses and transport (28%) of them spending in Rs 9000 to 12000 to their household across and home rent. One-fourth of them spending monthly 4000 to 9000 they are in lower job in Govt. sector significance proportion spending Rs 17000 to 20000 per month. Further discussion with the respondents reveals that the cost of living in the district head quarters is high when compare to their village. However the felt satisfied with the available facilities in the place of destination
- Most of the migrants stay in pucca house and the house condition is good and affordable. Only few percentages of them staying in semi-pucca (tiled house) houses as they are working in unskilled job.
- Nearly fifty percentage of the respondents possessing car and 28 percentage of them are possessing scooter/motor bike. Two respondents possessing bicycle and one-fifth is not possessing any vehicle as they are not residing in hills and nearby the work place.
- Most of the respondents felt that their income is sufficient to bare the household expenses. It may be concluded that the migrants are living condition is better than the place of arrival.
- the existence of groups among the migrants on the basis of their place of arrival. 42 percentages of them revealed that they formed groups among the people who migrated from the same place. They use of meet monthly once or whenever they are important festival or function. The informal network is prevailing among the migrants and further it leads to strengthen their relationship and condition at the place of destination. However, 58 percentages of them said that no groups are formed on the basis of place of origin. They migrated from different villages

having any common background and residing in different places in Poonch district head quarters.

#### **7.4 Conclusion**

Internal migration is now recognized as an important factor in influencing social and economic development, especially in developing countries. The present study concluded people of the rural society who are migrating for getting employment opportunities, the scope of development in urban society is better as compared to rural society. Further the study shows that their living and working condition is improved and better when compare to their native place. Most of them are skilled migration and more exposure to available infrastructure facilities in the migrated place. Finally the study concluded by providing suggestion that the govt. should generate employment opportunities in the block headquarters by establishing schools, colleges and industries. It will reduce further migrants from the villages.

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