

Living Condition of Migrants in Non-Agricultural Sector of Urban PunjabKulwinder Kaur Bhullar*¹, Dr. Anil K. Verma²¹Ph.D Scholar, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab, India²Principal (Retd.), Govt. Brajindra College, Faridkot, Punjab, India***Corresponding author**

Kulwinder Kaur Bhullar

Article History

Received: 20.11.2017

Accepted: 23.11.2017

Published: 30.11.2017

DOI:

10.36347/sjebm.2017.v04i11.014



Abstract: Migration is a global phenomenon. Migration is a major demographic process that has been an integral and salient feature of human history since the time immemorial. Migration is a movement from one place to another, permanent or semi-permanent. When a person leaves his native place or village, comes to an urban/rural area, takes up a job and starts living there, he is known as a migrant and his move is referred as a migration. It has been an important means by which human civilization has spread out, enriching cultures, disseminating ideas and generating social, political and economic changes at the places of origin and of destination. Migrants have been coming to Punjab ever since opportunities in agriculture were created by the state's agricultural leap forward. Town and villages of Punjab are the destination of large-scale spatial mobility of un-skilled population from rural areas of backward states especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These migrants reach Punjab from all over the country individually as well as in groups with or without the help of contractors or agents.

Keywords: Migration, Non-agriculture Sector, Labour, Manufacturing Sector, Living condition.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into the agricultural sector, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirements in rural areas.

The migrant labourers start looking for new employment avenues in the non-agriculture sector as well. The non-availability of alternative sources of income (non-agricultural activities) in rural areas is also important factor for migration. There has also occurred a simultaneous growth in small manufacturing, especially in urban centers like Ludhiana. According to Newspaper (Tribune), the population of migrant labour in Punjab has reached 2.5 million with Ludhiana being its focal point. Large number of migrant labour has poured in to meet the demand for factory hands, and to provide other services that were required in the growing and crowded industrial belt. Today, all sectors of Punjab economy employ migrant labour. Migrant labourers have not only become an integral part of Punjab's economy, but also important constituents of society. The migrant labour has become a significant part and parcel of Punjab culture.

Objectives

- To study the factors responsible for migration to Punjab
- To study the living condition of migrant labourers in non-agricultural sector of urban Punjab.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Schulze *et al.* [1] based his research on rural areas of Michigan State which show that the aspiration to migrate is inversely related to the extent of satisfaction with the home community.

Nair [2] observed that 14.5 per cent of those who left their native places in Tamil Nadu because of lack of job opportunities "stated that lack of job opportunities was the result of anti-Brahmanism perpetuated by the D.M.K. government in Tamil Nadu". Hence, the political background, attitudes and individual viewpoint of the people exercise a significant influence on the migration of the people.

Sidhu and Grewal [3] on the basis of data from Punjab confirmed that the migrants in general were younger in age, illiterate and belonged to lower castes. The main reasons for migration were unemployment, low wages, low land base and poverty prevailing in the native places. They further argued that higher wage rates and better economic opportunities in Punjab were the pull factors. The study found that as a result of working in Punjab, these had been some change in the

language, food habits, dress, customs etc. of the migrants. The study brought out that a vast majority of the local labourers did not view the influx of migrants favorably.

Samal and Mishra [9] highlighted that pull factors have been mainly responsible for inducing migration. The paper focused on the determinants of migration among informal workers in formal sector (coal mine), informal workers in the informal sector and entrepreneurs in Orissa and distribution of income among them. It was indicated that the potentialities of inducing migrants ought to be strong in the industrial conglomerate of Talcher (coal mine). The workers who migrated from their native places certainly have a notion of gaining some economic advantage in the industrial centre or mining area compared to their place of origin. The pull factors further reinforced by the fact that most of them have their jobs pre-arranged by their friends, relatives and contractors. In case of entrepreneurs, they have moved out of their origin not due to 'push' factors but to earn money for starting a business.

Gupta and Prajapati [4] attempted to study the reasons for migration of seasonal agricultural labourers in Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh. Based on primary data collected from 140 farmer respondents in two villages of Raipur district, the study revealed that the existence of a larger number of small and marginal farmers, low agricultural productivity, dearth of irrigational facilities and lack of job opportunities during the rabbi season in the study area were the main reasons for migration. The second important reason initiated by the study was lower wages in the study area where the announcement of Government with regard to increment in the wage rates was not implemented. As a result, the farmers were either forced to go to work at very low wages or of look for job opportunities outside the region. The larger size of the family with small land holding was also the main reason for migration. Some of the sample respondents were took a decision to migrate to earn additional money also since they wanted to keep their social customs prevailing in their natives.

Toth [5] conducted research in Kafresheihk governorate in the lower Delta region to study migrant farm workers; his fieldwork took place in 1980-82. Toth described a composite migrant labour process out to work sites on the perimeter of Egypt's northern delta region. He examined why poor village farm labourers migrate to work in non-agricultural activities. Seasonal unemployment and the region's under development were the two main reasons that were mentioned by Toth, but his analysis also incorporated a powerful political economy perspective which linked rural migrant workers to state control of labour resources in the context of public infrastructural and development projects during the 1960s and 1970s.

Hussain *et al.* [6] made an attempt to study the major factor behind the migration of 120 respondents of Faisalabad city in Pakistan. It revealed that a majority of the respondents were agreed with the non-availability of job was the main reason for their migration. Besides, the absence of educational facility, poor health institutions, low paying jobs, poor rural settings, labour intensive agriculture production, family disorganization and polluted environment were found as the factors that pushed them to migrate. The outcome of the analysis indicated that better education and better employment were the pulling factors for their migration. The study also mentioned the other pull factors which attracted the migrants were better health institutions and facilities, high paying wages, better housing, public entertainment and better sewerage system.

Chand [7] made an attempt to look into the dynamics of trends and patterns of internal migration in India and analyzed the extent and direction of migration. Based on the data of National Sample Survey 55th round, the author indicated that the share of migrants in the total population is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Although females migrate due to marriage, yet mostly the males migrate for economic reasons. The lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas and better employment prospects and infrastructure amenities in the urban areas are the basic motivation forces behind migration to urban areas. The study also brought out that the excessive migration to urban areas has serious consequences for urban infrastructure, civic amenities, environment etc.

Singh and Kaur [8] in their study mentioned the factors of migration as economic, social, psychological, political and natural. The study attempted to bring out the important push and pull factors of migration of the respondents to Ludhiana city of Punjab. The result of mean score of 90 migrant labourers indicated that poverty, low employment at native place and more employment and higher wages in Punjab were the prime factors for their migration. Other equally important economic causes of migration were indebtedness, small land holdings and low incomes in villages. The study mentioned the role of other reasons for migration as well and reported that economic and social causes were the prime factors which forced the respondents to migrate to Punjab.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The urban area of three districts viz. Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar cities from Punjab were selected on the basis of industrial development. Then 150 migrant and 50 local labourers from each district were selected for the study. The primary data were collected from the migrant labourers and local labourers with the help of two well-structured questionnaires

through personal interview method. Simple statistical tools like averages, frequencies, percentages, etc. and advance statistical techniques like t-test, chi-square test, Z-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were employed to achieve the objectives of the study from the collected data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before going for discussion on living conditions of migrant labourers in urban Punjab, it is relevant here to have an overview of their background information.

Place of Origin

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to the place of origin from where they have migrated to Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar.

Table-1: Distribution of migrant labourers according to the place of origin

Place of Origin	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Uttar Pradesh	42	28.00	38	25.33	47	31.33
Bihar	49	32.67	39	26.00	58	38.67
West Bengal	8	5.33	14	9.33	6	4.00
Nepal	11	7.33	13	8.67	7	4.67
Uttrakhand	18	12.00	21	14.00	12	8.00
Himachal Pradesh	9	6.00	4	2.67	6	4.00
Kerala	7	4.67	11	7.33	8	5.33
Others	6	4.00	10	6.67	6	4.00
Chi-square			13.23			

It is clear from the Table 1 that the highest proportion i.e. 32.67 percent of the respondents originally belonged to Bihar followed by 28.00 percent from Uttar Pradesh, 12.00 percent from Uttrakhand and 7.33 percent from Nepal. The lowest proportion i.e. 4.67 percent of them belonged to Kerala, followed by 5.33 percent from West Bengal and 6.00 percent from Himachal Pradesh. There were only 4 percent of them who belonged to states other than mentioned above. Therefore, UP, Bihar and Uttrakhand emerged as the main origins of migration to Ludhiana.

In case of Jalandhar, the highest proportion i.e. 26.00 percent of the respondents originally belonged to Bihar followed by 25.33 percent from Uttar Pradesh, 14 percent from Uttrakhand and 8.67 percent from Nepal. The lowest proportion i.e. 2.67 percent of them belonged to Himachal Pradesh, followed by 7.33 percent from Kerala and 9.33 percent from West Bengal. There were only 6.67 percent of them who belonged to states other than mentioned above. Therefore, UP, Bihar and Uttrakhand emerged as the main origins of migration to Jalandhar.

In Amritsar district, the highest proportion i.e. 38.67 percent of the respondents originally belonged to Bihar followed by 31.33 percent from Uttar Pradesh, 8 percent from Uttrakhand and 5.33 percent from Kerala followed by 4.67 percent from Nepal. The lowest proportion was 4 percent that belonged to West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and states other than mentioned above. There were only 4 percent of them who belonged to states other than mentioned above. Therefore, UP, Bihar and Uttrakhand emerged as the main origins of migration to Amritsar. The pattern of state of origin was similar in the three cities of Punjab as conveyed by the chi-square value of 13.23.

Factors of Motivation for Migration

Some factors were identified which were responsible for migration to Punjab. These factors include higher wages in Punjab, poverty in the family, unemployment in the native state, crime in the native state, corruption in the native state, casteism at the place of origin, exploitation by the landlords at the place of origin and repayment of old debt. The views of the migrant labourers on these factors have been incorporated in Table 2.

Table-2: Distribution of migrant labourers according to factors responsible for migration (Multiple Response)

Factors	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar		Z-value		
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	L vs J	L vs A	J vs A
Higher Wages at destination	74	49.33	61	40.67	97	64.67	1.51	2.68**	4.16**
Poverty	58	38.67	56	37.33	63	42.00	0.24	0.59	0.83
Unemployment	67	44.67	74	49.33	82	54.67	0.81	1.43	0.92
Crime	34	22.67	29	19.33	20	13.33	0.71	2.10*	1.41
Corruption	41	27.33	34	22.67	39	26.00	0.93	0.26	0.67
Casteism	61	40.67	69	46.00	59	39.33	0.93	0.24	1.18
Exploitation	47	31.33	42	28.00	52	34.67	0.63	0.61	1.24
Repaying Debt	69	46.00	74	49.33	78	52.00	0.58	1.04	0.46

The most common factor responsible for migration came to be the higher wages in Ludhiana as reported by 49.33 percent of the migrant labourers. This was followed by repayment of old debt 46.00 per cent for which earning money became the factor of migration. The third most common factor was unemployment at the place of origin 44.67 per cent, followed by discrimination on the basis of caste at the place of origin 40.67 per cent and poverty in the family at the place of origin 38.67 per cent. The least common factor came to be crime prone area at the place of origin 22.67 percent, followed by corruption in every field of life at the native place 27.33 percent and exploitation by landlords 31.33 percent. Therefore, lower wages, old debt and unemployment at the place of origin emerged as the major factors of motivation for migration to Punjab.

The most common factor responsible for migration to Jalandhar came to be the unemployment at the place of origin as reported by 49.33 percent of the migrant labourers. This was followed by repayment of old debt 49.33 percent for which earning money became the factor of migration. The third most common factor was casteism at the place of origin 46.00 percent, followed by higher wages at the place of destination 40.67 percent and poverty in the family at the place of origin 37.33 percent. The least common factor came to be crime at the place of origin 19.33 percent, followed by corruption at the native place 22.67 percent and exploitation by landlords 28.00 percent. Therefore, lower wages, old debt and unemployment at the place of origin emerged as the major factors of motivation for migration to Jalandhar.

In Amritsar, the most common factors responsible for migration came to be the higher wages in Ludhiana as compared to the place of origin which

was reported by 64.67 percent of the migrant labourers. This was followed by unemployment 54.67 percent for which earning money became the factor of migration. The third most common factor was repayment of their old debts at the place of origin 52 percent, followed by poverty at the place of origin 42 percent and then discrimination on the basis of caste at the place of origin 39.33 percent. The least common factor came to be crime prone area at the place of origin 13.33 percent, followed by corruption in every field of life at the native place 26.00 percent and exploitation by landlords 34.67 percent. Therefore, lower wages, old debt and unemployment at the place of origin emerged as the major factors of motivation for migration to Amritsar.

Amritsar has the significantly higher proportion of the factor of higher wages as compared to Ludhiana and Jalandhar as shown by the Z-value of 2.68 and 4.16. All other reasons of migration were statistically at par in the three districts.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Income of Migrant Labourers

A perusal of table 3 showed that two sources of income were identified i.e. main occupation and the subsidiary occupation, which supplements the income from the main occupation. Total annual income of migrant labourers worked at Rs. 163856 in Ludhiana district, of which Rs. 159384 (97.27 percent) was earned through main occupation and the remaining Rs. 4472 from subsidiary occupation. Similarly, the total annual income of migrant labourers was Rs. 145096 and Rs. 130680 in Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively. The lion's share of income was from main occupation which they were doing currently. This proportion was 95.42 percent in Jalandhar district and 92.04 percent in Amritsar district.

Table-3: Income of migrant labourers from different sources (Rs. per annum)

Source of Income	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar		F-ratio
	Mean	%age	Mean	%age	Mean	%age	
Main Occupation	159384	97.27	138448	95.42	120280	92.04	5.89**
Subsidiary Occupation	4472	2.73	6648	4.58	10400	7.96	4.67**
Total Income	163856	100.00	145096	100.00	130680	100.00	6.31**
Per Month	13654.67		12091.33		10890.00		6.64**

The income from main occupation was significantly higher in Ludhiana district as compared to that of Jalandhar and Amritsar district as indicated by the F-ratio of 6.31. Similar was the trend in case of income from main occupation. While in case of income from subsidiary occupation, was significantly higher in Amritsar district as compared to that in Jalandhar district. The per month income of migrant labourers came to be Rs. 13654.67 in Ludhiana district, Rs.

12091.33 in Jalandhar district and Rs. 10890.00 in Amritsar district.

Consumption Pattern

The consumption structure and pattern of migrant labourers in Punjab has been presented in Table 4. It can be easily seen from the table that per capita per annum total consumption expenditure was Rs. 36602.57 in Ludhiana district. Out of this, the highest amount i.e. Rs. 22810.80 (62.32 percent) was incurred on non-durable food items, which included cereals, pulses, milk

& milk products, sugarcane products, edible oils, vegetables, fruits, spices, non-vegetarian and intoxicants. This head of expenditure items was followed by services where an amount of Rs. 5896.00 (16.11 percent) was incurred. This group of consumption expenditure included education, health care, conveyance, entertainment and communication. The durable items like utensils, entertainment articles, watches & clocks, electric fans, sewing machines, cots and vehicles secured Rs. 4036.27 (11.03 percent). The expenditure incurred on social and religious ceremonies worked at Rs. 2254.44 (6.16 percent) of total consumption expenditure.

The table further revealed that per capita per annum total consumption expenditure was Rs. 34676.57

in Jalandhar district. Out of this, the highest amount i.e. Rs. 22614.66 (65.22 percent) was incurred on non-durable food items, which included cereals, pulses, milk & milk products, sugarcane products, edible oils, vegetables, fruits, spices, non-vegetarian and intoxicants.

This head of expenditure items was followed by services where an amount of Rs. 5351.08 (15.43 percent) was incurred. This group of consumption expenditure included education, health care, conveyance, entertainment and communication. The durable items like utensils, entertainment articles, watches & clocks, electric fans, sewing machines, cots and vehicles secured Rs. 3849.36 (11.10 percent).

Table-4 : Consumption expenditure of migrant labourers in different regions (Rs./Capita/Annum)

Consumption Item	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar		F-ratio
	Mean	%age	Mean	%age	Mean	%age	
Non-Durable: Food							
Cereals	4457.33	12.18	4322.67	12.47	4366.81	12.44	1.16
Pulses	592.67	1.62	646.67	1.86	642.93	1.83	1.43
Milk & Milk products	4329.33	11.83	4308.00	12.42	4272.00	12.17	0.98
Sugarcane Products	1552.00	4.24	1584.67	4.57	1416.53	4.04	1.56
Edible oil	1877.20	5.13	1768.00	5.10	1816.00	5.17	1.22
Vegetables	4441.33	12.13	4205.33	12.13	4160.37	11.85	4.67**
Fruits	381.33	1.04	332.00	0.96	333.73	0.95	0.71
Spices	312.27	0.85	338.67	0.98	337.93	0.96	0.79
Non-Veg.	398.00	1.09	372.67	1.07	368.13	1.05	0.52
Intoxicants	4469.33	12.21	4736.00	13.66	4683.33	13.34	5.16**
Sub-total (A)	22810.80	62.32	22614.66	65.22	22397.78	63.82	2.02
Non-Durable: Non-Food							
Clothing & Bedding	890.67	2.43	646.00	1.86	593.20	1.69	3.98*
Footwear	382.00	1.04	276.67	0.80	304.00	0.87	4.02**
Washing & Toilet	332.40	0.91	322.67	0.93	241.33	0.69	4.16**
Sub-Total (B)	1605.07	4.39	1245.33	3.59	1138.53	3.24	5.31**
Durables							
Utensils	289.33	0.79	293.65	0.85	305.41	0.87	1.43
Entertainment articles	196.67	0.54	202.67	0.58	169.47	0.48	1.74
Watch & Clock	108.27	0.30	96.84	0.28	91.87	0.26	0.98
Electric Fan	310.00	0.85	269.67	0.78	354.53	1.01	1.45
Sewing Machine	14.67	0.04	8.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.02
Cots	260.00	0.71	281.67	0.81	376.13	1.07	4.41**
Vehicle	2857.33	7.81	2696.87	7.78	2813.65	8.02	2.18
Sub-Total (C)	4036.27	11.03	3849.36	11.10	4111.06	11.71	6.11**
Ceremonies							
Marriages	934.17	2.55	723.11	2.09	765.41	2.18	1.56
Social Ceremonies	721.56	1.97	534.28	1.54	603.55	1.72	3.87*
Religious Ceremonies	598.71	1.64	358.74	1.03	417.21	1.19	4.51**
Sub-Total (D)	2254.44	6.16	1616.13	4.66	1786.17	5.09	6.71**
Services							
Education	42.67	0.12	67.33	0.19	35.33	0.10	1.11
Health Care	601.33	1.64	611.33	1.76	684.67	1.95	1.84
Conveyance	2021.33	5.52	1424.41	4.11	1657.43	4.72	5.41**
Entertainment	1181.33	3.23	1058.67	3.05	1136.00	3.24	1.38
Communication	2049.33	5.60	2189.33	6.31	2149.33	6.12	1.72
Sub-Total (E)	5896.00	16.11	5351.08	15.43	5662.76	16.13	6.37*

Grand Total	36602.57	100.00	34676.57	100.00	35096.31	100.00	3.71*
-------------	----------	--------	----------	--------	----------	--------	-------

The expenditure incurred on social and religious ceremonies worked at Rs. 1616.13 (4.66%) of total consumption expenditure. The analysis again revealed that per capita per annum total consumption expenditure was Rs. 35096.31 in Amritsar district. Out of this, the highest amount i.e. Rs. 22397.78 (63.82 percent) was incurred on non-durable food items, which included cereals, pulses, milk & milk products, sugarcane products, edible oils, vegetables, fruits, spices, non-vegetarian and intoxicants. This head of expenditure items was followed by services where an amount of Rs. 5662.76 (16.13 percent) was incurred. This group of consumption expenditure included education, health care, conveyance, entertainment and communication. The durable items like utensils, entertainment articles, watches & clocks, electric fans, sewing machines, cots and vehicles secured Rs. 4111.06 (11.71 percent). The expenditure incurred on social and religious ceremonies worked at Rs. 1786.17 (5.09 percent) of total consumption expenditure.

The analysis indicated that per capita per annum total consumption expenditure was significantly higher in Ludhiana district as indicated by the F-ratio of

3.71. Similarly, expenditure incurred on vegetables, clothing & bedding, foot wears, washing & toilet items, social ceremonies, religious ceremonies and conveyance was significantly higher in Ludhiana district as compared to that in Jalandhar and Amritsar district as conveyed by the respective F-ratios. This may be due to the better employment opportunities in Ludhiana district resulting in better wages than the other two districts.

Overall, it can be said that the migrant labourers in the non-agricultural sector in Punjab incurred more than 60 percent of the total consumption expenditure on food items. This pattern of consumption expenditure was in direct relationship with the income of the migrant labourers. It is highlight of the study that working class incurred the major proportion of their income on food items.

Change in Consumption Behaviour after Migration

The migrant labourers were asked whether their consumption pattern had undergone some changes after their migration to Punjab. Their opinion has been shown in Table 5.

Table-5: Distribution of migrant labourers according to the change in the consumption pattern after migration

Change	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
No Change	2	1.33	20	13.33	4	2.67
Good	132	88.00	106	70.67	128	85.33
Bad	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Can't say	16	10.67	24	16.00	18	12.00

The information contained in Table 5 showed that the majority of migrant labourers reported that consumption pattern had undergone a good change, while there was none of the labourers who reported that their consumption pattern deteriorated after migration to Punjab.

This showed that the migration of migrant labourers to Punjab to seek higher wages led them to live a better standard of life in terms of consumption behaviour.

Housing Conditions

The housing conditions at present place have been shown in Table 6.

Table-6: Distribution of migratory labourers according to housing type

Type of House	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Owned House	10	6.67	12	8.00	8	5.33
<i>Katcha</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	4	40.00	4	33.33	3	37.50
<i>Pucca</i>	6	60.00	8	66.67	5	62.50
Servant Quarters	8	5.33	11	7.33	7	4.67
Rented House	132	88.00	127	84.67	135	90.00
Individual	47	35.61	49	38.58	31	22.96
Group of Friends	85	64.39	78	61.42	104	77.04
Average No. of Rooms	1.14		1.19		0.92	

It is clear from Table 6 that only 10 (6.67 percent), 12 (8.00 percent) and 8 (5.33 percent) of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively has owned house, of which 60.00 percent in Ludhiana district, 66.67 percent in Jalandhar district and 62.50 percent in Amritsar district owned *pucca* houses. As much as 5.33 percent of migrant labourers in Ludhiana, 7.33 percent in Jalandhar and 4.67 percent in Amritsar district lived in servant quarters free of rent.

Majority i.e. 88.00 percent, 84.67 per cent and 90.00 percent of the migrant labourers living in rented houses in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively. Out of which, 35.61 percent in Ludhiana, 38.58 percent in Jalandhar and 22.96 percent in Amritsar district lived in the rented house alone, while 64.39 percent, 61.42 percent and 77.04 percent in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively

lived in rented house with a group of their friends/colleagues. On the average, migrant labourers living in rented houses occupied only one room as their residence.

Provision of Basic Amenities

The information given in Table 7 indicated that majority i.e. 98.67 per cent, 96.00 per cent and 90.67 per cent of the migrants enjoyed the provision of bathroom and toilet at their residence. But the condition of bathroom and toilet was poor in 64.19 per cent, 67.36 per cent and 68.38 per cent of the houses occupied by migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively. Only 8.11 percent of bathroom & toilets in Ludhiana district, 5.56 percent in Jalandhar district and 5.15 percent in Amritsar district were in good condition. On the average, the bathrooms & toilets were in poor condition.

Table-7 : Distribution of migrant labourers according to the provision of basic amenities

Basic Amenities	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Bathroom & Toilet	148	98.67	144	96.00	136	90.67
Good Condition	12	8.11	8	5.56	7	5.15
Average Condition	41	27.70	39	27.08	36	26.47
Poor Condition	95	64.19	97	67.36	93	68.38
Mean Score	1.44	Poor	1.38	Poor	1.37	Poor
Electricity	134	89.33	131	87.33	122	81.33
Drinking water	150	100.00	150	100.00	150	100.00
Hand Pump	36	24.00	41	27.33	45	30.00
Tap Water	94	62.67	97	64.67	96	64.00
Tubewell	20	13.33	12	8.00	9	6.00

Similar was the pattern in case of electricity. But 100 percent of them had drinking water facility. The most common source of drinking water came to be tap water, which was used by 62.67 percent, 64.67 percent and 64.00 percent of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively. The other sources of drinking water were hand pump and tubewell.

The respondents were asked to register the frequency of participation in social gathering and festivals organized by locals. They responded in terms of ‘never’, ‘occasionally’, ‘sometimes’ and ‘regularly’. These terms were assign score in the respective order of 0, 1, 2 and 3. Weighted mean scores were calculated and compared between migrant labourers in the three districts with the help of F-ratio. The results so obtained have been presented in Table 8.

Participation in Social Gathering/Festivals of Locals

Table-8 : Participation of migrant’s labourers in social gatherings /festivals of locals

Participation	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Never	72	48.00	102	68.00	56	37.33
Occasionally	74	49.33	28	18.67	78	52.00
Sometimes	2	1.33	20	13.33	16	10.67
Regularly	2	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Average	0.56		0.45		0.73	
Overall	Occ.		Never		Occ.	
F-ratio			3.56*			

The highest proportion i.e. 49.33 percent of the migrant labourers participated occasionally in social gathering and festivals of locals, followed by 48.00 percent who never participated in these. Only 1.33 percent of them participated in these functions sometimes while an equal proportion participated in the social gatherings and festivals regularly. In case of migrant labourers in Jalandhar district, the highest proportion i.e. 68.00 percent never participated in social gathering and festivals of locals, followed 18.67 percent who occasionally participated in this. Only 13.33 percent of them sometimes participated while none of them participated in the social gatherings and festivals regularly.

In the district of Amritsar, the highest proportion i.e. 52.00 percent of migrant labourers participated in social gatherings and festivals of locals occasionally, followed by 37.33 percent who never

participated in such functions. Only 10.67 percent of them participated sometimes while none of them participated in such functions regularly.

The average score of participation came to 0.56, nearer to one depicting occasional participation in Ludhiana district, 0.45 nearer to zero depicting never participation in Jalandhar district and 0.73 nearer to one depicting occasional participation of migrant labourers in social gatherings and festivals of locals in Amritsar. The frequency of participation differed significantly across the three districts as conveyed by the F-ratio of 3.56.

Ration Card Facility

The migrant labourers were asked whether they possess ration card and those who possessing ration cards availed the facility of getting ration from PDS depot. Their responses are shown in Table 9.

Table-9: Distribution of migrant labourers according to availing facilities of ration card

Particular	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Ration Card						
Yes	96	64.00	74	49.33	63	42.00
No	54	36.00	76	50.67	87	58.00
chi-square			15.08**			
Availing Facility	(N=96)		(N=74)		(N=63)	
Yes	81	84.38	62	83.78	58	92.06
No	15	15.62	12	16.22	5	7.94
chi-square			2.45			

As much as 64.00 percent of migrant labourers in Ludhiana district, 49.33 percent in Jalandhar district and 42.00 percent in Amritsar district possessed ration card with them, while the remaining respective 36.00 percent, 50.67 percent and 58.00 percent did not possess ration card. The proportion of migrant labourers having ration card was significantly higher in Ludhiana district as compared to that in Jalandhar and Amritsar district as indicated by the chi-square value of 15.08.

Out of those having ration card, 84.38 per cent, 83.78 per cent and 92.06 per cent in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively availed ration card facility at the PDS depot. The pattern of availing ration card facility was similar in the three districts as conveyed by the chi-square value of 2.45.

Discrimination at PDS Depot

The distribution of migrant labourers according to the discrimination faced by them at PDS depot is shown in Table 10.

Table-10: Distribution of migrant labourers according to discrimination faced at PDS depot

Discrimination	Ludhiana (N=81)		Jalandhar (N=62)		Amritsar (N=58)	
	No.	%age	No.	% age	No.	%age
Yes	73	90.12	56	90.32	52	89.66
No	08	9.88	06	9.68	06	10.34
chi-square			0.02			

A perusal of Table 10 indicated that majority i.e. 90.12 per cent, 90.32 per cent and 89.66 per cent of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively faced discrimination by the officials of PDS depot, while the remaining respective proportion of migrant labourers did not face any discrimination at PDS depot.

The analysis revealed that majority of the migrant labourers faced discrimination at PDS depot. The pattern of facing discrimination was similar in all the three districts as indicted by the chi-square value of 0.02.

Voting Description

The pattern of casting vote by migrant labourers is shown in Table 11.

Table-11: Distribution of migrant labourers according to voting description

Casting vote	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Yes	96	64.00	84	56.00	106	70.67
No	54	36.00	66	44.00	44	29.33
chi-square			6.98*			
Influence in Casting Vote	Ludhiana (N=96)		Jalandhar (N=84)		Amritsar (N=106)	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Employer	41	42.71	32	38.10	48	45.28
On your own	38	39.58	30	35.71	40	37.74
Friends	9	9.38	8	9.52	14	13.21
Relatives	8	8.33	14	16.67	4	3.77

As per the information given in Table 11, the majority i.e. 64.00 percent, 56.00 percent and 70.67 percent of migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively used to exercise their right to vote by casting the same. Thus proportion of that casting vote was significantly higher in Amritsar district as compared to Ludhiana and Jalandhar district as conveyed by the chi-square value of 6.98.

The information contained in Table 13 showed that the highest proportion i.e. 42.71 per cent, 38.10 per cent and 45.28 per cent of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively casted their vote under the influence of their employer, followed by 39.58 per cent in Ludhiana district, 35.71 per cent in Jalandhar district and 37.74 per cent in Amritsar district used to cast their vote as per their own

will. The respective remaining 17.71 per cent, 26.19 per cent and 16.98 percent casted their vote under the influence of their relatives and friends.

The analysis revealed that migrant labourers were not independent in casting their vote. They used to cast their votes under the influence of one or the other person. The employer emerged as the most influencing factor for migrant labourers while casting the vote.

Source of Treatment

The migrant labourers availed the services of various agencies for medical treatment like government dispensary, medicine shop, RMPs, *hakim* and *babas*. The pattern of getting medical treatment by the migrant labourers has been given in Table 12.

Table-12: Distribution of migrant labourers according to source of treatment

Source	Ludhiana		Jalandhar		Amritsar	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Govt. Dispensary	42	28.00	51	34.00	32	21.33
Medicine Shop	14	9.33	42	28.00	40	26.67
RMP	94	62.67	55	36.67	66	44.00
<i>Hakim</i>	0	0.00	2	1.33	10	6.67
<i>Babas</i>	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.33

It can be observed from Table 12 that the highest proportion i.e. 62.67 per cent, 36.67 per cent and 44.00 per cent of migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively used to get medical treatment from RMPs, followed by government dispensary and medicine shop. None of the labourers in Ludhiana and Jalandhar district used to go to *babas* for medical treatment, while it was 6.67 per cent and 1.33 per cent in Amritsar district that used to go to *hakims*

and *babas* respectively for medical treatment. Thus, the RMPs and medicine shops emerged as the major sources of medical treatment taken by migratory labourers.

Discrimination at Government Dispensary

The pattern and type of discrimination faced by the migrant labourers at the government dispensary have been presented in Table 13.

Table-13: Distribution of migrant labourers according to the discrimination faced at government dispensary

Discrimination	Ludhiana (N=42)		Jalandhar (N=51)		Amritsar (N=32)	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Yes	32	76.19	38	74.51	24	75.00
No	10	23.81	13	25.49	8	25.00
chi-square			0.20			
Type of Discrimination	N=32		N=38		N=24	
Do not get medicine	21	65.63	26	68.42	18	75.00
Misbehaviour	18	56.25	21	55.26	12	50.00

There were 42 (28.00 percent), 51 (34.00 percent) and 32 (21.33 percent) of migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively who used to get medical treatment from the government dispensaries. Out of this, the majority i.e. 76.19 percent, 74.51 percent and 75.00 percent of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively reported that were met with discrimination at the government dispensary.

As much as 65.63 percent of them reported that were not getting the medicines from the dispensary, while 56.25 percent were of the view that were misbehaved by the dispensary staff in Ludhiana. In Jalandhar district, 68.42 percent of them reported non-issuance of medicines and 55.26 percent complained of misbehaviour. Similarly, in Amritsar district, 75.00 percent reported that they were not given medicines from the dispensary while 50.00 percent reported that they were misbehaved by the dispensary staff.

Therefore, majority of the migrant labourers were discriminated at the government dispensaries in terms of non-issuance of the available medicines and misbehaviour by the dispensary staff.

Summary

- The highest proportion of the respondents originally belonged to Bihar followed by Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Therefore, UP, Bihar and Uttarakhand emerged as the main origins of migration to Punjab.
- Some factors were identified which were responsible for migration to Punjab. These factors include higher wages in Punjab, poverty in the family, unemployment in the native state, crime in the native state, corruption in the native state, casteism in the place of origin, exploitation by the landlords at the place of origin and repayment of old debt. Lower wages, old debt and unemployment at the place of origin emerged as the major factors of motivation for migration to Punjab.
- The migrants had to incur more than 60 percent of total consumption expenditure on food items. However, a very small proportion

of consumption expenditure could be incurred on services and ceremonies.

- The majority of migrant labourers reported that consumption pattern had undergone a good change, while there was none of the labourers who reported that their consumption pattern deteriorated after migration to Punjab.
- At the present place, only 6.67 percent, 8.00 percent and 5.33 percent of the migrant labourers in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district respectively owned house. Majority of the migrant labourers lived in rented houses in Ludhiana, Jalandhar and Amritsar district with a group of their friends/colleagues, followed by living alone in rented house.
- A vast majority of the migrants enjoyed the provision of bathroom and toilet in their residence. But the condition of bathrooms & toilets was found to be poor in most of the cases. Similar was the pattern in case of electricity. But 100 percent of them had drinking water facility. The most common source of drinking water came to be tap water. The other sources of drinking water were hand pump and tubewell.
- The highest proportion of migrant labourers participated occasionally in social gathering and festivals of locals.
- Majority of the migrant labourers faced discrimination by the officials of PDS depot.
- Majority used to exercise their right to vote by casting the same. But most of them casted their vote under the influence of their employer.
- The highest proportion used to get medical treatment from RMPs. Thus, the RMPs and medicine shops emerged as the major sources of medical treatment taken by migratory labourers.
- There were a considerable chunk of migrant labourers who used to get medical treatment from the government dispensaries. Out of this, the majority reported that they met with discrimination at the government dispensary in terms of being not given the medicines and misbehaviour by the dispensary staff.

Overall, the living conditions of migrant labourers working in non-agricultural sector in urban Punjab were not satisfactory; rather they were in the poor conditions. But they have shown satisfaction over their living condition comparable to their native places.

REFERENCES

1. Schulze R, Artis J, Beegle JA. Measurement of community satisfaction and the decision to migrate. *Rural Sociology*. 1963 Sep 1;28(3):279.
2. Nair KS, *Ethnicity and Urbanization*, Ajantha Publications, New Delhi. 1978.
3. Grewal SS, Sidhu MS. A Study of Migrant Agricultural Labour in Punjab- An unpublished M.Sc Thesis, Department of Economics and Sociology, P.A.U, Ludhiana. 1984.
4. Gupta SP, Prajapati BL. Migration of Agricultural Labourers in Chattisgarh Region of Madhya Pradesh: A Micro Level Study. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*. 1998;41(4):708.
5. Toth J. Rural labor movements in Egypt and their impact on the state, 1961-1992. University Press of Florida; 1999.
6. Hussain S, Siddiqui BN, HASSAN MZ. A sociological study of factors responsible for migration: a case study of Faisalabad city (Pakistan). *Education*. 2004;32:26-7.
7. Chand, Himal, "Migration in India - An Overview of Recent Evidences", September, *Man and Development*, Vol. XXVII, 2005;No. 3, pp. 51-71.
8. Singh S, Kaur A. Causes and Consequences of Migrant Labour in Ludhiana City: A Case Study. *Social Action*-2007 Jan;57(1):56.
9. Samal KC, Mishra S. Migrant Workers in a Coal Mine Region of Orissa. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*. 1998;41(4):745-54.