



# The Migration of Labour Problems and Challenges in Andhra Pradesh

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## ABSTRACT

The word 'Migration' is derived from the Latin word 'Migrate', which means to change one's residence. Migration is a vague concept and different definitions and concepts of migration are used in different parts of the world. The term 'migration' is so broad that it lends itself to various connotations and interpretations which are due to the differences in the nature, scope or purpose of the study or discussions. The term 'migration' connotes a change of residence, journey to work, type of boundaries crossed etc. Sociologists have emphasized social and cultural consequences of migration. While geographers have laid stress on the time and distance, significance of migration, economists give importance to the economic aspect of migration. Dictionaries generally refer to migration as a change of residence from one place to another.

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## 1. Introduction

*"There are two classes in the world the haves and have-nots, the rich and the poor. The exploiters and the exploited. He, therefore, exhorted the peasants and workers to think over the causes of their poverty and told them that they lay in the richness of the exploiters. The way out for them was to organize a labour front without any regard to caste or creed and that was the only way to ensure shelter, clothing and food for the producers"*

***--Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar on labour policy***

***"All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity of economic security and equal opportunity"***<sup>1</sup> - Declaration of Philadelphia 1944

Man is constantly on move. Movement of living beings in search of better environments is a natural phenomenon and man is no exception to it. Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihood is a key feature of human history. Migrations have significantly influenced human history. Migration is as old as human history. Migration is an inevitable element of human life since time immemorial. People have been migrating since time immemorial for variety of reasons such as search of livelihood, employment opportunities etc. Migration within the country and across the borders is a fact of life which tends to expand opportunities for productive work and wider interaction among people and cultures. The makers of the Indian Constitution gave sanctity to such movements by guaranteeing freedom of movement and freedom to settle in any part of the territory of India as a fundamental right of all citizens.<sup>2</sup> This freedom helps to integrate the country and secure its unity by removing internal barriers against movement and settlement.

Labour migration may be defined as form of Labour mobility towards districts or states or outside where industry and employment are expanding. The term 'mobility' is perhaps the most general concept in migration studies. It includes all kinds of territorial movements, whether temporary or permanent. "Workers, who move about systematically, seeking and engaging in seasonal temporary employment without becoming residents of the areas in which they work, are called 'Migrant Labourers'<sup>2</sup>, In international scenario, Labour migration is generally defined as a cross border movement for the purposes of employment in a foreign country. However, there is no universally accepted definition of labour migration. The term "economic migrant" is sometimes used as an equivalent to the term labour migrant or migrant worker. However, the two concepts may cover different categories. The term "labour migrant" can be used restrictively to only cover movement for the purpose of employment, while "economic migrant"

can be used either in a narrow sense, which includes only movement for the purpose of employment, or in a broader sense that includes persons entering a State to perform other types of economic activities such as investors or business travelers. India has two broad groups of migrant labourers – one that migrates to temporarily work overseas and another that migrates domestically on a seasonal and employment available basis.

Migration of workers has become a social, economic and universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to the expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and industrialization. Industrialization widens the gap between rural and urban areas, including a shift of the work force towards industrializing areas. The collapse of rural livelihood in many parts of India also forces the workers to migrate from their native places in search of employment. Migration of workers can be classified into two types: 'In-Migration' and 'Out-Migration'. 'In-Migration' means migration within a country whereas 'Out-Migration' means migrating out of the country. While the former is for livelihood the latter is for economic development. 'In-Migration' is also called as internal migration. Again 'In-Migration' is sub classified into 'Inter-State Migration' and 'Intra-State Migration'. Inter-State Migration refers to migration from one State to another State for earning livelihood. Intra-State Migration refers to migration within a State. 'Out-Migration' is also called as International Migration or Cross Border Migration.

'Immigration' and 'Emigration' are two characteristic features of 'Out-Migration'. They mean, 'Moving out of the place of origin and entering the place of destination'. The factors causing migration can be divided into two groups of factors; push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are unfavorable about the area that one lives in and pull factors are things that attract one to another area. The Inter – State migration of workers is a serious problem for any developing country like India. In India, the Inter – State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 7 (herein referred to as ISMW Act) is a significant Act 30 of 1979. legislation on Inter – State migrant workmen. According to this Act "Inter – State migrant workmen" means any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one state under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another state, whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer in relation to such establishment"<sup>3</sup>. The migrant workers are recruited from various parts of a particular state through contractors or agents for work outside that state. This system lends itself to various abuses. Low wages, no working hours are fixed for the migrant workers and they have to work on all the days in a week under extremely bad working conditions and the provisions of the various labour laws are not being observed in their case.

## 2. Review Of Literature

**Naresh Kumar and A.S.Sidhu** (2005) in their study identify the push and pull factors which influence workers 'Inter – state migration on the basis of perceptions of workers. Their study found that economic factors have emerged more significant as compared to non – economic factors in the process of migration<sup>4</sup>.

**Dr. Veenu Nirmal** (2007) conducted a study on migrant labour in unorganized sector in Varanasi city (U.P). This study gives an overview of recent migration patterns in Varanasi during 1999 – 2001. This study provided some valuable insights into migration patterns in Varanasi. The work is based on census data.

**Sundari** (2007) explores gender related issues involved in migration such as the causes that induce women to migrate, the trend and patterns of female migration, its impact on the economic status of migrant families and work pattern of migrant women. In her work macro analysis relates to all India data on migration with special reference to Tamilnadu state and micro investigation is confined to a sample of 955 migrant women selected from three areas in Tamilnadu, Chennai city, Coimbatore city and Tirupur town have been conducted.<sup>5</sup>

**Prakasam,S** (2009) focuses very emphatically on the socio-economic problems that are being faced by migrant labour in the extreme north and southern cities (Jammu and Vishakhapatnam) of India, not only that he has made a comparative analysis of socio economic status of the migrants of those regions. They are being exploited by the contractors and employers yet they are contributing much for the growth of urban economy. Sadly, neither the government nor the voluntary organisation comes to their rescue.<sup>6</sup>

**Dileep Kumar** (2010) in his study indicates the plight of the construction labourers in Pune district, Maharashtra State<sup>7</sup>.

**Madhu Nagla** (2011) analysed the situation of migrant construction labour in India, their working pattern and particularly about their leisure activities, which ultimately affect the overall life of people. Leisure is indispensable from the life of human being, therefore it is necessary to understand the leisure activities of migrant construction labour group, so that the some policies and programs can be made to address leisure issues.<sup>8</sup>

**Denzil Fernandes and Bindpaul** (2011) traces the social networks among migrant construction workers showing different phases of the labour market, including the flow of labour market related information, entry into the labour force, allocation of work at construction sites, friendly relation among them and the flow of the credit among the migrant workers in order to meet their financial requirements.<sup>9</sup>

**Madhava Menon** (2011) examines the scheme of the Inter – State Migrant Law to find out whether it is sufficient to protect the rights of Inter – State Migrant workmen in the changed scenario of the polity and the economy<sup>10</sup>.

**Ritesh Drivedi** (2012) discusses how migration is continuing in different parts of India and how it is becoming more and more crucial towards improving livelihood status. His study urged the policy makers to explore ways and means to re-establish the important of agriculture in terms of livelihood, because major migration is due to failure of agriculture. His study indicates that migration never can be totally stopped as it is under the process of development<sup>11</sup>.

### 3. Objectives

The objectives of this paper is:

- To trace out and examine the historical background of Inter-State Migration of workers in India and Andhra Pradesh.
- To analyse the Inter-State Migrant Workmen legislation and to examine the functional process involved in the administration of the legislation in India and Andhra Pradesh.
- To examine the effectiveness of various labour laws applicable to Inter State Migrant workers and Labors.
- To throw light on the functional approach of the labour legislations relating to Inter-State Migrant Workers.
- To examine and identify the discrepancies between the law in the statute books and the law in actual implementation.
- To identify the contours and to understand the relevant legal issues and the magnitude of the problems of Inter-State Migrant Workers.

### 4. Mainstream View Of Migration In India And Anadhra Pradesh

In the annals of the human civilization flourished on the banks of the rivers, the majority of the cultures survived the availability of material resources which developed the physical and mental development. This is the human prosperity and progress due to the cultural diversification each cultural showing their superiority on the vulnerable sections in the society. As result the socio-economic disparities have been perpetuating still today. The development of the material life particularly migration of the people from one continent to other for their occupation and domination in the migrated regions. Subsequently they created superiority on technological backward people and aboriginal peoples or mulnivasis who lost their land, administration and cultural identity, as result the migration took place from ancient to in modern days.

In case of India Aryans migrated India defeated and cheated the aboriginal Indians and occupied their lands, rivers, resources and cultures named after their Aryans forefathers and mothers, due to that they defeated people called them sudras and atisudras they are migrated from urban to rural and forests advises. Still today the migration problem is the problem of universal phenomena it is not pertaining to the problem of Andhra Pradesh, majority of the upper caste people migrated to Europe and developed countries. Particularly USA, where at Indian migrated people have been facing series of problems.

#### Mainly rural-urban

A symptom of rural distress driven by push factors A process that should be contained or reversed because it leads to economic and social instability Hardly any understanding of internal migration in terms of:

1. The Magnitude (no panel data NSS, Census mainly on permanent migration)
2. Complexity (who goes, when, why, for what, on what terms)
3. Drivers (no work in village, better wages, to escape caste system, to bring back money to invest locally....)

4. Impact (education, women's work, incomes, access to pro poor programmes)

### 5. Findings From The Livelihood Options Project

Migration is a routine livelihood strategy and not simply a response to shocks – corroborated by case studies from all over India Migration can lead to the accumulation of wealth, particularly where there are marketable skills or established employment relationships; Processes of social exclusion prevent people from moving from low-return and insecure migration to more rewarding types (segmented labour market) Accumulative outmigration can occur from poor areas and distress/short term coping migration can occur from well-endowed areas.

### 6. The Magnitude Of Migration

Village working individuals migrating Households with at least one member migrating

1. Remote dry 66% 78%
2. Semi-arid, connected to cities 24% 33%
3. Canal Irrigated 11% 15%
4. Canal Irrigated Diversified 8% 10%
5. Semiarid near town 4% 9%
6. Industrialized near Hyderabad 3% 4%

Income breakdown Village Annual Per capita Income (overall) Returns from migration per HH Rs % Remote dry 2326 4300 55.1 Semi-arid, connected to cities 4137 1700 22.7 Canal Irrigated 5045 500 6.9 Canal Irrigated Diversified 7433 200 2.2 Semiarid near town 4238 500 10.2 Industrialized near Hyderabad 4497 700 11.1

### 7. Factors Determining Migration

Assets – a minimum level necessary, but beyond that more land and livestock associated with lower likelihood of migrating Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are several times more likely to migrate than upper castes. The likelihood of migrating correlates positively with the size of family... ....and very strongly with the ratio of working to nonworking members in the household. Roughly 57% of migrants are men but there are all kinds of configurations – men only, couples, families.

### 8. Different Migration Streams (Ap)

Village Caste Assets Work and Destination Contract and employer Coping/Accumulative and returns VP, Chittoor BC Skills, Labour Earthwork all over South India Through mestri with Forest Dept, telecom companies, Gram Panchayat, FFW Accumulative – Rs 110 per day MD, Medak BC & ST Skills, Labour bullocks and cart Sugarcane cutting Direct with farmer Accumulative –Rs 100 per day KO and KA, Krishna SC&BC Labour Cash crop harvesting Through mestri with farmer Coping Rs 70 per day, mestri takes a cut MD, Medak SC&BC Labour Construction work in nearby towns and cities Freelance or through mestri with construction company Coping – Rs 70 per day, mestri takes a cut.

### 9. Policy Lessons/Recommendations

The role of migrant labour in the economy should be recognised; particularly the links between rural and urban development Migrants should be provided with support to ease their hardships – address gaps in existing laws – protect rights and regulate employers Collection and provision of information about rights and employment options important to reduce exploitation Access to entitlements for essential services Policies should accommodate the existing patterns of movement rather than attempt to change them; represent a functioning labour market New institutions or mainstreaming in existing – costs Identity cards?

Improve the understanding of migration Through extensive data collection on migration to gain a better idea of the magnitude of the problem Understand diversity – the different kinds of combinations that exist – r-r, women Impacts in source and destination Understand the special requirements of migrants in terms of health education, transport housing.

### 10. Constitutional Provision In Independence India's Constitution

The following directive principles are consists in the Indian constitution in part IV which are importance regarding the labour welfare. Article 38 (1), 2.

### 10.1 Suggestions To Solve The Migration Of Labour In India And Andhra Pradesh.

- In order to protect the migrated labourer in agriculture, industry and manufacturing sectors in India particularly bifurcated Andhra Pradesh as whole which control under the feudal lords and capitalists controlled the 85% of the people who are labourers either child labourer or agriculture or industrial labourers
- Endowment Lands in Andhra Pradesh
- Agricultural purpose of Endowment lands in Andhra Pradesh is illustrated in the Table No. 20. It shows that total endowment lands in Andhra Pradesh is 38238.90, it includes wet land, dry land that is 100521.41 and 281262 respectively. The highest Wet land concentrated is in the districts of east Godavari, Guntur, Krishna and west Godavari districts. Whereas highest dry land concentrated in the districts of Kurnool, Prakash, Guntur and Ananthpur.
- Type of Possession-lessee-Utilizations of Endowment Lands in Andhra Pradesh as shown in the table no.21. Total possession lease land is 157038.89; it includes wet lands 56270.65 and dry lands 100768.24. Wet lands are high at East Godavari, Guntur, West Godavari, Krishna and Nellore, least at Hyderabad and Medak. Whares as high at Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasham. Least at Medak. Why Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak is very least lands ?
- Advise to labour  
Dr Ambedkar had asked labour of India to oppose and resist all types of imperialism and war, particularly the World War II, as it was war initialed by Nazi Germany that propagated western mode of Aryanisation. Thus he had requested the industrial labour in particular, of India to support the British to defeat the Nazi dictatorship.  
Ambedkar was aware that the British imperialism and colonialism would also come to an end by the close of the world war II. In essence, Dr B. R. Ambedkar had tried to formulate (1) full employment policy for labour (2) a state supported patronized labour welfare system (3) a tripartite labour tribunal system to solve industrial disputes (4) and to develop an idealist labour participatory mechanism in nation-building by asking the unionized labour not to be totalitarian in nature because of their collective bargaining power.

### 10.2 How To Protect Them

- To implement the constitution this is the land of the law in which many rules and regulations and acts and laws made by the governments and their departments and agencies
- Distribution of the government land and endowment lands to the landless labourers, tillers and cultivators
- Implementation of the right to education
- Abolition of the bounded laborer's and child laborer
- Abolition of the untouchability it means scavenging and impure duties
- Establishment of the more residential schools and colleges
- Supply the more nutrition foods to the weaker sections labourers
- To implement atrocity act in order to prevent atrocities rapes, murders on migrated laborer's
- To appoint special agencies to look after the welfare of the migrated laborer through the government departments,
- To implement agriculture and industrial policies and programmed which prevent the migration of labor in India.

### 11. Conclusion

In India migration of labour is common phenomena particularly in Andhra Pradesh in general after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 and 2014, Andhra People who are linguistically re- organization of their regions they are treated as minidisc life they have been leading since then and now. Andhra People basically depend up on their lively hood on agriculture due green revolution and industrialization they have been migrated different part of India. As a result, where they been facing many problems in the hands of land lords, capitalists and their sever exploitation of the migrated labour, who are belong to the land less labour downtrodden and unprivileged section of the society. In order to solve this problem, the Government and NGOs have to take up the progress and developmental activates to check the migration.

### NOTES

1. Declaration of Philadelphia concerning the Aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Sections I(a) and II(a) respectively. The Declaration was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1944 and incorporated as an annex into the revised ILO Constitution of 1946 (when the ILO also became the first specialized agency of the UN). For the Constitution and Declaration, see ILO Constitution and Declaration and Philadelphia, online available at: <http://www.ilo.org> visited on 05.01.2015 2 Article 19(1) (d) and (e), Constitution of India, 1950.
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