

Seasonal migration and its characteristics: A micro level study in Hyderabad-Karnataka region

Mahammad Habeeb¹

Abstract: *Seasonal migration is one of the most commonly adopted livelihood strategies among the rural areas of the country especially from dry land areas during the time of crisis as well as the post harvesting season. Seasonal migration is only a movement of an economic activity of a person but not the permanent residence. This study examines the characteristics of and factors responsible for seasonal migration. It has adopted Henry Garret's Ranking technique to find out the prominent factors influencing the seasonal migration from the study area. The primary data of the study has been collected from second largest arid region of the country. Detailed information has gathered from 200 migrants' households. The findings indicate that the seasonal migration is widespread across the study area where majority of the migrants belong to the weaker section of the society. Most of migrants are not literates and fall in the working age population. The findings also indicate that rural to urban flows are in majority, family plays a prominent role as a decision unit and majority of the movement are taking place along with the family rather than individual. The study has not only tried to evaluate the factors responsible for seasonal migration from the point of view of alternate employment opportunity in distress conditions but also as the escaping strategy from further sliding into the distress conditions.*

Keywords: Seasonal Migration; Distress; Characteristics; Hyderabad-Karnataka.

Introduction

Internal migration in India constitutes a large population of 326 million or 28.5 percent of total population (NSSO, 2007-2008). Within internal migration, short term or seasonal migration constitutes nearly 12.24 million and 15.2 million people out of total population as per NSSO 55th and 64th Round respectively. According to the report by NCRL 1991 (cited in Korra, 2010) the number of circular migrants in rural areas alone accounted around 10 million. Seasonal migration is an important strategy adopted by the needy group of the rural areas of the country during the off season of agriculture [Sasikumara, 2003; Keshari and Bhagat, 2012; Gnanou 2008]. It is a kind of portability where the economic activity of a man is moved however not the usual residents Keshari and Bhagat (2012). There are various types of conclusion some contend that, this type of relocation has been expanding because of absence of work opportunities, after the harvesting of crops in most rain fed parts of the nation [Smita, 2008; Keshari and Bhagat 2012] other contend Seasonal and circular movement, has for quite some time been a piece of the employment arrangement of poor individuals crosswise over India and does not happen just during times of crisis or misery. Deshingkar, P and Start, D (2003).

¹ Guest Faculty at P G centre, Yeragera, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi.

Corresponding author: Mahammad Habeeb can be contacted at: mahammadhabeeb@gmail.com.
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The major studies in the domain of migration have focused more on international migration than internal migration. There are studies on internal migration too but concentrated only at macro level rather than at micro level and there are only few studies which focuses on broad aspects like inter-state, rural to rural, rural to urban and so on but there only few in depth studies focusing on circular and seasonal nature of migration in the country. Keeping in view all of these aspects the present study aims to focus on seasonal migration and its characteristics. The present study is being carried out in the second largest arid region of the country. With this background the study plays an important role in understanding the characteristics seasonal migration and factors responsible for it in the study area. To meet the objectives of the study, the present paper is divided into two parts; the first part deals with the profile or background of seasonal migrants whereas the second part presents the different patterns of seasonal migration. The first section comprises the age, gender, marital status, educational background, occupation of migrants whereas second parts consists the details on forms, streams, networks and reasons of seasonal migration as well as its economic outcomes after migration.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the present study are as follows:

- 1) To evaluate the characteristics of the seasonal migration.
- 2) To identify the factors responsible for seasonal migration.
- 3) To propose suitable policy measure for reducing the consequences of seasonal migration.

Methodology of the Study

The methodological section envelops a brief discussion of the study area, sample design, nature and sources of data and analytical framework employed in the present study, for addressing the set of objectives.

Study Area

The present study has been undertaken in two Taluks of H-K Region of Karnataka state for an in-depth analysis. The selection of the H-K Region and Taluks was purposive for following reasons.

The H-K Region has suitable background for the study due to its backwardness in terms growth and development, this region comprises maximum number of most backward and backward taluks of the state. The labour migration from H-K Region is common. The semi-skilled and most of unskilled labourers are migrating from the Region. Devadurga taluk of Raichur district and Jewargi taluk of Kalburagi district are the two taluks where household survey was conducted. These two taluks were selected based on the rankings allotted by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa's Committee Report. As per the Report out of 175 taluks, Jewargi stands 174th rank and Devadurga stands 175th rank. These two taluks are most backward taluks not only in H-K Region but also in the State.

Against this background, H-K Region has become an ideal choice for conducting the present study on socio-economic status of seasonal migrant labourers.

Sources and Collection of Data

The present study is based on primary data collected from two Taluks of H-K Region i.e. Devadurga and Jewargi. The selection of villages in both the Taluks have been made based on the information collected from key informants (Village Accountants, Grama Panchayat

Members, PDO's, Journalists, Civil Society Organisations and Local people of the respective taluks and villages). Six villages from each Taluk were selected based on the same criteria used for selection of villages. While selecting the villages due attention has been given to villages which are located in dry land areas of the Taluk. The selection of villages is also guided by the distance criteria. Out of six villages selected from each Taluk, three villages are located within a distance of 10 KM from the Taluk head quarters, whereas remaining three villages are located between the distances of 10 to 20 KM of the taluk headquarter.

Sampling

Hence the size of the population of the study is unknown, total 200 households were selected for the survey from two Taluks. 100 households were selected from each taluk. Numbers of households from each village for household survey were selected based on the information collected from key informants of the respective villages. Purposive Sampling Approach has been adopted for the selection of sample of migrants' households.

Time Period

The survey was conducted in the month of October, 2016. The researcher purposively conducted the survey in the peak season of agriculture so that migrant labourers could be available easily.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected during the time of enquiry has been scrutinized and tabulated. To fulfill the specific objectives of the study, based on the nature and extent of availability of data the percentage is used and the Garret ranking model has been fitted to find the major reasons behind seasonal migration.

Henry Garret Ranking Technique

This technique is used to evaluate the determining factors of seasonal migration. In this method respondents of the migrant's household were asked to list out the ranks-wise reasons for seasonal migration according to the magnitude of the reason. The orders of the merit given by respondents were converted into ranks by using the following formula.

$$\text{Percentage Position} = \frac{100 (R_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where,

$$R_{ij} = \text{Rank given for } i^{\text{th}} \text{ item } j^{\text{th}} \text{ individual}$$
$$N_j = \text{Number of items ranked by } j^{\text{th}} \text{ individual}$$

The percentage position of each rank thus obtained is converted into scores by referring to the table given by Henry Garret. Then for each factors the scores of the individual respondents for whom the scores were added. These mean scores for all the factors were arranged in the order of their ranks and the factors having highest mean value are considered to be the most important factors.

Characteristics of Seasonal Migration

A Profile of Seasonal Migrant Labourers

This section sheds light on the gender dimension, age profile, marital status, educational attainment and occupation of sample migrant labourers of the study area, a detailed analysis is presented below.

Gender Dimension of Migrants

Majority of the studies have found that number of male is dominant in short duration migration. But it is seen in the study area that there are different kinds of combination of people migrating seasonally in search of employment opportunities. Those combinations are; men only, women only, men and women, men, women and children, men and children, women and children, only children. This is because their basic aim is to smooth consumption of the household. Table 1 presents details of migrants by social category and gender. Percentage of male migrants is more compared with female migrants among the sample households. Across the social categories, percentage of male migrants of minorities is found higher than rest of the categories whereas percentage of female migrants is highest among 'Others' category. Usually short-duration migration is dominated by male migrants than female migrants, because there is a less propensity to migrate with family or spouse for a temporary kind of movements. The short term movements are characterized with no proper shelters, health and sanitation facilities. So, people less likely to put their family members in these kinds of situations.

Table 1: Distribution of Migrants by Social Category and Gender (in percentage)

Social Category	Gender of the Migrant		
	Female	Male	Total
SC	39.75	60.25	100 (244)
ST	36.80	63.20	100 (125)
OBC	40.35	59.65	100 (114)
Minority	26.83	73.17	100 (41)
Others	58.82	41.18	100 (17)
Total	38.82	61.18	100 (541)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of migrants

Table 2: Distribution of Migrants by Marital Status (in percentage)

Social Category	Marital Status of the migrants			
	Married	unmarried	Widow	Total
SC	64.75	33.61	1.64	100 (244)
ST	69.60	30.40	0.00	100 (125)
OBC	67.54	32.46	0.00	100 (114)
Minority	48.78	51.22	0.00	100 (41)
Others	52.94	35.29	11.76	100 (17)
Total	64.88	34.01	1.11	100 (541)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of migrants

Marital Status of Migrants

Details of migrants by marital status are presented in Table 2. Percentage of married population is high compared to unmarried population among total migrants. The same details also presented across the social categories where ST's among married population, minorities among unmarried population and 'Others' among widow population are in majority compared to rest of the categories.

Educational Attainment by the Migrants

Education is the most important factor which influences the nature of work. A person with higher level of educational attainment will normally get a good job comparatively with a person from lower level of education. Migrants' of the sample households by their level of educational attainment are presented in Table 3. It is found from the estimated values that 53 percent of migrants are not literates, 17 percent attained only primary level of education and 21 percent of migrants attained secondary and above secondary level of education. The percentage of migrants with diploma or certificate courses is only one percent. This pattern helps to predict easily about the kind of work migrants involve in place of destination. As it is discussed already people with lower level of education get jobs which involve more labour intensive tasks or physical tasks.

Table 3: Distribution of migrants by level of education (in percentage)

Migrants Education Level	Social Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
Not Literate	57.47	47.01	52.94	51.43	37.50	52.95
Primary	17.65	18.80	14.71	17.14	18.75	17.31
Upper Primary	7.24	5.98	5.88	17.14	18.75	7.74
Secondary	9.50	16.24	12.75	11.43	6.25	11.81
Higher Secondary	4.98	5.98	4.90	2.86	12.50	5.30
Graduate	3.17	5.98	3.92	0.00	6.25	3.87
Diploma/Certificate Course	0.00	0.00	4.90	0.00	0.00	1.02
Total	100 (221)	100 (117)	100 (102)	100 (35)	100 (16)	100 (491)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of migrants

Table 4: Distribution of migrants by main occupation (in percentage)

Main Occupation	Social Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
Agri-labourer	82.61	74.11	71.11	68.97	78.57	77.21
Cultivator	14.49	19.64	23.33	27.59	14.29	18.36
Non-Agri Labour	2.90	5.36	5.56	3.45	7.14	4.20
Regular waged	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	100 (207)	100 (112)	100 (90)	100 (29)	100 (14)	100 (452)

Source: Field study. **Note:** figures in the parentheses are actual number of migrants

Occupation of Migrants

Occupation of the migrant labourers helps to examine the changes in the occupation of labourers at the place of origin as well as at destination. It is found that almost all migrant labourers work

as an agricultural labourers in the place of source whereas at the place of destination they work as a casual labourers. It is also observed that there is no change in their occupation even after involving in the process of seasonal migration. This is because when migrants return to their place of origin usually they continue their previous occupation. Main occupation of migrants in the study area is presented in Table 4. It is observed that a majority of labourers involved in seasonal migration are agricultural labourers followed by cultivators, non-agriculture labourers and salaried/regular wage employs. The figures in the Table 4 indicate that around 96 percent of seasonal migrants are dependent on agricultural activities. Across the social categories it is observed that majority of seasonal migrants are agricultural labourers but within this SC's are in majority.

Age Profile of Migrants

Table 5 presents details of seasonal migrants by social category and age group. It is observed from the Table5 that majority of migrants fall in the age group of 15 to 44 years. It is also observed that around 14 percent out of total migrants are below 15 years of age and 0.5 percent out of total migrants are 65 years and above. Migrants below the age of 14 years are children accompanied their migrant parents; these children are the worst sufferers in the process of seasonal migration because either they forced to dropout from school or they never enroll in. During the field survey it is observed that most of the children accompanied with their migrant parents are below the age of 6 years and they had not enrolled for schooling, whereas the children enrolled in schools had drop out schools during the seasonal migration and attends the school only when they are at their homes. One has to remember that a child out of school is an important indicator of child labour in the country, Srivastava R (2011). The pattern of the age-group presented in the table describes that majority of migrants fall in the working age population.

Table 5: Distribution of migrants by social group & age group (in percentage)

Age Group of Migrants	Social Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
0-6	9.84	5.60	11.40	14.63	5.88	9.43
7-14	4.10	4.00	5.26	4.88	5.88	4.44
15-24	24.18	23.20	21.05	31.71	17.65	23.66
25-34	39.75	43.20	35.96	36.59	23.53	39.00
35-44	13.52	16.80	18.42	7.32	23.53	15.16
45-54	5.33	5.60	5.26	4.88	23.53	5.91
55-64	2.05	1.60	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.85
65 & Above	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
Total	100 (244)	100 (125)	100 (114)	100 (41)	100 (17)	100 (541)

Source: Field study. Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of migrants

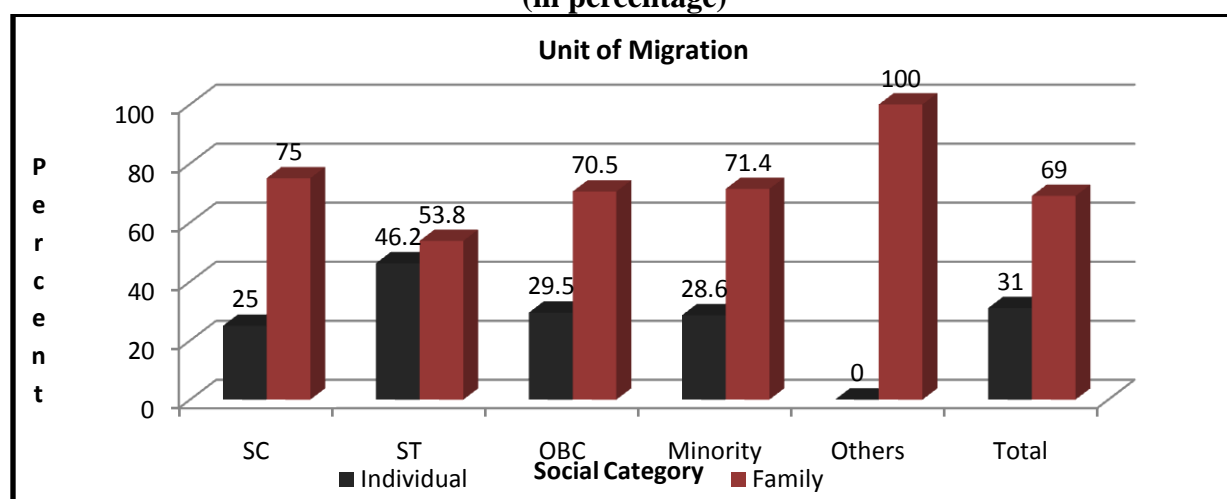
Patterns of Seasonal Migration

Patterns of seasonal migration are presented below here in detail.

Forms of Seasonal Migration: Unit and Mode

This section describes the unit and modes of seasonal migration in the study area. Figure 1 provides the details on decision unit of the household by social category. It is found from the estimated values in the figure 1 that majority of the households takes the decision to migrate seasonally by discussing with family members than individuals. Though family as a decision unit is in majority its percentage varies across the social categories. Within family as a decision unit of migration SC's are in majority than rest of the migrants' households whereas in case of individual decision unit ST's are dominant. The decision to migrate seasonally is to meet the expenses of the households and to come out from a distress condition. So, discussing with wife before taking decision to migrate also makes family as decision unit.

Figure 1: Distribution of Migrant households by Social Category and Unit of Migration (in percentage)



Source: Field study.

Table 6: Distribution of Migrant households by Social Category and Mode of Migration (in percentage)

Social Category	Forms/Modes of Migration			Total
	Individual	Family	Group	
SC	39.3	54.8	6.0	100 (84)
ST	46.2	50.0	3.8	100 (52)
OBC	27.3	61.4	11.4	100 (44)
Minority	28.6	35.7	35.7	100 (14)
Others	0.0	66.7	33.3	100 (6)
Total	36.5	54.0	9.5	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households

There are three types of forms or modes of migration found in the study area. There are households which reported, migrants migrate individually, with family and in groups (with friends or migrants of same village). It is seen from the Table 6 that 54 percent of sample households reported family migration and it is in majority followed by individual and group migration. Among individual form of migration ST's are in majority, family migration is dominated by 'Others' and group migration by minorities. Family migration is found majority

and it is because migrating with family has found advantageous to migrants because if number of migrants is more than one there are more chances of earning and saving high and seasonal migration may outcome as profitable. Otherwise, individual income from migration is not so much to meet whole family's expenditure.

Stream of Seasonal Migration

Distribution of sample households in the Table 7 is being done simply based on the stream of migration. There are four types of migration streams, namely; Rural to Rural, Rural to Urban, Urban to Urban and Urban to Rural, but in study area only two kinds of streams are in practice i.e; Rural to Rural and Rural to Urban. Here, migration is also been classified by intra state and inter-state. Data provided in Table 7 indicate that the majority of migrants migrated to urban areas and the percentage of migrants migrated to rural areas is very less in case of intra state migration and nil in case of inter-state migration. It is also found that majority of migration is taking place within state rather than to other states. It is because of distance, language, tradition, networks and contacts. Migration within state is more convenient than to other states especially in case of short-term and temporary kind of migrations in which most of labourers involved are less educated and from downtrodden groups.

Table 7: Distribution of Migrant households by Social Category and Stream of Migration (in percentage)

Social Category	Intra State		Inter State		Total
	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	Rural to Rural	Rural to Urban	
SC	1.2	60.7	0.0	38.1	100 (84)
ST	1.9	94.2	0.0	3.8	100 (52)
OBC	0.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	100 (44)
Minority	0.0	57.1	0.0	42.9	100 (14)
Others	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	100 (6)
Total	1.0	76.5	0.0	22.5	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households

Table 8: Distribution of Migrant Households by Social Category and the Period Needed to Get Job at Destination (in percentage)

Social Category	Period Needed to get Job at Destination			Total
	First day itself	One week	One week to 15 Days	
SC	40.5	51.2	8.3	100 (84)
ST	76.9	19.2	3.8	100 (52)
OBC	61.4	25.0	13.6	100 (44)
Minority	21.4	71.4	7.1	100 (14)
Others	50.0	50.0	0.0	100 (6)
Total	53.5	38.5	8.0	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households.

Time period taken for employment

Table 8 provides the information on time period taken by migrants to get employment at the place of destination. It is found from the estimated values that more than 50 percent of the migrants got employment on first day itself whereas 38 percent and 8 percent of migrants got employment within one week and between a week to 15 days of period of time. This figure or duration not only vary with period but also vary across the social groups. ST's stand atop in getting employment on first day itself whereas minorities tops in the duration of one week and majority of OBC's taken more than one week to get employment.

Majority of migrants employed on day first itself by using their old networks for searching work in the place of destination. The details on the type of network migrants uses to get employment opportunities in the place of destination is presented in next section where network of seasonal migration has discussed in detail.

Network of Seasonal Migration

This section discusses the networks involved in the process of seasonal migration from the study area. This section also helps to know the network used by migrant labourers in selection of work, place of destination and transportation.

Selection of Work

The data presented in the Table 9 gives the details on the networks used by migrants for search of work and place of destination. It is seen from the Table 9 that majority of migrants found employment opportunities in place of destination through their friends and relatives followed by their previous contacts. Usually search of job or work is a toughest task, to ease this task people go through the agents/brokers. Hence, migrants usually find jobs in an informal markets the probability of getting job through agents is more but the percentage of migrants got work through agents is very less because of the fact that rural labourers try to get employment through known persons and they keep their old contacts or networks active with their employers. More importantly it is a direct benefit of improved communication and technology.

Table 9: Distribution of Migrant households by Social Category and Network for selection of Work (in percentage)

Social Category	Network for selection of work				Total
	Friends & Relatives	Previous Contacts	Agents/Contractors	Villagers	
SC	46.4	44.0	8.3	1.2	100 (84)
ST	53.8	40.4	3.8	1.9	100 (52)
OBC	56.8	36.4	2.3	4.5	100 (44)
Minority	50.0	42.9	7.1	0.0	100 (14)
Others	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100 (6)
Total	51.5	41.0	5.5	2.0	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households.

First Incidence of Seasonal Migration

Table 10 gives the details on first incidence of seasonal migration by sample households. It is observed from the estimated figures that 31.5 percent of migrants have been involved in seasonal migration since 5 to 8 years and the households involved in seasonal migration from more than two years are in majority. Percentage of sample households involved in seasonal migration since

one year is very less. It is because the study area is said to be second largest arid region of the country and only a single crop system prevails in the region so, in lean agricultural season labourers (most) of the study area have developed a practice of moving to urban areas to meet their expenses during the off season. The large part of the study area is dry and no farm activities takes place during off season and workers don't get work, so that the seasonal migration has become a regular feature during the post harvest season every year in the study area. This situation is not new, so most of the sample households found migrating seasonally since many years ago.

Table 10: Distribution of Migrant Households by Social Category and First Incidence of Seasonal Migration (in percentage)

Social Category	Total Years Involved in Seasonal Migration					Total
	1 Year	2 Year	2 to 4 Years	5 to 8 years	More than 8 years	
SC	1.2	11.9	38.1	27.4	21.4	100 (84)
ST	5.8	19.2	28.8	28.8	17.3	100 (52)
OBC	6.8	36.4	20.5	29.5	6.8	100 (44)
Minority	0.0	14.3	21.4	64.3	0.0	100 (14)
Others	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	0.0	100 (6)
Total	3.5	20.0	30.0	31.5	15.0	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households.

Table 11: Reasons for seasonal migration using Garret Ranking Technique

Reasons	Ranks	Average Score
Debt Burden	1	106.43
No Regular Employment	2	79.36
Livelihood Opportunities	3	73.23
Poverty	4	60.65
Monsoon Failure	5	22.82
Small size of holdings	6	22.28
Low Wages	7	15.48
No Land Holdings	8	14.28
To meet expenses of Children Education	9	12.33
Construction of house	10	10.27
Crop Failure	11	7.54
No irrigation	12	7.35
To meet social obligations	13	3.83
To Create an alternate Source of Income	14	3.23

Source: Field study

Factors Responsible For Seasonal Migration

The figures placed in the Table 11 are calculated values of Garret Ranking Technique. The reason with highest average score is accorded with first rank and lowest scores with lowest ranks. Seasonal migration is taking place from the study area for 14 distinct reasons, namely; Debt burden, No regular employment, Livelihood opportunities, Poverty, Monsoon failure, Small size of holdings, Low wages, No Land holdings, To meet expenses of children education,

Construction of house, Crop failure, No irrigation, To meet social obligations and To create an alternate source of income. According to calculated values debt burden of migrants' households is accorded with first rank, no regular employment with second rank and so on (see table 11 for details). Majority of the reasons behind seasonal migration are directly related to agriculture sector whereas some other reasons are indirectly related to agriculture and allied sectors. It can be seen clearly from the reasons that agriculture sector has failed to generate enough income to its dependents. If it has not failed then it would have arrested rural labourers from migrating seasonally in search of livelihood opportunities. If labourers stay at origin even after the no work, indebtedness, their households' conditions would become more disastrous, in this sense seasonal migration shields the migrants households from further sliding into the poverty if it could not help them to come out of poverty.

Details on Household Remittances

Table 12 gives the details on average amount of remittances received by migrants' households. It is found from the estimated values that the average amount of remittances of the sample households from seasonal migration is Rs.36779/-. The same information is distributed among different social groups. It is observed that the average amount of remittances received by households belonging to 'Other's' is higher in comparison with other social groups whereas it is lowest in case of households belonging to minorities. The volume of remittances depends on the number of persons (labourers) migrated from the household, number of days employed and the level of expenditure at the place of destination and many other aspects.

Table 12: Distribution Of Sample Households By Groups And Average Amount Of Remittances Received In A Year (in Rs.)

Social Groups	Average Amount of Remittance Received
SC	38700.00
ST	34576.92
OBC	38159.09
Minority	28071.43
Others	39166.67
Total	36779.00

Source: Field Study

Remittances play an important role in migrants' households activities especially located in semi-arid drought prone areas where inability of agriculture sector to provide employment to the labourers or rural population throughout the year. The data presented in the table 13 indicates that majority of migrants' households received remittances up to Rs. 50000/- per year whereas only few were received more than Rs. 50000/- per year. The size of remittance received by households helps to understand that the seasonal migration helps only to lead the life of migrants and their household members not more than that. It just helps to smooth the consumption of households during the off season. The same information is also distributed across the social categories where majority of SC's, Minorities and 'Others' received remittances between the range of Rs. 25001 to Rs.50000/-. Whereas the majority of households belong to ST's and OBC's have received the remittance amount below Rs.25000/-.

Table 13: Distribution of migrant Households by Social Category and Remittances (in percentage)

Income	Social Category					Total
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	
0 – 25000	41.67	57.69	45.45	42.86	33.33	46.50
25001 to 50000	44.05	34.62	40.91	50.00	66.67	42.00
50001 to 100000	11.90	5.77	11.36	7.14	0.00	9.50
100001 to 200000	1.19	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00	1.00
Above 400001	1.19	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Total	100 (84)	100 (52)	100 (44)	100 (14)	100 (6)	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households

Use of Remittances

Details on expenditure pattern of remittances of migrants' households and the calculated values of the Garret Ranking Technique are presented in Table 14. A factor with highest average score is accorded with highest rank and lowest score with lowest rank. The remittances of the migrants' household from seasonal migration are being used mainly for consumption purposes followed by repayment of debt, agriculture investment, and education of households' member, health care, social obligations and construction of house. Remittances of households are mainly used for consumption purpose and it is the best evidence for the general assumption which terms short duration or seasonal migration as distress migration.

Table 14: Expenditure pattern of remittance by migrants' households using Garret Ranking Technique

Use of Remittance	Rank	Average Score
Consumption	1	136.6
Repayment of Debt	2	90.3
Agriculture Investment	3	28.7
Education of household member	4	20.4
Health care	5	34.1
Social Obligations	6	16.3
Construction of House	7	11.8

Source: Field study.

Channel of Remittances

Remittances are sum of amount or payment sent by migrants to their households. These are the most important financial flows into migrants' households. The channel used by migrants to send remittances to their household in the origin is presented in Table 15. It is an important factor in understanding financial aspects of migrants' and non-migrants' household. It is found that majority of migrants' sent remittance by their own (in person) followed by friends and relatives. The percentage of migrants sent remittances through bank is very less and it is a major issue of concern for financial inclusion of migrants. This shows the need to bring migrants under the perverse of financial inclusion. The same information is also distributed across the social categories, it is observed that minorities are in majority among the households who got remittances through banks, whereas ST's are in majority among the households which received

Seasonal migration and its characteristics: A micro level study in Hyderabad-Karnataka region

remittances through friends and relatives. 'Others' are in majority in the category of remittance received through villagers, whereas SC's are in majority in the category of 'own' (in person).

Table 15: Channel of Remittances Received (in percentage)

Social Category	Channel of remittances				
	Bank	Friends & Relatives	Villagers	Own (In Person)	Total
SC	7.32	10.98	10.98	70.73	100 (82)
ST	6.38	23.40	17.02	53.19	100 (47)
OBC	7.50	17.50	7.50	67.50	100 (40)
Minority	15.38	23.08	7.69	53.85	100 (13)
Others	0.00	16.67	33.33	50.00	100 (6)
Total	7.45	16.49	12.23	63.83	100 (188)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households

Table 16: Distribution of Migrant Households by Social Category and Ways to Arrest Migration (in Percentage)

Measures to arrest migration	Social Category					
	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	Others	Total
Self employment	2.4	3.8	2.3	0.0	16.7	3.0
Regular work round the year	59.5	53.8	45.5	57.1	16.7	53.5
Alternate employment in lean season	6.0	11.5	6.8	7.1	0.0	7.5
Increase in wage rate	8.3	5.8	29.5	35.7	33.3	15.0
Employment Generation	3.6	9.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.5
Irrigation Facility	13.1	7.7	9.1	0.0	33.3	10.5
Favourable Monsoon	4.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Increase in the number of days of employment under MGNREGA	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Ban of Alcohol	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	100 (84)	100 (52)	100 (44)	100 (14)	100 (6)	100 (200)

Source: Field study.

Note: figures in the parentheses are actual number of households

Measures to stop Seasonal Migration

The attempt has been made to find solutions to reduce or stop seasonal migration from study are by asking respondents the remedial measures. The details of responses given by respondents of households are presented in Table 16. The estimated values in the table indicate that majority of migrants will stop moving to other places in search of employment opportunities if they get employment regularly and round the year at their place of origin. There are also a number of suggestions given by respondents i.e. increase in wages and irrigation facilities. It is because the study area is covered by dry land where all agricultural activities depend on monsoon, so that post monsoon there would be no activities in farms. Workers simply become idle, if irrigation facility is extended to this region the probability of going other places in search of work in off season would stop. Some households also opined that seasonal migration would stop if self employment increases, generation of alternate employment opportunities to agriculture activities in off season, employment generation by government in rural areas, favorable monsoon, increase in number of days of employment under MGNREGA and a complete ban on alcohol.

Findings, Policy Implications and Conclusion

Directly or indirectly seasonal migration is an outcome of regional disparities in terms of growth and development, employment generation, literacy rate, occupation and structural changes etc. these inequalities led to concentration of growth and development in urban areas of the country. In India majority of the population still depends on agriculture sector but the agriculture sector has failed to fulfill the needs of its dependents even at subsistence level, it is because agricultural sector is majorly depends on monsoon so that single crop system is prevailing, but the situation in dry land areas is worst especially in areas like Hyderabad-Karnataka Region of Karnataka state which is the second largest arid region of the country where if monsoon fails there will be no work in rural areas for rest of the year and leads to drought like situation. In these circumstances rural people use to move temporarily to other places in search of employment opportunities. The debt burden of the households is the main reason behind the seasonal migration. This debt has become burden because of failure of crops as well as lack of employment opportunities due to single crop on the one hand and failure of monsoon and drought on the other hand. If irrigation facility is provided or extended to the most part of Hyderabad-Karnataka Region then it will help to reduce the seasonal out migration from the study area. At the same time labourers are migrating from rural areas because they don't get employment at their places during lean season of agriculture. This could be avoided if the household members of the rural areas are involved in diversified occupations. Majority of the population involved in seasonal migration fall in the working age category i.e. young age population, so that there is a need of training programmes to the rural youths which would help them to create alternate source of income to the households during the lean season of agriculture. Though majority of the migrants of the study area are involved in seasonal migration from more than two years there are no occupational changes have been observed by the present study because labourers involved as agricultural labourers at the source place whereas casual labourers in the construction sector at the place of destination. So, there is a need to train migrants before leaving the source place for livelihood opportunities which may in turn help them to increase their skill and knowledge of labour market at both places; source and destinations. With respect to remittances it has found that majority of migrant labourers have not used proper channels to send and receive the household remittances and this is a serious challenge to the financial inclusion of seasonal migrants. From the secondary sources it has been observed that in most of the studies see internal or seasonal migration more as a problem than a solution to many problems. For example government and local organisations at the place of destination believe that migration is the main reason behind stealing of local labourers' jobs and increase in crime rates but seasonal or internal migration is a coping or livelihood strategy of rural labourers during lean season. Seasonal migration for short duration and it increases migrant's skills, awareness, and makes them rational especially if they migrate to urban areas. Transfer of skills and wealth helps to reduce inequalities between rural and urban areas. Seasonal migration also helps to reduce disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector and it reduces the dependency ratio of the population on agriculture sector. So, instead of arresting rural population at rural areas by introducing schemes or government programmes there is need to encourage seasonal migration by providing facilities like housing, health, and education at the place of destination. Since people involved in seasonal migration from Hyderabad-Karnataka Region are from socially backward and economically weaker section, so that there is a need of the special development policy for rural poor with special reference to training on self employment, scientific farming method to rescue farmers from crop failure. There is a need to start registration

of details of migrants at village or grama panchayat level like Hukou System of China. It is needed because there is no extensive data on short-duration migration in India especially seasonal and circular kind of migration. The information registered at village or grama panchayat level helps government to know from where the seasonal or short duration migration is taking place and accordingly the government can introduce new scheme or programmes to reduce distress kind of seasonal migration. It can be concluded that in the initial stage of seasonal migration, the movement of labourers may be for a temporary purpose, but when those movements start repeating year after year and season after season these movements would replace into a permanent nature of migration. This process would leave the major implications on rural as well as on urban economy if economy would have not prepared itself in such a manner to face the consequences of seasonal migration.

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