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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING AND UNORGANIZED SECTORS IN THE BORDER AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA

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#### ABSTRACT

Interstate movement of people for livelihood is an unrestricted phenomenon in India. About ten lac people per month leave behind their place of birth in search of employment opportunities and betterment of livelihood. Maharashtra being one of the vital destinations of interstate migration for the workers both the intra and interstate migration in the state have changed the rural-urban composition of its population. About 49 per cent of the state population lives in urban areas particularly in the industrial proximity. The state among others has become a migration destination for labourers from Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Apart from these, the workers from north Karnataka find their migration destination into the six border districts of the state. They are absorbed in the textile factories of Ichalkaranji in Kolhapur and *bidi* rolling, brick kilns, construction sites and the manufacturing industries of the border districts of the state. These workers find their permanent settlements in these towns of industrial activity and pick up the local language also. Against this background Belgaum, the district headquarter in the border Karnataka is famous for its Foundries, Crank shafts and hydraulic industries attracting mainly the local work force with no immigration either from Maharashtra or Karnataka. Main thrust of the present paper is to examine based on the primary data, the location specific composition of employment pattern of the manufacturing sector, construction and brick kilns along the border between the two states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The paper covers five districts from Maharashtra and a Belgaum city, the district headquarter in the border area of Karnataka. For this purpose we conducted the study of 998 industrial units from six locations of the five districts of Maharashtra and together the 102 crank shaft, hydraulic and foundries from Belgaum in Karnataka. Another set of data comprises 53 brick kilns and 20 construction firms from these locations of the border areas of Maharashtra. Also to find out the place of settlement of these immigrating labourers, the respective municipal household records of 60 slum settlements from Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur industrial towns were verified along with the personal visits to these slum localities which could give us the composition of two state households. The paper is organized into eight sections with introduction in the first followed by a note on the immigration space provided in the border Maharashtra. Methodology and data is presented in the third section that is followed by a profile of the total of 1100 sample industries. Fifth section presents the results and discussion on the state and location specific employment pattern in the manufacturing sector of the selected industries from six locations of Maharashtra and the one from Karnataka. While the settlement of migrating labourers is discussed in the seventh and the unorganized sector employment of these labourers is presented in the seventh section whereas; the eighth section concludes the paper.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Inter and intra state migration of working age group is an unrestricted movement of people from one region to another within the boundaries of a country (Bhaskar Majumdar 2015). Indeed this type of migration is evident as inter and interstate in nature. Mainly the directions of this working age group indicate rural - urban migration which mainly takes place in search of employment opportunities.

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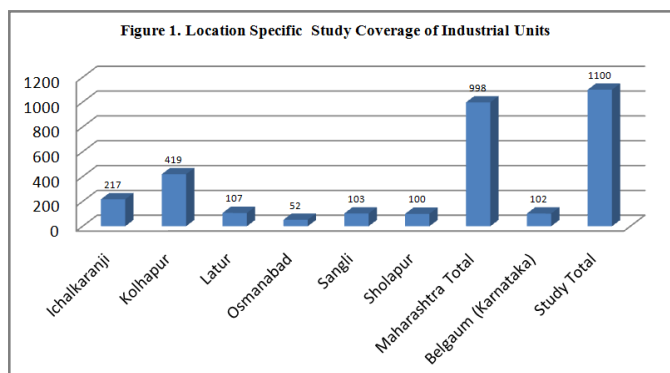
In this context Glick – Schiller and Salzar (2013) argued that, “Across the millennia, migration or seasonal movements of people have been a significant aspect of the human experience of space and time. Also the people and their cultural practices cannot be restricted to a fixed territory but are parts of multiple spatial networks and temporal linkages (ibid). Meaning that people are not territorially fixed or sedentary beings, for better opportunities and improvement in working conditions and for host of accompanying reasons (Meenakshi Thapan *et al.*, 2014). Historically, India has witnessed the “culture of migration”. For over a century in some parts, that covers roughly 20 per cent or about 200 million people (Tumbe 2012). As against the manufacturing sector labour force, the unorganized workers often migrate to survive without

foreseeing or imagining the consequences (Bhaskar Majumdar 2015). Usually the manufacturing industries and the seasonal work opportunities like in the brick kilns, quarries, agricultural sowing and harvesting and small scale sector located along the state borders attract a significant amount of interstate migration. Both the organized and unorganized workers are not exception to finding a shelter in the slums of state border cities. Unorganized, mainly the brick kilns and cane harvesting workers accept advance wage from their agents and get tied to the work place and owner. The obvious choice of these people for settlement is the slums of border towns. The present paper is based on the study on interstate migration of labourers from Karnataka to the border districts of Maharashtra. Mainly these workers migrate to find employment in the manufacturing sector, brick kilns and construction firms. The study covers textile industry, construction firms and brick kilns from the border Maharashtra and crank shaft, hydraulic and foundries from Belgaum, the border district in Karnataka. The paper based on the primary data examines the location specific composition of labour force employed in the manufacturing sector, construction and brick kilns along the border of these two states.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**The Sample**

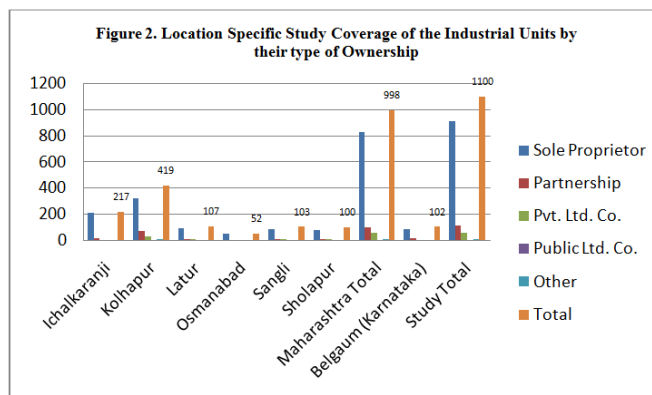
Mainly the present paper is based on the primary data obtained from six industrial locations in five border districts of Maharashtra and one district headquarters i.e. Belgaum in the border Karnataka which is famous for its crank shafts and hydraulic systems and foundry industry. The study covers a total of 998 industrial units from Maharashtra and 102 from Belgaum hence includes the total of 1100 industrial units of various types from these two states. Also 20 construction firms with multiple residential and commercial sites, 53 brick kilns and 60 slum habitats from Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur and Sangli are included in the present study. Location specific industrial units selected randomly from the six places of Maharashtra and one in Karnataka are as under;



**Methodology of Calculating Migration**

The first segment of the present paper contains two components of migration respectively the interstate reason wise migration at the state macro level and the district level reason wise migration from Maharashtra to the districts with containing claimed villages and reverse to Maharashtra and the migration from these districts to the rest of Karnataka. Also the reason wise migration from Maharashtra to claimed area, from claimed area to Maharashtra and from the same to the rest of

the Karnataka. Mainly the data are obtained from Census-2011 which provides with the information on inter district migration (Census Table D-13) while another set of (Census Table D-3) data provides the information on reason wise migration. Migration data obtained from the above stated sources had following characteristics.



Census Table D-13 provides the data on interstate reason wise migration but not the data on inter district reason wise migration while Table D-13 contains inter district migration but neither on interstate nor does on reason wise migration. As indicated in the foregoing that the data on reason wise migration between the two states of Maharashtra and Karnataka and the migration from Karnataka districts containing villages claimed by Maharashtra to both the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka are not readily available in the main source tables respectively of D-3 and D-13 we undertook the exercise of proxying the migration data through applying different ratios. While availing the reason wise interdistrict migration we used the ratios of state macro level reason wise migration to total migration which obviously brings out the real picture.

As the Table D-13 provides total migration from the state of Maharashtra to Karnataka and also the migration from Maharashtra to districts of Karnataka, the figures of migration are multiplied by the ratios of respective reason wise migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka to total migration which obtained district wise migration. Same principle is used to obtain migration from Karnataka districts containing claimed villages to Maharashtra where the total migration figures from Karnataka to Maharashtra and the migration from districts containing claimed villages to Maharashtra are multiplied by the respective ratios of reason wise migration to total migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra. The calculation of reason wise intra state (inter district) migration of the state of Karnataka was undertaken to ascertain migration from districts containing claimed villages to rest of the Karnataka which was also based on the principle applied for the afore mentioned two calculations. Finally the reason wise migration from Maharashtra to claimed area (865 villages from four districts of Karnataka respectively Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga and Uttar Kannad) to Maharashtra and the migration from the same to rest of the Karnataka are given in the tables 2,3,5,6,8 and 9 respectively. We arrived at these sets of calculations based on the claimed area population ratio (865 villages) to total respective district population within which the claimed villages fall multiplied by the respective reason wise migration from and to that particular district.

### Border Maharashtra as a Space for In-Migration

Predominantly, owing to the uncertain opportunities of employment in agriculture the labour migration in India is often from rural to urban. Maharashtra not being an exception attracts immigrants from many Indian states of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, etc. Change in the population composition owing to immigration and the rural urban migration within the state of Maharashtra is evident. Maharashtra with its 46 per cent of population living in the urban areas has become one of the fastest urbanizing states in the country. Migration being unstoppable and contentious with an unlimited supply of labour force waiting to be absorbed in any job anywhere, the state provides job opportunities for these immigrants mainly at the bottom of the segmented labour market. Also the labourers from within the state, mainly from the drought stricken Marathwada and agriculturally distressed Vidarbha region migrate towards the state urban centers. The migration is both seasonal and permanent in nature. Major proportion of it is mainly for the unskilled and domestic works. Interstate migration towards the bordering western Maharashtra districts takes place predominantly from the north Karnataka. This part of Karnataka is relatively the drought stricken and economically underdeveloped region of the state. This labour force is mainly absorbed in the brick kilns, construction, textiles and other manufacturing industries of the five border districts of Maharashtra. These districts are; Kolhapur, Latur, Osmanabad, Sangli and Sholapur districts and Ichalkaranji, the textile town of western Maharashtra in Kolhapur district known as the Manchester of the state.

Earlier this business was handloom operated now it is converted into the power looms. Total number of persons migrated for the reasons attributed to economic, education, marriage and other unspecified reasons from Maharashtra to Karnataka is 400,480 while the number of migration for economic purposes stood at 40280 which makes the proportion of 10.05 percent of the total reason wise inter-state migration (Table 1). A glance at the reverse picture from Karnataka to Maharashtra brings out the number of 1165351 persons in which the number of migration for economic purposes is 323265 which makes the proportion of 27.73 percent respectively (Table 4). Looking at the reason wise migration from Maharashtra to Belgaum which is one of the districts containing claimed villages it is found that 7939 persons from total of 78917 had migrated for economic purposes (Table 2) while 29464 had migrated from the district of Belgaum to Maharashtra for the same from total migration of 106216 (Table 5) whereas; the migration attributed to marriage from Belgaum to Maharashtra stood at 28665 (Table 5) and the reverse 34258 respectively (Table 2). Economic migration from Maharashtra to the districts of Uttar Kannada, Bidar and Gulbarga is reported at 318, 757 and 847 (Table 2) while the reverse picture for the same districts shows as 2829, 8685 and 24174 respectively (Table 5). Total migration from Maharashtra to 865 claimed villages from these four districts is 21609 (Table 3) while the reverse it is 51776 (Table 6) in which the economic migration stood at 2427 and 16040 (Table 3 and 6) indicating the larger dependent of claimed area population on Maharashtra than Karnataka.

**Table 1. State Macro level Picture of Reason wise Migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka**

	Economic**\$\$	Education*	Marriage*	Other*	Total*
Ratio <sup>#</sup>	40280	4542	173863	181795	400480
	0.1006	0.0113	0.4341	0.4539	
	Belgaum	Uttar Kannada	Bidar	Gulbarga	Total
Population of District	4789661	1437169	1703300	2566326	10496456
Population of claimed area	1179185	774808	350631	9255	2313879
Ratio <sup>§</sup>	0.2462	0.5391	0.2059	0.0036	0.2204

\*Census 2011 Table D-3.

#Ratio of respective purpose wise migration to total of all migration.

§Ratio of claimed area population to the total district population containing claimed villages.

\$\$ Business plus Employment.

**Table 2. Migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka and to the Districts Containing Claimed Villages**

From Maharashtra	Total Migration*	Economic <sup>§</sup>	Education <sup>#</sup>	Marriage <sup>#</sup>	Other <sup>#</sup>	Total
To Karnataka <sup>#</sup>	155935	15687	1762	67691	70779	155919
To Belgaum <sup>##</sup>	78917	7939	892	34258	35820	78909
To Uttar Kannada <sup>##</sup>	3159	318	36	1371	1434	3159
To Bidar <sup>##</sup>	7522	757	85	3265	3414	7521
To Gulbarga <sup>##</sup>	8425	848	95	3657	3824	8424
Districts with claimed area	98023	9861	1108	42552	44493	98013

\*Census 2011 Table D-13. #Ratio of respective reason wisemigration to total migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka multiplied by the total migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka.## Ratio of respective reason wise migration to total migration from Maharashtra to Karnataka multiplied by total migration from the district containing claimed villages to rest of Maharashtra. § Business plus Employment.

**Table 3. Reason wise Migration from Maharashtra to Claimed Area of the Respective Districts from Karnataka**

From Maharashtra to claimed area <sup>#</sup>	Economic <sup>§</sup>	Education	Marriage	Other	Total
Belgaum	1954	483	7053	129	17397
Uttar Kannada	78	19	282	5	696
Bidar	186	46	672	12	1658
Gulbarga	209	52	753	14	1857
Total Claimed Area	2427	599	8760	160	21609

#Ratio of the claimed area population within the district to the concerned district population multiplied by reason wise migration from Maharashtra to the concerned district.

§ Business plus Employment.

**Table 4. State Macro level Picture of Reason wise Migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra**

Particulars	Economic <sup>SS*</sup>	Education*	Marriage*	Other*	Total
	323265	11330	314494	516262	1165351
Ratio <sup>#</sup>	0.2774	0.0097	0.2699	0.443	
	Belgaum	Uttar Kannada	Bidar	Gulbarga	Total
Population of District	4789661	1437169	1703300	2566326	10496456
Population of claimed area	1179185	774808	350631	9255	2313879
Ratio <sup>\$</sup>	0.2462	0.5391	0.2059	0.0036	0.2204

\*Census 2011 Table D-3.

\$\$Business plus Employment.

#Ratio of the respective reason wise migration to the total reason wise migration.

\$Ratio of the claimed area population to the total district population containing claimed villages.

**Table 5. Reason wise State level Migration from Karnataka and from the Districts Containing Claimed Villages to Maharashtra**

Migration from	Total Migration	Economic <sup>\$</sup>	Education	Marriage	Other	Total
Karnataka to Maharashtra <sup>###</sup>	480728	133353	4674	129734	212967	480728
Belgaum to Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	106216	29464	1033	28665	47055	106216
Uttar Kannada to Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	10200	2829	99	2753	4519	10200
Bidar to Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	31309	8685	304	8449	13870	31309
Gulbarga to Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	87147	24174	847	23518	38607	87147
Total of Districts having claimed area	234872	65153	2284	63385	104051	234872

Source: \*Census 2011 Table D-13. ### Ratio of respective reason wise migration to total migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra multiplied by the total migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra. #Ratio of respective reason wise migration to total migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra multiplied by the total migration from the district to Maharashtra. \$ Business plus Employment.

**Table 6. Reason wise Migration from Claimed Area of the Respective Districts of Karnataka to Maharashtra**

Migration from Claimed area to Maharashtra <sup>#</sup>	Economic <sup>\$</sup>	Education	Marriage	Other	Total
Belgaum	7254	557	5901	170	23415
Uttar Kannada	697	53	567	16	2249
Bidar	2138	164	1739	50	6902
Gulbarga	5952	457	4841	139	19211
Total Claimed Area	16040	1231	13048	375	51776

#Ratio of the claimed area population within the district to the concerned district population multiplied by the reason wise migration from the concerned district to Maharashtra. \$ Business plus Employment.

Interdistrict reason wise migration within the state of Karnataka was preponderant to understand the reason wise net migration from the districts containing claimed villages to rest of the Karnataka and the opposite one. We while studying the case of inter district net migration within the four districts respectively of Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga and Uttar Kannada containing claimed villages the figures of migration within these four districts were subtracted from the migration from and to these districts. Overall magnitude of economic migration from Karnataka to Maharashtra is 133353 (Table 5) while the same for claimed area to Maharashtra it is 16040 (Table 6) and the reverse picture is 15687 (Table 2) and 2427 respectively (Table 3). Total migration from the four districts containing claimed village to Maharashtra stood at 234872 (Table 5) while the reverse it is 98023 (Table 2) and from these the economic migration comes out to be 65153 (Table 5) and 9861 (Table 2) respectively.

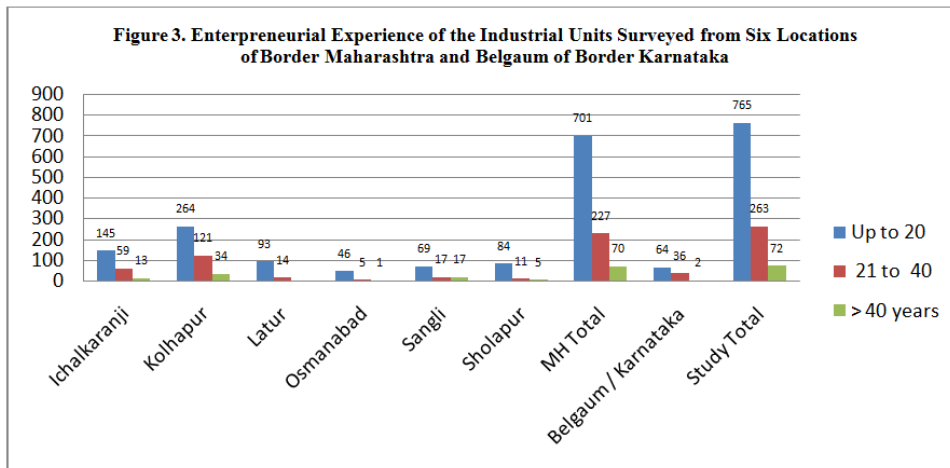
This trend of migration brings out the overall dependence both of the districts containing claimed villages and the claimed area on Maharashtra than on Karnataka. In short the overall conclusion that emerges from the entire picture of interstate migration between Maharashtra and Karnataka, figures both for the total and economic migration prove that the state of Karnataka has more migration towards Maharashtra than the opposite one while the same is true for the migration between the districts having claimed villages and Maharashtra and Karnataka as well as for the claimed area and the state of Maharashtra and Karnataka respectively.

### Profile of the Industrial Units Selected from Maharashtra and Karnataka

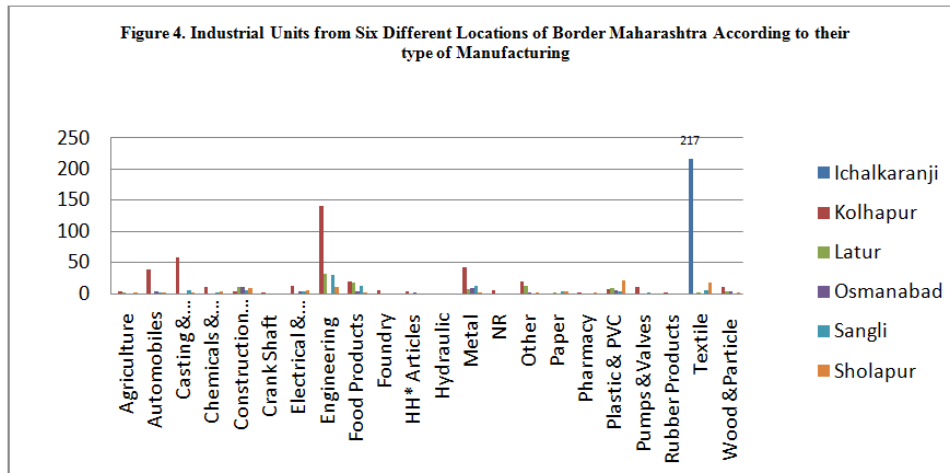
Pre-migration original location of labourers who are employed at the destination of immigration is an indicator of backward economic linkage of the industries. In order to ascertain the backward industrial linkages through location of the work force, the attempt was made to cover industrial units of all types. All industrial units that were randomly selected belonged to Belgaum and other five districts from Maharashtra adjoining to the border area between the two state of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The town of Belgaum is a district headquarters in Karnataka which happened to be the bone of contention in the state reorganization process whereas; other districts of Maharashtra viz; Latur, Osmanabad, Sholapur, Sangli and Kolhapur are the border districts which are socio-economically connected with the state of Karnataka. Ichalkaranji is a vital industrial town known as the Manchester of Maharashtra situated in Kolhapur district mainly because the town is famous for its textiles for a long time. In all 998 industrial units producing different items from six locations of Maharashtra were surveyed and their location wise distribution was; Ichalkaranji (217), Kolhapur (419), Latur (107), Osmanabad (52), Sangli (103) and Sholapur (100) respectively. From Belgaum 102 industrial units are covered which are of the category of Hydraulic (37), Foundry (26) and Crank Shaft units (37). Historically in the field of Foundry industry, Kolhapur and Belgaum share many similarities whereas; at other industrial locations in Maharashtra

mentioned above have provided employment opportunities to the workers coming from the adjoining towns and villages that are located in Karnataka. Apart from three categories of Belgaum, broadly the industrial units were selected from various locations of Maharashtra were Textile, Metal Industry, Plastic and PVC, Food Products, Construction material, Automobiles, Household Articles, Wood and particle boards, Agricultural inputs and implements, Electrical and Electronics, Engineering works, Casting and Forging, Pumps and Valves, Rubber products, Pharmacy, Chemicals and Detergents and Paper etc. (Table 3).

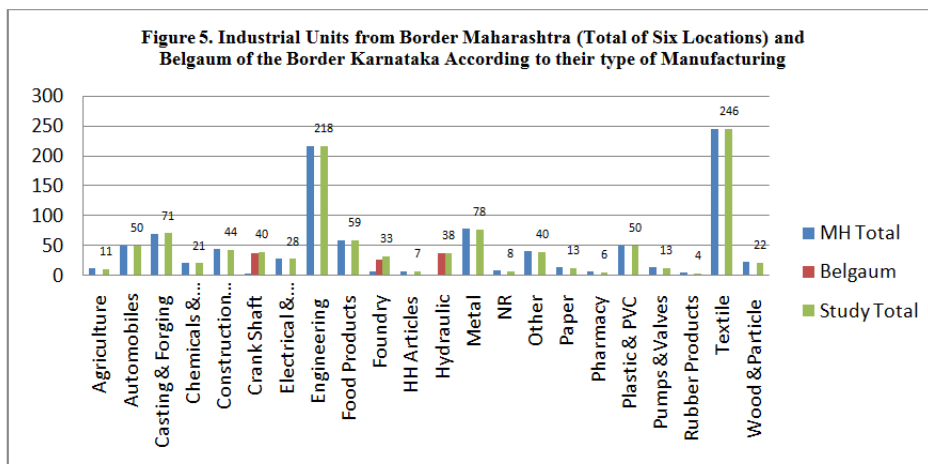
Looking into the legal status of these industrial units across locations in Maharashtra and Karnataka it is clear that we have covered all categories of ownership i.e. the sole proprietorship, Partnership and Private and Public Limited Company. All these industrial units have been in the respective business for a considerable amount of time i.e. the minimum of twenty and maximum of more than forty years (Figure 3). Recruitment of labor force is predominate aspect that brings out the degree and nature of migration which also highlights the backward industrial linkages.



Source: Field Study

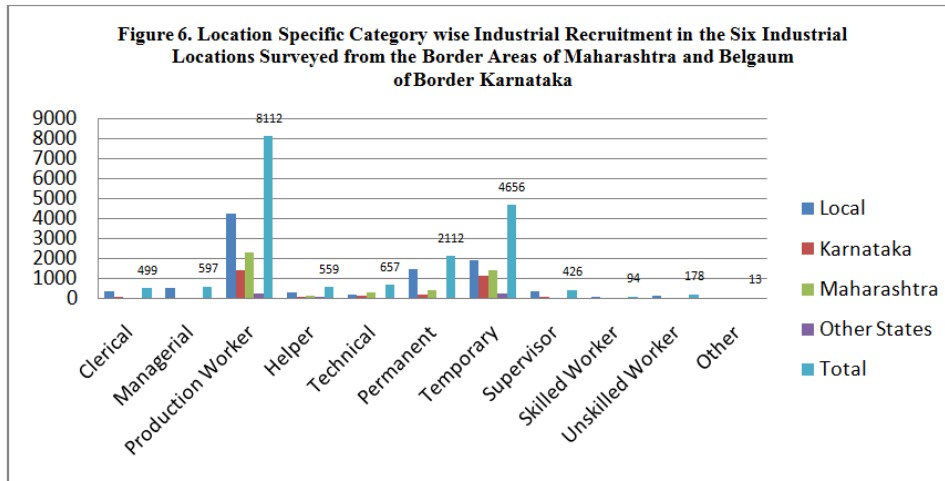


Source: Field Study

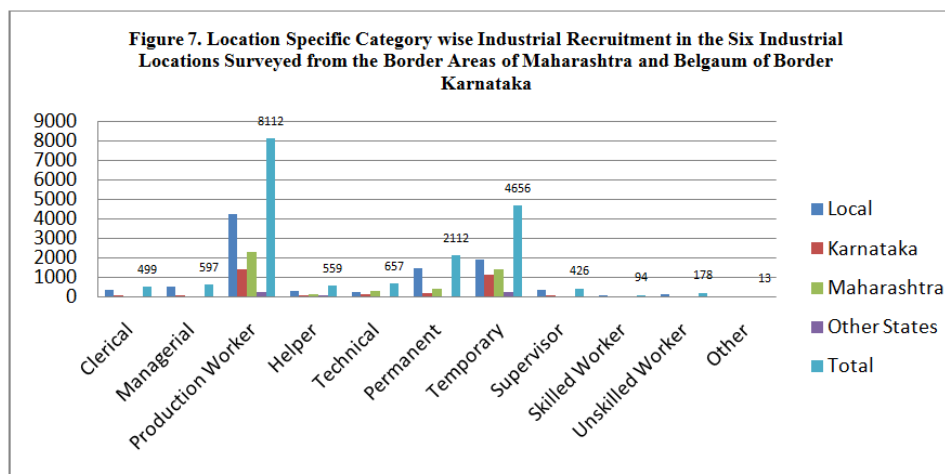


Source: Field Survey

1. State and Location Specific Employment Pattern in the Manufacturing Sector of Border Maharashtra and Karnataka



Source: Field Study



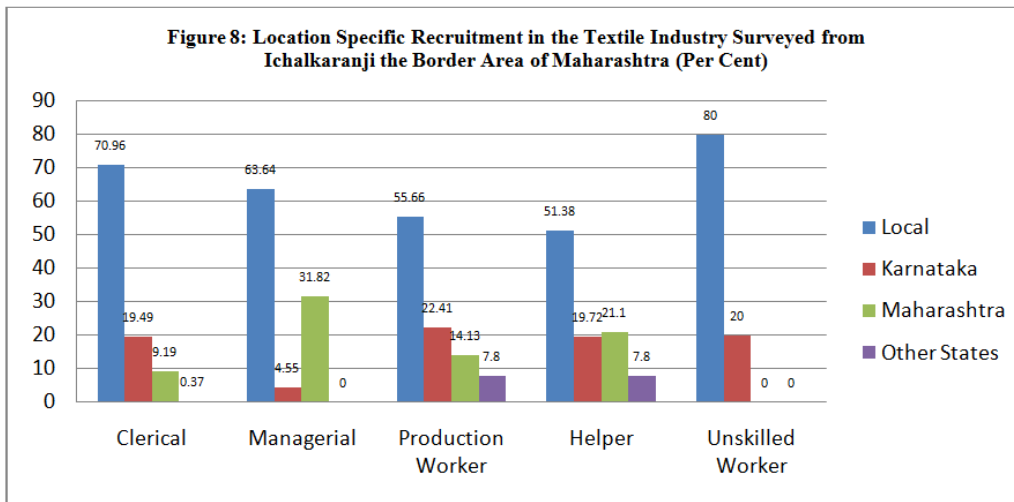
Source: Field Survey

Total of 998 industrial units surveyed from six locations of; 1) Ichalkaranji, 2) Kolhapur, 3) Latur, 4) Osmanabad, 5) Sangli and 6) Sholapur from Maharashtra and 102 from Belgaum together have employment of 17903 persons working in eleven different categories. Significant proportion of all these eleven categories is employed from local places but each of these categories of workers has its representation from Karnataka. 19.18 per cent of the technical workers in these industries have come from Karnataka whereas; 23.86 per cent are employed on temporary basis as against 9.14 per cent of the workers from Karnataka are permanent workers. 16.43 per cent of total of 499 clerical personal are from Karnataka whereas; 17.27 per cent of the 8112 production worker also hail from Karnataka.

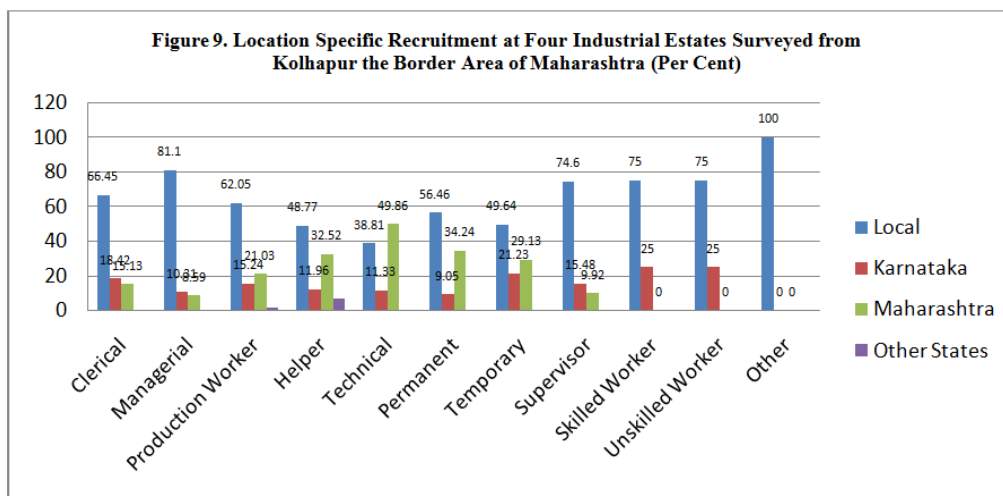
The remaining category of workers employee in these 1100 industrial units and their respective proportions from Karnataka are; managerial staff – 05.70, helpers – 14.67, supervisors – 09.62, skilled workers – 03.19 and unskilled workers – 08.43 per cent respectively. A significant production workers (28.37 per cent), helpers (27.19 per cent), technical workers (49.01 per cent), permanent (20.74 per cent) and temporary workers (30.76 per cent) from Maharashtra are working in these 1100 industrial units. The proportion of the unskilled workers who belong to Maharashtra is 17.98 per cent whereas; the proportion of the supervisor, clerical and managerial manpower from Maharashtra is 6.57, 10.02 and 5.36 per cent respectively.

All these information on staff recruitment that the data in the above figure (No. 7) bring out the inference that the major proportion of the workforce working in all 1100 industrial units of all six locations from the border Maharashtra and one from border Karnataka i.e. Belgaum mainly belong to the respective local areas. Even though as the respective proportion of production workers, helpers, technical labourers, permanent and temporary workers and the clerical staff from the respective local areas are significant, the proportion of these categories of the workers from Karnataka is also significantly high (Figure 6 and 7).

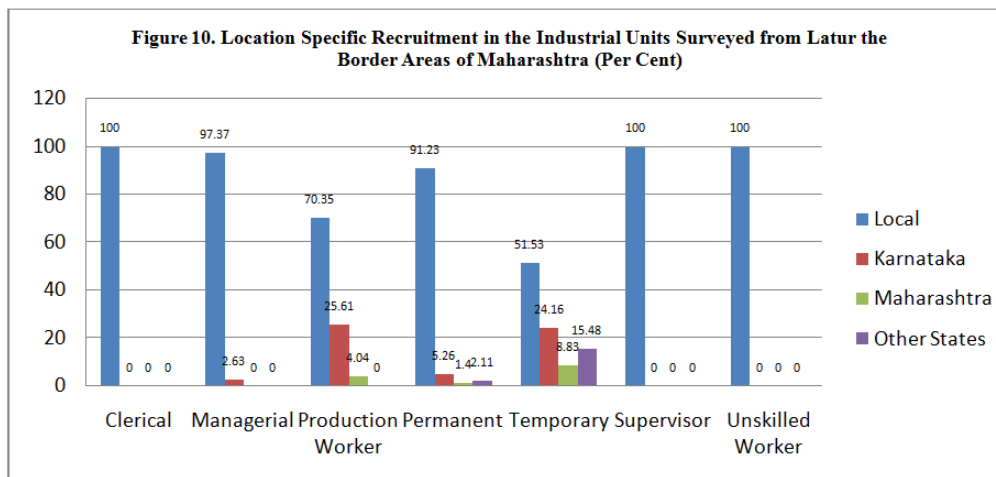
Traditionally being the hub of textile industry, Ichalkaranji is termed as the Manchester of Maharashtra. Both the town and its industry and trade have traditional link with Karnataka. The workers employed in the textiles factories of Ichalkaranji also predominantly come from border Karnataka. Clearly a significant proportion of Ichalkaranji textile workers belong to the state of Karnataka. The categories of workers mainly who come from Karnataka are clerks, managerial staff, production workers, helpers and unskilled laborers etc. Category wise proportion of these workers who come from Karnataka are ; clerks – 19.49 , managerial staff – 4.55, production workers – 22.41 , helpers -19.72 and unskilled workers working on daily wage basis – 20.00 per cent respectively. Textiles of Ichalkaranji employ a major segment of their labor force from local vicinity.



Source: Field Survey



Source: Field Survey



Source: Field Survey

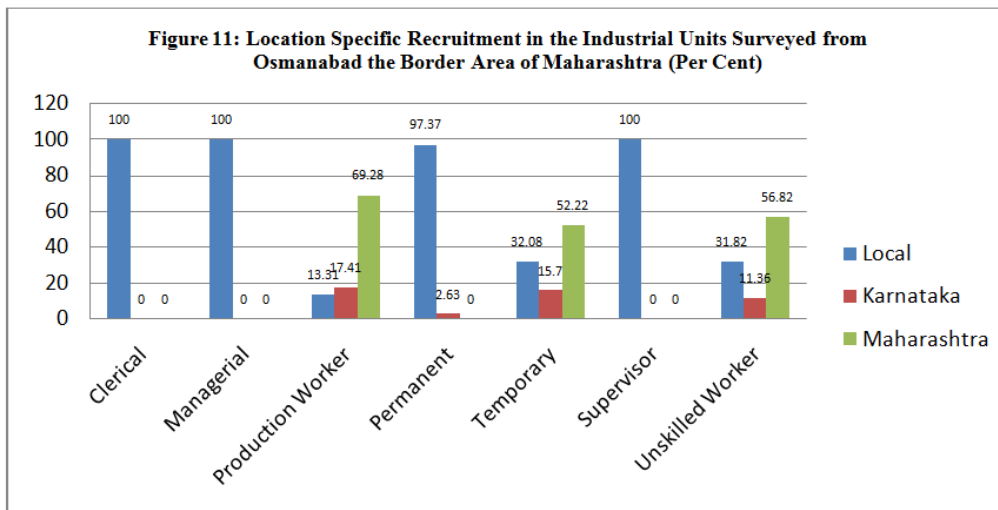
Productions workers are coming from other parts of the Maharashtra and in proportion that is similar to Karnataka workers. 9.19 per cent of them are clericals, 31.82 – managerial, 14.13 – production workers and 21.10 per cent are helpers who come from Maharashtra. As noted in foregoing the proportion of each of the category of workers who are local ones are 70.96 – clericals, 63.44 – managerial, 55.66 – production workers, 51.38 – helpers and 80.00 per cent unskilled workers respectively.

In summing up, total number of worker employed in 217 textile unit Ichalkaranji is 2364 of which 1351 are local, 512 are from Karnataka, 339 belong to Maharashtra and 162 come from the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka with a respective proportions of 57.15, 21.66, 14.34 and 6.85 per cent (Figure 8). History of industrial development of Kolhapur dates back to the early twentieth century. It was when the erstwhile king of Kolhapur started a state funded textile factory (Chh. Shahu Mills Ltd. Kolhapur) and actively supported the foundry industry of Kolhapur and Belgaum

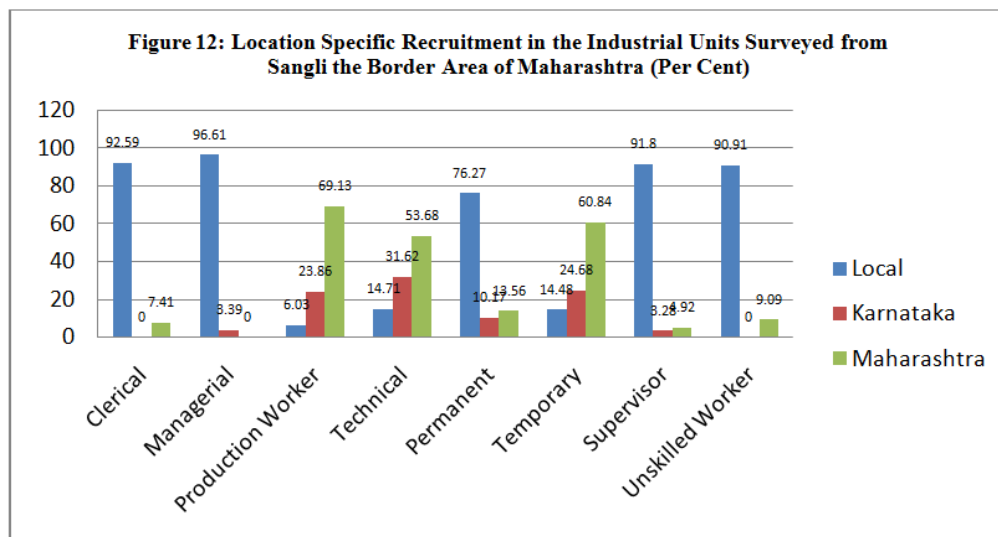
during the World War-I. At present there are four industrial locations in Kolhapur developed by the state Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra which have few thousand industrial units. We randomly selected 419 industrial units to ascertain the location specific employment pattern of this industrial city. A total number of workers employed in 419 industrial units located in all these four different industrial sectors of Kolhapur are 6817. Overall eleven category of workers are employed of which location specific distributions are; local-3942 (57.51 per cent), Karnataka – 1022 (144.99 per cent), Maharashtra – 1777 (26.07 per cent) and the workers from the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka are 70 (01.03 per cent). Looking into the category of Karnataka laborers infers that 18.42 – clerical, 10.31 – managerial, 15.24 – production workers, 11.96 – helpers, 11.33 – technical, 9.05 – permanent, 21.23 – temporary, 15.48 – supervisors and 25.00 per cent each are skilled and unskilled workers. The proportion of the local workers is at the highest followed by immigrants from others parts of Maharashtra and border Karnataka. Recently some workers of the category of helpers working on daily wages have started coming from the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka who predominately belong to Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

They are 6.75 per cent helpers and 1.67 per cent production workers respectively (Figure 9). Latur is another district headquarters located in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. This is adjacent to the border of Karnataka and is a drought stricken region of the state. A total of 107 industrial units from Latur industrial areas are covered. Total employment of these industrial units is 2365.

This is spread across nine different categories. Of these 2365 workers 1556 belong to the local areas, 449 come from Karnataka , 141 from other parts of Maharashtra and 219 are the immigrant from the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka. Overall proportions of these workers finding employment from Karnataka is 18.99 per cent whereas; the same for Maharashtra and others states is 5.96 and 9.26 per cent respectively. The proportion of the local workers in total employment of 2635 of the 107 industrial units of Latur is 65.79 per cent. Not only the industrial but the other informal sectors like the agriculture, bricks and construction sites of Latur are also the destinations of employment to these Karnataka workers. Many Kannada speaking people are found in and around Latur and Sholapur cities and districts of the state.



Source: Field Survey

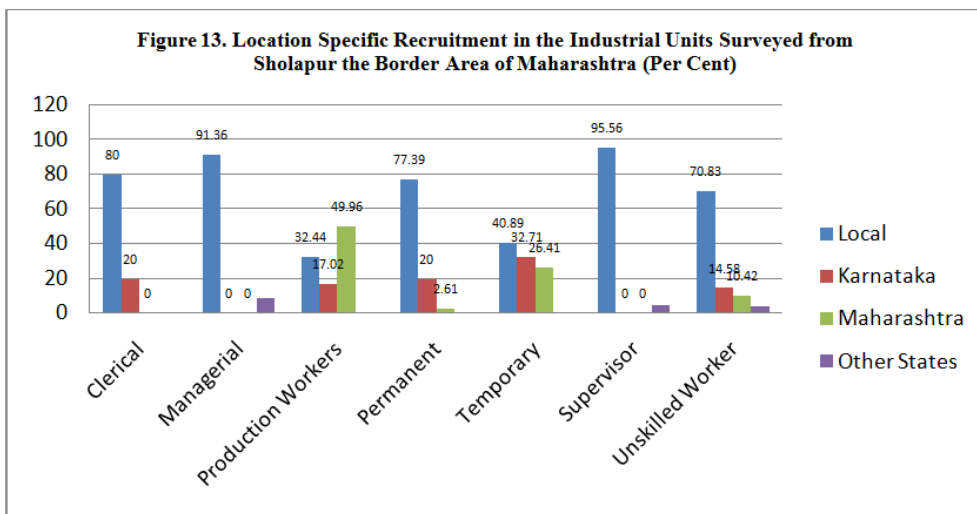


Source: Field Survey

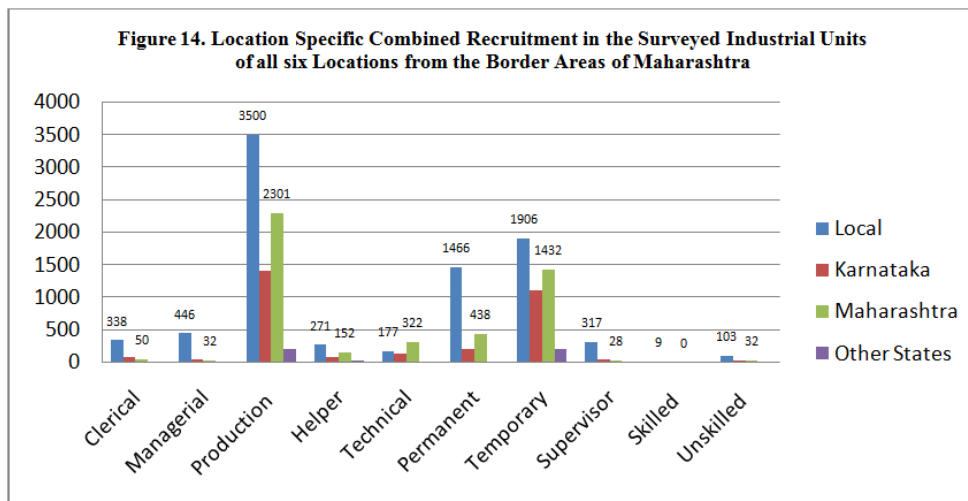


Relatively the Osmanabad is industrially underdeveloped district of Maharashtra. This is in a close proximity to Karnataka. A total number of 52 industrial units from this location are covered under the present study. All these units have employed 712 workers. Of these 712 workers of Osmanabad industrial area obviously the largest number of 228 (32.02 per cent) come from local areas, followed by 103 (14.17 per cent) immigrants from Karnataka and 318 (53.51 per cent) from the other districts of Maharashtra, mainly from Marathwada region of the state whereas; no worker is coming from other states to this industrial location for employment. Categories of workers in the Osmanabad area who come from Karnataka are; production worker, temporary daily wage workers, unskilled workers and few of them have attained the status of permanent workers. The respective proportions of these category of workers are; 17.14, 15.70, 11.36 and 2.63 per cent respectively.

local workers. Overall proportion of workers those who have come from Karnataka is 23.16 per cent as against 57.46 per cent of Maharashtra and 19.02 per cent the local laborers. Mainly the workers those who are from Karnataka are production workers (23.86 per cent), technical (31.62 per cent), permanent (10.17 per cent) and temporary workers (24.86 per cent), supervisors (3.28 per cent) and managerial staff (3.39 per cent) respectively. On the lines of Latur and Osmanabad, Sholapur district is also socio-economically connected with the border Karnataka. The district is famous for its household textile production and the *bidi* industry. Many workers in these two industries of Sholapur are from Karnataka and also have settled here. Many people in the city and district speak Kannada language. The number of Industrial units covered from Sholapur industrial area is one hundred (100) and the total number of persons employed under nine different categories is 2383.



Source: Field Survey



Source: Field Survey

Total number of employment of 103 industrial units surveyed from Sangli industrial area is 2245 in which 427 are local workers whereas; 520 have come from Karnataka and 1290 belong to various parts of Maharashtra. The number of workers who belong to the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka is only eight (08) and their proportion in total workers is just 0.36 per cent. The number of Karnataka workers employed in the industrial area of Sangli is more than

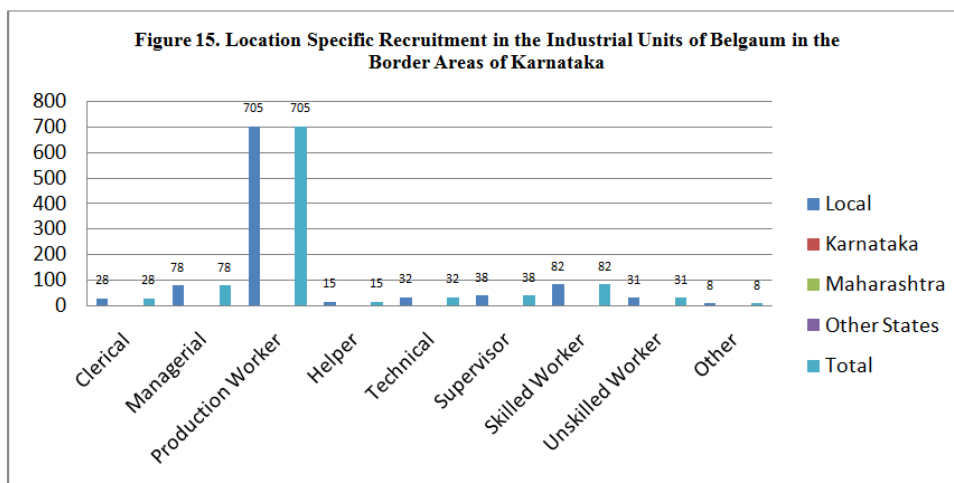
In this total number of workers who have come from Karnataka is about one-fifth (482) and their proportion is 20.23 per cent whereas; the same from Maharashtra is 859 with a proportion of 36.05 per cent and 42.93 per cent (1023) workers come from local areas. Except the managers and supervisors, workers from Karnataka are employed in all categories. Category wise respective proportions of Karnataka workers are; clerical – 20.00, production workers – 17.02,

permanent workers – 20.00, temporary –32.71 and unskilled daily laborers – 14.58 per cent. Highest proportion of laborers in Sholapur industrial units is of local workers which are 42.93 per cent and the same is followed by 36.05 per cent of laborers from other parts of Maharashtra, 20.23 per cent from Karnataka and 0.80 per cent from the states other than Maharashtra and Karnataka. Combine picture for all six industrial locations of Maharashtra suggest that the ten (10) different categories of workers are employed in these industrial units located at six different locations viz; Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Latur, Osmanabad, Sangli and Sholapur. The study covers 998 units from these six locations of Maharashtra employing a total number of 16886 workers of these categories (clerical, managerial, production workers, helpers, technical worker, permanent and temporary, supervisors and skilled and unskilled workers). Mainly the locations of these workers where they come from are; the respective local places, Karnataka, Maharashtra and the states other than of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

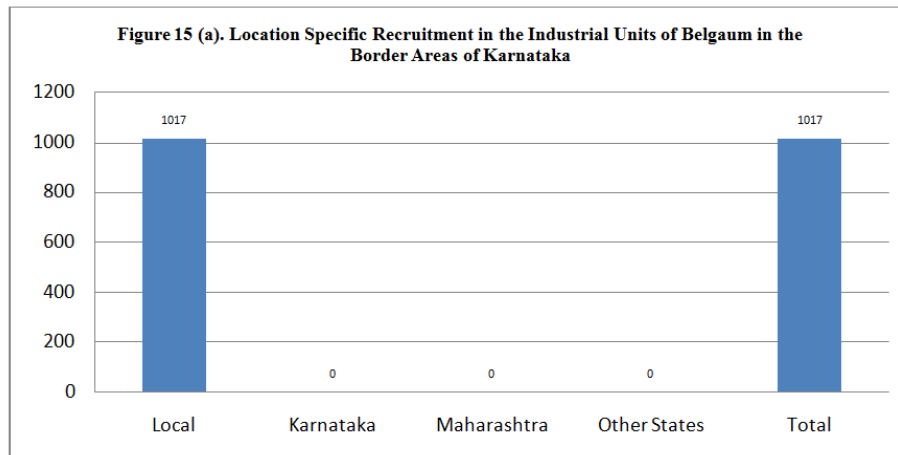
If the labor force belonging to the respective local areas and Maharashtra of all these 998 industrial units of six different locations are clubbed together then the proportion of labor force of the state of Maharashtra emerges as significant. There are few workers who come from other states and work in eight different categories are; helpers (7.17 per cent) the maximum and the workers as the clerical staff (0.21 per cent) the minimum. The share of workers those who come from Karnataka and work at six different industrial locations is also a substantial one. They are; 17.41 – clerical, 6.55 – managerial, 18.91 – production workers, 15.07 – helpers, 20.16 – technical, 9.14 –permanent, 23.86 – temporary, 10.57-supervisors and 25.00 - skilled and 10.25 per cent unskilled workers respectively. Location specific overall proportion of employment in all these industrial units are local – 50.53, Karnataka -18.29, Maharashtra -28.35 and from the state other than Maharashtra and Karnataka – 2.83 per cent respectively. Mainly the workers who work in these industrial units belong to the respective local areas followed by workers from other parts of Maharashtra and then from Karnataka. Category wise proportion of workers from respective local areas in total employment of 16886 personal in all these industrial units are; clerical – 71.76, managerial – 85.93, production workers – 47.25, helpers – 49.82, technical workers – 28.32, permanent

and temporary workers – 69.41 and 40.94, supervisors – 81.70 and skilled and unskilled workers – 75.00 and 66.67 per cent respectively. Workers who migrate from different parts of Maharashtra towards these six industrial locations that the present study covers have found employment in all the ten category of industrial labor force. Category wise share of these workers in the total employment of 16886 labourers are found to be 10.62 – clerical and 6.17 per cent of managerial personnel whereas; 31.07 – production workers, 27.9 – helper, 51.52 - technicalworkers, 20.71 – permanent and 3.76 – temporary, 7.22 – supervisors and 21.77 per cent of unskilled workers respectively. In summing up, the overall trend of recruitment of labor force by all these industrial units of six different locations from Maharashtra shows that even though the major proportion of all categories of laborers belong to the home state (respective local areas plus Maharashtra), the proportion of Karnataka labor force in each of the category of the recruitment is significantly high. This reflects that traditionally the people from border Karnataka have been migrating towards the border areas in Maharashtra for employment and the similar trend is still continuing.

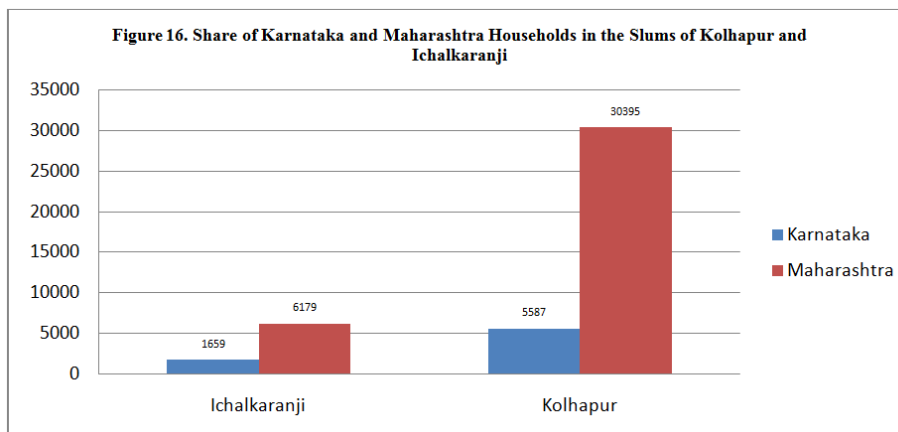
The main reason for this big chunk of migration is the similarity of language and culture. Only the unjustifiable award of these Marathi speaking villages to Karnataka both by the State Reorganization Commission (SRC) followed by the Mahajan Commission have legally separated these people into two different states. Despite having a relative majority of Marathi over Kannada and Urdu speaking population, both the State Reorganization Commission (SRC) and the Mahajan Commission refuted the claim of joining Belgaum to the state of Maharashtra. Even the Mahajan Commission while rejecting the award of the Belgaum city and other Marathi Speaking villages foresaw a threat to the internal security and national integrity of India. Earlier the Belgaum was a part of the Maratha kingdom. Also the city of Belgaum has a traditional industrial link with Kolhapur especially in the field of foundry industries. Apart from foundry, the Belgaum is also known for its crank shafts and hydraulic systems. These systems manufactured in Belgaum are exported to all other automobile industry in the country. The city of Belgaum is also known as the hydraulic city of India. Vehicle body building, bricks and furniture are the other known industrious activities of this border district headquarter.



Source: Field Survey



Source: Constructed from Figure 15



Source: Field Survey

Employment structure of Belgaum based 102 industrial units of foundry, crank shaft and hydraulic clearly infers that the total of 1017 laborers of all category that have been employed belong to the local vicinity of Belgaum. This further indicates that for labor force the industrial sector of Belgaum neither depends on rest of the Karnataka nor does it have to look towards Maharashtra for the same. All these three type of industries of Belgaum have been standing for a long period in these specific fields of manufacturing must have led to specialization of local workers and thereby fulfilling the labor demand of these industries through local supply of the same.

### Migration and Settlements

Many construction and unskilled household workers have taken shelter in the slums of Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji. The slums like *Rajendranagar* in Kolhapur have many families from the border Karnataka. In Ichalkaranji, the Karnataka households are concentrated in particular areas. They have succeeded to enroll names in the voting list and have obtained ration cards. Most of these immigrants find work in the brick kilns, at construction sites, and factories. Mainly the work is casual of nature paid on daily basis. Coolies in Ichalkaranji are predominantly from Karnataka majority of who are settled in slums. The basic purpose of migration of people is employment and for poor people the location of relocating themselves is mostly the slums. Ichalkaranji and Kolhapur being the cities situated along the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka and traditionally the cities of industrial activities have potential employment destinations.

Both the cities are located at a closed distance from the border of Karnataka. Ichalkaranji is famous for handlooms now converted in power looms known as the Manchester of Maharashtra whereas; Kolhapur has specialization in the field of foundry, diesel engine, industrial spares and recently the textiles such as the Arvind cotton. The cities and their vicinities are also known for Brick Kilns therefore the employment potential of these cities is substantially high. Also the agriculturally developed belt of western Maharashtra has been attracting workers from Karnataka. Many families in search of employment migrate from Karnataka to these cities and mostly settle in the slum areas.

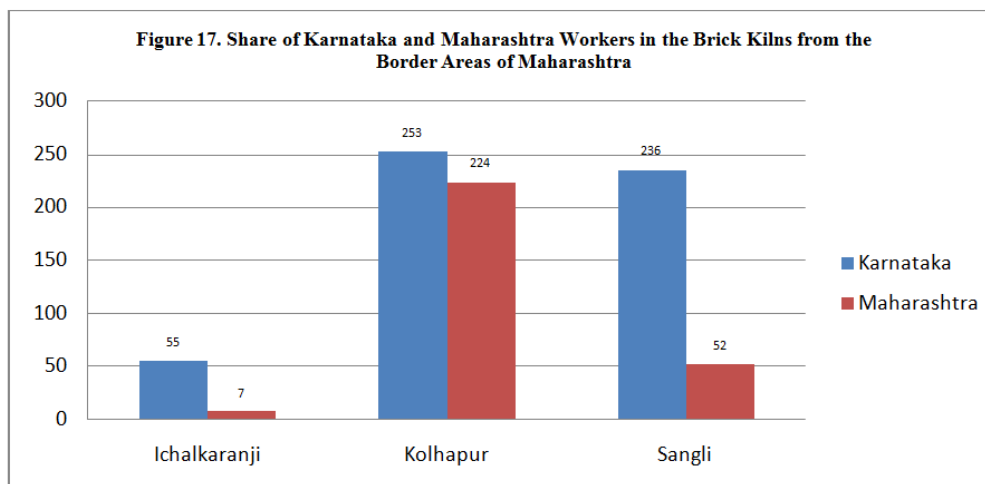
Therefore respectively the seventeen slums from Ichalkaranji and forty three from Kolhapur making a total of sixty were surveyed. The main purpose of surveying of these slums was to find out the proportion of migrant household from Karnataka. Respectively the total number of slum household of these two cities was 7838(Ichalkaranji) and 35982 (Kolhapur). The total number of Karnataka household in Ichalkaranji is 1695 whereas; in Kolhapur it is 5587 and the total of Karnataka household in the slums of these two cities is 7246 which makes the proportion of 21.17 per cent in Ichalkaranji and 15.53 per cent in Kolhapur slums. Together the proportion of Karnataka household in the slums of the two cities was found as 16.54 per cent. Average number of Karnataka households per location in Ichalkaranji slums is about 100 (97.95) and for Kolhapur the same is about 130(129.33) households.

**Migration and Employment in Unorganized Sector**

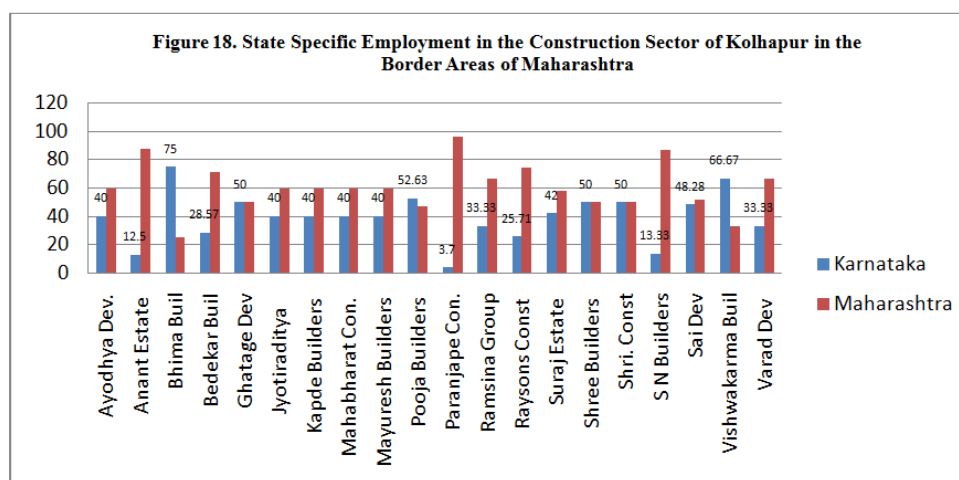
On the lines of Kolhapur and Belgaum in the border Karnataka region, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur and Sangli are known for the brick kilns. To ascertain the backward and forward economic linkages a total of 53 brick kilns from the areas of Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji and Sangli were covered. Daily production of the brick kilns is 3.78 lac while the employment provided is 827 workers. The proportion of the Karnataka workers having employment in these brick kilns is considerably high. Out of total brick kiln workers in Ichalkaranji 88.70 per cent are from Karnataka while the same for Kolhapur and Sangli is of the order of 53.00 and 81.09 per cent respectively. Except a small proportion of the bricks produced in Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur and Sangli sold in Karnataka a major proportion of the product is sold in Maharashtra itself. Meaning that the brick kilns of these locations have a sufficient demand for their product in Maharashtra infers forward linkage with Maharashtra and looking into the employment have their backward linkages of high order with Karnataka.

construction workers of different category working with these twenty constructions respectively 1006 are from Karnataka whereas; 1259 belong to Maharashtra.

These numbers of workers of two states bring out the proportion as 44.42 per cent for Karnataka and 55.58 per cent for Maharashtra respectively. Mainly these workers live on the construction sites. As and when the existing site is complete they shift their base at the new site. Often they change their employer. Those who do not stay at the construction site and have immigrated long back found their place in the slums. Being non state domiciles they also have to face eventualities of slum life. Some of these have bought a small tin-sheet structure which does not provide any relief from the uncertainty of dislocation. Hence when contacted for information they were not ready to divulge any details about their original location of belonging. Fear of reporting to the municipal authorities, at one or two occasions they even attempted to stop the work of data collection. Of course it was with the help of local goons.



Source: Field Survey



Source: Field Survey

Another sector that is attracting the immigrants from Karnataka is the construction industry of Kolhapur. A total of 20 construction firms from Kolhapur with Multiple housing and commercial projects are included in the present study. We attempted to find out the proportion of Maharashtra and Karnataka laborers in the total numbers of labor force working with these construction firms of Kolhapur. In the total of 2265

**Concluding Remarks**

We examined the location and state specific primary data obtained from 998 industrial units of six locations from the five border districts of Maharashtra and 102 units from Belgaum, the border district town in the state of Karnataka. Even though mainly the migration towards all six locations

from Karnataka is for employment it is also a subset of socio-economic, language and cultural homogeneity between these two regions of these two states. Wrongful drawing of the boundary between Maharashtra and Karnataka in 1960 has created a disputed territory of 865 villages with relative majority of Marathi speaking people now located in Karnataka which have a strong bond with Maharashtra. The resultant economic backlog, compulsion of Kannada language by state orders and the traditional bond with Maharashtra are the push and pull factors of migration from Karnataka while hardly any reverse migration is reported from Maharashtra. The migration of Karnataka labourers in the border districts of Maharashtra is not a new phenomenon. On the contrary the disputed territory of Karnataka and the five border districts of Maharashtra are socio-economically and culturally homogeneous. They share many similarities including the language and culture. A long pending border dispute between the two states has resulted in the development backlog of the border Karnataka adjacent to Maharashtra.

Obviously, the interstate migration for employment and livelihood is experienced in the direction towards Maharashtra. The movement of labourers from Karnataka is in expectation of an advancement of wage rate and employment security. Traditionally the Kannada labourers working in Ichalkaranji textiles are preponderant whereas; the workers in other manufacturing industries and brick kilns and construction sector are in substantial number. While the proportion of Karnataka workers in brick kilns exceeds the Maharashtra workers, the share of such labourers in construction sector is equally preponderant. Apart from manufacturing, textiles, bricks and construction, the *bidi* industry of Sholapur accommodate a large number of Karnataka Labourers.

These migrant labourers in border Maharashtra have taken shelter in slums and obtained all government documents like voting and ration cards. The important trend of migration indicates that mainly this migration is in the direction from Karnataka towards the border Maharashtra. But the perusals of the data on 102 industrial units of Belgaum indicate hardly any migration in reverse direction. Means the dependence of Karnataka labourers on border districts of Maharashtra for employment and livelihood is preponderant but not in the reverse case. The traditional socio-economic, language and cultural bond prevents them from any social conflict with the immigrating areas and people. We do not find any such southward migration towards Karnataka. The workers of these border districts of Maharashtra are either locally absorbed or they migrate towards Mumbai and Pune, the home ground for migration of labourers from all parts of the country.

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