

CHAPTER-V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF IMMIGRANTS

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CHAPTER-V

PRESENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE IMMIGRANT LABOUR

5.1 INTRODUCTION :

In this chapter we present an analysis of socio-economic conditions of the immigrant workers in the brick-making units under study. This analysis is sub-divided into three main sections namely - (a) working condition and labour relations, (b) economic conditions and (c) housing, health and education. The analysis is based on the actual collection of data with the help of a sample survey covering 140 sample elements belonging to Ankali, Haripur, and Sangalwadi brick making units. The survey was conducted by us by visiting the workers both at their place of work and their place of residence. This survey was conducted in the months of October and November, 1983.

5.2 WORKING CONDITION AND LABOUR RELATION :

In this section we examine the following aspects :

- 1) Wages and wage differential,
- 2) working hours,
- 3) compensation,
- 4) transport facility,
- 5) expected improvement in working condition,
- 6) quantum of employment,

- 7) employee-employer relation,
- 8) union activity and others.

5.2.1 Wages and Related Aspects :

Table No. 5.1 gives information regarding wage rates and related aspects with reference to location of the units as well as type of work done. At the outset we have to make a general observation that inter-location differential in various wage rates are marginal and not significant. Wherever such differentials exist, they are the result of local tradition or relative immobility of workers as between these places or situational difference. More importantly inter locational wage differentials for the work of clay and silt transportation and brick transport to the kiln are mainly explained by the differences in the distances involved.

TABLE No. 5.1

WAGE DIFFERENTIAL BY KIND OF WORK

Location	Wage range according to work perform (Types of work)			
	Brick kiln operation	Brick- layers	Securing the silt and transporting	Brick Trans- port towards kiln
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ankali	7-00	20-00	8-00	6-00 to 8-00
Haripur	8-00	20-00	7-00	6-00 to 8-00
Sangalwadi	8-00	20-00	Nil	Only Rs.7-00 fix rate

In case of Sangalwadi wage rate for clay and silt transportation is not reported because the brick-making units here get this raw material from outside by truck transport. Naturally, workers for this type of work are not required in Sangalwadi units. Again for the same reason the distance between the kiln and the brick laying yard remains constant and as a result the wage rate for transporting brick to the kiln is fixed at Rs. 7-00 per thousand bricks. However, in case of Ankali and Haripur units, as clay and silt are collected from the river banks; The wage rates for collecting the clay and silt and transporting it to the kiln differ with the distances. Again for the same reason, the wage rates for transporting bricks to the kiln are fixed in different ranges from Rs. 6-00 to 8-00 and Rs. 6-00 to 10-00 per thousand bricks in case of Ankali and Haripur respectively because the distances between the brick kiln and brick laying yards are different in these places. The wage rate for brick laying work is the same in all the places i.e. Rs. 20-00 per thousand bricks. In case of brick-kiln operator, however, the wage rate is Rs. 9-00 per thousand bricks in Haripur and Sangalwadi and Rs. 7-00 per thousand bricks in Ankali. In fact, as in case of brick laying work the wage rate for kiln operator in all the three places should have been the same. This locational differential in wage rate for kiln operator remains unexplained.

From the above discussion, it is clear that the workers in brick-making are paid wages, not according to time but on piece rate basis. We made enquiry regarding the mode of wage payment. In all the three places, the payment of wages is weekly, coinciding with the weekly bazar day (Saturday) of Sangli which is the market centre for all the three places. In case of Ankali and Haripur units the workers are paid Rs. 80-00 to 100-00 as weekly maintenance advance and the balance is retained by the owner of the units to be paid to the workers at the time of end of the work season, i.e. 6th June of every year or at the time of their departure for the place of origin. In case of Sangalwadi units the workers are paid Rs. 10-00 every day in the evening for day to day maintenance and the balance is paid on market day of the week. In no case, kind payment was reported. It becomes clear from this discussion that the workers are not paid full wages both in case of daily payment and weekly payment. After enquiries with the employers, two reasons for this practice of partial payment could be ascertained -

- 1) The employers' interest in preventing the workers from leaving the work site, before the completion of the work season.
- 2) Preventing the workers from spending their entire earnings carelessly and to force them to save something for their dependents.

Two particular observations need to be recorded here

- (a) the wage rates in brick-making units are mainly piece rates and not per-man-day wages for a particular type of work.
- (b) In all the types of work excepting brick-transport, in brick-making it is always a group of 3 to 5 persons which works together. In case of brick transport, however, the piece rate ranging between Rs. 6-00 to 10-00 per thousand brick turns out to be per-man-day wage rate because the brick transporter generally transports 1000 bricks per day. In case of kiln operator the output per day is approximately 4 thousand bricks arranged involving 1 kiln operator and 2 assistants. As a result, the per-man-day wage rate in this case comes to be roughly a little more than Rs. 9-00 in case of Ankali and a little more than Rs. 10-00, in case of Haripur and Sangalwadi. In case of brick-laying work a unit of husband, wife and a child gives a daily output of one thousand raw bricks for which the unit is paid Rs. 20-00. Assuming that the child is paid 50% of the adult wages, the wage rate in this case turns out to be Rs. 8-00 for the man as well as woman and Rs. 4-00 for the child in case of all places under study. Similarly, in case of clay and silt transportation, a unit of husband, wife and minor children works together and the total quantum of silt and clay transported per day is generally sufficient for approximately 4 thousand bricks. Therefore, in case of Ankali workers the per-day earnings of this unit will be Rs. 32-00. In other words,

the daily wage rate in this case turns out to be Rs. 13-00 for adult workers and for the minor workers Rs. 6-50. In case of Haripur, these rates are slightly lower because of the smaller distance involved. It should, however, be recorded that the wage rates for clay and silt transportation are apparently greater than wage rates for other types of work. The difference may be explained by the fact that this work unit is assisted by animal labour in the form of donkey. The difference in the wage can be considered as compensation for this animal labour.

5.2.2 Working Hours :

In all the three places under study, it was found that the working hours of the immigrant workers begin from 6-00 a.m. to 12-00 a.m. This is the morning session. From 12-00 to 1-00 p.m. the workers get a break for their lunch and rest. From 1-00 p.m. to 6-00 p.m. is the noon session of work. In all, workers have to put in 11 hours work per day for all the days of the week.

In fact there is nothing like a scientifically planned out work schedule as such. In some cases, workers start their work schedule quite early in the morning, whereas some workers start their work late in the morning. However, the total number of working hours is 11 irrespective of the beginning of the work. Both in cases of morning and noon session, the workers are allowed

to take some rest to recoup their energy and get some relaxation. These workers do not enjoy the right to a weekly holiday with pay. The reason may be that most of the work is paid according to piece rate and not time rate. Naturally, the workers try to maximize their weekly income by working all the days of the week. If at all a worker wishes to take a day off particularly on the bazaar day, he can do so by foregoing a days income. All the workers reported that they are not paid any type of compensation in case of industrial accidents. Similarly, so far as medical aid on the site of work is concerned, not even the first aid facilities are available to the workers. Regarding the compensation for accidents on the work site, only five case were reported. However, even in case of a major accident (one only) no compensation was paid to the worker. Moreover, during the period of disability, the workers were deprived of daily earnings. Only in case of three accidents, elementary and nominal medical help was received by the injured workers.

5.2.3 Transport Facility :

Table No. 5.2 classifies immigrant workers belonging to Ankali, Haripur and Sangalwadi by the transport facilities made use of by them for going to the market places etc.

TABLE No. 5.2CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY TRANSPORT FACILITY

Location	Mode of Transport					Total No.
	Bus	Foot	Bicycles	Owners' Trucks	Other	
Ankali	32	15	-	13	-	60
Haripur	30	25	-	15	-	70
Sangalwadi	5	2	3	-	-	10
Total No. of Respondents	67	42	3	28	-	140
Percentage	47.86	30.00	2.14	20.00	-	100.00

It has to be noted here that initially at the time of migration and at the time of their visits to the place of origin, the immigrant workers have to pay for their own fare. Similarly, as all these workers make their settlement very close to the site of their work, they go to the work on foot only. From the table it is clear that 47.86% of the immigrant workers go to the market place by bus. 30% of the workers visit the market place on foot. 20% of the workers reported that they go to the market place in the truck owned by the employers, at the time, when they go to the city for business purposes. Only in the case of 3 cases which belong to Sangalwadi, use of bicycles is reported.

In short, it can be said that majority of workers have to find their own means of transport to the market place.

5.2.4 Expected Change in Working Conditions :

In the conduct of the survey we made inquiries regarding expectations of the workers so far as their working conditions are concerned. We have classified their responses under three main categories - (a) Permanent job, (b) Higher wages, (c) Better living conditions. However, most of the immigrant workers were found to be dissatisfied with the present conditions regarding these aspects. Naturally a large majority of them expect better condition to prevail with reference to security of job, wage rate and living conditions. We have classified this group in row number 4. The information on these line is given in Table No.5.3.

TABLE No.5.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY EXPECTED CHANGE IN WORKING CONDITIONS

Expected change in working conditions	Location			Total No. of Respondents	Percentage
	Ankali	Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi		
1) Permanent job	2	-	-	2	1.43
2) Higher wages	2	-	-	2	1.43
3) Better living conditions	-	3	-	3	2.14
4) 1+2+3 together	56	67	10	133	95.00
Total No. of Respondents	60	70	10	140	100.00

From the data, it is very clear that 95.00% of the workers are included in the forth category. This overwhelming majority of workers expects improvement in the security of job, wage rate and living conditions all together.

5.2.5 Total Employment Situation :

In this sub-section, we present the situation regarding total employment of the immigrant workers during the year. Most of the immigrant workers are employed through out the year in any one of the activities jointly or separately mentioned below. During the busy season of brick-making industry i.e. November to May, all the immigrant workers are fully employed in the brick-making activity. However, in the off-season spread between June to October, the employment of immigrant workers shows various combinations. In case of 2.14% of immigrant workers employment is sought at the place of origin mainly as farm-hands on their own farms. Similarly, 24.29% of the workers reported that in the off season they go back to their place of origin and work as hired farm hands for the local farmers. In other words, it is clear that only 26.43% of the workers go back to their place of origin in search of employment during off season. 49.29% of the immigrant workers reported that even during off season they seek employment at the place of destination, partially as hired farm hands and partially as casual workers on the site itself. (Clearing the brick-making yard, breadking loose the composite

TABLE No. 5.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Source of Employment	Period of employment	No. of months	Location			Total No. of respondents	Percentage
			Ankali	Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi		
1) Brick making industry	From Nov. to 31 May	7	60	70	10	140	100.00
2) On the own farms	Off season June to October	5	2	1	-	3	2.14
3) On the others' farms	-do-	5	11	23	-	34	24.29
4) Partially on the others' farms and partially on the site (at the destination)	-do-	5	31	32	6	69	49.29
5) Totally on the others farms (at destination)	-do-	5	9	7	4	20	14.29
6) Other miscellaneous work (at the place of destination)	-do-	5	8	7	-	14	10.00

bricks and such other activities) 14.29% of the workers seek employment only as hired farm labourers at the place of destination and 10% of the workers work as coolies in the near-by city during off season. In all 73.58% of the workers get their employment at the place of destination even during off season. This can be considered as an additional proof of the permanent nature of migration of the majority of immigrant workers.

5.2.6 Nature of Employment :

Table No. 5.5 gives information regarding the nature of employment of the immigrant workers in the brick-making industry for all the places under study separately and jointly.

TABLE No. 5.5

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS BY NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

Location	No. of respon- dents	Perma- nent	Sea- sonal	Casual
Ankali	60	-	45	15
Haripur	70	-	40	30
Sangalwadi	10	-	6	4
Total No. of Respondents	140	-	91	49
Percentage	100	-	65.00	35.00

We classify the nature of employment in three categories - a) permanent employment, b) seasonal employment and (c) casual employment. It is clear from the table that 65% of the workers get seasonal employment in the brick-making season. 35% of the workers, however, get casual employment in brick-making depending on absenteeism and labour turn-over at the brick-making units under study. We have to note here particularly that not a single worker is permanently employed in any one of the brick-making units under study. Similarly, in case of those workers who get seasonal employment, the seasonal continuity is there. However, in case of 35% of the workers who get casual employment in brick-making, the problem of alternative job during the work season becomes a difficult thing, atleast during February, March, April and May. In case of these workers, temporary return to the place of origin becomes almost inevitable. We can say that to the extent of 35% of the immigrant workers, the immigrant work force assumes floating character. Despite this floating character to a certain extent and the seasonal character of employment, this proves our earlier findings that most of the immigrant workers show a tendency for permanent settlement at the place of destination and try to get employment in the off season in other activities in the local labour market.

5.2.7 Employee-Employer Relations :

In our survey, we tried to assess relations between the immigrant workers and their employers as also the relation

TABLE No. 5.6

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY RELATION WITH OWNER
OF THE UNITS AND LOCAL LABOURERS

Type of Relation	A		Total No. of Respo- ndents & percentage		B			Total Nos. of Respondents and Percentage
	Owner of the Unit Ankali Hari- pur wadi	Unit Sangal- wadi			Local Labour Ankali Hari- pur wadi	Sangal- wadi		
A) Good	36	41	3	80 (57.14)	8	27	-	35 (25.00)
B) Formal	6	7	4	17 (12.15)	14	9	-	23 (16.43)
C) Casual	18	22	3	43 (30.72)	17	13	4	34 (24.29)
D) Inter- dependents	-	-	-	-	21	21	6	48 (34.29)
E) Hostile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total No.	60	70	10	140 : 100	60	70	10	140 : 100

between immigrant workers and the local labour. We classified these relations into the following categories: a) good, b) formal, c) casual, d) inter-dependence, e) hostile. So far as employer and employee relations are concerned the last two categories are not operative. From the data it is clear that the relations between employees and employers are good in case of 57.14% of the immigrant workers; they are formal in case of 12.15% of the immigrant workers and in case of 30.72% of the immigrant workers the relation with the employers are reported to be casual only. Regarding the relations between immigrant labour and local labour the first noteworthy aspects is that no hostility between these two types of labours is reported. 34.29% of the immigrant workers described their relations with the local labour of the type of inter-dependence. Only in case of 25% of the immigrant workers the relations of the local labour are reported to be good. However, in case of 16.43% of the immigrant workers, these relations are formal and in case of 24.29% of the immigrant workers they are casual. On the basis of this information we can make a tentative statement that the process of assimilation of the immigrant workers with the local society is slow and gradual. We can say that more than 40% and less than 60% of the immigrant workers have got themselves locally assimilated. This statement is based on the percentages given for categories good and formal with regard to relations between the employers and employees as also the relations between immigrant labour and local labour.

5.2.8 Union Activity and Others :

In our questionnaire we had included certain questions job satisfaction, attitude towards union activity and political support to the local political leaders. Responses regarding this questions are classified in Table No. 5.7.

TABLE No. 5.7

WORKERS' ATTITUDES REGARDING TRADE UNION JOB SATISFACTION AND POLITICS

=====					
Attributes		Ankali, Haripur and Sangalwadi combined			
=====					
1) Interest in Unions	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>D.K.</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	
	115	-	25	140	
	(82.14)		(17.86)	(100.00)	
2) Job satisfaction	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Somewhat</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>Total No.</u>
	-	-	130	10	140
			(92.86)	(7.14)	(100.00)
3) Political support	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>Total No. and percentage</u>	
	124	4	12	140	
	(88.57)	(2.86)	(8.57)	(100.00)	
=====					

N.B. : Figures in the brackets are percentages.

D.K. = Do not know.

N.A. = Not available.

The tabulation of data in this case is combined for Ankali, Haripur and Sangalwadi units together. So far as interest in trade unions is concerned, it was observed that

82.14% of the workers were aware of the concept of trade union but at the same time they had no interest at all in forming a trade union. 17.86% of the immigrant workers were totally ignorant about trade unionism. Regarding job satisfaction 92.86% of the immigrant workers gave negative responses with varying degrees of intensity. 7.14% of the immigrant workers refuse to make any comment, regarding job satisfaction. By political support is meant (here) the political support given by the immigrant workers to the local political leaders. It is interesting to note here that 88.57% of the immigrant workers gave political support to the local leaders. However, this political participation of the immigrant workers was mainly guided by the party affiliation of the owner of the brick-making units for whom they work. 2.86% of the immigrant workers kept away from political participation, whereas 8.57% of the immigrant workers refused to give any response in this connection.

In Table No. 5.8 we have given information regarding what the immigrant workers feel about the employers attitude to them in general and the willingness of the employers to help these workers in times of need. The general attitude of the employers towards immigrant workers is described as sympathetic by 61.43% of the workers, as indifferent by 10% of the workers and as unsympathetic by 27.14% of the workers. One respondent has nothing to say in this regard. Most of these workers, as we

TABLE No. 5.8

EMPLOYERS' ATTITUDES REGARDING LABOURERS

=====					
Attributes	Ankali, Haripur and Sangalwadi combined				
=====					
1) Attitude of the employer towards workers (General)	<u>Sympa- thetic</u>	<u>Indiff- erent</u>	<u>Unsympa- thetic</u>	<u>D.K.</u>	<u>Total No.</u>
	86 (61.43)	14 (10.00)	38 (27.14)	2 (1.43)	140 (100.00)
2) Employers help in times of need of the workers	<u>Never</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>Total No.</u>	
	128 (91.43)	11 (7.86)	1 (0.71)	140 (100.00)	
=====					

N.B. : Figures in the brackets are percentages.

D.K. = Do not know.

N.A. = Not available.

have seen earlier do not make Rs. 10-00 a day. In other words their weekly earning are very meagre. In such a situation their saving will be almost nil. Naturally, as and when these workers face some problems in the family (like sickness), they have to ask for help from somebody. Normally, they should expect helps from the employers. It is, however, seen that almost 92% of the respondents reported that they never got such help from their employers. 7.86% of the workers reported that they could get help from employers sometimes only.

5.3 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE IMMIGRANT WORKERS :

Under economic conditions of the immigrant workers we discussed mainly following aspects :

- i) Income group wise classification of households.
- ii) Monthly average income, monthly average expenditure and average size of the family.
- iii) Average monthly expenditure by items of consumption.
- iv) Assets of the Immigrant Workers.
- v) Sources for purchase of major consumption items.
- vi) Extent of indebtedness.

5.3.1 Monthly Household Income :

In Table No. 5.9 we have given locationwise classification of immigrant households by different ranges of monthly total income.

TABLE No.5.9

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO INCOME GROUPS
(MONTHLY TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME DURING THE WORK SEASON)

Income Groups (in Rs.)	Location			Total No. of Respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
Below 300	14	18	4	36	25.72
301 to 500	1	3	-	4	2.86
501 to 750	31	30	5	66	47.14
751 to 1000	10	15	1	26	18.57
Above 1000	4	4	-	8	5.71
TOTAL No.	60	70	10	140	100.00

The monthly total income here refers to the income earned mainly during the work season when the immigrant workers are fully and continuously employed. It is to be noted here that generally the husband and wife, alongwith one or two minor members of family work together in brick-making industry. From the table it is clear that immigrant households earning Rs. 300-00 and less than that per month constitute 25.72% of the samples. The percentage of immigrant households earning a monthly income between the range of Rs. 301-00 to 500-00 is almost negligible (2.86%). 47.14% of the households report monthly income between the range of Rs. 501-00 to Rs. 750-00. Households earning a monthly income of Rs. 751-00 to 1000-00 constitute 18.5% of the sample. Families earning more than Rs. 1000-00 per month constitute only 5.71% of the samples. If we classify income groups as, upto Rs. 500-00, more than Rs. 500-00 and upto Rs. 1000-00 and more than Rs. 1000-00 per month, then it is seen that 28.18% of the households earned less than Rs. 500-00 per month, 65.71% of the households earned in the range of Rs. 500-00 to Rs. 1000-00 per month. However, those who earned around Rs. 750-00 per month show the largest frequency (47.14%), and as such we can consider per month income of Rs. 501-00 to Rs. 750-00 as the representative monthly income of the immigrant households.

5.3.2 Income-Expenditure and Size of Family :

In Table No. 5.10, we have given location wise information of the immigrant households with respect to their

monthly average income, monthly average expenditure and average size of the family.

TABLE No. 5.10

MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOME, MONTHLY AVERAGE EXPEN-
DITURE AND SIZE OF FAMILY

Location	Nos. of Respondent households	Average income Rs.	Average expenditure Rs.	Average size of the family
Ankali	60	850.34 (142.91)	770.17 (129.44)	5.95
Haripur	70	814.29 (134.82)	759.29 (125.71)	6.04
Sangalwadi	10	810.00 (150.00)	760.00 (140.74)	5.40
TOTAL :	140	824.88 (142.22)	763.15 (131.58)	5.80

N.B. : Figures in the brackets show monthly per capita income and per capita expenditure.

The income expenditure figures relate mainly to the work season employment. It has to be noted that during off season the earnings of these families go down substantially because of unemployment or under-employment. In this context the average monthly income as well as expenditure for all the months of year will be significantly smaller than the figure given in the table.

The inter-location difference between the monthly average expenditure and also monthly average income are large enough to be significant. Therefore, we will make observations only on the basis of average for the whole. The average size of the family is 5.8. The monthly average income is Rs. 824.88 and monthly average expenditure is Rs. 763.15. On per capita basis, these figures turn out Rs. 142.22 and 131.58 respectively. Eventhough these figures show a marginal saving potential, it has to be clearly noted that, this saving potential is related to the work season only. Whatever savings these figures indicate will naturally be eaten-up during the off-season to finance subsistence of the family.

5.3.3 Consumption Pattern :

In our survey we collected information regarding consumption pattern of the immigrant households. In table No. 5.11 this information is given for three locations separately. To examine the consumption pattern we considered following items of expenditure (shown in the table) on which most of these immigrant households have to spend every month. Under the category 'food' we included major foodgrains, sugar and tea. All other items of expenditure are clearly distinct and easily shown separately. Eventhough we have separate information for all the three places, a careful

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(Famil				
Loc	Loans	Amount	Saving	Misce-
and	Repay-	remitt-		llaneous
ty	ments	ed to		
		home		
=====				
Ankali	70.95	40.00	15.10	20.00
	(9.21)	(3.90)	(1.96)	(2.62)
Haripu	66.39	30.27	16.00	20.10
	(8.74)	(3.99)	(2.11)	(2.65)
Sangal	68.89	31.77	15.50	21.60
	(9.06)	(4.18)	(2.04)	(2.84)

Total	68.74	30.35	15.53	20.57

Perce	(9.00)	(4.02)	(2.04)	(2.70)
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comparative scrutiny of these data will shows that inter-location differences in the expenditure incurred on any of the expenditure items are totally insignificant. Therefore, we can consider the average for the whole sample as fairly representative.

Its clear from the data that a major portion of their monthly expenditure is accounted for by the spendings on foodgrains, milk, tea and sugar. The immigrant households spent 67.43% of their expenditure on this group of basic consumption needs. This is followed by the expenditure on repayment of loans and advances taken from the employers. This item of expenditure accounts for 9% of the monthly expenditure. It is again interesting to note that the immigrant households working in brick making industry spend around 6.06% of their monthly expenditure on habits and addictions, mainly pan, tobacco, beedi and liquor. The fourth item of expenditure in order of importance is clothing including bedding also. It accounts for 5.08% of the monthly expenditure. The immigrant households make remittances to their relatives in the place of origin. These remittances account for 4.02% of the monthly expenditure. Monthly savings are 2.04%. Expenditure on house rent or repairs is only 1.42%. Education account for only 0.31%, of the monthly expenditure. Medical expenses are 0.89%. Expenditure on fuel and light is around 1.03%; miscellaneous expenditure is 2.70%. The general observation that at lower

levels of income a very large proportion of expenditure goes for food requirement is clearly proved in the case of these immigrant labour. Looking at the data given in Table No.5.10 and 5.11 we can say that none of these immigrant families can be described as below poverty line families, because even if we suppose that these immigrant household do not get employment in the off season, their average annual income will be not less than Rs. 4500-00 which is a figure greater than Rs. 3600-00 for a family, considered as the poverty line.

5.3.4 Assets of the Immigrant Labour :

In the sample survey we included certain questions relating to the assets-ownership of the immigrant labour. By assets-holding we mean here mainly ownership of house, land and cattle separately or together at the same time. Another thing to be noted in this connection is that these assets may be at the place of origin or at the place of destination. However, in case of house and cattle it is quite possible that the immigrants owned them at both the places. We have not classified these assets with reference to place of origin and place of destination. The data in this regard given in Table No. 5.12 gives overall picture regarding assets-holding by the immigrants.

TABLE No.5.12CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANT LABOUR BY ASSET HOLDING

Form of assets	Location			Tota. No. of res- pondents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
1) Only house	16	21	4	41	29.29
2) Land and house	14	10	-	24	17.14
3) Cattle and house	2	10	-	12	8.57
4) Land, house and cattle	5	3	2	10	7.14
5) Nil	23	26	4	53	37.86
TOTAL :	60	70	10	140	100.00

TABLE No. 12-aPOSSESSION OF ARTICLES
(movable property)

Distri- bution in	Number of Articles (Items)					
	Furniture	Radio	Sewing machine	Lanteern	Wrist Watch	Bicycle
Yes	8 (24.29)	34 (2.14)	3 (14.29)	20 (20.00)	28 (20.00)	4 (2.86)
No	132 (94.29)	106 (75.71)	137 (97.86)	120 (85.71)	112 (80.00)	137 (97.14)

N.B. : Figures in the brackets represent percentages.

It is clear from the table that the immigrant households are very much poor in respect of most of these movable assets. However, it is surprising to note that 24.29% of the respondents have radio and 20% of the respondents have wrist watches. Similarly, possession of sewing machines by 3 immigrant households is also rather unexpected. The same is true in case of bicycles.

It is clear from the table that 37.86% of the immigrant households do not have any of these assets at both the places. 7.14% of the immigrant households reported ownership of land, house and cattle. 8.57% of them reported ownership of house and cattle. 17.14% reported ownership of land and house and 29.29% reported ownership of only house property. In a different way 62.14% of the immigrant households have house property. 15.71% of the immigrant households had cattle whereas 24.28% of the immigrant households had land property. Regarding assets in the form of movable property i.e. durable goods like furniture, radio, sewing machine, lantern, wrist watch, bicycles and cots etc. the following picture was obtained as in Table No. 12.a.

5.3.5 Sources for Purchase of Major Consumption Items :

It is a fact that the cost of living of workers will be affected by the source from which they purchase major items of their consumption. For these people, we can take into consideration open market and fair price shops as a sources. It is obvious that there is always a significant price differential for the same commodities sold in the openmarket and in the fair price shop, prices in the fair price shops being lower.

TABLE No. 5.13

SOURCES FOR PURCHASE OF FOOD, EDIBLE OIL AND FUELS BY THE RESPONDENTS

Source	Location			Total No. of respondents	Percentage
	Ankali	Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi		
1) Fair-Price shop (having ration card)	26	38	6	70	50.00
2) Open Market	34	32	4	70	50.00

In this connection we tried to find out the number of immigrant households having ration cards without which supply from fair price shop is not available. It was found that 50% of the sample households have ration cards and others did not

have ration cards. On the basis of this information we can say that 50% of the immigrant households are in a position to satisfy a major part of their demand for foodgrains edible oil and in certain cases pulses also by purchases from the fair price shop. Another interesting inference which can be based on this information is that atleast 50% of the households have taken a positive decision to settle at the place of destination. The rest of the households having no ration cards, cannot be considered as committed to settlement in the place of destination. In our discussions with the respondents it was pointed out by some of them that in times of acute need they get supplies from the fair price shop which are infact supposed to be drawn by the owners of the brick-making units and certain better off local residents.

5.3.6 Extent of Indebtedness :

An attempt was made to find out various aspects of indebtedness of the immigrant labour. The first thing to be noted here is that the nature of indebtedness of these households is different from the usual indebtedness. Most of these workers take advances from the owners at the time of joining the job or the beginning of the work season or at the time of their occasional visit to the place of origin. The repayment of these advances is made by these workers almost invariably by weekly instalments. In case of only one respondent, it was reported that even for this advance, a security had to be given.

However, the general practice seems to be that advances are given on personal guarantee and without interest, and against the work to be done by workers. Information regarding these aspects is given in Table No. 5.14.

TABLE No. 5.14

INCIDENCE OF INDEBTEDNESS IN THE IMMIGRANT
LABOUR

Location	No. of Respon- dents	I		II		III	
		Families indebted		Mode of repayment		Securities	
				Mon- Weekly thly		Yes	No.
Ankali	60	60	-	60	-		60
Haripur	70	69	-	69	1		68
Sangalwadi	10	10	-	10	-		10
Total No.	140	139	-	139	1		138
Percentage	100	99.29	-	99.29	0.71		98.57

The incidence of such indebtedness in the form of advances is almost 100%. So far as the extent of such debt is concerned, the information is given in 5.15 by the extent of debt we mean the range of advances taken by the immigrant labour. For our purpose we have considered six ranges with a difference of Rs. 500-00 the initial range being Rs.250-00 to Rs. 500-00. The data in Table No. 5.15 shows that 69.28%

of the immigrant households are indebted in the range of Rs. 500-00 to Rs. 1500-00. In case of 19.29% of the immigrant households the extent of debt ranges between Rs. 1501-00 to Rs. 2500-00 and above. 10.71% of the immigrant households show marginal indebtedness in the range of Rs. 250-00 to Rs. 500-00.

TABLE No. 5.15

EXTENT OF DEBT

Amount of debt (in Rs.)	Location			Total No. of Respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
250 to 500	4	9	2	15	10.71
501 to 1000	27	21	4	52	37.14
1001 to 1500	19	25	1	45	32.14
1501 to 2000	4	8	-	12	8.57
2001 to 2500	4	1	1	6	4.29
2501 and above	2	5	2	9	6.43
N.A. (Not incurred loan)	-	1	-	1	0.71
TOTAL	60	70	10	140	100.00

In Table No. 5.16 we have given classification of immigrant households by reasons for which they go in for advances from the employers. This classification is given location wise.



TABLE No. 5.16CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS LABOUR BY
REASONS FOR ADVANCES

Reasons	Location			Total No. of respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
1) Marriage	10	13	2	25	17.86
2) Initial expen- diture and visits to the place of origin	8	11	1	20	14.29
3) Off season Unemployment	1	5	-	6	4.28
4) Above 2 and 3 reasons (combined)	38	27	5	70	50.00
5) Social celebrations Festivals etc.	-	3	-	3	2.14
6) Sickness	1	8	1	10	7.14
7) Inherited debt	2	2	1	5	3.57
TOTAL	60	70	10	140	100.00

It is seen that 17.86% of the sample households have taken advances for marriage purposes. 14.29% of the immigrant households reported that they take advances at the time of joining the work to meet their initial expenditure or at the time of their visits to the place of origin occasionally. It

is, however, surprising to see that only 4.28% take advances from the owners of the brick-making units in the off season when incident of unemployment is more frequent. We, however, found that 50% of the immigrant households mention advances at the time of joining; advances at the time of their visits to the place of origin and off-season unemployment as reasons for taking such advances. 7.14% of the respondents reported sickness as the cause for advances. 2.14% of the respondents reported social celebration and festivals as causes for advances. Only in case of 3.57% of respondents inherited debt was mentioned as cause for the present advances.

5.4 HOUSING, HEALTH AND EDUCATION :

In this section we discuss the types and quality of living accommodation of the immigrant labour. Similarly, health and education aspects are also discussed.

5.4.1 Housing :

In a general way the average housing of the immigrants labour is qualitatively very poor and by the test of per-capita space availability extremely inadequate. Most of the housing can be described as small huts, made from local raw materials like raw bricks, uncut stones, sugarcane leaves, fodder stems etc. The average wall height of these huts varies between 4' to 6' from the front side to back side. There are no separate rooms. The area is generally 10' x 15'. The inner space is

used for all purposes like kitchen, store and bed room. These huts have no sanitation and toilet facilities. They cannot be considered as climate-variation proof. In rainy seasons these hutments become extremely difficult to live in and are exposed to health hazards like damp, mosquitoes etc. Sometimes, some of these huts get submerged in the flood waters as most of these hutments are very close to the banks of the rivers. Nearly 45.71% of the immigrant households live in hutments in hutments constructed on the work site with the permission of the employers. 28.57% of the immigrant households live in hutments in the open areas of the Gavathan with the tacit approval of the Panchayat leaders, 20% of the immigrant households reported that, they live in rented one-room houses. A very small percentage of immigrant households live in the ancestral houses at the place of origin which happen to be very close to the work site. Only in the case of 2.86% of the immigrant households housing is made available under the gharkul scheme financed by the nearby cooperative sugar factory. Briefly, we can say that 74.28% of the immigrant households live in wretched hutments at the place of work site and/or open areas in the Gavathan, which are generally close to the public roads. Information regarding the place of living is given in Table No. 5.17.

TABLE No. 5.17CLASSIFICATION OF IMMIGRANT
HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF HOUSE

Types of House	Location			Total No. of Respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
1) Huts at the work site	30	34	-	64	45.71
2) Huts in the Gavathan	23	15	2	40	28.57
3) Rented House	7	15	6	28	20.00
4) Own house in the near native place	-	4	-	4	2.86
5) Gharkul Scheme	-	2	2	4	2.86
TOTAL :	60	70	10	140	100.00

We also tried to classify the housing of the immigrant households with reference to whether the housing is supplied by employers, or self arranged, or mainly self arranged with some materials supplied by the employers, or provided by the Government or the agencies like cooperative sugar factories. This classification is given in Table No. 5.18.

TABLE No. 5.18

ARRANGEMENTWISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE HOUSES

Place of residence	Total No. of respondents	Employer	Self	Self arrangement but some materials provided by employer	State Govt./ Local Co-operative sugar factory
1) At work site	64	4 (2.86)	35 (25.00)	25 (17.86)	-
2) At public place	40	-	38 (27.14)	2 (1.43)	-
3) At private place as a tenant	28	3	25 (2.14)	- (17.86)	-
4) In the near native place	4	-	4 (2.86)	-	-
5) Gharkul scheme	4	-	1	-	4 (2.86)
Total	140	7	102	27	4
Percentage	100	5.00	72.86	19.29	2.86

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage.

In our survey we observed that in certain cases arrangement for housing was made by employers. In certain cases it was self made and in the remaining cases it was self made with some assistance from the employers. So far as housing at the work site is concerned only 2.86% of the housing

is provided by employer. In case of 2.14% of the respondents the employers have provided housing to the workers as their own trants in the village houses. 17.86% of the immigrant households, however, have found rented houses on their own. We have already seen that 2.86% of the immigrant households live in the nearby place in their own houses. However, the overwhelming proportion of immigration households (52.74%) make arrangement for their housing independently of the employers, either at the work site or at public places. On the contrary 19.29% of the immigrant households make arrangement for their housing at the place of work site with some assistance from the employers. Only 2.86% of the families have benefitted from the gharkul scheme which in case of Haripur is financed by the Shetakari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Sangli, and in case of Sangalwadi, by the State Government under the 20 Point Economic Programme. Broadly, speaking 72.86% of the immigrant households have self arranged housing facilities and in case of the rest of the families there is some external help in this regard. It should be noted that out of 140 respondents 38 respondent (27.14%) have their own housing facilities erected in public place. This again can be considered as an indicator of the permanent nature of migration. In this we can include two other houses built in public places, in which case the respondent received same help in the form of material provisions from the employers.

In case of Haripur, a case was observed where a barrack measuring 15' x 30' has been constructed just near the work site. It is made of mud and brick with wooden planks covered with tiles.

Information regarding facilities available in case of these houses is given in Table No. 5.19. On the basis of this information we can make following general observations.

a) In case of water supply 56.71% of immigrant families depend on rivers and 27.86% of the families depend on private tube wells, wells and irrigation chambers. Only in case of 15.71% of the immigrant families, public water supply is available.

b) More than 90% of these houses are without electric connections. For lighting purposes these houses use the kerosene lamps.

c) Excepting two cases all these houses use the traditional cooking clay-oven (chul) and the major fuel material is the locally and freely available baggase and dry grass etc.

d) So far as bath room facilities are concerned, it is seen that in case of 30.71% houses very crude form of bath rooms are available. It was, however, noted that these houses were mainly the rented houses and very rarely the houses at the work site and gavathan and the gharkul housing.

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Place of	5		6	
	Latrine		No. of Rooms	
	Yes	No	One	Two
1) At wor	-	64 (45.71)	49 (35.00)	15 (10.71)
2) At pub (Gavat etc.)	-	40 (28.57)	17 (12.15)	23 (16.43)
3) At pri as a T	5 (3.57)	23 (16.43)	20 (14.29)	8 (5.71)
4) At nea place	-	4 (2.86)	-	4 (2.86)
5) Under Scheme Scheme	-	4 (2.86)	-	4 (2.86)
Total No.	5	135	86	54
Percentag	3.57	96.43	61.43	38.57

e) Only in case of rented houses, latrine facilities are available for 3.57% of the houses. But as a general rule more than 95% of the houses lack toilet facilities.

f) 61.43% of the houses have only one room and 38.56% of the houses have two rooms. Houses having two rooms seem to be proportionately spread among all the categories of housing given in column number one.

5.4.2 Health and Family Planning Aspects :

In our survey we made inquiries regarding the health facilities available to the immigrant workers and more particularly their behaviour regarding family planning. It was found that in case of minor and recurring elements like cold, fever, dysentery and malarial fever, the immigrant workers generally made use of medical facilities available at public dispensary, which are available in case of all the three places under study. The major reason for this is the free service provided by the dispensary and provision of drugs and mixtures at very cheap prices. In case of prolonged sickness, the immigrant workers go to the local private medical practitioners, mainly because they want to avoid the loss of earnings (due to the further possibility of extended sickness) as early as possible. In case of serious sickness most of these immigrant workers go to the district civil hospital and sometime go to the private medical and surgical consultants located at Sangli.

It was reported that mainly flew type infection and gastro intestinal infections were the causes of recurring sickness.

5.4.2-a Family Planning Aspects :

In case of Haripur, the medical officers of the primary health centre located at Kavathe Piran, it is reported, had conducted knowledge attitude and practice (KAP) Surveys earlier. These surveys were conducted mainly with a view to cover the entire local population. However, specific coverage of the immigrant workers in the brick-making was not attempted. We, therefore, included KAP aspects in our questionnaire for the immigrant workers. We tried to find out - a) General awareness of the family planning, b) The attitude towards family planning. c) The acceptance rate regarding family planning of the immigrant labour working in brick-making industry.

a) Awareness of Family Planning :

In Table No. 5.20, we have given locationwise classification of the immigrant workers by awareness of family planning.

TABLE No. 5.20AWARENESS OF FAMILY PLANNING

Site	Awareness of Family Planning		Uncer- tain	Total
	Yes	No.		
Ankali	52	3	5	60
Haripur	61	8	1	70
Sangalwadi	7	2	1	10
Total No. and percentage	120 (85.71)	13 (9.29)	7 (5.00)	140 (100.00)

N.B. : Figures in the brackets
are percentages.

In case of all the three places, it was found that a large proportion of the immigrant workers (ranging from 70 to 86%) are aware of family planning programme. Only 5% of the workers did not answer the questions in this regard. 9.29% of the workers who reported their non-awareness regarding family planning programme, it was found, belong to the Muslim community.

b) Attitude towards family planning :

Table No. 5.21 gives information regarding the attitude of immigrant workers towards family planning (which by implication means a smaller family).

TABLE No. 5.21CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
ATTITUDE TO FAMILY PLANNING

Attitude to Family Planning	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi	Total No. of Respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
Favourable	48	60	7	115	82.15
Unfavourable	4	6	-	10	7.14
Uncertain	8	4	3	15	10.71
TOTAL :	60	70	10	140	100.00

On the whole, the samples seems to have a positive or favourable attitude to family planning programme. 82.15% of the immigrant workers reported favourable attitude to family planning. However, 7.14% of the immigrant workers reported favourable or negative attitude towards family planning. The responses of 10.71% of the immigrant workers were uncertain, non-committal or vague mainly because of the fact that they were either unmarried, without children, if married or widows. Here again, it has to be pointed out that those who showed negative or unfavourable attitude towards family planning mainly belong to the Muslim community.

c) Knowledge of Family Planning Techniques :

In our questionnaire we tried to assess the immigrant workers' knowledge regarding various family planning technique. For convenience of analysis we have grouped family techniques in two categories that is, condom, coper T and operation (Vasectomy and tubectomy) as the first category and loop, tablet and abortion, together, as the second category. This information is classified in Table No. 5.22.

TABLE No. 5.22

KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING TECHNIQUE

Knowledge regarding	Ankali	Hari-pur	Sangal-wadi	Total No.	Percentage
1) Condom Coper 'T' Operation	52	61	7	120	85.71
2) Uncertain	8	9	3	20	14.29
3) Loop Tablet Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	70	10	140	100.00

It is clearly seen from the Table that 85.71% of the sample respondents, family planning technique belonging to first categories are known and it is surprising that no respondent has any knowledge about the family planning techniques belonging to category number two. 14.29% of the respondents did not give

any information in this regard. Here again it is to be noted that most of these respondents belong to the Muslim community or unmarried workers or the married workers without children. Ignorance about loop tablet and abortion in case of all the respondents may be considered as the indicator of the possibility that these techniques are beyond their capacities or they are unfavourably inclined to these technique.

We also tried to find out the sources of knowledge of family planning in case of these immigrant workers. It is generally seen that most of the people now-a-days get information regarding family planning mainly from Public Medical Agencies, large scale Government propaganda and advertisement and private hospitals and doctors. Information in this regard is given in Table No. 5.23.

TABLE No. 5.23

SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Sources from	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi	Total Nos.	Perce- ntage
1) Primary Health Centre.	16	8	3	27	19.29
2) Learnt from Govt. Advertisement	33	43	4	80	57.14
3) Private Hospi- tals and Doctors	3	5	-	8	5.71
4) Govt. Civil Hospitals	-	4	-	4	2.86
5) Uncertain	8	10	3	21	15.00
TOTAL	60	70	10	140	100.00

It is clear from the Table that 57.14% of the sample respondents have come to know about family planning from various types of Govt. advertisements. Primary Health Centres are responsible for the knowledge of family planning in case of 19.29% of the sample respondents, 5.71% of the respondents get this information from private hospitals and doctors. 2.86% of the respondents informed that the Government Civil Hospitals gave them information regarding family planning. 15% of the respondents did not give any specific answers to the questions in this connection.

d) The acceptance rate regarding family planning :

By family planning acceptance rate we mean the acceptance of family planning operation (Vasectomy and tubectomy) by the family concern and the number of child births after which it is accepted. Information in this regard is given in Table No. 5.24.

TABLE No. 5.24

FAMILY PLANNING OPERATION

Time when family planning operation undergone	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi	Total No.	Perce- ntage
Not yet accepted	42	52	8	102	72.86
After 1st child	-	-	-	-	-
After 2nd child	-	1	-	1	0.71
After 3rd child	5	4	2	11	7.86
After 4th child	9	9	-	18	12.86
After 5th child	4	4	-	8	5.71
After 6th child	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	60	70	10	140	100.00

From the table it is very clear that a large proportion of the immigrant families (72.86%) have not yet accepted the family planning in the form of operation. It should, however, be noted that in most of these cases the respondents are married and have some children. Of course, the remaining respondents in this category are either unmarried or married without children or belong to the communities which do not believe in family planning. Secondly, 12.86% of the respondents have accepted family planning operation only after the birth of the fourth child; 5.71% of the respondents accepted the family planning operation after the birth of fifth child. Only 0.71% of the families have accepted family planning operation after the birth of second child. We can say that the acceptance rate of these families, which in case of our samples is only one, is very high. Similarly 7.86% of the families reported family planning operation after the birth of the third child. In case of these families we can consider rate of acceptance as fairly satisfactory. In other words the rate of family planning acceptance can be given only as 8.57% that is percentage of families accepting family planning operation after the birth of second or third child.

5.4.2-b Social Life and Habits :

Under this section we discuss certain aspects of social life and habits of the immigrant labour. Information in this regard is given in Table No. 5.25.

TABLE No. 5.25
SOCIAL LIFE AND HABITS

Characteristics	Frequency Distribution with percentage		
1) News paper readings	<u>Sometimes</u> 8 (5.71)	<u>Never</u> 132 (94.29)	
2) Adult Education	<u>Yes</u> Nil	<u>No</u> 140 (100.00)	
3) Visits to the Cinema (Weekly)	<u>Yes</u> (1 Time) 28(20.00)	<u>Yes</u> (2 Times) Nil	<u>Never</u> 112 (80.00)
4) Sports activity	<u>Yes</u> Nil	<u>No</u> 140 (100.00)	

N.B. : Figures in the brackets
are percentages.

It is found that only 5.71% of the sample respondents use their spare time for reading new papers and that also occasionally. Most of the other respondents being illiterate, news paper reading is out of question. Similarly these respondents (100.00%) are not interested in adult education facilities and moreover, it is unfortunate that no such adult education facilities are available in any of the villages under study. It is a fact that cinema has become a major entertainment for a large number of people. It was found that only 20% of the respondents visit a cinema house once a week. Higher frequency in this regard was not reported. 80% of the respondents

reported that they never go to the cinema houses. We also made inquiries regarding sports activities of these people. The response was totally negative. These immigrant workers don't find time for sports and moreover, they don't show interest in sports. The same is true in case of their children also. No play grounds are available in any one of these villages.

Information regarding habits of the immigrant workers is given in Table No. 5.26.

TABLE No. 5.26

HABITS

Habits	Yes	No
Intoxicants	60 (42.86)	80 (57.14)
Tobacco	89 (63.57)	51 (36.43)
Tea	129 (92.14)	11 (7.86)
Pan	90 (64.29)	50 (35.71)

N.B. : Figures in the brackets
are percentages.

We have considered following habits-use of intoxicants (mainly Indian liquor) tobacco, tea and pan. It is clear from the table that more than 90% of the respondents drink tea regularly. Those addicted to pan and tobacco constituted around

64% of the sample. It is only in case of 42.86% of the sample that addiction to liquor consumption is reported. The incidence of pan and tobacco as well as tea is relatively higher because of cheapness of these habits. In table No.5.27 we have given data regarding location wise incidence of liquor addiction and per respondent average monthly expenditure on liquor.

TABLE No. 5.27

EXPENSES ON ALCOHOL BY THE RESPONDENTS

Location	No. of Respondents (Total)	No. of Respondents who are addicted	Average expenditure per month and per respondents (Rs.)
Ankali	60	26	24.18
Haripur	70	32	23.47
Sangalwadi	10	02	23.42
Total average expenses	140	60 (42.86%)	23.69

It is clearly seen that in case of Ankali and Haripur a larger percentage of sample respondents is addicted to liquor. The incidence of liquor addiction in case of Sangalwadi is relatively very low. Ankali gives the highest per-capita average monthly expenditure on liquor (Rs. 24.18). This average for all the three places is Rs. 23.69.

5.4.3 Education :

In our surveys we missed to collect information regarding the education of the immigrant workers' children. This was realised at a very late stage. It must, however, be noted, that the proportion of children going to school is almost negligible and proportion of children going to the secondary schools is nil. We, therefore, tried to find out the reasons for which the children of these immigrant workers do not attend school. Information in this regard is given in Table No. 5.28.

TABLE No. 5.28

CAUSES OF CHILDREN NOT GOING TO SCHOOL

Reasons	Location			Total No. of respo- ndents	Perce- ntage
	Ankali	Hari- pur	Sangal- wadi		
No need of education	-	4 (2.86)	-	4	2.86
Weak financial conditions	-	-	-	-	-
School is far away	-	-	-	-	-
Work at home and at the work site	40 (28.57)	45 (32.14)	4 (2.86)	89	63.57
No. of families	5 (3.57)	7 (4.99)	1 (0.71)	13	9.29
Not applicable	15 (10.71)	14 (10.00)	5 (3.57)	34	24.29
Total No.	60	70	10	140	100.00

N.B. : Figure in the brackets are percentage.

From this table it becomes clear that, weak financial conditions and the distance of the school have no bearing on the fact that a large number of immigrant families (62.42%) do not send their children to school. In case of 63.57% of the immigrant families the children cannot go to the school mainly because they have to help their parents either at the work site or do baby sitting at the huts. In case of 24.29% of the school going age. Only in case of 9.29% of the respondents families, it was reported that, their children attend school regularly. In case of 2.86% of respondents families, it was stated that education was not necessary or needed, for the children.