

**CHAPTER III**  
**INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

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In this chapter an attempt has been made to understand and interpret the socio-economic characteristics of migrated labour at Sonarli Vasahat, near Peth-Vadgaon. This profile includes age, education, habits, their family status, ownership of land, practice of untouchability etc.. The present chapter is based on the primary data collected in the course of the sample survey of sixty families with the help of pre-designed schedule.

**TABLE 3.1**  
**Age profile migrated labour**

Age in Years	20 to 39 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 and above	Total
No.of migrated labour	10	26	14	05	05	60
Percent-age	16.66	43.33	23.33	08.33	08.33	100

Age is very important factor which influences a number of socio-economic decisions. Age is directly related with the mental and physical maturity of the person.

Table 3.1 indicates that a majority of respondents belong to the age-group of 30 to 39 years. About 31.66 per cent respondents belong to the age-group of 40 to 59 years and 8.33 per cent of the respondents fall under the age-group of 60 and above.

In the labourforce analysis population in the age-group of 15 to 59 years is conventionally accepted as working population. Generally the tendency of migration is evident in this category. The above classification confirms this fact. The majority of migrated labour can be classified as working population.

**TABLE 3.2**  
Classification according to sex

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
No. of migrated labour	57	3	60
Percentage	95	5	100

Table 3.2 clearly shows that 95 per cent respondents are male and 5 per cent are female. Therefore, one can say that a majority heads of families (respondents) are male. In the cultural milieu of rural India there is hardly any possibility that womenfolk would be taking independent decisions in respect of migration. It obviously follows from the above data that even in the erstwhile Sonarli village, the proportion of women heads of the family might be low. the same has been reflected here. Secondly, this is not the sex composition of migrated labour since it pertains to the heads of the family only.

TABLE 3.3

## Rate of Literacy

Category	Liter- ate	Illiter- ate	Total
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No. of migrated labours	19	41	60
Percentage	31.66	68.33	100

In the present investigation it is found that 68.33 per cent respondents are illiterate and 31.66 per cent respondents are literate. The above table clearly shows that there is a majority of illiterate respondents.

Though this reflects the common phenomenon of illiteracy evident in Indian society, it assumes an important dimension from the point of view of resettlement. It restricts the opportunity of providing alternative avocations for the migrated population. In fact, in the resettlement programme the migrated population can be diverted from the primary sector occupations to secondary or tertiary sector occupations. An alternative land site could have been provided for establishment of shops or workshops.<sup>1</sup> This is not possible in the present case on account of widespread illiteracy. The functional literacy programmes may be undertaken in respect of this migrated labour so as to enable them to imbibe the necessary skills to undertake alternative avocations outside the primary sector.

TABLE 3.4

## Marital status

	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Widower	Divorcee	Total
No. of migrated labour	56	01	03	-	-	60
Percentage	93.33	1.66	05	-	-	100

During this study it is found that there are three categories of migrated labour according to their marital status.

The above table shows that 93.33 per cent migrated labourers are married and only 1.66 per cent labourers are unmarried, whereas 5 per cent of the respondents are widows.

Since a majority of the respondents are married, there is no immediate problem of their marriage settlement which could have been difficult because of social adjustment in a new place.

TABLE 3.5

Family Status  
Joint family: independent family

No. of migrated labour	Joint Family	Indep. Family	Total
	32	28	60
Percentage	53.33	46.66	100

In Sonarli Vasahat it has been found that a majority of respondents belong to joint family system. That percentage is 53.33 and 46.66 respondents have independent families

The dominance of joint family system is quite understandable in the context of socio-cultural milieu prevailing in rural parts. But the percentage of nuclear families is also impressive. This can be attributed to the factor of marriage and subsequent migration in the course of resettlement.

TABLE 3.6

## Occupational distribution of migrated labour

Occupation	Farming	Farm labour	Farming	Service public/ Govt.	Other service	Total
No. of migrated labour	30	14	04	02	10	60
Percentage	50.00	23.33	6.66	3.33	16.66	100

In the occupational distribution, it has been found that a majority of migrated labour depends on farming, i.e., primary sector. It obviously means that they have the ownership of land on which they survive. But four respondents categorically mentioned that 'farming' does not provide them livelihood and hence they have to work as farm labourers. Out of 60 respondents, 14 heads



the family have 'farm labour' as their main occupation. They do not have land for cultivation. Ten respondents mentioned that they depend on 'other services' like construction work, for their livelihood. Surprisingly the categories of 'farm labour' and 'other services' are mutually exclusive and migrated labour fails to see 'other services' as supplementary source of income.

**TABLE 3.7**  
Residential status

Category of Home	Own House	Rented House	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	Nil	60
Percentage	100	-	100

Own residential accommodation is held important by human-beings. This table shows that 100 per cent respondents have their own residential accommodation. Therefore, nobody gives rental charges. The migrated labour of Sonarli could build up their residential houses mainly because of financial assistance made available in the resettlement programme. The resettlement programme consists of two components:

- (1) The land which has been made available under the Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation Act of 1986. The plot sizes are two gunthas, four gunthas and six gunthas.

Two gunthas have been allotted to landless persons of erstwhile Sonarli village. The landholders have been allotted either four gunthas or six gunthas depending upon the number of persons in the family. A family with five persons has been allotted four gunthas of land; while a family with more than five persons has been allotted six gunthas.

- (2) The loan component is made available by the Government. The amount of loan is Rs. four thousand for landless labourers and eight thousand for landholders. This is at the interest rate of 6 per cent with the repayment condition of six annual equal instalments.

TABLE 3.8  
Dietary habits

Vegetarian	Vegetarian + Non- Vegetarian	Total
05	55	60
% 8.33	91.66	100

Under this study it is found that migrated labourers are classified into two categories, i.e., purely vegetarian and vegetarian-non-vegetarian.

Some 8.33 per cent respondents are purely vegetarian and 91.66 per cent respondents are vegetarian plus non-vegetarian.

**TABLE 3.9**  
**Celebration of festivals**

Category	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100

Indian society is tradition-bound and takes pleasure in the celebration of festivals.

Table 3.9 shows that 100 per cent respondents celebrate traditional festivals like Diwali, Holi, Ganapati, Dassera. This practice is quite in tune with the traditions of Indian society.

**TABLE 3.10**  
**Profile according to religion**

Hindu	Muslim	Buddhist	Total
25	15	20	60
41.66	25.00	33.33	100.00

In our sample survey it has been found that the population of Sonarli Vasahat belongs to three main religions, namely, Hindu,



Muslim and Buddhist. The majority respondents belong to Hindu religion; while Muslims constitute the minority. Though this religious profile generally reflects the composition of the society, one thing needs to be specially mentioned and that is, Buddhists and Hindus are almost equal in Sonarli Vasahat.

TABLE 3.11

## Gram Daivat

Kedar-ling	Jotiba	Other	Total
60	-	-	60
100%	-	-	100%

In the rural society of India, almost every village has one Gram Daivat (local incarnation of God). The villagers have profound faith in this Gram Daivat which has tremendous influence on their behaviour pattern. Sonarli Vasahat has 'Kedarling' as the Gram Daivat and 100 per cent respondents mentioned that they believe in this Gram Daivat.

TABLE 3.12

## Practices relating to rites

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	55	05	60
Percentage	91.66	8.33	100

Worshipping ancestors constitutes an important part of the rites in rural India. It is the belief that offering prayers to one's ancestors gets one strength to fight against evil forces. In fact this belief is cherished to the extent that the ancestors who are supposed to be omnipresent always offer a shell of protection.

TABLE 3.13

## Faith in God

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100

Faith in God is one of the important characteristics of our Indian society. Faith in God is significant aspect of spiritual life. This fact has been adequately confirmed in the case of Sonarli Vasahat.

Under this study Table 3.13 shows that 100 per cent respondents have faith in God.

TABLE 3.14

## The place of origin and existence of Local-self Government

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	Nil	60
Percentage	100	-	100

In the framework of democratic decentralization, there has been a provision of Gram Panchayat for participation in decision-making. This ensures participation in various local level projects. In the erstwhile Sonarli, there was the existence of Gram Panchayat at Tanali. This Gram Panchayat was for six villages.

TABLE 3.15

Response of migrated labour to the existence of local self-government

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	Nil	60	60
Percentage	-	100	100

In the new set-up, the migrated population has been almost deprived of the benefits of local-self government. The Sonarli Vasahat belongs to Survey Nos. 242 and 245 and these numbers have not been included in Peth-Vadgaon Municipal Council. Naturally, the people from this Vasahat do not get civic amenities from Peth-Vadgaon Municipal Council. This matter needs urgent attention of the resettlement authorities.

TABLE 3.16

Participation in Multi-purpose Cooperative organization at earlier Sonarli village

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	-	60	60
Percentage	-	100	100

The participation of migrated labour in co-operative organization is almost ruled out since there was no multi-purpose village co-operative organization in the erstwhile Sonarli village. Likewise, even in Sonarli Vasahat, there is no existence of such a co-operative organization. The multi-purpose village co-operative organization plays an important role in the village economic life by way of making available crucial inputs for various farm activities. In the present Sonarli Vasahat, there has been the formation of Co-operative Housing Society. This has come into being mainly because of the 'felt need' of migrated labour of immediate shelter.

TABLE 17

Participation in Multi-purpose Co-op. organization: Present Sonarli Vasahat

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	-	60	60
Percentage	-	100	100

TABLE 3.18

Existence of primary schools at the place of origin

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100

This table shows classification of migrated labours' Head of Family according to their primary school at original village.

Primary schools are very important in education system. Primary education has been the constitutional responsibility of government. On the basis of this survey Table 3.18 indicates that there was a primary school at erstwhile Sonarli village. But the facility continues even in Sonarli Vasahat.

TABLE 3.19

Existence of primary school at Sonarli

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100

Table 3.19 shows that there is a primary school at present at Sonarli Vasahat. The facility of primary education is available upto IV standard. Secondly, the present building for the primary school is in a dilapidated condition for want of adequate maintenance.

TABLE 3.20

Educational practices amongst  
migrated labour

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100

The awareness of the need to impart education to the children assumes an important role in determining the rate of literacy in a given region. It has been found out that there has been adequate awareness in this respect amongst the migrated labour. Table 3.20 shows that 100 per cent respondents have shown interest in imparting at least primary education to their children.

TABLE 3.21

Practising of untouchability

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	-	60	60
Percentage	-	100	100

Practising untouchability is not only anti-social behaviour but it is a crime against humanity. It is a great hurdle in social development. Government is trying to remove the sense of untouchability from the minds of people. It is noteworthy that in Sonarly Vasahat the practice of untouchability is not in existence. There have been a fair degree of social interactions amongst the people belonging to different castes and religions.

TABLE 3.22

## Trouble from others

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	16	44	60
Percent-age	26.66	73.33	100

Migration is total change process in human life. It makes a change in their socio-cultural environment. In this respect co-operation from villagers becomes a crucial determinant in the social adjustment of migrated labour. When a question was put to the migrated population as to whether they face any problem, sixteen respondents answered affirmatively while a majority of them stated that they do not face such kind of problem.

TABLE 3.23

## Addictions

	Pan	Chilim	Bidi	Tobacco	Liquor	Total
No. of migrated labour	28	02	05	41	08	60
Percentage	46.66	3.33	8.33	68.33	13.33	100

That addition to bad habits is dangerous to health and perilous in all senses of the term is more than obvious to all. Table 3.23 clearly indicates that respondents have dual addictions such Bidi as well as Pan, Liquor as well as Pan, Chilim as well as Pan etc.

Some 46.66 per cent respondents are addicted to Pan, 3.33 per cent of respondents are addicted to Chilim, 13.33 per cent respondents were addicted to liquor and a majority of them are addicted to tobacco in one form or the other, chewing being the most popular among all.

TABLE 3.24

## Landed property of migrated labour

	Yes	No	Total
No. of migrated labour	60	-	60
Percentage	100	-	100



Table 3.24 shows that 100 per cent respondents have their own land. Nobody is landless.

TABLE 3.25

Land ownership pattern of the households

<u>Land owned</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Less than one acre	2
1 to less than 2 acres	30
2 to less than 5 acres	20
5 to less than 10 acres	1
10 acres and above	0
	<u>53</u>

A careful examination of the land ownership pattern of the households indicates that a majority of the respondents fall in the ranges of 1 to less than 2 acres and 2 to less than 5 acres. This land is mainly Jirayat in which crops like wheat, jawar and oilseeds are taken. This farming is multi-crop under which farming activity is undertaken for about six months. In the rest of the year, they are almost idle. This can be stated to be the case of under-employment. This phenomenon is mainly because of non-availability of water. The provision of irrigation facility may help to improve the plight of these people. One such attempt was made to launch the co-operative Irrigation Society which could not succeed. In the above table, there has been an account of only 53 families. Since seven heads of families mentioned that they do have inherited land but technically the land has not been shown in their name as far

as revenue records are concerned.

**TABLE 3.26**

**Participation in organized efforts**

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
60	-	60
100	-	100%

The existence of voluntary organization plays an important role in every society in handling the various local problems. This is more so in the case of migrated labour since it enhances their bargaining power. It has been found that in the case of migrated labour of Sonarli, there has been one organization of all the affected people on account of Chandoli dam. This organization helps in generating sufficient awareness among the members as to their rights and responsibilities. It would be advisable that this organisation of affected people take up the immediate problems, especially in respect of resettlement. This will facilitate better communication between the affected people and the resettlement agency. On the other hand, the government should recognize the existence of such a voluntary organization for implementing its programmes of resettlement.

TABLE 3.27

Annual Income (Rs.)	Frequency
0- 5,000	0
5,001-10,000	26
10,001-15,000	25
15,001-20,000	6
20,001-25,000	2
25,001-30,000	1
30,001 and above	0
	<u>60</u>

Source: Sample Survey

TABLE 3.28

Monthly expenditure of the respondents  
(in Rupees)

Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	Frequency
0-300	01
301-600	25
601-900	22
901-1,200	8
1,201-1,500	02
1,501-1,800	00
1,801-2,000	01
2,001 and above	0
	<u>60</u>

Source: Sample Survey

The frequency distribution table showing annual income of the respondents clearly indicates that a majority of them fall in the range of Rs. 5,001 to 10,000 and Rs. 10,001 to 15,000. Even if we take the maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 and assume that there are on an average 5 persons in the family, monthly income per head works out to Rs. 250. This per head income worked out on the basis of maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 in the range is just the barest minimum for survival - even by the moderate standards of living prevailing in Indian society. There is hardly any possibility to give an allowance for frugal comforts like entertainment and education of the high secondary level. Many of them are hovering around the poverty line. This aspect becomes more significant in the context of resettlement policy. Generally relocation allowance is given in developed Western countries even if a person is to be shifted for job purpose. In the case of migrated labour, no such relocation allowance is specifically provided and hence it becomes difficult for them to get themselves adjusted in new settlements.

As against this, Table 3.28 shows the monthly expenditure of the respondents. A majority of the respondents fall in the ranges of Rs. 301 to 600 and 601 to 900. Even if we take the maximum limit of the range of Rs. 601 to 900, i.e., Rs. 900, the per capita expenditure works out to be Rs. 180. This clearly indicates the deplorable standards of living of migrated population.

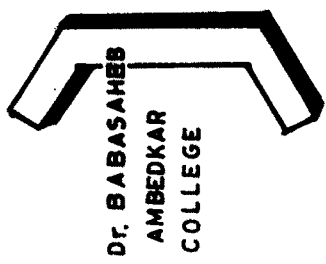
TABLE 3.29

Monthly savings of respondents (in Rs.)

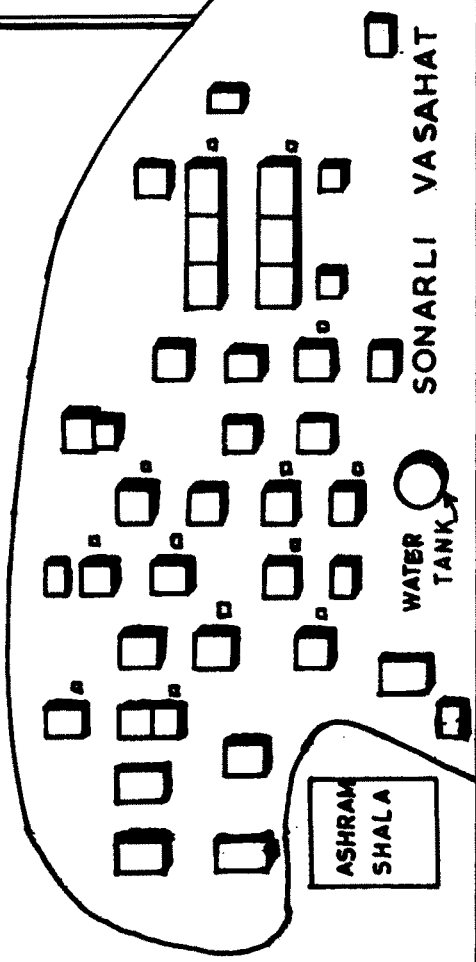
Monthly Savings (Rs.)	Frequency
0- 50	07
51-100	12
101-150	11
151-200	12
201-250	01
251-300	01
301-350	0
351-400	01
401-450	0
451-500	04
501-550	0
551-600	01
601 and above	0
	<u>50</u>

A very interesting aspect of this phenomenon is that, despite this deplorable state of their consumption (which is an indication of their poor standard of living) this migrated population has developed savings habits, though their savings are in a moderate range. It obviously means that the migrated labourers are forced to cut down their consumption in order to save something for contingencies. Their savings are mainly channelised through the branches of nationalised banks or co-operative credit societies.

# LOCATION OF SONARLI VASAHAAT



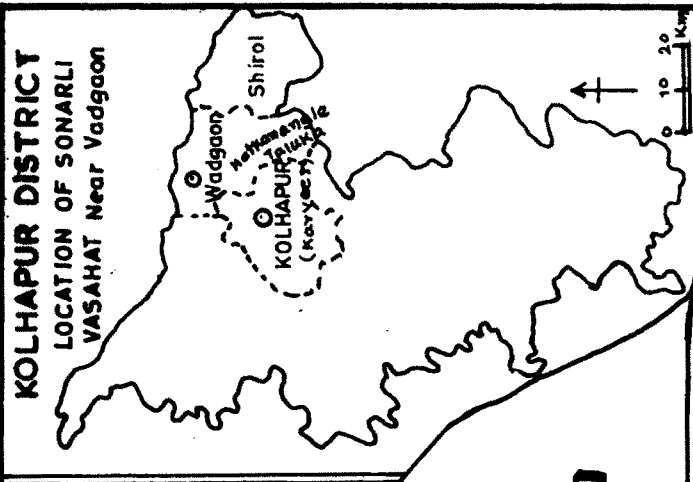
DR. BABASAHEB  
AMBEDKAR  
COLLEGE



ASHRAM  
SHALA

WATER  
TANK

SONARLI VASAHAAT

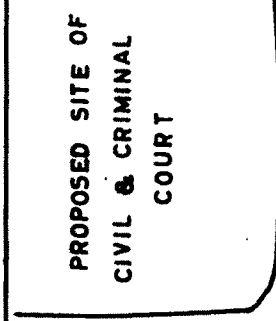


KOLHAPUR DISTRICT  
LOCATION OF SONARLI  
VASAHAAT Near Vadgaon

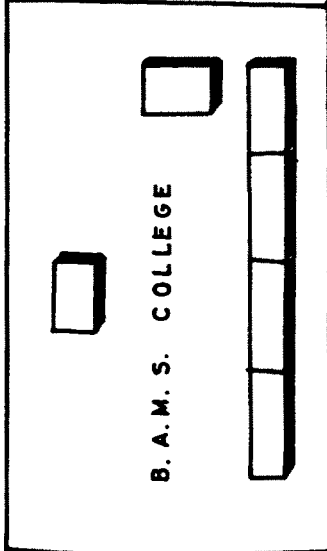
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← TO KOLHAPUR

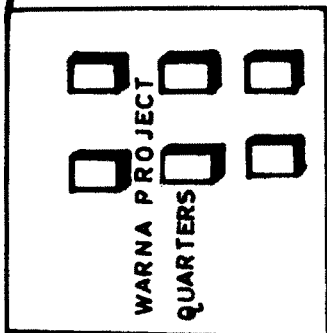
TO VADGAON →



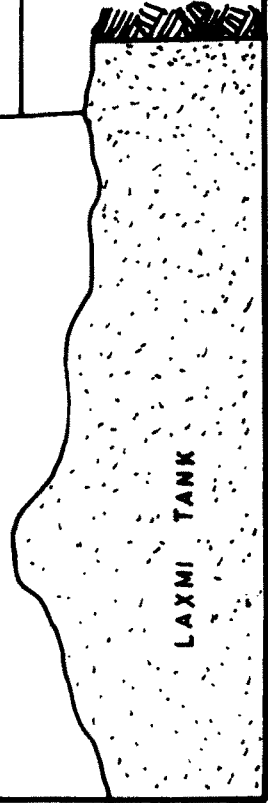
PROPOSED SITE OF  
CIVIL & CRIMINAL  
COURT



B. A. M. S. COLLEGE



WARNA PROJECT  
QUARTERS



LAXMI TANK

