

**DR. BRR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, JADCHERLA,
MAHABUBNAGAR DIST.**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Student Study Project

on

Migration Status Pre and Post Formation of The Telangana

Submitted by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the present work titled "**Migration Status Pre and Post Formation of The Telangana**" is the bonafide work of Samreen, Syed Abdulla, Aliya Begum, Bhanavath Prabhakar, Chandrakanth, under the supervision of R.Nagaraju, Lecturer in Economics, Dr. BRR Government Degree College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other University for the award of any Degree.

Date:

17-5-22



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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled "Migration Status Pre and Post Formation of The Telangana" were originally carried out by us under the supervision of R.Nagaraju, Lecturer in Economics, Dr. BRR Government College Jadcharla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university for the award of Degree.

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Migration: introduction :-

Migration is the movement of people and has occurred as long as mankind has existed. It is linked with global issues including economic growth, poverty and human rights. Migration can have many social and economic benefits but also presents challenges.

Historically, Scotland like many other countries has been affected by large population movements within the country and by waves of immigration and emigration. People from the Highlands and other rural areas moved to Scotland's central belt as a result of the Clearances and because of the opportunities for work offered by industrialisation and business. Irish migrants came to Scotland for centuries for seasonal work but also to escape starvation and poverty. It is in cities that the largest proportions of migrants have settled. Highland and Irish migrants came to Glasgow in large numbers from the beginning of the 19th century, Jewish populations came to the city to set up business but also to escape persecution, many Italians came to Scotland from the 1890s onwards and Polish exiles have settled in Scotland's cities since the 1830s.

Nevertheless, for economic reasons, over much of the last three centuries Scotland has been a net exporter of people to North America, Australasia and other countries. Between 1820 and the start of the First World War over 2 million Scots emigrated. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Scotland, along with Ireland and Norway, had the highest rates of emigration among western and central European countries.

Since the early 2000s, migration has played a large part in demographic change in Scotland, especially since Eastern European Countries joined the EU in May 2004 leading to an influx of economic migrants from Eastern Europe to all parts of Scotland. There has also been the resettlement and dispersal of over 20,000 asylum seekers to Glasgow since 2001 under the 1999 Asylum and Immigration Act. More recently, the Scottish Government has committed to taking their share of Syrian refugees following the UK Government's commitment to accept up to 20,000 refugees from the war in Syria by 2020.

Population migration is an important issue for planners locally and nationally. Locally, changes in the size and composition of populations and relative movement between areas impact on the need for services including housing, social work, health, education, employment and training. Knowledge of population movement is also critical to properly assessing the success of regeneration initiatives although, historically, adequate data have often not been available. From a public health perspective, a new population moving into

an area may have different health needs and a different health profile from the resident population. One consequence of this may be a requirement for new and culturally specific services.

From published work we know that in Scotland migration is higher among young adults, reflecting moves out of the family home; however, migration is also notable, but to a lesser extent, among the very young - i.e. children under the age of five. This is associated with parents moving home prior their children starting school or moving to more suitable family accommodation. It is also known that people with long-term illness, carers and those with poorer health are less likely to move, while the better qualified, students and those with professional occupations, are more likely to move.

Migration is difficult to estimate accurately and there is no comprehensive system which registers migration in the UK - either moves to or from the rest of the world, or moves within the UK. Estimates of international migration have to be based on survey data, while estimates of migration within UK are largely based on administrative health service data.

Migration Is The Movement By People From One Place To Another, Particularly Different Countries, With The Intention Of Settling Temporarily Or Permanently In The New Location. It Typically Involves Movements Over Long Distances And From One Country Or Region To Another.

Refugees Seeking Asylum In Greece

Historically, Early Human Migration Includes The Peopling Of The World, i.e. Migration To World Regions Where There Was Previously No Human Habitation, During The Upper Paleolithic. Since The Neolithic, Most Migrations (Except For The Peopling Of Remote Regions Such As The Arctic Or The Pacific), Were Predominantly Warlike, Consisting Of Conquest Or Landnahme On The Part Of Expanding Populations.[Citation Needed] Colonialism Involves Expansion Of Sedentary Populations Into Previously Only Sparsely Settled Territories Or Territories With No Permanent Settlements. In The Modern Period, Human Migration Has Primarily Taken The Form Of Migration Within And Between Existing Sovereign States, Either Controlled (Legal Immigration) Or Uncontrolled And In Violation Of Immigration Laws (Illegal Immigration).

Migration Can Be Voluntary Or Involuntary. Involuntary Migration Includes Forced Displacement (In Various Forms Such As Deportation, Slave Trade, Trafficking In Human Beings) And Flight (War Refugees, Ethnic Cleansing), Both Resulting In The Creation Of Diasporas.

➤ **Case Study :-** Garga Tanda Village In Where Most Of The Labourers Migrated To Hyderabad And Surrounding Districts In Search Of Work. Mr. Anand , Sarpanch Of The Village Expressed The Views On Migration That Severe Drought Conditions Privilege In The Village, Made Them To Go Out For Work. He Observed Difference Between The Earlier And Present Pattern Of Migration. Previously, He Said That The Contractors Had Played An Important Role In Migration By Forming Groups Among Labourers In The Village And Advanced Money To Them. But Now The People In The Villages Are Migrating To Hyderabad On Their Own Without Any Help Of The Contractors. He Observed That Many Migrant Labourers, Who Have Gone To Hyderabad Are Sending Their Children To School. He Said That Most Of Their Village Labourers Have Settled Down At Various Places Like Kukatpally. Patancheru, Ramnagar. Etc In Hyderabad By Constructing a Small Hut Tent. Their Bargaining Power For Reasonable Wages At Various Labour Markets In The City Has Gone Up. At Present These Migrant Labour Are Going Along With Their Spouses And Children And Leaving Their Old Parents In The Village. They Are Frequently Coming To The Village To See Their Old Parents As Well As Their Belongings. The Sarpanch Said That Most Of Them Are Engaged In Construction Work At Hyderabad And Earning More Money Than Before. He Revealed That Most Of The Migrant Labourers In The Village Send Money Regularly To Their Old Parents In The Village. He Said That Every Migrant Labour Visits The Village Particularly At The Time Of Local Festival Of Village Deity. He Listed Out And Compared The Number Pucca Houses, Number Of Shops, Number Of Wine "Shops, Telephone Booths, Fans Tvs/Radios/ Motorcycles Available In The Village Now And Say Ten Years Back.He Opined That The Material Gain In The Village Is Due To Migration, Which Has Generated Extra Money In The Village. He Is Under The Impression That Irrigation Facilities Could Control Migration. So,He Requested The Government Authorities To Provide Irrigation Facilities By Constructing Canals, Check Dams, Etc. In Addition To This, He Suggested That Awareness Among The Villagers About The Proper And Optimum Utilization Of Local Resources Need To Be Created. Hs Also Requested The Higher Authorities To Establish Industries By Identifying Local Resources For Creation Of Employment Opportunities For The Villagers

➤ **Data Collation :-**

Primary Data Collected From Gagya Tanda Villages Which Is Located New Mahabubnagar We Have Collected This Data Through Proper Questionare Method Which Consist 20 Question And Is Collected From 25 Members Related Data Represented Graphical And Table Format Has Mentioned Below This Data Analysed Simple Present Tense Method

Overall Migration Through Graph And Table Before Formation And After Formation Of Telangana

S No	Migration	Percentage
1	20	80%
2	5	20%

Migration

Total :- 25 - 100%

20 - ?

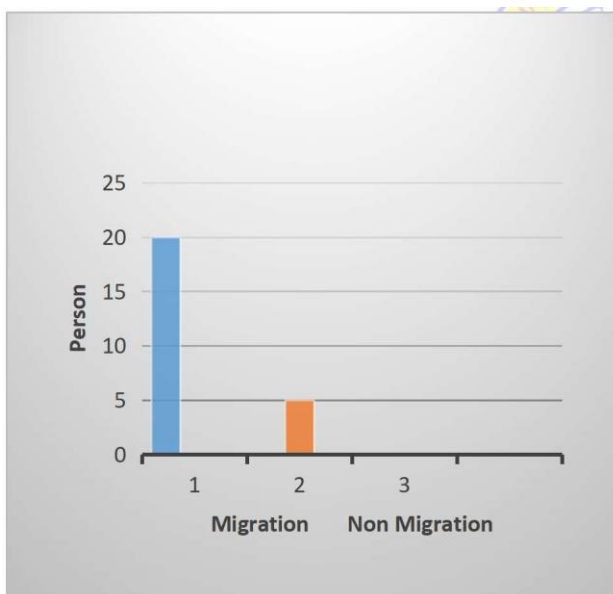
$20/25 \times 100 = 80\%$

Non Migration

Total:- 25-100

5 - ?

$5/25 \times 100 = 20\%$



➤ **Objectives:-**

To Examine Economical Conditions

To Analyse The Socio Condition Of Migrants

To Analyse The Employability And Poverty

To Analyse The Availability Of Interaction Facilities

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➤ **Findings:-**

Before 2014 There Was High Migration

There Was No Employment Before 2014

High Density Of Poverty

Unable To Getting Basic Needs

Lack Of Instruction Facilities

After Formation Of Telangana 2014 June 2nd

Migration Is Fallen Down

The Poverty Is Reduced

Employability Increased Because Of Water Electric City Facilities Increased

Provided Safe Drinking Water Through Mission Bhageeratha

Eligible Candidate Are Provide Asharam Pensions

Ryathubandhu Given To Every Former In The Former Inputs Subsidies Per Are 5000+5000 Instruction Facilities Provided

➤ **Suggestions:-**

Provide The Job In Organised Sector

Provide The Financial Assistance To SHG'S

Provide The Job Opportunities To Literate Young Guys

Provide The Skill Enhance Me Program

Provide The Quality Education Of Facility

Improve The Standard To Standard Of Living Of The People

Proper Information Of MGNREAS Program

Review Of Literature:-

There Are Different Theories Of Migration That Will Explain Different Concepts. This Chapter Is Beginning With a Section On Theories Of Migration And Different School Of Thoughts. Another Section On Comprehensive Review Of Studies On Migration Will Also Present In This Chapter. A Brief Description On The Studies, Includingthe Study That Has Been Taken

➤ **Conclusions :-**

In Majority Of The Cases, Migration Itself Was Motivated By Economic Need And Perceived Economic Benefits. These Benefits Of Course Vary Depending On Various Factors Like Education, Possession Of Particular Skills, Demand For Labor, Etc. In The Present Study, The Changes In Income Considerably In Reducing The Number Of Those Who Were In The Acute Poverty Range Of Below Rs. 3,500/- . It Was Noticed That Substantial Rise In The Income Of The Migrants When Compared To Those Who Migrated During 1993.

Most Of The Migrants Are Not Happy With The Present Occupation, As The Wages Are Less. Because, They Need The Financial Support From The Government Financial Institutions To Sustain Their Livelihoods In Their Own Village. Lack Of Credit Is Also One Of The Reasons For Migration. It Is Difficult To Stop The Age-Old Practice Of Migration Particularly From Drought Prone District Like Mahabubnagar. Efforts From Government For Example Introducing Mgnregs Has Given Positive Results To Some Extend However Local Political Structure And Social Hierarchy Has Its Own Impact On Socially Marginalized Communities Accessing Such Provisions.

➤ **Photography :-**

