An Economic Analysis of Rickshaw-pullers: A Case Study of District Sirsa

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ABSTRACT

The present Study was carried out in Sirsa district of Haryana State to analyse the economic conditions of the migrated rickshaw pullers. The present study aims at to know the reasons behind their migration from their native land. Besides. Addiction level of the rickshaw-pullers have also been checked in the present study. To conduct the study, primary data have been collected from 120 rickshaw-pullers in Sirsa district randomly.

Keywords: Addiction, Classification, Income, Migration, Rickshaw-pullers

Introduction

There has been a lot of progress in India from the last three decades, but the fruits of progress have not yet reached to all the people.Many people in India are still poor,although the Government of India has run many schemes to improve the conditions of the poor, many strategies have been made by the Indian government time and again to improve the economic conditions of the poorer section of our society.It is normally observed in India that poor people from backward areas come to advance areas in search of livelihoodThere is also regional differences on economic basis in India, due to which some states in India are advanced and some states are backward.There are various reasons for migration from backward areas.Migrated labour goes into advanced states and does menial work/ jobs so that they can sustain themselves and their families.Rickshaw pullers are also found migrated in many areas, many migrated people who come to advance areas are rickshaw pullers. After migration, thesepeople adopt rickshaw pulling because it is an easy and quick way of earning cash.The present study tries to examine what were the basic reasons behind the migration of rickshaw pullers.Analyzing rickshaw pullers economic conditions is also the main objective of this study. Apart from it, this study also checks the level of bad habits in rickshaw pullers, The main objective of this study is to detect the level of addiction among rickshaw-pullers in district Sirsa in Haryana.

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Specific Objectives of the Study

1) To find out the reasonsbehind migration of the rickshaw-pullers in district Sirsa from their native place.
2) To know the economic conditions of rickshaw-pullers in district Sirsa.
3) To know the level of addiction among rickshaw pullers in district Sirsa

Methodology

The present study has been conducted on the migrated rickshaw-pullers in Sirsa district of Haryana during the time- period ranging from year 2021 to 2022. In order to achieve stipulated objectives, a totalof 120 respondents has been selected through multistage random sampling.Primary data has been collectedthrough well structure questionnaire and interview. Multistage random sampling procedure was adopted.

To achieve the specific Objectives of the study, data collected have been analyzed. For the purpose of analysis, logical tool and techniques such as per average, percentage have been used.The formula for calculating the simple arithmetic mean is as follows:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where, $\bar{X}$ = sum of the values of the variables considered

N= number of observations

Results and Discussion

The furnished results related to the stipulated objectives have been presented through the following heads:

Classification of theRespondents according to Caste

Regarding distribution of the respondents according to their caste, it is found that a large chunk of the respondents comes under scheduled caste as 65 percent of the total respondents are found to be SC. Besides, 22.5 percent and 12.5 per cent of the respondents belong to OBC and General category.

Table 1 Classification of theRespondents according to theirCaste

Serial number	Caste	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	General	15	12.5
2	SC	78	65
3	OBC	27	22.5
4	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of the respondents on the basis of their Native State

Table2 presents the furnished results related to the native state of the rickshaw-pullers selected as respondents of the study and it is found that more than half of the respondents of the study hail from Bihar. It is also found that 12.5 per cent of the respondents are from Rajasthan while 6.67 percent of the respondents belong to M.P. As far as the percentage of the respondents who comes from U.P is taken into consideration, it is observed as 15.83 percent while 14.17 percent of rickshaw pullers are from other states. So, the results of the study suggest that the more migrated rickshaw -pullers in district Sirsaare from Bihar.

Table 2 Classification of the Respondents on the basis of their Native State

Serial number	State	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Bihar	61	50.83
2	Rajasthan	15	12.5
3	M.P	8	6.67
4	U. P	19	15.83
5	Other	17	14.17
6	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of the Respondents on the basis of their Causes of Migration

When respondents were enquired about the reasons behind their causes of migration, maximum percentage of the respondents replied that due to the lack of employment opportunities at their native state, they were forced to leave for Sirsa in Haryana and 52.7 per cent of the respondents said that they have come here in search of employment. 27.5 percent of the respondents are also of the view that due to acute poverty, they migrated from their native places. The other reasons, the respondents put forward for their migration were remained as small size of land holding. They said that they have large size of the family. They also shared that they do not have land size enough to make their livelihood. Some of them are said that they are not literate enough to get a good job or work.

Table 3 Classification of the Respondents on the basis of their Causes of Migration

Serial number	Causes	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Unemployment	63	52.5
2	Poverty	33	27.5
3	Small-size of land holding	3	2.5
4	Large Size of family	6	5
5	Illiteracy	11	9.17
6	Other	4	3.33
7	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of Respondents according to Monthly Income

When respondents were asked about their monthly income, most of the respondents replied that they would be between Rs 8,000 and Rs 10,000 a month.47.5 percentof respondents said they earn between Rs 8,000 and Rs 10,000, while 35.83 percent of the respondents said that they earn Rs, 6,000 to Rs. 8000.Apart from this, some rickshaw pullers also said that they earn more than □ 10,000 a month.

Table 4 Classification of Respondents according to Monthly Income

Serial number	Monthly income	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	2000-4000	4	3.33
2	4000-6000	7	5.83
3	6000-8000	43	35.83
4	8000-10000	57	47.5
5	Above 10000	9	7.5
6	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of Respondents bytypesof their Houses

When rickshaw pullers were asked what type of house they live in, most of the percentages

Table 5 Classification of Respondents bytypesof their Houses

Serial number	Type of house	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Pucca	18	15
2	Semi pucca	42	35
3	Jhopad	20	16.67
4	Tin	24	20
5	Kachcha	16	13.33
6	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

said that they live in semi pucca houses.35 percent of respondents said they live in a semi-pucca house while 20 percentrespondents said that they live in houses which is made up of tin while 15 percent of the respondents are also found to have a pucca house,apart from this, 16.67 percent of the respondents are also those who live in Jhopad. So, it was surfaced through the study that the maximum per centage of the respondents does not have pucca house shows their miserable living conditions.

Classification of Respondents by Monthly Saving

When the respondents are classified according to their level of saving, it is observed that maximum per centage of the respondents save less than Rs, 500 per month. Besides, there is a noticeable per centage of the respondents who are not able to save due to less earning or more expenditure. 55.83 per cent of the respondents replied that they save less than Rs. 500 per month while 31.67 percent of the respondents do not have the capacity to save. As

far as the respondents, who save between Rs.500 to Rs, 1000 is taken into consideration, it is found that 9.17 per cent of the respondents said that they are able enough to save between that range. A meagre per centage of the respondents have found to save between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1500but more miserable condition is shown by the per centage of those respondents who have found to come under the category of the respondents who save between Rs,1500to Rs.2000 as it is only 0.83 percent women.

Table 6 Classification of Respondents by Monthly Saving

Serial number	Saving	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Zero	38	31.67
2	Less than 500	67	55.83
3	500-1000	11	9.17
4	1000-1500	3	2.5
5	1500-2000	1	0.83
6	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of Respondents According to their Debt Status
Table 7 shows the classification of the respondents according to their debt status and it is revealed that 47.5 percent of the respondents do not have debt to repay. However, 5.83 percent of the respondents said that they have to repay less than Rs. 5000 while 15.83 rickshaw-pullers said that they have debt on them between Rs. 5000 to Rs.10000. The per centage of the respondents who have to repay Rs. 10000 to Rs. 15000 has been remained as 6.67. Besides, 24.17 percent respondents are of the view that they have debt to repay more than Rs, 15000.

Table 7 Classification of Respondents According to their Debt Status

Serial number	Debt	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Zero	57	47.5
2	Less than 5000	7	5.83
3	5000-10000	19	15.83
4	10000-15000	8	6.67
5	Above 15000	29	24.17
6	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

Classification of Respondents according tothe Durable Goods at their Home
When the respondents were inquired about the facilities available at their home in terms of durable goods, it was found that a large chunk of the respondents replied that they have television in their houses as 85 percent respondents were of the same view under consideration. 55.83 percent rickshaw-pullers said that they have watch in their home.

Very impressive and surprising results were emerging from the study as 100 percent respondents have telephone or mobile facility. It was also revealed through the study that refrigerator has been had by 17.5 per cent respondents of the study. It is also revealed from the study that 7.5 percent respondents of the study found to have cycle at their home.

Table 8 Classification of Respondents according totheDurable Goods at their Home

Serial number	Goods	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Television	102	85
2	Watch	67	55.83
3	Telephone/Mobile	120	100
4	Refrigerator	21	17.5
5	Cycle	9	7.5
6	Cooler	46	38.33

Source: Field Survey

Classification of Respondents on the basis of Addiction

Table 9 shows the furnished results related to the addiction-level of the respondents and reveal that 5.83 percent of the respondents do not have any kind of addiction while 17.5 percent of the respondents said that they are addicted to hard drink. In case of addiction to smoking, this per centage has been remained as 15.83 percent. It is also surfaced from the study that 13.33 percent of the respondents are gutka-addict and 1.67 percent of the respondents are addicted to

Table 9 Classification of Respondents on the basis of Addiction

Serial number	Habits	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	No habit	7	5.83
2	Drinking wine	21	17.5
3	Smoking	19	15.83
4	Gutka	16	13.33
5	Drugs	2	1.67
6	Smoking+Wine	41	34.17
7	Smoking+Gutka	14	11.67
8	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey

drugs. Very shocking results were emerged from the study as it is found from the study that 34.17 percent of the respondents are addicted to smoking and wine.

Conclusion

On the Basis of the above discussion, it is found that more migrated rickshaw -pullers in district Sirsa are from Bihar.Regarding distribution of the respondents according to their caste, it is found that a large chunk of the respondents comes under scheduled caste as 65 percent of the total respondents are found to be SC. maximum percentage of the

respondents replied that due to the lack of employment opportunities at their native state, they were forced to leave for Sirsa in Haryana. When respondents were asked about their monthly income, most of the respondents replied that they would be between Rs 8,000 and Rs 10,000 a month.It was surfaced through the study that the maximum per centage of the respondents does not have pucca house shows their miserable living conditions. When the respondents are classified according to their level of saving, it is observed that maximum per centage of the respondents save less than Rs, 500 per month. Besides, there is a noticeable per centage of the respondents who are not able to save due to less earning or more expenditure. 55.83 per cent of the respondents replied that they save less than Rs. 500 per month while 31.67 percent of the respondents do not have the capacity to save. It is also revealed from the study that 47.5 percent of the respondents do not have debt to repay. Very impressive and surprising results were emerging from the study as 100 percent respondents have telephone or mobile facility.Very shocking results were emerged from the study as it is found from the study that 34.17 percent of the respondents are addicted to smoking and wine.

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