

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the current study on “**Determinants of Remittances and Assessment of Living Conditions of Migrant Workers**” are discussed in this chapter under the following heads.

- 1. Profile of the Migrants**
- 2. Migration details of the respondents**
- 3. Work profile of migrants before and after migration**
- 4. Remittance behavior of migrants**
- 5. Living conditions of migrants before and after migration**
- 6. Problems faced by migrants**

1. PROFILE OF THE MIGRANTS

A. Demographic profile of the Respondents

Demographic characteristics may be defined as a complex of attributes that are interrelated but do not form a single dimension. Therefore, socio-demographic status includes a number of factors and each factor further has indices as every society according to its norms and values determines demographic characteristics of a person. The details about the demographic profile of the migrant is important for the study on migration as it will provide a gate way for identifying factors behind migration, it will also be useful to study about the impact of migration process. This section provides details on the social and demographic characteristics about the migrants based on the field study that has been conducted by the researcher.

Table (III) gives details on the demographic profile of the sample respondents.

Table - III
Demographic Profile of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Details	Characteristics	Frequency	
			North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Community	General	068 (17.1)	011(04.8)
		SC/ST	185 (46.4)	098(42.9)
		OBC	145 (36.5)	119(52.3)
		Total	398(100.0)	228(100.0)
2	Religion	Hindu	204 (51.2)	137 (60.8)
		Muslim	054 (13.6)	013 (05.0)
		Christian	105 (26.3)	078 (34.2)
		Others	035 (08.9)	000 (00.0)
		Total	398(100.0)	228(100.0)
3	Gender	Male	267 (67.1)	113 (49.5)
		Female	131 (32.9)	115 (50.5)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
4	Age	Below 30 years	209 (52.5)	112 (49.1)
		30 to 45 years	130 (32.6)	098 (42.9)
		45 years and above	059 (14.9)	018 (08.0)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
5	Marital Status	Married	206 (51.7)	176 (77.2)
		Unmarried	140 (35.1)	042 (18.4)
		Others	052 (13.2)	010 (04.4)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
6	Type of Family	Nuclear	035 (08.7)	099 (43.4)
		Joint	363 (91.3)	129 (56.6)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
7	Education	Illiterate	108 (27.3)	068 (29.8)
		Primary	217 (54.5)	132 (57.8)
		Secondary	053 (13.3)	009 (03.9)
		Higher Secondary	013 (03.2)	015 (06.8)
		Others	007 (01.7)	004 (01.7)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

Community

Community means group of caste with similar social and educational conditions. In India there are Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Class and General community groups. Community based migration is happening frequently in the society. In a study conducted by Howard (2010) it was found that the highest migration was generally from Other Backward Caste, which accounted for 74.63 percent, followed by the General caste, which accounted for 24.31 percent. The Schedule Caste accounted for 0.69 percent and the remaining 0.35 percent belonged to the Schedule Tribe. People belonging to higher castes often find it difficult to opt for lower levels of jobs, which tend to put down their social status at their native locations. However, they are able to conceal their job status at their native ends even while working as a wage labourer which does not match their social positions. In the case of the Schedule caste and tribe, lower levels of aspirations and the availability of 'low paid unskilled jobs' in the native itself may perhaps be attributed to the lower rate of migration from Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes community. A critical point, however, could also be the extent and intensity of poverty, which is pertinent among Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes which reduces the mobility when compared to other caste. The vulnerable poor are often unable to migrate out to farther locations, often due to their inability to afford the costs associated with migration and the lack of community support, especially in the destination point.

However, other studies conducted by the Department for International Development (DFID), which funded the Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) in the districts of Nuapada and Bolangir showed a dominance of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in migration streams (Panda 2005). Along with these communities people from backward castes were also heavily represented in migration.

Community Details of the Respondents

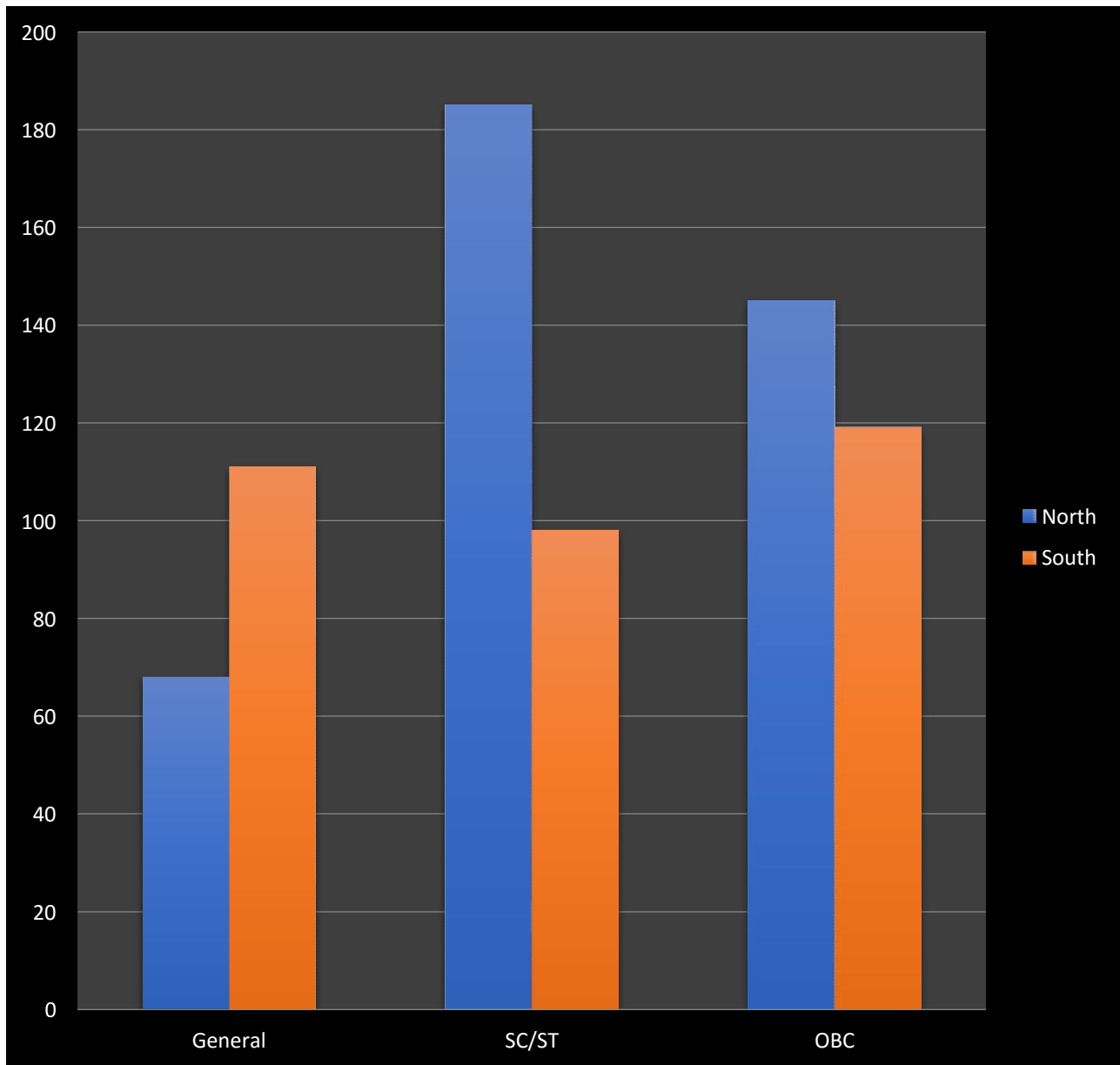


Figure- 3

Based on the above discussion the present study has made an attempt to find out the community wise migration in the selected area. Among the North migrants 46.4 percent of the respondents belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community, 36.2 percent of them were from Other Backward Community which is followed by 17.1 percent who belonged to General community. In case of south migrants 52.3 percent of the respondents were from Other Backward Community, 42.9 percent of them were from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community background and only 04.8 percent of the respondents were from General Community.

The study has found that community based migration among North migrants was dominant among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community and for South migrants migration was high among the Other Backward Community.

Religion

Religion in India has been characterized by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices. As per Census 2011, six main religions are present in India they are Hinduism (79.8percent), Islam (14.2 percent), Christianity (2.3percent), Sikhism (1.7percent), Buddhism (0.4percent). In an article by Observer (2017) has stated that religion and migration are two sides of the same coin. It was stated in the study that there are many reasons why people migrate. The religion wise distribution of migrants in the study showed that 51.2 percent of them belonged to Hindu religion which has been followed by 26.3 percent who belonged to Christianity, 13.6 percent of them were Muslims and other 8.9 percent of them were Sikh, Buddhist and other religion. Among South Migrants the religion wise distribution of the respondents showed that 60.8 percent of them belonged to Hindu community, 34.2 percent of them were from Christianity and 0.5 percent of the respondents were Muslims. The religion wise distribution of the respondents showed that Hindu migrants were dominant in the selected area.

Gender

Gender is a term that has been used to describe the human categories either as male or female members. India is a fascinating and diverse country with many languages, cultures, castes and religions. Like many other societies, in India, even now the sons are considered to be superior to daughters, and women are forced to be submissive to men at home and at the work spot (Kingdon, 2001; Bhagwat and Hemant, 2009; Annette et al, 2009). In the current study, the details on the sex wise distribution of the migrants among North migrants showed that 67.1 percent were male members and 32.9 percent were females. In case of South migrants 50.5 percent were female and 49.5 percent were male migrants.

Age

Age is an important factor in social study. It is defined as the number of years completed since the birth of the respondent. Age is an indicator in assessing the working capacity of an individual. The physical and mental capacity of people develop as they grow in years and after a certain age these qualities begin to decline. The ability to undertake a job and the performance of it will differ at different age groups. Hence, a study on the distribution of migrant workers according to the age group is essential. From the table of the current study on the basis of age it can be noted that majority of the North migrants (52.7 percent) were from the age group of below 30 years. It was followed by 32.6 percent of the sample respondents who were in the age group 30 to 45 years, and only about 14.9 percent were above the age of 45 years. For South migrants 49.1 percent were below the age group of below 30 years, 42.9 percent were between 30 to 45 years and only 08 percent of them were above the age group of 45 years. Hence, migration takes place at a younger age. (William 1988, Borjas 1991, Kundu and Sarangi 2007, and Nguyen 2015)

Marital Status

Marital status refers to one's situation with regard to whether one is single, married, separated, divorced or widowed. Marital status has a noticeable effect on

migration. Mehta (1991) found that more than 90 percent of the migrant respondents were married. Data relating to marital status of the members in the current study among the North migrants highlighted that 51.7 percent of the population were married and other 35.1 percent were unmarried and 13.2 percent of them were divorcees and widowers. In case of South migrants 77.2 percent of the respondents were married, 18.4 percent of them were unmarried and in case of divorcee and widowers it was 04.4 percent of the total respondents. As remarked by Mannan and Farhana (2014) and Castelli (2018) that large number of married people migrate the current study also found that incidence of migration is high among the married respondents.

Type of Family

The family is defined as “a relatively permanent group of people related by ancestry, marriage or adoption, who live together, form an economic unit, and take care of their young once.” (Robertson 1987). Family is the group of intimate people emotionally related either by blood, marriage, responsible for the reproduction and rearing of children. In the present study there are two types of families’ namely nuclear family and joint family.

Family in India has been changing very fast in terms of its structure and functions due to multiplicity of factors. Joint family system, which used to characterize the rural society, is gradually replaced by nuclear families consisting of husband, wife and unmarried children. Singh (2001) reported that about 60 percent of the migrants were from joint family and the remaining 40 percent were from nuclear family in his study. It showed predominance of joint family in his study, whereas in a study by Virk (2004), it was found that 66 percent of the migrants were from nuclear family and the rest were from joint family. The current study showed that for North migrants 91.3 percent of them were living in joint family type and only 08.7 percent of them were living in nuclear family and for south migrants 56.6 percent were living in joint family type and 43.4 percent were living in nuclear family type.

The study has found that joint family type was high among North migrants than South migrants. Family type has been one of the main reasons for migration among the selected respondents.

Education

Education is future-oriented, it is about development and growth (Tony and Smith, 2009). In the present study education has been recognized as the total number of years of schooling completed by the respondents in educational institution. Education of respondents was taken as one of the indicators of families' socio-economic factors. An analysis on the educational attainment of the migrants would help to understand where and in what ways migration helps or hinders the optimum utilization of the human resources. Educational selectivity, according to Bois (1963) existed at both the ends of economic scale. In his opinion, both illiterate and more educated had greater propensity to migrate. Educational attainment can either be the cause or the consequences of migration. In the current study, information relating to educational attainments of the respondents among the North migrants indicated that 54.5 percent had at least undergone their primary education. It is to be noted that 27.3 percent of the sample respondents were illiterates. In the sample group, 13.3 percent of them had a chance to undergo secondary education and only 3.2 percent of them had attained higher secondary education and only 1.7 percent of them had acquired other education like ITI, diploma etc. In case of South migrants 57.8 percent had chance to attain primary education whereas 29.8 percent were illiterates, 06.8 percent had obtained higher secondary education system and 3.9 percent had studied up to secondary education and 1.07 percent had reached other educational levels like ITI, diploma etc.

Educational Level of the Respondents

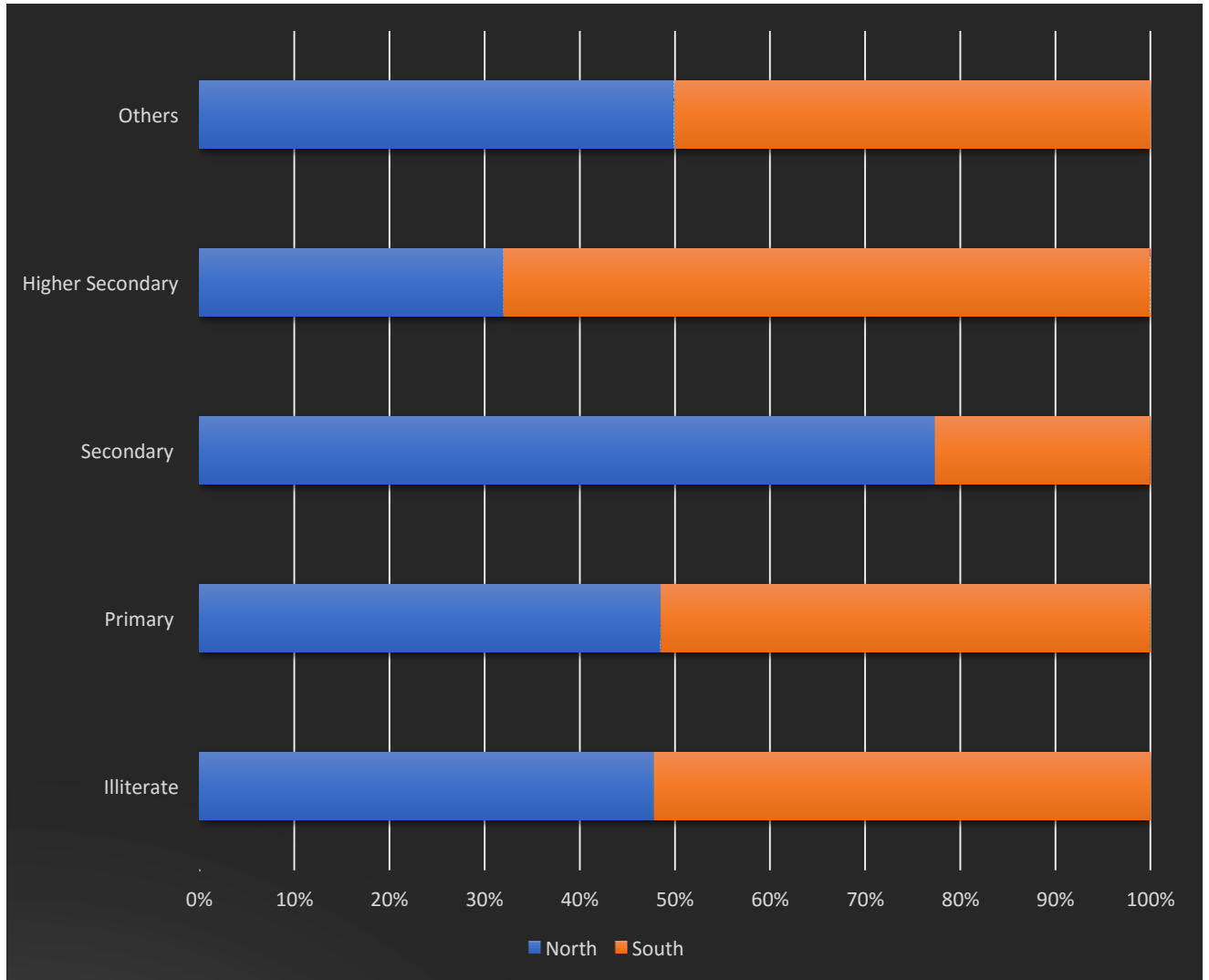


Figure 4

The study has found that about 81 percent of the north migrant workers were found to be either illiterate or had completed only primary level of education, for South migrants 87.6 percent were illiterates or had undergone only primary education. Due to their low educational status they were migrating to find better job with better wage, in different places.

B. Economic Characteristics of Migrants

The details on the economic characteristics of migrants covered under the study are represented in Table (IV)

Table- IV
Economic Characteristics of Migrants

S. No	Items	Particulars	Frequency	
			North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Savings	Yes	054 (13.6)	073 (32.1)
		No	344 (86.4)	155 (67.9)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
2	Sources of Savings	Banks	12 (22.3)	35 (47.9)
		Post Office	08 (14.8)	05 (06.9)
		Policies	03 (05.5)	02 (02.7)
		Higher official in the Company	21 (38.9)	14 (19.3)
		Friends and Relatives	10 (18.5)	17 (23.2)
		Total	054 (100.0)	073 (100.0)
3	Reasons for saving	Marriage	09 (16.7)	12 (16.4)
		Education of children	04 (07.4)	09 (12.3)
		House construction	07 (12.9)	03 (04.1)
		Medical expense	05 (09.2)	06 (08.2)
		Future need	12 (22.2)	16 (22.0)
		Debt repayment	17 (31.6)	27 (37.0)
		Total	054 (100.0)	073 (100.0)
4	Debt	Yes	210(52.8)	143 (62.7)
		No	188 (47.2)	085 (37.3)
		Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
5	Sources of Debt	Banks	025 (12.0)	032 (22.3)
		Money lender	101 (48.9)	045 (31.4)
		Higher official in the company	048 (22.0)	060 (41.9)
		Friends and relatives	036 (17.1)	006 (04.4)
		Total	210 (100.0)	143 (100.0)
6	Reasons for Debt	Construction of house	16 (07.6)	08 (05.6)
		Death or unforeseen expenses at places of origin	49 (23.3)	17 (11.8)
		Personal expenses	67 (31.9)	11 (07.7)
		Medical expenses	32 (15.2)	18 (12.5)
		Dowry for marriage	46 (22.0)	89 (62.4)
		Total	210 (100.0)	143 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

Savings

Savings, according to Keynesian economics consists of the amount that is left over when the cost of a person`s consumer expenditure is subtracted from the amount of disposable income he earns in a given period of time. In a study conducted by Mathias (2011) who examined savings pattern of migrant household, revealed that there are significant differences in saving among migrants based on their place of origin. And it was also stated that there is need for studying the savings pattern of migrants in order to find out their relationship among remittance and economic development at their place of origin of migrants. Table (4) shows that among the selected 626 respondents, only 13.6 percent of North migrants and 32.1 percent of south migrants had savings in different sources such as post office, banks, friends and relatives and some had some kind of saving with the head official in the company. Among these, savings with the higher official in the company emerged as the major source of savings for both North and South migrants (38.9 percent of North migrants and 47.9 percent of South migrants). It was followed by banks which was reported by 22.3 percent of North migrants and 23.2 percent of south migrants and this has been made possible because of Jan DhanYojna (2014). In case of North migrants the other sources of saving were post office reported by 14.8 percent, 18.5 percent stated their sources of saving were with their friends and relatives. For south migrants about 19.3 percent said their source of saving was with their friends and relatives which was followed by 6.9 percent stating post office and 2.7 percent stating polices for savings.

Reasons for Saving

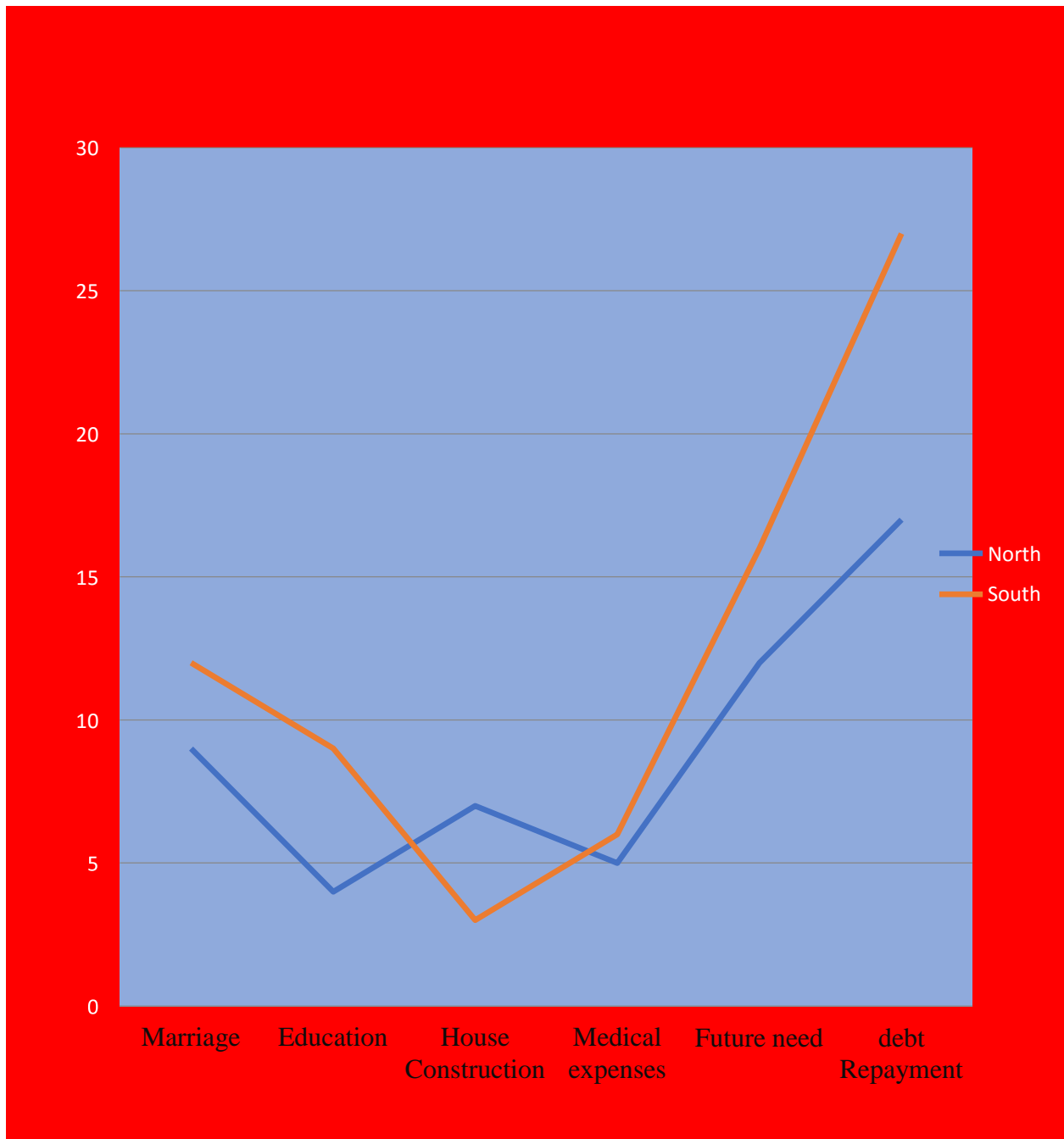


Figure 5

An analysis on the reasons for savings that are stated by the selected sample migrant respondents. For north migrants, 31.6 percent of them reported that they were saving for debt repayment and it has been followed by 16.7 percent of the respondents who preferred saving in order to meet the marriage expenses and 12.9 percent mentioned that they were saving for construction of house. Whereas for South migrants, 37 percent of them stated that the main reason for saving was to repay debt, 16.4 percent of them mentioned that they were saving in order to meet the marriage expenses and 22 percent reported that they were saving for their future needs. It was found that main reason for saving among north and south migrants was to repay debt which supports the finding of Massey (1999), Solimano (2003) and Dermendzhieva (2010). These studies reported that most of the migrants are found to have savings practice in order to overcome their debt problem.

Debt

Debt is an amount of money that has been borrowed by one party from another. It is used by individuals as a methods of making large purchase or unexpected expenses. To study the extent of improvement of the economic status of migrants, their present indebtedness was examined. It was observed from the table (IV) that, more than half of the selected sample respondents were found to be in debt. About 52.8 percent of north migrants and 62.7 percent of south migrants were found to be in debt.

The source of debt preferred by the migrants has been studied by the researcher. The findings showed that for North migrants, their main source of debt was money lender which was reported by 48.9 percent of the respondents, 22 percent reported that they borrowed money from higher authority in their work place, 17.1 percent revealed that they borrowed money from their friends and relatives and only 12 percent of the total debted population said that they borrowed money from bank. For south migrants main source of borrowing was higher authority at work place reported by 41.9 percent of the population, it was followed by 31.4 percent stating that they borrowed from money lenders, 22.3 percent borrowed money from bank and only 4.4 percent borrowed money from friends and relatives. They stated that they find it easy and convenient to borrow money from the money lenders, friends and relatives and higher authority of the company as they do not follow any rules and regulation

Reasons for Debt

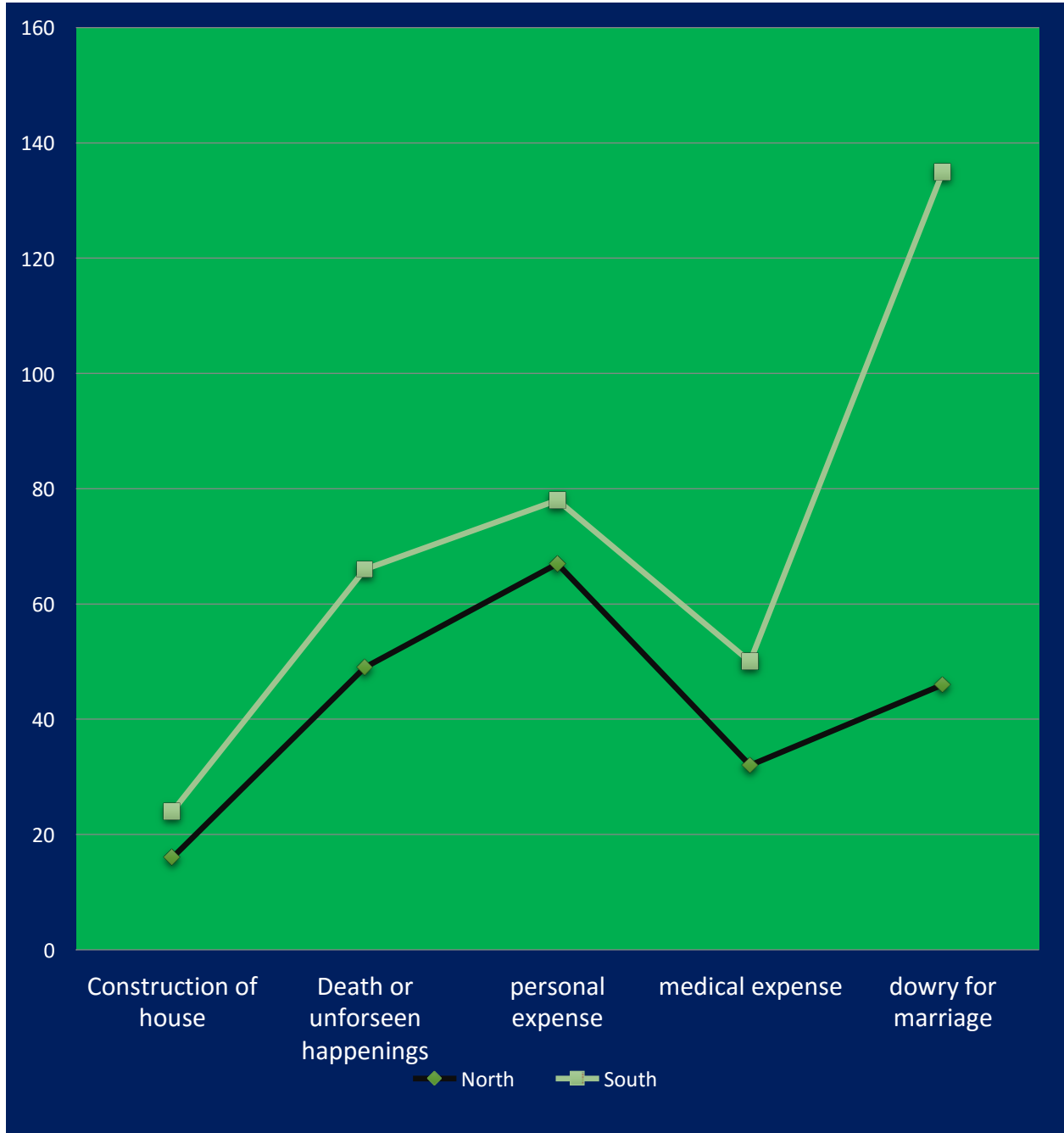


Figure 6

Various reasons for debt as stated by the migrant sample respondents are exhibited in Table (IV). For north migrants, 31.9 percent of the respondent stated that they borrowed money to meet their personal expenses, 23.3 percent of them mentioned that they were in debt because of death or unforeseen expenses at places of origin and 22 percent of them reported that they were in debt because of giving dowry either for themselves or for their family members. In case of south migrants, 62.4 percent of them stated they borrowed money for giving dowry for themselves or for their family members, 12.5 percent mentioned that they were in debt because of borrowing of money for meeting medical expenses either for themselves or their family members and 11.8 percent reported that they were in debt in order to meet death or unforeseen expenses at their places of origin. From this, it can be found that the main reason for debt for the migrants was to provide dowry either for themselves or their family members and it is evident from this that dowry system is not abolished in our society.

2. 2. MIGRATION DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Migration Details

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form globally. People may migrate as individuals, in family units or in large groups. In the post global scenario, Indian economy has grown satisfactorily and so the industrial sectors. Mills and other industrial sectors have grown much faster immediately after the Government has adopted the strategy of liberalization, privatization and globalization which has created large demand for manpower that has led to large scale inter-state migration of workforce (National Workshop on Construction Workers, 2010). Migration increases the likelihood of internal movement because they lower the cost and risks of moving and increase the expected net returns to migrate. Network connections constitute a social resource that people draw on to gain access to various kinds of financial capital: employment, high wages, the possibility of saving and sending remittances to their place of origin (Massey 1999).

An analysis on the pattern of migration in terms of migration stream, type of migration, period of migration, members migrated and mode of migration has been made in the following section.

Migration stream

A rural-urban migration stream is observed when risk-free but lower paid jobs in the rural sector are less attractive than higher paid urban jobs with a risk of unemployment. Lucas (1997) in his study stated that migration continues as long as there are gains to it. There will be no migration once equilibrium is achieved, that is when the rural wage is equalized with the expected urban wage less the costs of migration. This model and its modifications are popular among researchers of developing countries where rural-urban migration continues to be significant. The data on migration is classified into four different types with the help of administrative boundaries of a district and state, as 'intra district migration'; 'inter district migration'; 'inter state migration' and 'international migration'.

Migration Stream (in %)

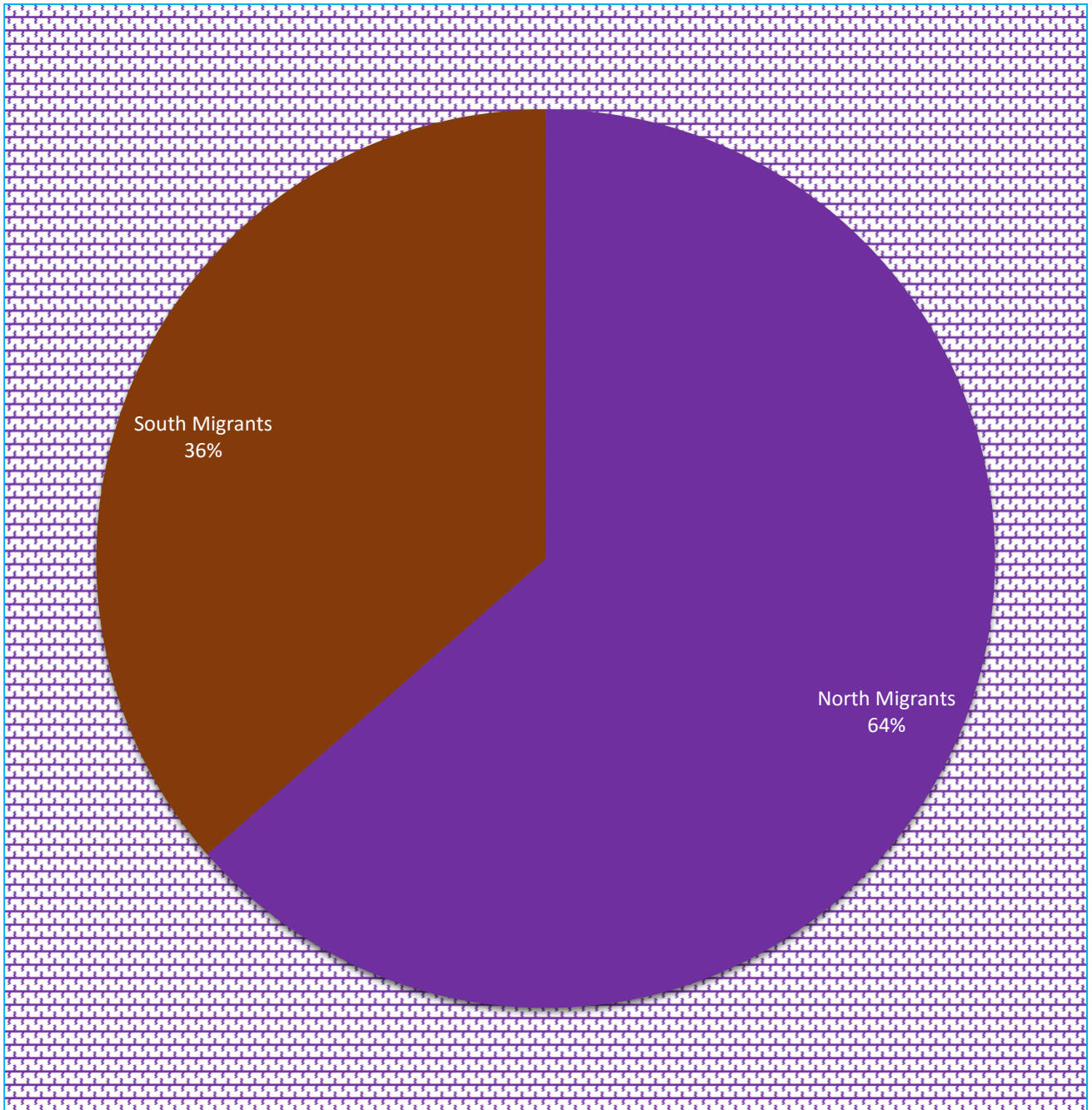


Figure 7

It is clear from the figure (XII) that among the selected respondents north migrants are dominant as they constitute 64 percent of the total sample population and south migrants constitute 36 percent of the total selected respondents.

The researcher has made an attempt to find out the states which are dominant in sending migrants to Tirupur district. These details are depicted in the following table (V)

Table - V
Place of Origin of Respondents

S. No	State	Number
North Migrants		
1	Assam	79 (19.8)
2	Bihar	102 (25.6)
3	Orissa	65 (16.3)
4	Maharashtra	48 (12.2)
5	Uttar Pradesh	25 (6.2)
6	Chhattisgarh	44 (11.1)
7	West Bengal	35 (8.8)
	Total	398 (100.0)
South Migrants		
1	Kerala	106 (35.5)
2	Karnataka	078 (26.2)
3	Andhra Pradesh	095 (31.8)
4	Pondicherry	019 (06.5)
5	Total	298 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

An analysis on Northern migration (Table-V) revealed details on the place of origin of the respondents. Among north migrants, 25.6 percent of the migrants were from Bihar, 19.8 percent from Assam, 16.3 percent from Orissa, 12.2 percent from Maharashtra, 11.1 percent from Chhattisgarh and only 8.8 percent were from West Bengal. It can be understood from the table that 35.5 percent of the sample respondents of south migrants were from Kerala, it has been followed by 31.8 percent from Andhra Pradesh, 26.2 percent from Karnataka and 6.5 percent from the Union Territory Pondicherry.

Types of migration

There are considerable conceptual difficulties in defining a migrant, with the mobility of workers taking very different forms. In the current study migration is classified as temporary, seasonal, circular and permanent migration. In table (VI) information on the types of migration, which the migrants of the current study have followed are given.

**Table- VI
Migration Details**

S.No	Particulars	Frequency	
		North Migrants	South Migrants
Type of Migration			
1	Permanent	025 (06.2)	075 (32.9)
2	Seasonal	190 (47.7)	082 (36.0)
3	Temporary	183 (46.1)	071 (31.1)
	Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
Year of Migration			
1	2001 – 2005	088 (22.1)	078 (34.0)
2	2006-2010	080 (20.2)	043 (18.8)
3	2011-2015	188 (47.2)	089 (39.3)
4	2016-2017	042 (10.5)	018 (07.9)
	Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

The table (VI) depicted the type of migration that has been preferred by the migrant workers in the study area. In case of north migrants 47.7 percent were seasonal migrants, 46.1 percent were temporary migrants and only 6.2 percent were permanent migrants whereas for south migrants 36 percent are seasonal migrants, 32.9 percent

were permanent migrants and 31.1 percent were temporary migrants. From the study it can be identified that most of the migrant respondents were either seasonal migrants or temporary migrants because they have their family left behind at places of their origin.

The current study has made an attempt to analyze the movements of migrants to Tirupur. The table reveals the data on the period of migration of the sample units into the district. Periodicity of migration is one of the important factors associated with the better life of migrants at place of destination. Table (VI) shows that for north migrants in the year 2001-2005 the number of migrants were around 22.1 percent, and it was decreased to 20.2 percent in the year 2006-2010 but there was drastic growth in the migrants population to 47.2 percent and 10.5 percent of them were found to be migrants from the year 2016-2017. In case of south migrants the rate of migration was 34 percent during the year 2001-2005 then there was downwards growth of the migrants population to 18.8 percent during 2006-2010 which was due to less garment work in Tirupur and then there was steady growth during 2011-2015 to 39.3 percent and for 2016-2017 the migrant population was 07.9 percent. The growth of migration gets affected by lack of employment opportunity in Tirupur garment industry and migration rate increases during festival time in order to meet the export demand.

Members migrated

The present study has made an attempt to make an analysis of the members migrated along with the migrants. Of the total north migrant population of 398 sample respondents, a majority of 168 migrants have migrated with their friends, 120 migrated along with their relatives and 12 of them have migrated alone and only 98 members have migrated with their family. For South migrants of 228 sample respondents a majority of 68 migrants have migrated with their friends, 60 migrated along with their relatives and 25 of them have migrated alone and only 75 members have migrated with their family. This strongly supports the Network Theory, as the migrants are likely to migrate in large number when they have some supporting network either friends or relatives.

Factors of Migration

To identify the factors which motivated the people to migrate from the places of origin to different places are studied in the following section.

Existing studies (Adams 2005, Chami et al. (2008), Siddique et.al (2012) and Lianos and Pseiridis (2013)) indicated that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In large number of developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards prosperous or dynamic areas with greater job opportunities. Even the pressure of population resulting in a high man-land ratio has been widely recognized as one of the important reasons of poverty and rural out migration. Thus, almost all studies concur that most of the migrants (excluding forced and sequential migrants) have moved in search of better economic opportunities. This is an accepted fact in both internal as well as international migration. The basic economic factors which motivate migration may be further classified as 'Push Factors' and 'Pull Factors'. In other words people migrate due to compelling circumstances which pushed them out of the place of origin or they are lured by the attractive conditions in the new place.

Naresh and Sindhu (2007) in their study on "Factors in Inter-State Migration: A Study of Textile Workers in Punjab" has made an attempt to identify the push and pull factors which influence workers' inter-state migration, on the basis of perception of workers. A sample of 200 workers drawn from 19 textile units located in two districts of Punjab was interviewed. The study found that better job opportunities, higher wages and comparatively better living conditions in Punjab have emerged as the most important pull factors which motivated labourers to migrate. Lack of development, unviable land holdings and poor economic conditions of family forced labour to migrate out of its native place. The study further found that economic factors have emerged more significant as compared to non-economic factors in the process of migration.

Singh and Kaur (2007) analysed, "**Causes and Consequences of Migrant Labour in Ludhiana City: A case study**". The study found that both push and pull factors stimulated migration. Among the push factors, sheer poverty, wide-spread

unemployment at native places were the major factors for migration while from the pull side, better opportunities for work in Ludhiana and the help from relatives and friends were the major causes.

Push Factors: The push factors are those that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. For instance, low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities may compel people to leave their native place in search of better economic opportunities (Singh and Kaur (2007), Sridhar et.al (2010), Thet (2014), and Van Nguyen (2015)). In most developing countries, due to population explosion land-man ratio has declined resulting in significant increase in unemployment and underemployment. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into the agricultural sector, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirements in rural areas. The non availability of alternative sources of income (non-agricultural activities) in rural areas is also important factor for migration. In addition to this, the existence of the joint family system and laws of inheritance, which do not permit the division of property, may also force many young people to move out to cities in search of jobs. Further sub division of agricultural land holdings and property leads to migration, as the property become too small to support a family.

Pull Factors: The Pull factors refer to those factors which attract the migrants to an area, such as, opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and amenities etc (Naresh and Sindhu (2007), (Kainth 2010), Rasool et.al (2013) and Krishnakumar and Indumathi (2014)). When rapid growth of industry, commerce and business takes place in an area people get attracted to move towards these areas. The current study has made an attempt to find out the factors which compelled them to move out to study area and also the factors that made them to accept the jobs in the study area by using factor analysis.

The study has classified the factors into push factors and pull factors of migration. The first section deals with the pull factors of migration which has been followed by the push factors of migration.

a. Push factors of migration

The study tried to identify the significant push factors of migration by using factor analysis. As a first step two tests namely, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measures of sampling adequacy (KMO) and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity have been applied to test whether the relationship among the variables has been significant or not. The estimated Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was 0.651 and χ^2 value for Bartlett's test for sphericity 5079.079 indicating the selected variables factor analysis was found to be appropriate.

Factor Extraction:

Using the Principal Component Analysis three factors have been extracted based on the variance. The variance explained by the initial solution, extracted components and rotated components are displayed in table (VII).

Communalities measure the percentage of variance in each variable explained by the factors extracted. It ranges from 0 to 1. A high communality value indicates that the maximum amount of the variance in the variables is explained by the factors extracted from the factor analysis.

Table - VII
Communalities-Push Factors of migration

S. No	Push factors of migration	Values	
		North migrants	South migrants
1	Unemployment	0.747	0.686
2	Heavy work load	0.718	0.684
3	Underemployment	0.557	0.846
4	More working hours	0.709	0.850
5	Seasonal unemployment problem	0.705	0.783
6	High dependency on agriculture	0.594	0.804
7	Severity of poverty	0.751	0.617
8	Heavy family debt	0.554	0.759
9	Improper medical facility	0.621	0.699
10	Drought conditions	0.831	0.764
11	Discrimination in caste	0.800	0.851
12	Irregular wages	0.778	0.691
13	Less cultivation in agriculture	0.877	0.675
14	Climate conditions	0.823	0.690
15	Lack of proper educational facility	0.786	0.817
16	Poor living condition	0.649	0.842
17	Low standard of living	0.920	0.836
18	Joint family system	0.758	0.809
19	Marriage expenses of family members	0.926	0.846
Extraction method: principal component analysis.			

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017.

The communalities of all the 19 variables were above 0.5 indicating that a good percentage of variance in the variables was explained by the factors. To find out how many factors are to be retained, Eigen values were obtained. The estimated Eigen values are given in Table (VII). For identifying push factors of migration with Eigen values exceeding one were retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 72 percent of the variations in the variables related to push factor of migration. Using Varimax rotation, factor loadings were estimated and in Table (VIII) the converted loading of the variables into factors were exhibited.

For North migrants factor one has significant loadings on four dimensions namely `Caste discrimination`, `Less cultivation`, `lack of educational facility` and `joint family system`. These factors contributed about 18 percent of variances. Factor two has significant loadings on two dimensions namely `low standard of living` and `marriage expenses of family member` which constitute about 15 percent of the variances. Factor three has significant loadings on three dimensions such as `irregular wages`, `climate change`, `poor living condition`. These factors explained about 11 percent of the variances. Factor four has significant loadings on four dimensions such as `heavy work load`, `more working hours`, `high dependency on agriculture`, `heavy family debt` and these factors exhibited nine percent of variance. Factor five has significant loadings on factors such as `seasonal unemployment`, `severity of poverty`, `no medical facility` and they contribute about 07 percent of variances. Factor six has significant loadings on `unemployment`, `underemployment` and they explain 6.3 percent of the variances. Factor seven has significant loadings on `drought conditions` and it explained five percent of the variances.

For South migrants, factor one has significant loadings on four dimensions such as `severity of poverty`, `Discrimination in Caste`, `irregular wages`, `Less cultivation in agriculture`, `lack of educational facility`. It explains about 05 percent of variances. Factor two has significant loadings one dimension `Seasonal unemployment problem`, `high dependency on agriculture` and it explains about 4 percent of the variances. Factor three has significant loadings three dimension such as `more working hours`, `family debt`, `poor living conditions`. These factors contribute 03 percent of the variances. Factor four has significant loadings on four dimensions as `heavy work load`, `more working hours`, `high dependency on agriculture` and `heavy family debt`. These factors explain 02 percent of the variance. Factor five has significant loadings on factors such as `unemployment`, `underemployment` and `marriage expenses of family members` and these factors tells about 02 percent of the variance. Factor six has significant loadings on two dimensions namely `no medical facility`, and `joint family system` and it tell about 01 percent of the variance. Factor seven has significant loading on `drought conditions` which tells about 01 percent of the variances.

b. Pull factors of migration

The estimated Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy is 0.711 and χ^2 value for Bartlett's test for sphericity 541.854. This indicates that for the selected variables factor analysis is found to be appropriate.

Factor Extraction:

Using the Principal Component Analysis three factors have been extracted based on the variance. The variance explained by the initial solution, extracted components and rotated components are displayed in table-.

Communalities measure the percentage of variance in each variable explained by the factors extracted. It ranges from 0 to 1. A high communality value indicates that the maximum amount of the variance in the variables is explained by the factors extracted from the factor analysis.

Table-IX
Communalities-pull factors of migration

S. No	Pull factors of migration	Community	
		North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Adequate Employment	0.550	.687
2	Better Working Conditions	0.766	.635
3	Improved Living Conditions	0.558	.856
4	Better Standard of Living	0.729	.789
5	Good Educational Facility	0.687	.675
6	Proper Wage distribution	0.584	.761
7	Jobs in urban area	0.630	.623
8	Better infrastructure	0.557	.705
9	Establishment of Nuclear Family	0.714	.692

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017.

The communalities of all the nine variables were above 0.5 indicating that a good percentage of variance in the variables was explained by the factors. For identifying the pull factor of migration with Eigen values exceeding one were retained for the analysis. These factors could explain 63 percent of the variations in the variables related to pull

factor of migration. Using Varimax rotation, factor loadings were estimated and Table (X) exhibits the rotated from loading of the variables.

Table No - X
Rotated component matrix –pull factors of migration

Factor Variable	North Migrants				South Migrants			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Adequate Employment			0.731			0.790		
Better Working Conditions	0.862					0.748		
Improved Living Conditions				0.690				0.875
Better Standard of Living			0.683		0.859			
Good Educational Facility				0.684	0.714			
Proper Wage distribution	0.844						0.784	
Jobs in urban area		0.790				0.806		
Better infrastructure				0.516				0.616
Establishment of Nuclear Family		0.842			0.732			
Eigen Value	1.781	1.538	1.244	1.114	1.900	1.509	1.247	1.102
% of Variance	19.796	17.098	13.829	12.377	23.742	18.860	15.584	12.780

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017.

The table shows the rotated component matrix for the pull factors of migration stated by the respondents. For north migrants factor 1 has significant loadings on two dimension ‘better working conditions` and `proper wage distribution ` together it is constituted as employment condition. These factors together contribute 20 percent of variance. Factor two has significant loading on two dimension ‘jobs in urban areas’ and `establishment of nuclear family` which is accounting for about 17 percent of variance. Factor three has significant loadings on two dimensions, namely, `adequate employment` and `better standard of living` these explains about 14 percent of variance.

Factor four has significant loadings on three dimensions namely, `improved living conditions`, `good educational facility` and `nice infrastructure facility`. These factors explain about the 14 percent of the variance.

For south migrants, factor one has significant loadings on three dimensions namely `better standard of living`, `good educational facility`, `establishment of nuclear family` these factors explain about 24 percent of the variance. Factor two has significant loadings on three dimensions such as `adequate employment`, `better working conditions` and `job in urban area` this contributed about 19 percent of variances. Factor 3 has one dimension as `proper wage` and it recorded about 15 percent of the variance. Factor 4 has two dimensions as `improved living conditions` and `nice infrastructure facility` it contributed towards 14 percent of variances.

3. WORK PROFILE OF MIGRANTS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION

In India the labour migration is mostly influenced by social structures and pattern of development. Uneven development is the main reason of migration along with factors like poverty, landholding system, and fragmentations of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family-size and natural calamities. The high-land man ratio, caste system, lawlessness and exploitation at native place speed up the breakdown of traditional socio-economic relations in the rural areas and people decide to migrate to relatively prosperous areas in search of better employment and income. (Singh 2011, Meena 2011 and Gomathi 2012). With this background the current study has made an attempt to find out the work profile of migrants at place of their origin.

Table-XI
Work Profile of Migrants before Migration

S. No	Work Details	Frequency	
		North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Employment Status		
	Employed	314 (78.9)	193 (84.6)
	Unemployed	065 (16.3)	032 (14.3)
	Student	019 (04.8)	003 (01.1)
	Total	398(100.0)	228 (100.0)
2	Nature of Work		
	Agriculture	250 (79.6)	147 (76.1)
	Non-Agriculture	064 (20.3)	046 (23.9)
	Total	314 (100.0)	193 (100.0)
3	Mode of Wages		
	Daily	214 (68.1)	108 (56.0)
	Weekly	078 (24.8)	073 (37.8)
	Monthly	022 (07.1)	012 (06.2)
	Total	314 (100.0)	193 (100.0)
4	Wages Received (in Rs.)		
	Less than 4000	123 (39.1)	036 (18.6)
	4001-6000	087 (27.7)	077 (39.8)
	6001-8000	048 (15.2)	052 (26.9)
	8001-10000	024 (07.6)	023 (11.9)
	10000 and above	032 (10.4)	005 (02.8)
	Total	314 (100.0)	193 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

Unemployment is one of the major crises faced by the world economy at present. Because of their employment and unemployment condition people are found to migrate. The current study has made an attempt for finding out the employment status of the migrants at place of origin. The surveyed North migrants stated that about 78.9 percent of them were employed in some kind of activity at their origin and in case of south migrants the employed percentage was 84.6 and it was followed by 16.3 percent of the north migrants stating that they were unemployed for south migrants the percentage was 14.3, 4.8 percent of the north migrants and 1.1 percent of south migrants population were student at their place of origin before their migration.

Most of the north and south migrants were found to be occupied in some kind of economic activities. The study has made effort to find out the type of employment they had before their migration process. The results showed that agriculture was main employment source for both north and south migrants around 79.6 percent of north migrants and 76.1 percent of south migrants reported that they were employed into agriculture activity. 20.3 percent of north migrants and 23.9 percent of south migrants were engaged in activities other than agriculture such as manufacturing sector, service sector, construction sector etc.

In India almost 53 percent population is engaged in agricultural activities. But agriculture in India is still depending on mercy of monsoon. If monsoon is good then crop is good and vice versa. Agriculture labour is counted in category of unorganized sector so their income is not fixed. Hence they are living in insecure and underprivileged life and earning just Rs.150/day along with full uncertainty, that causes increasing size of unorganized sector population; evictions of small farmers, uneconomic holdings, growing indebtedness, deforestation are the main causes of agricultural labour problems of India and it influence them to migrate to other places in search of better employment. (Sangli 2017). It was necessary to find out the wage pattern of the migrants at place of their origin. The study has found that for both North and south migrants the wage pattern was similar as 68.1 percent of the North migrants and 56 percent of south migrants stated that they received their wages on daily basis. It was followed by 24.8 percent of north migrants and 37.8 percent of south migrants who

mentioned that they got their wages on weekly basis and 7.1 percent of north migrants and 6.2 percent of south migrants stating that they received wages on monthly basis.

As most of the migrants were depending on agriculture for their employment and most of them were receiving wages on daily basis the study made an attempt to find the amount of income earned by the migrants at their place of origin before their process of migration. The Northern migrants stated that 39.1 percent of them received wages less than Rs.4000 whereas 27.7 percent got wages between Rs.4001-6000 about 15.2 percent received wages of Rs.6001-8000 while 10.4 percent got wages above Rs.10,000 and 7.6 percent got wages of Rs. 8001 to Rs.10,000. For South migrants the wage pattern denotes that 39.8 percent received wages between Rs.4001- Rs.6000, 26.9 percent received wages between Rs.6001 to Rs.8000, 18.6 percent stated that their wages was less than Rs.4000, 11.9 percent received wages between Rs.8001- Rs.10000 and only 2.8 percent received wages more than Rs.10,000 as only this sample population are being skilled and have large work experience in the field of garment industry.

The study has found that majority of the respondents were employed into agriculture work before their migration process. They were facing problems like seasonal employment as agriculture work will not be available for them daily and they were given low wages which was less than Rs. 4000 which was not sufficient for them to have good standard of living which made them economically poor and also it forced them to fall into debt. In order to overcome these problems the respondents has chosen to migrate to different places in search of employment.

Work details of the respondents after migration

The work details of the migrants includes details on the type of employment that is chosen and available to the migrants at the place of destination, it also provides information on their hours of work, number of days of work, wages received. In South India's textiles and garment industry, where it is common to employ young women and girls from distant Indian states, migrant workers live in dormitories and are not allowed to leave the factory premises, receive visitors, or possess or use mobile phones.

Parents, usually poor and from lower castes, are persuaded by brokers to send their family members to the textile and garment factories in Tamil Nadu with promises of well-paid jobs, comfortable accommodation, three nutritious meals a day and opportunities for training and schooling, as well as a lump sum payment at the end of three years.

It is necessary to study on the work details of the respondents as it will be useful in knowing the working condition of the migrants and it will also help us to provide knowledge on their work status. The present study has made an attempt to observe the employment status of the migrant garment workers garment industry in Tirupur.

In Table (XII) the details on the working condition of the migrant workers are represented.

Table-XII
Working Conditions at The Study Area After Migration

S.No	Working condition	Frequency	
		North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Type of employment		
	Seasonal	323 (81.2)	128 (56.1)
	Permanent	075 (18.8)	100 (43.9)
	Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
2	Hours of work per day		
	12 hours	213 (53.6)	108 (47.4)
	10 hours	102 (25.6)	087 (38.2)
	Below 10 hours	083 (20.8)	033 (14.4)
	Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
3	No. of days employed in a month		
	30 days	264 (66.3)	085 (37.3)
	26 days	109 (27.3)	125 (54.8)
	Less than 26 days	025 (06.4)	008 (07.9)
	Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)
4	Wages per month (in Rs)		
	Less than 5000	038 (09.5)	060 (26.3)
	5001-8000	075 (18.8)	035 (15.3)
	8001-10000	108 (27.1)	098 (42.9)
	10001-12000	132 (33.2)	012 (05.3)
	12001 and more	045 (11.4)	023 (10.2)
Total	398 (100.0)	228 (100.0)	

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

The researcher has made an attempt to find out the type of employment that has been chosen by the migrants at the place of destination. In the type of employment there are two categories namely seasonal employment and permanent employment. Seasonal unemployment occurs when people are unemployed at certain times of the year, because they work in industries where they are not needed all year round. As in case of garment industry during festival times there will be need of more workers to complete the work for high export. So during those times there will be high demand for workers. Whereas permanent employment refers to the workers who are engaged permanently into the garment field. The result has shown that a large group of people of 81.2 percent of the north migrants were preferring seasonal migration whereas south migrants only 56.1 percent were seasonal workers as they have dependents left behind at their place of origin. Similar findings were reported in Rafique (2003), Kundu and Sarangi (2007) and Kaur et.al (2011). About 43.9 percent were permanent workers as they have migrated along with their family members.

It is necessary to study on the number of working hours of the migrant workers in order to find out if they were exploited in any form. As in many cases the migrant workers will be exploited by working for long hours and they will not be given equal pay for the work. But in this study, the researcher has found that most of the workers who are working for extra hours will be given extra wages as for Over Time work. The respondents were asked questions on the number of days they were employed in a month in order to analyze their working conditions. For 53.6 percent of north migrants had chance to work for 12 hours in a day whereas for south migrants 47.4 percent were working for 12 hours per day, it was followed by 25.6 percent of north migrants stating that they were engaged for 10 hours of work per day and for south migrants 38.2 percent of them were engaged for 10 hours of work in a day and 20.8 percent north migrants were working below 10 hours and only 14.4 percent of south migrants were engaged below 10 hours of work.

The details on number of days employed in a month was necessary in order to find out the employment status of the migrants. for north migrants 66 percent of the population had chance to work for 30 days in a month, it was followed by 27.3 percent

stating that they were employed for 26 days which means that they were having holidays every Sunday and eight percent were working for less than 26 days. In case of south migrants it is to be noted that 54.8 percent were engaged for 26 days in a month, 37.3 percent were engaged for 30 days of work and only 7.9 percent were employed for less than 26 days in a month.

When considering their wages, migrant workers get different wages based on their skill, working hours and the type of work they do. North migrants stated that 33.2 percent were receiving wages of Rs. 10001-Rs.2000 27.1 percent were receiving income between Rs. 8000- Rs 10,000rs, 18.8 percent were getting wages between Rs 5001 – Rs 8000 about 11.4 percent were getting wages more than Rs 12,000 and only 9.5 percent were getting wages less than Rs. 5000. Whereas for south migrants 42.9 percent of them were receiving wages between Rs 8001 – Rs 10000, 26.3 percent were getting wages less than Rs 5000, 15.3 percent were getting wages between Rs 5001- Rs 8000, only 10.2 percent were getting income more than Rs 12,000 monthly .

Facilities at Work Place

As 71 percent of the migrants stated that their working conditions was 'Very Good' it was necessary to find out the factor which makes the migrants to feel that they are enjoying very good facility at their work place. Due to this reason the researcher has asked the respondents to rank the facilities that they enjoy at the work place. And the result, were further analyzed using Garret Ranking to find out facilities that makes them feel better in their working condition.

Table XIII
Facilities available at Work Place

S.No	Facility	North Migrants		S. No	Facility	South Migrants	
		Mean Score	Rank			Mean Score	Rank
1	Bathroom Facility	74.31	3	1	Bathroom Facility	67.20	2
2	Drainage Facility	65.78	5	2	Drainage Facility	60.44	4
3	Drinking Water Facility	70.58	4	3	Drinking Water Facility	48.08	9
4	Clean Environment	33.91	10	4	Clean Environment	59.70	6
5	Medical Benefit	50.79	7	5	Medical Benefit	53.80	7
6	Bonus Facility	78.37	2	6	Bonus Facility	50.97	8
7	Canteen and mess facility	46.69	8	7	Canteen and mess facility	38.40	10
8	Distribution of cloth	81.24	1	8	Distribution of cloth	62.22	3
9	Provision of free Food	41.56	9	9	Provision of free Food	59.76	5
10	Advance Payment	54.73	6	10	Advance Payment	74.89	1

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

From the above table it can be concluded that the facilities that attract the migrants at work place for north migrant first three ranks has been given for facilities such as “distribution of Cloth”, “bonus facility” and “bathroom facility”. Whereas for South migrant first three ranks has been assigned to facilities such as “advance payment”, bathroom facility and “distribution of cloth”.

4. Remittance Behaviour of Migrants

Remittances are a primary channel through which migrant workers are able to stabilize or improve their conditions of living. Remittances also impact on intra- and inter-household relations and the pattern of growth and development in the source areas. It plays an important role in bringing financial resources to the migrant households.

Remittances are an important form for migrants to support their families at home. For the poorest migrants and circular movers, remittances can be a large proportion of their total income. The impact of remittances on recipient families in rural areas has been a subject of considerable debate, centering around the distribution of use between consumption and investment. For poorer sending families, remittances are part of a “survival strategy”. They can support immediate basic consumption needs such as improved diets. But this means that little or nothing is left over for productive or innovative investment: this is the case for most circular migrants, who can barely survive. (Garip 2012)

The flow of remittances that is associated with international and national, permanent and semi-permanent types of migration is generally more stable than that of circular laborers. As a consequence, the effect of and the allocation of remittances may vary among the various migrant groups. While remittances of long-term migrants are directed more to investment rather than consumption, the remittances of circular migrants are directed more towards fulfilling the basic needs of their families in the village and place of origin (Hugo, 1998).

Migration often generates flows from migrants to their households of origin. The importance of such migrant remittances can hardly be ignored in developing economics. Empirical studies on remittances appear to presume that the most obvious motive for remitting money is pure altruism- the care of migrant for those who are left behind. Lucas and Stark (1985) pointed out that the decision to remit is not as simple as proposed but rather complex and they developed theories on remittances. According to them, the motives of the migrants for remitting are due to i) pure altruism, ii) pure self-interest and iii) enlightened self interest.

i) Pure altruism

It is assumed that a migrant is one who really cares for those left behind in the village. If a typical migrant enjoys remitting and derives utility by remitting, then no testable hypotheses emerge. However, if the migrant's utility depends upon the utility of the family members besides his consumption level, then interesting implication emerges

from this model. Using the classical utility maximization framework, Lucas and Stark (1985) showed that the amount of remittance depends upon the income of the migrants, income per capita at home and the household size.

ii) Pure self-interest

Relying on pure selfish motivations and absence of altruism, Lucas and Stark (1985) put forth three reasons for the remittances of the migrants. The first is aspiration to inherit. A continuous support of his/her family would favor inheritance. A second reason may be to invest in assets in the place of origin and ensure their careful maintains. The family members may be trust worthy enough to purchase (land, cattle etc) and maintain their assets on behalf of the migrant. The third reason is to keep alive the prospects for finally returning home.

iii) Enlightened self-interest

Pure altruism or pure self-interest alone may not be adequate to explain the amount and periodicity of migrant`s remittances. An alternative theory first put forth by Lucas and Stark (1985) and then elaborated by Stark and Lucas (1988) considers remittances as the outcome of self-enforcing cooperative contractual arrangements between the migrants and the family. This framework incorporates two testable components, via, investment or risk sharing. It generally believed that for the better educated initial costs of education and subsistence support, more particularly while unemployed are borne by the family and these constitute the investment component. Remittances are seen as returns to the investment made earlier by the family.

The current study has aimed at finding out the remittance behavior of migrant workers in the selected area. The details on the remittances made by the respondents are given in the Table (XIV).

Table-XIV
Details on Remittances of Sample Respondents

S.No	Details on Remittance	Frequency	
		North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Remittance Yes No Total	346 (87.0) 052 (13.0) 398 (100.0)	098 (43.0) 130 (57.0) 228 (100.0)
2	Amount Remitted (in Rs)/per month 1000-2000 2001-4000 4001-6000 6001-8000 8001 and more Total	042 (12.1) 089 (25.7) 166 (47.9) 022 (06.5) 027 (07.8) 346 (100.0)	012 (12.2) 024 (24.5) 035 (35.7) 015 (15.4) 012 (12.2) 098 (100.0)
3	Period of sending Money Weekly Monthly Once in two months Once in three months Every six months Occasionally Total	007 (02.2) 138 (39.8) 054 (15.6) 033 (09.5) 028 (08.1) 086 (24.8) 346 (100.0)	012 (12.2) 032 (32.6) 015 (15.4) 009 (09.2) 006 (06.1) 024 (24.5) 098 (100.0)
4	Mode of Money Transfer Money transfer agency Banks Through Friends On visiting home Total	140 (56.9) 050 (20.3) 075 (30.5) 081 (32.9) 346 (100.0)	015 (15.4) 037 (37.7) 013 (13.3) 033 (33.6) 098 (100.0)
5	Reason for choosing mode of money transfer Speedy No other option Security Less Costs Familiarity Trust Total	250 (72.2) 012 (03.4) 016 (04.6) 015 (04.3) 030 (08.5) 023 (07.0) 346 (100.0)	052 (53.1) 012 (12.2) 009 (09.2) 003 (03.1) 008 (08.2) 014 (14.3) 098 (100.0)
6	Problem in Remitting Money No Problem Wait for sometime Sometime money does not arrive on time Dependants have to travel from native village No bank facility in the village No knowledge on using bank/ATM Total	037 (10.7) 019 (05.4) 005 (01.4) 065 (18.8) 043 (12.4) 177 (51.3) 346 (100.0)	012 (12.2) 004 (04.1) 009 (09.2) 011 (11.2) 024 (24.5) 038 (38.8) 098 (100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

Details on Remittance by Respondents

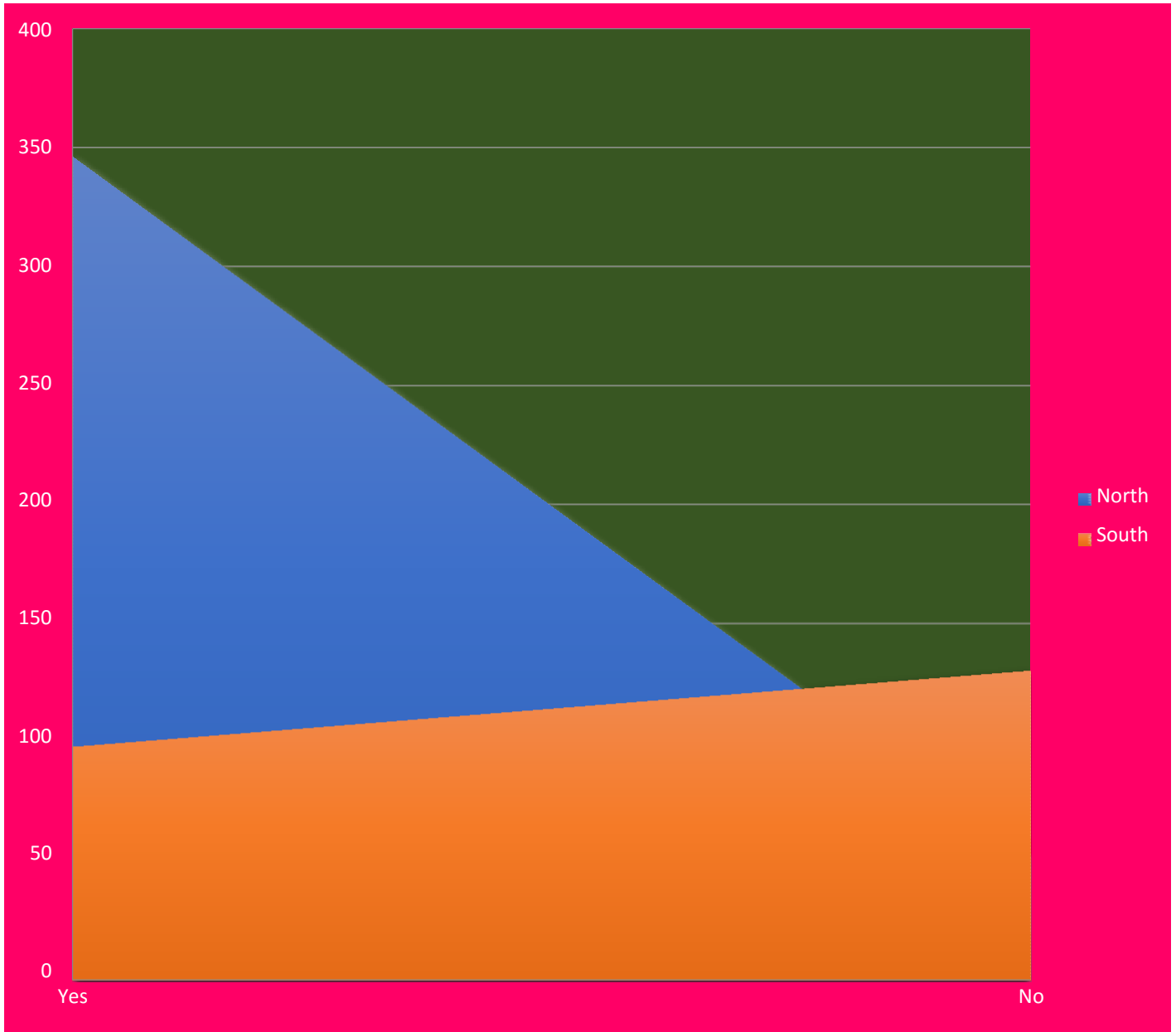


Figure 8

The study has made an attempt to understand the remittance behavior of the migrants. The migrants were asked whether they were remitting and not remitting. Around 87 percent of the north migrants were found to remit to their place of origin. Whereas in case of south migrants only 43 percent of the respondents stated that they were remitting to their family and majority of 57 percent were not remitting any money to their place of origin. Among the 346 remitters of north migrants 47.9 percent were found to remit money between Rs. 4001 – Rs 6000 25.7 percent were remitting between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000, 12.1 percent stated that they were remitting Rs 100 to Rs 2000, 06.5 percent reported to remit money from Rs 6001 to Rs 8000 and 07.8 percent stated that they were remitting more than Rs 8001, whereas in case of 98 remitters of south migrants, 35.7 percent remitted money from Rs 4001 to Rs 6000, 24.5 percent remitted around Rs 2001 to Rs 4000, 15.4 percent were remitting between Rs 6001 to Rs 8000, 12.2 percent were remitting Rs 1000 to Rs 2000 and more than Rs 8001.

It was necessary to find out the periodicity of remitting money by the remitters. In case of north migrants 39.8 percent were remitting monthly, 24.8 percent were making remittance only when their family requested them to send money, 15.6 percent were found to send money home every couple of months and others were remitting during other periods. Whereas in case of south migrants 32.6 percent were remitting money monthly, 24.5 percent were remitting only when their family requested them for money, 12.2 percent of them were remitting money weekly and others were remitting money during other periods.

Transfers sent by internal migrants are more often sent through informal channels, making it difficult to capture them in official estimates of remittances. Using primary data collected in six villages in the state of Uttarakhand in India, Jain (2010) found that, while all international migrants used bank transfers to send remittances to their families, the majority of domestic migrants remitted money via informal channels, by hand-carrying them themselves, or through friends and relatives. Tumble (2011) estimated that only 30 per cent of domestic remittances were sent through formal channels in India. From the table it is evident that among north migrants 56.9 percent stated that they prefer money transfer agency which has been followed by 32.9 percent,

stating that they give money when they visit home and 30.5 percent were remitting money through their friends and only 20.3 percent were choosing banks. In case of south migrants 37.7 percent were preferring banks for money transfer it is been followed by 33.6 percent who stated that they remit money on visiting their home, 15.4 percent were preferring money transfer agency and 13.3 percent were remitting through their friends.

The transfer channels used by migrants to send remittances home are one important area on which policy debates have focused. World-wide, a large proportion of remittances is transferred not through the banking system or established money transfer operators but through various informal channels Muktarbek (2012). An attempt was made to find the reason for choosing the mode of transfer of money. Through the table it is evident that 72.2 percent of the north migrants were choosing particular mode of transfer as it is speedy whereas in case of south migrants 53.1 percent stated the reason speedy for their mode of remittance. It has been followed by other reasons such as security, costs, familiarity etc.

Reasons for Remittance

Remittances from internal migrants, although smaller in magnitude, also comprise a vital component of rural livelihoods in many developing countries (Reardon 1997; Rempel and Lobdell 1978, Garip 2012). Research shows that remittances relax budget or credit constraints in origin households (Lauby and Stark 1988; Lucas and Stark 1985; Stark and Levhari 1982; Taylor 1999, Garip 2012) and provide opportunities for income redistribution and poverty reduction in origin communities or countries (Durand et al. 1996a; Durand, Parrado and Massey 1996; Jones 1998; Rapoport and Docquier 2006; Russell 1986; Taylor et al. 1996, Garip 2012). Prior research has provided various motives to explain why migrants remit. The altruistic motive suggests that migrants remit to improve their households' welfare (Agarwal and Horowitz 2002; Banerjee 1984; Johnson and Whitelaw 1974; Lillard and Willis 1997, Garip 2012). The exchange motive implies that migrants remit to buy services or to secure future inheritances from households (Cox 1987; Cox, Eser and Jimenez 1998; de la Briere et

al. 2002; Hoddinott 1994; Sana 2005, Garip 2012). The insurance motive attributes remittances to a mutual risk diversification arrangement between the migrant and the household (Rosenzweig 1988; Stark and Levhari 1982, Garip 2012), while the investment motive views remittances as a repayment for past loans from the household (Ahlburg and Brown 1998; Cai 2003; Lucas and Stark 1985; Poirine 1997; Stark and Bloom 1985, Garip 2012).

By using Garrets equation the researcher has attempted to rank the reasons for remittance expressed by the respondents in the selected area. The total scores for each item were calculated and the ranks were given according to the total value. The results are presented in Table (XV) for north migrants and south migrants.

Table-XV
Reasons for Remitting Money – Results of Garret Ranking

	Reasons	Mean Score		Rank	
		North Migrants	South Migrants	North Migrants	South Migrants
1	For day-to-day household expenses	47.2	31.5	4	11
2	To meet the educational expenses of the children	59.2	44.4	2	5
3	Medical expenses of family	39.81	34.1	7	9
4	To pay back debt	73.5	34.2	1	8
5	Start new business	34.3	42.4	10	7
6	Purchase of land	40.7	58.4	6	2
7	Purchase of vehicles	33.78	54.4	11	3
8	Purchase of gold	35.2	71.2	9	1
9	Purchase of built house	36.7	50.4	8	4
10	Marriage expenses of family members	56.6	33.2	3	10
11	Social customs	43.8	43.3	5	6

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

Reasons for Remitting Money

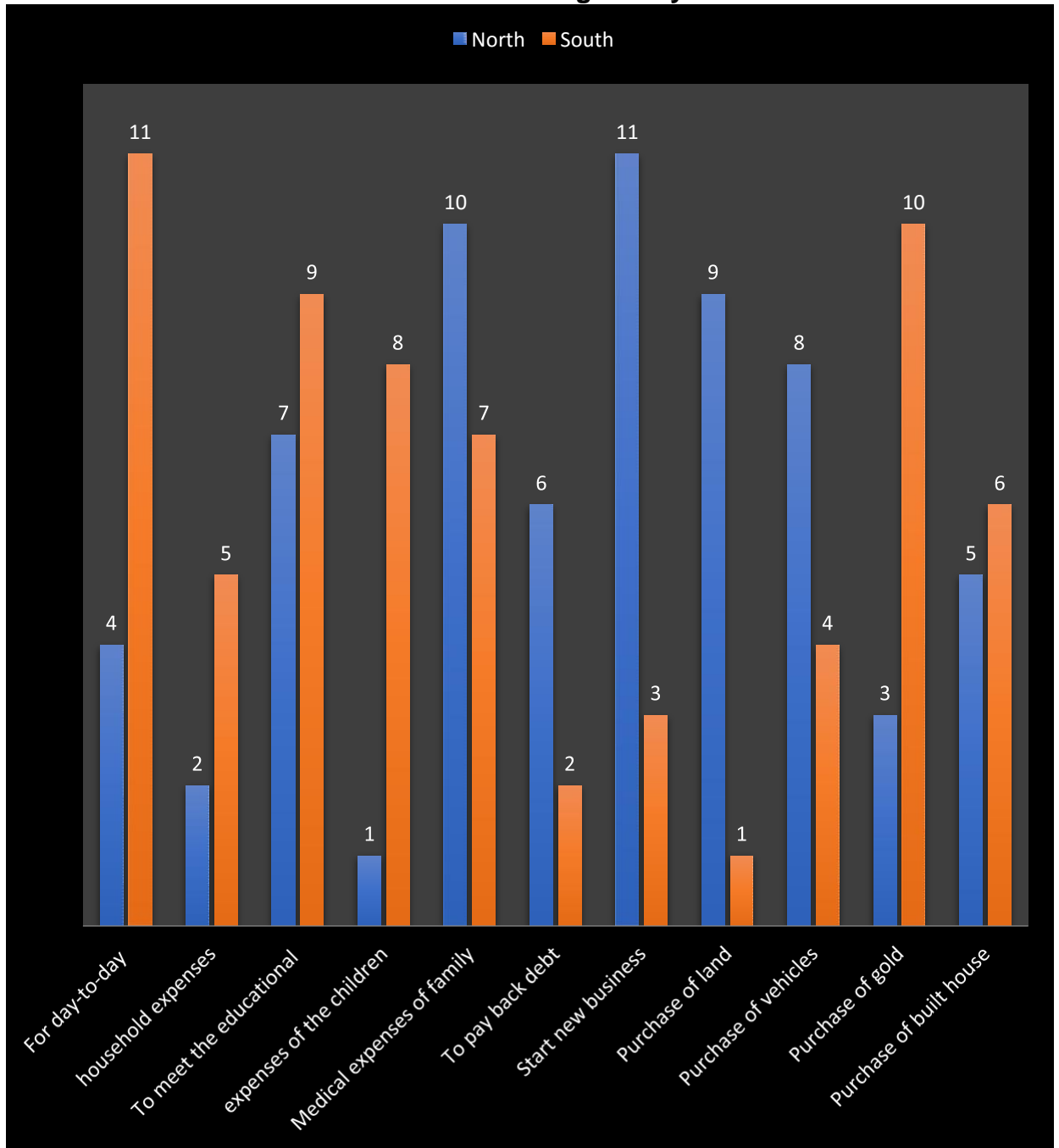


Figure 9

For north migrants their main reason for remittance is “to pay back debt” for which they have assigned rank “I”. From this it is evident that most of the north migrants were migrating in search of better employment opportunity and to get a job with better wages so that they can earn better and solve their problem of debt. Rank “II” has been assigned for the reason “Education of children”, from this it is evident that the north migrant wanted to provide better educational opportunity to their family members or their own children. Due to this reason they are remitting money to their place of origin. Rank “III” has been assigned to the reason “Marriage expense of family members”, it shows that the system of dowry is being a big trouble in many households which forces the family member to migrate to other place to get good job and find better income so that they will be able to save some money of the marriage expenses.

The table (XV) indicates the reasons of remittance stated by south migrants. Rank “I” has been assigned by the south migrants for the reason “Purchase of gold”, Rank “II” has been assigned for the reason “Purchase of land”, Rank “III” has been assigned for the reason “Purchase of vehicles” and Rank “IV” has been assigned for the reason “Purchase or built house”. The results showed that most of the south migrants are remitting money mainly for their personal development as it can be found from the study that the main reason for remitting money by the south migrants were for purchasing of gold, house or vehicles. So, in case of south migrants the main dominating reason for making remittance was for “Personal development” than the family development.

Binary logistic regression analysis

The present study had used binary logistic regression to find out the determinants of decision to remit among the selected sample respondents.

Table- XIV
Determinants on decision on Remittances of North Migrants – Results of
Logistic Regression Analysis

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Amount of remittance	-0.019	0.142	0.008**	0.981
Age of the respondent	0.045	0.167	0.001**	1.046
Age of the household head	0.215	0.145	0.020*	1.24
Educational level of the respondent	-2.046	2.811	0.456	0.129
Children`s age group	0.218	0.148	0.141	1.244
Household size	-0.662	0.194	0.001**	0.515
Dependency ratio	-1.088	0.407	0.007**	0.336
Gender	-0.192	0.160	0.021*	0.825
Distance of migrant`s place of origin	-0.277	0.193	0.152	0.758
Marital status	0.344	0.524	0.051*	1.410
Type of Family	0.105	0.252	0.678	1.110
Number of Children in the family	0.547	0.412	0.001**	1.254
Constant	3.258	1.176	0.006	26.008
Nagelkerke R Square	0.805			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test (χ^2)	14.146			
Number of Observations	398			
Classification Percentage	69.80			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

***Significant at 1 percent level, ** Significant at 5 percent level.**

The probability of remittance is significantly influenced by amount of remittance, age of the respondent, age of the household head, household size, dependency ratio, gender, marital status and number of children in the family. The estimated model shows that the sign of all the co-efficients were more or less according to expectations. The selected variables can explain 80.5 percent of variation in determinants of remittance to the family and the estimated model predicts 69.80 percent of the cases correctly. The estimated Logit model gives a good fit as the χ^2 value was 14.146, it means that the model is significant at 1 percent level.

Table-XVII
Determinants on Decision on Remittances of South Migrants – Results of
Logistic Regression Analysis

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
Amount of remittance	0.352	0.274	0.009**	0.704
Age of the respondent	1.019	0.471	0.0308*	0.361
Age of the household head	0.816	0.348	0.019*	2.261
Educational level of the respondent	0.222	0.909	0.107	1.249
Children`s age group	0.075	0.329	0.000**	1.078
Household size	0.419	0.402	0.008**	0.658
Dependency ratio	0.529	0.714	0.995	10.236
Gender	0.293	0.293	0.317	0.746
Distance of migrant`s place of origin	0.284	0.443	0.522	0.753
Marital status	-1.088	0.407	0.007**	0.336
Type of Family	0.183	0.443	0.679	0.832
Number of Children in the family	0.451	0.245	0.004**	0.745
Constant	21.203	4123.714	0.996	0000
Nagelkerke R Square	0.703			
Hosmer and Lemeshow test (χ^2)	4.335			
Number of Observations	228			
Classification Percentage	86			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

***Significant at 1 percent level, ** Significant at 5 percent level.**

The probability of remittance is significantly influenced by amount of remittance, age of the respondent, age of the household head, children`s age group, household size, and marital status. The estimated model shows that the sign of all the co-efficients were more or less according to expectations. The selected variables can explain 70.3 percent of the variation in the determinants of remittance behavior of the migrants to the family at place of origin and the estimated model predicted 86 percentage of the cases

correctly. The estimated Logit model gives a good fit as the χ^2 value was 4.335 it means that the model is significant at 1 percent level.

Determinants of Remittance Amount – Multiple Regression

Multiple regressions analysis was applied to identify the relationship between the select variables and the amount remitted by the respondents. The results of the regression has been tabulated as follows,

Table-XVIII
Determinants of Amount of Remittance- North Migrants

R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
.896	.803	.799	.506

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

Table-XIX
Determinants of Amount of Remittance ANOVA North Migrants

Model	Sum Squares	of Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	353.751	6	58.958	229.939	.000
Residual	86.923	339	.255		
Total	440.673	345			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

Table-XX
Determinants of Amount of Remittance Coefficients- North Migrants

Variables	Standardized Coefficients	T	P value
Age	.361	1.614	.107
Family Size	.941	4.244	.000*
School going children	.526	8.440	.000*
Dependency ratio	.407	5.066	.000*
Amount of debt	.222	.696	.487
Family Type	.052	.235	.814

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

*Significant at 1 percent level

It was found from the results that for north migrants variables such as family size, number of children in the family and dependency ratio is statistically significant at 1 percent level and it indicates that these variables have significant effect on the amount of remittance made by the remitters. All the above variables were found out to be influencing the amount of remittance which indicated that increase in the age, school going children in the family and the dependency ratio at the place of origin could increase the amount of remittance by the remitters. The `R` squared value gives the goodness of fit of the model and the value being 0.803 which indicated that 80.3 percent of the variation was influenced by the combined effect of all the independent variables. Multiple correlation coefficient (0.896) between amount of remittance and the set of independent variables shows good amount of correlation and is found to be significant at 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$) as tested by the 'F' ratio value being 229.939.

Table - XXI

Determinants of Amount of Remittance- South Migrants

R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
.838	.701	.682		.608

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

Table -XXII

Determinants of Amount of Remittance ANOVA- South Migrants

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	P value
Regression	78.908	6	13.151	35.627	.000
Residual	33.592	91	.369		
Total	112.500	97			

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

Table-XXIII

Determinants of Amount of Remittance Coefficients- South Migrants

Variables	Standardized Coefficients	T	P value
Age	-.027	-.057	.955
Family Size	1.028	2.205	.030*
Number of children in the family	-.075	-.604	.548
Dependency ratio	.471	2.522	.013*
Amount of debt	.582	.845	.401
Family Type	-.009	-.019	.985

Source: Estimated based of field survey, 2017.

*Significant at 1 percent level, ** Significant at 5 percent level

It was found from the result that for north migrant's variables such as family size and dependency ratio is statistically significant at 5 percent level and it indicated that these variables have significant effect on the amount of remittance made by the remitters. All the above variables were found out to be influencing the amount of remittance which indicated that increase in the family size and the dependency ratio at the place of origin could increase the amount of remittance by the remitters. The `R` squared value gives the goodness of fit of the model and the value being 0.701 which indicated that 70.1 percent of the variation was influenced by the combined effect of all the independent variables. Multiple correlation coefficient (0.838) between amount of remittance and the set of independent variables shows good amount of correlation and is found to be significant at 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$) as tested by the 'F' ratio value being 35.627.

5. LIVING CONDITIONS OF MIGRANTS BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION

Living conditions are one of the fundamental fields to understand the migration specificity and culture; it also gives us details on the social condition and relationship of the behavior of the migrants, opportunity and constraints. It is necessary to study the living conditions of migrants before and after migration in order to understand the impact that migration has made in their life. In this section an attempt has been made to compare the living condition of migrants before and after the migration process through asking questions related to their accommodation, toilet facility, latrine facility, water facility related question. The following table (XXIV) gives the details on the living conditions of respondents.

Table (XXIV) presented a comparative view of living condition of migrants before and after their migration process. The study has found that before migration 75.4 percent of north migrants and 80.3 percent of south migrants were living in rented house and 24.6 percent of north migrants and 19.7 percent of south migrants were living in own house. With migration process for north migrants, 74.8 percent of them were living in rented house and 25.2 percent were having own house and in case of south migrants 78.9 percent of them were living in rented house and 21.1 percent of them were having own house. Before migration 40.7 percent of north migrants and 51.3 percent of south migrants were living in houses with rooms of 2-4 and after migration 62.3 percent of north migrants and 36.8 percent of south migrants were living in houses with rooms from 2-4. Information on type of wall of the migrants before migration showed that 47.5 percent of north migrants were living in house with mud as their wall and whereas for south migrants 63.6 percent were living in houses with brick as their wall. The area of house of migrants before their migration process shows that for north migrants 36.9 percent of them were living in houses less than 100 square feet and after migration 19.6 percent of north and 23.7 percent of south migrants were living in houses with less than 100 square feet. Type of floor in which the migrants live before migrations has found that 52.8 percent of north and 56.8 percent of south were living in houses with mud as flooring, after migration 24.6 percent of north migrants and 25.9 percent of south migrants were living in houses which has mud flooring.

Information on electricity supply for houses of migrants showed that before and after migration all the houses had electricity connection. Information on separate kitchen availability for the migrants showed that before migration for north migrants 70.4 percent had no separate room for kitchen and 29.6 percent had separate room for kitchen whereas for south migrants after migration 62.9 percent of north migrants and 61.4 percent of south migrants had separate room for their kitchen. Details on bathroom of migrants showed that before migration 63.3 percent of north and 45.6 percent of south did not have separate bathroom, 42 percent of north and 52.1 percent of south said that their bathroom and latrine was away from their house, 38.2 percent of north and 32.8 percent of south had their bathroom and latrine outside their house and 19.8 percent of

north and 15.1 percent of south said their bathroom and latrine was within the house. Whereas after migration 80.4 percent of north and 81.6 percent of south had separate bathroom, 66.6 percent of north and 55.2 percent of south had their bathroom and latrine outside their house but within the compound and 13.6 percent of north and 28.5 percent of south had their bathroom and latrine within their house. Thus the living condition of the migrants has improved after their migration process as there is significant change in the migrants housing pattern as many have got their own house, with 2-4 rooms with size above 100 square feet with separate kitchen and bathroom facility.

Quality of Life Index

The term 'Quality of Life' is often discussed in broad terms as satisfaction of needs, feelings of well-being, working conditions, etc., Such a conceptualization of quality of life (QOL) encompasses all the material aspects of human life, and may extend beyond, to cover the physical and psychological dimensions. The concept of quality of life broadly encompasses how an individual measures the 'goodness' of multiple aspects of their life. These evaluations include one's emotional reactions to life occurrences, disposition, sense of life fulfillment and satisfaction with work and personal relationships (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999). Quality of life/well-being has both objective components i.e., components external to an individual and measurable by 'others' and subjective components i.e., personal assessment of one's own life or of particular aspects of life using measures of satisfaction, happiness, or other self assessment scales (Campbell et al., 1976).

The term quality of life is often discussed in broad terms as satisfaction of needs, feelings of well-being, good or bad working conditions, and other indicators such as their educational level, occupation, income levels, nutritional status, and living conditions and so on. Such a conceptualization of quality of life encompasses all the material aspects of human life, and may extend beyond, to cover the physical and psychological dimensions. Quality of life covers diverse and innumerable human need. Human needs at the elementary level may include essentials of survival like drinking

water, perpetuation needs, shelter and warmth. (Beck P & Mishra B.K. 2010). Quality of life index (QLI) represents the well-being of an average person. QLI reflects the current situation, and does not attempt any predictions of the future. As such, it does not take into account dynamic factors such as growth, and only represents their visible results. QLI also does not consider factors of debatable relevance, in particular factors which are only deemed relevant to the quality of life by certain ideologies, and does not use self-reported data. Finally, QLI does not take into account unquantifiable elements which can subjectively affect the quality of life, such as culture or climate (<http://nationranking.wordpress.Com / 2011/03/06/2011-qli/>).

To construct the quality of life index table; the actual values of the six indicator variables were converted into a seven point scale of 0 to 6. The minimum score that an indicator could get is 'zero, and the maximum is 'six'. Range and points for each subdivision are fixed arbitrarily. The chief criterion is to include the full range of data in the survey. In some cases the points represent the data proportionately. In others the interval between the adjacent two points may not be proportionate to any other two points in that division.

An attempt has been made to compare the QLI of migrants before and after migration process so that it will help the researcher to understand if migration has brought up any change in improving their quality of life.

In the current work, an attempt is made to measure the QLI of the selected migrant garment workers using six indicators. The six indicators used are grouped under five headings as shown below.

- I. Social status -** i) Literacy level of the head of the household
- II. Income status -** ii) Occupation of the female members in the household
iii) Annual per capita income of the household
- III. Clothing -** iv) Per capita annual expenditure on clothing
- IV. Housing -** v) Type of house and
vi) Number of rooms per person

The QLI is constructed with the set of the above six quantitative and qualitative indicators. Table- indicates the classification of living condition of north migrants before and after migration process.

Table-XXV
Quality of life index table

Scale	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Indicator							
Education	Illiterate	Primary (Class I- V)	Middle (Class VI-VIII)	High School (Class IX-X)	Higher Secondary (Class XI- XII)	Undergraduate, Diploma	Post Graduate And Others
Occupation of the female	House Wife	Casual Laboures	Servant	Agricultural/Non- Agricultural Laboures(Regular Workers Unorganized Sector) In	Self- Employed	Employed In organized sectors of public or private	Government service
Annual per capita income(₹)	4050	4051- 5000	5001- 5400	5401-6750	6751- 10800	10801-21600	Above 21,600
Type of house Roof Wall Floor	Rubber Sheet Leaf Mud	Leaf Leaf Mud	Leaf Mud Mud	Asbestos Leaf Cement	Tiles Leaf Cement	Tiles Bricks Cement	Concrete Bricks Cement
No. of rooms per person	0	.25	.5	1	1.25	1.5	>1.5

Source: Table constructed

Table-XXVI
Quality of Life Index of Migrants Before and After Migration Process

Quality of life index	Number of households (North Migrants)		Quality of life index	Number of Households (South Migrants)	
	Before Migration	After Migration		Before Migration	After Migration
1.00-1.50 (Poor Quality of Life Index)	174 (43.7)	041 (10.3)	1.00-1.50 (Poor Quality of Life Index)	064 (28.1)	037 (16.2)
1.50-2.00 (Average Quality of Life Index)	093 (23.4)	193 (48.5)	1.50-2.00 (Average Quality of Life Index)	52 (22.8)	87 (38.2)
2.00-2.50 (Fair Quality of Life Index)	074 (18.6)	089 (22.4)	2.00-2.50 (Fair Quality of Life Index)	49 (21.5)	72 (31.6)
2.50-3.00 (Good Quality of Life Index)	057 (14.3)	075 (18.8)	2.50-3.00 (Good Quality of Life Index)	63 (27.6)	32 (14.0)

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Above table shows the quality of life index for both north and south migrants before and after their migration process. For north migrants among the respondents 43.7 percent were found to have poor quality of life index before their migration process which is followed by 23.4 percent of them in the category of average quality of life index, 18.6 percent had fair quality of life index and only 14.3 percent had good quality of life index. With migration the quality of life of migrants has found to increase as 48.5 percent had average quality of life index, it has been followed by 22.4 percent who were under the category of fair quality of life index, 18.8 percent had good quality of life index and only 10.3 percent were in poor quality of life index.

For south migrants before their migration process 28.1 percent were living in poor quality of life index, 22.8 percent had average quality of life index, 21.5 percent had fair quality of life index and 27.6 percent had good quality of life index. With migration process the quality of life of migrants were 38.2 percent were living in average quality of life index, 31.6 percent were having fair quality of life index, 14 percent had good quality of life index and only 16.2 percent were under poor quality of life index.

Thus with migration process the quality of life of migrants has improved as huge group of migrants had average and fair quality of life after their migration process.

6. PROBLEMS FACED BY MIGRANTS

Migrant workers come to the other places in search of jobs, usually in farming or domestic work. They face challenges that are not present for native workers. Migrants came across with the problems of communication, psychological adjustment, social acceptance, disliking of social atmosphere, home sickness (Sidhu and Sharma, 2010).

Migrants potentially face many risks, for example exploitation by employers. These risks can be classified in terms of risks that threaten i) material wellbeing; ii) relational wellbeing; and iii) subjective wellbeing. Relational wellbeing considers the extent to which people are able to engage with others in order to achieve their particular needs and goals (Sumner and Mallett, 2011). For migrants at the destination, this includes the availability of formal/ informal support networks, and (perceived) safety in

interactions with others. Subjective wellbeing considers people's perceptions, values and experiences of wellbeing at the destination. This dimension includes satisfaction with migration, (perceived) integration into the destination society and potential stigmatization.

Migrant workers are more willing to take up so-called '3-D' jobs (dangerous, dirty and degrading) that local workers are unwilling to take up. They are willing to work as

- Construction workers
- Agricultural labourers
- Low-skill service industry workers
- Manufacturing
- Domestic servants
- Mining workers

These jobs are characterized by lack of legal protection, low-pay for long working hours, insecurity and an unsafe working environment. Undocumented migrants are especially prone to exploitation, since they fear job loss and imprisonment.

Studies have found that the wages received by migrants do not correspond to the wage promised to migrants in the written/ oral contract given to migrants prior to migration. Furthermore, wages may be paid very late and workers may not receive their full payment, with some of the money being withheld for additional 'fees' or 'expenses' or with no explanation at all (Maher, 2009; Au, 2014).

As noted for several countries, hazardous jobs are often rejected by nationals, whereas migrant workers tend to concentrate in sectors, such as construction or mining where health and safety risks are higher (Orrenius and Zavodny (2009) for the US). Migrant workers face many health issues, including unsafe working environments, work-related illnesses and accidents, and limited access to health services. For instance, a study by Svensson et al. (2013) on migrant farmworkers found that these often work under very poor working conditions and face numerous health and safety hazards,

including occupational chemical and ergonomic exposures, various injuries and illnesses and in extreme cases, death.

Migrant workers often live in 'labour camps' and accommodation is often overcrowded (with up to 10- 14 people to one room) (Donini and Sharma, 2013). Domestic workers, on the other hand, mostly live with their employers in private residences. A report by Amnesty International (2014) showed that some domestic workers are not provided with adequate living space (e.g. not a room of their own, no bed). Some of these had sleeping arrangements that compromised their safety (e.g. no lock on the door, or sleeping in the kitchen). These findings are similar to the findings of Donini (2013) and Sharma (2013).

In the current study the researcher aimed at finding out the problems faced by the migrants at place of destination. Garrett's ranking technique was used to rank the problems indicated by the respondents on different factors. As per the method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\textit{Percent position} = \frac{100 (\text{R}_{ij} - 0.5)}{N_j}$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i^{th} variable by j^{th} respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j^{th} respondents

In table (XXVII) problems faced by the migrants at the place of destination are reported.

Table-XXVII
Garrets Ranking- Problems faced by the migrants

S.No	Problems	North Migrants		S. No	Problems	South Migrants	
		Mean Score	Rank			Mean Score	Rank
1	Language	60.63	1	1	Language	62.56	3
2	Unemployment	39.22	18	2	Unemployment	35.26	18
3	Long hours of work	55.75	5	3	Long hours of work	64.02	2
4	Conflict with co-workers	59.77	3	4	Conflict with co-workers	65.89	1
5	Conflict with management	54.98	6	5	Conflict with management	60.98	4
6	Inadequate income	47.88	15	6	Inadequate income	40.69	16
7	Improper wages	57.57	7	7	Improper wages	56.98	6
8	Incidence of accidents	51.89	12	8	Incidence of accidents	48.79	14
9	Improper health care	54.97	9	9	Improper health care	53.69	8
10	Allergies at work place	53.66	10	10	Allergies at work place	58.46	5
11	Less security	39.01	19	19	Less security	50.96	11
12	Poor living condition	50.26	14	12	Poor living condition	39.56	17
13	Climate change	60.52	2	13	Climate change	52.48	9
14	Environment pollution	41.23	16	14	Environment pollution	55.78	7
15	Inadequate time to visit home	56.98	8	15	Inadequate time to visit home	50.28	13
16	Depression because of family separation	59.01	4	16	Depression because of family separation	30.59	19
17	Stress at work place	52.75	11	17	Stress at work place	51.55	10
18	Loneliness	40.22	17	18	Loneliness	50.55	12
19	Changes in customs and traditions	50.96	13	19	Changes in customs and traditions	45.22	15

Source: Calculated figures based on the data compiled.

The problems faced by the migrants at place of their destination were discussed in the Table (XXVII). For North migrants first three rank has been given to the problems “Language”, “Climate change” and “Conflict with co-workers”. Whereas in case of south migrants the first three ranks were for the problem “conflict with co-workers”, “long hours of work” and “Language”.

General attitude of respondents

The general attitude of the respondents on migration has been found out by finding their responses on various questions such as periodicity of visiting place of origin, spending of their leisure time at their place of destination, awareness on government policies and their plans for future. The results for these questions are reported in the table (XXVIII)

Table-XXVIII
General Attitude of Respondents

S.No	Attitude	Frequency		Percentage	
		North Migrants	South Migrants	North Migrants	South Migrants
1	Visiting place of origin				
	Every month once	042	026	10.55	11.40
	Once in three months	099	044	24.87	19.30
	During festival and functions	094	062	23.62	27.19
	Yearly once	153	093	38.44	40.79
	Never visited	010	003	02.51	01.32
	Total	398	228	100.00	100.00
2	Spending of Leisure time at destination				
	Visiting temple or other religious activities	165	135	41.46	59.21
	Spending time in park	091	011	22.86	4.82
	Watching movie	125	075	31.41	32.89
	Shopping	017	007	04.27	3.07
	Total	398	228	100.00	100.00
3	Awareness on Government Polices				
	Yes	078	024	19.60	10.53
	No	320	204	80.40	89.47
	Total	398	228	100.00	100.00
4	Future plans				
	Permanent return to village	085	021	21.36	9.21
	Bring family to place of destination	090	040	22.61	17.54
	No idea	223	167	56.03	73.25
	Total	398	228	100.00	100.00

Source: Estimates bases on field survey, 2017

Table- VIII
Rotated component matrix –Push Factors of migration

Factors	North Migrants							South Migrants						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unemployment						0.510						.852		
Heavy work load				0.674							.899			
Underemployment						0.734						.831		
More working hours				0.791						.703				
Seasonal unemployment problem					0.633				.756					
High dependency on agriculture				0.648					.787					
Severity of poverty					0.774			.735						
Heavy family debt				0.576						.661				
Improper medical facility					0.723								.839	
Drought conditions							0.841							.840
Discrimination in caste	0.877							.817						
Irregular wages			0.802					.778						
Less cultivation in agriculture	0.920							.891						
Climate conditions			0.834								0.743			
Lack of proper educational facility	0.868							0.742						
Poor living condition			0.694							0.543				
Low standard of living		0.945									0.831			
Joint family system	0.954												0.842	
Marriage expenses of family member		0.946										0.946		
Eigen Values	1.400	1.818	1.141	1.702	1.313	1.200	1.028	4.608	4.376	3.442	2.661	1.561	1.112	1.217
% of variance	17.895	14.834	11.268	8.960	6.913	6.318	5.410	4.608	4.376	3.442	2.661	1.561	1.112	1.217

Source: Estimates based on field

Table-XXIV
Living Conditions of migrants before and after migration

Before Migration				After Migration			
S.No	Details	Number		S.No	Details	Number	
		North Migrants	South Migrants			North Migrants	South Migrants
1	House Rented Owned Total	300 (75.4) 098 (24.6) 398 (100.0)	183 (80.3) 045 (19.7) 228 (100.0)	1	House Rented Owned Total	298(74.8) 100(25.2) 398(100.0)	180(78.9) 048(21.1) 228(100.0)
2	No. of rooms 1 2-4 >4 Total	138 (34.6) 162 (40.7) 098 (24.7) 398 (100.0)	078 (34.2) 117 (51.3) 033 (14.5) 228 (100.0)	2	No. of rooms 1 2-4 >4 Total	098(24.6) 248(62.3) 052(13.1) 398(100.0)	112(49.1) 084(36.8) 032(14.1) 228(100.0)
3	Type of Wall Mud Bricks Stones Total	189(47.5) 132(33.2) 077(19.3) 398(100.0)	073(32.0) 145(63.6) 010(04.4) 228(100.0)	3	Type of Wall Mud Bricks Stones Total	079(19.6) 268(67.3) 052(13.1) 398(100.0)	053(23.4) 166(72.8) 009(03.8) 228(100.0)
4	Area of house <100 100-200 201-300 >300 Total	147(36.9) 124(31.1) 068(17.2) 059(14.8) 398(100.0)	078(34.2) 112(49.1) 032(14.1) 006(02.6) 228(10.0)	4	Area of house <100 100-200 201-300 >300 Total	078(19.6) 118(29.6) 138(34.7) 064(16.1) 398(100.0)	054(23.7) 067(29.4) 078(34.2) 029(12.7) 228(100.0)
5	Type of floor Mud Cement Tiles Total	210(52.8) 160(40.2) 028(07.0) 328(100.0)	129(56.8) 065(28.5) 034(14.7) 228(100.0)	5	Type of floor Mud Cement Tiles Total	098(24.6) 122(30.6) 178(44.8) 398(100.0)	059(25.9) 107(46.9) 062(27.2) 228(100.0)
6	Type of roof Asbestos sheet Cement concrete Tiles Total	110(27.6) 140(35.2) 148(37.2) 398(100.0)	075(32.8) 054(23.2) 102(44.0) 228(100.0)	6	Type of roof Asbestos sheet Cement concrete Tiles Total	119(29.9) 194(48.7) 085(21.4) 398(100.0)	090(39.5) 129(56.6) 009(03.9) 228(100.0)
7	Type of lighting Electrified Non-electrified Total	398(100.0) 000(000.0) 398(100.0)	228(100.0) 000(000.0) 228(100.0)	7	Type of lighting Electrified Non-electrified Total	398(100.0) 000 398(100.0)	228(100.0) 000 228(100.0)
8	Bathroom Yes No Total	146(36.7) 252(63.3) 398(100.0)	124(54.4) 104(45.6) 228(100.0)	8	Bathroom Yes No Total	320(80.4) 078(19.6) 398	186(81.6) 042(18.4) 228
9	Separate Kitchen Yes	118(29.6)	132(57.9)	9	Separate Kitchen Yes	250(62.9)	140(61.4)

	No Total	280(70.4) 398(100.0)	096(42.1) 228(100.0)		No Total	148(37.1) 398(100.0)	088(38.6) 228(100.0)
10	Bathroom Within the house Outside the house Away from the house Total	079(19.8) 152(38.2) 167(42.0) 398(100.0)	045(15.1) 098(32.8) 155(52.1) 298(100.0)	10	Bathroom Within the house Outside the house Away from the house Total	054(13.6) 265(66.6) 079(19.8) 398(100.0)	065(28.5) 126(55.2) 037(16.3) 228
11	Details of latrine Within the house Within the compound Away from the house Total	079(19.8) 152(38.2) 162(42.0) 398(100.0)	045(15.1) 098(32.9) 155(52.0) 298(100.0)	11	Details of latrine Within the house Within the compound Away from the house Total	054(13.6) 265(66.5) 079(19.9) 398(100.0)	065(28.5) 126(55.3) 037(16.2) 228(100.0)
12	Type of latrine Pit latrine Water closet Independent Shared Public latrine Pay and use latrine Total	028(07.0) 167(41.9) 040(10.0) 079(19.8) 064(16.0) 010(05.1) 398(100.0)	034(14.9) 065(28.5) 043(18.9) 056(24.6) 015(06.6) 013(06.5) 228(100.0)	12	Type of latrine Pit latrine Water closet Independent Shared Public latrine Pay and use latrine Total	131(31.2) 048(12.1) 033(08.1) 092(22.1) 066(16.2) 045(11.3) 398(100.0)	045(19.7) 032(14.0) 020(08.7) 075(32.9) 034(14.9) 022(09.8) 228(100.0)
13	Drainage facility Open Closed Total	286(71.8) 112(28.2) 398(100.0)	178(78.1) 050(21.9) 228(100.0)	13	Drainage facility Open Closed Total	333(83.7) 065(16.3) 398(100.0)	153(67.1) 075(32.9) 228(100.0)
14	Drinking water Within the premises Near the premises Away from the premises Total	118(29.6) 180(45.2) 100(25.2) 398(100.0)	068(29.8) 075(32.9) 085(37.3) 228(100.0)	14	Drinking water Within the premises Near the premises Away from the premises Total	093(23.4) 130(32.6) 175(44.0) 398(100.0)	064(28.1) 126(55.3) 038(16.6) 228(100.0)

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

The current study has made an attempt to find out the general attitude of the respondents and the results were reported in the table (XXVIII). For north migrants, 38.44 percent of them visited their place of origin yearly once, it was followed by 24.87 percent who visited once in three months and 23.62 percent stated that they visit their origin only during festival and functions. In case of south migrants, 40.79 percent reported that they visit place of origin yearly once, it was followed by 27.19 percent mentioned that they visit the place of origin during festival and functions and 19.30 percent mentioned that they visit the place of origin once in three months.

The researcher as made an enquiry on the spending of leisure time by the migrants at the place of destination. For both north migrants and south migrants visiting temple or performing any other religious activities was the main activity spent during leisure time which was mentioned by 41.46 percent of north and 59.21 percent of south respondents. Majority of the respondents, 80.40 percent of north and 89.47 had no awareness on government policies. Around 56.03 percent of north migrants and 73.25 percent of south migrants had no idea on future plans.

The reasons stated by the migrants for visiting their place of origin has been studied by the researcher in the current study. The results of the study has been discussed in the Table (XXIX).

Table-XXIX

Reasons for visiting place of origin

S.No	Item	Score		Rank	
		North Migrants	South Migrants	North Migrants	South Migrants
1	To see parents and relatives	71.81	73.5	1	1
2	To attend religious festivals	55.78	43.8	2	5
3	To attend family ceremonies	50.79	56.6	5	3
4	To meet friends and relatives	48.43	59.2	6	2
5	To entertain myself	54.58	36.7	3	6
6	Social Customs	53.91	47.2	4	4

Source: Estimates based on field survey, 2017

Reasons for visiting place of origin

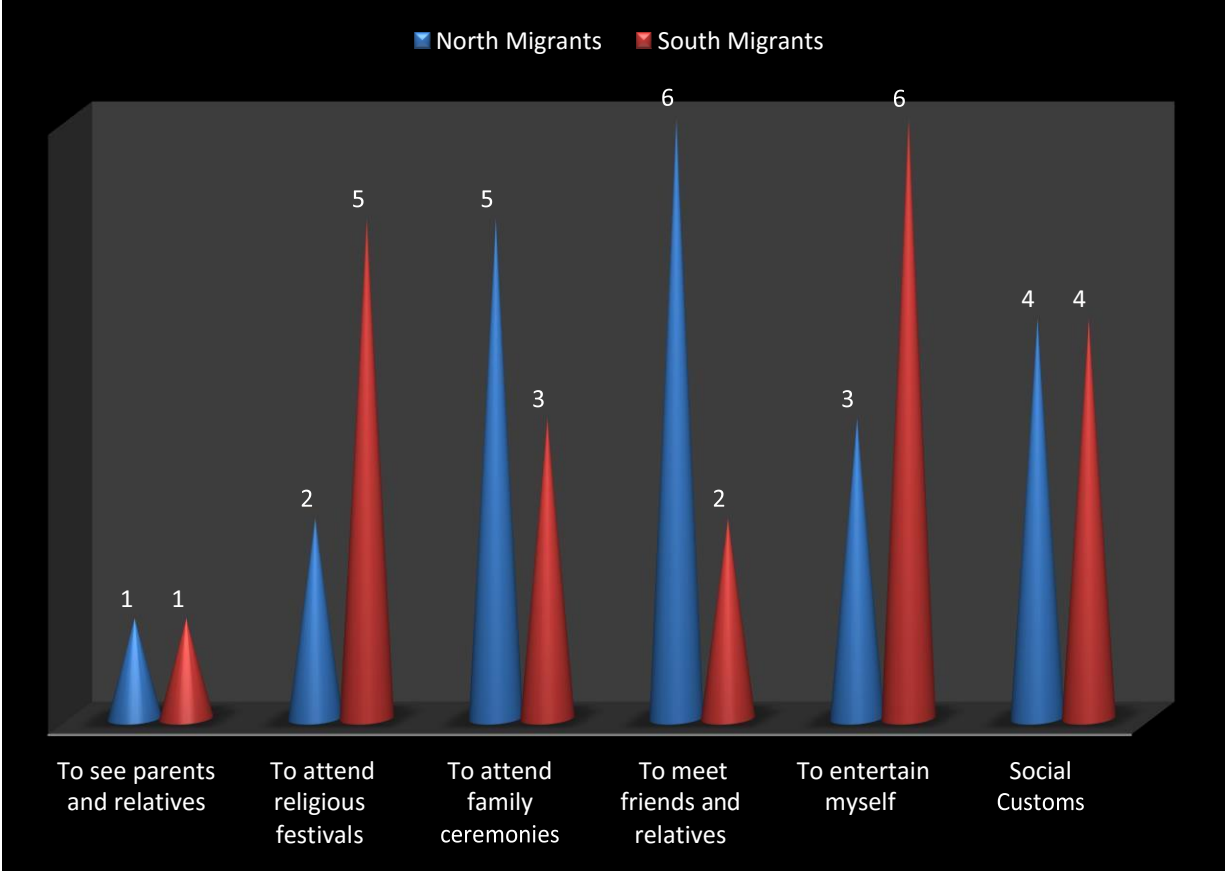


Figure 10

For understanding about the reason for visiting the place of origin by the north migrants after the migration process the researcher has asked questions to the migrants related to it. They were asked to rank their reason for the question and finally Garette's ranking was implied to find the result. the result shows that Ist rank was given to the reason `to see parents and relatives`, IInd Rank was given to the reason `to attend religious ceremonies`, IIIrd rank was given to the reason `to entertain myself`, and the last three ranks were given to reasons like `Social customs`, `to attend family ceremonies` and `to meet friends and relatives`. The reasons that were stated by the south migrants after their migration process indicated that Rank I was assigned for reason `to see their parents`, it is been followed by Rank II for the reason `to meet their friends` and Rank III was assigned to the reason `To attend family ceremonies`. Last rank has been assigned to the reason `to entertain myself`. The reasons of visiting the place of origin showed that most of the migrants are moving to their origin to meet their parents or family members and their friends.