

**Abstract:**

Human migration is a universal phenomenon. It is a process through which people move from a permanent place of residence to another more or less permanent one for a substantial period of time. Migration is defined as “the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another”. Migration takes places in various forms generally it is of internal and international. India as a nation has seen a high migration rate in recent years. As per Census 2011, migration in India is between rural to rural areas (47.4 percent), followed by urban to urban areas (22.6 percent), rural to urban areas (22.1 percent), and urban to rural areas (7.9 percent). Between Census 2001 and 2011, rural to urban migration increased marginally from 21.8 percent to 22.1 percent and urban to urban migration increased from 15.2 percent to 22.6 percent. The share of family related migration (marriage) has increased from 28 percent to 36 percent (as share of total migrants) between Census 2001 and 2011.

The migrants primarily trace work in the informal sector in cities as they do not possess adequate skills that are required to get jobs in organized sector. This leads to the development of dual labour market in the urban areas. On one hand there are the scantily paid workers, not availing any form of social security in the informal sector, and in contrast there are the highly skilled and better paid formal sector workers. Although the migrants earn more in the urban areas than in the rural areas, since they are underpaid in the informal sector in the city it thrusts on them a low standard of living and quality of life in the metropolis.

Remittances are the funds that are transferred to households by workers who are working away from their usual place of residence. Internal remittances are often of substantially smaller value than international remittances but in many rural communities in low-income nations even small amounts of cash could have high utility and prove important in rural development and poverty reduction. More people are migrating today than at any point in history.

Readymade garments industry is the indication of overall development of the economy as it plays a pivotal role due to its contribution in the industrial output, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. The industry accounts for approximately 4 percent to the GDP. The industry being highly labor intensive provides direct employment to nearly thirty million people and is the second highest employer in the country. Due to the high demand for labour in the garment industry, workers move across the country for job

opportunities. In Tamil Nadu, there is a strong in-state migration. According to Cividep Report 2016, about 88 percent of the workers in Tamil Nadu spinning mills are migrants from other parts of India and such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Manipur.

i) Major Objectives :

- To examine the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant workers
- To study the working conditions of migrants and factors of migration
- To find the remittance behavior of migrants
- To compare between the quality of life of migrants before and after migration
- To explore the living conditions of migrants
- To identify the problems faced by the migrants at the place of destination.

ii) Hypotheses:

- Migration is independent of sex/type of family/age/educational level.
- Remittance is independent of income.
- Pull factor is predominant in migration.
- Migration has improved the quality of life of the migrants

iii) Methodology:

- Sample: The sample was collected using multiple stage sampling technique and sample size was 626.
- Instruments/tools used: Quality of life index, factor analysis, garret ranking, multiple regression and logit model.
- Statistical techniques/designs: SPSS 21.0

- Experiment: ---
- Observation: --
- Inference:-
- Any other(Please specify):-

#### Findings:

Internal migration is important aspect of economic development and it has emerged as prominent field of research and investigation. The current study has made an attempt to find the determinants of remittance among the migrant workers and its impact on living conditions of the migrants at place of origin. For the migrants the decision of migration was influenced by `push factors` and `pull factors` of migration. In the study area push factors of migration was dominant in sending the migrants to the place of destination. Better employment condition and proper wages are dominant reason behind the migration of the migrants. Garment industry is important attraction for migrant unskilled workers in Tirupur district. The institutional credit for the migrant workers employed in the garment industry is less so the migrant workers are depending on money lenders and employees at their work place for credit facilities.

In the research area migration is found dominant among migrants belonging to age group below 30 years which showed that migration is common among young members and large mass of the respondents are male members. Before migration the migrants were found to be employed in agriculture sector due to low wages and seasonal employment they have migrated to present place of destination. In the place of destination the migrant workers are employed in garment industries and they are earning wages more than the wage that they earned before their migration. Due to this reason they had chance to remit to their place of origin.

Remittances are considered as one of the main source of income for the family members of migrants at the place of origin. The migrants were found to remit monthly once to their family and many of them were preferring private money transfer agency for sending their remittance. This showed that there are lots of chances that they might be cheated or exploited by the private agencies. The main problem that the migrants faced in their

remittance activity was that there is no proper bank facility in their place of origin or their family member does not have adequate knowledge in using ATM machine and banking facility. The determinants of remittance were family size, number of school going children and number of dependents at their place of origin. The living condition of the migrants has improved with the migration process. The quality of life of migrants has improved from poor quality of life index to average quality of life index and fair quality of life index. As most of the migrants were from other states they have language problem at their place of destination.