

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

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Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change or the addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population, and the creation or expansion of local regional income and employment opportunities, without damaging the resources of the environment. (Meidan 2018). It is the process of economic and social growth in terms of the quality of human life, which can be measured in terms of culture, wealth, education, healthcare, opportunities. Migration has been considered as one of the important component of economic development. There exists a two-way causation between migration and economic development. Migration induces economic development while economic development induces further migration.

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 (Chakravarthi, 2001; Chand, 2002, Naik et al., 2009, Chakraborty and Kuri, 2008, Awasthi, 2010). Eisenstadt (1953) has defined migration as “the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another”. The principal directions of migration are illustrated by more or less continuous movements from rural areas towards the city, from areas of stable population towards centers of industrial or commercial opportunity, from densely settled countries and from the center of cities to their suburbs”. From the demographic point of view, migration is one of the three basic components of population growth of any area, the others being fertility, mortality (Bhagat, 2005, Doddarasaiah and Shivalingappa 2008 and Lamani, 2009).

Migration takes places in various forms generally it is of internal and international. In case of international migration the migrants enumerate to different countries. And internal migration takes places within the boundaries of the country. Internal migration is an integral part of the development process (Srivastava, 1998, Chandra, 2002, Chakraborty and Kuri, 2008) and it has greater potential for poverty reduction, meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and contributing to

economic growth in developing countries than international migration. Internal migration is classified in to three types namely, intra- district migration, inter- district migration and inter- state migration. Internal migration plays significant role in molding the social, economic and other structurally characteristics of a population of a country or region (Khan 2010, White and Woods 1980).

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. While 87 percent women migrants move due to family related reasons, 50 percent of men move due to work. Though the share of work related migration decreased from 16 percent to 13 percent between Census 2001 and 2011. In terms of absolute numbers work-related migrants increased from 5.7 million to 6.9 million for rural areas and from 2.8 million to 4.8 million for urban areas.

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. Given the set-up of the urban labour market in India, some of the important issues that are raised, since informal sectors had higher proportion of migrants labour, whether they are from disadvantaged social and ethnic groups or from religious minority, and finally, what impact of migration has on their socio-economic and human development conditions become issues for research (Mishra and Alam 2014).

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 (Deshingkar & Farrington, 2006; Deshingkar, Kumar, Chobey, & Kumar, 2006, Housen 2014). The extent to which this occurs remains poorly understood largely due to incomplete and unreliable data on internal migration and transfer flows in developing countries (Deshingkar, 2005, 2008 & Housen 2014).

More people are migrating today than at any point in history. Consequently, diasporas and international remittances have increasingly gained the attention of governments, international development groups and researchers, both as a remediation for poverty, and a mechanism to improve political and economic stability in the Global South. While there is a worldwide focus on international migration, within country migration is three times as high as international migration (Lee & Guadagno, 2015, Zook 2017). Despite a widespread focus on international remittances as a remediation for poverty, a growing body of evidence finds that across the Global South, internal remittances occur in higher volumes and target lower income households more so than international remittances. Thus, internal remittances are not only an important consideration for public policy, but for international organizations seeking to provide interventions to economically vulnerable populations. Migrants may remit money back to their location of origin. In the remittance literature, the effect or influence of internal remittances can be minimized, and even overlooked, due to the small amounts sent by individuals in comparison to international remitters. However, a growing body of research finds that, internal remittances occur in a larger volume as compared to international remittances (Acosta, Fajnzylber & Lopez, 2007; Castaldo, Deshingkar & McKay, 2012; McKay & Deshingkar, 2014, Zook 2017).

The garments industry is one of the leading segments of the Indian economy and the largest source of foreign exchange earnings for India. India's share of global exports of textiles and apparel increased from 2.8 percent in 2008 to 6.3 percent in 2012.

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. Readymade garments industry is one of the few industries of India which is self-reliant and complete in the highest value added products-garments. Therefore, the growth and development of this industry has a significant bearing on the overall development of the economy.

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. Because the industry mostly serves the spring/summer fashion season, it experiences fluctuations in production volume. Therefore, many workers are employed as casual (migrant) workers. Casual workers in the north generally go back to their rural villages for the harvesting season when the garment industry slows down production, while those working in the south go back to their villages during the festival season.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

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

HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses were tested in the course of study.

- 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.

METHODOLOGY

Selection of Study Area

The study was related to the Tirupur District of Tamil Nadu since the district is known for its garment production around the world. Tirupur district has been carved out of Coimbatore and Erode districts in the year 2008 by making it as the 32nd district of Tamil Nadu and one among the ten well industrialized and economically developed districts of Tamil Nadu Tirupur has gained universal recognition as the leading source of Hosiery, Knitted Garments, Casual Wear and Sportswear. It is an important trade center of India, and is a major source of Foreign Exchange for the country because of its exports. The city accounts for 90 percent of India's cotton knitwear export; worth an estimated US\$ 1 billion.

Sampling Technique

Multistage sampling technique was followed in the selection of the sample respondents for the study. In the first stage, Tirupur district was selected for the study. Five main industrial areas of Tirupur district were located as second stage. The selected industrial area was Ganapathipalayam, Gudimangalam, Kangeyam, Avinashi and Tirupur. These industrial area provide employment for about 4,00,000 workers among these workers 1,00,000 population were migrants. Among these 1,00,000 workers 50 percent of them are working in garment industries. (MSME 2015-16) In the next stage it was planned to cover 10 percent of the total migrant population based on few criteria. Those criteria includes that the migrants should be prime earning member and an active

member in the household, the migrants should be in the place of destination for at least for a period of one year and the migrant should have been engaged only in garment companies in Tirupur District alone. In the next stage in each industrial area migrants were selected by adopting random sampling method. In A total of 626 migrant workers were selected for the study.

Collection of Data

A well-structured interview schedule was prepared covering the socioeconomic background of the migrant garment workers, working conditions, skills and training, work history, housing details, mobility and aspirations and reasons for migration and remittance mode, remittance use of migrants. The interview schedule was administrated to 30 migrants in the Tirupur city. Based on their responses, the drawbacks in the interview schedule were noticed and modified. The study was related to 2017. The pilot study was conducted in January 2017 to check the reliability and accuracy of data Final data collection was done during February 2017-May 2017.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The main findings of the study are briefly discussed below,

- The demographic profile of the migrant respondents indicated that for north migrants 46.4 were from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe community and for south migrants 52.3 percent of the respondents were from Other Backward Community. Majority of the migrants were belonging to Hindu religion as it was stated by 51.2 percent of north migrants and 60.8 percent of south migrants. The details on the sex wise distribution of the migrants in the current study showed that for North migrants 67.1 percent were male members and for south migrants 50.5 percent were female members. Age wise distribution of migrants in the study depicted that majority of the respondents was from age group below 30 years as it was reported by 52.7 percent of north migrants and 49.1 percent of south migrants. Most of the migrants were married in the study as it was mentioned by 51.7 percent of north migrants and 77.2 percent of south migrants.

91.3 percent of north migrants and 56.6 percent of south migrants were living in joint family. 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.

- Among the selected respondents in the current study north migrants were dominant as they constituted 64 percent of the total sample population and south migrants were about 36 percent. About 25.6 percent of the North migrants were from Bihar and others were from other northern states like Assam, Orissa, and Maharashtra. Whereas for South migrants 35.5 percent were from Kerala and others were from states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Pondicherry. Large group of migrants in the study area were seasonal migrants as it was stated by 47.7 percent of north migrants and 36 percent of south migrants. For the sample respondents migration was found to be high during the period 2011-2015 as it was reported by 47.2 percent of north migrants and 39.3 percent of south migrants.
- The economic characteristics of the migrants showed that only 13.6 percent of North migrants and 32.1 percent of south migrants had some kind of savings. 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). information on the reason for saving was for repayment of debt as it was mentioned by 31.6 percent of north migrants and 73 percent of south migrants. About 52.8 percent of north migrants and 62.7 percent of south migrants were found to be in debt. For North migrants their main source of debt was money lender which was reported by 48.9 percent of the respondents and for south migrants main source of borrowing was higher authority at work place as it was reported by 41.9 percent of the population. The reasons for debt showed that for north migrants 31.9 percent of the respondent borrowed money to meet their personal expenses and for south migrants 62.4 percent of them stated that they borrowed money for giving dowry for themselves or for their family members.

- To identify the factors which motivated the people to migrate from the places of origin to different places were studied in the current study using factor analysis. In the study the factors of migration has been classified as `push factors of migration` and `pull factor of migration`. For pull factors of migration four factors are highly dominating the migrants in decision of migration. They were “Adequate employment”, “Better working condition”, “Improved living condition”, “Better standard of living”. These factors explained about 63 percent of variance for north migrants and 72 percent variance for south migrants. Whereas there are seven main push factors influencing the decision of migration for were respondents. They were “Unemployment”, “Heavy work load”, “More working hour”, “Seasonal unemployment problem”, “High dependency on agriculture”, “ Severity of poverty” “Heavy family debt”. These factors explained about 72 percent of variance for north migrants and 71 percent of variance for south migrants. And it can be inferred form the study that push factors had been dominant in the decision of migration of the respondents.
- Employment condition of migrants at place of origin and at place of destination was studied in the present study. The results showed that 78.9 percent of north migrants and 84.6 percent of south migrants were engaged in some kind of employment activity at their place of origin. 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. 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. The Northern migrants stated that 39.1 percent of them received wages less than Rs. 4000 and for south migrants the wage pattern denoted that 39.8 percent received wages between Rs.4001-Rs.6000.
- At place of destination among the selected respondents a large group of people 81.2 percent of the north migrants preferred seasonal migration whereas south migrants only 56.1 percent were seasonal workers as they have dependents left behind at their place of origin. 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. Among the respondents for north migrants 66 percent of the population had chance to work for 30 days in a month whereas for south migrants 54.8 percent were engaged for 26 days in a month. North migrants stated that 33.2 percent were receiving wages of Rs. 10001-Rs.20000 and for south migrants 42.9 percent of them were receiving wages between Rs 8001 – Rs 10000. 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”.

- 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 remitters 47.9 percent of north migrants and 35.7 percent of south migrants were found to remit money between Rs. 4001 – Rs 6000. Periodicity of remittance among the respondents showed that 39.8 percent of north migrants and 32.6 percent of south migrants were remitting monthly. Among north migrants 56.9 percent stated that they prefer money transfer agency for sending remittance whereas for south migrants 37.7 percent were preferring banks for money transfer. For north migrants their main reason for remittance is “To pay back debt” so that they have assigned rank “I” for that. Rank “II” has been assigned for the reason “To meet the educational expenses of the children”, Rank “III” has been assigned to the reason “Marriage expense of family members”. 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”.
- Logit model was used in the study to find out the determinants of remittance decisions of the migrant workers. For north migrants the probability of remittance was significantly influenced by amount of remittance, age of the respondent, age of the household of the respondents, household size, dependency ratio, gender

and marital status. The selected variables explained 80.5 percent of variation in remittance to the family and the estimated model predicts 69.80 percent of the cases correctly. The estimated Logit model gave a good fit as the χ^2 value was 14.146 it means that the model is significant at 1 percent level. For south migrants the probability of remittance was significantly influenced by amount of remittance, age of the respondent, age of the household respondent, relationship of the household, household size, and marital status. The selected variables explained 70.3 percent of the variation in the 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 gave a good fit as the χ^2 value was 4.335 it means that the model is significant at 1 percent level.

- Multiple regression was used in the current study the factors determining the amount of remittance of migrant workers to their place of origin. It was found from the results that for north migrants' variables such as family size, number of school going children and dependency ratio had been 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 to be in variation as it indicated that increase in the age, number of school going children in the family and the dependency ratio at 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. For north migrant's variables such as family size and dependency ratio is statistically significant at five 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 to be in variation as it indicates that increase in the family size and the dependency ratio at 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.

- The current study has made a comparison on the living condition of migrant workers before migration and after migration on the basis of type of housing, type of floor, type of wall, number of rooms, square feet of house, availability of water, sanitation facilities etc. 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. The quality of life index for both north and south migrants before and after their migration process was analyzed in the current study. The results showed that for north migrants among the respondents 43.7 percent were found to have poor quality of life index before their migration process with migration the quality of life of migrants has found to increase as 48.5 percent had average quality of life index. For south migrants before their migration process 28.1 percent were living in poor 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.
- The problems faced by the migrants at place of their destination were analyzed in the current study. 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”.

CONCLUSION

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. The study concluded that internal migration is needed for development of the economy but there should be government intervention in providing decent working condition and proper living condition for the migrants by providing proper facilities that are needed for the migrants. Internal remittance should be considered as important source of income for the economic development and measures should be taken by the government in maintain proper channel for remittance.

SUGGESTIONS

- With the importance of garment industry in providing employment opportunities, the central and state governments should initiate steps for the speedy implementation of the welfare provisions and social security measures for migrant workers.
- Appropriate measures are to be taken by the urban local body to provide the basic minimum services, especially by making provision for safe drinking water, subsidized housing, toilet and electricity facilities and health care facilities for the migrant workers.
- Generally, the workers do not have proper information about labour market needs as it limits their opportunities in the job market as well as their ability to bargain for better terms. So establishing points for accessing market information for their improvement in the employment in the sector required.
- Migrant's remittances and the income multipliers they create are critical resources for the sustenance strategies of receiving households as well as agents of regional and national development. Migrants should be made aware of formal money transfer system in order to avoid getting exploited.
- Remittance management should be enhanced by the government so that there will be collaboration with banks and other private agencies. This could be achieved by introducing new schemes for migrant workers and family members by banks and other financial institutions, by building strong partnerships between money transfer operators/banks/micro-finance institutions on the sending side and the receiving side.
- Exploitation of migrant workers are main problems faced by the migrants at their place of destination some strong rules must be implemented by the government in order to prevent exploitation of workers.
- Most of the garment workers are exposed to physical hazards and there is need for means to enforce the occupational health programmes in the informal

garment industries to reduce the exposure of workers to workplace hazards. As most of the garment workers are subject to occupational health risk like hypertension, skin diseases, back pains it is better to bring health promotion programmes for the employees by the employers.

AREAS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

- A comparative study on internal and international migration taking place in Tirupur district can be undertaken.
- A study can be undertaken on the channels of remittance available for migrants and its impact in the remitters so that the divergent consequences involved in the remittance behavior can be examined.
- Research can be undertaken on organized and unorganized migrant workers working in Tirupur district so that difference in their working condition can be found.
- Empowerment of women left behind can be studied to find out the condition of women after migration of male members in the family.
- Study can be made on the problems faced by the family members after migration of member of the family at the place of origin.