Chapter - VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

In general the entire discussion shows that informal sources of information from urban areas, especially from friends and relatives play a major role in the process of migration. Migration streams show that, urban migration, is higher than to migration based on economic motive. The pattern of migration shows that urban to urban migration is higher among medium level of social status that those of low as well as high level of social status. The urban to urban migratino is higher among those at a low socio-economic status. The Probit a Logit analysis show that the probability of a migrant's keeping wife and children is very much less. The aggregate probability of keeping wife and children for all migrants who had savings at the time of migration is higher than in the case of migrants who did not have savings.
FINDINGS

The migrants (39.11 per cent) were young belonging to the age group of 15 – 20. Moreover, the table reveals that 12.44 per cent of the total migrants had migrated at the age below 35 years. After the age of 35 years, the number of migrants are not many, only 3.11 percent had migrated when they were above 35 years. This is clearly stated by many theoretical and empirical studies by various researchers. This study also supports the view that the youths are more prone to migrate. The average age of migrants at the time of migration was 26 years.

Education makes a person understand and know the information on employment opportunities. Moreover a well trained person or a skilled person in the areas is in a position to migrate to urban areas, where there is more openings for them. So education plays an important role in the migration of a person. It is necessary to study the educational status of the migrants and understand the nature and pattern of migration at present and in the future.
The migrants are literates, it accounts for 57.33 per cent of the total migrants. Nearly 42 per cent (41.56%) of the migrants did not have any formal education. Among the educated, the proportion of primary educated persons is higher than that of any other category. Only 14.00 per cent were graduates and above. None of the migrants had technical education. This is because of less awareness among the people about technical education.

Young unmarried male members are relatively more free to move than married or elder members in a household. Marital status determines the nature and pattern of migration. For unmarried persons, taking the decision to migrate and the distance of migration will not be much of a problem than for married persons. Hence it is important to study the marital status of the migrants for the better understanding of the pattern and nature of migration.

The married migrants accounts for 29.56 per cent and unmarried account for 70.44 per cent. On enquiry it was found that the average age of migrants at the time of migration was 26 years, and majority of them were below 31 years.
Number of married persons is not very less. Tamil Nadu, marriages take place very early in life, sometimes even before 20 years. This is because of another reason that majority of them are not highly educated. But among the sample migrants, number of illiterates and those educated below higher secondary are high.

The average monthly income majority of migrants (30.2 per cent) at the time of migration was between Rs. 3001 and Rs.4000 per month. The next highest (28.9 per cent) frequency of earning group is upto Rs.1000. This group has such a frequency because unemployed and students were also included in the group. Above the modal group of earners only 11.6 per cent of the migrants earned.

Occupation-wise earning show that, among the cultivators the modal group of earnings was 3001 to 4000 per month. In the case of agricultural labourers and for casual labourers also the modal earnings group was the same. In the case of self-employed migrants the modal, class of earnings was above Rs.5000 per month.
In the case of other informal sector workers the modal class of earnings was between Rs. 4001 to Rs.5000 per month. In general, the modal class of earnings in non-agricultural sector (both cultivators and agricultural labourers) employment was higher than that of agricultural sector.

On analysis, regarding earnings it was found that in all, average earning of a migrant at the time of migration was Rs. 2084.04 per month with standard deviation of Rs.340.5. The occupation-wise analysis on earnings shows that, the average earnings of cultivator was Rs.4404.79 per month with standard deviation of 202.4. Average earnings of the agricultural labourers was Rs. 3001.44 per month, with standard deviation of Rs. 604.7. The average earnings of the self-employed migrants at the time of migration was Rs. 1016.66 per month with standard deviation of Rs. 1072.22. Average earnings of the other casual labourers were Rs. 4518.33 per month with standard deviation of Rs.292.9.

The place of origin was the foremost problem to push out the men to migrate to other places. It was secured
62.67 as the mean score. Low wages was the second factor responsible for migration. It has secured 60.88 as the mean score: Landlessness got the third rank and it has secured 57.83 as it mean score. When 30 is considered as a large sample size, the most influencing factors are only economic factors, unemployment and underemployment got first rank, low wages landlessness and small landholding got second, third and fourth rank respectively. This show that economic factors are relatively more important causes for migration.

In general, majority of the migrants who migrated without any job expectations were illiterates (55.6 per cent). The low educated aimed to get some manual work they are willing to be employed as manual labour. The higher educated expected to get non-manual type of work only. And only 2 per cent, have migrated with the expectation of doing agricultural cultivation.

The ongoing analysis conforms that 85 persons out of 225 migrants (93.8 per cent) which significantly high, expected their jobs in the informal sector labour. This high percentage of willingness to work as labourers in the informal
sector along with the agricultural labourers is due to the following reasons,

a) Agricultural labourers lack skill to work in the formal sector and

b) they are relatively poor and are forced to accept jobs in the urban labour market, which are easily available.