

An Empirical Study on Migration in Nagercoil Town

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ABSTRACT

Migration implies the phenomenon of the flow of people over shorter or longer destinations, either for temporary or permanent settlement. Migration process has been an important factor in the area of development and changes in the present day society. It has been the experience of most of the developed countries that rapid economic and social changes are accompanied by population redistribution between rural and urban areas. People migrate from one place to another for several reasons, but the goal or main reason behind changing the residence would be improving their living conditions or to escape from debts and poverty. The Economic Survey of India 2017 estimates that the magnitude of inter-state migration in India was close to 9 million annually between 2011 and 2016, while Census 2011 pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country (accounting for inter- and intra-state movement) at a staggering 139 million. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the biggest source states, followed closely by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal; the major destination states are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Keywords: Internal migration, socio and economic status, push and pull factors.

INTRODUCTION

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily at a new location.

Internal migration refers to the process of population redistribution within the national boundary of a country. Such movements often involve significant population shift even though the migrants do not cross any international boundary. Evidences indicate a continuous shift of population within a country as a response to a variety of social, economic and demographic factors in both developed and less developed parts of the world. Apart from specific migration waves in different countries, the processes of industrialization and urbanization have provoked significant shift of people from rural to urban areas.

PULL AND PUSH FACTORS OF MIGRATION

People migrate for a number of reasons. These reasons may fall under these four areas: Environmental, Economic, Cultural and Socio-political, within that, the reasons may also be 'push' or "pull" factors.

PUSH FACTORS

Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity.

Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors for migration. Other strong push factors include race and discriminating cultures, political intolerance and persecution of people who question the status quo

PULL FACTORS

Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home. Those factors are known as place utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.

Sometimes individuals have ideas and perceptions about places that are not necessarily correct, but are strong pull factors for that individual. As people grow older and retire, many look for places with warm weather, peaceful and comfortable locations to spend their retirement after a lifetime of hard work and savings. Such ideal places are pull factors too.

Very often, people consider and prefer opportunities closer to their location than similar opportunities farther away. In the same vein, people often like to move to places with better cultural, political, climatic and general terrain in closer locations than locations further away. It is rare to find people move over very long distances to settle in places that they have little knowledge of.

Migration censuses of India as per census 2001, about 307 million people have been reported as migration by place of birth. Out of them about 259 million (84.2%), migrated from one part of the state to another, i.e. from one village or town to another village or town.

MIGRATION IN INDIA

As per the census, the level of urbanization in India has increased from 27.81% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011. Urbanization in India is a consequence of demographic explosion and poverty-induced rural-urban migration.

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MIGRATION IN TAMIL NADU

As per the census 18.85 lakh migrants who were born outside Tamilnadu were residing in the state. This is roughly 2.6% of the state's total population of all the migrants in Tamilnadu, these migrants from other states constitute only 6.2% .the remaining are those who have migrated within Tamilnadu. Interestingly, while 12.76 lakh migrants from these neighbouring states were residing in Tamilnadu 2011, the same figure from Tamilnadu migrating to these states were higher, at 15.86 lakh. According to census 2011, of all the migrants from other states who had come to Tamilnadu, only 16% had come in search of employment ,which includes both skilled and unskilled jobs .according to the 2011 data ,42%of the migrants residing in Tamilnadu had moved 10 years before ,while early 23%had moved 20 years before.

METHODOLOGY

This study is an empirical study and used both primary and secondary sources. A well planned and structural interview schedule has been prepared for the collection of primary data. The respondents have been contracted directly and the information has been collected directly.

NEED FOR STUDY

Nagercoil is the capital city of Kanyakumari district. Nagercoil is a fast growing commercial and manufacturing centre. People in the nearby areas are coming organized and from unorganized sectors. A substantial part of increasing population in Nagercoil is due to the influx of people from the - surrounding areas. These considerations have urged the researcher to select Nagercoil as the study area.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to find out the general factors of in-migration to town, the impact of migration on in-migrants and to compare the living conditions of migrants before and after migration. The specific objectives are as follows.

1. To know about occupational difference of the migrants
2. To analyze the factors of influencing migration
3. Analyzing the impact of migration on employment, income and expenditure pattern of the migrant

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study “An Empirical Study on Migration in Nagercoil Town” is based on descriptive research design.

SELECTION OF SAMPLES

Data has been collected through interview schedule from 30 respondents of the study area.

DATA COLLECTION

The investigators have collected both primary as well as secondary data. The primary data were collected with the help of a carefully prepared interview schedule by the investigators. Apart from the primary data, some secondary data are also collected from books, journals, newspapers and magazines.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has the following limitations.

1. Difficulty in availability of secondary data.
2. The sample size is also limited to only 30 members .Broad generation cannot be draws on the basics of limitation sample

DATA ANALYSIS

The present study deals with the An Empirical Study on Migration in Nagercoil Town. The study gives the details about age, sex, educational status, marital status, monthly income, nature of family, family income, family expenditure etc.

Age wise classification of Respondents

Age is an important factor to have autonomy of decision making. The following table presents the age-wise composition of the respondents in the study area.

Table 1: Age wise classification of Respondents

Sl. No	Age group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Below 30 years	7	30.00
2	31 – 40 years	14	47.00
3	Above 40 years	9	23.00
	Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 47 per cent of the respondents belong to the age 31-40, 30 per cent of the respondents belong to the age below 30 and remaining 23 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of above 40 years.

Sex-wise classification of the Respondents

Sex-wise classification of the respondents is needed to know about the male and female ration of age people to the total population. The sex-wise classification of the respondents are presented in the following table

Table 2: Sex wise classification of the Respondents

Sl. No	Gender	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	18	60.00
2	Female	12	40.00
	Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

The above table reveals that 40 per cent of the respondents of the female and 60 percent of the respondents are male.

Education of the Respondents

Education is universally regarded as an instrument of improvement in the status of people. The following table indicates the educational level of the respondents.

Table 3: Education of the Respondents

Sl.No	Education	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	School	5	16.6
2	UG	2	7.00
3	PG	10	33.33
4	Others	13	43.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

The above table portrays that 5 respondents (16 per cent) are completed school education, 13 respondents (43.33 per cent) are completed other courses, 10 respondents (33.33 per cent) are completed post graduate and only 2 respondents (7 per cent) are competed UG.

Marital Status of the Respondents

The marital status classification of the sample respondents is given in the table

Table 4: Marital Status

Sl.No	Particular	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	19	63.3
2	Unmarried	7	23.3
3	Widow	4	13.3
	Total	30	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 63.3 per cent of the respondents are married, 23.3 per cent of them are unmarried and remaining 13.3 per cent of them are widows.

Monthly Family Income

Income is a function of employment and wage. The monthly income of the respondents are given below.

Table 5: Monthly family Income

Monthly Income (in Rs.)	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
1001-5000	1	3.34	-	-
5001-10000	8	26.66	2	6.66
10001-15000	19	63.34	4	13.3
15001-20000	2	6.66	15	50
20001-25000	-	-	5	16.6
25001 and above	-	-	4	13.4
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: primary data

The table shows that before migration the largest portion of the respondents (63.34 per cent) earned between Rs.10001 and Rs.15,000; 3.34 of the respondents earned Rs.1001 to Rs.5000 26.6% of the respondents earned Rs.5,001 = Rs.10,000 of the respondent earned Rs.15,001 to Rs.20,000.

After migration the major portion of the respondents (50 per cent) earned Rs. 15,001 to 20,000, 6.7 per cent of the respondents earned 5001 – 10,000, and 13.3 per cent of the respondents earned 10,001 to 15,000, 16.6 per cent of the respondents earned 20,001 to 25,000, remaining 13.4 per cent of the respondents earned above 25,001.

Migration and Social Change

Under migration and Social Change occupation, days of work and possession of property are studied.

Table 6: Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
Teacher	13	43.3	16	53.3
Tailor	7	23.3	-	-
Driver	6	20	-	-
Business	4	13.4	14	46.7
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: Primary data.

Before migration, the largest percentage (43.3%) of the respondents is engaged in Teachers jobs. And 23.3% of the respondents were Tailors (8%), drivers (20%) and businessmen (13.4).

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(13.4%) formed the smallest section of the total. Remaining 43.3% of the respondents belonged to other occupations.

After migration, the largest percentage (53.3%) of the respondents is engaged in Teachers, businessman with 46.7% of the total respondents.

Expenditure of the Respondents

As expenditure impacts greatly the economic condition of the respondents, it is necessary to view the expenditure distributions as well.

Table 7: Expenditure of the respondents

Expenditure	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
Upto 1000	4	13.33	-	-
1001-5000	17	56.67	9	30
5001-10000	8	26.67	11	36.67
10001-15000	1	3.33	7	23.34
15001-20000	-	-	1	3.33
20001-25000	-	-	2	6.66
25001 and above	-	-	-	-
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: Primary data.

It is clear from the table that before migration, majority of the respondents' (56.67%) monthly expenditure was Rs.1001 to Rs.5000. Next comes 26.67% of the respondents with their expenditure from Rs.5001 Rs.10,000. Only 3.33% of the respondents spend Rs. 10,001 to Rs.15,000. It has also been reported that 13.33% of the respondents' expenditure is within Rs. 1000.

After migration, it is to be noted that no one's expenditure is below Rs.1000. Expenditure of 36.67%, range between Rs.5001 and Rs.10,000. This is followed by 30% respondents range of Rs.1001 to Rs.5000. And 6.66% of the respondents spend between Rs.20,001 and Rs.25,000, each 3.33 % of the respondents spend within the ranges of Rs 15001 to Rs. 20000 and more than Rs.25000.

Push Factors

Push factors are unemployment, low wages and lack of security of work.

Table 8: Push factors of the respondents

Push Factors	No. of respondents	Percentage
Unemployment	2	6.67
Low Wages	20	66.67
Lack of Security of work	8	26.66
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data.

From the table it is clear that 66.67% of the total respondents migrated due to low wages that prevailed in the place of their origin. And 26.66% of the respondents replied that the lack of security of work as the push factor. It can be concluded that the major percentage of the respondents migrated with low wages as the push factor.

Pull Factors

Pull factors are better or higher wages and better security of work.

Table 9: Pull Factors of the Respondents

Pull Factors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Better or higher wages	21	70
Better security of work	9	30
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data.

It is noticed from the table that 70% of the respondents are pulled by the better wages and remaining 30% of the respondents are attracted by better security of work. It can be concluded by saying that higher wages stood as the attraction for the respondents.

Table 10: Days of work available for the respondents

Day of Work Per week	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
3 Days	2	6.67	-	-
4-6 days	19	63.33	26	86.66

7 days	9	30	4	13.34
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: Primary data.

The table reveals that before migration, 63.33% of the respondents work for 4 to 6 days and 30% of the respondents work for 7 days. And the remaining 6.67% work for 3 days per week.

After migration 86.66% of the respondents work for 4 to 6 days and 13.34 % of the respondents work for 7 days.

Possession of property of the migrants

Table 11: Possession of property of the migrants

Property Possession	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Nos	%	Nos	%
Own house	13	43.3	17	56.66
Land	8	26.7	8	26.66
Bank Balance	-	-	4	13.34
No Property Possession	9	30	1	3.34
Total	30	100	30	100

Source: Primary data.

It is clear from the table that before migration, 30% of the respondents had no property in possession. 43.3% of the respondents owned house's while 26.7% owned land.

After migration 56.66% of the total respondents owned houses, followed by land and bank balances (each, with 40 % of the respondents) And only 3.34% of the respondents had no property in possession. It was evident that there was a visible increase in the property possession of the respondents after migration.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- ☞ 47 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 year.
- ☞ Large number of respondents (60 per cent) are female.
- ☞ Majority of the respondents (43.33 per cent) had completed other qualification.
- ☞ Before migration the largest portion of the respondents (63.34 per cent) earned between Rs.10,001-Rs.15,000.
- ☞ After migration the major portion of the respondents (50 per cent) earned Rs.15001-Rs.20,000.

- ☞ Before migration the largest percentage 43.3 per cent of the respondents are engaged in Teachers jobs.
- ☞ After migration, the largest percentage (53.3 per cent) of the respondents are engaged as Teachers.
- ☞ Before migration, majority of the respondents (56.67 per cent) monthly expenditure was Rs.1001 to Rs.5000.
- ☞ Major percentage of the respondents (66.67 per cent) migrated with low wages as the push factor.
- ☞ Majority of the respondents (70 per cent) are pulled by the better wages.
- ☞ Before migration, 63.33 per cent of the respondents work for 4 to 6 days.
- ☞ Before migration majority of the respondents 43.3 per cent) migration majority of the respondents (56.66 per cent) are having owned houses.

SUGGESTIONS

- Introduce small scale industrial and cottage industries in the rural areas.
- Education awareness should be given to the people residing in the rural areas.
- Self-employment should be introduces by the government in the rural areas.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the migrants get much higher monetary wages than in their native places. Migration has also helped them to improve their living conditions. Some workers felt that they could repay their old debt and reduce we burdened of present debt. Now days more people rely on internal and international migration to escape poverty, adapt to environment, increasing income, health and educational status of their families.

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