CHAPTER-IX

CONCLUSION, FINDINGS & SUGGESTIONS
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CONCLUSION

Internal Migration has also been identified as a survival strategy utilized by the poor, especially the rural dwellers. The assessment of the effects of migration on rural to urban areas has remained relevant since migration acts as a catalyst in the transformation process of not only the destiny of individual migrants but also the conditions of family members left behind, local communities, and the wider sending regions. One significant source of development for the rural populace as a result of this increasing drift towards the cities is remittances. Recently, migrants’ remittances and the income multipliers they create are becoming critical resources for the sustenance strategies of receiving households as well as agents of regional and national development. Households that receive these remittances tend to use the proceeds primarily for current consumption (food, clothing) as well as investments in children’s education, health care, improvement in household food and security, and water and sanitation. Nevertheless, the ability of remittances to compensate the labour shortage in rural areas is still a function of the amounts and value of remittances received by migrants’ households at home, especially in the developing countries. Consequently, the effects of rural to urban migration in the rural places of origin of migrants may be manifest in two ways. First, the rural-urban migrants send remittances to their relatives in the rural areas and these remittance-receiving households use the remittances for various purposes. Secondly, these rural-urban migrants execute various rural developmental projects in their rural areas of origin. In Gulbarga, most migrants coming from a particular rural community to live in an urban area usually form rural community associations in the urban area. These community associations in the urban areas articulate, from time to time, the developmental needs of their rural communities of origin and contribute
resources to execute projects such as road construction and the award of educational scholarships to students in the rural areas.

A combination of these rural community projects executed by the rural-urban migrants and the uses of remittances by rural remittance-receiving households serve as indicators of the effects of rural-urban migration on the population concerned. In this regard, and in tandem with contemporary praxis, the paradigm shift in the meaning of development emphasizes personal satisfaction consequent on improvement in the quality of life of the “individual” and/or “population” involved in the developmental process. Accordingly, each population ranks community developmental projects and uses of remittances in the order of importance they believe will ensure their satisfaction and happiness. It is also the existence of these projects and the uses of remittances derivable from the migration process that reflect the level of socioeconomic development that can be traceable to rural-urban migration. Therefore, the combination of these projects by migrants and the various uses of remittances in the past three years, according to the respondents, are what they see as indicators of development in their rural communities.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

The major findings of the chapters may be briefly summarised as follows:

As described earlier, the present study poses certain problems which have been formulated in the from of hypothesis some of the major hypothesis and the findings of the study are as follows.

1. Investigation the age category of 15-19 years and It is followed by 0.8 percent whereas 20-24 years are 4.2 percent respondent’s age category; while 12.2 percent respondents belongs to 25-29 years age category; in the study 30-34 years are more respondents they are 25.4 percent; that 35-39 years are 21.8%. whereas 24.6 percent respondents belongs to 40-
44 years and also it is revealed that above table shown the 97.4 percent respondents come from rural to urban whereas 2 percent respondents come from urban to urban and 0.6 percent respondents come from metro to urban born in town or city area.

2. An inquiry into the marital status of internal migrant reveals that the 5.3 per cent of the respondents are married followed by 96.6 per cent respondents are married; 1.8 per cent are separated and only 0.2 per cent respondents divorced while 0.4 percent respondents are widowed and only 1 percent are unmarried, most of the sample size 8.8 percent respondents illiterate whereas 81.2 percent respondents learnt up to high school level 1.6 percent respondents education is diploma while 6 percent respondents learnt up to P.U.C. and 2.4 percent respondents learnt under graduate in the study area.

3. Analyzing the reasons stated for migration were – lack of employment opportunities in the native place internal migrant and others in the family there were 2.2% respondents said that we are Govt. servant, whereas 45.6 percent expressed we have been working in Pvt.Ltd,1.8 percent respondents said we are unorganized worker and also felt by 17.6% respondents said we are company workers and 10 percent said we are doing business 22.8 percent respondents said others than these (service orientation handcraft etc.) according to religion internal migrant of respondents 77.8% of respondents belong to Hindu religion, while 13.4 percent respondents belongs to Muslim; 3 percent respondents belongs to Christians and others.

4. It is observed that majority of Internal migrant in Gulbarga district. 22.2 percent respondents family monthly income Rs. 10,000 whereas 52.2 percent respondents family monthly income is from Rs.11000 followed by 21 percent respondents family monthly income is Rs.15000 and only 4.6 percent respondents family monthly income is Rs.2,0000. majority of migrant internal 82.8 percent expressed their opinion Rs.5000 P.M is Average family expenditure is sufficient of family income to cover all
expenditure whereas 17.2 percent respondents said Rs.6000 to Rs. 9000 is monthly expenditure of our family.

5. It is observed that majority The internal migrant and Gulbarga city covered by the present study belonged to different tribal communities in different taluks of Gulbarga district. Type of your internal migration it is to found from the above table that the 10.80 per cent of the respondents agreed internal migration is permanent. About 49 per cent of the respondents said our internal migration is temporary and lastly 40.20 per cent of the respondents said Return after certain period to our native place and expressed about Due to unemployment internally migrated 1.6 percent feel about Due to urban attraction and 4.6 percent respondents said Due to children higher education and lastly 2.6 percent respondents internally migrated for Due to loan and credit.

6. An inquiry into how long have you been here the majority of 2.2 percent expressed their opinion from one year where as 7.6 percent respondents expressed their opinion about from two years while 23.6 percent respondents said we have been living here from three years; 30.8 percent respondents said we have been living here since four years and 35.8 percent respondents expressed we have been living here From five year.

7. The internal migrated had to face a number of problems immediately after their migration to cities. The main problems were communication through local language, residential accommodation, employment, education, lack of social contacts, difficulties in adjustment with local environment etc. majority of 237 respondents consisting 47.4% said that our family member face problems when we are in migrate place and 263 respondents consisting 52.6% stated that our family members did not face any problem when we are in migrate place. Type of problem did face internal migrant family shown by respondents 140 respondents consisting 60% are expressed about Food and water problem whereas 2.9 percent respondents said that loneliness problem and only 37.1% respondents said that Non-co-operation from neighbors to our family
8. It is observed that majority 78 per cent respondents said when we are absent our members faced the financial problem and 8.2 per cent respondents said that when we are absent our members faced Maintenance problems and 13.8 percent respondents said our members faced insecurity problem when we are absent.

9. Investigation the internal migrant There were 5.8 per cent respondents who were said that we miss more your earlier native place and people at the time of any function. But the majority of respondents (2.4 per cent) said, At down with ill health we miss more our earlier native place and people and 89 percent respondents said that we miss our native place and people At time of trouble and difficulties.

10. Investigation in this study There were 82.4% respondents who said that people remember to us when we back home and majority of respondents 1.2% respondents said do not remember people when we go to home and lastly 16 percent respondents said some time people may be remember to us type of vacuum created at the native place because of your internal migration in this study 61.4% respondents are stated that Good Atmosphere got created in our native place whereas 10.6 percent respondents said that Manageable atmosphere got created in our native place another 28% respondents said that People over there happy and relaxed now.

11. As regards the question of suffering from problems did you face in migrate place 123 respondents constituting 24.6% universe have stated that language problem is the main factor whereas 57.4 percent respondents expressed that Lake of the basic amenities while 67 respondents constituting 13.4% of respondents were said Shelter problem and another 4.6% are of the opinion that Inequity problem of the respondents said with other means and There were 22.2% respondents who stated that we face many problems by owner and majority of respondents 77.8% respondents were totally said do not face any problem from owner in migrate place.
12. To examine the Survey and investigation revealed that 81 respondents 72.98 percent respondents have said Timely rent so Payment problem is us whereas 14.41 percent respondents said Accommodation adjustment problems to us and only 12.61 percent respondents said Water scarcity problem in migrant place.

13. An attempt was made of 500 respondents have expressed that your Children education got dropped due to internal migration their strong willingness to type of dropout by not pre-school available in your area 24.2 percent respondents said that Children education got dropped due to internal migration and whereas 75.8 percent respondents expressed did not dropout our Children education by internal migration and they said children Absent due to internal migration whereas 25.61 percent respondents said children Absent due to No provision of midterm admission; 25.61 percent respondents expressed Government primary school are not available in our area or School ware for away and lastly whereas only 14.04 percent respondents said Un affordable school fees by us.

14. The analysis of the respondents views on Face any specific problem when they have gone alone on migration 82.2 percent of the respondents said they Face specific problem when they went migration followed by 17.8 percent respondents said they did not Face any specific problem when we went alone on migration and there were 24 percent respondents expressed about cooking problem whereas 11 percent respondents opinion that washing problem while 65 percent respondents expressed about health problem in the study area.

15. In order to assess medical facilities 80.50 percent respondents said we prefer Ayurvedic treatment and followed by 2.26 per cent of the respondents said Allopathic treatment 15.23 percent respondents said and prefer Homeopathic treatment 1.51 percent respondents expressed about Unani.

16. It is also observed that the respondents in Gulbarga were living in rented
houses. Survey of the investigation revealed that out of 500 respondents 83.6 percent respondents have been living in rented house, 16.4 percent respondents own house it means they have purchased and points out that owner stay in the same building the respondents feelings, were 5.2 percent respondents of this said yes we are living with owner. There were 94.8 per cent respondents who internal migrant expressed we do not living with our owner and said we have been living rented and own house.

17. It is also observed that the amenities available in the houses majority of 28 percent respondents expressed their opinion about we have only bathroom; 26.6 percent respondents said we have only kitchen in our home and In the sample there were 26.8 per cent respondents who expected that and said Common bathroom and toilet There were 12.4 per cent respondents said we go Open air disposal.

18. As far as the quality of relations with other community members was concerned it was revealed that about majority of 93.8 percent respondents said good Relationship with our neighbors in internal migrate place followed by 6.2 percent respondents said normal Relationship with our neighbors in internal migrate place relationship were reported by the respondents.

19. The analysis regarding work 1.5 percent respondents expressed that became more hard worker 5 respondents constituting 1.25% of respondents were of the obtain that became more explosive and 341 respondents 85.25%) are were of their opinion that became more active & creative. respondents expressed their view points.71.2% of the respondents say they are educationally improved about 0.6% said they are more social, another 18% stated that their children Changed of More active and smart and 10.2 percent respondents said more dare and devil of our children.

20. Inquiring into the internal migrated settled in the cities covered by this study identified 91.4 per cent respondents stated that they would report the matter to the opinion about internal migration and said it is good.

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per cent respondents who stated that it is tried some about internal migration. But a majority of the respondents 6.4 per cent stated that they said it is routine exercise of earning at migrant place.

SUGGESTIONS:

In this section, an attempt is being made to provide suggestion package in the light of the above findings of the present study to improve the functioning of internal migrant in Gulbarga city.

1. It is necessary to make them literate for which there is a need for creating awareness about the importance of literacy for better understanding of life situations, followed by a massive drive of adult literacy specially designed for migrant women in cities.

2. The internal migrant children to cities are living in acute poverty. The main reason for their poverty is either no employment or under-employment. It is necessary to provide basic educational facilities along with hectic efforts of vocational guidance and training for development of their skills with a view to improve their potential for employment in public as well as private sector organisations.

3. The average monthly income of internal migrant is observed to be very low. This is because of the fact that a large member of them are employed as domestic servants where Minimum Wages Act is not applicable. It is also not effectively implemented in construction industry, factories and other organisations where these migrant employed. It is, therefore, suggested that the Minimum Wages Act be made applicable to all types of employment including domestic work and the provisions of the Act should be strictly implemented to reduce the financial exploitation of internal migrant the employers.

4. The internal migrant need availability of employment opportunities resulting in acute poverty in addition to floods, famines, volcano and other natural calamities. To stop migration of rural to cities it is necessary that ample employment opportunities should be provided to
the tribal families in and around their hinterlands. Moreover, the employment should be provided throughout the year. To reduce the extent of migration the State Governments should be provided sufficient money from the President’s Fund to confront with the problem of employment in tribal region of different states. The work for construction of roads, anicuts, check-dams bunds, wells, ponds, school buildings etc. should be undertaken.

5. As a result it becomes very difficult for them to maintain big families in cities with their limited income. It is necessary to create awareness about the importance of small families among the migrant by opening sufficient number of Family Welfare Centres in localities in which the tribals are living in majority. This will help them to plan their families. A special drive by the State Health Department will be a welcome step.

6. The internal migrant in cities suffer from poor housing conditions. Most of them have their houses in slum areas surrounded by unhealthy environment. In addition, more than 50% of the migrant are living in rented houses. With a view to provide better housing facilities to migrant and provide houses to the tribal families on Hire-Purchase basis with subsidy or on nominal rental basis. The funds for this purpose should be provided by central Government.

7. City-based NGOs should be involved in solving the major problems faced by migrant in cities. The NGO should come forward in a big way to tackle the problem of identification and rehabilitation of migrant in cities. There should be an integrated programme offering a package of services simultaneously from the normal social, economical and educational fronts without which the solution is not likely to strike deep roots into the tentacles of the problems faced by migrant male and female in the cities and to bring out a total transformation in the lives of the most deprived section of India’s
population who have been the victims of atrocities, exploitation and social injustice.

8. Wages and salaries are not sufficient to lead a decent life, it may be hiked. As the main reasons behind migration are unemployment and poverty, there is an urgent need to find out ways and means to supplement their incomes at their native places. It is very crucial to create employment opportunities in their native places. There is also a need to evolve some institutional mechanism to protect the migrant labourer from the discrimination and ill-treatment they face at working place and also in the society. Their living conditions also need to be improved.

9. Most of the migratory workers, sometimes hesitate to visit their families because of transport expenses. The railways may evolve some policy to issue a concessional ticket, may be twice a year, so that they may feel encouraged to visit their close relatives at their native place. It is the duty of our state and central government to aware these migrant labourers of the drawbacks pertaining from the consumption of intoxicants like bidi, tobacco etc.

10. There is no doubt that our central government has got a lot of success and positive response in our country but there is a dire need of these kind of some more policies. Since, all the migrant labourers are working in the unorganized sector, the government must take some policy initiatives to improve their socio-economic conditions and also introduce some social security measures.

11. Provide at the work place Provision of affordable medical facilities at the place of work. In cases of accidents, deaths, grievous injury etc., compulsive support to worker &/ or the family by employer as per labour laws applicable

12. Tie-up with existing support available in various central and state schemes (like ICDS, Mid-Day meal, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, NCPA etc.) of various central & state government ministries/departments for
provision of humanitarian and developmental facilities to migrant labour’s and their family specially children

13. Awareness Generation and Sensitization of migrant labour through Audio-Visual and Inter-Personal Communication Services by NGOs CBOs, Professional Bodies, Charitable Organisations, Extension Services Of Schools, Colleges Including Medical Colleges on:

14. Issues of parenting & child care with special focus on health & nutrition, education, sanitation etc. Prevention of crimes/violence in adolescents/adults by removing exploitative situation as also engaging them in productive work.

15. The available research findings indicated the need to improve informational programmes that reach out to ethnic minority communities and migrants with more language needs. Research suggests these should provide accessible, as well as accurate, information about the existence of the tax credits system, eligibility criteria, application procedures and availability of support that is required.

16. We found no evidence that the educational performance of migrants’ dependent children is worse than that of nonmigrants’ dependent children. On the contrary, the children of lifetime migrants actually perform better than those of nonmigrants. Lifetime migrants also seem to send their children to primary school at the correct age (six years old). The educational performance of the children of recent migrants, meanwhile, is similar to that of the children of nonmigrants.

17. Migrant labour force cannot stand in isolation and link them with labour movements and be an integral part of labour movement

18. Grass root groups like NGO’s should increase their role in the organisation of mobilization of migrant workers income / savings.

19. Trade Unions should be educated to revitalize their power of collective bargaining in wage fixing and leave benefits etc., and trade
union should motivate the workers population to become a member in any one of the Trade Unions.

20. Workers should be educated on the conditions of work rights and benefits in the employment contract, avenues for complaint, assistance and counseling.

21. Employers are to be encouraged to recruit local labour as first preference and to adhere /abide by the labour laws. Safeguarding the interests of locals should be a priority.

Ensure hygienic living conditions with proper drinking water, toilets, drainage sanitation etc. at workplaces and migrant labour settlements to prevent spread of diseases.