CHAPTER VIII
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the summary, conclusions and suggestions of the present study. The sequence of presentation of the conclusions follows the same order as that of objectives of the study. The main conclusions are mentioned below.

Migration is one of the main causes of population change resulting in redistribution of population over geographical space. Spatially, migration may be restricted to a relatively small geographic territory e.g. local area or over larger territory i.e. within a country or from one country to another or even from one continent to another. Migration has assumed pivotal role in the domain of labour economics as well as in demography.

1.1 Global economy has witnessed a high international migration in the past and continues to witness a higher international migration rate in the recent past. The proportion of migrants as a percent of total population, has been higher in case of developed countries as compared to developing countries. Indian economy has been experiencing higher pace urbanization resulting in more and more migration of population from rural areas to urban area. The Indian scene suggests that proportion of intra district migrants were highest, followed by, inter-district migrants and inter-state migrants respectively. This trend suggested that as of now people do not tend to move far away from their place of residence. The trend of migration in Himachal Pradesh shows that majority of Himachalis are inter-state migrants and majority of them are employed in military services. The magnitude of migration in Hamirpur district shows that there are 1,
36, 170 lakhs migrants in the district which works out to be 37.66 per cent of the total population (See Table 1.1 to 1.6).

2.1 The present study is based on the primary data. The migration phenomenon needs a fresh look by incorporating ramifications, relevance to the people, along with, an analysis of the socio-economic & demographic characteristics of the migrants, the determinants and impact. Additionally, very few studies have been conducted with respect to migration at the sub-regional level i.e. Himachal Pradesh. This too lends credence to study the migration process in totality to understand its complexity at a regional level. Therefore, the phenomenon has been studied with special emphasis on analyzing the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants. Further, socio-economic determinants of migration, and the impact of migration on households have been studied to develop understanding of the phenomena. The main objectives of the study are as follows:

(i) To analyse the general characteristics of migrants and their households;

(ii) To study the determinants of migrants in District Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh;

(iii) To study the remittances;

(iv) To examine the impact of migration on socio-economic conditions of households.

2.2 For pursuing the present study, two blocks were selected out of the five blocks in the district. One block, named Bijhar Block, was randomly selected and other, named Bhoranj Block was purposively selected for comparative analysis. The reason for adopting comparative analysis arose mainly to look into the question that, Does
area specificities affect the migration process? The selection of Bhoranj block was guided by the consideration of higher incidence of migration in comparison to Bijhar block. A cluster of villages, which were nearly homogeneous with regard to various characteristics identified for the purpose of study. The study has selected two villages i.e. one each from these cluster of villages in respective blocks. Kanoh village was selected from the Bijhar block and Mehal village was selected from Bjoranj block respectively. The examination of comparative features of these villages shows that average farm size was higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. The average figure for Kanoh was higher than the district as a whole. Secondly, the data on land availability across households showed that the average farm size was found to be higher among different categories of migrants as well as non-migrants in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal. This tendency confirms that on an average the land availability was higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal (See Table 2.1).

2.3 The comparative data in both the villages showed that Kanoh had better communication & connectivity and infrastructure as well as social infrastructure as compared to Mehal village. Further, Mehal is situated in close proximity to the district headquarter in comparison to Kanoh (See Table 2.2 to 2.4).

3.1 The study has reviewed the important works/studies conducted at the international level, national level and regional level by various authors. The review pertained to those studies only which were in one way or other way related to the objectives of the present study.

4.1 The analysis of the results pertaining to migration status shows that proportion of out-migrant and daily commuter is higher in a backward
economic space (Mehal village), whereas, the proportion of in-migrants, return-migrant, non-migrant, and ‘others’ is higher in developed economic space i.e. Kanoh village. Further, the study also reveals that the proportion of out-migrant is the highest, followed by, non-migrant, return-migrant, daily commuter, ‘others’ and in-migrant in the study area (See Table 4.1).

4.2 According to the results of the study, the rate of migration is higher for out-migrant, return-migrant and commuters in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. Further, migration rate for in-migrant is higher in Kanoh village in comparison to Mehal. The trend of Mehal repeats in the study area (See Table 4.2).

4.3 The demographic features of migrants indicates that the average family size of double status migrants tends to be bigger as compared to other migrant categories in both the villages. The average family size of out-migrants is found to be large in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh and the average family size of in-migrants and commuters is smaller in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Further, the study also observes that average family size of non-migrants is larger in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Summing up, the results suggest, that double status migrants and out-migrants in general have a large family size as compared to other type of migrants in both the villages. Conspicuously, the average family size of non-migrants tends to be larger as compared to other categories of migrant with exception of double status migrants in both the villages. The study also reveals that there is no significant age differences in different categories of migrant with exception of in-migrants who are characterized by low age. Further, the results also suggest that the first 25 years of the life
cycle are of crucial important from the point of view of migration. The results pertaining to the education profile suggests that the average number of years spent in schooling among different migrants is higher in Kanoh village than Mehal. In other words, on an average level of education status of migrants is inferior in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. The data on pattern of ownership of land among migrants suggests that on an average the size of owned land holdings in different categories of migrants is higher in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal village. The results on livestock wealth suggests that average number of livestock owned has been found to be higher among non-migrants as well as different categories of migrant in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. The data on ownership of machinery shows that the average number of machines owned in different categories of migrant is higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Further, the study also reveals that average annual income of different categories of migrant has been found to be higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Conspicuously, the average annual income of return-migrants has been found to be lower in comparison to other migrant categories in both the villages (See Table 4.3(a) & (b)).

4.4 The result pertaining to caste wise breakup suggests that the larger proportion of migrants belong to general castes in comparison to scheduled castes in both the villages. Further, the result also highlights the fact that scheduled castes are more mobile in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. The marriage profile of migrants suggests that higher proportion of out-migrants and ‘others’ have married status in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Secondly, the result reveals that proportion of migrants having married status has been
found to be lower among non-migrants, in-migrants, return-migrants and commuters in Kanoh as compared to Mehal (See Table 4.4(a) & (b)).

4.5 The results of dependency ratio have been found to be higher among out-migrant, daily commuter and return-migrant as compared to other categories of migrants in both the villages (See Table 4.5).

4.6 The distribution of migrant and non-migrant households population by sex reveals that tendency to migrate among males is higher as compared to females in both the villages as well as in the district (See Table 4.6).

4.7 The results of pertaining to age & sex of migrants suggest that the proportion of males among different migrants in the working age among different categories of migrants is higher as compared to females in both villages as well as in the district. Secondly, the migration of children has also been observed in the different categories of migrant in both the villages as well as in the district. Thirdly, the study further suggests that proportion of dependents is higher in out-migrant and in-migrant categories in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. In sum, the result suggests that working age population tends to be more mobile. The result of sex ratio indicates that women have a lower tendency to migrate than males. In other words, it re-affirms the view that migration is male dominated phenomenon (See Table 4.7 and 4.8).

4.9 The results on destination status of migrants shows that tendency of inter-state migration is higher, followed by, inter-district and intra-district respectively among different categories of migrants in both the villages as well as for the district with some exception in between.
Further, the trend with regard to rural-urban migration as evident from the results suggest that majority of migrants have preferred urban destination to rural destination (See Table 4.9).

4.10 The results of age profile of migrants at the time of migration suggest that out-migrants were concentrated in the age group of 20-24 years in both the villages as well as in the district. Secondly, in-migrants are concentrated in the age group of 0-14 years in both the villages and in the district. Thirdly, return-migrants are concentrated in the age group of 15-19 years in both the villages and the district. Next, the result suggests that tendency to out-migrate tends to increases with the increase in age group from 0-14 years toward 20-24 years, thereafter; it tends to decline in both the villages and the study area. Further, the result also suggests that out-migrants and return-migrants are found to be higher in the age group of 15-24 years as compared to in-migrants in this particular age group in both the villages and in the district. Subsequently, the result also infers that the proportion of return-migrants in the age group of 15-24 years are significantly higher in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal village. This tendency points out that return-migration tends to get delayed in a backward village i.e. Mehal as compared to relatively developed village named Kanoh. Lastly, the result also confirms that younger population tends to be more mobile in the backward village as compared to developed village (See Table 4.10).

4.11 Marital status of migrants at the time of migration suggests that nearly three-fourth of out-migrants and more than two-third of return-migrants are having unmarried status in both the villages as well as in the district. Secondly, the in-migrants tend to have married status.
This trend indicates that unmarried population have higher tendency to migrate than the married ones (See Table 4.11).

4.12 The education status of the migrants at the time of migration reveals that out-migrants, return-migrants and in-migrants possessing educational qualification below matriculation level tends to have a higher mobility than migrants having education level above matriculation in both the villages and the study area respectively (See Table 4.12).

5.1 The results of socio-economic determinants of migration suggest that employment has been the single most important determinant in both the villages and in the study area as well. Further, the role of other determinants is of a minor importance in determining the migration. The result also reveals that the out-migration on account of marriage study/training is higher in Kanoh village than Mehal village. Contrarily, the out-migration on account of seeking employment is higher in Mehal than Kanoh confirming low availability of employment opportunities in Mehal in comparison to Kanoh. The result further suggests that in-migration is mainly determined by movement of family in both the villages as well as in the district. Further, the in-migration on account of employment is higher in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal village. Moreover, the tendency to in-migrate on account of business activities is low and tendency to in-migrate on account of this factor is found to be absent in Mehal village. The results of return-migrants suggest that migration on account of employment is higher in Mehal village in comparison to Kanoh. The incidence of migration of return-migrants on account of accompanied family and studies is found to be higher in Kanoh
village than Mehal village. In sum, the study suggests that incidence of return-migration on account of employment and accompanied family is higher in both the villages as well as in the district. The importance of other determinants is of minor significance in both the villages and in the district as well. (See Table 5.1 to 5.3)

5.2 The analysis of the data pertaining to reason of migration and place of destination of the sampled households suggests that inter-state out-migration on account of employment, accompanied family, in search for job, study/training, business activities and 'others' is higher in both the villages as well as in the district. This trend reinforces to suggest that inter-state migration is a predominant destination irrespective of determinant of migration. The results for in-migrants show that inter-state in-migration again is most preferred destination in both the villages as well as in the district. Comparatively, the study reveals that inter-state in-migration on account of employment is higher in Mehal as compared to Kanoh and inter-district migration on account of accompanied family is higher in Kanoh than Mehal. Summing up, the study suggests that employment is the most important determinant affecting higher inter-state in-migration. In the case of return-migration, the result suggests that inter-state return-migration on account of employment is higher in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Secondly, inter-state return-migration on account of accompanied family and studies is higher in Kanoh than Mehal. Summing up the result, the study suggests that majority of return-migrants have preferred inter-state migration as compared to other destinations in both the villages as well as in the district under study. In sum, the study concludes that inter-state migration is found to be
the most preferred destination irrespective of the category of migrant on the one hand and determinant of migration on the other hand (See Table 5.4 to 5.6).

5.3 The analysis of results of migration by sex reveals that migration of males have been found to be higher as compared to females among out-migrants and in-migrants in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Contrary to this, males have higher proportion than females among return-migrants in Kanoh than Mehal. Secondly, male migration tends to be higher on account of study/training among different categories of migrants in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Summing up, the study suggests that migration is male dominated phenomenon irrespective of the determinant (See Table 5.7).

5.4 The analysis of migration by age suggests that tendency to out-migrate tends to decline with the advancement in age. This tendency is valid among sampled households of both the villages as well as in the study area. Further, the results point out that out-migrants in the age group of 15-24 years has higher propensity to out-migrate as compared to other age groups. This trend is valid in both the villages and the district. The analysis of result of in-migrants suggests that immigration tends to be higher in the younger age group (0-19 years) in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. In other words, the study reveals that in general propensity to in-migrate is higher in younger age group in both the villages and the district. In the case of return-migration, the results suggest that return-migrants are comparatively more active in the age group of 15-29 years in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. In sum, the study concludes that 15-29 years age group population is
more vulnerable to return-migration in both the villages and the study area (See Table 5.8 to 5.10).

5.5 The results of migration according to education attainment suggest that the propensity to out-migrate associated with employment has been found to be higher among matriculates than other educational levels in both the villages and the district. Secondly, propensity to out-migrate tends to increase with the increase in educational attainment especially from primary level upto matriculation level in both the villages and the study area. Thirdly, another conclusion emanating from the study is that maximum concentration of out-migrants has been found between primary level to matriculation level. Comparatively, the results also suggest that propensity to out-migrate is found to be higher among illiterates in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh village. Contrarily, out-migration has been found to be higher among highly educated in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. The result of in-migration suggests that in-migration associated with employment has been found to be significantly higher among matriculates in both the villages and the district. Secondly, the in-migration associated with employment has been higher among matriculates in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Next, the tendency to in-migrate associated with employment and accompanied family tends to increase with the advancement in educational level in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. Lastly, the study also suggests that propensity to in-migrate is higher among secondary and matriculates in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. The result again confirms that return-migration also tends to increase as one moves from illiterates toward primary level. Thereafter, it tends to declines in both the villages and the
Secondly, the results suggest that tendency to return-migrate is found to be higher among recipient of school education as compared to illiterates and college educated migrants in both the villages and the district. Next, the study also suggests that return-migration is higher among illiterate migrants as compared to formally educated migrants in Mehal as compared to Kanoh (See Table 5.11 to 5.13).

5.6 The results of migration by marital status, suggest that out-migration irrespective of determinant of migration tends to be higher among unmarried persons as compared to married ones in both the villages and the district. The results of in-migration suggests that migrants having married status are more mobile as compared to the migrants have unmarried status in both the villages and the study area. Further, the study suggests that proportion of return-migrants having unmarried status is higher as compared to migrants having married status irrespective of determinant of migration in both the villages and the study area. The results confirm that return-migrants having unmarried status has greater propensity to migrate as compared to return-migrants with married status (See Table 5.14 to 5.16).

6.1 The analysis of results of migration according to the size of income suggests that phenomenon of out-migration has been observed in all the income groups. The study suggests that propensity to out-migrate tends to be significantly high among households with annual income below Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 and above as compared to other income groups. The propensity to out-migrate has been found to be lower for the households with annual income between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. In sum, the trend suggests that propensity to out-migrate
tends to increase as one moves from lowest income level through medium income level and thereafter it again tends to increase with increase in size of income of households in Kanoh village. The results of Mehal suggest that phenomenon of out-migration has been observed in different income groups with exception of income group of Rs. 50,000 and above. The study further suggests that nearly half of the total out-migrants are from the households having annual income of below Rs. 25,000 and nearly 30 per cent of out-migrants are from the households with annual income Rs. 25,000 – Rs. 50,000. Comparatively, the results suggests that propensity to out-migrants is found to be higher among lower income households in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. Contrarily, the study observes that propensity to out-migrate among high-income group households is relatively higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. The study also suggests that propensity to out-migrate has been found to higher from among the households having annual income from Rs. 0 – Rs. 25,000, followed by, medium income group and high income group households respectively in the study area. Specifically, in sum, the above trend suggests that out-migration tends to be inversely proportional to level of income in the study area. The analysis of return-migrants shows that return-migration has been found to be higher among low-income households than the medium and high-income group households respectively in both the villages and the study area. The above result again suggests that return-migration is inversely proportional to the income levels of the households. The available evidence on in-migrants suggests that low-income group households have higher propensity to in-migrate as compared to other income groups in both
the villages and the district. Similarly, the study suggests that the daily commuters are more mobile from among lower income households as compared to medium and high-income group households in both the villages and in the district. In other words, the study concludes that the propensity to commute daily tends to be inversely proportional to the size of income of the commuter households. The results with respect to double status migrants suggests that the proportion is higher from the medium income group households as compared to low income and high-income group households in both the villages and in the study area. Summing up, the study suggests that medium income group migrants have higher propensity to migration and pass through many cycles of migration before setting down finally. The result pertaining to non-migrants suggests that the proportion of non-migrant households have been found to be lower among low-income groups in both the villages and the district. In sum, the study suggests that population situated in low income groups below Rs. 25,000 are more mobile than other income groups in both the villages and the study area (See Table 6.1 (a) to 6.1 (c)).

6.2 The results pertaining to migration according the size of working population in work suggests that tendency to out-migration is higher in the households having 51-75 per cent working population in work in both the villages and in the district. Stating otherwise, the study suggests that out-migration tends to be higher where share of working population in work tends to exceed more than 50 per cent as compared to those households where this ratio is lower than 50 per cent. The analysis of data of return-migrants suggest that return-migration tends to increase with increase in working population in
work from zero through 75 per cent, thereafter, it tends to decline in Kanoh. No clear trend has been observed in Mehal village in this regard. The result also suggests the propensity to return-migrate is identical for the households having working population in work ranging 0 - 25 per cent and 26-50 per cent respectively in the study area. Further, the tendency to return-migrate is found to be highest among households having working population in work in the range of 51-75 per cent range, which tends to registers a decline afterwards. Summing up, the study suggests that the proportion of return-migrant households is found to be higher where the working population in work ratio is above 50 per cent as compared to those households where the working population in the work ratio is lower than 50 per cent in both the villages as well as in district. The results of in-migrants shows that in-migrants from the households where working population in work ratio varies from 26-50 per cent are more mobile as compared to the in-migrant where this ratio varies between 0-25 per cent and above 50 per cent respectively in Kanoh. Further, the study suggests that cent per cent in-migrants are from the households where working population in work ratio varies from 0-25 per cent and 26-50 per cent respectively in Mehal. The discussion on in-migrants suggests that in-migration tends to be higher among those households where the working population in work ratio varies between 0-50 per cent in both the villages and the study area. Further, the tendency to in-migrate has been found to be absent among the households where this ratio is higher. The results pertaining to daily commuters suggest the tendency of daily commuting is found to be higher among those households where the ratio of working population in work is more
than 50 per cent in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. No clear tend has been observed in this regard in the study area. The results of double status migrants shows that double status migrants are more active among the households with working population in work ratio higher than 50 per cent in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. No clear tend is observed in the study area. The results pertaining to non-migrant suggests positive tendency between non-migration and working population in work in Kanoh village and a weak opposite tendency is observed in Mehal village. Further, the trend in Kanoh repeats for the district as well (See Table 6.2 (a) and 6.2 (b)).

6.3 The occupational distribution of migrants shows that out-migration is higher from those households, where in, the main occupation of family members is studies, household work and agriculture in Kanoh as compared to Mehal village. The study also suggests that out-migration is higher from those households where employment is the main occupation of family members in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Further, the study also suggests that trend of Kanoh repeats for the study area as well. The results of in-migrants shows that in-migration has been higher among those households whose family members occupation is study in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal. Further, the study also suggest that in-migration is higher where main occupation of family member is housework in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. The results of in-migrants suggest that in-migration is higher, wherein, studies, employment and household work are the main occupations of the in-migrant family members in both the villages and in the study area. The results pertaining to the occupation pattern of return-migrants members show that education, agriculture, household
work and employment are the main occupation of return-migrants family members in both the villages and the district. The result with respect to occupation pattern of commuter family members show that studies, employment, agriculture and household work etc. are the main occupation of family members with minor exception in between in both the villages and the study area. The result with respect to occupation pattern of double status migrants shows dominance by agriculture; studies, employment and household work in the descending order etc. in both the villages and the district (See Table 6.3 to 6.7)

6.4 The result with respect to nature of employment of out-migrants reveals no significant differences in the nature of employment among out-migrants in both the villages as well as overall. The results with respect to in-migrants reveal that employment pattern is dominated by defence/police as observes in Kanoh village and cent per cent are in defence/police services in Mehal village. The study further suggests that in-migrants are evenly distributed in defence/police and labour services in the district. The data on return-migrants suggests that higher proportion of return-migrants is in labour services in Mehal village and teaching in Kanoh. The pattern of employment of return-migrants is almost similar in both the villages and in the study area (See Table 6.8 to 6.10).

6.5 The results with respect to remittances shows that proportion of out-migrants and in-migrants. remitting money is slightly higher in Mehal as compared to Kanoh and in the district. Contrarily, the proportion of return-migrants remitting money is higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal and in the study area (See Table 6.11).
6.6 The result on pattern of remittances according to educational status shows that nearly three-fourth of total migrants sending remittances are found to be concentrated in the middle and matric level educated migrants in Kanoh village. The results for Mehal suggest that nearly 70 per cent of all migrants remitting money are found in among migrants with matric and middle level education in Mehal village. Further, the study observes that proportion of return-migrants remitting money with matriculation and middle level education are found to be higher in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. The above results concludes that there is a positive relationship between the proportion of migrants remitting money and level of educational attainment especially as one moves from middle through matric level education in both the villages and the study area.

6.7 The results on remittances according to duration of stay suggests that proportion of out-migrants sending remittances is found to be higher in duration of stay varying from 2-5 years, 6-9 years and 10-14 years as compared to other durations in both the villages and the study area. The results on return-migrants suggests that tendency to remit money tends to decline with a advancement in stay from 2-5 years through 10-14 years, thereafter, it tends to decline with increase in duration of stay in Kanoh. Contrary to this trend, a positive relationship between the proportions of return-migrants remitting money with the increase in duration of stay has been observed in Mehal. The result of in-migrants shows that cent per cent in-migrants remitting money are situated in the range of stay between in 6-9 years and 10-14 years respectively in both the villages as well as in the study area. In sum, the study concludes that the proportion of migrants sending
remittances tends to increase with the increase in duration of stay from 6-9 years through 10-14 years in Kanoh and in the district. No clear tendency has been observed in case of Mehal village in this regard. Further, the proportion of migrants sending remittances is found to be lower in the duration of stay between 15-19 years and thereafter, the proportion starts picking up for longer duration of stay in both the village and in the district (See Table 6.13).

6.8 The result with respect to size of remittances suggests that proportion of out-migrants remitting money less than Rs. 5,000 is higher in Mehal village than Kanoh. Further, the study also observes that proportion of out-migrants remitting higher size of remittances is higher in Kanoh as compared to Mehal. The plausible reason explaining this trend could be due to the inferior socio-economic status of out-migrants of Mehal as compared to Kanoh. The results of return-migrants suggest that majority of return-migrants are remitting less than Rs. 1,000 in both the villages and in the district. The analysis of in-migrants shows that cent per cent in-migrants remitting money are concentrated in the remittance range of less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 - Rs. 5,000 respectively in both the villages and in the study area. Summing up, it is observed that migrants remitting money less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 - Rs. 5,000 are found to be higher in all categories of migrant in both the villages as well as in the study area (See Table 6.14).

6.9 The trend in flow of remittances according to the nature of relationship suggests that remittances made to other members of the family besides migrant’s own family members is found to be higher as compared to other categories of relations in both the villages as well
as in the district. This may be due to the fact that the migrants might have borrowed money at the time of migration or due to specific obligatory services which is rendered by these members toward migrant family members. The pattern of remittances according to relationship in return-migrants suggests that share of remittances in self’s account is found to be higher in both the villages as well as in the study area. The results of in-migrants in this regard shows that equitable share of remittances are made in self’s account in Mehal village, whereas, major share of remittances are made in self account and minor share is spouse account in Kanoh village. The trend of Kanoh repeats in the study area as well. In aggregate, the study suggests that remittances sent in self’s account are higher in Kanoh village than Mehal village. Further, the result also suggests that remittances made by migrants in spouse account, son/daughter account and others account are higher in Mehal village as compared to Kanoh. Summing up, the above result does suggest that obligations of some sort or the other appear to be higher among the migrants of Mehal village as compared to Kanoh (See Table 6.15).

6.10 The results on purpose of remittances of migrants shows that out-migrants remitting money on account of loan repayment and personal factors are found to be higher in Mehal as compared to Kanoh. Contrarily, the study also suggests that the out-migrants remitting money on account of domestic reasons is found to be higher in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal. The analysis of return-migrants suggest that proportion of return-migrants sending remittances on account of domestic obligation is found to be higher in Kanoh village as well as in the district than Mehal village. But, the flow of remittances on
account of saving, loan repayment and other factors is higher in Mehal village and in the district as compared to Kanoh. The result of in-migrants suggests that cent per cent in-migrants are sending remittances on account of domestic obligations and personal obligations in both the villages and in the district the study area (See Table 6.16).

6.11 The results with respect to size of remittances and purpose of remittances suggests that proportion of out-migrants remitting money on account of domestic reasons are found to be concentrated in remittance range of Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 in both the villages and in the district. Further, the study also observes that proportion of out-migrants remitting money on account of domestic reasons are found to be concentrated in the small remittance range i.e. below Rs. 5,000 in Mehal village as well as in the district as compared to kanoh. Further, the results on flow of remittances on account of return of loan payment are concentrated in remittance range of less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 which accounts for 50 per cent (each) respectively in Mehal village. This tendency has been found to be absent among out-migrants in kanoh. Trend of Mehal repeats for the study area. Out-migrants sending remittances on account of purpose not disclosed are again found to be concentrated in remittance range of less than Rs. 1,000 & Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 accounting for 50 per cent (each) respectively in Kanoh. The corresponding figures for Mehal are 71.42 per cent and 28.57 per cent respectively. These figures are 66.66 per cent and 33.33 per cent respectively in the study area. The study suggests that majority of out-migrants are situated in low size of income remittances in both the villages and in the study
area. In sum, the result shows that in general out-migrants remitting money on account of different reasons are found to be concentrated in the lower income remittance ranges below Rs. 5,000. The results of the study pertaining to in-migrants remitting money on account of domestic reason suggests that cent per cent in-migrants are situated in remittance range of Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 in Mehal and nearly 66.66 per cent and 33.33 per cent in-migrants are situated in Rs. 1,000-Rs. 4,999 remittance and Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 9,999 range respectively in the district. The corresponding figures are 50 per cent (each) in kanoh village. Further, the results of in-migrants suggest that cent per cent in-migrants remitting money on account personal reason are situated in remittance range of Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 only in both the villages as well in the study area. The result with respect to return-migrants remitting money on account of domestic obligations shows higher concentration in remittance range of less than Rs. 1,000 in both the villages and in the district. Further, the study suggests that proportion of return-migrants making remittances on account of saving is found to be higher in low income size of remittances i.e. less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 in both the villages and in the study area. The results of return-migrants remitting money one account of repayment of loan suggests that concentration of in-migrants is high in low income size of remittances i.e. less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999 sizes respectively in both the villages as well as in the district. The return-migrants remitting money on account of undisclosed purpose again are found to be concentrated in low income sizes of remittances i.e. less than Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 – Rs. 4,999
respectively in both the villages as well as in the district (See Table 6.17 to 6.19).

7.1 The results with respect to impact of migration on education status of migrants suggests marginal improvement among in-migrants and double status migrants and no change has been observed among out-migrants and return-migrants after migration in both the villages and in the study area. The impact of migration on ownership and land shows that all the categories of migrants have gained in terms of increasing the average size of owned land in both the villages as well as in the study area with the exception of in-migrants only. Further, the results of the impact of migration on ownership of consumer durables reveal improvement in all categories of migrants in both the villages and the study area. The impact of migration on ownership of agriculture implements is found to be higher in different categories of migrants in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal. Further, the study suggests that impact of migration on ownership of agricultural implement is found to be higher in return-migrants, followed by, out-migrants and double status migrants respectively in the district. The study also suggests that migration has impacted positively on all the individual characteristics of different categories of migrants with minor exceptions in between in some characteristics and in specific category of migrant. In sum, the result concludes that in overall, the impact of migration has been positive on the average characteristics of the migrants in both the villages and in the district (See Table 7.1(a) & (b)).

7.2 The results pertaining to out-migrants suggest that the average number of cattle heads/livestock wealth owned per household has increased
after migration among out-migrants and return-migrants respectively in both the villages and in the study area. The impact of migration on the livestock economy of in-migrants and others migrants is negative in both the villages and in the study area. The results with respect to impact of migration on the livestock economy reveals that average number of animals owned in case of cows and buffaloes and poultry heads has increased at the cost of goats and sheep and horses after the migration in both the villages and the study area (See Table 7.2(a) & (b)).

7.3 The detailed study of impact of migration on the ownership of type and use of machinery suggests quantitative increase and qualitative improvement of machinery in different categories of migrants in both the villages and in the study area. The in-migrants are exception to this trend. (See Table 7.3(a) & (b)).

7.4 The detailed analysis of impact of migration on consumer durables suggests that there has been a significant improvement in the ownership of consumer durables in quantitative terms in out-migrant category in both the villages and the study area. Conspicuously, the position of in-migrants has deteriorated in this regard after migration in Kanoh village as compared to Mehal. A significant improvement has been observed in ownership pattern of consumer durable goods among return-migrants after migration in both the villages and in the study area. In the case of 'mixed' migrants, the result suggests significant improvement in economic conditions of the migrant household after migration in both the villages as well as in the study area (See Table 7.4(a) & (b)).
7.5 The result impact of migration on farm practices suggest that the migration has resulted in adoption of better farm practices e.g. seed treatment among different categories of migrants with exception of in-migrants in both the villages and in the study area (See Table 7.5(a) & (b)).

7.6 The result with respect to impact of migration on labour use suggest that hiring in of labour has increased in different migrant households after the migration with exception of in-migrants in both the villages and the study area. Contrarily, the study also suggests that hire-out of labour has also increased after migration among return-migrants and no change is observed among other categories of migrants in both the villages and in the study area (See Table 7.6(a) & (b) and 7.7(a) & (b)).

7.8 The detailed results pertaining to impact of migration on the size of owned land suggests that the impact on ownership of land is found to be higher among out-migrants, return-migrants and ‘others’ migrants in Kanoh than Mehal. Further, the impact of migration on ownership of land is positive in both the villages and in the study area. Lastly, the result of the impact of migration on use of chemicals in the farm operations suggests that proportion of migrant households using insecticides and pesticides has increased in both the villages and in the study area (See Table 7.8(a) & (b) and 7.9(a) & (b)).

The above conclusions does give a pointer to the fact that specificities of an area of less significance than specific social, demographic and economic characteristics of a individual household. In other words, the study suggests that with minor exceptions in between, there are no quantitative and
qualitative differences in the migration process in both the villages and in the district.

**Suggestions**

1. The study has observed that the migration on account of seeking employment is found to be higher in both the villages and in the study area. The present study suggests that the state should make provision for providing employment opportunities in the study area.

2. The results of the present study have also concluded a higher migration on account of study/training. In this regard the study suggests strengthening of educational infrastructure via opening technical and vocational institutions to check the out flow of this account.

3. Another conclusion emanating from the study is the non-existence of commercial crops in both the villages and the district. The study suggests of popularization of cash crops among the households in the study area.

4. The study has noted that the government has distributed land among the farmers in the study area. But mere distribution of land is not enough to sustain the livelihood of farmers. Therefore the study suggests strengthening of institutional support through prevision of credit supply of various inputs and marketing facilities in the study area.