CHAPTER VII

MAJOR FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The structural changes and transformation have major impact to increase non-agricultural employment. The present study has analysed district-wise non-agricultural employment in Tamil Nadu and also analyses of Taluk wise agriculture workers and non agriculture workers in Tirunelveli District. These types of data are required to find out the study region. For the last three decades the agriculture workers have declined because of the failure of monsoon and industrialisation.

In Tamil Nadu total rural non-agricultural employment was 22.50 per cent in 1991. It has increased to 32.62 per cent and 36.25 per cent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. Among the districts of Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli district tops above average list there has been an increase of rural non-agriculture workers from 35.14 per cent in 1991, 51.58 per cent in 2001 and 57.70 in 2011. Due to this trend Tirunelveli District tops the above average list after Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari.

- The analysis on Taluk wise Distribution of agriculture workers and non-agriculture workers in Tirunelveli district. In Ambasamudram Taluk, agriculture workers have declined nearly fifty per cent from 1991 to 2001 Census. Even those Taluks have well irrigated areas and also called “Marutham” land among the Taluks of District.

In Tirunelveli district basically the people depend on agricultural sector even though the percentage of non agricultural workers is more because the people transformation from farm sector to nonfarm employment. Many factors have determined the distress in agriculture for the past two decades. The major issues are agricultural land acquisition for real estate, soil corruption from Thamirabarani River and generally inadequate rain fall or failure of monsoon.

The industrialisation plays a major role for decline in the agricultural activities. Some industries depend on agricultural but now those industries doesn’t function properly for decline of agricultural activities namely cotton industries, handloom industries, sugar industries and so on. During last two decades, manufacturing and services sectors growth rate was higher than the farm sector while
most of the industries and services sectors give more contributed to employment opportunities. But employment is available in the urban centers because most of the industries built in urban centers. So the people shifted from farm sectors to nonfarm sectors, which has impacted the people seeking jobs and, thereby move from rural to urban for employment and reasonable wages.

Second one that is migration data has been used for analyses in order to identify high out-migration among the districts of Tamil Nadu.

- Total migration in Tamil Nadu has increased to 2,393,911 between 1991 and 2001 Census period and inter-district migration has increased to 55,476 over the period.

The regression results provide that non-farm employment has highly influenced by out-migration during 1991 and 2001 Census. In the year 1991, 89.3 per cent the level of non-farm employment has influenced by out-migration and this level of per cent has declined in 2001 Census. In 2001, 63.7 per cent level of non-farm employment has influenced by out-migration. While 1991 the level of urbanisation is negative and 2001 it was positive. But the level of urbanisation does not any impact to influence by out-migration.

The study on District wise rural out migration in Tamil Nadu during 1991 and 2001 census, reveals that, among Tamil Nadu, Tirunelveli district out migration was quite high. In the year 2001 census the growth of out-migration in Tirunelveli was 9.44 per cent and growth of rural male out migration was 9.78 per cent.

7.1 Socio Economic Condition

The study has found important results details about socio economic condition of migrant’s household such as gender, age, religion, caste and so on.

The age and gender are important elements of socio-economic character which is determined by social responsible. On the basis the study has found age and gender composition of the family members, majority of age group 1087 (38.07 per cent) between 15-30 years out of 4738 (100.00 per cent) total member of migrant’s household and also found among the gender wise distribution, male population has register 57.59 per cent which was higher than female. In the entire eight villages, the
two group of religion has found such as Hindu and Christian. Among the two groups, majority of migrants belongs to Hindu 85.81 per cent and religion of Christian has only found in four villages. Among the Villages, Vengadampatti has registered 11 households belonging to Christians out of 39 migrant's households.

In Tirunelveli district, majority of discrimination is happening by caste. In this study it has been found out that of 275 migrants’ households, majority of migrants households 118 belongs to the category of Other Backward Caste it followed by Scheduled Caste has registered 101. Among the block wise distribution, Kadayam has record 56 migrants household belongs to OBC and for the SC; Pappakudi has record high 39 among the four blocks.

**7.2 Background Information of Migrant’s Households**

The study has found background information of migrant’s household in entire eight villages of Tirunelveli district. On the basis the study found occupation of migrant’s household members in corresponding villages. Out of the 1051 people are engaged in primary occupation, 531 numbers of people engaged in nonfarm employment in these villages. The nonfarm employment has considered like business, construction, private employment, drivers, beedi workers and casual labour. For the secondary occupation, out of 1078 number of people, 677 numbers of people have not committed secondary employment.

The study has found every household has been working in agriculture occupation in regularly and seasonally selected sample villages of Tirunelveli district. Out of 275 migrants’ household, 192 (69.8 per cent) number of migrants household engaged in agriculture occupation. The studies also identify that for the agriculture land holding by migrants household, out of 275 migrant's household, 148 (53.8 per cent) number of household have agriculture land.

Agriculture cultivation is major occupation in this district. The study has found interested on agriculture cultivation in selected sample village of Tirunelveli district, 63.27 per cent of the household has interested on agriculture cultivation and for the size of land holding among the household, 27.3 per cent has registered 1-3 hectare have agriculture land.
In modern society and social changes has reflected the change in the family type and size. It impact in recent trends many of family especially in rural side have nuclear type. The study has found in this sample villages majority of migrants household have been living nuclear type of family 163 out of 275. The distribution of size of household, majority of family is more than five members.

The study has found out of 275 migrants’ households, 152 migrants’ households (55.3 per cent) constructed with concrete roof and 267 of them (97.1 per cent) has own house. Further 106 (38.5 per cent) number of households have five members per family.

7.3 Year of Migration and Flow of Migration from Family

The economic reforms and rapid economic growth has a significant role to determine the pattern of migration from low opportunity area to high opportunity area. The study has found that massive number of people 88.26 per cent have been migrating between 2005-2015 years. In this district the flow of migration started after 2005, during the period, service and industrial sectors has grown rapidly. The rapid economic growth, soaring price and unemployment are major reasons the person have been migrated from family in rural side. The study has found from per family, one person usually been migrated it has registered 48.7 per cent and two persons per family migration has record 30.2 per cent.

7.4 Type of Migration

Migration is motivated primarily by employment and marriage helps shape the economic, social, and political life. About two out of ten Indians are internal migrants who have moved across district or state lines. The type of migration has considered International, Interstate, Inter district and Intra district. In this district new generation and youngster improve their education and unable to get expecting income for equivalent qualification in the origin. The study has found majority of migrant’s flows to inter district and interstate. Out of 470 migrants 254 migrants have registered inter district and 165 migrants flow to interstate. Among the villages, Pappakudi village has record more interstate migration and Vengadampatti shared more inter district type of migration.
7.5 Reasons for Migration in Block Wise Distribution

The study of 456 migrants consists of 338 people have been migrated for employment reasons. Among the four sample blocks, the massive numbers of people have been migrated from Pappakudi and Kadayam for employment reasons.

7.6 Distribution of age and Reasons for Migration

The comparison of age group of people has migrants due to many reasons. The result shows all the age group of people has migrated for employment compare to other reasons. But among the age group, 26-35 years of age group of people have more migration for employment and another 16-25 years also big number have been migration for employment.

7.7 Factor Influence by Out-migration and Distribution of Skill

The two factors push and pull has been influenced by the pattern of migration. Both factors generally take place when positive pull attract migration and negative push leave the origin. The study has found majority of migrants 76.4 per cent by push factors from this district. The distribution of skills, the low skilled people has big number have been migrated by push factors, which was 86.2 per cent.

7.8 ANOVA (analysis of variance) for Skilled and Income

The test has applied for level of skills of migrant and their income. The result shows the difference among skills of migrant and their income. The study has found majority of migrants have been migrated with low and medium skilled but high skilled persons were earning high level of income. The ANOVA provides significance vale is 0.000 is less than 0.05 so test reject the null hypothesis. The post hoc test represents high skilled labour earning higher level of income followed by the people having medium and low skilled labour income level relatively differ but there is no significant different between low skilled and not skilled labour regarding their income. The homogeneous subsets given the high skilled is separated subsets it found high skilled persons earning high level of income.
7.9 Paired Sample t-Test for Income level of Migrants before and after Income

Due to the impacts of unemployment and inadequate income, the people have been migrated from their place of origin. In rural Tirunelveli the level of employment is very low in formal sector and informal employment (agriculture) has distressed so the level of income in this district especially in rural side has insufficient. It reflected that majority of people have been migrated for better employment and earning purposes. The study has found in this district, for the migration is income generating factors. After migration the level of income has increases the mean value has more differ from before monthly income and paired difference of monthly income before and after migration was 23582.58 with sig value .000 is less than 0.05. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. After migration income level has increased more than three times.

7.10 Multiple Linear Regressions

The multiple linear regressions have been tested for migrants before and after income and remittance have influenced the household assets. The regression results provide income after migration has more contribute to increases of household assets, it is highly significant and remittance is negative level but it is significant. The study has found initially the people have been migrated by push factors such as lack of employment, poor economic background and inadequate wage and income in native place. After migration, the migrants were earning sufficient income and sending remittance to their family. Hence, the household assets have increased. In this district majority of households have improved and strengthened their economic background by migrants’ income and remittance.

7.11 Motivation and Causes of Migration

Even though the rapid urbanisation and industrialisation has a major role to play for migration, the natural and important characteristics is major motivation and causes for migration in origin or native place. The study has found that inadequate income and unemployment is major causes and motivation for migration in rural Tirunelveli and another important causes and motivation is better opportunities than native place and poverty is significant role. Among the block wise, in Kadayam and Ambasamudram block, the level of income is very low for any work force. In both blocks nonfarm employment is high causing majority of people engaged in business
and traders so income is insufficient compare to the people work force. The Pappakudi block has registered, unemployment which is an important cause and motivation for migration because of the people has depend upon agriculture and overall literacy rate is very low it was 77.19 per cent.

7.12 Paired t Test for Standard of Living before and after Migration

The paired t test result shows that after migration the standard of living of migrants household has increases even though migration has both negative and positive consequence of migrant's family. The inclination to the basic economic indicators income, consumption, type of houses, and ownership of land in plot and home appliances was strong compare to before migration. But the ownership of agriculture land of migrants household has not improved after migration.

7.13 The Broad Patterns of Migration by using Chi-square Test

The result has indicated type of migration and stream of migration by considering first migration. In this district the first migrants majority of them flow of inter district with rural to urban has registered 144 out of 275. The chi-square test provides the result there is association between type and stream of migration. It was highly significant the P value .000 is less than 0.05 with Pearson Chi-square value is 42.105.

7.14 Working and Earning Condition of Before and After Migration

The working conditions before and after migration have differed. The mean value of working hours after migration was low causing usually in rural side working hours in any kind of employment was normally eleven and twelve hours such as agriculture, construction, shops worker and so on. But after migration in urban the people working eight or ten hours, so this difference the mean value has little differ before and after migration. Also the study has found that working day per month in after migration was high. In urban, maximum the employment has 26 days per month. Against the rural side maximum ten day per month the people are unemployed. So this kind of differ has reflected in monthly income. After migration monthly income has increases compare to before migration.
7.15 Remittance
The study has found first migrants to sent remittance money to family for monthly home expenses, repayment of loan interest and savings. Most of the migrant’s family begins migration; the economically suffered even day to day life is complicated. The after migration and migrants sending money was very helpful to meet day to day life easily and surplus money will save for him. so out of 272 migrants, 119 people sent remittance for monthly home expensive and 101 for repayment of loan interest and savings. The study found also maximum number of 200 out of 272, send remittance minimum 8000 per month among 200 migrants higher proportion of 87 migrants send money for monthly home expensive.

7.16 Major Findings

- The study has found after 2005 year, the rural to urban migration has increased in Tirunelveli District. The majority of population has out migrated for employment and few of them for education.
- Out of 275 respondents of migrant’s household, 45-60 age group of people available at the time of survey because majority of them agriculture and casual labour so their hours of occupation very less this age group share 45.8 per cent to provide information about migrants.
- The study of 478 migrants consists of 183 (38.28 per cent) of whom 26-35 years of age group of people have been migrated from sample village of Tirunelveli district and another highlight 35.35 per cent of whom 16-25 years of age group people have migrated next only to 26-35 years.
- The skill has considered education and employment among the level of skill, low and medium skilled person has more migration from sample village of Tirunelveli district. The low skilled persons have record 42.13 per cent and medium skilled labour has registered 32.70 per cent.
- The study has found that majority number of migrants schooling in secondary and higher secondary has recorded 31.02 per cent and 20.12 per cent.
- Basically all the pattern of migration is rural to urban. The study has found that 90.35 per cent of the people have more migration from rural to urban for economic reasons.
- The rural people migrated to urban and most of them live in rental home. The majority of youngsters are active, working age group of people have been
migrated to urban for employment purposes. The urban employment and earning sufficient income have to motivate to staying in rental home. The study found 55.3 per cent of the migrants staying in rental home.

- The higher proportion of migration send remittance once a month has registered 341 out of 391 migrants left of migrants not sending money to the family. Majority of migrants prefer mode of sending money via bank. Out of 391 migrations, 303 migrants send money via bank. The mode of bank transaction has more satisfaction and in this district majority of family have bank account it helpful to more awareness for bank transaction among the people.

- The study has found Migration does not any change among the village level. Majority of the migrant’s household has record 27.6 per cent there is no changes after migration.

- Around 30.9 per cent of the migrants visit their family or villages once in six months mostly of them inter district migrants.

- MGNREGA is important rural employment generation, the sample villages of Tirunelveli district 53.5 per cent of the household working MGNREGA and high proportion of the household 80.4 per cent record MGNREGA does not stop migration. Most of the females were engaged in this work and so male and educated female have migrated.

7.17 CONCLUSION

During the 20 years between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011, the rural labour market undergoing change from agriculture sector to non-farm employment. In Tamil Nadu during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 period the people engaged in non agricultural worker was 32.62 per cent and 36.25 per cent. It has increased to 22.50 per cent from 1981-1991 periods. For the period 1991-2001, the massive number of people moving from agriculture towards to non-agriculture but 2001-2011 the labour transformation agrarian sector to non-farm has declined. It also reflected in Tirunelveli district. In this district non-agriculture has to increased 51.58 per cent from 35.14 per cent during to 1991-2001 from 1981-1991 and further it has increased 57.70 per cent in 2011. The overall the Tirunelveli district, the people has engaged non-agricultural work was 57.70 per cent. It has resulted there has been proportion to increases of education among the rural people. The agriculture dependent family sends their children to
school for education it has major impact to declined agriculture labour. Also major
flood 1992 and drought 1990-91, 1995-96 and consecutive three years several
droughts during 2001-02 to 2003-04 and 2012-13 between 20 years agriculture sector
has collapsed by natural disaster. That schooling children grown and their now out
migrated from Tirunelveli after 20 years for economic purposes and education. This
kind of mobility has influenced by rapid industrial and service sector growth,
urbanisation, education and modern social cultural. It impacted rural to urban
migration has increases after 2000. The study has observed after 2005-2015 out
migration has considerably increase. The male migration is largely associated with
employment and female also out migrant 20.92 per cent from selected sample villages
of Tirunelveli district.

The study attempted to prove that after migration the standard of living of
migrants household has improved and migrant’s income has more contributed to their
family for various way. The study shows clearly that lack of employment and
inadequate income is important causes of out migration and big number of migration
to inter district and interstate. The study also shows that proportion of out migrant
have been migrated with low and medium skilled but in urban centres migrants
receive income on their skills so high skilled person earning higher income. The study
has concluded that out migration is predominantly accelerate income among the
people. it impact level of socio economic status has changes among the household and
economically eradicate family circumstance but year later migrant’s family and
migrant really worse off in mentally and physically by out migration.

7.18 Suggestions

Due to the impact of distress agriculture sectors, agriculture workers have
been out migrated and more vulnerability in destination. The majority of workers
have been working in hotel industries, security guard and construction. The study has
suggested that agriculture works comes under not skilled people they are earn income
very low in urban centers and their not adopted in urban lifestyle. But their condition
is necessary to working urban and sent remittance to their family for the government
to take effort to accelerate the agriculture sectors it is helpful to prevent farmer out
migration.
The distress agriculture is due to inadequate public investment in agrarian sector, lack of monsoon and improper irrigation facility. So basically public investment should need to increases in agriculture, and then it is necessary to strengthen the water sources. In this case Tamil Nadu mostly depends on neighboring states for irrigation, without doing any development of water sources. Within the state, even small water reserves are not maintained properly. The small water reserves like ponds, lakes and pools are mostly occupied by builders and real estate owners using their political influences. Hence, the real estate activity should be properly monitored and to adopt proper guidelines should be draw not allowing them to destroy these resources.

The lack of employment in rural Tirunelveli is highly stimulated to out migration. The study observed education is important role to change socio cultural roles of the new generation people between the group age group 26-35 years and 16-25 years completed education in rural and then migrated to urban for employment. It reflected that rural and urban income differential and regional imbalance. So the government and policy makers consider to increases industrial and infrastructure development in rural side it could not affect agriculture sectors and farmers.

The industrial corridor and infrastructure should be away from wet land and agrarian region. Therefore, government will conduct wasteland survey and will establish industrial corridor, any other social infrastructure build in wasteland will be helpful to save from destroy agriculture land and to increase employment opportunity in rural area.

Agriculture, which is the tendency to ignore the government's policy to develop the agricultural and industrial sectors, in defiance of the decision will lead to food shortages in the coming years. Both agriculture and industrial sector grow in identical region, it will be accommodate to eradicating poverty and prevent out migration.
7.19 The Scope of Further Research in the Area of Study

There is more scope for further research in the study area. The migration is an emerging issue in recent years. The growth of rural to urban migration has increased day by day. The structural change of economics is reflected in the transformation of people from agriculture to other sectors. Its impact on the flow of rural to urban migration has increased for economic reasons.

The scope of further research is:

- Agrarian Crisis and its impact of migration
- The caste conflict and out migration from Tirunelveli district
- Dalits male out-migration and its impact on the Standard of Living of households
- Husband out migration leaves behind wives face the problems
- The impact of migration on elderly
- Economic Reforms and its impact of Out-Migration