CHAPTER VI
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the developing countries have experienced an unprecedented rate of growth in their urban population. Bulk of the increase has been due to rural-urban migration. The rising flow of migrants to already crowded urban areas has generated considerable interest in the determinants of migration and in the socio-economic impact of population movements on the areas of destination and origin.

Increasing urbanization may create many problems like overcrowded housing, malnutrition, disease, congestion on the roads, population and related problems for the social services, public amentias and environment. Migrants unable to find adequate employment or any employment at all are forced to live in squatter settlements or inner city slums, lacking even the basic facilities. The pressure on residential land and housing causes land speculation and excessive rents and generally tends to lower living standards. Migration to the cities does not leave the rural areas unaffected; selectivity of the migration process may not only draw away the most dynamic elements of the rural areas to the rapidly growing cities. It is with their implications in mind that the present study was undertaken. Specific findings of the study are:

6.2 FINDINGS

- At the sample blocks level, the majority of respondents come under the age group of 30 – 40 registering 65 per cent in Sattankulam block.
• A comparative analysis of the three sample blocks revealed that male composition of the work force is high (65.7 per cent) than the female composition in the study villages.

• The majority 86.3 percentages of the respondents were married

• In study area most of the respondents are Hindus (61.7 per cent).

• The majority of the respondents, 53.7 per cent belonged to backward class in the study area.

• In the study area, the majority of the respondents had completed primary level (30.7 per cent)

• The study reveals that an absolute majority 74.7 per cent of the sample households was from nuclear families

• The majority of respondents (56 per cent) were living in concrete houses in the study area

• In the study area, majority 75.3 per cent (226 respondents) possessed a house of their own.

• It is estimated that the vast majority (46 per cent) of sample households had above 5 members

• It reveals 28.3 per cent of the people are coming under the category of wage earners. This category refers to labourers and coolies.

• There is a significant improvement in the income due to migrations-hypothesis is accepted
The savings level of respondents has been increased due to the implementation of Migration. The second null hypothesis is rejected.

The number of year stayed out by the migrants passively affects the assets creation. It is proved.

21.7 per cent of the migrants go out of the village due to lack of job.

In the study area, 36.7 per cent of respondents are migrating to Chennai.

Only 33.4 per cent of the respondents replied that their health is affected due to migration.

In the study area, 28.4 per cent of the migrants are staying out between 3–6 years.

Majority of the migrants visited their homes once in a year i.e. 59 per cent.

It reveals that majority 46.3 per cent of the respondents migrated with the help of their relatives.

The majority annual income of the sample households in the study area is Rs 85000-Rs95000 (25.3 per cent).

The study revealed that 46.7 per cent of the sample households incurred expenditure below Rs.25,000 annually.

The study revealed that 29.7 per cent of the sample households assets is below Rs 40000.

In the sturdy area, the majority 35.3 per cent of the respondents save below Rs.10,000,
• Majority (29.3 per cent) of the sample respondents save their money in banks.

• Majority of the respondents in the study area borrow money from friends and relatives i.e., 35.7 per cent

• Majority 25 per cent of respondents borrow between Rs.10,000 - 20,000.

• In the study area, 186 respondents (62 per cent) repay their loans properly

• Majority (42.7 per cent) of the sample respondents employed 200-250 days.

• Majority 37.4 per cent of people got their wage twice in monthly and 28.3 per cent of respondents got their wage through monthly

• Majority 40.7 per cent of respondents are got Rs. 600-800 per day

• Majority 79.7 per cent of sample respondents have satisfaction in their work.

• Majority (90 per cent) of the sample respondents employed outside the district but inside the state

• Majority (53.7 per cent) of the migrants do not send money to their parents.

• Majority 35.7 per cent of the migrants send the amount of money below Rs. 3000.

• Majority of the respondents, 63 per cent replied that the remittance was inadequate.
- Majority 33.7 per cent of the migrants use the remittances for food and clothing.

6.3 SUGGESTIONS

- Indian government should take measures to improve the subsistence sector, so as to raise rural incomes and reduce the rural to urban gap. The first step to improve the economic performance of this sector is the introduction of new forms of village organization. At the moment villages are widely scattered as vast areas and in most cases too small to form viable economic units. They should regroup into larger units to facilitate easy delivery of infrastructure, agricultural inputs, and other services. This form of organization should be based on cooperative effort and self management. The new units should be established in areas with high agricultural potential.

- This involves the construction of feeder roads to ease the transport of agricultural raw materials to processing industries, construction of schools and medical services in rural areas. In addition to this, agricultural extension services should be developed and provided in rural areas.

- There should be provision of credit facilities in rural areas. The existing agricultural financing organizations should devote most of their resources to finance new rural production units. To ensure that rural production is properly marketed, there is a need to establish effective marketing organizations possibly on a cooperative basis to distribute inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and equipments and to buy the produce.
The non-farm sector is already an important source of income to rural households, and that different types of activities appear to be of differing relevance to the poor. Agricultural wage labour and non-agricultural casual wage labour comprise an important source of income to the poorest quintiles, while nonagricultural regular employment is associated with the richest quintiles. Self-employment appears particularly important to the middle quintiles. This pattern suggests that the non-farm sector can potentially function as both to root out poverty and as a safety net, preventing the poor from falling deeper into poverty and in the long term engaging in rural to urban migration.

Economic development in small towns can have a positive impact on the economy of the surrounding rural areas, if the increase in purchasing power results in the purchase of agricultural and non-agricultural products from the surrounding rural areas. This will obviously depend on the types of products produced, their quality and cost and their competitiveness compared to products from other parts of the country. The development of the local urban economy may also lead to a reduction in rural-urban migration to the larger urban centers and the city and redirect migration flows to smaller towns in rural areas.

The majority of the poor in India are found in the rural areas. Policies promoting rural development, establishing micro-enterprises, developing microfinance, and improving road infrastructure, are expected to decrease rural-urban migration by improving the standard of living of people living in the rural areas.
Developing productive capacity is synonymous to developing people’s capacity by addressing health, education, sanitation and housing.

Protection of the elderly and vulnerability of young people is greatly considered. Property rights and land tenure are also considered. Securing property rights, especially in rural areas, would reduce rural-urban migration. In South Africa many rural people still do not have titles to their land. People would feel secure if they knew that their land legally belonged to them. They would be more productive which would lead to creation of rural employment opportunities. The more opportunities that are available in the rural areas, the less migration there would be to the cities.

This policy is intended to increase the participation of the majority of people in decision making, with a special focus on ethnic minorities.

6.4 CONCLUSION

This research shows that infrastructure development in rural areas as well as linking urban and rural areas is one of the core elements of rural poverty alleviation. Nowadays, poverty is understood as a condition that has three related aspects: “income poverty”, “access poverty” and “power poverty”. The alleviation of income poverty can only be sustainable, if the poor themselves initiate and sustain the income-generating activity. However, in order to be able to seize the economic opportunity, the poors need access to essential infrastructure and services and a supportive environment that includes pro-poor laws and regulations.
The participation of the rural area population in decision-making that directly affects their lives and livelihoods is necessary to bring about this supportive environment for rural area development. Therefore, capacity building of all stakeholders needs to accompany the provision of infrastructure and services in the rural areas and in the small urban centers and between the rural areas and the urban centers.

Farmers and other rural producers need to develop products that can compete in the open market in terms of price and quality as well as an entrepreneurial attitude. Small and medium sized enterprises involved in trading or processing of products in the urban centers need to be able to compete in the market, and local governments need to create an economic environment in which the enterprises in rural areas can prosper to reduce rural urban migration.