

**SUMMARY,
CONCLUSIONS,
AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Since time immemorial, the man is restlessly moving from one place to another as part of a process of adaptation to his social, economic, cultural and ecological environment. This was the first mode of existence of man. Numerous scholars have understood the term migration in various ways. Literally, it means the settlement or shifting of individual or a group of people from one place to another, more or less permanently (Longman, 2004). It plays an important role in the economic development of developing countries like India and it is socially an advantageous process in which people with relatively low incomes shift to relatively higher incomes. Even the small towns are expanding due to migration. The living conditions in these settlements are poor without any basic public utilities. In spite of the precarious living conditions in these settlements, the influx of people to the sub-urban settlement is continuing.

Migration can be classified into different types on the basis of time, boundary crossed, physical distance, duration and the period of stay, cultural and political differences between two places and individual, family and group and on the place where from the migrant comes and where he settles. This can be internal or international, free or forced, short distance or long distance migration.

The factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex. Since migration is a selective process affecting individual with certain economic, social, educational and demographic characteristics, the relative influence of economic and non-economic factors may vary not only

between nations and regions but also within defined geographic areas and populations. The factors that may be responsible for the migration are:

1. Social factors: include the desire of migration to break away from traditional constraints of social organization.
2. Physical factors: include climate and meteorological disasters like floods and droughts.
3. Demographic factors: include the reductions in mortality rates and the concomitant high rates of rural population growth.
4. Cultural factors: include the security of urban extended family relationships and the allurements of so-called 'bright city lights'.
5. Communication factors: resulting from improved transportation. Urban – oriented educational terms and the 'modernizing' impact of the introduction of radio, television and cinema.
6. Economic Factors: factors those lead to better employment and income.

Generally, migrants move from areas of low opportunity to area of high opportunity, calculating their costs and benefits. It is age, class, caste, education and income selective in nature.

Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial but also psychological. The decision to migrate depends on 'expected' rather than actual urban-rural real wage differentials where the 'expected' differential variables. The probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban employment rate (Todaro, 1988). It can be assumed in such case that migrants will not move if the total benefits are not higher than the total cost.

The costs and benefits of migration include both economic and non-economic aspects, absolute and relative position and individual and social situation. The whole process of migration not only affects the place of migration but the place of origin also in terms of 'brain drain' and generally the movement of most fertile and productive part of population.

While people migrate, the change in family structure, value – system, region or states may occur. Several problems within the family may come up with the change in the place of living, its economic, social, technological, political, physical and psychological environment. There may also be a difference is felt in quality of life. There may be a change in adequacy, quality, quantity and availability of human and non-human resources.

While people migrate they move with the aim of change in adequacy, quality, quantity and availability of human and non-human resources and their quality of life. Quality of Life covers all aspects of living including material satisfaction of vital needs as well as more transcendental aspects of life such as personal development, self-realization and a healthy eco-system (UNESCO,1977). The term quality of life includes all objective and subjective indicators.

Though, before one leaves his place of origin he collects information regarding various aspects through different sources, the quality of life depends on the various factors in and around the house within the individual as well as in the family.

The migrant family generally faces various problems. Thought it tries to cope up with the problems the success rate may not be hundred per cent. It is essential that the government, the non-governmental

organizations and educational institutions extend their hand to help the migrants to solve the problems and to raise their quality of life.

This raises a need to first identify the gap between their perceived cost and benefit of migration, their existing problems and quality of life so that need based help can be provided to them. Thus, measurement of the perception of quality of life of in-migrants was essential to study.

A review of literature has reflected that researchers have concentrated on each of these aspects separately. Various studies have been done on different aspects of quality of life (Darji, 1982; Parthasarthy, 1985; Srinivasan, 1990; Prabhakara, 1993; Anjum, 1995; Reddy, 1998) but none of the study has been conducted to know about the perception of quality of life of in-migrant people - those who leave behind everything and move to other place in anticipation to improve their quality of life.

A need was felt for an integrated effort to understand interplay of perceived cost and benefit, the problems and the quality of life of in-migrants and to help those in-migrants to Delhi who faced problem to a great extent and had poor quality of life through an educational programme to improve upon their conditions. With this background the present investigation was carried out with the following objectives.

Objectives

1. To find out the background information of the respondents.
2. To find out the extent of influence of the factors on migration decision taken by the families of in-migrant of Delhi.
3. To find out the source of information considered by the in-migrants families before migration.

4. To analyze the cost and benefits of migration as perceived by in-migrant families of Delhi.
5. To find out the problems faced and coping strategies adopted by in-migrant families of Delhi.
6. To analyze the quality of life of in-migrants of Delhi as perceived by them.
7. To conduct a need based educational program to suggest coping strategies for meeting the problems and to improve the quality of life.

Delimitations

1. Those families who have migrated from other cities of India to Delhi and had started living from the year 1999 to 2001 at the time of data collection were included as the respondents for the present study.
2. The in-migrants that had migrated without their families (wife and children) were not included in the study.

Hypotheses

1. There exists a relationship between socio-economic status (before migration) and Quality of life (before migration).
2. There exists a relationship between perceived cost and benefit of migration and the Socio-Economic-Status.
3. There exists a relationship between extent of problems faced by in-migrant families and their Socio-Economic-Status and contact with their place of origin.
4. There exists relationship between extent of coping strategies followed and the Socio-Economic-Status of the respondents, the extent of problems faced and the extent of contact with the place of origin.
5. The perceived quality of life of in-migrants of Delhi has a relationship with Socio-Economic-Status, extent of contact with place of origin,

perceived cost and benefit and the extent of problems faced and coping strategies followed by the respondents.

Methodology

For the present study, a descriptive research design was used. A sample of 199 respondents was selected through systematic random method from the four purposively selected urban slums of South Delhi viz. Ayanagar, Bapucamp, Sambhav Camp and Jona Puria as these were rather newly established where it was thought possible to have sample as per the sampling design of the study. The homemaker was the key respondent of the study. Interview schedule was used as a tool to collect data. The schedule consisted of ten sections namely background information, Socio-Economic-Status scale, contact with the place of origin, factors influencing migration decision, perceived cost of migration, perceived benefits of migration, problems faced by the in-migrants' families, coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families, perceived quality of life. The content validity and reliability of SES was already established by Kalliath (1997) but for other scales the reliability was through established test-retest by the researcher. Descriptive as well as relational statistics were used to analyze the data. The data were presented in frequencies, percentage, mean. Coefficient of correlation and F-test was used to test the hypotheses postulated for the study.

Major Findings

Major findings of the investigation are presented here:

Section I: Background Information

Majority of the respondents from the entire sample hailed from U.P. where as nearly one-fifth were from other states and a little more than that were from Rajasthan. A little more than one third of respondents were settled in Bapunagar and less than one- third were in Sambhav Camp. Mean distance of place of origin from place of migration was the highest for the other states (612.2 km) and it was lowest (417.0 km) for Rajasthan. About less than half of the respondents migrated in the year 2000 from their place of origin to Delhi and a little less than those migrated in the year 2001. Majority of the respondents from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other states were Hindu and one fifth of them were muslims. Amongst the total sample more women migrated when they were in the age group of 26 – 35 years. Though at the time of data collection, more were in the same age group but there was an increase in the percent of women falling in this age group and even in higher age group.

Section II : Socio-economic status of in-migrants

More than three-fourth respondents had low socio-economic status before migration but immediately after migration, it was deteriorated and all of them fell into the category of low SES. At the time of data collection, a significant change was observed that the socio-economic status of the approximately half of the respondents improved but rest of the respondents still had low socio-economic status.

Section III: In-migrant families contact with the place of origin

A little less than three-fourth respondents' family went to meet their relative /friends in more than two years. At the same time more than half of the respondents relatives /friends used to come to meet them from the place of origin. Approximately half of the respondents' family kept in touch with their relatives / friends through letters and vice-versa. More than half of the respondents used to call up at the place of origin once in six months and a little more than those relatives / friends also called them up once in a month. More than three-fourth respondents' family used to send items to their people at the place of origin in more than two years. Majority of respondents' relatives or friends also did the same after more than two years. A wide majority of respondents' family sent money at the place of origin. Majority of people from the place of origin also sent money to the in-migrants. Almost all the respondents of all the states usually used combination of vehicles as the means of transportation to visit to their place of origin. Approximately all the in-migrants from Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan and other states found the travelling expensive from the place of origin to the place of migration None of the respondents had kept great extent of contact with their people at the place of origin. More than three-fourth of the respondents had it upto some extent whereas less than one-fourth had it to a low extent.

Section IV: Factors Influencing Migration Decision

Amongst various factors which influence the migration decision viz. social, physical, demographic, cultural, communication and economic factors.

The mean weighted score showed that the economic factors were the most influencing one. The second most influencing factor was the communication factor. The least influencing factor was the social factor.

Section V: Extent of use of Sources of Information before Migration

The in-migrants gathered information on various aspects of life of the city of Delhi from various sources. The 'family members' present at the place of migration (Delhi) were consulted by little less than three-fourth of the total respondents for gathering information on 'housing', more than half consulted them for 'occupation' and 'transport facilities'. 'Neighbours' were consulted for food, water, 'social norms and customs'. The weighted mean score showed that highest used source of information was neighbours, then self and then family members.

Section VI: Perceived cost of migration

Majority of the respondents perceived the cost of migration to some extent and none of them perceived it to no extent. It was found that the respondents perceived non-economic cost of migration more than the economic cost. The perception of total cost of migration was found to be 2.08 on a range of 1 to 3.

Section VII: Benefits of migration

It was found that the perception of extent of economic benefits was equal to the non-economic benefits of migration. The perception of total benefits of migration was found to be 1.98 on a range of 1 to 3. A wide majority of the respondents from the total sample perceived economic, non-economic as well as total benefit of migration to some extent.

Section VIII: Extent of Problems faced by the In-migrants

Management of time and energy was found to be the biggest problem. More than half of the respondents faced this problem (weighted mean score = 1.59) immediately after migration but later on a reduction can be seen in that at the time of data collection (weighted mean score = 2.58). Majority of these had the miscellaneous problems immediately after migration to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.83). Later on only one-third percent respondents faced these problems to a great extent (at the time of data collection = 1.80). For more than half of the respondents personal and psychological problem lessened (immediately after migration = 2.59, at the time of data collection = 1.80) but problems during emergency increased (immediately after migration = 1.80, at the time of data collection = 2.83).

Section IX: A. Coping Strategies Adapted By In-Migrants Families

Coping strategies adapted by the in-migrants were found to be the highest for personal and psychological problems as reflected through weighted mean scores in the range of 1 to 3 whereas it was lowest, immediately after migration, for social problems and at the time of data collection for children related problems. On comparing with other states respondents were found better in adapting coping strategies.

B. Help Received by In-migrant Families

Government was the greatest help amongst all those who helped in-migrant families. It was followed by the doctors, social organization and so on. The least helpful were the friends at the place of migration. The overall score showed that less than half of the respondents

of UttarPradesh and other states and less than three-fourth of the respondents of Rajasthan received help to a less extent.

Section X: Perceived Quality Of Life

Almost all the respondents of all the communities perceived their quality of life low before migration. Very, very few respondents of Jona Puria community perceived their quality of life moderate to some extent. At the time of data collection, all the respondents perceived that their quality of life was improved and so at the time of data collection they perceived that their quality of life improved to some extent. The weighted mean score for the perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) was more than before migration.

Testing of Hypotheses

To analyze the relationship between the selected variables, coefficient of correlation and ANOVA were computed.

Extent of Perceived Cost of Migration: The extent of perceived cost of migration was found to be negatively related with the socio-economic status of the respondents as reflected through co-efficient of correlation (at the time of data collection) ($r = -0.71$, significant at 0.01 level).

Extent of Perceived Benefits of Migration: The extent of perceived benefits of migration found to have a positive relation with the socio-economic – status of the respondents at the time of data collection ($r = 0.67$, significant at 0.01 level).

Extent of Problems faced by the In-migrants' Families: These problems are found to be negatively related with the socio-economic-status of the respondents immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection. But the same problems were found to be positively related with their contacts at the place of origin. ANOVA showed that these problems vary with education of the respondents, occupation of the head of the household and family income.

Extent of Coping strategies adapted by the In-migrants' Families: The coping strategies were found to be positively related with the socio-economic-status of the respondents, the problems faced immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection and their contact with the place of origin. ANOVA showed that the strategies vary with education of the respondents, occupation of the head of the household, family income and problems faced by the in-migrants.

Extent of perceived quality of life: The perception of respondents was found to be positively related with by the socio-economic-status of the respondents and negatively with the extent of problems faced by the in-migrant families immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. The positive relationship was found with the extent of contact with the place of origin, perceived benefits and extent of coping strategies by these families. The perception of quality of life varied with the variables education of the respondents, occupation of the head of the household, family income, problems faced and coping strategies adapted by the in-migrants.

Educational Programme: An educational programme was conducted for those respondents who had many problems, adapted coping strategies to

less extent and scored poor quality of life. There were forty such respondents. The aspects covered under the programme were time and energy management, social and children related problems, quantity, quality and adequacy of food and clothing, house and housing condition, sanitary conditions, environmental conditions. A booklet was prepared and distributed among them. They were given suggestions with the help of flash cards. The respondents were found to be pleased with the suggestions and were given solutions for the specific personal problems they came up.

Conclusion

On the basis of the results of the study following conclusions were drawn:

Majority of the respondents from the entire sample hailed from U.P. where as nearly one-fifth were from other states and a little more than that were from Rajasthan. Mean distance of place of origin from place of migration was the highest for the 'other states' and it was lowest for Rajasthan. About less than half of the respondents migrated in the year 2000 from their place of origin to Delhi and a little less than those were in the year 2001. Majority of the respondents were Hindu and some of them were muslims. Amongst the total sample more women migrated when they were in the age group of 26 – 35 years.

Before migration more than three-fourth of respondents had low socio-economic status but immediately after migration, all of them had low SES. At the time of data collection, the socio-economic status of the approximately half of the respondents improved but rest of the respondents still had low socio-economic status. More than three-fourth of

the respondents had contact with their people at the place of origin upto some extent whereas less than one-fourth had it to a low extent.

Among the various factors, economic factors influenced their migration decision the most. Respondents perceived non-economic cost more than the economic cost whereas their perception was same for economic and non-economic benefits. While they migrated, they came across various kinds of problems immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection. To overcome those problems, they adapted certain coping strategies. Among various problems time and energy management, social & children related problems aggravated over time and became more intense at the time of data collection.

The results of testing of hypotheses showed that as the socio-economic-status increased, in-migrants perceived benefits also increased but their perceived cost decreased. The socio-economic-status also affected the problems faced and the coping strategies adapted. The finding revealed that higher the socio-economic-status, lesser were the problems and higher were the coping strategies. It was also revealed from the data that higher the contact with the place of origin, lower were the perceived cost and the problems faced by the family, whereas contact with the place of origin was negatively related with the perceived cost and problems faced by migrant families. The perceived quality of life found to be positively related with the perceived benefits of migration and the coping strategies adapted by the families but it was negatively related with the perceived cost of migration and problems faced by the families.

Among the respondents of the study, those respondents who had problems to a great extent and poor quality of life were selected for the

educational program. For this program, with the help of review of literature, experts' opinion and practical experiences acquired during data collection, a booklet was developed. The suggestions were provided for time and energy management, children related and social problems, food, clothing, housing and environmental conditions. They were suggested certain strategies to improve their quality of life with the help of teaching aids. The respondents were found to be pleased with the suggestions and were given solutions for the specific personal problems they came up.

Implications of the Study

The findings of the study suggested a number of implications for the Government, non-governmental organizations, and educational institutions:

1. The Government can formulate certain policies to provide more inexpensive community facilities so that in-migrant and their children should not suffer. These facilities should be made available near to their residents areas.
2. The findings of the present study showed that the respondents' house and housing condition, sanitary condition and environmental conditions were very poor. Thus, non-Government Organization and educational institutions can extend their help to make them aware about the importance of hygiene, poor living conditions, availability of free and inexpensive community facilities and to make them unite.
3. In-migrants can also be taught income generation activities to not only to cope with the cost of living of the city but to use their time effectively. As the findings of the study showed that approximately less than half of the families had low socio-economic status at the time of data collection.
4. The experts of home management can help in-migrants to learn to use the available resources economically and effectively and to generate and/or reuse more resources with the help of the available resources as the study showed that they came across time and energy management problems and they also encountered problems of children.

Recommendations

1. A comparative study can be conducted between migration pattern of people hailing from various states and various countries to Delhi.
2. A comparative study can be conducted to see the migration pattern among the metro cities of India.
3. Migration pattern of intellectual group or 'brain drain' can be studied to check the economic and social loss of the country.
4. A comparative study can be conducted between perceived and observed quality of life of in-migrants.
5. A longitudinal study can be conducted to study the problems faced and coping strategies adapted by the in-migrants.