CHAPTER V

Findings & Conclusions
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The phenomenon of international migration is not a recent one. It has its roots since late 1800s. The migration may be owing to betterment of life on one side and catering of existing need on the other. International migration will impact on economy of both the sending and receiving countries. The nature and dimension of the impact on either side would depend on the nature, pattern and extent of migration as well as structural characteristics of countries involved.

If the workers migrated permanently and didn't send back remittance the home country experiences drop in national income. Usually, the developing regions suffer from skilled, semi skilled labour, shortage of material and financial capital, lack of foreign exchange and low agricultural productivity.

Migration can leads to economic development of sending countries by altering this structural maladures in variety of ways. Migration is also an outlet structured stagnated unemployed for betterment of life.

Massive migration movement into the gulf region in the 1970s was due to the oil boom. The OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries initiated a process of accelerated development, mainly construction activities. These countries which possessed neither material nor manpower in aqaequate amount had to depend heavily upon external sources for both. For the later, they found profitable sources mainly the Asian countries like India. Demand for
technical and professional manpower needs were to large extent met by
the imports from advanced countries like USA and UK.

India is one of the largest supplier's of Asian labours to the Middle
East economies. Among workers from India next to Kerala, Andhra
Pradesh constitutes the largest single group. Andhra Pradesh has a
long tradition of migration, the first instance of migration from Andhra
Pradesh was during the second half of the 18th century. The second
process of migration from Kerala was during the Fifty's and Sixty's of
20th century. The third process of migration into the gulf was took place
in the early seventeen's of 20th century.

The number of migrants involved were few in the earlier process
of migration was small and the migrants belonged to highly educated
and skilled categories. In majority of cases the migrants were
permanently settled, therefore inward remittance is quite meagre. The
west Asia migration was of an entirely different variety. The manpower
outflows were large. The migrants were less educated and unskilled.
Almost all the migrants return to home after temporary periods of
employment abroad. Emigrant households receive a large amount by
way of remittances and other transfers. Thus the gulf migration is
distinctly different from the earlier ones in terms of its scale, nature and
dimensions.

A study was conducted in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra
Pradesh from which respondents went to gulf in search of better
livelihood. The data of 360 households, who are scattered in the gulf
region, was collected by interview schedule. The present study attempts
to know the socio-economic development of emigrants in the sending
countries.
The following are the major findings of the Study.

➢ Out of total respondents 83% are Hindus and 12% Muslims and remaining (5%) are Christians.

➢ The age of the respondents ranges from 20-60 years whose mean age is calculated as 38.5 years. Thus most of them are middle age group.

➢ The marriage is an important old traditional institution. Sexual gratification is the fundamental aspect of marriage. In the present study, about 80% of the respondents are married. Three are only 18% are unmarried and 2% widowers.

➢ It's found that married respondents stay more number of years than unmarried. This is because of shouldering the family burden.

➢ Majority (78%) of the migrant respondents are married at the time of migration and only 22% were unmarried at the time of migration.

➢ Age at the marriage is vital on the social system of the society. In the present study, many (68%) of the respondents married at <25 years. Late-age marriages are not significant (8%).

➢ The study reveals that majority of the respondents (92.5%) marriages are arranged marriages, and remaining (7.5%) were love marriages, and 94.5% of the respondents married with in the cast only 5.5% were married outside the cast i.e intercaste marriages.
The study shows that the individuals are preferring the joint families (71%) rather than nuclear family system (29%). This is because of the joint family has many advantages in sharing responsibilities and earnings of each other during the penteous days.

The study shows that 85% of the respondents maintaining good social relations by attending functions outside the community.

Many migrants (96%) have friendly relationship with neighbor where as 14% of respondents does not have the non friendly relationship.

Over 67% of respondents prefer to be up in the neigbours function with physical presence and some (15%) attend with gifts. And still fewer (5%) attend with money as a gift.

In the present study, majority (79%) of respondents preferred to mingle with Andhra people only. And the remaining (21%) equally distributed between mingleup with other than Andhra people (Indians only) and with their own community.

About 27% of the respondents are in trouble by facing some problems. Remaining 73% of them arc in a position to manage some how and overcome the problems.

A close look at the data shows that there are four major problems faced by the respondents. First one is not being satisfied with the income .that they are earning (25%) has that is insufficient. Second problem is with the language and other (23%), third major
problem is adjustment at the work site or home at which they are working (17%). Fourth problem is living conditions.

➤ About 80% of the respondents are interacting with the Arabic people because of employers/ Employee relationship. A positive sign is that at least 9% of them had friendly interaction with Arabic people, and remaining of them had interaction as a well wisher, tenant and or neighbor.

➤ About 88% of the respondents learnt Arabic to interact with Arabic people. As most of the conversions goes in Arabic only. But only 7% of them communicate in English with Arabic people and 6% of them had their conversation either in Urdu or in Hindi.

➤ Arabic culture has impacted only 8% and remaining 92% does not have Arabic influence. Most of the respondents (64%) are illiterate and yet surviving in Gulf and they have taken risk for survival.

➤ Nearly 20% of them had finished their Primary education at their own place, and only 10% of them had 10th class. The graduates percentage goes up to 5%, where as the postgraduates moved to Gulf out of the respondents are only 2%. This shows clearly that illiterates migration to Gulf is very high.

➤ Many respondents (72.2%) are feeling good about their comfort of stay in the Gulf. Only 28% of them are not feeling good and living with discomfort. This is a major point to be looked at.

➤ Further 83% of the respondents express their satisfaction and only 17% are not in satisfaction to stay in Gulf.
➢ Majority (55%) of the respondents are migrated with the help of relatives and friends. About 35% of them got recruitment with the help of family members, and only 10% of the respondents are migrated through the help of neighbours.

➢ A total of 67% of the respondents stayed in the Gulf for a period of less than ten years. Where as 23% of them stayed in between 10-20 years and only 10% of them stayed for very long period that is more than 20 years. Long stayers might have acclimatized to the Gulf both Social and geographical weather.

➢ The main reason for migration is to the betterment of their financial position. About 76% of them migrated to attain this goal. And 17% of them said to give there children better education and remaining people went for other reasons. This shows that financial crisis is forcing respondents to migrate Arabic countries.

➢ Only 7% of them visit their native place once in a year and 17% of them visit once in three years. But the majority i.e. 76% of them migrated to gulf visit their native place once in two years. Visiting home country once in a couple of years is comfortable as per respondent's opinion.

➢ Majority (73%) of them migrated in the age group of 20-30 years. And next major migration (22%) took place in the age group of 30-40 and then 5% in between 40-50 years.

➢ About 68% of them came from the below poverty line (BPL) families, and 24% of them who crossed BPL and falls in above poverty line (APL). And only 8% of the migrants belong to middle class families.
➢ Property owned by the respondents is very clear. Only 28% of them had land and house. About 67% of them had only house and only 5% of them had other properties.

➢ The study reveals that, majority (90%) of the respondents had properties in the villages before migration, only 36% of them had it in villages after migration. About 10% of them had properties in towns before migration that improved to 64% after migration.

➢ The study also reveals that over 92% of respondents used to live in huts before migration, which has come down to 2% after migration. And 8% of them used to live buildings which drastically improved to 98%.

➢ In our study 92% of respondent's houses were poorly furnished before migration, and 8% of their houses were moderately furnished before migration. However, this figures have changed with migration, about 8% of moderately furnished houses before migration grow to 90% after migration which indicates the investment on furnishing their houses after migration. And still 10% their houses were poorly furnished even after migration.

➢ Out study reveals we find that, before migration, only 8% of them had savings and remaining 92% of them had no savings. But these figures are dextra opposite with migration. About 97% of them had savings and only 3% did not show interest in savings.

➢ Only 8% of them respondents had television/CD players or refrigerator before migration. But after migration to gulf 98% of them obtained all these luxury gadgets.
Of all the Gulf countries, 79% of the respondents work in Kuwait and the next major country is Saudi Arabia which accommodated 10% of the respondents, about 8% work in UAE 3% work in Qatar and remaining 3% in Oman.

From the present study we draw following condition: Poverty, low social status and other economic problems accelerating migration to gulf countries from the study area i.e Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. Most of the migrants are rural people, illiterates and unskilled workers.

Migration enhanced their economic position, consequently social status increased. Most of the migrants developed their properties in urban areas in the form of house sites and houses. They enjoying modern life by using modern centennials in the houses and they have latest communication systems for their day – to – day life.

The migrants able to provide convent and professional education to their children which is ever not a dream to them.

Majority of the migrant people and their families leading comfortable and modern life as equal as other high social status people in the society.

Though some people facing a few problems, migration enhancing the socio economic status of the migrants. Which leads to overall development of the so called poor and poverty hidden people.

Migration of the respondents related growing incomes, which enhances their economic and social status in the society. This increasing status is a turning point to catch political power which resulted over all development of the migration.
Finally we conclude that although there are problems in the process of migration, still the migration has drastically improved the quality of life of the migrants. Therefore the socio-economic life of Rayalaseema immigrants to Gulf was largely improved the life style, social status and economic boost in the study area.