

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MIGRATE PEOPLE IN PONNAGARAM THOOTHUKUDI

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Introduction

Migration is the geographic movement of people across specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent or semi permanent residence. Human migration is one of the most important aspects of social sciences. Migration is the barometer of changing socio- economic and political condition at the national and international levels. It is also a sign of wide disparities in economic and social conditions between the origin and destination. Uneven distribution of resources and population, unbalanced utilization of resources and variation in economic and cultural development has influenced the mobility of man from one region to another. In the developing country like India, masses of the poor, landless, illiterate and unskilled agricultural laborers and petty farmers from backward state migrate towards big metropolises. Such massive rural to metropolitan migration of distressed people is a typical characteristic of migration in India. Most of the out-migration of male population to other district occurs in district like Madurai Coimbatore, Chennai, Dindigul Viruthunagar, Ramanadu, particularly North Indian people experienced more number of migration mostly because of higher job opportunities, high daily wages, better quality of life and other economic and social reasons. This mobility of man has favorably or adversely influenced not only the socioeconomic condition of the area as well but also influenced the socioeconomic condition of human life. The migration aspects and socio- economic condition of slum in Thoothukudi district found that migrants are settled there for generation and having bad socio-economic condition and have come to this particular area because of cheap accommodation. The majority of the migrant workers working under the unhygienic conditions and these migrants prefer to live collectively by taking a room/house and share the rent. An analysis of migrants workers in found that 45 percent migrants workers are not in a position to pay rent of a room and they are bound to live under sheds, open spaces or in go downs, this clearly depicts their miserable condition of living, and economic factor is the real serious matter of concern for them.

Causes of Migration

The leading causes of migration are environmental, political, social, or economic. These factors may overlap; often, a reason for migration is a combination of factors. Some people argue that all migration is ultimately economically motivated, whether it's to improve one's status, escape poverty, or flee from a disaster. This is often true, but there are other aspects to migration as well. According to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 2020, 281 Million people, or 3.6 percent of all people in the world, were migrants. Many of these migrants embark on dangerous and sometimes fatal journeys to escape poverty or oppression in hopes of a better life.

The causes of migration generally are categorized as push and pull factors. Push factors cause a person to leave a place, whereas pull factors draw someone to a particular area. Push and pull factors usually have some relation to one another and can be thought of as two sides of the same coin. For example, if someone is leaving an area due to conflict (push factor), they are presumably going to a peaceful area (pull factor).

Environmental Reasons for Migration

Environmental factors that lead an area to be inhospitable or undesirable include natural disasters, famine, drought, or anything caused by nature that would drive someone to leave a place or go to another one. Environmental factors such as natural beauty, a safe place, or a favorable climate pull people to a particular environment.

Political Causes of Migration

Political causes of migration can include conflict, war, oppression, lack of liberty, and loss of human rights. Pull factors, on the other hand, could be things such as more human rights, social services provided by the government, a desire for liberty and equality, and the presence of strong institutions that protect rights and do not tolerate corruption.

Social Causes of Migration

Social causes can be easily mixed with political causes, and they often share many similarities, but social causes have to do more with the culture or people of a place rather than the government. However, the government can often be a reflection of the culture and people of a place. Social push factors may include discrimination or

oppression, especially when political protection is legally guaranteed but not practiced socially or culturally

Economic Causes of Migration

Economic causes of migration are a big reason for voluntary migration. Economic factors can be anything that would improve someone's economic status, such as leaving an area because of high unemployment or relocating to a country or area that has opportunities in a certain industry. Broader reasons for migrating that improve socioeconomic status might be access to better education, personal connections, or leaving the corrupt business culture of an area.

Scope of the Study

The subject matter of this study of rural out migration. The characteristics of migrants are discussed in this study. The causes of migration are analysed to find out which cause influence mostly the migration. The impact of migration on household in terms of asset creation and better standard of living is explored thoroughly. Further this study analyses the effect of migration such as personal changes, occupational changes and physical changes in the migration. The data will be collected one time examining what takes part their decision of migration and factors that pull and push from their place of origin.

Objectives

1. To analyse the specific reasons for migration of the sample respondents.
2. To study the socio - economic conditions of the migrant workers. (after/before)
3. To find out the major problems of the migrant workers of the study area.
4. To study about their income after migration.
5. To analyse the difficulties of languages after migration.

Review of Literature

Krishnakumar & Indumathi, 2014 Lack of public services like transportation, safety, seeking better environment and employment opportunities at destination.

Bijwaard, et.al, 2014 The unemployment and re-employment durations at the destination has an impact on the migration patterns of immigrants.

Wang, Rada et.al, 2014 Other studies also include the assessment of impact on agricultural production due to the migration of farmers from rural to urban area, impact on left behind children's welfare, their education, health among short term migrants

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the present investigation including selection of the household respondent and objectives of the study together with source of data, sample, selection, period of study, scope and significance of the study and statistical tools used for data analysis. The research work depends, mainly on primary data collected through survey, personal interviews and questionnaire.

Primary data

To collecting primary data, questionnaires have been distributed to the sample respondents to get information regarding the case study.

Secondary data

The secondary data also collected from various journals, books, newspaper, etc.

Sample size

For the present study from the migration in Ponnagaram. Totally 120 sample respondents selected by using simple random sampling method. The data was collected by interview using structured questionnaire.

Tools for analysis

Based on the nature of data and relevance of information required, statistical tools like percentage, bar diagram and averages were used for the analysis of data.

Period of the study

This study period is November 2023 to February 2024.

Table1

Gender of the Respondents

S. No	Gender	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Male	62	52
2.	Female	58	48
	Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

This table clear that gender wise classification of the respondents. 52% of the respondents are male and 48% of the respondents are female respectively.

Gender of the Respondents

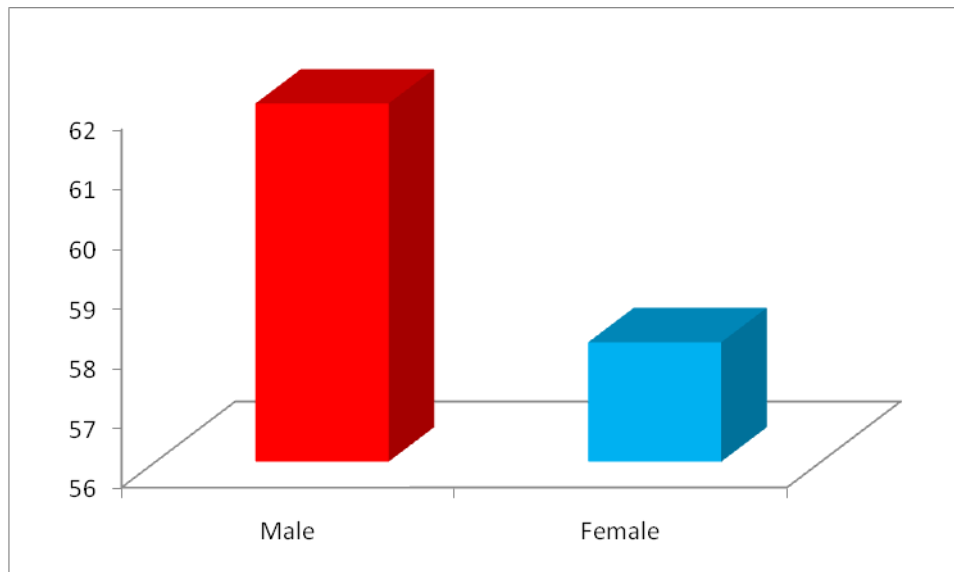


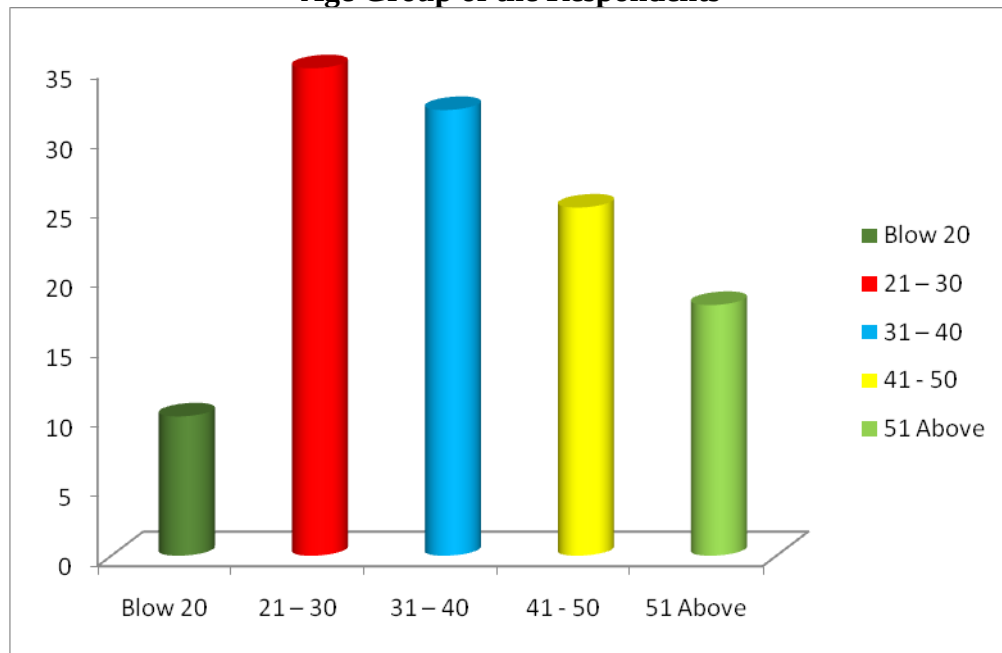
Table -2
Age Group of the Respondents

S. No	Age Group	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Blow 20	10	8
2.	21 – 30	35	29
3.	31 – 40	32	27
4.	41 - 50	25	21
5.	51 Above	18	15
	Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

This table clear that age wise of the respondents. 8% of the respondents belong to the age group of below 20 years, 29% of the respondents are belong to the age group of 21 – 30 years, 27% of the respondents are belong to the age group of 31 – 41years, 21% above of the respondents are belong to the age group 41 – 50years, and 15% of the respondents are of above 51years respectively.

Age Group of the Respondents

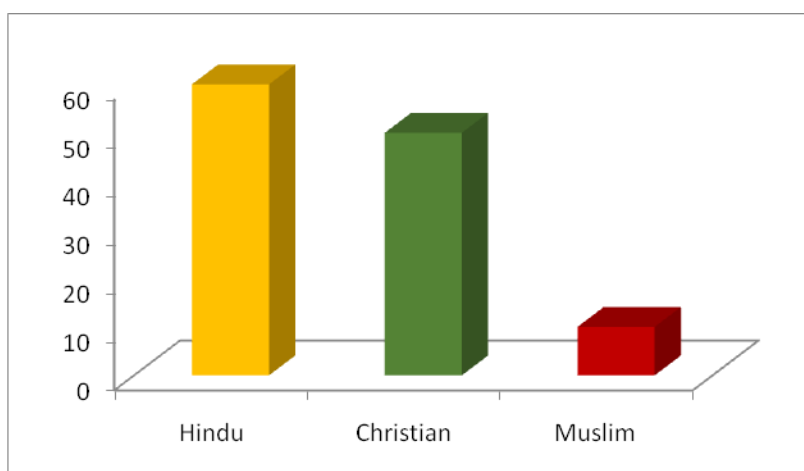


Religion of the Respondents

S. No	Religion	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Hindu	60	50
2.	Christian	50	42
3.	Muslim	10	8
	Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

This table explains religion wise of the respondents. 50% of the sample respondents are Hindu, 42% of the sample respondents are Christian, 8% of the sample respondents are Muslim respectively.



Religion of the Respondents

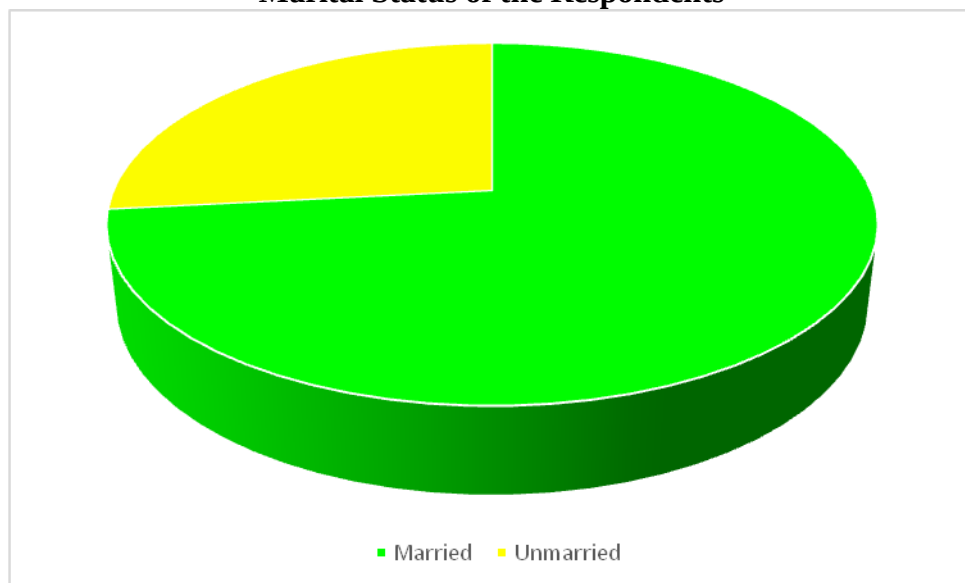
Marital Status of the Respondents

S. No	Marital Status	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Married	88	73
2.	Unmarried	32	27
	Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

This table clear that marital status of the respondents. 73% of the sample respondents are married, 27% of the sample respondents are unmarried respectively.

Marital Status of the Respondents



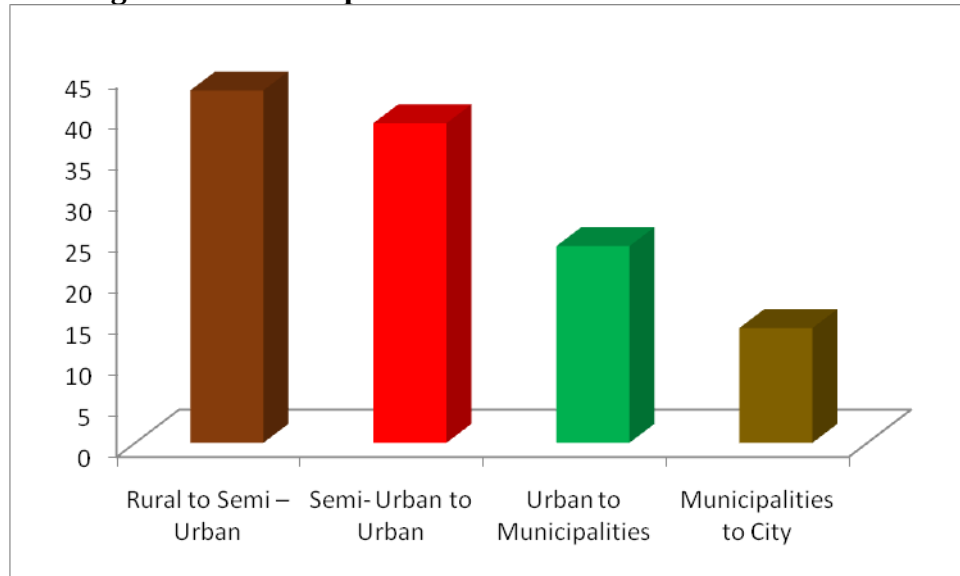
Place of migration of the respondents

S. No	Place of Migration	No of the Respondents	Percentage
1.	Rural to Semi – Urban	43	36
2.	Semi- Urban to Urban	39	32
3.	Urban to Municipalities	24	20
4.	Municipalities to City	14	12
	Total	120	100

Source: Primary data

This table clear that place of migration of the respondents. 36% of the respondents are migrated from rural to semi - urban, 32% of the respondents are semi - urban to urban, 20% of the respondents are urban to municipalities, and 12% of the respondents are municipalities to city.

Place of migration of the respondents



Findings:

1. Majority 52% of the respondents are male.
2. Majority of the sample respondents are belonging to the age group 21-30years.
3. 50% of the respondents are Hindu.
4. The majority 73%of the respondents were married.
5. 36% of the respondents are migrated from rural to semi – urban.

Suggestions

- 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.
- The existing inter-state migration workman act should be effectively implemented to minimize the exploitation of innocent, and illiterate workers by the contractors, if not, fully prevented. The act is entitled to displacement allowances and journey allowances in addition to the fair wages.

Conclusion

Migration is stimulated by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual urban-rural wage differentials. The probability of obtaining an urban job is directly related to urban employment rate. High rates in excess of urban job opportunity

growth rates are possible and likely. This is due to imbalance of economic opportunities between urban and rural areas in most developing countries.

Migration is a process of social, cultural and psychological changes where an individual leaves one geographical area and settles down in a new geographical area. The reasons behind migration can be different, such as economic betterment, political upheaval, and education.

References

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