

A Study on Migration, Remittances and Human Capital

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Abstract

Many growing nations in the world have been undergoing rural to urban migration this has contributed to the development of industries and urban areas in one hand and in other hand it attributed to the development of rural people in the form of betterment of their living standards. Even in the advanced nations like England, America, Japan, France etc. in their primary stages of growth, had experienced rural migration. For example, in the country like England, migration had taken place in a wave-like fashion from villages to small towns and cities and since many years India has been experiencing the phenomena of rural to urban migration in greater extent This paper mainly studies about the reasons for rural urban migration, the economic conditions of migrants, and migration-poverty interface in chickbalapura city.

KEYWORDS: Migration Industrial development, rural development, Poverteradication.

Introduction.

India is a country of villages even today 70% population lives in the rural areas and their main source of livelihood is agriculture, unfortunately agriculture productivity is very less due low rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities which is the root cause for economical backwardness in rural areas and due to this poverty cannot be alleviated so far and this is the main obstacle for the development of any country which made a section of society is unable to fulfill the basic necessities of life like bread, cloth, house and education. In rural areas people don't get an employment, their main livelihood is mostly agriculture and in some cases seasonal employment in agriculture, that's why workers face a lot of problems. The landless poor who mostly belong to lower castes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions may migrate more to urban areas to improve their economic status which can make their life better. Migration is a complex phenomenon and has different dimensions in terms of duration, nature of origin, destination and characteristics of migrants. In the migration literature different types of migration has been identified, for instance, internal and external migration, emigration, immigration, seasonal migration, rural-urban migration, return migration, step migration, chain migration and so on

Rural migration and poverty alleviation

Migration has many positive and negative impacts. The important positive impacts of migration include various points like reduction of unemployment and better job

opportunities to people. Migration helps in improving the quality of life of people. It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new culture, customs, and languages which help to improve brotherhood among people. Migration of skilled workers leads to a greater economic growth of the region. Children get better opportunities for higher education due to migration and very importantly migration increases income levels which can reduce the poverty in rural India the negative impacts of migration include the loss of a person from rural areas which has an impact on the level of output and development of rural areas.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the socio- economic characteristics of migrants
2. To identify the causes for rural migration
3. To analyse the impact of rural migration on poverty alleviation
4. To examine the status of remittances and spending
5. To analyse the relationship b/w r migration, and standard of living of the migrants.

Methodology

This paper is based on primary data on the in-migrants in the Chickbalapur city. The selection of the Chickbalapur city is based on the concentration of in migrant families from different places of the district. The sample unit in our survey is the in migrant households. With the help of the schedule to get information regarding nature of family, native place, migrant's previous income and occupation, reason for migration post migration income and occupation, distance etc. Purposive samplings have been used to select the sample households. For analytical purpose simple averages, percentages have been used.

Analysis

Table-1

Pre- Migration Occupation

Si no	Pre- Migration occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Agricultural labors	08	20
2	Cultivators	06	15
3	Sheep rearing	05	12.5
4	Petty trade	10	25
5	Skilled workers	11	27.5

	Total	40	100
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The above table shows the occupational pattern of the household before migration .Among the 40 respondents, 8(20 %) households were agricultural laborers, 06 (15%) households were cultivators And only 5(12.5%) were the sheep rearing, 10(25%) respondents were petty trade and lastly 11 (27.5%) households were skilled workers.

Table-2

Pre- Migration income (monthly

Si no	Pre- Migration income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Below- 3000	15	37.5
2	3000 to 5000	11	27.5
3	5000 to 7000	06	15
4	7000 to 9000	05	12.5
5	10000 above	03	7.5
	Total	40	100

The above table shows the annual income of head of households before migration. Among the 40 respondents 15 families belong to the income category below Rs .3000, 15(37.5%), 11 families receive income of Rs.3000-5000, 11(27.5%) and 6 families earned monthly income of Rs.5000 7000,6(15%) 5 families belong to the income category of Rs.7000-9000,and 3(8%)families come under the income of above Rs. 10000 per month

Table-3

Pattern of migration

Si no	Pattern of migration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Single	15	37.5
2	With wife only	11	27.5
3	With wife , children	09	22.5

4	With wife , children & parents	05	12.5
	Total	4 0	100

Table 3 reveals that out of 40 migrant families 15 (37.5%) respondents migrated as single, 11(27.5%) respondents migrated with wife only and 9 (22.5%) respondents migrated with wife children, 5(12.5 %) respondents migrated with wife children and parents. Most of migrant families have dependents.

Table-4

Reasons for Migration

Si no	Reasons for Migration	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Higher education	08	20
2	Employment	16	40
3	Higher wages	08	20
4	Urban life	05	12.5
5	Other reasons	03	7.5
	Total	4 0	100

The table reveals that out of 40 families 08 families migrated mainly for the reason of education, 16 families for getting employment. 08 families migrated for higher wages (good salary), 5 families migrated to taste urban life. 3 respondents for other reasons and it is very clear that most of the respondents mainly they are migrating for getting employment

Table-5

Migrants first Employment

Si no	Type of work 1 st obtained	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Govt. jobs	08	20
2	House Maid	06	15

3	Commercial Establishments	15	37.5
4	Skilled work	11	27.5
	Total	40	100

Table 5 shows the type of work first obtained by the migrant families. Out of 40 respondents, 08 respondents got govt sector jobs, 06 respondents worked as house maids, 15 respondents worked in established commercial jobs and 11 householders worked as skilled workers

Table-6

Post- Migration income (monthly)

Si no	Pre- Migration income	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	3000 to 5000	07	17.5
2	5000 to 7000	13	32.5
3	7000 to 9000	11	27.5
4	10000 above	09	22.5
	Total	40	100

The above table shows the annual income of head of households after migration. Among the 40 respondents 07 (17.5%) respondents belong to the income category of Rs. 3000 to 5000, and 13 (32.5%) respondents receive income of Rs.5000-7000, and 11(27.5%) respondents earned monthly income of Rs.7000 to 9000, and lastly 9(22.5%) respondents belong to the income category of above Rs. 10000 per month. It is very clear that when we compare income of the respondents there is change in the income of the respondents after migration.

Table 7: Amount of total Savings of the Migrants Monthly (in Rs)

Si No	Amount of total Savings (Rs)	Before Migration		After Migration	
		Frequency	Percentage of (%)	Frequency	Percentage of (%)
01	No Savings	20	50	04	10
02	2000 and below	07	17.5	16	40
03	2000 to 5000	08	20	10	25
04	5000 to 10000	05	12.5	06	15
05	10000 and 15000	00	00	04	10
	Total	40	100	40	100

In the table 8 it is found that the more than 50% of the migrants do not save money, before migration, for about 17.5% of them savings is less than Rs. 2000, for 20% respondents savings lies between Rs. 2000 – to Rs. 5000 and for 12.5% respondents have savings more than Rs. 5000 and less than 10,000 before their migration whereas after migration there is change in the saving pattern in migrants, after migration only 10% of respondents don't have any savings, about 40 respondents have less than 2000 and 25% have savings between 2000 to 5000 and for 15% respondents saving are more than 5000 and about 10% migrants saving are more than 10000 per month. It is very clear that after migration there is lot of increase savings of the migrants.

Table 8:**Monthly Total Expenditure of the migrants before and after migration.**

Si No	Expenditure Level (Rs.)	Before Migration Monthly Expenditure of the Migrants		After Migration Monthly Expenditure of the Migrants	
		Frequency	Percentage of (%)	Frequency	Percentage of (%)
01	Less than 2000	21	52.5	04	10
02	2000 to 4000	06	15	06	15
03	4000 to 6000	05	12.5	21	52.5
04	6000 to 8000	04	10	04	10
05	8000 to 10000 above	04	10	05	12.5
	Total	40	100	40	100

Table 8 reveals the average monthly expenditure is Rs. 2000; with maximum of Rs. 10000 and minimum of Rs. 1000, generally before migration the income is low therefore the expenditure of the migrants is also low but after migration increase in income led to increase in expenditure after migration the average expenditure is more than the 4000 to 6000, minimum is 2000 to 4000 and maximum is 10000

Table 9: Areas of Spending the Remittances Sent to Home

Area of Money Spending	Frequency	Percentage of (%)
Household expenditure	17	46.25
Expenditure in agriculture	04	10
Expenditure in Education of dependent	05	12.5
Repayment of debt	03	6.25
Marriage and other Social functions	02	05
Buying land and building house	02	2.5
Don't know	03	7.5
Money not sent	04	10
Total	80	100

In the table 9 it is observed that about 46.25% of remittances are used in meeting household expenditure. However, some respondents also reported regular investment in agriculture, education of dependent, buying land& building house, while about 7.5% reported that they do not know where the remittances are spent however, we have not found any relationship between the patterns of spending remittances and to whom remittances are sent. A very higher proportion of remittances spent in household consumption irrespective of to whom the money has been sent the developmental potential of remittances can be accessed through investment out of remittances. If remittances are used for productive purposes then it will lead to economic development and poverty eradication of the family as well as the region

Conclusion

This paper explains the economic condition of the in-migrants in the Chickbalapura district of Karnataka. Poor economic conditions along with several other overlapping factors have been identified as the reason of migration, of which the most important are getting employment/better employment, meeting household expenditure and accumulation of savings. The major reason of migration to Chickbalapur is reported as the higher wages, availability of work and better working conditions. However, there has been a shift from the low-income brackets before migration to high-income brackets after migration The amount and pattern of food expenditure is found to be more or less same

for all the migrants irrespective of their other characteristics as more than 90% of them stayed and cooked together, whereas that of non-food expenditure varies from person to person. We observed positive association between income level and expenditure of the migrants.. The savings and investment habit among the migrants is found to be very increasing, whatever money remain after consumption they send to home. Even larger amount of remittances sent to home are used for meeting household expenditure and very little are invested in agriculture, education of dependent, buying land and building house,

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