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Research Article

A STUDY OF SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL STATUS OF THE FAMILIES OF INTER-NATIONAL MIGRANTS RESIDING IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: One important facet of study on population is the study of migration arising out of various social, economic or cultural and political reasons. For a large country like India, the study of movement of population in different parts of the country helps in understanding the dynamics of the society better. At this junction in the economic development, in the country, especially when many states are undergoing faster economic development, particularly in areas, such as, manufacturing, information technology or service sectors, data migration profile of population has become more important. When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than his / her place of birth, she / he is considered a migrant. This may be due to marriage, which is the most common reason for migration among females-or for work, which is the case as generally among males, etc. It also happens that many return to their place of birth after staying out. To capture such movements of population census collect information on migration by last helps to understand the current migration scenario better.

Objectives: The general objective of this paper To study the socio economic status of the families of the international migrants, residing in Ramanathapuram district, Tamilnadu. Specific Objectives are to explore the Push Factors leading to Inter- National Migration, to know social and cultural background of the families of the migrants before and after departure, to analyze the economical status of the families after the member moved to foreign countries, to extract the impact of international migration upon the families and to suggest remedial measures.

Research Methods: The researcher has collected data from the families of the international migrants residing at Ramanathapuram district, who are working in south East Asian countries and gulf countries involving in construction, catering and domestic works. The data collection has been done with the proportionate number of respondents in four blocks i.e., Thiruvadanai, Paramakudi, Mudhukulathur and Ramanatha puram. A Research designs employed are the descriptive design and explorative design comprising the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to lend relevance and a scientific approach to the research purpose. In other words, the Research design refers to the entire plan of the study. The researcher applied Descriptive Research Design for study.

Results: In a good number of families of 36 per cent, fathers are migrants to foreign countries. Also in a reasonable number of families of 31 per cent, husbands are migrants to foreign countries. A good number of respondents 46 per cent belong to the age group of 35-45. Just above the half of the respondents 57 per cent, have studied up to SSLC. A majority of the respondents 70 per cent are married. A majority of respondents of 75 per cent are living in nuclear families. A just above the half of the respondents 52 per cent are migrating because of indebtedness. At just above half of the respondents 54 per cent are facing draught for 1-3 years. A good number of respondents 37 per cent are having three and more lakhs of indebtedness. A less than half of the respondents 48 per cent are getting other source of income from daily wages. A good number of respondents 67 per cent are getting 3-5 thousands as monthly income from other sources. A least number of respondents 9 per cent were living in concrete house before departure it has alarmingly increased into a vast majority 83 per cent who are living in concrete houses after departure. An average number of respondents 21 per cent were living in owned house and after departure it has to be raised into a majority of respondents 73 per cent who are living in owned houses. Before departure a very least number 1 per cent of the respondents were using the bore well water, after departure it has increased into a majority of respondents 66 per cent to use the bore well water. Before migration very least number of respondents 9 per cent was studying the Matriculation school, after migration this has increased a majority of respondents 71 per cent are studying matriculation school.

Suggestions: The lack of rights and government services in the source areas is found to be the major push factor in the migration communities to the construction sector. The government should ensure these vulnerable groups with public distribution cards, voters' identity cards and caste / community certificate. The government should come out with the fixation of the amount to be deposited to the agents as it is being successfully implemented by the Australian Govt. by the organ of MARA (Migration Agents Regulation Authority). The government also should think of regenerating the sector that could provide sustainable employment opportunities in their own home town and also reduce the migration from source villages. The instant borrowed money demands more interest. More awareness is to be given on the low interest from government banks. The money lenders are to be regularized with the fixation of the interest for the borrowed money. The safe guard of women in the migrants is to be ensured. The punishment for the verbal and physical assault is to be more binding. Necessary amendments are to be made in laws related to women abuse. Apart from providing these facilities employers should take all precautionary measures that would ensure the safety of the workers from fire, heat, hazardous electrical wiring and protection from heat through alternate roofing against asbestos in the shelters. The governments at both the central and state level are to take necessary steps to go for installation of a separate board for the welfare of the inter-national migrants.

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INTRODUCTION

Human migration is movement by humans from one place to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. Historically this movement was nomadic, often causing significant conflict with the indigenous population and their displacement or cultural assimilation. Only a few nomadic people have retained this form of lifestyle in modern times. Migration has continued under the form of both voluntary

migration within one's region, country, or beyond and involuntary migration which includes the slave trade, trafficking in human beings and ethnic cleansing. To capture such movements of population census collect information on migration by last helps to understand the current migration scenario better. In India, as per census 2001, about 307 million persons have been reported as migration by place of birth. Out of them about 259 million (84.2 percent), migrated from one part of the state to another, i.e., from one village or town to

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another village or town. 42 million (two percent) are from outside the country. The data on migration by last residence in India as per Census 2001 shows that the total number of migrants has been 314 million. Out of these migrants by last residence, 268 million (85 percent) has been intra-state migrants, those who migrated from one are of the state to another. 41 million (13 percent) were interstate migrants and 5.1 million (1.6 percent) migrated from outside of the country.

Statement of the Problem

The landless poor who mostly belong to lower castes, indigenous communities and economically backward regions constitute the major portion of Migrants. In the very large Tribal Regions of India intrusion of outsiders, settlements by the outsiders displacing the local tribal people and deforestation also played a major role in Migration. The Indian daily Hindustan Times on 14th October 2007, revealed that according to a study by a Government Institute, 77% of the population i.e. nearly 840 million Indians live on less than Rs.20 a day. Indian agriculture became non remunerative, taking the lives of 100,000 peasants during the period from 1996 to 2003, i.e. a suicide of an Indian peasant every 45 minutes. Hence, the rural people from the downtrodden and backward communities and backward regions especially like Ramanathapuram, Dindigal and Dharmapuri ect., in the state of Tamilnadu. They travel to far distance seeking employment at the lowest rungs in construction of roads, irrigation projects, commercial and residential complexes, both within the country and outside the country. Here in this paper the researcher wants to study the socio economic status of the families of the inter-national migrants in Ramanathapuram district located in down south India and the steps that both the govt and civil societies have to take in order to reduce the mass migration to south East Asian countries and Gulf countries due to lack income sources and the failure of agriculture and the basic amenities in the rural areas and villages.

Objectives

1. To explore the Push Factors leading to Inter- National Migration
2. To know social and cultural background of the families of the migrants before and after departure
3. To analyze the economical status of the families after the member moved to foreign countries.
4. To extract the impact of international migration upon the families.
5. To suggest remedial measures.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Migrants in general

At the international level, no universally accepted definition for "migrant" exists. The term migrant was usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of "personal convenience" and without intervention of an external compelling factor; it therefore applied to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family. The United Nations defines migrant as an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or

involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate. Mobility, a term widely used in migration studies all kinds of territorial movement both temporary and permanent (Zelinsky, 1971). However the migration is used to a relatively permanent change of residence (C. Chakrapani). Operationally studies on migration usually based on temporal locational and directional criteria. Here we have to distinctly speak between in-migration and out-migration which refer to internal immigration and external migration. Migration from country to country is called as emigration or immigration.

Pull Factor and Push Factors

Pull factors are coming from the urban side like high income, availability of opportunity and accessibility to educational settings. And the push factors are from rural sides like lack of work, low income and scarcity of land. Some argue that the push factors are reasons for the migration; while others argue that the pull factors are the out-migration. In the traditional societies it is believed that the migration is forced by the push factors while in the industrial societies it is said that the migration is the response to the pull factors.

History of International Migrants

International labour markets are an important part of the process of globalization and economic interdependence across countries and regions. Historically, the first wave of globalization during the period between 1870 and 1913 involved substantial international mobility of people, reflecting the openness to goods and capital under the policy regime of the gold standard and low tariffs. This process was interrupted during the de-globalization period between 1914 and 1945, which was characterized by war, high inflation in the 1920s, economic depression in the 1930s and political instability. These events cut the economic links that had been developed in the world economy and inaugurated a long era of more restrictive migration policies. The second wave of globalization in the late 20th century saw a substantial increase in the level of capital mobility and international trade. However, international labour markets have remained segmented, with international migration remaining constrained for unskilled labour and the poor. In contrast, we are living in a world of high international mobility for individuals with a high level of human and financial capital, such as information experts, executives and international investors.

Migration in India

The History of India can be traced in fragments to as far back as 700,000 years ago. The Indus Valley Civilization, one of the oldest in the world, dates back at least 5,000 years. According to the Indo-Aryan migration hypothesis, the Aryans, a nomadic people, possibly from Central Asia or northern Iran migrated into the north-west regions of the Indian subcontinent between 2000 BCE and 1500 BCE. Their inter-mingling with the earlier Dravidian cultures apparently resulted in classical Indian culture as we know today. The births of Mahavira and Buddha around 550 BCE mark the beginning of well-recorded Indian history. For the next 1500 years, India produced its classical civilization, and is estimated to have had the largest economy of the ancient world between the 1st and 15th centuries AD, controlling between one third and one fourth of the world's wealth up to the time of the Mughals, from whence it rapidly declined during European rule.

Incursions by Arab and Central Asian armies in the 8th and 12th centuries were followed by inroads by traders from Europe, beginning in the late 15th century. By the middle of the 19th century (1858), the British Crown had assumed political control over virtually all of India. Indian armed forces in the British army played a vital role in both the World Wars. Nonviolent resistance to British colonialism led, by Mohandas Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru brought independence in 1947. The subcontinent was partitioned into the Secular Democratic Republic of India and the smaller Islamic Republic of Pakistan. A war between the two countries in 1971 resulted in East Pakistan becoming the separate nation of Bangladesh. In the 21st century, India has made impressive gains in economic investment and output, and stands as the world's largest democracy with a population exceeding 1 billion, is self-sufficient in terms of food, and is a fast-growing, economically strong country.

Human civilizations in India are some of the earliest recorded, and were equal contemporaries of civilizations in ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt. India's history essentially includes the entire Indian subcontinent, including the more recent nations of Pakistan and Bangladesh. India is also inalienably linked with the history and heritage of the other geographically South Asian nations like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan, and India's culture, economy and politics has influenced, and has been influenced in turn, by the history and culture of the nations in South East Asia, East Asia and Central Asia, such as Bali, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, China, Tibet, Persia and Afghanistan, over thousands of years.

Migration Due To Problems in Agriculture

Agriculture has been the base of Indian economy. Agricultural labourers constitute the vital input in the agriculture production. Human resources are very important. Agricultural labourers are migrating to different parts of the country for earning their livelihood and in this way there is in equilibrium between labour demand and supply. India's top agriculture scientist and one of the architects of India's Green Revolution, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has warned that the country could face a food crisis if agricultural productivity is not increased and farming is neglected. The future belongs to grains not guns says Dr. Swaminathan.

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families is an United Nations multilateral treaty governing the protection of migrant workers and families. Signed on 18 December 1990, it entered into force on 1 July 2003 after the threshold of 20 ratifying States was reached in March 2003. The Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) monitors implementation of the convention, and is one of the seven UN-linked human rights treaty bodies. The United Nations Convention constitutes a comprehensive international treaty regarding the protection of migrant workers' rights. It emphasizes the connection between migration and human rights, which is increasingly becoming a crucial policy topic worldwide. The Convention aims at protecting migrant workers and members of their families; its existence sets a moral standard, and serves as a guide and stimulus for the promotion of migrant rights in each country.

Statistics on Migrants According To Census 2001

Migration by Place of Birth

Out of the total population of 1,028.6 million persons in India as at the 2001 Census, about 307 million (or 29.9%) were reported as migrants born outside the village/town of their enumeration. As Statement 1 below would show, out of these migrants about 216.7 million were females, Out numbering their male counterparts (90.4 million), mostly due to change of their residence due to marriage. Those who had migrated to the place of enumeration from within the district or the state were about 181.7 million and 76.8 million respectively. The balance 48.4 million migrants were from other States or Union Territories including about 6.1 million from abroad.

In broad terms, excluding the migration within the states, the total number of interstate migrants was 42.3 million and those who were born abroad account for 6.1 million. In-migrants in one state were actually the out-migrants from other states. Therefore, if one takes into account the in migrants and out-migrants to and from all the states together, the net migrants as far as the country was concerned were only those who were born abroad (or 6.1 million). comparison of the 2001 Census migration data with 1991 Census shows (Statement 2) high growth (32.9%) in the number of total migrant by place of birth, which is more than the natural growth of the population. Noticeably, the migration of population from across the boundary of the state rose sharply by 54.5% from about 27.2 million in 1991 to about 42.1 million in 2001. The number of migrants by place of birth who were born outside the country dropped by about 11.6%. It may, however, be mentioned here that the data on inter-state and inter district migration are not strictly comparable as the creation of new districts and states have resulted in former intra-district and intra-state migrants being counted as inter district and interstate migrants.

Rural to Urban migration is a response to diverse economic opportunities across space. Historically it has played a significant role in the urbanization process of several countries and continues to be significant in scale, even though migration rates have slowed down in some countries (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006). In India, though rural-urban migration has been found to be modest (accounting for around 30 per cent of the total urban growth), in the context of urban poverty, urban slums and informal sector employment a great deal has been talked in reference to rural-urban population mobility¹. In other words, much of the urban ills are attributed to the rural-spills.

Gulf Countries- Increase Migrant Worker Protection

Labor ministers from Gulf and Asian countries meeting on November 26 and 27, 2014, has improved labor law protection, reform abusive immigration policies, and increase dialogue with trade unions and nongovernmental groups, 90 human rights organizations and unions said today. Millions of contract workers from Asia and Africa, including an estimated 2.4 million domestic workers in the Gulf, are subject to a wide range of abuses, including unpaid wages, confiscation of passports, physical abuse, and forced labor.

In Saudi Arabia and Qatar, migrant workers cannot leave the country without obtaining their employer's consent for an "exit permit" from the authorities. Some employers have refused to

pay wages, return passports, or provide permission for “exit permits” in order to exact work from workers involuntarily.

The groups recommend that the governments:

- Establish and enforce comprehensive labor law protections for migrant workers, including domestic workers;
- Reform the *kafala* (sponsorship) visa system to ensure that workers can change employers without being required to first obtain their consent;
- Remove the “exit permit” requirement in Saudi Arabia and Qatar;
- Strengthen regulation and monitoring of labor recruitment agencies, including eliminating recruitment fees for workers;
- Ensure that migrants have access to justice and support services; and
- Expand the Abu Dhabi Dialogue to include labor-origin countries from Africa, such as Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya, and participation by nongovernmental groups.

National Policy on Migrants

The government policies have really neglected the villages and rural inhabitants. The national and international investment in agriculture and rural development is decreasing alarmingly. As far as the issue of policy is concerned, the Indian government has concentrated and has set its investment priority in cities alienating the rural areas. A very large migration from the rural to the urban areas is the deliberate reflection of the misplaced development policies from the government. As Dr. Harender puts in, even the little that is spent in villages is wasted in microeconomic interventions to help individual villagers and not the micro economy of the village as a whole. To stop or reduce the migration the villages have to be developed. The government has no employment generation schemes for cities; yet there are plenty of jobs and high payment. Hardly few jobs are available in the rural areas. Agriculture is stagnating and may not be able to provide further jobs.

The fault lies with the institutional and policy environment and not with the migrants themselves. At present, the migrants cannot access to the subsidized food from the PDS which works on residence criteria. And also to the public school, cheap housing and government health care. At the same time the migrants cannot have access to the information of the jobs, wage rates as well as no idea of legal migration.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher made use of stratified random sampling, selecting one fifty samples in proportion to the local universe of those places. The researcher randomly selected 10 per cent of the total households. The details of the samples selected are clearly explained in the following table.

Selection of the Respondents

S. NO	SITE	SAMPLES
1	Mudhukulathur Block, Valanadu Panchayat, Pushpavanam village	15
2	Paramakudi block, Paramakudi	60
3	Thiruvadanai Block, Kallur Panchayat,	15
4	Ramanathapuram Municipality,	60
	Ramanathapuram	
	Total	150

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 Migrant Member in the Family

S. No	Migrant member	Frequency	Per cent
1	Father	54	36.0
2	Husband	47	31.3
3	Son	33	22.0
4	Brother	16	10.7
	Total	150	100.0

From the table we easily comprehend that in a good number of respondents 36 per cent, fathers are migrants to foreign countries. This is more in number because, father of the family migrate once the family becomes nuclear separated from the source family. Also in a reasonable number of respondents 31 per cent, husbands are migrants to foreign countries. In a small no of respondents 22 per cent, sons are migrants to foreign countries. Also in a very least no of respondents 10 per cent, brothers are the migrant to foreign countries. This is very few in number because brothers migrate only in the joint families. Fathers are migrants in the join family too. But husbands are migrants in the nuclear families.

Table 2

Age

S. No	Age	Frequency	Per cent
1	18-25	37	24.7
2	25-35	27	18.0
3	35-45	69	46.0
4	45 above	17	11.3
	Total	150	100.0

From the table it is displayed that a good number of respondents of 46 per cent belong to the age group of 35-45. This number is more due to the migration of the bread winners in the families. An average number of respondents, 25 per cent, belong to the age group of 18-25. These people are mostly the sons in the families. A small number of respondents 18 per cent are belonging to the age group of 25-35. A least no of respondents 11 per cent, belong to the age group of 45 and above.

Table 3 Education

S. No	Education	Frequency	Per cent
1	Graduate	13	8.7
2	HSSLC	23	15.3
3	SSLC	86	57.3
4	Primary	28	18.7
	Total	150	100.0

From the table No.3 we notice that just above the half of the respondents of 57 per cent, have gone up to SSLC. This is a vast majority population because they migrate unskilled. A small number of the respondents 18 per cent have studied up to primary. This population stands as the second highest population. They too belong to the population of unskilled workers. A Minimum number of respondents 15 per cent are illiterate. A least number of respondents 9 percent are graduated. work as assistants are women. As usual women are considered as secondary in construction. But their work is very hard.

Table 4 Community

S. No	Community	Frequency	Per cent
1	FC	1	.7
2	BC	114	76.0
3	MBC	26	17.3
4	SC/ST	9	6.0
	Total	150	100.0

From the table we easily find out that a majority of the respondents 76 per cent are belonging to BC community. A small number of respondents 17 per cent are belonging to MBC community. A least number of respondents 6 percent are from SC/ST community. 1 per cent of respondents are from FC community.

Table 5 Main Reason for Migration

S. No	Main reason	Frequency	Per cent
1	Agriculture Failure	35	23.3
2	No owned Land	9	6.0
3	Indebtedness	78	52.0
4	Unemployment	27	18.0
5	Others	1	.7
	Total	150	100.0

From the table it is displayed that A just above half of the respondents 52 per cent are migrating because of indebtedness. A reasonable number of respondents 23 per cent do migrate because of agriculture failure. A small number of respondents 18 per cent are migrating due to unemployment. A least number of respondents 6 percent are migrate because of no owned land.

Table 6 Amount of Indebtedness

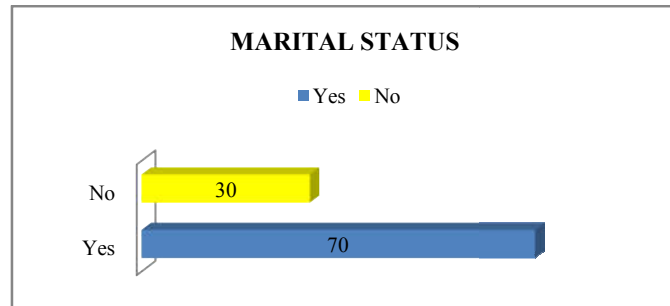
S. No	Indebtedness	Frequency	Per Cent
1	Below 1	1	.7
2	1-2	39	26.0
3	2-3	54	36.0
4	3 Lakh Above	56	37.3
	Total	150	100.0

The above table displays that a good number of respondents 37 per cent are having three and more lakhs of indebtedness. An average number of respondents 36 per cent are having 2-3 lakhs of indebtedness. One fourth of respondents 26 per cent are having 1-2 lakhs of indebtedness. A least number 1 percent are having below one lakh of indebtedness.

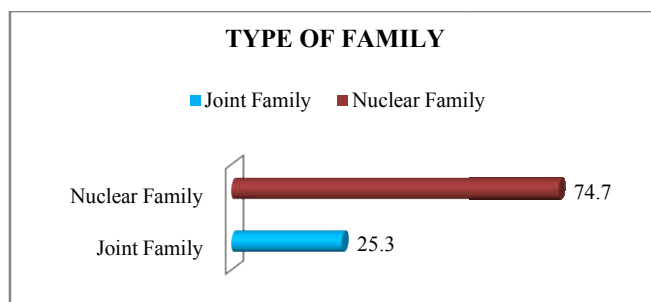
Table 7 Alternative Employment Openings of Income

S. No	Other sources	Frequency	Per Cent
1	Daily Wages	72	48.0
2	Mgnrega	58	38.7
3	Private Company	19	12.7
4	Self Employment	1	.7
	Total	150	100.0

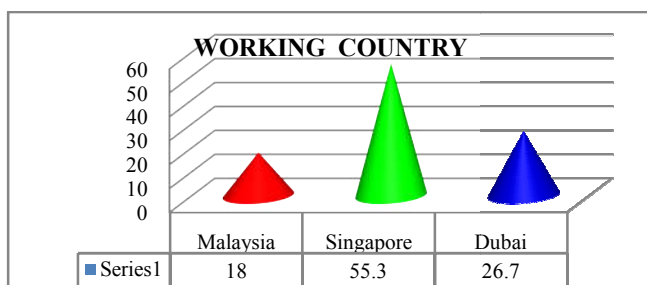
From the table we see that a less than half of the respondents 48 per cent are getting other source of income from daily wages. A good no of respondents 39 per cent are earning other source of income from MGNREGA. A small number of respondents 13 per cent are getting other source of income from private companies. A least number of respondents 1 per cent is getting the other source from their own self employment.


Figure 1

From the table it is displayed that a majority of the respondents 70 per cent are married. A reasonable number of respondents 30 percent are not married. Mostly married people are migrating more with the responsibility of upbringing their own families.


Figure 2

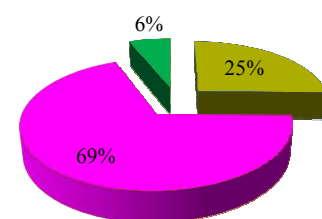
From the above table it is noted that a majority of respondents 75 per cent are living in nuclear families. An average number 25 percent are living in joint families.


Figure 3

From this figure we notice that an above than half of respondents 55 per cent are working in Singapore. A reasonable number of respondents 27 per cent are working in Dubai. A small number of respondents 18 per cent are working in Malaysia.

AMOUNT BORROWED

50000-1.5lakhs 1.5-2 lakh Above 2 lakhs


Figure 4

A good majority of 69 per cent were bound to borrow the full amount of Rs. 1.5 to 2 lakhs. One fourth of 25 per cent needed to borrow Rs. 50,000 to 1.5 lakhs. Another minimum of 6 per cent of the respondents borrowed Rs. 2 lakhs and above.

Table 8 Job Discription

S. No	Job Discription	Frequency	Per Cent
1	Hotel Industry	18	12.0
2	Driver	30	20.0
3	Domestic Work	50	33.3
4	Construction	46	30.7
5	Others	6	4.0
	Total	150	100.0

In this table, we see that a good number of 33 per cent of the respondents got their visa specified with domestic work.

A reasonable number of 31 per cent were specified with construction works. An average number of 20 per cent of the respondents were specified with work of drivers.

A minimum of 12 per cent of the respondents noted with hotel industry.

A very least number of 4 per cent got their visa specified with some other works other than the above works.

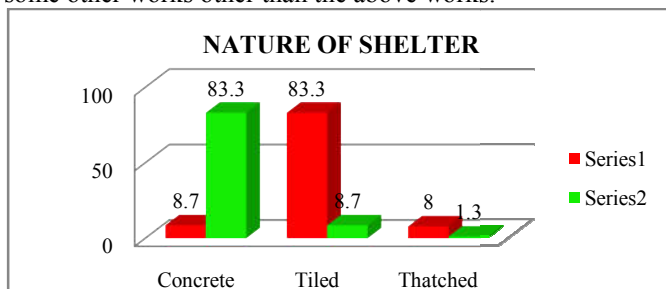


Figure 5

Before departure it seems a vast majority of respondents 83 per cent were living in tiled house whereas after departure this population has reduced in to a least number of 9 per cent are living in tiled houses. A least number of respondents 9 per cent were living in concrete house before departure it has alarmingly increased into a vast majority 83 per cent who are living in concrete houses after departure. A very least number of the respondents 8 per cent were living in thatched houses and it has deducted into 1 percent who are living in thatched houses.

Table 9 Type of House

Residence	Before		After	
	Frequency	Per cent	Frequency	Per cent
Owned House	31	20.7	110	73.3
Rented House	72	48.0	23	15.3
Leased	47	31.3	17	11.3
Total	150	100.0	150	100

This table shows that the status of house before and after departure.

Before departure a less than half of the respondents 48 per cent were living in rented houses; after departure this has reduced into a small number of respondents 15 per cent who are living in rented houses. An average number of respondents 21 per cent were living in owned house and after departure it has to be raised into a majority of respondents 73 per cent who are living

in owned houses. A good number of respondents 31 per cent were living in leased houses before departure and after departure it has to be reduced into a small number of respondents 11 per cent are living in the leased house.

Main Findings

Demographic Details In a good number of families of 36 per cent, fathers are migrants to foreign countries. Also in a reasonable number of families of 31 per cent, husbands are migrants to foreign countries. A good number of respondents 46 per cent belong to the age group of 35-45. Just above the half of the respondents 57 per cent, have studied up to SSLC. A good number of respondents of 66 per cent are from Christianity. A majority of the respondents of 76 per cent are belonging to BC community. A majority of the respondents 70 per cent are married. A majority of respondents of 75 per cent are living in nuclear families. A just above half of the respondents of 55 per cent are living in a family of four persons. A good no of respondents of 42 per cent are from Pushpavanam village in Mudhukulathur block. Just above than half of respondents of 55 per cent are working in Singapore.

Push factors leading to inter- national migration (Pre-departure Factors)

A just above the half of the respondents 52 per cent are migrating because of indebtedness. At just above half of the respondents 54 per cent are facing draught for 1-3 years. A good number of respondents 37 per cent are having three and more lakhs of indebtedness. A less than half of the respondents 48 per cent are getting other source of income from daily wages. A good number of respondents 67 per cent are getting 3-5 thousands as monthly income from other sources. An half of the respondents 48 per cent of the agents are middle men A majority of the respondents 61 per cent paid 1.5 to 2 lakhs to the agents for transit. A good majority of 69 per cent were bound to borrow the full amount of Rs. 1.5 to 2 lakhs. A vast majority of 76 per cent borrowed money from money lender. A good number of 61 per cent of the migrants borrowed the money with the interest of Rs. 3 per Rs. 100. A good number of 44 per cent obtained the company visa issued by the company where they were going to work. A good number of 33 per cent of the respondents got their visa specified with domestic work. A good number of respondents 37 per cent strongly agree that they are qualified for their work.

Social and cultural background of the families of the migrants before and after departure

A least number of respondents 9 per cent were living in concrete house before departure it has alarmingly increased into a vast majority 83 per cent who are living in concrete houses after departure. An average number of respondents 21 per cent were living in owned house and after departure it has to be raised into a majority of respondents 73 per cent who are living in owned houses. Before departure a very least number 1 per cent of the respondents were using the bore well water, after departure it has increased into a majority of respondents 66 per cent to use the bore well water. Before migration very least number of respondents 9 per cent was studying the Matriculation school, after migration this has increased a majority of respondents 71 per cent are studying matriculation school. Before migration a very least number of respondents 2 per cent, 3 per cent and 1 percent were studying B.E, other

courses and MBA/MCA and after migration it has increased into a just above half of the respondents 53 percent are studying B.E. A good number of 41 per cent had motor bike as their mode of transport before departure but after their departure this has alarmingly increased into a level of god majority of 79 per cent. An average number of 23 per cent were respected socially even before migration because of their family background. But it has largely increased into 75 per cent after the departure. An average number of respondents 23 per cent consume Tiffin as well as rice for their meals and after departure it has increased into a most number of respondents 71 percent who are consuming Tiffin or rice for their meals. During pre departure the members in the migrants' families 12.7 per cent were wearing modern dress but after the departure this population has alarmingly increased into 81 per cent due to acculturation after the departure. A very minimum of 2.6 per cent who had Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 as their monthly income has increased by 41.3 per cent. A very least number of respondents 3 per cent were indebted below 1 lakhs and after migration it has increased into a majority of respondents 77 per cent are indebted below 1 lakhs. A very minimum of 4 per cent had 3 to 5 acres of land in hand but after the departure in has come up to the level of 14 per cent. A very least number of respondents 3 per cent were saving 5lakhs and above and after migration it remains a shame a very least number of respondents 3 percent have saving 5 lakhs and above. After migration a most number of respondents 72 per cent have saving 3-5 lakhs. A very least number of respondents 1 per cent spent Rs5-10 thousand before migration and Rs 10 thousands and above spent and after migration it has increased into a vast majority of respondents 40 per cent.

Economical status of the families after the member moved to foreign countries (Post-departure)

A majority of respondents 51 per cent were given the same job specified in the visa. The most of the respondents 57 per cent stay work in the foreign countries for 4-7 years. A majority of the respondents 72 percent visit their family once in two years. A good number of respondents 31 per cent were affected by various diseases. A small number of respondents 17 per cent were affected by typhoid. A vast majority of 78 per cent have expressed that they have paid back the debt. A good number of 42 per cent took or will take 1 to 2 years to pay back the debt. More than half of the respondents 57 per cent invest the income in constructing the houses.

Suggestions and Recommendation

Access to rights and government services

1. The lack of rights and government services in the source areas is found to be the major push factor in the migration communities to the construction sector. The government should ensure these vulnerable groups with public distribution cards, voters' identity cards and caste / community certificate.
2. The government should come out with the fixation of the amount to be deposited to the agents as it is being successfully implemented by the Australian Govt. by the organ of MARA (Migration Agents Regulation Authority).
3. The government also should think of regenerating the sector that could provide sustainable employment

opportunities in their own home town and also reduce the migration from source villages.

4. An half of the respondents, 50 per cent of the migrant workers have expressed that they were not given the same job specified in the visa. The agents have to be severely punished for cheating the migrants by not assuring the same job. The state should evolve migrant friendly policies through which all services and schemes could be made accessible for the migrant workers and they should be able to enjoy the benefits from any location.

Improving working and living conditions

5. A good number of 61 per cent of the migrants borrowed the money with the interest of Rs. 3 per Rs. 100. A considerable amount of the respondents 22 per cent, borrowed the money with the interest of Rs. 2. There is more domination from the money lenders with unjust interest. The instant borrowed money demands more interest. More awareness is to be given on the low interest from government banks. The money lenders are to be regularized with the fixation of the interest for the borrowed money.
6. A just above the half of the respondents 52 per cent strongly agree with the opinion that women in the migrants' families are abused both mentally and physically. The safe guard of women in the migrants is to be ensured. The punishment for the verbal and physical assault is to be more binding. Necessary amendments are to be made in laws related to women abuse.
7. A majority of respondents 69 per cent were not affected with any diseases. A small number of respondents 17 per cent were affected by typhoid. Apart from providing these facilities employers should take all precautionary measures that would ensure the safety of the workers from fire, heat, hazardous electrical wiring and protection from heat through alternate roofing against asbestos in the shelters.
8. Civil societies should play a greater role in creating awareness among the workers on the working and living conditions based on rights based approach.
9. A majority of 69 per cent strongly agree with the opinion that there is no scope in agriculture in future. A minimum of 11 per cent of the respondents, answer that they agree with this opinion. All schemes announced by the Ministry of Rural Development should be properly implemented that no one should like to migrate due to agricultural failure.
10. A vast majority of 75 per cent strongly disagree with this opinion that their family bond cannot be maintained. An awareness program is to be arranged to bring peace in the family.
11. A good number of 32 per cent of respondents agree with the opinion that the children grow increasingly violent. The children especially youth members in the family of the migrants have to be given counselling program facilitated by the civil societies.
12. The majority of the respondents 67 per cent strongly supported that the govt. should immediately form a separate welfare board for the inter-national migrants.

The governments at both the central and state level are to take necessary steps to go for installation of a separate board for the welfare of the inter-national migrants.

CONCLUSION

The growing migration from various countries to south east Asian countries and Gulf Countries for work in construction and other occupations indicate not only the growing poverty and land-joblessness in the various villages but also the inadequacy of NREGA in these villages. Almost all the migrant labourers indicate these issues. The conditions of inter-state and inter-national migrants labour a new system of bondage. The families are exploited with women and children facing and advances taken by quite a number, wages much less than minimum wages, no freedom of movement and no interaction with local workers are important aspects. In fact, they face discrimination as linguistic minority. Inter - national Migrant Workers Act and Minimum Wages Act are not properly implemented. Whether these labourers are inter-national migrant workers is a basic issue since the contractors are not licensed in their home state. So an amendment in the Act is required so that the statement of the INMW is adequate for declaration as migrant workers.

The problem of poverty is directly related to the existence of unemployment, underemployment and low productivity. Agriculture is a seasonal occupation, which cannot open job opportunities round the year to all. In the absence of irrigation facilities permitting multiple cropping, the monsoon agriculture enjoins on a majority of the rural labour force on a extended period of seasonal unemployment. These helplessness dispirited unemployed labour leave their village homes and join to swell the already over populated areas not only in India but also in other parts of the developing and developed countries, whose agricultural labours are shifting to industrial sector, emphasizes the feature of seasonability and disguised nature of unemployment in the agricultural sector. Seasonability arises from the problem of in-elasticity of the time pattern of primary production. We are not short of land quantitatively but we are short of land qualitatively, that is to say, arable lands are not as fertile and productive as we would want, the result is that, people move from these poor soil areas to the urban and agro-based industrial areas and create more problems for the government.

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