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Social Science

ATTITUDE OF CARDAMOM LABOURERS TOWARDS THE FACTORS OF MIGRATION

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT

An understanding of the determined forces by which out- migration from rural areas is usually considered as an important for planners, economists, social scientists, researchers and government decision makers to adopt a proper decision or policy in relation with it. The contributing factors for migration may either be 'push' or 'pull', with the former guided by force of internal circumstances and the latter by lure of external attractions or incentives. In this context, the present study attempts to analyse the determination of both push and pull factors by getting the attitudes of the migrants on the statements related to the factors of their migration. The objective is to analyse the attitudes of the migrants towards the push factor and pull factor statements with the hypotheses of push factors plays a major role in determining the rural out- migration in the study area. A sample of 571 cardamom migrated workers from Theni district were taken through multi-stage sampling technique. The attitudes of the sample migrants were measured on the basis of 20 push factor and 15 pull factor identified statements with the help of five point scale. In order to reveal the significance of the different attitudes among the specified age groups, 'one way analysis of variance' (f- test) has been administered. The study found that the most important push factor statement 'no regular employment' in the native place has no significant different in the attitude of the migrants. Among the fifteen pull statements, 'continuous regular job' in the place of destination has reported as a very important factor which motivated the migrants to migrate. The hypothesis framed is proved.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is one of the most important factors of population change. Among the streams of migration, rural out- migration has a unique contribution in overall migration rate in India. People move from one place to another mainly for employment opportunity, educational facilities, socio- economic upliftment and also due to natural calamities, social injustice etc. An understanding of the determined forces by which out- migration from rural areas is usually considered a subject of real interest and important for planners, economists, social scientists, researchers and government decision makers to adopt a proper decision or policy in relation with it. The contributing factors for migration may either be 'push' or 'pull', with the former guided by force of internal circumstances and the latter by lure of external attractions or incentives. It is not necessary that in an area only push or pull factors should operate, in fact, both push and pull factors operate simultaneously in the same area. In this context, the present study attempts to analyse the determination of both push and pull factors by getting the attitudes of the migrants on the statements related to the factors of their migration.

attitudes towards the factors and vice versa.

The mean score on each statement obtained by different age groups such as below 30 years, between 30- 45 and above 45 is separately calculated. In order to reveal the significance of the different attitudes among the specified age groups, 'one way analysis of variance' (f- test) has been administered.

**FINDINGS OF THE STUDY
ATTITUDES OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS TOWARDS THE PUSH FACTOR STATEMENTS**

An attempt was made to analyze the different attitudes of the migrants based on the classified age groups such as below 30 years, between 30- 45 years and above 45 years about the push and pull factors of migration since the age signifies the physical and mental maturity of an individual. The result of the calculated mean score of the of the push factor statements and the respective 'f' statistics are presented in Table- 1.

TABLE-1 ATTITUDE OF THE MIGRANTS TOWARDS THE PUSH FACTORS

S.No	Push factor statements	Age			F - Statistics
		Below 30	Between 30- 45	Above 45	
1.	No sufficient working condition	1.9366	2.1568	1.8619	2.9988*
2.	No regular employment	4.1122	4.0541	3.9282	1.5074
3.	Heavy workload	2.6049	2.6757	2.7624	0.9793
4.	Longer working hours	2.6537	3.2324	2.8122	14.8907*
5.	Lack of liking job	3.3317	3.6162	3.3812	3.3588*
6.	No proper irrigation	3.7756	3.3676	4.1160	11.2788*
7.	Not having land	2.7659	2.7568	3.1105	2.7875
8.	Sold out the land	3.6244	3.3784	3.8177	4.9924*
9.	Drought in land	1.9902	2.1946	2.3591	6.8847*
10.	No suitable land for cultivation	3.4146	3.6270	3.5635	1.0089
11.	No sufficient wages	2.4976	2.9189	2.1823	20.2550*

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To examine the socio- economic status of the migrants
- 2) To analyse the attitudes of the migrants towards the push factor and pull factor statements.

HYPOTHESIS

Push factors plays a major role in determining the rural out- migration in the study area.

STUDY AREA AND METHODOLOGY

The study area, Theni district is one of most important districts in Tamilnadu where there has been a significant agricultural development due to the well irrigation facility especially from the Periyar Irrigational Project. Out migration of people from Theni district to cardamom estates located in Western Ghats has been a regular feature. A sample of 571 cardamom migrated workers from Theni district were taken through multi-stage sampling technique. A primary data was collected directly from the sample respondents with the help of pre tested structured interview schedule.

In order to fulfill the objective, the attitudes of the sample migrants were measured on the basis of 20 push factor and 15 pull factor identified statements. The selected migrants were asked to rate the identified statements on a five point scale namely 'Strongly Agree', 'Agree', 'Moderate', 'Not Agree', 'Strongly Not Agree'. The marks assigned to the above said scales are 5,4,3,2, and 1 respectively. It reveals that the higher scores indicate the higher

12.	No proper distribution of wages	3.1122	3.0595	2.6740	11.1465*
13.	Discrimination in payment	3.2829	3.1243	2.6298	14.4413*
14.	No repayment of debt	1.9805	2.2432	2.4862	8.6352*
15.	Heavy debt on asset	2.6488	2.5676	2.7402	1.1639
16.	Conflict with neighbours	3.4878	3.5622	3.0110	11.3736*
17.	Caste discrimination	3.3659	3.4216	4.4972	54.2352*
18.	Conflict with employer	3.7024	3.4973	3.4972	2.2053
19.	Family feud	3.3707	3.5568	3.6961	4.2732*
20.	To Enjoy the nuclear family	3.8341	3.4432	3.4917	7.6261*
	Total	61.4927	62.4542	62.6184	

* Significant at 5 percent level

The analysis of the outlook of different age category respondents on factors that push them out of their native places is presented in Table- 1. It reveals that the above 45 years of age respondents has a maximum mean score (62.6184) on the above said push factor statements and they gave more score for 'caste discrimination' in their native place (4.4972) which implies that among twenty push factor statements, they considered this as the main reason for their migration. The other two age groups, below 30 years and between 30- 45 years of migrants has a mean score of 61.4927 and 62.4542 respectively. Both of these groups have given a first place to 'no regular employment' in their native place, the mean scores of these statements are 4.1122 and 4.0541. Apart from this, 'no proper irrigation', 'drought' in their lands and 'lack of liking job' got second and third high scores. It was very interesting to know that below 35 years of age groups of respondents were given third score for 'To enjoy the nuclear family' (3.8341) which reveals that they wanted to enjoy the nuclear family system so that they migrated. It is inferred from Table-2 that among 20 push factor statements, 14 statements have a significant difference of attitudes between three age groups of respondents. It should be noted that the most important statement 'no regular employment' in the native place has no significant different in the attitude of the migrants which reveals that all three groups of migrants have same opinion on that particular factor statement.

ATTITUDES OF THE SELECTED RESPONDENTS TOWARDS THE PULL FACTOR STATEMENTS

The difference in the attitudes among the three age groups on the statements related with the pull factors was analysed and the results is shown in Table-2.

TABLE- 2 ATTITUDES OF THE MIGRANTS TOWARDS THE PULL FACTORS

S.No	Pull factor statements	Age			F - Statistics
		Below 30	Between 30- 45	Above 45	
1.	Better job opportunity	3.0293	3.7351	2.3094	64.5269*
2.	Job Availability for all the family members	2.1610	2.1081	1.8177	8.8487*
3.	Easy to get the job	2.2000	2.4865	2.5580	3.9527*
4.	Higher wages paid	1.6537	2.0000	2.0552	20.3566*

5.	Proper distribution of wages	3.0000	3.1189	3.2486	2.3663
6.	Advance given by the owner	2.0976	2.5081	2.0552	13.0539*
7.	Very easy to learn	2.1902	2.3027	2.1050	1.6578
8.	Working hours are limited	2.6829	2.8162	2.4309	5.0720*
9.	Continuous regular job	3.2683	3.2541	2.8398	6.5962*
10.	Come with pre-arrangement	1.5415	1.5568	2.1823	29.2824*
11.	More Secured for entire life	2.1122	1.7946	2.0608	6.7063*
12.	No risk in doing	2.2195	1.9135	1.8729	5.6660*
13.	Previous experience	2.5659	2.3568	2.3812	2.3860
14.	No experience needed	2.7073	2.3081	2.6133	7.8828*
15.	Skill development in short period	3.0634	2.5243	2.7403	9.6173*
	Total	32.8245	32.2054	33.1104	

* Significant at 5 percent level

The mean score of each statement and the total score of all the statements given by three age group respondents are presented in Table- 3. It is clear that among the three groups of age of migrants, above 45 years of age migrants has maximum total score (33.1104). These age groups were given more mean score for the statements such as 'proper distribution of wages' (3.2486), 'continuous regular job' (2.8398) and 'skill development' (2.7403) in the place of destination. The second maximum total score was given by the age group below 35 years (32.8245). They have given high score for 'continuous regular job'(3.2683) in the destination place. Thus, it can be concluded that among the fifteen pull statements, 'continuous regular job' in the place of destination has reported as a very important factor which motivated the migrants to migrate. 'Better job opportunity', proper distribution of wages', and 'the skill development' were the other important statements which determined the migration of the respondents. The significant differences in the opinion of the three age groups can be seen in 12 statements since the calculated 'f' value of these statements were statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the analysis revealed that though both push and pull factors influences the rural out- migration in the study area, the role of push factor is more significant. Hence, the hypothesis framed is proved. Among the various push factors 'no regular employment', 'no proper irrigation', and 'drought' in native places has played a significant role in determining the migration of the respondents. Agricultural labourers who belonged to large family size and backward communities were forced to migrate since they did not have continuous work in their natives. Thus, it can be concluded with the suggestion that continuous institutional support by the concerned authorities for these people in rural areas is the need of the hour.

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