



# Effect of Migration on Consumption Pattern of Emigrant House Hold: A Comparative Study of Pulpatta Panchayath

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## ABSTRACT

The study entitled “Effect of Migration on Consumption Pattern of Emigrant House Hold” focusing on the difference in consumption expenditure and living standard. It is already a common notion that migrants are more aware about their living standard. This study is an attempt to understand the situation.

Key words: Migration, Consumption Expenditure, Living Standard

## 1.1 Introduction

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. or migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit to another and normally involves a change of residence from one place of origin to place of destination .And this movement of people from one place to another may be internal or international.

The word “migration’ is derived from the Latin word, “migrare” which means “move” or “shift”. Migration is a complex phenomenon and it has different dimensions. The migration which started with a few thousands per year during the mid 1970s assumed large proportions during 1980s and 1990s. Currently, the total stock of Indian migrants in the west Asia is estimated at 28 lacks.

Taking human resource as a product of the state, Kerala may be one of the largest exporters of resourceful minds and gifted professionals to other parts of the country. Gulf migrants, many of whom were from the working and the lower –middle classes, gradually gained social status, myth was in the making that of the ‘Gulf man ‘.The principle means by which emigration impacts on economic situation in Kerala is remittances which emigrant sends .This remittances will play a vital role in the development of the state.

At family level it has improved house hold earnings, Food, housing and educational standard and at state/country level higher foreign exchange and accelerated economic growth are the results.

The study entitled “Role of Migration on Consumption Pattern of Emigrant House Holds: A comparative Study on Pulpatta Panchayath” is focusing on the consumption pattern of migrant and non- migrant households. There is a general notion that migrant are leading a better quality of life that non migrants. They are spending extravagantly for their life. The study chooses this as the base.

## 1.2 Objectives of study

- To identify the major financial sources of households consumption.
- To analyze the consumption pattern of both migrant and non-migrants.
- To find out the effect of migration on household consumption pattern

## 1.3 Methodology

The study “Effect of Migration consumption pattern of Emigrant house hold; A comparative study of Pulpatta Panchayath”. The study use primary as well as secondary data. Primary data is collected by survey schedule from 30 samples. For it, Pulpatta Panchayath have been taken as my study area. Fifteen are from migrants and other fifteen are from non-migrants. They are selected by using simple random sampling method. Secondary data are collected from various publications and official website. The major data collection tool is survey schedule. The collected data analyzed and presented through tables, diagrams and graphs.

## 1.4 Data Analysis

Primary data is collected from migrants and non-migrants in Pulpatta Panchayath

### Migrant’s details

Details of migrants, in migrant families are necessary for this study. Because the study is mainly focus on migration and its role of migration on household consumption pattern.

### 1. Working place

The migration means the movement of person from one place to another. The working places of the sample are important. Working place allocation of the migrants in percent study is given below.

### Working place

Working place	No. of Migrants	% of Migrants
Saudi Arabia	1	6.6%
Jeddah	5	33.3%
Mecca	7	46.6%
Qatar	1	6.6%
Abu Dabi	1	6.6%
Total	15	99.7%

The above table shows that the working place of migrated people to different countries. It shows that 46.6% of people are working in Mecca. And 33.3% are working in Jeddah 6.6% are working in Qatar , 6.6% working in Saudi Arabia and remittance 6.6% are working in other countries like Abu Dabi

### 2. Occupation of Migrant Households

Occupation of migrants consists of business,hotel, hotel,salesman,drivers etc

#### Occupation

Occupation	No. of house hold	%
Business	3	20%
Ustad	1	6.6%
Hotel	2	13.3%
Salesman	2	13.3%
Driver	2	13.3%
Water seller	2	13.3%
Shop keeper	2	13.3%
Construction work	1	6.6%
Total	15	99.4%

The above table shows that occupation of the migrant household from those 6.6% person are construction workers, 20% persons are business and 13.3% hotel, 13.3% drivers, and other workers. So the most of the migrant house owner are casual workers and earn daily wages and most of the migrant house doing driver in abroad and earn profit.

Occupation of the house hold is an important factors in assessing the standard of living and the consumption pattern of the households in this study.

### 3. Sources of income of households

The major sources of income of both migrant and non- migrant includes gulf remittance, wage, salary, rental income and others

#### Major Source of Income of the Households

Sources	No. of migrant family	%	No. of non migrant family	%
Gulf remittance	15	100%		
Wage, salary	0		12	80%
Govt. aids	0			
Rental income	0			
Other	0		3	20%
Total	15	100%	15	100%

Source: Primary data

The major source of income of the migrant family is gulf remittance. In present study above 15 households are depend the gulf remittance only it will have income from the source like wage, salary.

In the case of non migrant households 12 households will depend on wage and salary only for their income. Here 3 households will depend on pensions from others. And major portion of the non migrant households are depend wage and salary only for the income.

### 4. Consumption pattern of migrants and non-migrants

This part deals with consumption expenditure of both migrants and non-migrants in the case of health, electricity, vehicles, consumer durables and investment etc.

#### 1. Ownership of House

##### Ownership of house

Type of ownership	Migrants		Non migrants		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Self	10	66.6%	13	86.6%	23	46%
Rented	3	20%	0	0%	3	6%
Joint ownership	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	4	8%
Total	15	99.3%	15	99.9%	30	60%

It can be seen from the Table shows that 46% are living in their own house and 6% are living Rented and Joint ownership 8%.also here we can see migrants living in rented house. But the non-migrants nobody lives in rented.

## 2. Food expenditure

Food expenditure include the category of below1000,1000-3000,above. The is a one of the basic needs of human being. At present the people spend a lot of amount for monthly food consumption.

### Food expenditure

Consumption	No. of migrant	% of Migrant	No. of Non Migrant	% of Non Migrant
Below 1000	1	6.6%	3	20%
1000-3000	8	53.3%	5	40%
3000	4	26.6	5	33.3%
Above	2	13.3%	2	6.6%
Total	15	99.8%	15	99.9%

Source: primary data

Here we can see non-migrant expenditure for food in below 1000. In migrants, only one number. In below 1000 migrants are 6.6%, non migrants 20% and also 1000-3000 Consumption is migrants 53.3% and non migrants are only 40%. Most of them are spending above 1000 rupees.

## 3. Consumer Durables

Consumer durables includes TV, Mobile Phone, Computer etc. the difference in possession of it is discussed in the table below:

### Consumer Durables of House Holds

Durables	No. of Migrants house	No. of Non -Migrant House
TV	15	9
Mobile Phone	15	15
Computer	4	2
A/C	3	0
Other	0	0

The above table indicate that consumer durables and no. of households. In the case of migrants out of 15 migrants samples all migrants are processing durable like TV, Mobile phone, computer, A/C and other etc. 15 migrants houses uses TV and 9 Non migrants the computer uses increased nowadays migrants and 15 non migrants so many persons uses mobile phone. Only 3 migrants uses A/C.

#### 4. Vehicles of the House Holds

It includes car, jeep, van etc.

**Vehicles of the House Holds**

Vehicles	No. of Migrants House	No. of Non Migrant House
Car	5	1
Jeep	0	0
Van	0	0
Motor cycle	8	6
Other	0	0
Total	13	7

Source: primary data

Today's day to day life vehicles are very important role. Also it is the symbol of prestige. This survey I have get migrants uses vehicles more than one for their luxuries. Also the motor cycle uses is increased. 8 migrants use motor cycles and 6 non migrants. The car uses only one non migrants and 5 migrants.

#### 5. Spending of the households

It includes savings, consumption and acquisition of land etc.

**Major spending of households**

purpose	No. of migrant House hold		No. of Non Migrant House hold	
	No.	%	No.	%
Saving	2	13.3%	2	13.3%
Consumption	13	86.6%	8	53.3%
Acquisition of land	0	0%	1	6.6%
Other	0	6.6%	4	26.6%
Total	15	99.8%	15	99.8%

Source: primary data

The entire migrant and non migrants samples are used their income for consumption purpose. Here 13.3% of migrant and 13.3% of non migrant have saving purpose. And 86.6% of migrant and 53.3% of non migrant have consumption and 26.6% non migrant have other purpose. Here we can see migrants and non migrants are using income for more than one purpose.

## 6. Investment of Households

Household's investments are done in business, land, bulding, share etc

### Investment of households

Investment	No .of Migrant Households	%	No. of Non Migrants Households	%
Business	4	26.6%	3	37%
Land	1	6.6%	1	12.5%
Building	3	20%	2	25%
Share	7	46.6%	2	25%
Total	15	99.8%	8	99.9%

Source: primary data

Investment conditions of the sample are show above table 4.9 in the case of migrants and non migrants have investments of the households. 26.6% migrants have business and have 6.6% land and have 20% building and have 46.6% share debentures. But 37% of 8 non migrants have business. We can see the productive investment is very less to both migrants and non migrants.

## 7. Savings of the households

Savings means income after consumption. A question is asked about their habbit of saving

### Saving habits

Consumption	No. of migrants	%	No. of non migrant	%
Yes	7	46.6%	2	13.3%
No	8	53.3%	13	86.6%
total	15	99.9%	15	99.9%

Source; Primary data

The migrants and non migrants have able to save after their consumption. 46.6% of migrants and 13.3% non migrants have consumption after saving. 53.3% of migrants and 86.6% non migrants have no saving after consumption

## 1.5 Findings of the study

The important finding of the study in different heads is given below:

- Most of the people are working in gulf countries like Makah and Jeddah. About that 46.6% of people are working in Makah and 33.3% of the people are working in Jeddah.

- Occupation of the house hold is an important factors in assessing the standard of living and the consumption pattern of the households in this study. Most of the migrant owners are driver.
- The major source of income of the migrant family is gulf remittance
- Monthly income of the house hold is directly affect the standard of living and consumption of the households, in this study, there is difference between the migrants and non migrants is are average monthly income. Income in between 5000 in between 5000-1000, whereas most of the migrant have monthly income in between 1000(5000).
- In this study the remittance are mainly used to consumption purpose.
- Some house hold is lived in joint owner ship and Rented.
- Commonly migrant's spent in between 1000 to 3000 and non migrant spent in between 1000 to 3000 for food consumption
- Here out of 15 migrant sample all migrant are possessing durables like T.V and mobile and all non migrant households are possess mobile.
- Most of the migrant house hold possesses more vehicles than non migrant house out of 15 house hold migrants.
- Generally the productive investment behavior is less to both migrant and non -migrants. Most of the people do not have many types of investment.
- The migrant have saving habits than non migrants.

### 1.6 Suggestions

- Introduce new investment programmes to the high income families.
- Impose high tax on large houses especially luxurious houses and high cost vehicles, etc...
- Introduce new welfare programmes to low level families.

### 5.4 Conclusion

The present study entitled": Effect of Migration on Consumption Pattern of Emigrant House Hold: A Comparative Study Of Pulpatta Panchayath" is mainly focused on the consumption pattern of the migrant and non migrant households.

The important conclusion emerged from this study is that the consumption pattern of migrant and non migrant are entirely different. Monthly income of the households directly affecting the consumption and standard of living of the people. Compared to non-migrants, migrants are spending more on consumption and any other expenditure.

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