

THE IMPACTS OF BRAIN DRAIN AND THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FOREIGN JOB HOLDERS' FAMILIES IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

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Introduction

Prior to World War I we had become accustomed to think of migrants as individuals or families moving rather freely from country to country and from place to place within a country in search of more satisfactory living conditions. As was said above, the motivation was largely economic and individual. The migrant was not often aided in his decision by any public authority, nor was he, as a rule, assisted financially by them in making the move, although at times this was done. By and large it was as often the attraction of the new country as the expulsive force of the homeland which exerted the decisive influence. The knowledge of the attractive features of the new land was conveyed chiefly from relative to relative or from friend to friend by word of mouth and by letter, although not infrequently both private organizations and public agencies in the receiving country made definite efforts to acquaint prospective migrants with the advantages open to them.

The natural result of this relatively free play of forces on the individual was that there was a large movement of people from areas of relatively dense population and low economic opportunity to areas of less density and greater opportunity, provided both areas possessed the same general pattern of culture and climatic conditions were also rather similar. Since the attractions of the new home were made known chiefly by the letters and personal visits of those who had already ventured forth, international migrants were frequently massed in the new home by place of residence in the old home.

But though there were many concentrations of migrants coming from different localities and of different nationalities in various areas of the receiving countries, there was comparatively little advantage to these modern migrants in maintaining the cultural patterns of their home areas unchanged, and there was comparatively little effort on the part of the areas of origin to encourage loyalty to the homeland. On the other hand, since the migrants came as individuals and families and from relatively harsh living conditions, they felt no special obligation to the country of their origin. Furthermore, to remain isolated from the larger community in which they settled generally entailed definite economic and social disadvantages. These were strongly felt by their children, while the lack of pressure, or at most the rather light and intermittent pressure, of the native group did not drive the newcomers to seek safety and refuge in their own community. Thus the very nature of modern migration tended to encourage the migrant to adapt himself to the new community, and if the migrants themselves failed to do this because of preference in acquiring a new language, their children tried all the harder. If they failed to achieve full integration in their new homes they failed not primarily because they wanted to remain as they are, and so forth, but because they did not know how to make the transition from foreign to native habits. This was almost as true for those who settled in farming communities as for those who settled in cities, although the former had fewer contacts with outside groups and were necessarily somewhat slower in making the transition.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the demographical profile of the migrated people from Kanyakumari District.
- To analyze the impact of brain drain and the living conditions of migrated families in Kanyakumari District.
- To analysis the changes in the spending capacity for the entertainment of migrated families in Kanyakumari District

Research Methodology

Type of research:	Descriptive research
Types of survey:	Sample survey
Types of sampling:	Non probability sampling
Sampling techniques:	Convenience sampling techniques
Sampling size:	400 respondents

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table No 1, Family Type Wise Distribution

Family Type	No. Of Respondents	Percent
Nuclear	126	31.5
Joint	274	68.5
Total	400	100

Source: Primary Data

Majority 68.5 percent of the respondents are from joint family.

Table No 2,Work Category Wise Distribution

Work Category	No. of Respondents	Percent
Semi-skilled	121	30.25
Skilled	106	26.5
Professional	173	43.25
Total	400	100

Source: Primary Data

Majority 43.25 percent of the respondents have migrated to professional work category from India.

Table No 3,Abroad Experience Wise Distribution

Abroad Experience	No. of Respondents	Percent
BELOW 5 YEARS	81	20.25
5 - 10 YEARS	164	41
10 - 20 YEARS	87	21.75
ABOVE 20 YEARS	68	17
TOTAL	400	100

Source: Primary Data

Majority 41 percent of the respondents have been working for 5 – 10 years in abroad.

Table No 4,Status of their Children

Status	No. of Respondents	Percent
STUDYING	217	69.77
EMPLOYED	94	30.23
total	311	100.00

Majority 69.77 of the respondents' children are studying and 30.23 percent of the respondents' children are working in different sectors.

Table No 5,Investment In India

Status	No. Of respondents	Percent
CONSTRUCTED HOUSE FOR RENT	43	20.87
CONSTRUCTED BUILDING FOR RENTAL	36	17.48
DOING BUSINESS BY OWN	127	61.65
	206	100.00

Majority 61.65 percent of the respondents invest their money in India in the way of doing self business.

Table No 6,Number of Workers Employed

NUMBER OF WORKERS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT
Below 5	47	37.01
5-10	36	28.35
11-15	28	22.05
16 - 20	16	12.60
	127	100.00

Majority 37.01 percent of the respondents are employed below 5 workers to their business.

Table No 7,Facilities in Home

Facilities	No. Of Respondents	Percent
A/C	147	36.75
WASHING MACHINE	225	56.25
FRIDGE	375	93.75
OVAN	59	14.75
BATH WATER HEATER	42	10.5
DESKTOP / LAPTOP	233	58.25
DRINKING WATER FILTER	121	30.25

SMART PHONE	400	100
WIFI / INTERNET	357	89.25
CCTV	18	4.5

All the respondents are having smart phone facilities following that more than 80 percent of the respondents are having fridge and WIFI / Internet connection in their home and more than 50 percent of the respondents are having desktop / laptop and washing machine facilities in their home.

Table No 8, spending level for leisure time activities before and after migration

	Before migration	After migration	T value
SPENDING TIME FOR SHOPPING	2.52	4.12	4.97**
HAVING FOOD IN RESTAURANT	2.71	4.43	4.13**
BEAUTY PARLOR	1.26	3.21	3.96**
Tour / excursion	1.12	2.64	2.16**
CINEMA	2.33	3.71	2.75**

From the paired t test table , researcher concluded that respondents' spending level to leisure time activities is increasing after migration especially spending time for shopping , having food at restaurant , spending money to beauty parlor and spending for tour / excursion.

Findings

- Majority 68.5 percent of the respondents are from joint family.
- Majority 43.25 percent of the respondents have migrated to professional work category from India.
- Majority 41 percent of the respondents have been working for 5 – 10 years in abroad.
- Majority 69.77 of the respondents' children are studying and 30.23 percent of the respondents' children are working in different sectors.
- Majority 61.65 percent of the respondents invest their money in India in the way of doing self business.
- Majority 37.01 percent of the respondents are employed below 5 workers to their business.
- All the respondents are having smart phone facilities following that more than 80 percent of the respondents are having fridge and WIFI / Internet connection in their home and more than 50 percent of the respondents are having desktop / laptop and washing machine facilities in their home.
- From the paired t test table , researcher concluded that respondents' spending level to leisure time activities is increasing after migration especially spending time for shopping , having food at restaurant , spending money to beauty parlor and spending for tour / excursion.

Suggestions and Conclusion

In India, brain drain is more because educated individuals are emigrating for higher wages and better opportunities. The money the emigrants have sent back home has helped in alleviating poverty in their homes. It has resulted in less child labor, greater child schooling, more hours worked in self employment and a higher rate of people starting capital intensive enterprises. The money remittances have also reduced the level and severity of poverty. Moreover, the money migrants sent back are spent more in investments such as education, health, business and housing, rather than on food and other goods.

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