

CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON INCOME OF MIGRANTS: A STUDY OF MIGRANTS FROM TSP REGION OF SOUTH RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Migrations are caused by a variety of factors including economic, social and political factors. Migration is defined as phenomenon in which people move from their place of domicile to other place in search of job, for employment, for better job opportunities, due to marriage, or due to unfavorable living conditions in their place of domicile. The present study was done to reveal the causes of migration from TSP region of south Rajasthan. Total 200 migrants who moved from their place of birth to some other places were surveyed. The factor analysis revealed that there are four major reasons due to which people have migrated from their place of birth and these four major reasons or factors were—migration for life betterment, migration due to bad economic conditions, migration due to family conditions like marriage etc. and migration due to uncontrolled conditions like natural calamities etc. The analysis revealed that mainly people from TSP region have migrated for betterment of their life and due to bad economic conditions. The analysis also revealed that there was highly significant difference in the income of migrants before and after migration and income after migrations was significantly high as compared to income before migration.

KEYWORDS: *Migration, TSP Region, Causes, Unemployment, Opportunities, Welfare.*

Introduction

Movement is inherent in human nature and people have moved from their home or place of domicile to other parts of villages, cities or countries for various reasons, this phenomenon is called "Migration". Historically people have transported or sold in to slavery or they left home or migrated to other places because of poverty, hunger, maltreatment, discrimination, civil war and unemployment etc. Recently people move or migrate because of various social, economical and political reasons. People move because of better education for themselves or for their children or in search of better job opportunities. Migrant numbers have risen sharply in the last decade. In 2013 there were thought to be over 230 million international migrants. People move from their place of domicile to other locations due to two factors—one is "pull Factor" and other one is push factor. People move to developed countries or other well developed industrialized city areas within the country because of the lower income in their areas. International transportation has now become much easier and cheaper than ever so that people can easily migrate.

Modern day IT technology has made it easier to access information quickly so that people can search places where better opportunities are available, so that they can migrate to those place. Due to rapid economic expansion large number of skilled and unskilled people is required therefore people move to those places where there is demand. Also people are attracted and want to move to stable democracies where human rights religious freedom is more likely to be respected. Younger generation move to place where better education opportunities are available and better job opportunities are available. Because these factors attract or pull people towards them hence they are called Pull Factors. People also move or migrate to other places

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because some factors compelled them to move out of their place and hence these factors are negative factors and are called Push Factors. Push factors include—lack of prospects for career development, poverty, lack of opportunities of income generation, high unemployment rates, harassment and violation human rights, wars, natural calamities like drought, famine, tsunami, floods, earth quack etc.

According to a UN report Indian tops the world in the number of migrants sent abroad and more than half of the 16.59 million live in the Gulf region, The 2017 International Migration Report released showed that during this century's period of rapid globalization, the number of Indian migrants doubled from 7.98 million in 2000. Mexico sent out 13 million migrants, the second highest number. The United Arab Emirates has the largest number of Indian migrants, who number 3.31 million, up from 978,992 in 2000, followed by the US with 2.3 million, up from 1.04 million, the report said. In Gulf countries alone the total number Indian migrants are 8.9 million of these 2.27 millions are in Saudi Arabia, 1.2 million in Oman and 1.16 millions in Kuwait. Most of the international migration takes place among developing countries with 60 per cent of the migrants from Asia going to other Asian countries,

India too has migrants from other countries also. The total number of migrants from other countries living in India is 5.2 million. This figure is declined by figure of 1.22 million from the figure of 6.42 million in 2000, which shows that in-migration is decreased and out-migration is increased. The report further says that about 400 billion dollar is sent to developing countries by migrants and the remittances are used to finance education, housing and other activities which helps in promoting development. In Europe, in 2017 the number of migrants almost doubled to 1.3 million people from a figure of 6,65,105 in year 2000 a growth of 51.16%, according to the report. In Britain Indian migrants increased by 54% to a figure of 8,36,524 in 2017 from 4,52,144 in year 2000. Canada now has 6,02,144 migrants from India from 3,19,138 in 2000 which is rise of 53%.

According to the World Economic Forum's report on 'Migration and Cities', India is home to one-fourth of the 100 fastest-growing cities in the world while Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata are among the 10 most populous urban areas worldwide. Interstate migration in India doubled between 2001 and 2011 compared to the previous decade, with Pune and Surat emerging as the most affected cities in the Asian region, says a WEF report. The annual interstate migration in the country averaged about 5-6 million migrants a year. Migrants are drawn to cities in search of economic, social and creative opportunities. According to 2001 census over 98 million people migrated from one place to another in 1990s which is highest for any decade since independence. The number of migrants has increased by 22% in period of 1991-2001, over previous decade. Employment was the main reason of migration men apart from women migration due to marriage. The number of people who migrated in search of job has increased by 45% over previous decade according to 2001 census report. Most people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. Lack of rural employment, fragmentation of land holdings and declining public investment in agriculture create a crisis for rural Indians. Urban areas and some rural areas with industrial development or high agricultural production offer better prospects for jobs or self-employment.

Review of Literature

According to report on portal [azadIndia](#)-People more often move within same state in search of job contrary to belief of inter-state migration. Around 50 lakh people moved to other states whereas about 90 lakh people were migrated intra-state within the district this figure includes people migrating from villages to nearby towns or cities in search of better job opportunities. Over 57 lakh people who moved in search of jobs from rural to urban areas and another 45 lakh people migrated within the rural areas looking for work. Among those who migrated in search of job over 10 lakhs are literates and over 3 lakhs were illiterates. Nearly 40% of literates migrating for work had studied up to secondary level and another 32% had studies beyond secondary level. Graduates are over 18 lakhs and 17% were technical diploma holders and about 8% were degree holders.

In a report of World Economic Forum by **Phillip Connor (2017)**, says India has a long history of migration. More than a century ago, large numbers of Indian migrants—many of them involuntary ones—moved to Africa, the Caribbean and within the Indian subcontinent itself. Some of the top destinations of Indian migrants in more recent decades include Persian Gulf countries, North America and Europe. India is the top source of international migrants. 15.6 million People born in India were living in other countries as of 2015. The number of international Indian migrants has more than doubled over the past 25 years, growing about twice as fast as the world's total migrant population thus India is a migration superpower. India is also one of the world's top destinations for international migrants. India is the top source of international migrants, with one-in-twenty migrants worldwide born in India. India is also one of the world's top destinations for international migrants. Even though the country is the top source of the world's migrants in total numbers, India has one of the world's

lowest emigration rates. India receives more remittances from migrants than any other country. India's religious minorities have been more likely to migrate internationally.

Smriti Chand (2017) shared that migrations are caused by a variety of factors including economic, social and political factors and among them four major reasons of migration are (a) Marriages (b) Employment, (c) Education and Lack of security. People also migrate on a short-term basis in search of better job opportunities for recreation, health care facilities and legal advices or for availing services available in nearby locations.

Ajai Sreevatsan (2017) in his report says that "globally, an estimated 244 million people are international migrants who move between countries. Internal migration is three times that number, affecting the lives of far more people".

Aajeevika Bureau in collaboration with the local partner **Kotra adivasi Sansthan (KAS)** conducted a household survey to understand trends in migration, magnitude of migration and its related issues. The report says that aggregate household migration from Kotra block is 49.2%. One or more members of household migrate or go out of the block to seek employment. Panchayat wise the average migrants per household ranges from 1 to 3.4 with a median of 1.4 and this migration is to find job. The migrants from Kotra block are inter-state migrants and about 67% of migrants from researched area cross state boundary to search livelihood in other states of the country. 99% of the migrants from this region migrate to Gujarat alone and remaining 1% move to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Migrants from Kotra block are generally employed in low quality unskilled labour with stone carving and skilled construction work. About 83% of the surveyed migrants are employed as unskilled labour in agriculture and construction work.

Rajiv Khandelwal (2013) in Chapter one titled Rajasthan state migration profile : Filling a void- Call for action, in Report titled "Rajasthan State Migration Profile" say that migration from rural Rajasthan is inevitable because of its harsh living conditions like scanty rainfall, drought proneness and poor agricultural production. With limited choice and control, migrant workers are hardly able to dictate the direction of their economic futures and they are forced to return to a life of limited options at an early age. He further says that Migration for Rajasthan is not new but the magnitude in which it is happening now is new. Till twenty years back migrants from Rajasthan rarely move to Maharashtra and Karnataka but it is common phenomenon now.

The seasonal migrants remain at the bottom of the economic hierarchy struggling with low and uncertain wages, unstable jobs, no social security and no legal protection in case of unfair practice and disputes. The question that begs urgent attention therefore is what needs to be done to manage the shifting demography from rural to urban settings in a way that puts the interests of the migrant worker at the very centre.

Need of the Study

When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than his or her place of birth then he or she is considered migrant. This migration is may be due to marriage for female or in search of a job generally for males. Migration also takes place when people staying outside for job or any other reason and come back to his or her own place of birth. According to 2001 census around 307 million people have been migrated from their place of birth to another part of the country. Out of these 84.2% migrated from one town or village to another town or village. The study of migration of people in different parts of our country and also outside of India helps us understand the dynamics of our society and helps us society understand better. In this period of economic development, in the country, when many states are undergoing faster economic development, in areas, such as, manufacturing, IT and other service sectors, migration of population has become more important. Hence, it is important to study what are reasons due to which people migrate and what are the impacts of migration on their life after migration. If migration is compulsion so that better arrangements can be made so that their life become easy.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are as follows –

- To study the Causes of migration of people in tribal sub plan area of South Rajasthan.
- To study impact of migration on income of migrants from tribal region.

Hypothesis of the Study

H₀₁ : There is non-significant difference in the causes of migration due to which people migrates from TSP region of South Rajasthan.

H₀₂ : There is no-significant rise in the in the income level of migrants after migration.

Research Methodology

Sampling Unit: The present study was taken to study the effect of migration on the socio-economic life of migrants; hence our sampling unit was migrants who have migrated from tribal region taken for the study.

Sample Size: A total sample 200 migrants was taken from the tribal region of South Rajasthan who have migrated in the past from area of study. Mainly Banswara and Dungarpur triabl region of South Rajasthan was covered for this study.

Data Collection: As the main objective of the present research paper was to study the impact of migration on the life of migrants of study region hence our main source of data was primary data source. A self designed structured questionnaire prepared to so that inputs from migrants could be taken. Questionnaire included questions on various aspects of migration like change in their economic, personal and social life before and after migration besides questions like age, education, income etc. Closed end questions were mainly dichotomous and five point of three point Likert scale type questions.

Sampling Technique: The primary data for the present study was collected using convenience sampling method. As the there was no pre-prepared list of migrants was available therefore during survey of study region families of that area were contacted and whoever from a particular family was found to be migrated to elsewhere were contacted and questionnaires were sent to them and response were taken, thus convenient method of sampling was compulsion for this study.

Statistical tools and techniques used for this study: To analysis the primary data collected from respondents mainly percentage method, mean, standard deviation etc. were used for descriptive study and test for Factor analysis, test of difference of means etc were used for inferential statistics.

Data Analysis Results

Demographic Profile of Respondents

In the present section analysis of primary data collected from respondents is given.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	144	72
Female	56	28
Total	200	100

Table 1: shows distribution of respondents according to gender. Out of total 200 respondents 72% were male and rest 56% was female.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According to Age

Age	N	%
Up to 20 yrs	37	18.50
21 - 30 yrs	108	54.00
31 - 40 yrs	26	13.00
41 - 50 yrs	12	6.00
Above 50 yrs	10	5.00
No Response	7	3.50
Total	200	100.00

Table 2: shows distribution of respondents according to age. It is clearly seen that maximum respondents in the sample collected were youngsters of age belonging to less than or up to 30 years. There were 54% respondents belonging to age between 21 to 30 years and 18.50% from the age group below or up to 20 years. 13% were from age group of 31 to 40 years, 6% from age between 41 to 50 years and 5% were from age group above 50 years. 7 respondents i.e. 3.5% respondent didn't revealed their age. Hence it can be observed that the proportion of youngsters i.e. age up to 30 years is more as compared to other age groups.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents According to Education

Education	N	%
Post Graduate	73	36.50
Graduate	78	39.00
Below Graduate	15	7.50
Just Literate	9	4.50
Illiterate	3	1.50
No Response	22	11.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 3: shows distribution of respondents according to their education. Out of 200 migrants 36.50% were post-graduate, and near to this 39% were graduates. 7.5% were below graduate, 4.5% were just literate and 1.5% illiterates. 11% respondents didn't reveal their educational status. Hence it can be said that most of the educated people migrates from tribal region.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondents According to Present Occupation

Occupation	N	%
Job (Public Sector)	9	4.50
Job (Private Sector)	94	47.00
Business	11	5.50
Self Employed	4	2.00
Student	64	32.00
House wife	14	7.00
Others	4	2.00
Total	200	100.00

Table 4: shows distribution of respondents according to their present occupation. Among those who have migrated 47% are working in private sector, 4.5% joined public sector jobs, 5.5% doing business, 2% were self-employed, 32% were students, 7% were housewife and 2% were in other works like domestic help.

Causes of Migration

Total nineteen probable reasons of migration were given to respondents to rate. On the response received on these statement factor analysis was applied using principal component method. Total four factors were extracted. The basis of factor selection was Eigen values. Only those factors were retained having Eigen value more than one. These four extracted factors explain 64.42% cumulative variance. Before applying factor analysis KMO test for sampling adequacy and Bartlett's test for multivariate normality check were also conducted. The KMO statistics was 0.752 shows adequacy of distribution of values for conducting factor analysis. Bartlett's test of sphericity shows that data do not produce Identity matrix and thus approximately multivariate normal and acceptable for factor analysis

Table 5: KMO Bartlett's test

KMO Statistics	0.752
Approx. Chi-Square	2158.483
Df	171
Result	***

Table 6: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigen values			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.163	27.176	27.176	4.748	24.990	24.990
2	3.725	19.608	46.783	3.806	20.030	45.020
3	1.969	10.365	57.148	2.020	10.632	55.653
4	1.382	7.273	64.421	1.666	8.769	64.421

Total four factors were extracted accounting for 64% of total variance. These four factors were names as follows according to the properties they represent.

- F1 = Life Betterment
- F2 = Economic Conditions
- F3 = Family Reasons
- F4 = Uncontrolled Conditions

These four factor of migration shows that reasons due to which people migrate.

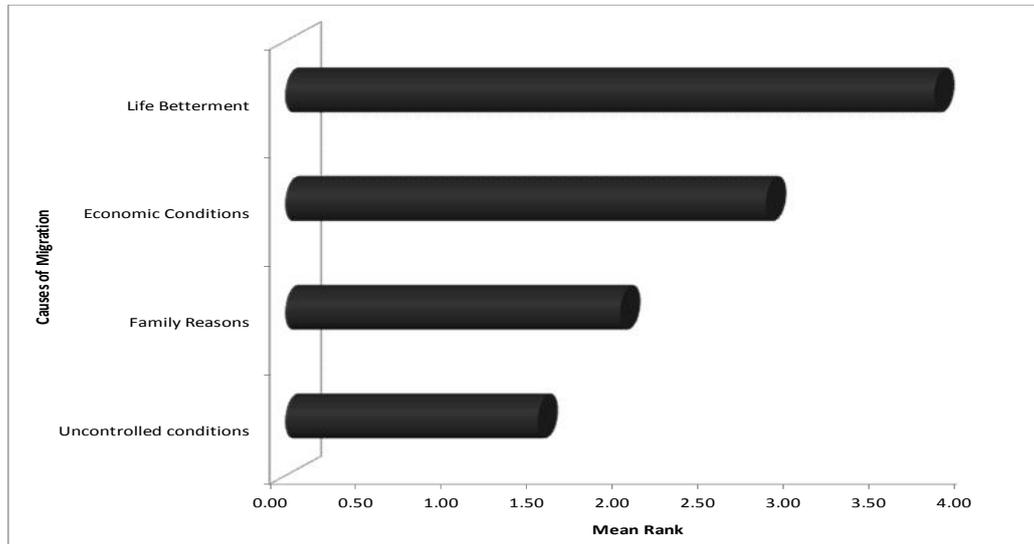
F₁ : Migration for Life betterment: which means people migrate for the betterment of their life e.g. if they found that if there is lack of proper infrastructure, unable to meet family expenses due to lack of job opportunities, better job opportunities, for their autonomy, better living status etc.

- F₂ : Economic Reasons:** People also migrate due to bad economic conditions like poverty, sluggish agricultural growth, debt, low wages or earnings, small size of land holdings, unemployment etc.
- F₃ : Family Reasons:** Means people migrate due to family conditions like marriage, transfer of spouse or for education of their children.
- F₄ : Uncontrolled Conditions:** The fourth reason of migration is uncontrolled conditions like natural calamities (drought, famine, flood etc.) or unfavorable living conditions like air pollution, lack of proper drinking water facilities etc.

Further highly significant difference in the ranks ($\chi^2 = 403.7, p < 0.001$) on applying Friedman Test reveals that one factor is preferred over the other. Test result given below show that cause of migration due to which people migrate from TSP region of South Rajasthan differ significantly. Hence our second hypothesis that – “There is non-significant difference in the causes of migration due to which people migrates from TSP region of South Rajasthan” is rejected.

Table 7: Causes of Migration compared

Factor	Mean Rank	t ²	Df	Result
Life Betterment	3.78	403.70	3	***
Economic Conditions	2.80			
Family Reasons	1.95			
Uncontrolled conditions	1.47			



This result shows that mainly people from TSP region migrate for betterment of their life means better job opportunities better life style etc. Second comes the reason of migration due economic conditions like lack of job opportunities, unemployment, unable to meet family expenditure etc. Family reasons like marriage etc. comes third and last comes the migration due to uncontrolled conditions like natural calamities.

Impact of Migration on Monthly Income

Table 8: Income Before and After Migration

Monthly Income	Before Migration		After Migration	
	N	%	N	%
Up to Rs. 10,000	23	50.00	6	13.04
Rs. 10,000 - Rs. 20,000	15	32.61	10	21.74
Rs. 20,001 - Rs. 30,000	2	4.35	4	8.70
Rs. 30,001 - Rs. 40,000	4	8.70	0	0.00
Rs. 40,001 - Rs. 50,000	0	0.00	7	15.22
Above Rs. 50000	2	4.35	19	41.30
Total	46	100.00	46	100.00

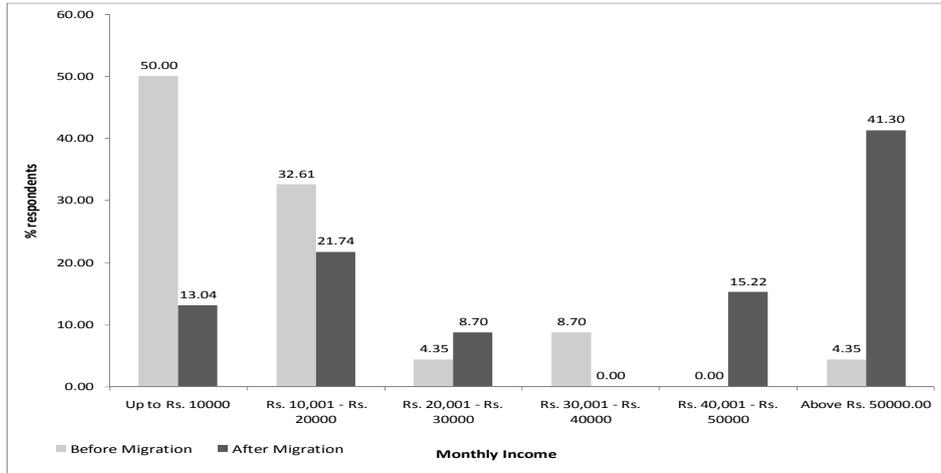


Table 8: shows distribution of respondents according to their income before and after migration. Only 46 (23%) out of 200 respondent revealed their income before and after migration. Some respondents revealed their income only for after migration and some only for before migration hence they were excluded from the analysis. No response for income is common phenomenon in India. Table data in the table reveals that before migration 50% respondents had their income up to Rs. 10,000.00 32.61% between ten to twenty thousand, 4.35% between 20-30 thousand ,8.70% between 30-40 thousand and 4.35% above 50,000. On the other hand after migration the income of people shifted from low income range to high income range and income people has increased significantly. Before migration there were only 4.35% respondents in the income group of above 40,000, this proportion has rise to whopping 56.52% and there was 47.83% decrease in the respondents from low income category of up to 20,000 per month from 82.61% before migration to 34.78% in after migration. Hence, this analysis clearly reveals that definitely there is significant change in the monthly income of migrants after migration, which is further tested statistically. This analysis is given below.

Table 9: Test Results: Income before and after migration

Time Period	N	Mean	SD	t	df	Result
Before Migration	46	18956.52	20373.14	-7.60	45	***
After Migration	46	54339.13	47032.24			

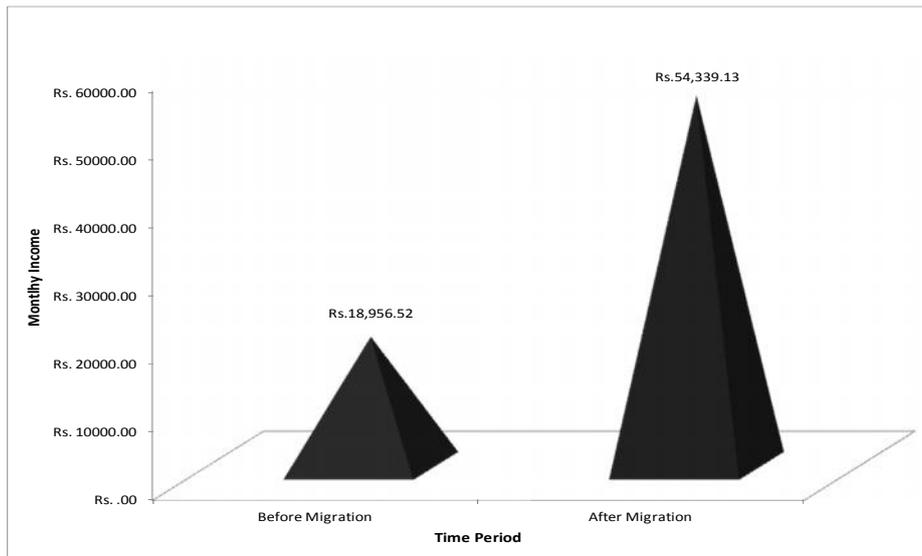


Table 9: shows income of migrants before and after migration. Only 46 respondents revealed their income for both period i.e. before and after migration. The main reason of non-response may be that a large proportion of respondents are students and house-wives also. The average income before migration was Rs. 18956.52 and it was 54339.13 after migration, thus a highly significant rise in monthly income after migration was found after migration ($t = -7.60, p < 0.001$). Thus our null hypothesis—"There is no-significant rise in the in the income level of migrants after migration" is rejected and it is concluded that monthly income of migrants increased significantly after migration.

Conclusion

Migration is defined as phenomenon in which people move from their place of domicile to other place in search of job, for employment, for better job opportunities, due to marriage, or due to unfavorable living conditions in their place of domicile. The present study was done to reveal the causes of migration from TSP region of south Rajasthan. Mainly two districts namely Banswara and Durgapur were chosen for survey. Total two hundred migrants were selected who moved from their palace of birth to some other places. The factor analysis revealed that there are four major reasons due to which people have migrated from their place of birth and these five major reasons or factors were – migration for life betterment, migration due to bad economic conditions, migration due to family conditions like marriage etc. and migration due to uncontrolled conditions like natural calamities etc. The analysis revealed that mainly people from TSP region have migrated for betterment of their life and due to bad economic conditions. People also move for higher study so that they can avail good educational facilities available at some other place. The analysis also revealed that there was highly significant difference in the income of migrants before and after migration and income after migrations was significantly high as compared to income before migration. Hence it can be concluded life of migrants for TSP region become well after migration.

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