# The Empirical Study

This chapter deals with results derived by statistical analysis after interpretation of raw field data and discussion of each result in a systematic manner. The results and their pertaining discussion are presented according to the specific objectives of the study.

**Socio-Economic Profile of Selected Respondent:**

Socio-economic status refers to the position of an individual with reference to various indicators of social and economic condition in a rural community. The socio economic status of selected respondents was calculated by adding the scores assigned to a category of each item.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to age group

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age of migrant at the time of migration	Young (18-30)	94	94
	Middle age (30-50)	6	6
	Old age (Above 50)	-	-
Age of migrant at the time of Survey	Young (18-30)	44	44
	Middle age (30-50)	56	56
	Old age (Above 50)	-	-
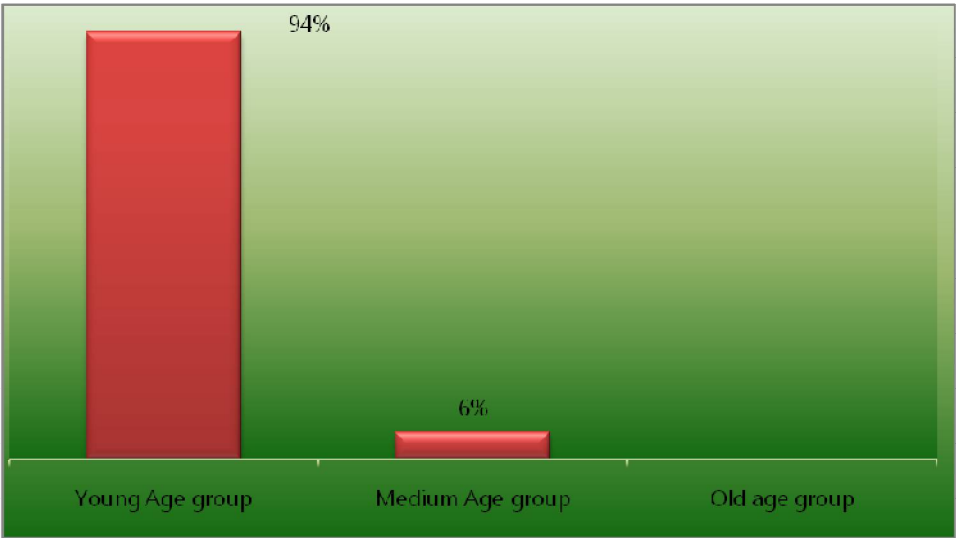
Figure 1: Distribution of Age group at the time of Migration
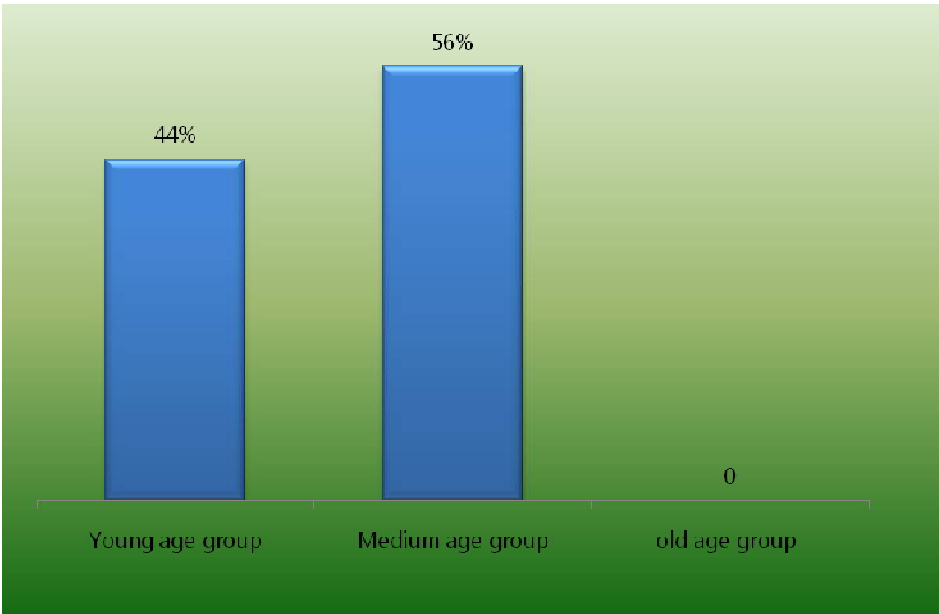
**Figure 2: Distribution of Age group at the time of Survey**

Age

In Table 1 it is clearly shown that 94 percent migrant took decision for migration from there locality at young age and only 6 percent of migrant took decision for migration belongs to medium age category. At the time of survey 56 percent of the respondent belongs to medium age group and 44 percent belongs to young age group. It is really an important fact in both cases there is no one from old age group.

The risk regarding shifting the occupation as well as migration from one's own native land to outside native is comparatively less among old age group respondents and high among young age group. The reason behind this is higher education; livelihood satisfaction and expectation of social esteem with high mental energy encourage the young and middle age group for migration from village to city.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to community and caste

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Community	Hindu	75	75
	Muslim	25	25
	Christian	-	-
	Others	-	-
Caste	General	17	17
	ST	24	24
	SC	44	44
	OBC	15	15
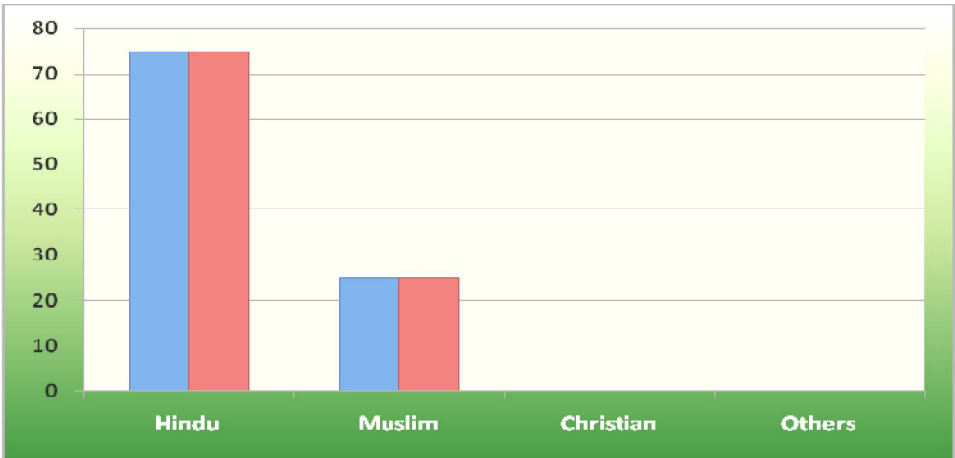
Figure 3: Distribution of the respondent according to religion
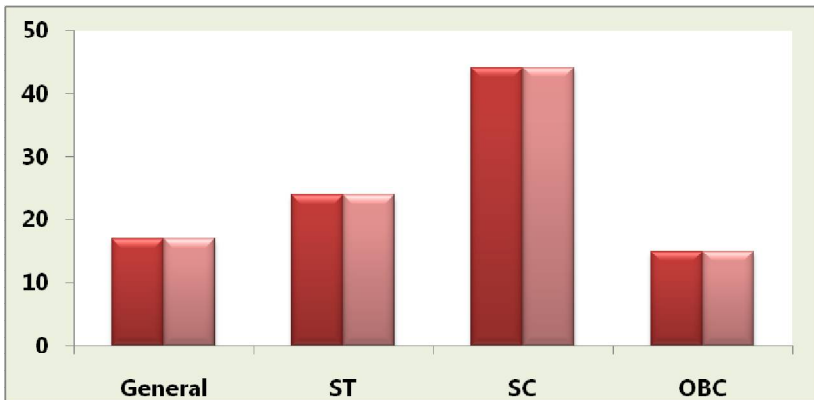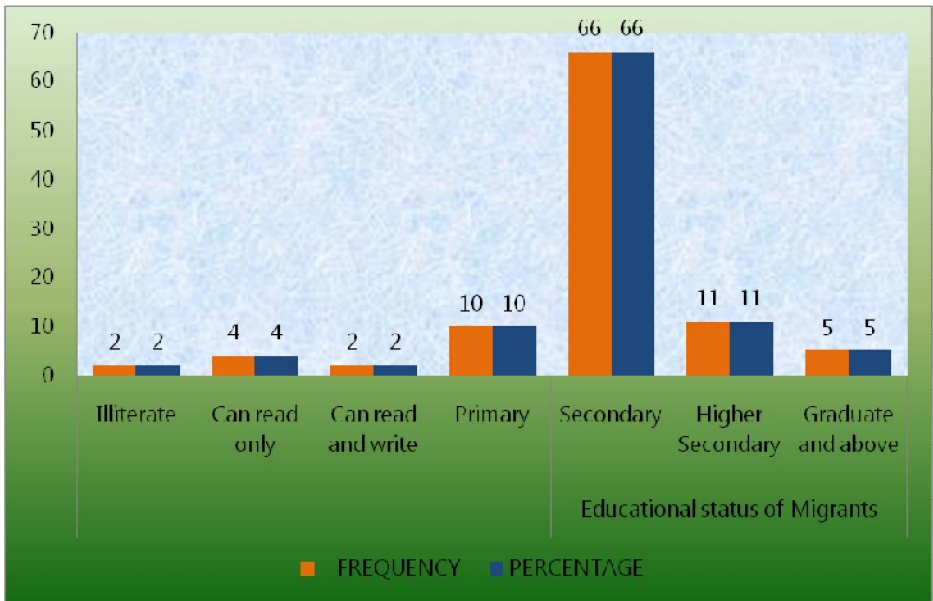

Figure 4: Distribution of the respondent according to Caste

From Table 2 it is evident that 75 percent of the respondent belongs to Hindu community and 25 percent belongs to Muslim community. Whereas 44 percent respondent belongs to schedule caste community, 24 percent belongs to general caste, 17 percent belongs to schedule tribe and 15 percent belongs to other back ward classes.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Educational Status of Migrants

| Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Educational status of Migrants	Illiterate	2	2
	Can read only	4	4
	Can read and write	2	2
	Primary	10	10
	Secondary	66	66
	Higher Secondary	11	11
	Graduate and above	5	5
	(5), Graduate and Above –(6).		

Figure 5: Distribution of the respondent according to Educational Status of Migrant

Table 3 indicated that maximum respondent are i.e. 66 percent respondents having secondary education followed by 11 percent respondents having higher secondary education, 10 percent respondents having primary education, 5 percent respondents are graduate, 4 percent respondents can read only, 2 percent can read and write and 2 percent are illiterate.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Family Educational Status

| Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Family Educational Status	High >(mean + ½ SD) Medium (mean ± ½ SD) Low <(mean - ½ SD)	21 38 41	21 38 41
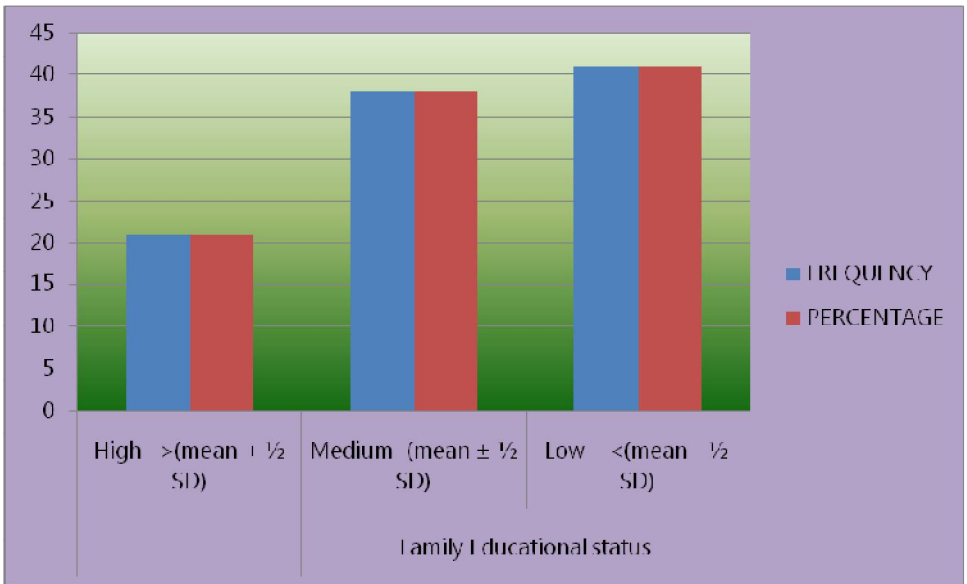
Figure 6: Distribution of the respondent according To Family Educational Status

Figure 6 represents that 41 percent of total respondent family belongs to comparatively low educational status group, followed by 38 percent of respondent family have comparatively medium educational score and 21 percent of respondent family have comparatively a high educational score.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Marital Status

| Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Marital status of the respondents	Married	62	62
	Unmarried	38	38
	Others	-	-
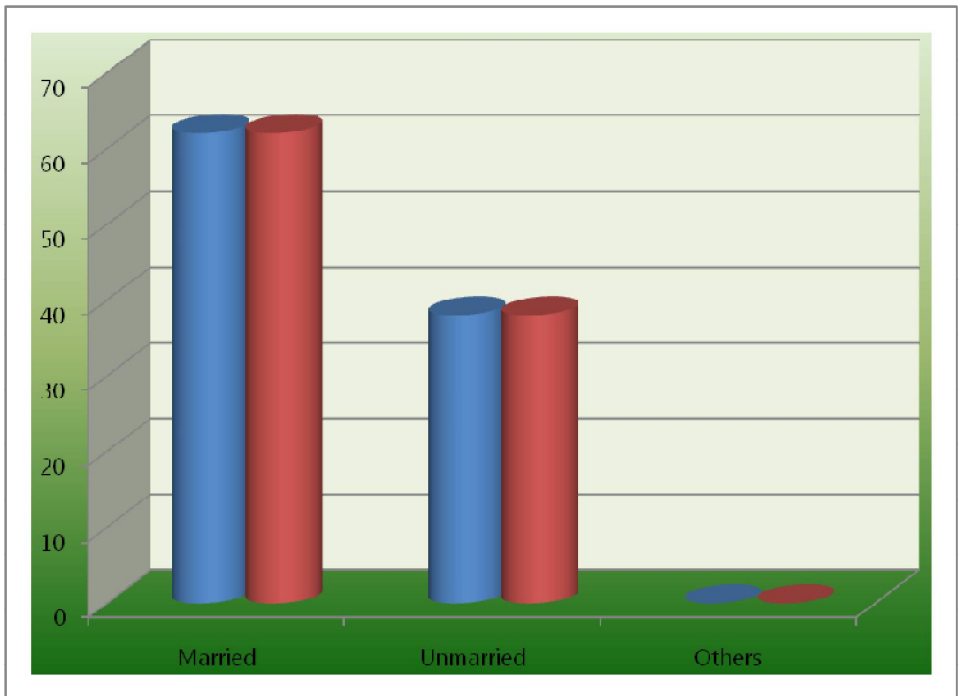
Figure 7: Distribution of the respondent according To marital Status

Table 5 represents that 62 percent of total respondent are married where as 38 percent of total population are unmarried.

Table 6: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Family Type

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	Nuclear	47	47
Family type	Joint	53	53
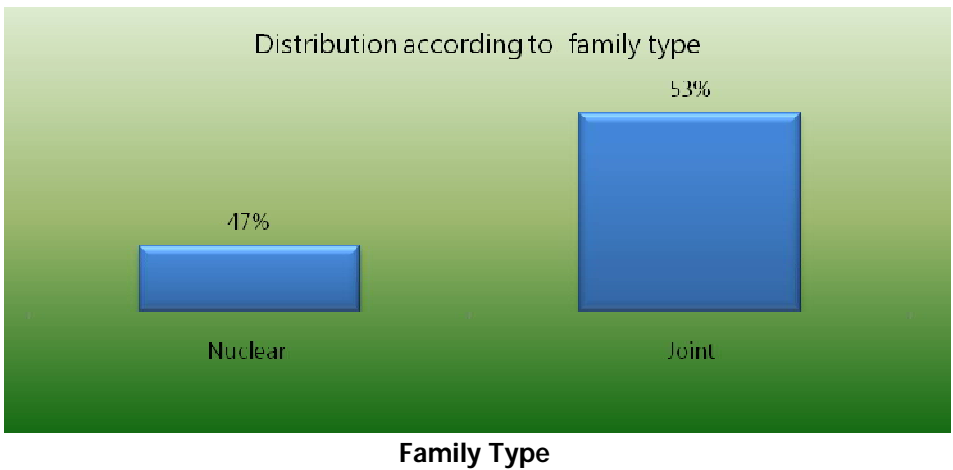
Family Type

Figure 8 Distribution of the respondent according to No of Family Type

The figure 8 represents that the attributes level of respondent indicate that 53 percent migrant belongs to joint family and 47 percent belongs from small family.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to No of Family Members:

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	More than 5	69	69
Family size	Less than 5	31	31

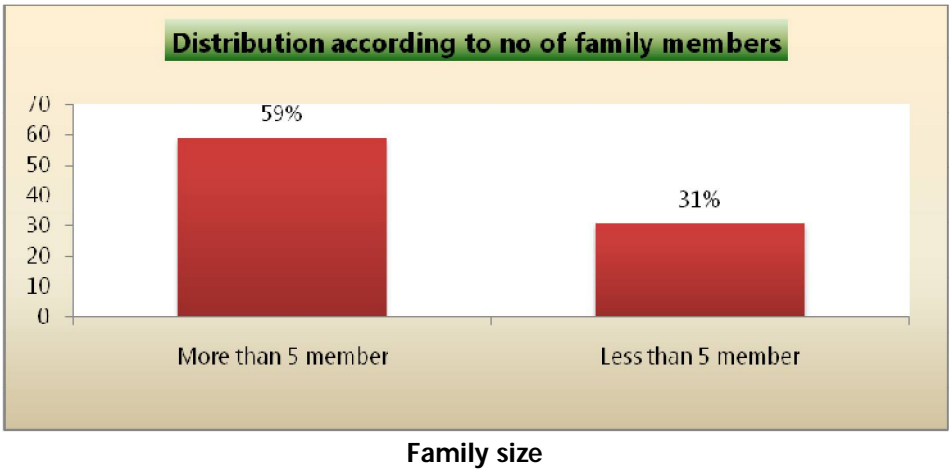**Distribution according to no of family members**

Family size
Figure 9: Distribution of the respondent according to No of Family Members

The figure 9 represents that the attributes level of respondent indicate that 59 percent Migrant belongs to large family (more than 5) and 31 percent belongs from small family (less than 5)

Table 8: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to and Holding

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Land holding	No land	-	-
	Up to 1 bigha	3	3
	Up to 5 bigha	55	55
	Above 5 bigha	33	33
	Up to 15 bigha	9	9
	Up to 20 bigha	-	-
	Above 20 bigha	-	-
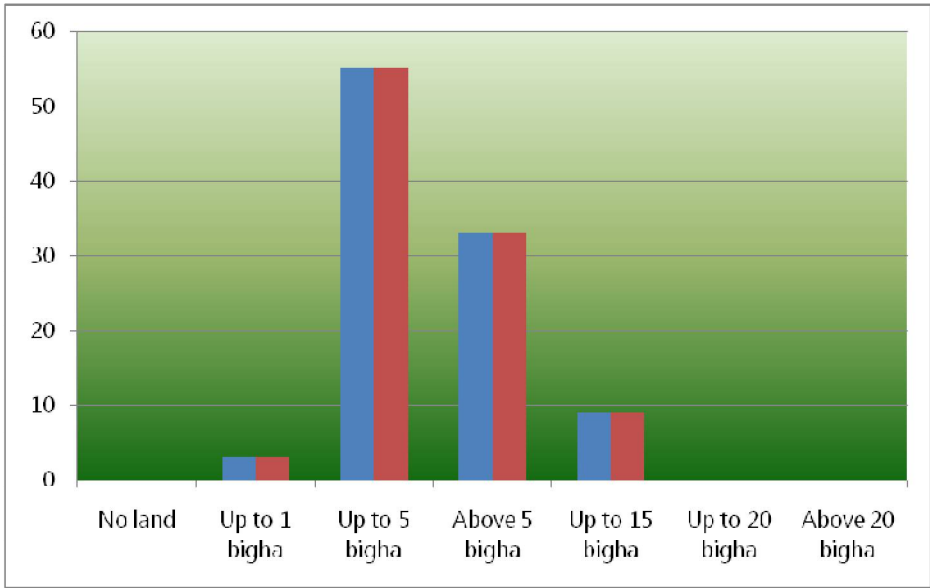
Figure 10: Distribution of the respondent according to Land Holding

Family Land Holding

It is represents by the figure 10 that 55 percent respondent have land up to 5 bigha , 33 percent respondents have land above 5 bigha, 9 percent respondent have land up to 15 bigha and 3 percent respondent have land up to 1 bigha.

Table 9: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to House Type

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	No house	-	-
	Hut	-	-
	Kutcha house	9	9
House type	Mixed house	49	49
	Pucca house	42	42
	Mansion	-	-
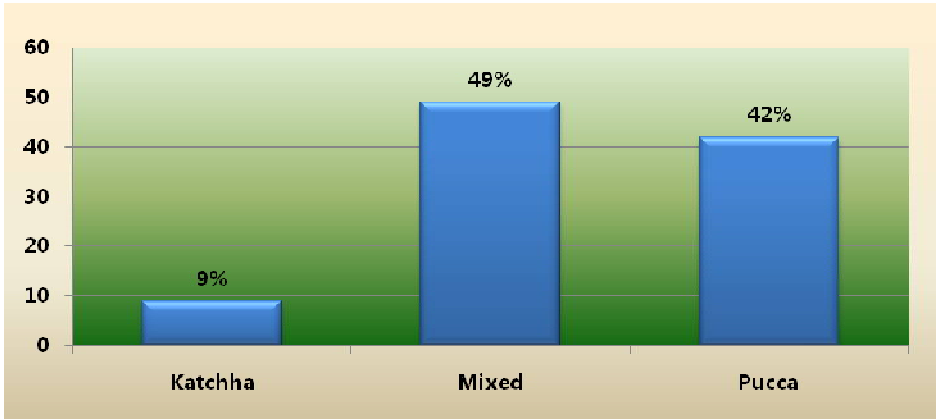
Figure 11 Distribution of the respondent according to House Type

House Type

Figure 11 shows that 42 percent respondent have pucca house, 49 percent have mixed house and 9 percent have kutcha house.

Table 10 Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Family Social Participation

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
	No membership	25	25
Family Social Participation	Member in one organization	68	68
	Member in more than one organization	7	7
	Office bearer in one organization	-	-
	Office bearer in more than one organization	-	-
	Distinctive features (MLA and MP)	-	-

Social Participation

The attribute of social participation shows that 68 percent have membership in one organization where as 25 percent of respondent have no participation and 7 percent respondent have participation more than one organization.
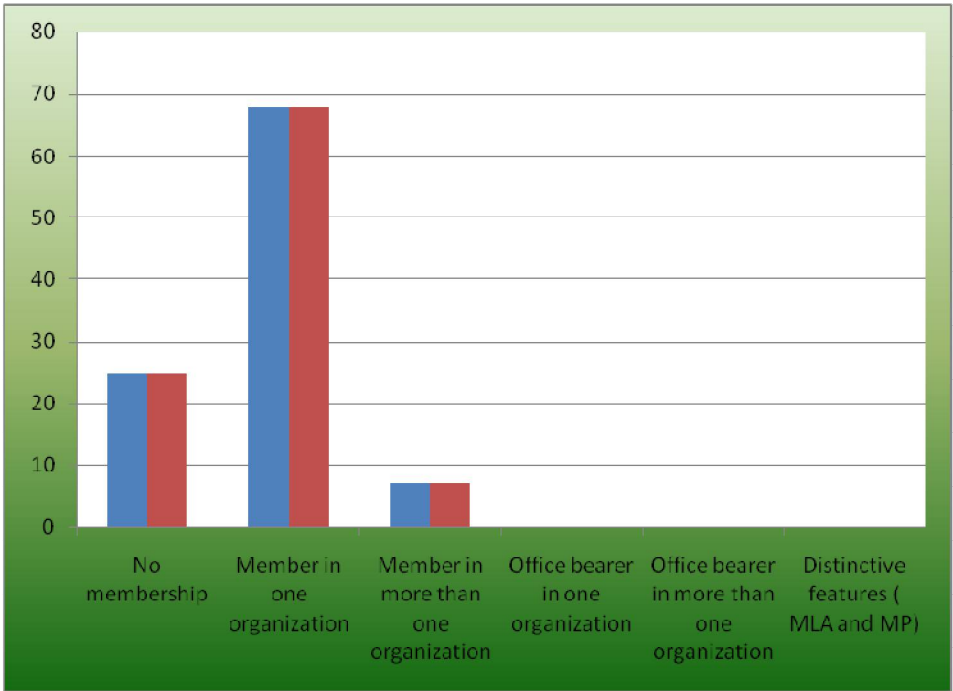
Figure 12: Distribution of the respondent according to Social Participation

Table 11: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Material Possession

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Material possession	High >(mean + ½ SD)	25	25
	Medium (mean ± ½ SD)	49	49
	Low <(mean - ½ SD)	26	26
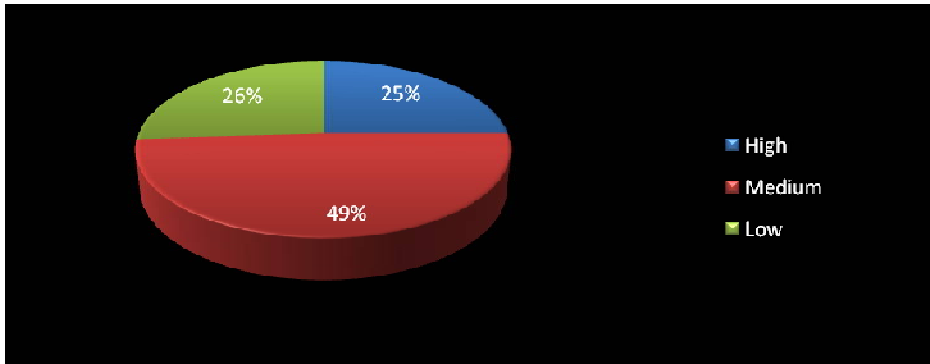
Figure 13: Distribution of the respondent according to Material Possession

Material Possession

It is represented in figure 13. 49 percent belongs to comparatively medium material possession followed by 26 percent belongs to low material possession and only 25 percent of migrant families are belongs to comparatively high material possession.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Family Cosmo-politeness:

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Family Cosmopoliteness	High >(mean + ½ SD)	40	40
	Medium (mean ± ½ SD)	25	25
	Low <(mean - ½ SD)	35	35
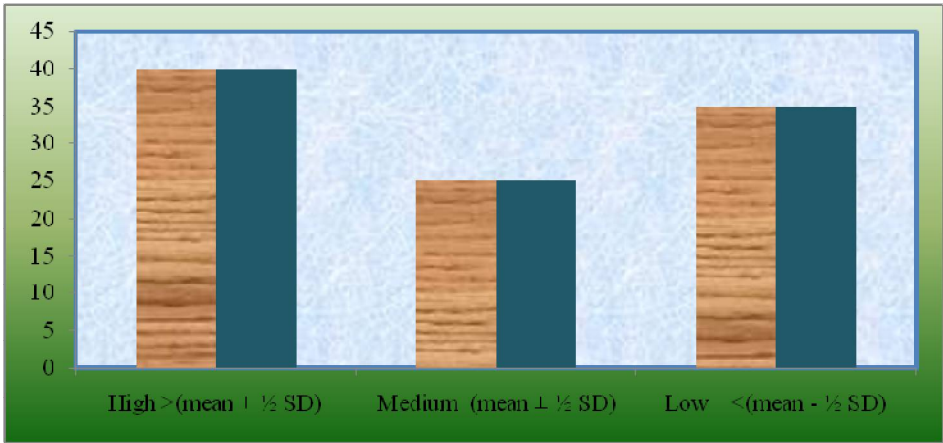
Figure 14: Distribution of the respondent according Family Cosmo politeness

Cosmopoliteness

It is revealed from the study that 40 percent of migrant families are belongs to comparatively high cosmopoliteness followed by 35 percent belongs to comparatively low cosmopoliteness where as 25 percent who belongs to comparatively medium cosmopoliteness.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Mass Media Exposure

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Mass media exposure	High >(mean + ½ SD)	50	50
	Medium (mean ± ½ SD)	18	18
	Low <(mean - ½ SD)	32	32
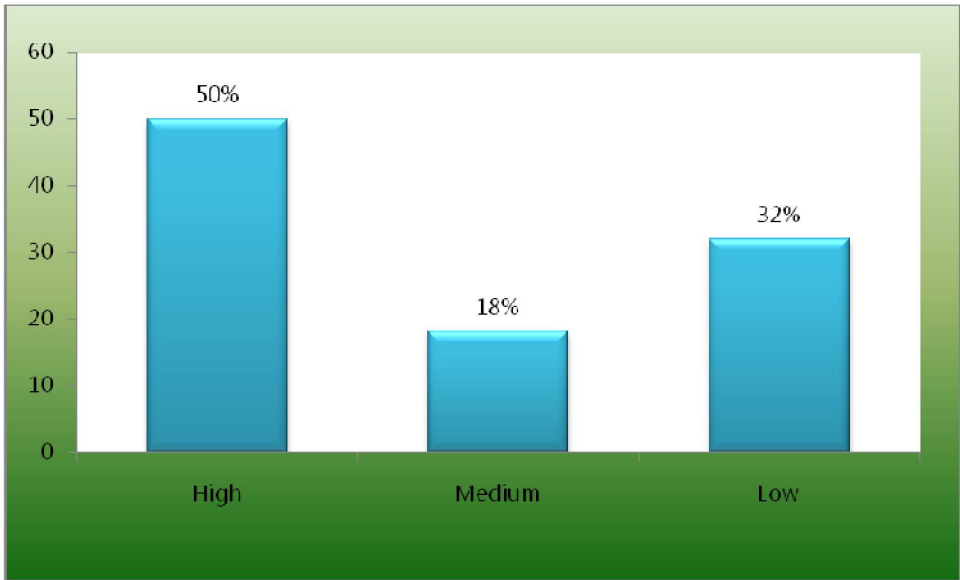
Figure 15: Distribution of the respondent according To Mass Media Exposure

Mass Media Exposure

It is represented in figure 15 where 50 percent of migrant families are belongs to comparatively high mass-media exposure, 18 percent belongs to comparatively medium mass-media exposure and 32 percent belongs to comparatively low mass-media exposure.

Table 14: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Source of Information:

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Source of Information	Relatives	33	33
	Friend	63	63
	Institution	4	4
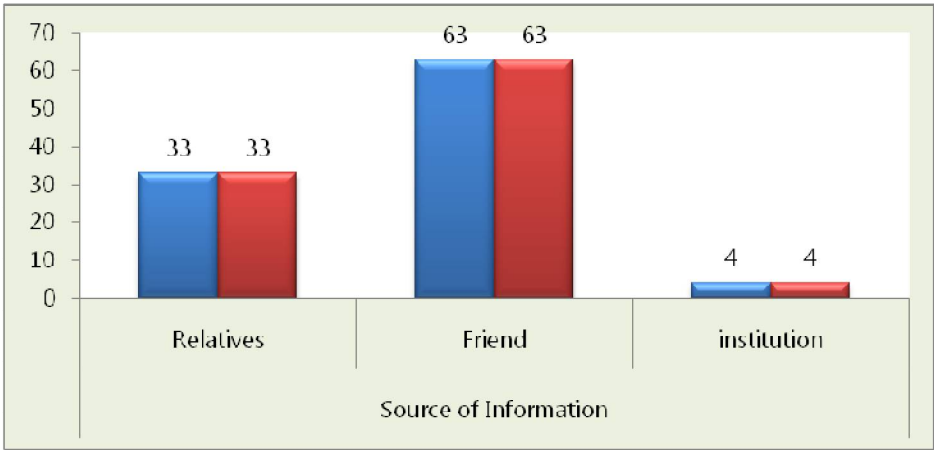
Figure 16: Distribution of the respondent according to Source of Information

Source of Information

The source of Information about the job, migration process, channel, opportunity and other important factors differs in the case of migrant. 62 percent respondent got there information from friends followed by 32 percent from relatives and only 6 percent from different institutions.

Table 15: Distribution of respondents of the study area according to Source of Money

Item	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Source of money	No money required	-	-
	Own saving	24	24
	Family saving	42	42
	Private money lender	27	27
	By selling land	7	7
	Bank	-	-
	Government subsidy	-	-
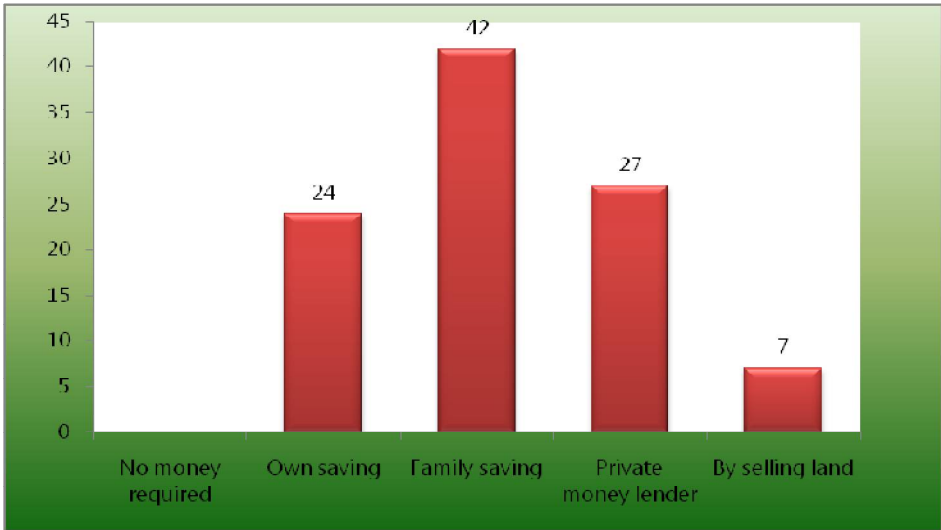
**Figure 17: Distribution of the respondent According to
Source of Money for Migration**

Money for Migration

For successful migration process investment is an important factor. Distribution of the respondent according to source of money for migration shows that 42 percent respondent uses their family savings as the source of money for migration. 27 percent respondent take loan from money lender, 24 percent depends on own savings and 7 percent had no requirement for money.

**Table 16: Distribution of mean, median, mode, standard deviation, Minimum,
Maximum and co-efficient of variance of socio-psychological variables**

Variables	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation	C.V
Age (at the time of migration)	23.87	23	23	3.260	13.66
Age (at the time of Survey)	33.2	34	39	6.758	20.47
Educational status of the migrant	3.89	4	4	0.85	21.781

Family educational score	4.317	4	5	1.469	34.036
Family type	1.53	2	2	.499	32.62
Family size	5.24	5	5	1.132	21.611
Migration occurs duration years	9.15	8.5	3	6.14	27.75
Family Land holding	2.47	2	2	0.699	28.31
House type	3.34	3	3	0.62	18.562
Family Social Participation	1.69	2	2	0.4836	28.617
Material possession	13.3	14	14	3.342	25.139
Family cosmopoliteness	16.4	16	19	2.7092	16.52
Mass media exposure	10.14	11	6	3.149	31.06
Source of Information	1.71	2	2	0.5346	31.27
Source of money	2.17	2	2	0.8724	40.203
Income from other sector	5621.	5112.	3600	2677.09	47.619
Remittance	18567.	17970	2160	7391.60	39.80
Income increase due to Migration per capita	3285.9	3294	3000	1289.531	39.251
Income increased per kilometer	13.44	6.421	45.23	16.9902	126.32

The distribution pattern of variable age (at the time of migration) depicts that the minimum age of the respondents at the time of migration was 23 and the maximum was 32. Maximum of respondent belongs to young and middle age group with a standard deviation 3.260 and the coefficient of variance is 13.66.

The distribution pattern of variable age (at the time of Survey) depicts that the minimum age of the respondents at the time of migration was 23 and the maximum was 43. maximum of respondent belongs to middle age group with a standard deviation 6.758 and the coefficient of variance is 20.47.

The distribution pattern of variable depicts that the minimum educational status of the migrant of the respondents is 1 and the maximum was 6 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.85 and the coefficient of variance is 21.781.

The distribution pattern of variable depicts that the minimum Family educational score of the migrant family of the respondents is 2.4 and the maximum was 9 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 1.469 and the coefficient of variance is 34.036.

The distribution pattern of variable family type depicts that the standard deviation 0.499 and the coefficient of variance is 32.62.

The distribution pattern of variable family size depicts that the minimum family size get score (according to the schedule) of the migrant family of the respondents is 3and the maximum was 8 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 1.132 and the coefficient of variance is 21.611.

The distribution pattern of variable migration occurs duration years depict that the duration of time the respondent took decision for migration. It is shown that the standard deviation of the variable is 6.14 and the coefficient of variance is 27.75.

The distribution pattern of variable family land holding depicts that the minimum land holding get score (according to the schedule) of the migrant family of the respondents is 1 and the maximum was 4 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.699 and the coefficient of variance is 28.31.

The distribution pattern of variable House type depicts that the house type of the migrant family of the respondents get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 2 and the maximum was 4 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.62 and the coefficient of variance is 18.562.

The distribution pattern of variable family social participation depicts that the family social participation of the migrant family of the respondents get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 1 and the maximum was 3 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.4836 and the coefficient of variance is 28.617.

The distribution pattern of variable family material possession depicts that the material possession of the migrant family of the respondents get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 6 and the maximum was 23according to the scoring with a standard deviation 3.342 and the coefficient of variance is 25.139.

The distribution pattern of variable family cosmopoliteness depicts that the family Cosmopoliteness of the migrant family of the respondents get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 12 and the maximum was 21 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 2.7092 and the coefficient of variance is 16.52.

The distribution pattern of variable mass media exposure depicts that the mass media exposure of the migrant family of the respondents get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 5 and the maximum was 14 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 3.149 and the coefficient of variance is 31.0618.

The distribution pattern of variable Source of Information depicts that the source of information of the migrant get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 1 and the maximum was 3 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.5346 and the coefficient of variance is 31.27.

The distribution pattern of variable source of money depicts that the source of money for migration of the migrant get minimum score (according to the schedule) is 1 and the maximum was 3 according to the scoring with a standard deviation 0.8724 and the coefficient of variance is 40.203.

The distribution pattern of variable income from other sector depicts that the Income from other sector other than remittance from Migration is highest 19250 and lowest 1840 with a standard deviation 2677.09 and coefficient of variation is 47.6197.

The distribution pattern of variable depicts that the remittance from migration is highest 35910 and lowest 3500 with a standard deviation 7391.60 and coefficient of variation is 39.8099.

The distribution pattern of variable income increase due to migration per capita depicts that the income increase due to migration per capita due to migration is highest 6000 and lowest 800 with a standard deviation 1289.531243 and coefficient of Variation is 39.251671.

The distribution pattern of variable income increased per kilometer due to migration per capita depicts that the income increase due to migration per capita due to migration is highest 97.61904 and lowest 0.4246 with a standard deviation 16.9902 and coefficient of variation is 126.325.

Occupational Distribution of the respondents before migration

The Figure 18 shows the occupational pattern of the respondent before the migration. It reveals from the chart that 82 percent of the respondent was farmer, 11 percent were unemployed, and 7 percent were student. This indicates before migration the occupational choice to the respondents was monolithic.
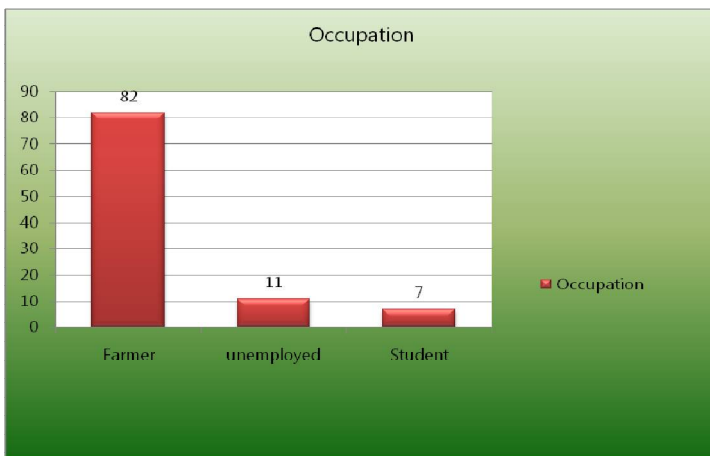
Figure 18: Occupational Distribution of the respondents before migration

Occupational Distribution of the respondents after migration

The Figure shows the occupational pattern of the respondent after migration. It reveals from the chart that 3 percent of the respondent government services, 2 percent business, 11 percent in textile industry, 12 percent car driver, 7 percent house keeper, 19 percent industry labour, 5 percent in brick industry, 5 percent versatile job, in sweet shop 3 percent, in cloth shop 3 percent, in others stationary shops 4 percent, labour in stone industry 2 percent, 4 percent in tea garden, 4 percent van puller, 4 percent rickshaw puller, 6 percent stonemason, 3 percent repairing, 3 percent some non-governmental companies. This indicates occupational versatility.
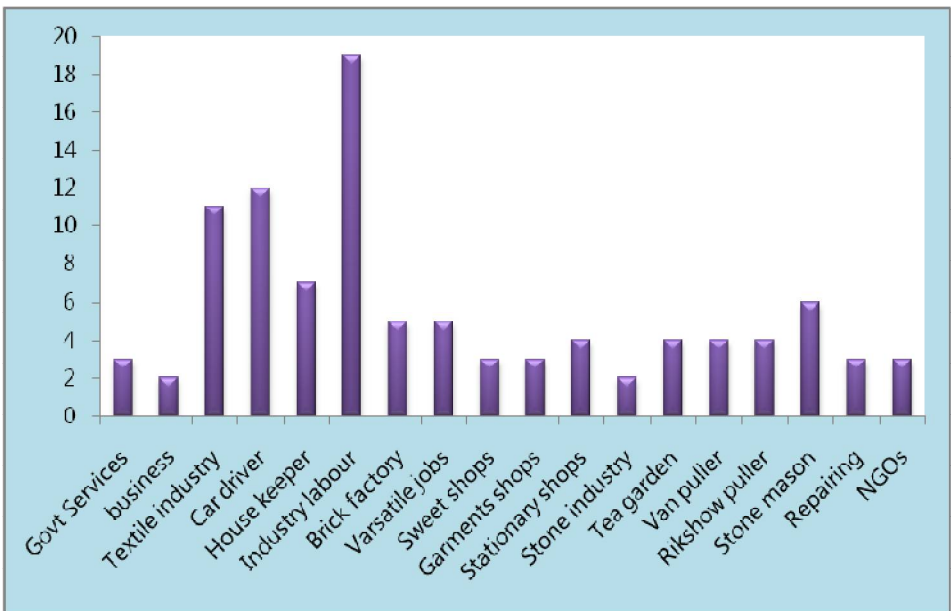
Figure 19: Occupational Distribution of the respondents after migration
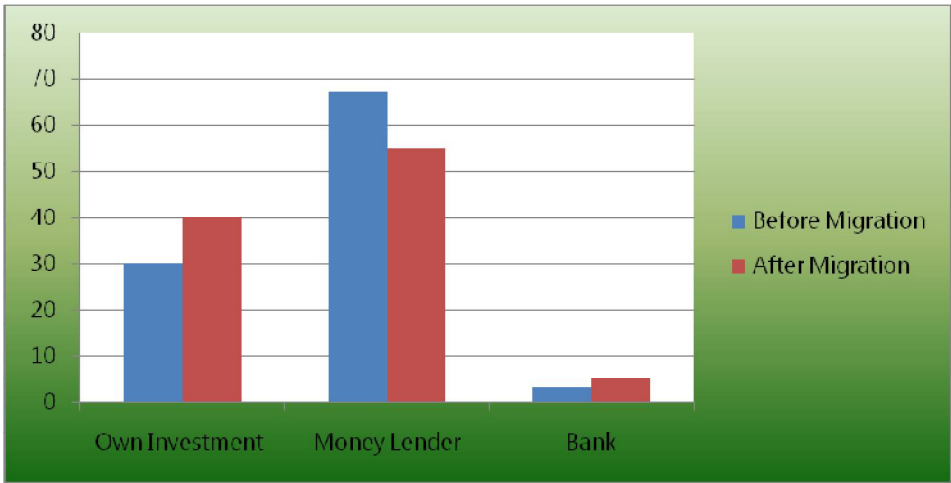
Figure 20: Scenarios before and after Migration: Change in source of investment on agriculture due to migration

Change in source of investment on agriculture due to migration

It is clearly shown that before migration, for the investment in agricultural sector 67 percent of respondent had to depend on money lender, 30 percent depends on own resources and 3 percent on banks, whereas after migration the situation become changed. The dependency on money lender decreased. After migration for the investment in agricultural sector 55 percent of respondent had to depend on money lender, 40 percent depends on own resources and only 5 percent on banks and other institution. This change clearly means that migration reduces the dependency on money lender and plays a positive role for self sufficiency. These findings are similar to the findings of Kuhn, Gardner, Afsar, Stark which revealed that Remittances pay for agricultural production and growing-season consumption, reducing the need to incur debt (Kuhn 1999; Gardner 1995; Afsar 1994).
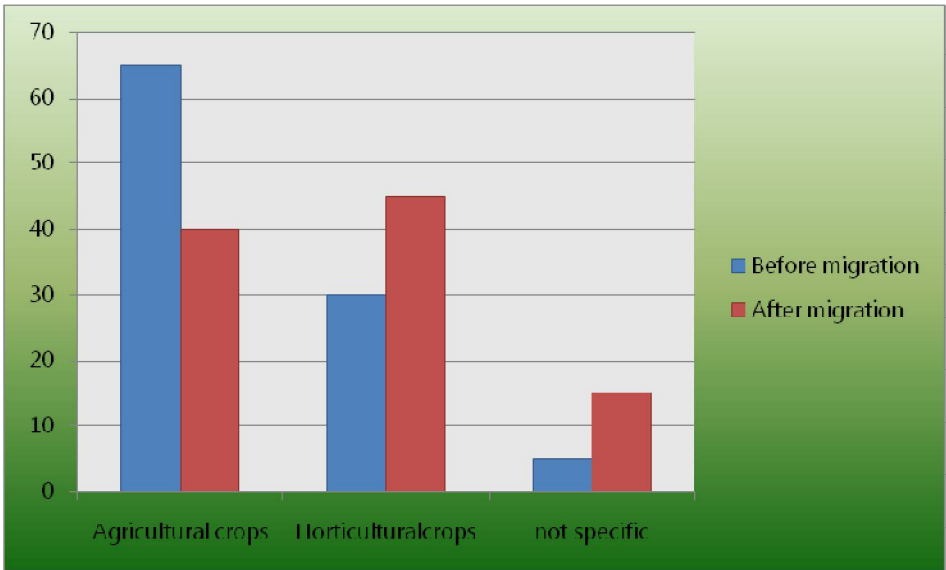
Figure 21: Scenarios before and after Migration: Change in Cultivation of Crop types due to migration in the Area

Change in Cultivation of Crop types due to migration in the Area

There is a significant change in the crop type preference for cultivation before and after migration. Before migration 65 percent of respondent are preferred to cultivate agricultural crops where as 30 percent of them are chosen horticultural crops, 5 percent of respondent are not so specific about their choice. But at present scenario (after migration) according to the respondent 45 percent of them choose horticultural and value added crop, 40 percent are still choice agricultural crop and 15 percent are not so specific about their choice. According to respondent's perception labour crisis, dependency on farm women and child for farm operations the migrants family are trying to avoid high labour intensive agronomical crop cultivation .In absence of main earning male member of family

the farmwomen took decision about cropping type preference. Most of the farm women maximum time choose value added horticultural crops like chilli, vegetables and other horticultural crops due to comparatively low physical labour required for those crops (according to migrants family perception). This finding is similar to the findings of Bull (2001), who pointed out that the rural-urban pattern of migration takes more young men than women out of the rural areas, resulting in many women becoming the heads of the household and being responsible for agricultural production.

Table 17: Change of family facilities before and after migration

Change of family facilities before and after migration		
	Before Migration	**After Migration**
Running Water Facilities	15%	85%
Toilet Facilities	23%	77%
Cell Phone	15%	85%
Bank Account	4%	96%
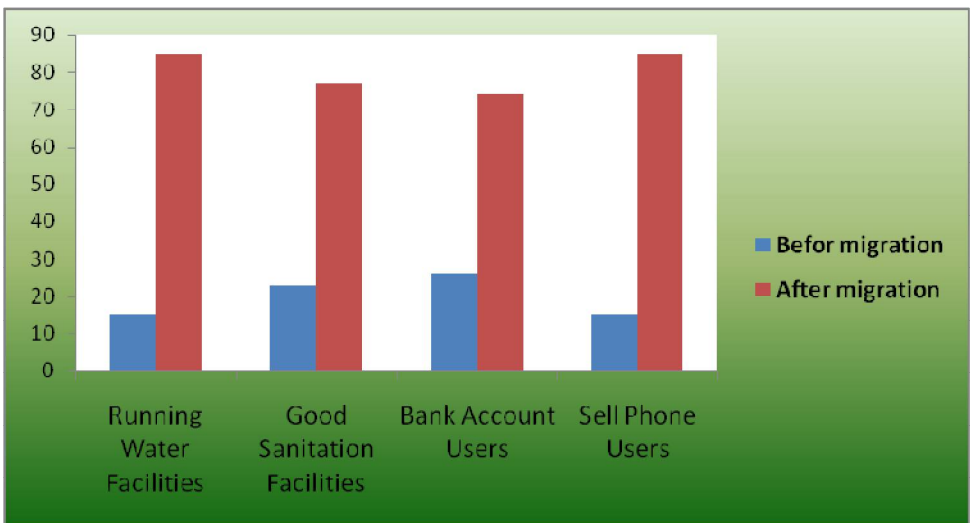
Figure 22: Scenarios before and after Migration

The study reveals that, most of the respondents (85 percent) indicate their family enjoys the benefit of quality water facilities after migration, whereas only 15 percent respondent indicates that, they enjoy these facilities before migration. The study also reveals that 77 percent of respondent's family gets the benefit of good sanitation facilities after migration, whereas only 23 percent of them indicate that they enjoy these facilities before migration. It is also observed that before migration only 24 percent of migrants get the benefit of bank account whereas after the migration the 74 percent of respondent come under the benefit of the banking facilities. The study reveals that before migration only 15 percent of migrants use cell phone in daily life whereas after migration 85 percent of the respondent started to use cell phone.

Table 18: Pair't' test for comparing income differences before and after migration

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	**N**	**SD**	**Std. Error Mean**
Pair 1	A	4.704	100	1188.85685	118.88569
	B	1.419	100	367.27085	36.72709

Table 19: Paired Samples Test

Paired Samples Test								
		Paired Differences					t	df	Significance (2-tailed)
		Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	A- B	3.28	1296.0	129.602	3028.130	3542.450	25.34	99	0.000

Where, A = per capita Income after Migration

B = per capita Income before Migration

At 5 percent probability level and 99 degrees of freedom (N-1) where, N indicates total no. of respondents, the table t value is 1.984 and at 1 percent probability level and 99 degrees of freedom, the table t value is 2.626.

't' – test is used for comparing the means of two independent group .the t test was used to test the variation in per capita income before migration and after migration. It is observed that the calculated value of t was 25.349 which are highly significant at 5 percent level of significance (1.984) and also at 1 percent level of significance (2.626) hence, we can conclude that there is a significant difference in per capita income of all respondents before and after migration.

Distribution of migrants according to different types of migration

Table 20: Distribution of respondents according to different dimension of migration: Rural-Rural vs. Rural-Urban migration

Residential Location	No of Respondent	Rural to Rural		Rural to Urban	
Jatamari		f	P (%)	f	P (%)
	30	10	33.33	20	66
Chengerkuthi Khalisamari	30	7	23.33	23	76.67
Choto Khalisamari	40	5	12.50	35	87.50
Total migrants		22	22	78	78
	100				
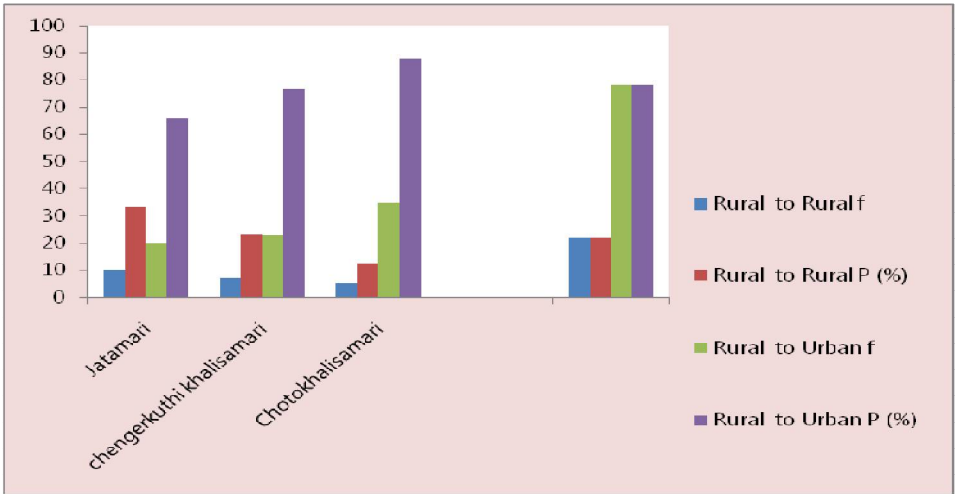
Figure 23: Distribution of respondents according to different dimension of migration: Rural-Rural vs. Rural-Urban migration

It is clearly revealed from the study that rural-urban type migration is most dominating type of migration in the study area. The study finds that 78 percent of migrants select the urban site as a migration location whereas 22 percent of respondents select the rural ones. Actually the rural sites which are selected by the migrants for migration, in maximum case those places are comparatively more developed with semi-urban demography than the residential villages.

Table 21: Distribution of respondents according to different dimension of migration: District and state

Residential Location	No of Respondent	Inter-District		District to District		Country to other country	
Jatamari		f	P (%)	f	P (%)	F	P (%)
	30	10	33.33	15	50	5	16.67
Chengerkuthi Khalisamari	30	9	30	18	60	3	10
Choto khalisamari	40	12	30	23	57	5	12.50
Total migrants	100	31	31	56	56	13	13
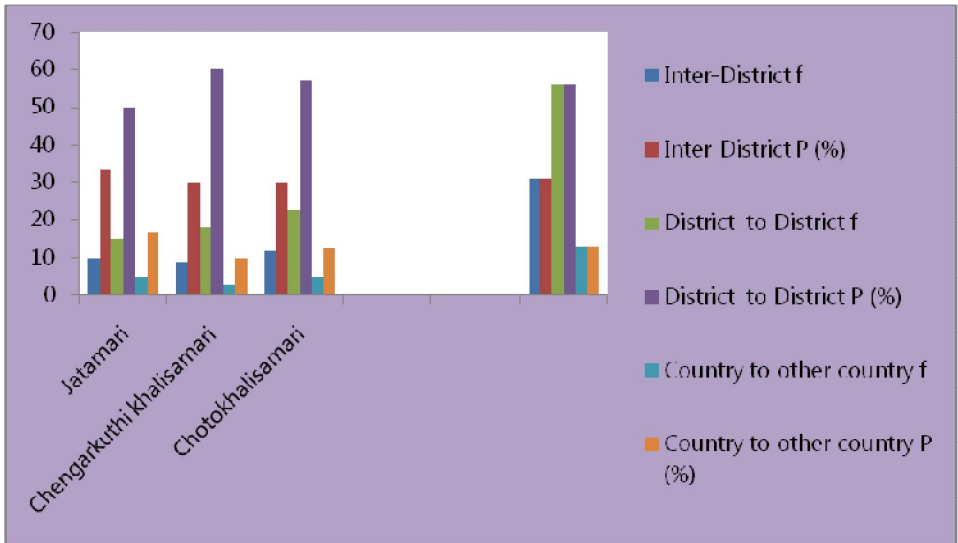
Figure 24: Distribution of respondents according to different dimension of migration: District, state and country

The study finds that most of the migrants (56 percent) migrate to other districts. It is the real fact that the migrants are attracted by the different state capitals to get high ruminative job with regularity of income and high social esteem. Thirty one percent of migrants migrate in same district for better opportunity of job where as 13 percent of them selected abroad as destination, but according to respondents this trend is increasing day by day.
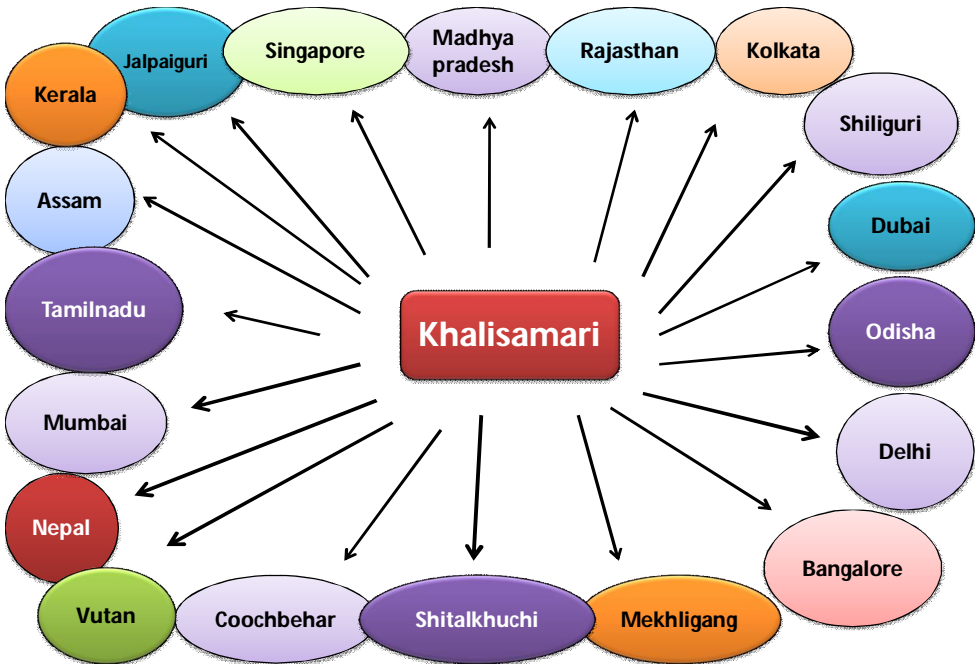
Figure 25: Different location chosen by the migrants for migration

The Different destination selected by the respondent for migration

It is observed from the study area, the migrants chose their occupation, place of migration and take decision for migration considering three important parameters –

1. Distance of migration.

2. Duration of migration.

3. Perceived benefit of migration.

To identify the factors which are associated with their migration and to understand the strength of the interaction correlation and regression analysis was done. The selectivity of migrants and determinants of migration with respect to their socio-economic

attributes, psychological and communication variable, the relationship is discussed below.

Table 22: Coefficient of correlation(r): Distance of Migration (Y_1) vs. 22 independent Socioeconomic, psychological and communication variables.

Variables	Correlation of coefficient
Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	-0.330**
Age of Migrant at present	-0.598**
Education of Migrant	0.267*
Marital Status	-0.327**
Family size	-0.096
Family Type	0.070
Family Educational status	0.024
Duration of taking Decision for Migration	-0.084
Family House type	0.102
Family Material Possession	0.320**
Family Social Participation	-0.183
Mass Media Exposure	0.396**
Cosmo-politeness	0.400**
Sources for money for Migration	0.164
Information sources	0.125
Satisfaction level	0.219*
Income from other sectors	-0.235*
Family Land Holding	-0.223*
Per capita income increased due to Migration	0.422**
Duration	0.497**
Income Increased per kilometer	0.554**
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).	

It is found from the above table that, education of migrant, family material possession, mass media exposure, cosmopoliteness, satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration, duration, income increased per kilometer are positively and significantly correlated whereas, age of the migrant at the time of migration, age of migrant at present, marital status, income from

other sectors, family land holding, are negatively and significantly correlated with the dependent variable, distance of migration (Y1).

Diagram 1: Co-efficient of correlation between Distance of migration (Y1) and 21 independent variables

co-efficient of correlation between Distance of migration (Y1) and 21 independent variables

Family Type				
Family House type	Education of Migrant	Family Material Possession	Satisfaction level	
Duration of taking Decision for Migration			Per capita income increased due to Migration	
Family size	Mass Media Exposure	Cosmo-politeness		
Family Educational status	Income Increased per kilometer		Duration	
Family Social Participation	Income from other sector			Y₁
Sources for money for Migration	Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration			Distance of Migration
Information sources	Age of Migrant at present	Marital Status	Family Land Holding	

It is found from the study that, education of migrant is positively and significantly correlated with distance of migration (Y1) which means that the individuals who are highly educated were likely to migrate to long distance, which helps the migrants for finding their high profile positions, such as professionals, technicians or clerks. Education helps to improve human resource, working capability and exposure which make an individual confident to take a decision in support of long distance migration. Also the family material possession is positively significant with distance of migration which means that high materials and information sources, the migrants and their family enjoy comparatively a good and high profile life style.

This relaxation and satisfaction helps the migrants to take a decision in support of long distance migration. High mass media exposure helps the migrants to gather knowledge regarding different job opportunities and mode of life style. This information and knowledge helps an individual to identify their preferable job. According to their quality and capability in different location, the pivotal role of mass media create an attraction towards life style, status of living, job criteria, work and social culture of different places. This is the reason why mass media exposure is positively significant with distance of migration. It is also found that cosmopoliteness is positively and significantly correlated with distance of migration which means with high cosmopoliteness, the migrants become well experienced and confident enough to visit different important places according to their job requirement. This confidence and experience influence the migrant for long distance migration for suitable occupation. Due to high satisfaction with their job and other environmental as well as socioeconomic satisfaction, the migrants are highly influenced for long distance migration. So, the variable, satisfaction is positively and significantly correlated with distance of migration. If distance of migration is more than the cost investment for migration process and other essential expenditure automatically will increase. In maximum cases it has been observed that in long distance migration process the migrants bound to be dependent on dalal system in contractual basis which may result for long duration. This is the reason why the variable, duration of migration is positively significant with distance of migration. Due to increase in per capita income, migration plays a vital role in decision making process in support to long distance migration. This is why per capita increase of income due to migration is positively and significantly correlated with distance of migration. Also it reveals from the study that income increased per kilometer is positively and significantly correlated with distance of migration which means with high rate of income

increased per kilometer influences the migrants to take a decision for long distance migration. Also it is found that, age of the migrant at the time of migration and age of migrant at present is negatively significant with distance of migration which means mostly the young and middle aged groups are interested for long distance migration because of their risk taking ability, psychological orientation, adaptation, eager for social esteem and high life status. Marriage is a social institution which incorporates a lot of responsibilities, expectations, maintenance, and duties. Unmarried migrants choose long distance comparatively more than the married migrants. This is the reason why marital status is negatively significant with distance of migration. The study reveals that income from other sectors is negatively significant with distance of migration, which means due to high income from other sectors, the dependency on migration remittance will be less. Family land holding is negatively and significantly correlated with the dependent variable, distance of migration which means more the size of the land holding, more will be the income from land, and it is observed from the study that for maintenance of the land asset the migrants do not take a decision for long distance migration.

Table 23: Contribution of independent variables on Distance of migration Multiple Regression Analysis: Distance of migration (Y_1) vs. 21 causal variables.

Variables	Beta	Reg. co-efficient B	S. Error B	t-value	Notes
Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	-.282	-.089	.024	-3.738	
Age of Migrant at present	.132	.161	.133	1.209	
Education of Migrant	-.056	-.119	.176	-.679	
Marital Status	-.068	-.062	.077	-.815	
Family size	.070	.144	.168	.857	
Family Type	-.159	-.112	.065	-1.723	

Family Educational status	-.291	-.049	.016	-3.150	
Duration of taking Decision for Migration	-.063	-.105	.157	-.669	
Family House type	.074	.023	.029	.787	
Family Material Possession	-.077	-.165	.149	-1.111	
Family Social Participation	-.177	-.058	.038	.998	
Mass Media Exposure	.056	.021	.034	.637	
Cosmo-politeness	.016	.031	.139	1.231	
Sources for money for Migration	.248	.294	.130	.225	
Information sources	.048	.093	.158	.590	
Satisfaction level	.018	.037	.158	2.237	*
Income from other sectors	-.010	-3.19	.000	-.131	
Family Land Holding	.013	.019	.147	.132	
Per capita income increased due to Migration	.117	9.36	.000	2.100	*
Duration	-.033	-.003	.007	-.375	
Income Increased per kilometer	-.279	-.017	.007	2.551	*

R Square=.667, ** Significant at the 0.01 level. * Significant at the 0.05 level.

It is found from the above Table 23 that the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis to estimate that the respective causal contribution of 21 exogenous variables on the dependent variable, distance of migration. It has been found that the variables satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration, income increased per kilometer has recorded a significant causal-effect impact on distance of migration (Y_1).
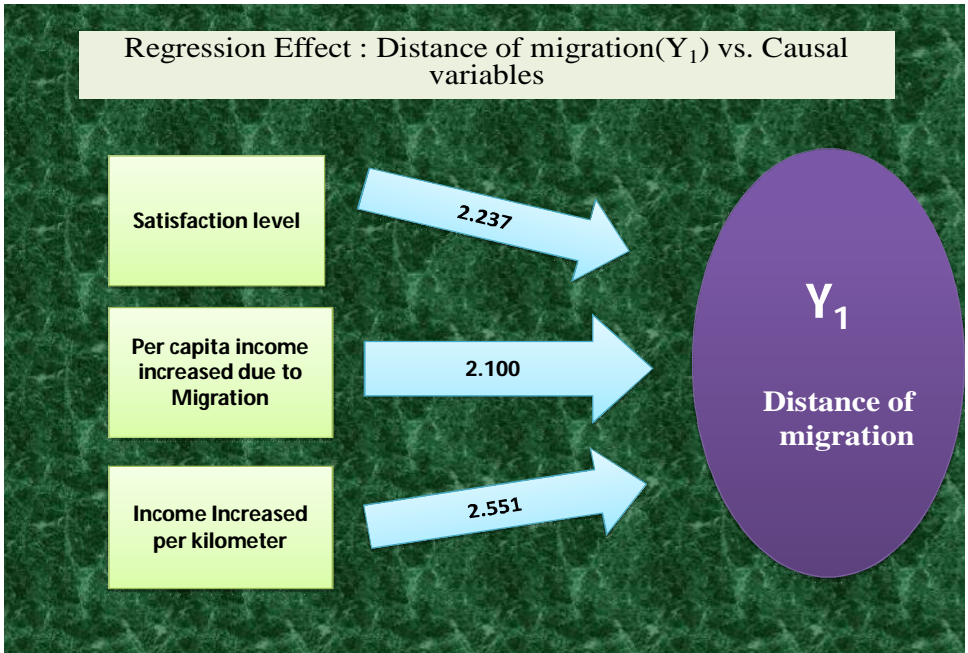
Diagram 2: Regression Effect: Distance of migration (Y_1) vs. Causal variables

The regression test was applied to ascertain the contribution of independent variables on distance of migration. The tables showed that satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration, income increased per kilometer are fitted together in the regression model explained 66.7% variation in distance of migration.

Table 24: Coefficient of correlation(r): Duration of Migration (Y_2) vs. 21 independent Socioeconomic, psychological and communication variables

Variables	Correlation of coefficient
Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	-0.058
Age of Migrant at present	0.274**
Education of Migrant	0.140
Marital Status	-0.064
Family size	-0.055
Family Type	-0.134
Family Educational status	0.063

Duration of taking Decision for Migration	0.326**
Family House type	-0.052
Family Material Possession	0.010
Family Social Participation	-0.206*
Mass Media Exposure	-0.044
Cosmo-politeness	-0.126
Sources for money for Migration	0.023
Information sources	-0.080
Satisfaction level	0.300**
Income from other sectors	0.124
Family Land Holding	-0.121
Per capita income increased due to Migration	-0.222*
Distance	0.216*
Income Increased per kilometer	0.131
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).	

Table 24 shows that, age of migrant at present, duration of taking decision for migration, satisfaction level, and distance of migration are positively significant with the dependent variable, duration of migration. Whereas, family social participation, per capita income increased due to migration are negatively and significantly correlated with the dependent variable duration of migration.
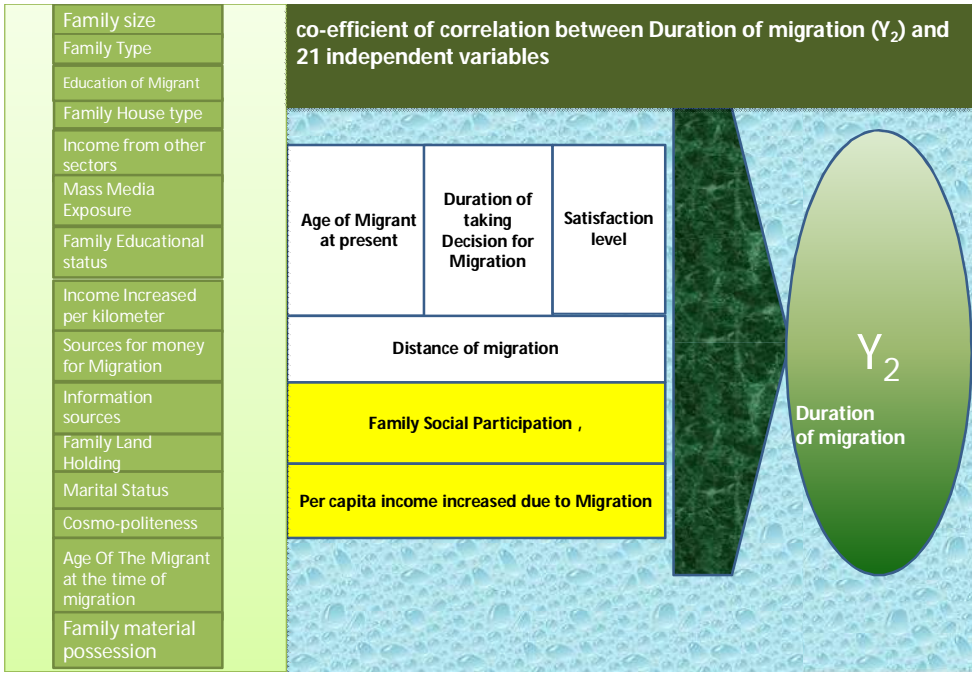
Diagram 3: Co-efficient of correlation between Duration of migration (Y_2) and 21 independent variables

It is revealed from the study, that the age of migrants (at present) is positively and significantly correlated with the dependent variable, duration of migration i.e., with the increase in age, the migrants needed a stable, secured workplace and well settled lifestyle with a regular income. For the desire for a stable life style, aged migrants in maximum time prefer long duration migration. As duration of taking decision for migration is high, the migrant becomes more experienced. Experienced migrants who are well informed about the different migration location and possible work culture they are able to select a suitable place according to their requirement. This experience helps them to stay in one working place for long duration. So Duration of is positively correlated with duration of migration. Due to high satisfaction with their job and other

environmental as well as socioeconomic condition, the migrants are highly influenced for large duration of migration. If the distance for migration is more, then the cost investment for migration process and other essential expenditure automatically will increase. In maximum cases it has been observed that in large duration of migration process the migrants bound to be dependent on dalal system in contractual basis which may result for long duration. This is the reason why distance of migration is positively significant with duration of migration. It has been observed from the study that family social participation is negatively significant with duration of migration i.e., if the migrant resides outside of his/her social system for a long duration, the participation on different social, political and other important organizational sector decreases slowly . Also it is seen that, the migrants will spent a little time for migration, because they earn what they wish in shorter period. That's for per capita income increased due to migration is negatively significant with duration of migration.

Table 25: Contribution of independent variables on Duration of migration Multiple Regression Analysis: Duration of migration (Y_2) vs. 22 causal variables

Variables	Beta	Reg. co-efficient B	S, error B	t-value	Notes
Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	.190	.190	.051	1.480	
Age of Migrant at present	3.610	3.610	.250	2.793	*
Education of Migrant	4.878	-4.878	-.195	1.849	
Marital Status	1.034	1.034	.096	.885	
Family size	2.629	-2.629	-.107	-1.025	
Family Type	-.710	-.710	-.085	-.707	
Family Educational status	.736	.736	.370	.685	
Duration of taking Decision for Migration	10.21	10.211	.518	4.835	*

Family House type	1.048	1.048	.287	-1.097	
Family Material Possession	.768	.768	.030	.336	
Family Social Participation	1.540	-1.540	-.397	-2.743	
Mass Media Exposure	-.391	-.391	-.087	-.760	
Cosmo-politeness	.892	.892	.039	.419	
Sources for money for Migration	-.939	-.939	-.067	-.459	
Information sources	-.080	-.080	-.003	-.033	
Satisfaction level	2.355	-2.355	-.094	.979	
Income from other sectors	8.842	-8.842	-.023	-.237	
Family Land Holding	-1.103	-1.103	-.063	-.493	
Per capita income increased due to Migration	-.002	-.002	-.174	2.451	*
Distance of migration	-.647	-.647	-.055	-.375	
Income Increased per kilometer	-.107	-.107	-.149	-1.017	

R Square= .444, ** Significant at the 0.01 level. * Significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 25 presents the multiple linear regressions Analysis to estimate that the respective causal contribution of 21 exogenous variables on the dependent variable, duration of migration. It has been found that the age of migrant at present, duration of taking decision for migration, per capita income increased due to migration has recorded a significant causal-effect impact on duration of migration.
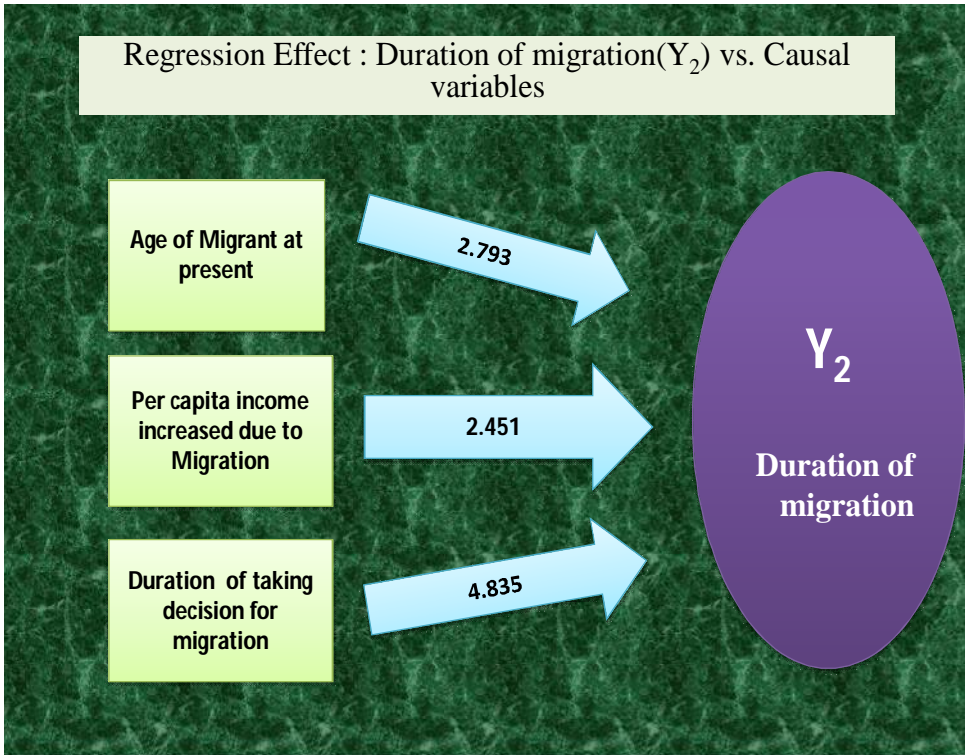
Diagram 4: Regression Effect: Duration of migration (Y_2) vs. Causal variables

The regression test was applied to ascertain the contribution of independent variables on distance of migration. The results of statistical analysis are given in Table 25 The tables showed that age of migrant at present, family educational status, duration of taking decision for migration, satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration are fitted together in the regression model which explained 44.4 percent variation in duration of migration.

Table 26: Coefficient of correlation(r): Perceived Benefit of Migration (Y_3) vs. 22 independent Socioeconomic, psychological and communication variables

Variables	Correlation of coefficient
Age of Migrant at the time of migration	-0.145
Age of Migrant at present	-0.408**
Education of Migrant	0.516**
Marital Status	-0.190
Family size	-0.372**
Family Type	-0.100
Family Educational status	0.380**
Duration of taking Decision for Migration	0.417**
Family House type	-0.016
Family Material Possession	0.537**
Family Social Participation	0.565**
Mass Media Exposure	0.081
Cosmo-politeness	0.560**
Sources for money for Migration	-0.133
Information sources	0.394**
Satisfaction level	480**
Income from other sectors	-0.574**
Family Land Holding	0.195
Distance	0.051
Duration	-0.493**
Income Increased per kilometer	0.149
Per capita income increased due to Migration	0.354**
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).	

Table 26 show that, education of migrant, family educational status, duration of taking decision for migration, family material possession, family social participation, cosmo-politeness, information sources, satisfaction level , per capita income increased due to migration, are positively and significantly correlated whereas, age of migrant at present , family size, income from other sectors , duration

of migration are negatively significant with the dependent variable, perceived benefit of migration.

co-efficient of correlation between Duration of migration (Y₃) and 22 independent variables

Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	
Marital Status	
Family Type	
Family House type	
Mass Media Exposure	
Sources for money for Migration	
Family Land Holding	
Distance	
Income Increased per kilometer	

Education of Migrant

Family Educational status

Duration of taking Decision for Migration

Family Material Possession

Family Social Participation

Cosmo-politeness

Information sources

Satisfaction level

Per capita income increased due to Migration

Duration of Migration

Age of Migrant at present

Family size

Income from other sectors

Y3 Perceived benefit of migration

Diagram 5: Co-efficient of correlation between Duration of migration (Y₃) and 22 independent variables

It is found from the above figure that education of migrant is positively and significantly correlated with perceived benefit of migration which reveals that the migrants enjoys more benefit from migration when they have high level of education. Also, it is seen that family education status is positively correlated with the dependent variable which means more the education status of the migrants, more they utilize the migration process beneficially. The migrants who took decision for migration earlier enjoy a better benefit for migration. That is the reason why duration of taking decision for migration is positively significant with perceived benefit of migration. It has been found that cosmopoliteness is positively significant with

perceived benefit of migration which indicates, with high Cosmo-politeness, the migrants become well experienced and confident enough to visit different important places according to their job requirement which provides them better satisfaction. If the flow of information to the migrants regarding the destination, job type, and other important related issues of migration, is quick and easier then the migrants can enjoy more benefit from migration. This is the reason why, an information source is positively significant with perceived benefit of migration. Also, it is reveals from the above study that the migrants who are highly satisfied with their present occupation after migration, they will enjoys more benefit from migration. So, the variable satisfaction level is positively and significantly correlated with perceived benefit of migration. It is reveals from the study that per capita income increased due to migration positively significant with perceived benefit of migration which implies that with the increase in per capita income, the migrants enjoys more benefit from migration. It is observed by the study that the younger aged group gets comparatively more satisfaction and enjoy more benefit of migration process than the aged ones. That is the reason why, age of migrant is negatively significant with perceived benefit of migration. Also it is found that more the size of the family member, less will be perceived benefit of migration. This indicates that family size is negatively significant with perceived benefit of migration. As income from other sector increases, the satisfaction from migration become less i.e., income from other sectors is negatively correlated with perceived benefit of migration. Finally it has been observed from the study that long duration migration is not satisfactory for the respondent this is the reason why long duration migration is negatively significant with perceived benefit of migration.
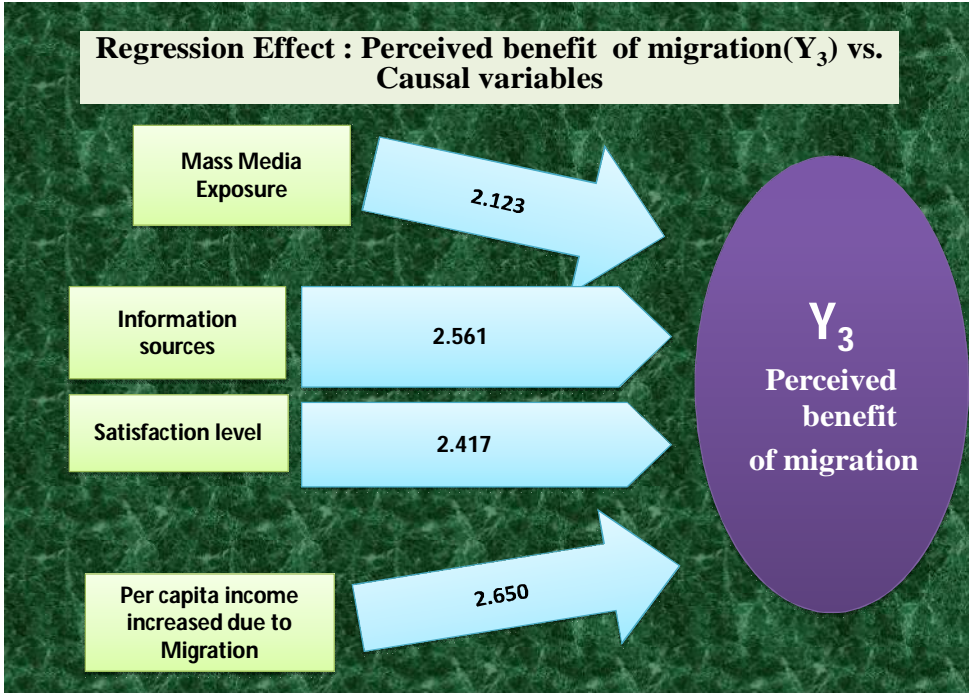
Table 27: Contribution of independent variables on Perceived benefit of migration Multiple Regression Analysis: Perceived benefit of migration (Y_3) vs. 22 causal variables

Variables	Beta	Reg co-efficient B	S, error B	t-value	Notes
Age Of The Migrant at the time of migration	.043	.010	. 084	.587	
Age of Migrant at present	.093	.083	.017	.940	
Education of Migrant	.100	.156	.089	1.336	
Marital Status	-.107	-.072	.117	-1.421	
Family size	.069	.105	.051	.938	
Family Type	.081	.042	.112	.962	
Family Educational status	-.041	-.005	.044	-.468	
Duration of taking Decision for Migration	.002	.002	.011	.024	
Family House type	.103	.023	.104	1.224	
Family Material Possession	.125	.197	.019	1.988	
Family Social Participation	.014	.003	.099	.130	
Mass Media Exposure	.169	.047	.025	2.123	*
Cosmo-politeness	-.084	-.120	.022	-1.299	
Sources for money for Migration	.064	.056	.092	.629	
Information sources	.188	.267	.088	2.561	*
Satisfaction level	.162	.253	.104	2.417	*
Income from other sectors	-.023	-5.39	.105	-.335	
Family Land Holding	-.123	-.134	.010	-1.380	
Distance	.020	.015	.097	.199	
Duration	.161	.010	.075	`1.150	
Income Increased per kilometer	-.311	-.014	.005	-3.042	
Per capita income increased due to Migration	.159	9.34	.005	2.650	*

R Square= 0.735, ** Significant at the 0.01 level. * Significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 27 presents the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis to estimate that the respective causal contribution of 22 exogenous variables on the dependent variable, perceived benefit of migration.

It has been found that the variables mass media exposure, information sources, satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration has recorded a significant causal-effect impact on perceived benefit of migration.

Diagram 6: Regression Effect: Perceived benefit of migration (Y_3) vs. Causal variables

The regression test was applied to ascertain the contribution of independent variables on distance of migration. The tables showed that variables mass media exposure, information sources, satisfaction level, per capita income increased due to migration are fitted together in the regression model explained 73.5 percent variation in perceived benefit of migration.

Push and pull factor: Determinants of migration

Push factors are the aspect or conditions that motivates one to leave in one own region, place, organization etc where as pull factors are the aspects or conditions that attracts the migrants to move to the new location. The Push and pull factors of Migration are listed here is totally on the basis of Migrant and his family perception. Also the pull & Push factors are identified by the target people themselves. They judged every statement according to their perception and give score respect to importance. The various push and pull factors identified by the migrants are presented below

The perceived push Factors identified by the migrants are

1. Poverty. (a)
2. Low net return from agriculture(as it is pre occupation for maximum migrant) (b)
3. Insecurity & Risk (Economic) (c)
4. Low social status (mainly young) (d)
5. Improved connectivity (Mainly Road condition) (e)
6. Irregularity of income (f)
7. Price rise (g)
8. Lack of local market (h)
9. Influence by family (i)
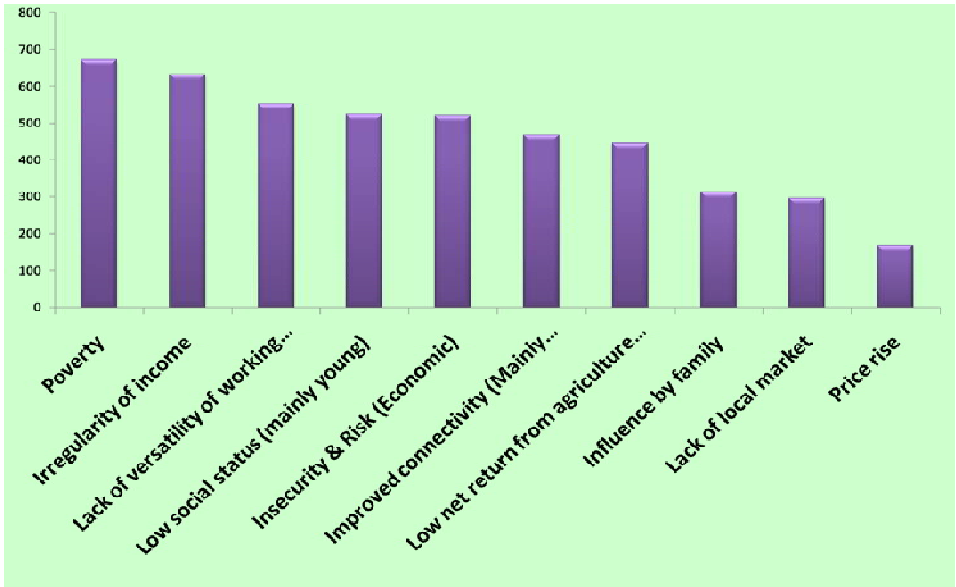10. Lack of versatility of working sector (j)

Each respondent give score against each statement out of 10 and that's for the total score is measured out of (10×100) = 1000, Total respondent N = 100.

Table 28: Ranking based on migrant's perception: Push Factors

SI No	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1.	Poverty	672	I
2.	Irregularity of income	633	II
3.	Lack of versatility of working sector	553	III
4.	Low social status (mainly young)	523	IV
5.	Insecurity & Risk (Economic)	521	V
6.	Improved connectivity (Mainly Road condition)	469	VI
7.	Low net return from agriculture (as it is pre occupation for maximum migrant)	445	VII
8.	Influence by family	312	VIII
9.	Lack of local market	297	IX
10.	Price rise	166	X

The study reveals that according to migrants perception poverty is the main push factor for migration followed by irregularity of income in the locality. The perceived sequences of important push factors identified by the migrants are represented below.

Figure 26: Ranking based on migrant's perception: Push Factors

The perceived pull Factors are

1. High wage (a)

2. Desire for better lifestyle (b)

3. Improved Communication network(c)

4. High social esteem (mainly young) (d)

5. Regularity of income (e)

6. Influence by villagers (f)

7. Job driven migration (g)

8. Influence by friends (h)

9. High return on per hour labour investment(i)

10. Better job opportunity (j)

Each respondent give score against each statement out of 10 and that's for the total score is measured out of (10×100) = 1000, Total respondent N = 100.

Table 29: Ranking based on migrants perception: Pull Factors

SI No.	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1.	High wage	692	I
2.	Better job opportunity	667	II
3.	Regularity of income	581	III
4.	Improved Communication network	574	IV
5.	High status (mainly young)	561	V
6.	Influence by villagers	548	VI
7.	Desire for better lifestyle	467	VII
8.	Influence by friends	339	VIII
9.	High return on per hour labour investment	328	IX
10.	Job driven opportunity	206	X

The study reveals that according to migrant's perception high wage is the main pull factor for migration followed by better job opportunity in the locality. The perceived sequences of important pull factors identified by the migrants are represented below.

Figure 27 Ranking based on migrants perception: Pull Factors

Constraints and Opportunity

For migration process the migrant and migrant's family get some opportunities for better living side by side they are also bound to face some constraints. Here the important constraint and opportunity identified by the migrants and their family are represented. The respondent themselves makes a scoring according to their perception and the ranking is done.

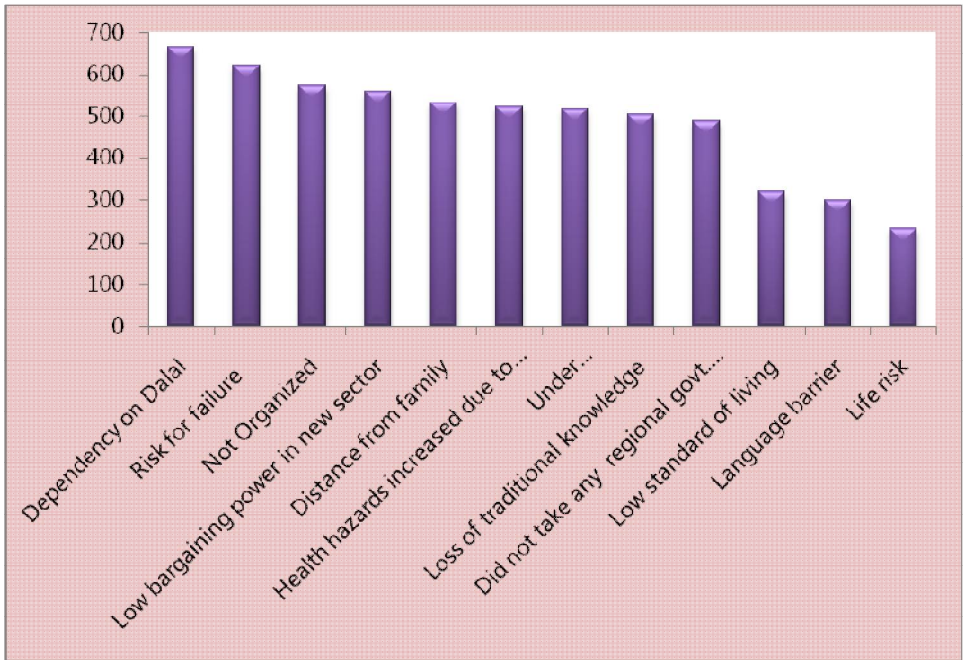## Constraints faced for migration process: migrant perception

1. Dependency on Dalal (a)
2. Loss of traditional knowledge (b)
3. Distance from family (c)
4. Did not take any regional govt. institution help (d)
5. Under employment, exploitation, low salary compare to hard work (e)
6. Risk for failure (f)
7. Life risk (g)
8. Low standard of living (h)
9. Language barrier (i)
10. Low bargaining power in new sector (j)
11. Health hazards increased due to unhealthy life style (k)
12. Not Organized (l)

Each respondent give score against each statement out of 10 and that's for the total score is measured out of (10×100) = 1000, Total respondent N = 100.

**Table 30: Ranking of Perceived Constraints faced due to
migration process: migrant's Perception**

SI No	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1.	Dependency on Dalal	665	I
2.	Risk for failure	620	II
3.	Not Organized	574	III
4.	Low bargaining power in new sector	560	IV
5.	Distance from family	532	V
6.	Health hazards increased due to unhealthy life style	521	VI
7.	Under employment, exploitation, low salary compare to hard work	518	VII
8.	Loss of traditional knowledge	505	VIII
9.	Did not take any regional govt. institution help	488	IX
10.	Low standard of living	320	X
11.	Language barrier	298	XI
12.	Life risk	232	XII

The study reveals that according to migrant's perception dependency on dalal is the main constraints identified by the migrants. The perceived sequences of different constraints faced by the migrants are represented below.

**Figure 28: Ranking of Perceived Constraints faced due to
migration process: migrant's Perception**

**Constraints faced for migration process: migrants family
perception**

A. Social insecurity (a)

B. Less participation in govt. programme (b)

C. Village becomes male-free (c)

D. Distance from family (d)

E. Change in cropping pattern (e)

F. Delay to take any family decision (f)

G. Orientation about outer world become less (g)

H. Problem during if any person become ill (h)

I. Tension for migrant (i)

J. Less schooling due to high child labour (j)

K. Labour crisis in field (k)

L. Excess physical labour High labour stress for women (l)

Each respondent give score against each statement out of 10 and that's for the total score is measured out of (10×100) = 1000, Total respondent N = 100.

Table 31: Ranking of Perceived Constraints faced due to migration process: migrant's family Perception

SI No.	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1	Social insecurity	608	I
2	Labour crisis in field	588	II
3	Excess physical labour High labour stress for women	562	III
4	Less schooling due to high child labour	518	IV
5	Delay to take any family decision	491	V
6	Village becomes male-free	489	VI
7	Less participation in govt. programme	488	VII
8	Problem during if any person become ill	484	VIII
9	Change in cropping pattern	480	IX
10	Tension for migrant	480	X
11	Distance from family	417	XI
12	Orientation about outer world become less	411	XII

The study reveals that according to migrant's perception Social insecurity is the main constraints identified by the migrant's family. The perceived sequences of different constraints faced by the migrants are represented below –
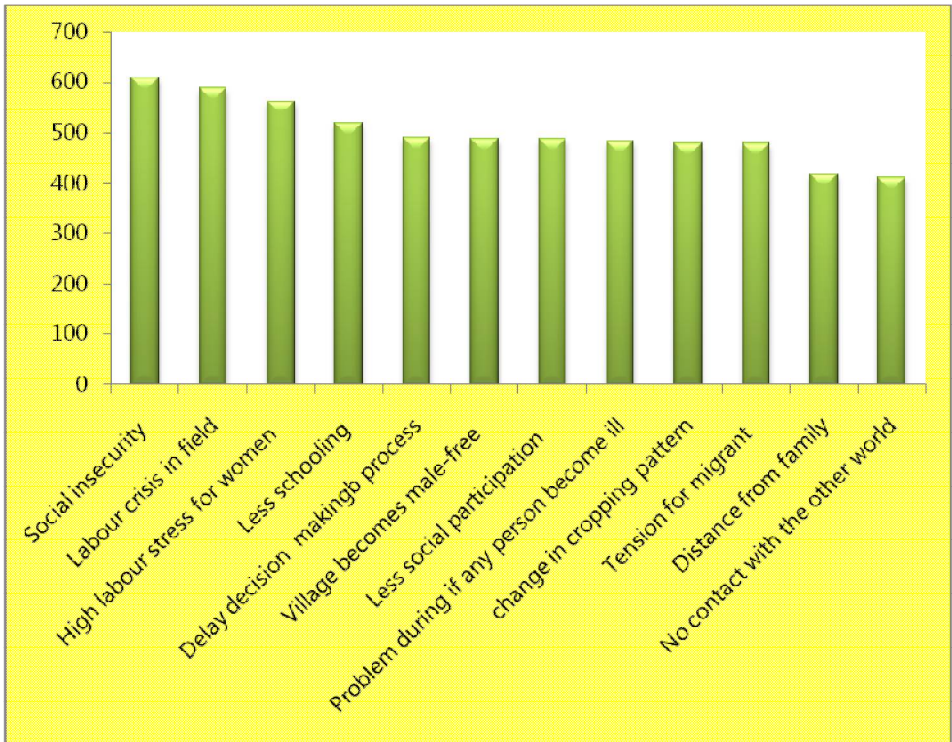
Figure 29: Ranking of Perceived Constraints faced due to migration process: migrant's family Perception

Opportunity gained for migration process: migrant's perception

a) Earning of comparatively high revenue

b) Employment versatility

c) knowledge gathering

d) High individual quality and exposure

e) Participation on social festival increases.

f) To develop skill

g) Age of marriage become high

h) Increase of confidence level

i) Modernization of mindset influence of globalization

j) Application of educational qualification

k) Family financial stability

l) To improve personal communication channel

Table 32: Ranking of Perceived Opportunity gained in migration process: migrant's Perception

SI No	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1.	Earning of comparatively high revenue	731	I
2.	Family financial stability	663	II
3.	Modernization of mindset influence of globalization	600	III
4.	To develop skill	590	IV
5.	Employment versatility	569	V
6.	Application of educational qualification	565	VI
7.	Participation on social festival increases	562	VII
8.	High individual quality and exposure	522	VIII
9.	Chance to improve personal communication channel	502	IX
10.	Increase of confidence level	498	X
11.	Age of marriage become high	492	XI
12.	Age of marriage Emergence of individual quality	486	XII

The study reveals that according to migrant's perception earning of comparatively high revenue is the most important opportunity identified by the migrants. The perceived sequences of different constraints faced by the migrants are represented below
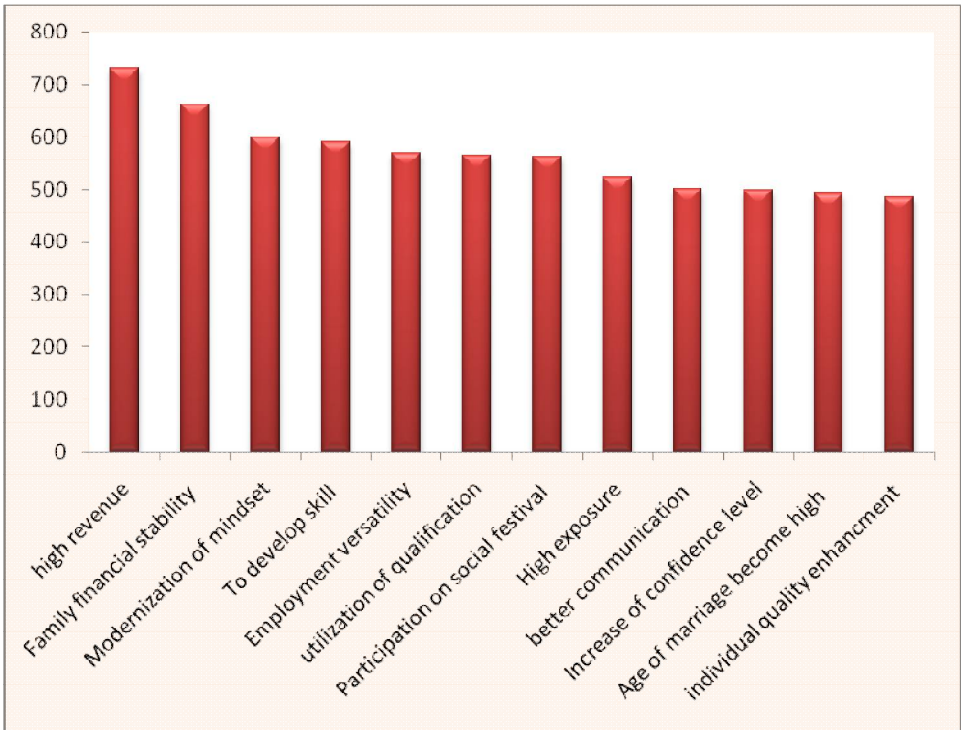
**Figure 30: Ranking of Perceived Opportunity gained in
migration process: migrant's Perception**

Opportunity gained for migration process: migrant's family perception

a) High level of income

b) good amount Savings

c) Woman get empowered

d) Women Decision making power increased

e) Increase of confidence level

f) Less dependency on land.

g) Women social participation increases

h) Participation on social festival increases

i) Modernization on mindset influence of globalization

j) Spreading of knowledge

k) Family financial stability

l) Input for agriculture sector is confirmed

Table 33: Ranking of Perceived Opportunity gained in migration process: migrant's family Perception

SI No	Statement	Total Score	Rank
1.	High level of income	704	I
2.	Family financial stability	640	II
3.	Input for agriculture sector is confirmed	627	III
4.	Less dependency on land	589	IV
5.	Good amount Savings	581	V
6.	Women Decision making power increased	576	VI
7.	Increase of confidence level	558	VII
8.	Spreading of knowledge	547	VIII
9.	Woman get empowered	539	IX
10.	Participation on social festival increases	523	X
11.	Women social participation increases	497	XI
12.	Modernization on mindset influence of globalization	487	XII

The study reveals that according to migrant's family perception high level of income is the most important opportunity identified by the migrant's family. The perceived sequences of different constraints faced by the migrants are represented below
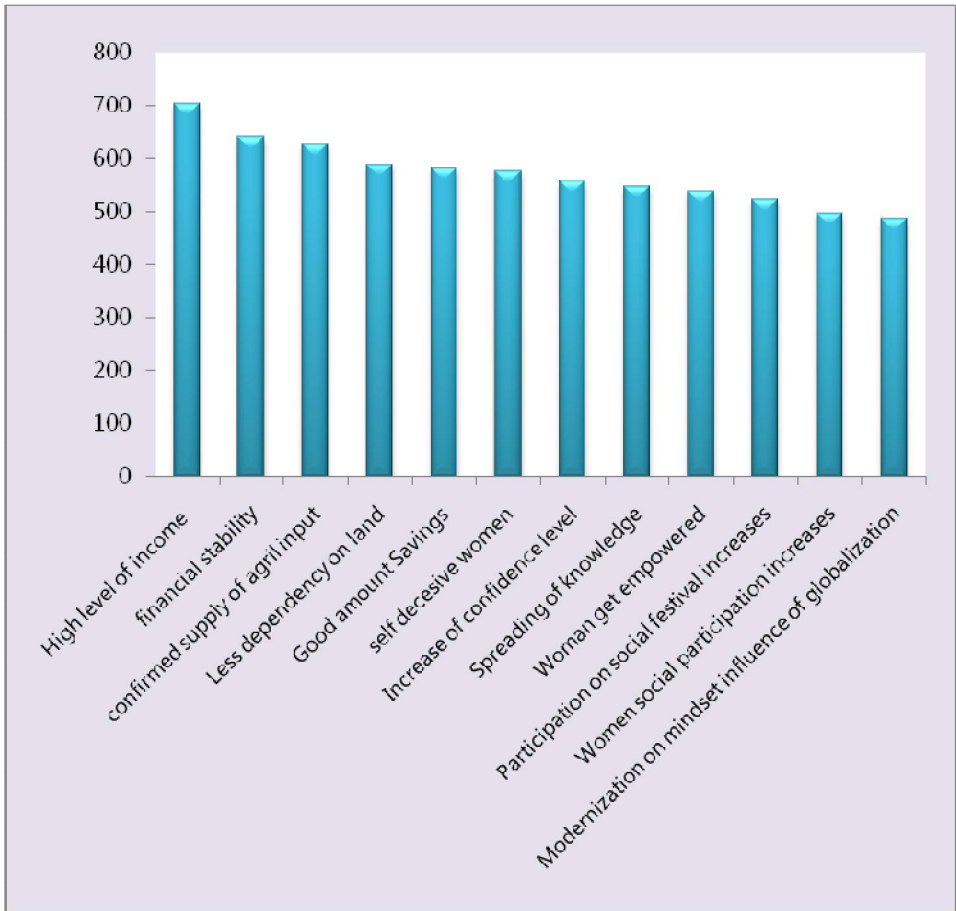
Figure 31: Ranking of Perceived Opportunity gained in migration process: migrant's family Perception

Factor Analysis

Conglomerations of 20 push and pull factors into 9 component factors

Push factors are the aspect or conditions that motivates one to leave in one own region, place, organization etc where as pull factors are the aspects or conditions that attracts the migrants to move to the new location. For determine the real reason of rural labour migration

the perceived push and pull factors are identified with the help of the respondents and according the perceived importance factors contribution to migration process respondents give score each of the factors out of ten.

The push and pull factors are –

1. Poverty.
2. Low net return from agriculture (as it is pre occupation for maximum migrant)
3. Insecurity & Risk (Economic)
4. Low status (mainly young)
5. Improved connectivity (Mainly Road condition)
6. Irregularity of income
7. Price rise
8. Lack of local market
9. Influence by family
10. Lack of versatility of working sector
11. High wage
12. Dream of better lifestyle
13. Improved Communication network
14. High social esteem (mainly young)
15. Regularity of income
16. Influence by villagers
17. Due to job
18. Influence by friends

19. High return on per hour labour investment

20. Better job opportunity

Table 34: Conglomerations of 20 push and pull factors into 9 component factors

Factor No.	Factor Name	Factor Loading	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Factor Renamed
Factor 1	Poverty Insecurity and Risk Due to job	0.227 0.435 0.709	11.237	11.237	Stress
Factor 2	High Social Esteem (mainly young) Regularity of income	0.509 0.453	9.726	20.964	Benefit Perception
Factor 3	Low status (mainly young) Improved connectivity (Mainly Road condition) Influence by family Dream of better lifestyle	0.377 0.339 0.425 0.641	8.610	29.573	Expectation
Factor 4	Irregularity of income High return on per hour labour	0.458 0.400	7.862	37.436	Resource
Factor 5	Price rise	0.615	7.076	44.512	Price rise
Factor 6	Improved Communication network Influence by villagers	0.686 0.326	7.032	51.543	Network
Factor 7	Low net return from agriculture (as it is pre occupation for maximum migrant) High wage	0.289 0.372	6.243	57.786	Return
Factor 8	Influence by friends Better job opportunity	0.678 0.326	5.891	63.676	Peer
Factor 9	Lack of local market Lack of versatility of working sector	0.321 0.598	5.005	68.681	Diversity

It is observed from the above table that the different push and pull factor are divided into 9 component matrix or factors with the help of Principle Component Analysis (PCA) matrix.

The factor 1 includes variables like, poverty, insecurity and risk, due to jobs which have contributed 11.237 percent of variance and has renamed as **Stress.**

The factor 2 includes variables like, high status (mainly young), regularity of incomes which have contributed of 9.726 percent variance and has renamed as **Benefit Perception**.

The factor 3 includes variables like, low status (mainly young), improved connectivity (mainly road condition), influence by family, dream of better lifestyle which have contributed 8.610 percent of variance and has renamed as **Expectation.**

The factor 4 includes variables like irregularity of income, high return on per hour labour, which have contributed 7.862 percent of variance and has renamed as **Resource.**

The factor 5 includes variables like price rise, which have contributed 7.076 percent of variance.

The factor 6 includes variables like improved communication network, influence by villagers, which have contributed 7.032 percent of variance and has renamed as **Network**.

The factor 7 includes variables like low net return from agriculture **(**as it is pre occupation for maximum migrant**),** high wage, which have contributed 6.243 percent of variance and has renamed as **Return**.

The factor 8 includes variables like, influence by friends, better job opportunities which have contributed 5.891 percent of variance and has renamed as **Peer.**

The factor 9 includes variables like lack of local market, lack of versatility of working sector, which have contributed 5.005 percent of variance and has renamed as **Diversity.**

Trend lines

Time trend shows the qualitative and quantitative changes in agro-ecosystem over specific period of time. The changes occurred in different variables over the years provide insight about the respondents socio-cultural trend of different attributes of the study area. As there is no proved and authorized data about the total no of migrants in a particular period for analysis of migration rate trend line analysis as PRA tool is used.

Table 35: Trend Line analysis for study the Migration Rate of the study Area Chengkuthi Khalisamari

Year	No of Migrant in 100 (Migration Rate)
1950	3
1975	3
1995	10
2005	30
2010	35
2015	40
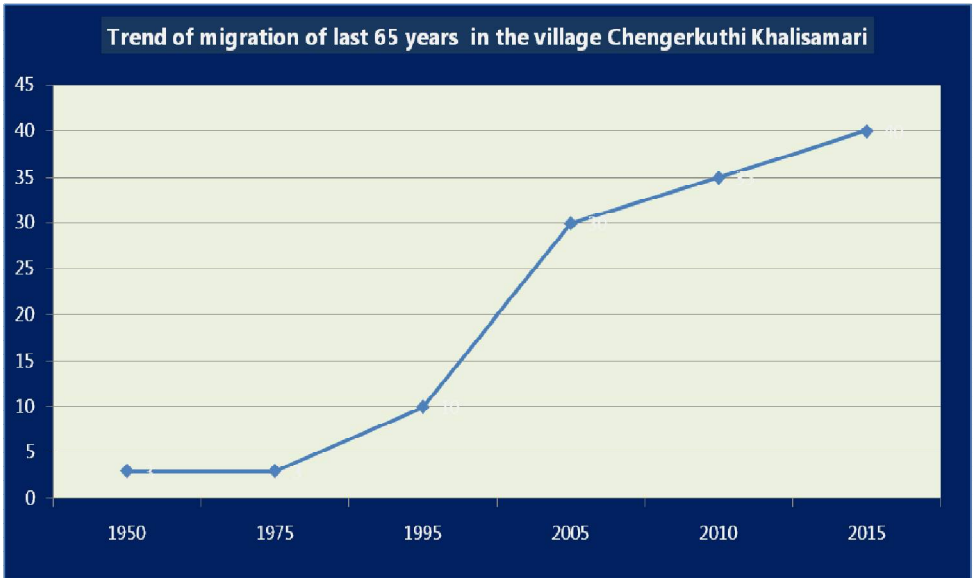
Figure 32: Trend of migration of last 65 years in the Chengerkuthi Khalisamari
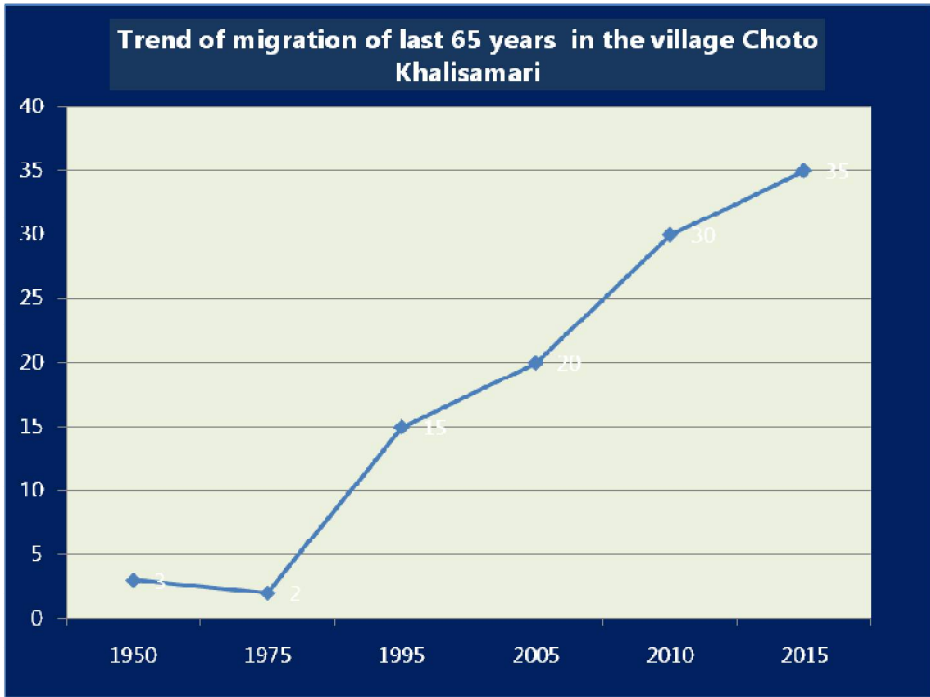
It is revealed from the study that according to perception of respondent, from 1950 to 1995 the migration rate were very less. The scenario begins to change from the year 1995-96. And 2005 onwards a dramatic jump is occurred regarding rural migration. It is perceived by the local people now a day's 40 percent of population took a decision for rural out migration.

Chhoto Khalisamari

Table 36: Trend of migration of last 65 years in the Choto Khalisamari

| Year	No of Migrant in 100 (Migration Rate)
1950	3
1975	2
1995	15
2005	20
2010	30
2015	35

Figure 33: Trend of migration of last 65 years in the Choto Khalisamari

It is revealed from the study that according to perception of respondent, in Choto Khalisamari from 1950 to 1975 there was a negative rate of migration. From 1975 onwards the rate of migration increases in a increasing rate and it get a high rate of increase from the year 2005. From 2005 to 2015 the rates jump to20 percent to 35 percent.

Table 37: Trend of migration of last 65 years in the Jatamari

Year	No of Migrant in 100 (Migration Rate)
1950	-
1975	-
1995	8
2005	12
2010	30
2015	35
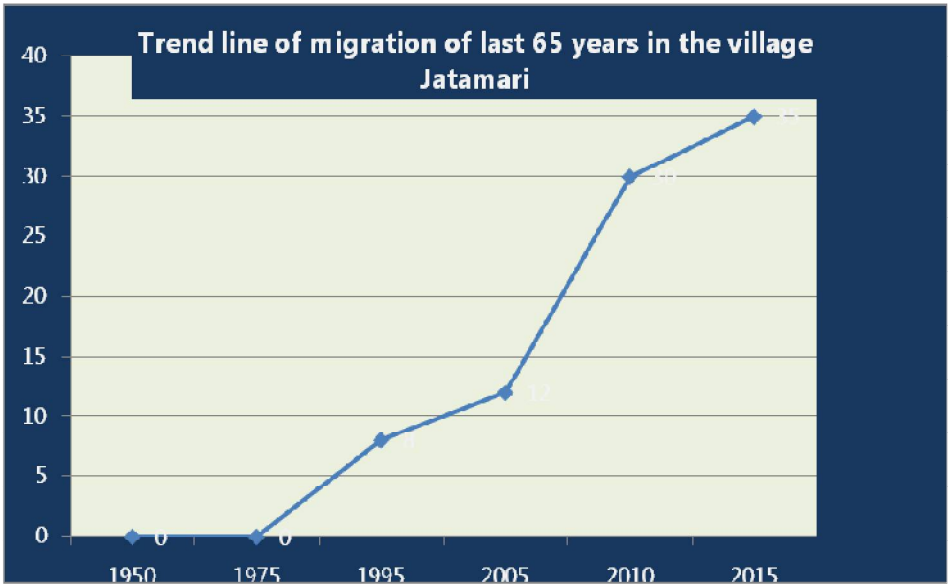
Figure 34: Trend of migration of last 65 years in the Jatamari

It is revealed from the study that according to perception of respondent, in Jatamari from 1950 to 1975 there was no incident of migration. From 1975 onwards the rate of migration increases in an increasing rate and it get a high rate of increase from the year 2005. It is recognized by the respondent that in present scenario at about 35 percent of the population migrated from there locality.

POLICY IMPLICATION

Globalization: Migrant Labor and neoliberal urbanism in India

The process of globalization and integration has accelerated its pace and transformed its character under a confluence of forces embracing trade, technology, tariffs and investment flows, enabling it to transcend the geographical and political barriers. In fact, globalization over the last three decades or so has been associated with greater intra-industry and intermediate goods trade, reflecting more intense global competition. It has also been characterized by

increasing share of services in world output; increasing asymmetry in the international mobility of labour and capital; and unregulated mobility of international capital as opposed to domestic capital. The winds of globalization have started blowing over the country strongly in the wake of the unprecedented balance of payments crisis of 1991 and leading to a host of structural reforms. Our participation in the globalisation process was reaffirmed with the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1995 with India as one of its founding members. Neoliberalism in recent years has engendered new forms of urban life. This is known as "neoliberal" urbanism as it is largely driven by the profit motives of global capital. The Indian state through its liberalization and reform processes seeks to create market-friendly urban sites conducive for the motives and aspirations of global capital and of those harnessed to the circuits of global capital as surplus extractors. In cities, new kinds of office and residential spaces have come up dotted with swanky shopping malls, high-rise building, multiplexes, metros, flyovers, bill boards and neon-lights that it all seems as though Indian cities are hoping to become a New York or a Shanghai. In the era of globalisation and liberalization with the advancement in technology and global culture, migration of people has become a very common phenomenon. Every year magnitude of both internal and international migration is increasing. This increasing volume of migration is creating far reaching changes in the economies of a large number of developing countries.

Agrarian Crisis and rural non-farm employment in India Patterns and Determinants

The Indian agrarian sector had been undergoing a severe and complex crisis in terms of output and productivity stagnation. This crisis has come about during a period of generally weak backward and forward linkages between the agriculture sector and the

industrial sector, and also during a period of stagnation in the urban manufacturing sector. These structural weaknesses had in fact restricted inter-sectoral labour mobility, both in the rural and urban areas. The labour mobility from the farm sector to non-farm sector, during a long period from the 1950s to the late 1990s, had been marginal, with very little structural transformation in employment. However, beginning with the late 1990s and accentuating by middle of the current decade, when the agrarian crisis had gripped many parts of the country, the period also witnessed the seemingly largest shift from farm to non farm employment. Given the poor linkages with the industrial sector, the rise of non-farm employment in rural areas during the agrarian crisis is akin to diversification under duress, rather than a growth propelled structural transformation.

Labour Migration and Poverty in India in the 21st Century

The subject of migration remains contested, for a variety of reasons.

First, movement of people is much more common than is usually assumed, and has existed for much longer than often acknowledged. Most migration remains within national borders, and often remains unrecorded.

Second, the question of who migrates does not have a simple answer. In different contexts, different socio-economic groups migrate, to different types of destinations and opportunities: The phenomenon of chain-migration leads to a great deal of path dependency in terms of migration patterns.

Third, gender is key to understanding migration processes. There are no generalities about whether men or women migration – though again a great deal of path dependency and gender stereotyping.

Fourth, reasons for migrating are diverse, with 'push-and-pull' being differently configured for different types of migrants. Migration arises

from desperation, lack of work, indebtedness, but also from the hope or idea of better opportunities, and broadening horizons.

The present study of migration, having being focused on both push & pull factor, can well be extrapolated to certain policy factors and this are follows

1. Poverty is the most dominant reason which is driving the rural population to move outside from their own domiciles, so poverty alleviation programmes through inclusive growth programmes through inclusive growth has to be more comprehensive and robust.

2. Livelihood generation for the unemployment literate & educated young people in their own domiciles has got a positive impact reducing the off migration. The livelihood generation process is not just labour crude and labour intensive man days it has to be soft jobs as well as sources of local skills can find a meaning full livelihood status. For example: repairing of television, mobile phone, banking services, catering etc.

3. For every panchayats there should be a capacity building centres for imparting training on innovative skill, skill refinement, employment banks, agricultural market, services, agricultural advisory services, basic health consultancy and services so that a job pull can be created and which again will be accessed be the unemployed youth, both men and women.

4. The concept of EMR (equal monthly return; Acharya's model) for the farmers to tide over the seasonality of job markets and uncertainty of farmer's income. Every cost is certain for farmer, only income is uncertain. So EMR approach can provide some assured income on monthly basis thus migration will be reduced substantially.

5. *Insitu-sugeneris* approach to rural economy, revisiting of traditional agriculture can provide a new zoner of rural based livelihoods like Vedic health centre services, ayurvedas, herbal, rural hospitality and tourism bio-diversity conservation and in-situ tourism, all are upcoming very fast to transform the social ecology or rural area into a hub for livelihood by attracting the urbanite and modernity flaccid people from megacities.

6. Government should take necessary steps to reduce the cost of agricultural production so that the landlords can pay higher agricultural wages to the agricultural labourers. Further, wage rates and other facilities of urban informal sector jobs should be increased and such job opportunities should be created in all the districts with equal importance.

7. Government should find out a suitable alternative to the exploitative modern agricultural method. Thirdly, inequality in the distribution of landholding should be reduced. This may help reducing the relative deprivation of small and marginal landholders and thereby reducing cross-district rural-urban migration.

8. Measures should be taken by the government to bring about rapid human development in both the rural and urban areas of the source districts through increase in social sector expenditure.

9. The qualities of the infrastructural facilities both in agricultural fields of the rural areas and the slums of the urban areas of the source districts should be improved so that neither agricultural workers nor the urban informal sector workers find it worthwhile to migrate to the destination districts with better infrastructural facilities in search of jobs.

10. It is seen that in maximum time the process of urbanisation in has been lopsided and top-heavy, concentrated mainly around capital

only. Government should take necessary steps so that all districts can be uniformly urbanized and thereby, people can find enough job opportunities in the urban areas of their home districts.

11. They include expanding facilities for requisite skill formation and training and augmenting the bargaining strength of the migrants and fetch them reasonably fair wages/ earnings.

12. Quality education can broaden their outlook and enhance competitive spirit to access high wage jobs. It is important to minimise tensions by providing them with educational, health care, sanitation, and housing and public distribution system facilities as applicable to the original urban population. At the source, the need of effective programmes for all round integrated development of rural areas and provision of urban amenities in villages is self explanatory.

13. State supported production diversification programmes with adequate public investment in agriculture, promotion of labour intensive micro small and medium enterprises in small towns, and expansion of the rural market base can do well in reducing people's craze to move to the urban centres.

14. In case the state alone may not have adequate resources to implement these measures, it should co-ordinate the activities of NGOs and civil society for improving employment prospects and earnings in the rural sector.

15. The onus of making all out efforts in facilitating both gainful absorption of workforce in rural areas and less stressful employment of those who have already moved to the urban areas lies with the state. The state should, therefore, play a pro-active role in the desired direction.

16. Stricter enforcement of labour laws is essential. It must be mandatory on employers to maintain the record of payments and advances in workers' passbooks, and to provide them with the basic facilities laid down by law. This may, however, also call for a scrutiny and simplification of some of these laws. The subjection of contractors and employers to the rule of law requires commitment on the part of the government.