## CAUSES FOR MIGRATION

**ABSTRACT**

**Author’s Details**

1. **Dr. (Mrs.) R.MALINI**

Assistant Professor,

PG Department of Commerce and Research Centre,

Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam - 627802.

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University,

Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627012,

Tamil Nadu, India.

Mobile No.: 9486798083 (WhatsApp) & 6381226131

 E-mail Address: maliniramu@yahoo.co.in & maliniramalingam1974@gmail.com

1. **Dr.(Mrs) A. AYISHA**

 Assistant Professor,

Wavoo Wajeeha women’s College- Kayalpatnam,

Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University,

Abishekapatti, Tirunelveli – 627012,

Tamil Nadu, India.

Mobile No: 9566560020

E-mail Address: bmrayishababu@gmail.com

## CAUSES FOR MIGRATION

**ABSTRACT**

 The home and homeland of every living being is the safe and secure place to live in. In order to uphold their standard of living, people emigrate from their country and immigrate to other countries. Socio – economic development is largely influenced the standard of living of migrants. Standard of living has different meanings for different people. Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life. The most common reason for people’s migration is to improve their standard of living. This phenomenon induces the researchers to analyse the causes for migration on standard of living, Redeem debt, Recognition, Employment Opportunity, Discharge family Responsibility, Occupational Responsibility, Career Development, Trade, and Contrived Circumstance of the migrants. The analysis done on the basis of primary data collected from 520 Indian Muslim Migrants from Tamil Nadu by adopting snow ball non- probability sampling. The researcher identified and viewed the major factors of causes for migration and analysed by the mean score and had given ranks. The causes for migration includes factors such as standard of living, Redeem debt, Recognition, Employment Opportunity, Discharge family Responsibility, Occupational Responsibility, Career Development, Trade, and Contrived Circumstance. Under these categories the data is being recorded from several respondents which show everyone has a different reason for their migration and the purpose of it varies. The notable changes have been identified in migrants’ causes for migration. Ultimately, everyone seeks for the betterment of oneself and the family.

**KEY WORDS: CAUSES FOR MIGRATION, MIGRANTS, STANDARD OF LIVING.**

## CAUSES FOR MIGRATION

#### INTRODUCTION

Migration is moving from one place to another to enhance the living and working condition. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. Migration from rural areas to urban areas has increased in the past few years in India.¹

Nowadays, many people decide to migrate to have a better life. The most common reason for people’s migration is to improve their standard of living. Except this, to redeem debts, recognition, to discharge family responsibilities, employment opportunity, occupational responsibilities, career development, trade and contrived circumstance are the causes for the migration. The researcher identified and viewed the major causes for migration and analyzed by the mean score and had given ranks.

 **2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

 This paper will focus on people’s migration is to improve their standard of living and the migrants to have a better life. Socio – economic development is largely influenced the standard of living of migrants. When investigating something in standard of living. Standard of living is relevant because it is considered to contribute to an individual's quality of life. The standard of living varies between individuals depending on different aspects of life. The standard of living consists of the individuals having the basics such as food, shelter, social safety and interaction which all contribute to their wellbeing and what is considered to be a decent living standard. The migrants’ standard of living represents how he sees himself, what he is feeling, and how he wants to be seen by others. The research methodology of this study will be a mode/ model to the potential research scholars to design their present/ future research. Further it will serve as a strong source of secondary data for the academicians and scholars to pursue their research.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

 This research work aims to make an in-depth study by addressing the various issues that come across in the life of migrants. Some people may depend on their agricultural lands in vain; some may search for a job and fails to find one because of poor education or lack of opportunities in this competitive world; some other people may suffer a lot to manage their family needs because of a less paid job. These are some of the criteria under which the people are forced to be the victims and they try their level best searching for appreciable opportunities overseas. Through this analysis Causes for Migration on Standard of Living redeem debts, recognition, to discharge family responsibilities, employment opportunity, occupational responsibilities, career development, trade and contrived circumstance Through this analysis certain factors of this variety are being looked upon; the very first factor starts with.

* Is there any common reason in causes for the migration of migrants to Gulf Countries?
* Is there any significant change in the Standard of Living of the Migrants?

**Keshri and Bhagat** (2013)1conducted a study on “Socio-economic determinants of temporary labour migration in India a regional analysis” that availed data from the Indian National Sample Survey (2007-08). This paper aimed to study the basic differentials between temporary and permanent labour migration at the national level and examined the socioeconomic determinants of temporary labour migration at the state level. The study showed that temporary migration was seven times larger than permanent migration, and was largely a rural phenomenon dominated by rural to urban migration. A regional pattern in temporary labour migration was evident in the low-income Central and North Indian states. Low economic condition, educational and social status significantly induced temporary labour migration in contrast to permanent labour migration. As such, temporary labour migration appeared to be a survival strategy of the rural poor in India.

**Sarma and Choudhury** (2013)2made an effort to study the “Impact of migration on net reproduction rate, and an assessment of the speed of population growth in the presence of migration, in the districts of Kerala and Assam”. The present study attempted to recapture the scenario of migration in the districts of the two diverged states of India, i.e., Kerala and Assam by estimating the Net Reproduction Rates before and after migration. The study also attempted to assess the increase in population growth of these districts from the intrinsic growth rates in the presence of migration. The study selected two States, first Kerala which has higher life expectancy at birth and higher literacy rate. The other States whereas both variables were found to be very less in Assam. The secondary data was analyzed and compared with the statistical information. The result revealed that, other associated variables like birth & death rates, other influencing factor were also considered in presenting district wise and variable wise details of both states.

**Kumari** (2014)3 made an attempt on “Rural- Urban migration in India: Determinants and factors” the present study discussed the data on migration in India, which was extracted from the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) during 2007-08 and census data during 2011. The study found that a rapid increase in internal migration in India. The main purpose of the study was to find the significant economic factors responsible for the variations in the level of rural-urban migration and whether NREGA Act (2005) could have had an impact on the rural migration in India on the basis of secondary data. In the beginning, the study explained types of migration, definition, theoretical details along with types of migration were briefly explained in this section. In methodology, secondary data analysis such as ‘F’ test, standard deviation, and other statistical methods were used to explain the results of the study. While discussing migration rate, it was found that the migration rate in urban areas (35 percent) was far higher than in rural areas (26 percent). Among the migrants in the rural areas, nearly 91 percent had migrated from rural areas and 8 percent from urban areas, whereas among the migrants in the urban areas, 59 percent had migrated from rural areas and 40 percent from urban areas. Hence MNREGA employment programmes were not contributed towards rural –urban migration. But there exists some social factors apart from economic factors, which also played an important role in explaining the nature and stream of rural- urban migration such as similar language which operates mutually both at origin and destination places, distance between the places, the mindset and aspirations of migrants, etc.

**Madhu and Uma** (2014)4 conducted “A study on the changing cropping pattern and internal migration issues and challenges” the research paper found to understand the emerging migration patterns in India and the issues underlying it. The authors revealed that the emerging migration pattern depicted the confinement of migrants in lower socio- economic class in urban India in response to the macro-economic reforms. The paper also discussed migration trends like, migration among males to urban areas showed migration of people from lower socio-economic class. A steady increase of urban migrants in the lower economic class indicated that poorer sections dominated migration. There was higher migration among lower social groups to urban areas compared with the earlier period. These entire rural- urban migration patterns attributed to rural-urban disparities in socio-economic development and increased urbanization. But this had negative effect on the agricultural productivity as the 73 migrants were mainly agricultural labourers, who did not own any land of their own and their socio- economic position in the village was quite bad. The paper tried to identify rural urban migration and tried to list down the reasons with the Garret ranking method and also identified how migration was changing the cropping pattern in the villages of their convenience.

**Chandrasekhar and Sharma** (2015)5 analysed,“Urbanization and spatial patterns of internal migration in India”. The analysis was done on the basis of Census of India, 2001 and 2011 data, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 1983, 1987-88, 1999-2000 and 2007-08 data. Survey of Employment and Unemployment were utilized and described for internal migration. It revealed that urban areas increased from 27.81 to 31.16 percent in the period of 2001-2011 and size of per urban areas also increased among the total population in urban 22.2 percent from the rural to urban migration. The authors discussed about internal migration patterns and 59 its emerging trends, migration flow across states in India, the phenomenon of commuting and return migration had been increased from 5.4 to 10.9 percent in last decade, it was failed to understand, how migration affects well-being of individual at the source of destination. Educated migrant workers were engaged in skilled labour and less educated workers were engaged in low paid work and kept on migrating from one place to another.

**Sali and Astige** (2015)6 made an empirical work on “Internal migration and their family life”. The study discussed the trends and patterns of internal migration in India. Socio-economic status was presented in the study on the basis of secondary reviews and census data. It was pointed out that the poor living and low economical condition, and out-migration made them to change their attitude lead to better livelihood options. Awareness was also increased towards modern facilities.

**Sasi and Santha** (2017)7 discussed the characteristics of “Immigrant labourers in Perumbavoor” (Kerala). It was found that 58 percent of the respondents had stayed 30 years in the city, equal percent (58.0%) had stayed in a single room, 70 percent had used a common toilet, and 68 percent had cooked in a common room. The null hypotheses that there was no significant relationship between 55 the daily wages of the respondents and their monthly remittance to home was rejected by the study. The study reported that the peer group informed their responses regarding employment opportunities. The scholars had conducted another study about the problems of in-migrant workers in Perumbavoor town. Around 40 percent respondents faced difficulty in payment, 34 percent respondents bought house, 30 percent respondents were based on finance, and 40 percent faced family problems. They also faced the problem of medical services and holiday or leaves at the time of need.

**Ali et al. (**2017)8 analysed,“Gender differentials in inter-state out-migration in India” The study made withthe help of statistical information of NSSO Report 1993 and 2007-8. It revealed two times increase in inter-state out-migration between1993 to 2007. During this period, migration occurred among the vast majority among 80 percent female migrates because of marriage and its related causes. Total migration rate in India is 23 (Per 1000 population) and in Karnataka 11.3% Chandigarh had highest female out-migration i.e., 31.7% and Assam had lowest female out-migration i.e., 1.8% and Karnataka State has 11.3% female out-migrates. The study felt that female migration in India impacted on the development and growth of the multidimensional fabric of the Indian society

**Zuccotti et al** (2017)9 analysed,“Has migration been beneficial for migrants and their children”?The study found that the overall outcome of migration is to objectively compare the migrant's post migration living conditions to his or her pre migration conditions. These comparisons are made by tracking migrants across countries or by comparing migrants’ living conditions to those of observably similar non migrants from their home country. Some studies simply focus on the living conditions that motivated migration in the first place, such as economic mobility for economic migrants and the educational mobility of migrants’ children.

**Hendriks, Burger, & De Vroome**, (2018)10studied the “Unsuccessful subjective well being assimilation among immigrants”. The researchers have also considered consequences that involve aspects of migrants’ subjective experiences. An important example has to do with migrants’ deteriorating perceptions of their living conditions as their length of stay progresses; for instance, many immigrants experience declining political trust and declining satisfaction with the host society.

**Rodriguez, Urrutia-Rojas and Gonzalez** (2019)11 analysed,“Unaccompanied minors from the northern central American countries in the migrant stream”. The study provides insight into the differing circumstances leading to the current wave of childhood migrations from the northern countries of Central America. Descriptive, quantitative and cross-sectional research study is presented. The aim of this study is to examine whether variables such as age and the use of applications and social networks determine the personal learning environments (PLE) of unaccompanied foreign minors. The sample of the present study was formed by 624 individuals (♂ = 92.1% (*n* = 575); ♀ = 7.9% (*n* = 49)) aged between 8 and 17 years old. The majority came from Morocco and resided in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla. The “PLE and Social Integration of UFMs” questionnaire was used as the study instrument. Amongst the main findings, significant differences are highlighted in the personal learning environments as a function of age-related psychosocial factors as they pertain to unaccompanied foreign minors. Four factors were seen to exist in relation to the personal learning environments of unaccompanied foreign minors: self-concept of the learning process, planning and management of learning, use of resources and tools, and communication and social interaction. The same trend was observed in the four factors, with older age groups reporting better scores. On the other hand, results show that the use of applications and social networks have a significant and favourable impact on personal learning environment construction.

**Thompson et al.** (2019)12conducted a study on “Re conceptualising agency in migrant children from central America and Mexico”. The study revealed that the interrogate agency among these child migrants. In this study how these youth express their agency throughout the migration process as they confront authorities such as parents and immigration officers in their home countries, Mexico, and the United States. It is found that understanding of agency in the migration process with an in-depth look at religious expression within United States detention centres. We learn how young migrants turn to religion to express their agency and to buttress their quest for freedom from fear and persecution. At the same time, detention centres rely on religious teachings to pacify and control these migrants who are criminalised and co modified by the private companies building and running these detention centres.

**Berger Cardoso et al**. (2019)13 analysed, “Integration of un accompanied migrant youth in the united states”. It is found that the attention to the post-migration contexts which shape the lives of unaccompanied minors. These authors provide an overview of the challenges facing unaccompanied minors who are detained at the border and released into ORR (Office of Refugee Resettlement) custody. They discuss these youth’s legal, custodial, mental health, and educational needs. Then, they turn attention to methodological challenges and next steps for conducting research on the welfare of unaccompanied minors living in the United States.

**Research Gap**

 Research gap identified on the basis of miscellaneous researches have been done based on the topic of migration with respect to Migration of Agrarian Labour Force, Migration from Rural Areas of Bangladesh, Effects of Marital Status on Fertility of Rural-Urban and Urban-Rural Migrants, The Integration of Rural Migrants in New Settings, Migration and Income Differences between Black and White Men in the North, Working and Living Conditions of Migrant Workers in South America, Patterns of rural community Involvements, Migration of Hispanic Youth and Poverty Status, Information Gathering, Prior Migration and the Land Factor in Family migration Decisions: Some Evidence from a Western Sub Sahara African Region, Continuity and Change in Rural Migration Patterns, etc. There are no notable investigations being done on the Muslim migrants of Tamil Nadu. And it is so a brand new to deal with “Impact of Migration on Standard of Living of the Migrants”.

**5. SCOPE OF THE STYDY**

The following are the scope of the study

**Geographical Scope**

This study covers the Muslim migrants from Tamil Nadu to Gulf Countries.

**Topical Scope**

It focused on Muslim Migrants in the study area.

**Time Scope**

It covered the Muslim Migrants to Gulf Countries during the period January 2014- January 2019.

**Analytical Scope**

The study analysed the opinion of the respondents on Causes for Migration in order to accomplish the objective of the study.

**Functional Scope**

It is to offer a set of meaningful suggestions to enhance the standard of living of the migrants.

**6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

 The objectives of the study are given below:

* To analyse the Causes for Migration on Standard of Living of the Migrants.
* To suggest measures to enhance the Causes for Migration of the Migrants on Migration.

 **7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

 **a) Source**

 Both primary and secondary data was used for the study. The primary data was collected from the Indian Muslims who migrated from Tamil Nadu to Gulf countries. The major portion of the primary data was collected through an internet and referral survey. The secondary data was collected from annual records, guidelines, brochures and evaluation report maintained by Government of India and previous study.

 **b) Sampling Technique**

 Researchers have adopted the Snow ball non - probability sampling technique according to the availability of data.

 **c) Sample Size**

 The primary data was collected from 520 sample respondents by using structured questionnaire through SNSs (Social Networking Sites).

**d) Study Area**

 The area of the study is limited to the Tamil Nadu Zone wise division namely North Zone which comprises of Chennai, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, and Kallakurichi. South Zone includes Kanyakumari, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, and Tuticorin. East Zone includes Kodaikaanal, Natham, Nilakottai, Oddanchatram, and Palani. West Zone comprises of Coimbatore, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, and Dharmapuri.

**e) Statistical Tools**

 The collected data were analyzed by the mean score and had given ranks. Mean or the arithmetic average is the sum of all the scores divided by the number of scores. Mean may be influenced profoundly by the extreme variables. The formula for the mean is

 X = Ʃ X

 n

 Mean, where x = each observation and n = number of observations.

**8. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

* It covers only migration of Muslims from India to Gulf countries.
* The data may not be free from the sampling errors and respondent’s bias.
* This is the micro level study of Muslim migrant to Gulf Countries.
* The sample was restricted to 520 Muslim migrants.
* This analysis does not include the Muslims who visit Mecca and Medina for pilgrimage purpose.
* The data was collected based on migrants from six Gulf countries which did not

**9.CAUSES FOR MIGRATION ON STANDARD OF LIVING: Analysis and Interpretation**

**Standard of living**

Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to certain socio-economic class in a certain geographic area.² The standard of living includes factors such as poverty rate, better employment, capital accumulation, purchase of standard goods and services. Standard of living of the Migrants is given in the below table 4.1.

#### Table 4.1 Standard of Living

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| To eradicate poverty | 873 | 374 | 42 | 1289 | 2.47 | II |
| To get better job | 1371 | 126 | 0 | 1497 | 2.87 | I |
| Capital Accumulation | 648 | 354 | 127 | 1129 | 2.17 | IV |
| Purchase of Standard Goods and Services | 915 | 190 | 120 | 1225 | 2.36 | III |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher has analyzed the opinion of the respondents on standard of living using mean score and, ranks are given to the respondents since total score in which the statement To get better job has ranked First, To eradicate poverty has ranked Second, Purchase of Standard Goods and Services has ranked Third and Capital Accumulation has ranked Fourth respectively.

The result revealed that the migrants improve their standard of living by getting better jobs. They opined that better job improves their level of standard besides, they also opined that it eradicates poverty; purchase of standard goods and

services and, capital accumulation also fulfill their increasing level of standards. The result proved by neutral score.

#### Redeem Debt

With very few exceptions, lenders except debt to be paid back by a data certain, the maturity date. In some situations, an issuer may redeem debt before maturity date.³ A common worry of many migrants is how to redeem debt after achieving a certain financial goal. Redemption is nothing but a process of withdrawing. The following table 4.2 shows the redeem debt of the Migrants.

#### Table 4.2 Redeem Debt

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** |
| My Own | 840 | 452 | 14 | 1306 | 2.51 |
| My Family | 927 | 396 | 13 | 1336 | 2.56 |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher has analyzed the opinion of the respondents on redeeming debt using mean score and, ranks are given to the respondents based on total score in which the statement Family Debt has ranked First and Own Debt has ranked Second respectively.

The result shows that the migrant’s family debt is the main cause of migration. They opined that they redeem family debt before maturity date. Besides they opined that own debt is also redeemed by them. The result is supported by the neutral score because the total score are above neutral score.

#### Recognition

Identification of someone on something or person from previous encounters on knowledge. Recognition also refers to the accepting of something as true. The ability to recognize a person or thing. Another benefit of employee recognition in the work place is that it can be the foundation of cultivating a culture of self- improvement. One of the best ways for recognition is to provide them with opportunities to learn and make themselves better at what they do.4 Recognition of the Migrants is given in the table 4.3.

#### Table 4.3 Recognition

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** |
| Status Symbol | 1152 | 160 | 56 | 1368 | 2.63 |
| Prestige | 942 | 356 | 28 | 1326 | 2.55 |
| Craze to go to Cities | 852 | 368 | 52 | 1272 | 2.44 |
| Relatives already in Migrated Place | 1101 | 276 | 15 | 1392 | 2.67 |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher has analyzed the opinion of the respondents about recognition using mean score and ranks are given to the respondents based on total score. The First has been secured by the statement Relatives already in Migrated Place. Then, Second, Third and Fourth places are attained by Status Symbol, Prestige and Craze to go to Cities respectively.

The result exposed that the respondents’ relatives are already there so they have no fear to migrate. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral scores. They opined that they have got recognized through their relatives.

Further they confessed that Status Symbol, Prestige, Craze to go to Cities also give them recognition. Hence, the total score is more than the neutral score.

#### Employment opportunity

Terms of employment are the responsibilities and benefits of a job as agreed upon by an employer and employee at the time of hiring. With the increase in technology and automation, there is an increase in the number of jobs that required specialized education and skill. 5 These generally include High demand for labour, High pay, Facilities of opportunities. The below table 4.4 shows that the employment opportunities of the peoples’ those who migrate.

#### Table4.4 Employment opportunity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| High demand for labour | 423 | 598 | 80 | 1101 | 2.11 | III |
| High Pay | 824 | 352 | 66 | 1252 | 2.40 | I |
| Infrastructure Facilities | 840 | 264 | 108 | 1212 | 2.33 | II |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher’s analysis over the employment opportunity has been carried out by using mean score and ranks are being given to the respondents on the basis of total score. Based on the above mentioned process the statement High Pay has ranked First, Infrastructure Facilities has ranked next and High demand for labour has ranked the last place respectively.

The exploration shows that the respondents’ high pay is the main cause for migration. It is very clear as all the total score values are more than the neutral scores. They propose that they get high payment; they suffer from Infrastructure Facilities and high demand for labour which are also the main reasons for migration.

#### Discharge Family Responsibilities

There are occasions where a person is treated unfavourably because of his responsibility to take care of his family member such as a dependent child or a frail elderly parent. This discrimination also occurs when people are treated unfavourably because of assumptions made about people with caring responsibilities.6 The below table 4.5 shows the Discharge family responsibilities of the Migrants.

#### Table 4.5

**Discharge Family Responsibilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| Marriage | 1020 | 280 | 40 | 1340 | 2.57 | II |
| High Education | 612 | 494 | 69 | 1172 | 2.25 | III |
| Family commitments | 1167 | 178 | 42 | 1387 | 2.66 | I |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher has examined the opinion of the respondents on Discharge of Family Responsibilities using mean score and ranks are given accordingly on the basis of total score in which the statement Family Commitments has scored the highest whereas Marriage has occupied the Second place and Higher Education has got the Third respectively.

The result discloses that the migrants’ family commitment is the main cause for the migrants’ migration. It is proved that the total score of family commitment is more than the neutral score. The migrants declare that they have family commitments for a dependent child, parents, and other family members. Likewise, they say that marriage and higher education are also the responsibilities faced by them. Yet their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Occupational Responsibilities

Occupational Responsibilities is an activity in which a person is engaged. It is an act of occupying, possessing, or settling and it is a state of being busy.7 Here the occupational responsibilities include Transfer by company, To enhance technical knowledge, To purchasing goods. The following table 4.6 shows that the occupational responsibilities of the Migrants.

#### Table 4.6 Occupational Responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| Transfer by company | 144 | 890 | 27 | 1061 | 2.04 | II |
| To enhance technical knowledge | 351 | 724 | 41 | 1116 | 2.14 | I |
| To trading goods | 42 | 818 | 97 | 957 | 1.84 | III |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The analyzer has supposed the opinion of the respondents about occupational responsibilities by using mean score and ranks are being allotted to the respondents based on total score in which the statement ‘To enhance technical knowledge’ has achieved First rank, ‘Transfer by company’ has secured Second rank and ‘To trading goods’ has obtained the Third rank respectively.

The result reveals that the respondents are Migrate to enhance technical knowledge. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral scores. They opined that they are migrate to enhance technical knowledge. Besides they disclosed that transfer by company and to trading goods are also main reasons because their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Career Development

It is the life long process of managing learning, work, and transitions in order to move towards a personally determined and evolving preferred further career development.8 It involves the person’s creation of a career pattern, decision making style, value expression and life-role self-concepts. Career development of the Migrants is given in the table 4.7.

#### Table 4.7 Career Development

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| To get Hi-Fi Profession | 663 | 540 | 29 | 1232 | 2.36 | III |
| To develop career | 972 | 336 | 28 | 1136 | 2.56 | I |
| To enhance personal portrait | 960 | 260 | 70 | 1290 | 2.48 | II |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The investigator has probed the opinion of the respondents about career development using mean score and ranks are specified to the respondents on the basis of total score. Based on the above survey, the statement To develop career has reaped First rank; To enhance personal portrait has grabbed the Second and To get Hi-Fi Profession the Third rank respectively.

The result exposes that to develop career is one of the main causes for migration. Hence, the migrants have to develop their career. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral scores. They admitted that they can develop their career through migration. Besides they declared that they want to improve their personal portrait and want to be placed in some Hi-Fi Professions. Still their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Trade

Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money. A system on network that allows trade is called a market. An early form of trade better saw the direct exchange of goods and services for other goods and services. The below table 4.8 shows that the trade done by the Migrants.

#### Table 4.8 Trade

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** |
| Permanent trade | 417 | 566 | 98 | 1081 | 2.07 |
| Temporary trade | 294 | 624 | 110 | 1028 | 1.97 |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The experimenter has evaluated the opinion of the respondents about trade using mean score and ranks are designated to respondents based on total score in which the statement Permanent Trade procures the First position and the Temporary Trade the Second position respectively.

From the survey it is understood that the permanent trade is with the highest score of 2.07. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neural scores. They say that they involve themselves as business persons. Besides they consider that they also want to do temporary trade. Still its total score is also more than the neutral score.

#### Contrived Circumstance:

There are situations where people are forced to evacuate from their own places and to settle in another. The below table shows some of the contrived factors that have pulsed people’s migration

#### Table 4.9.

**Contrived Circumstance**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **No Opinion** | **Total** | **Mean Score** | **Rank** |
| Hostile Situation | 573 | 464 | 97 | 1134 | 2.18 | II |
| Harvest Failure | 186 | 724 | 96 | 1006 | 1.93 | III |
| Household Crisis | 915 | 264 | 83 | 1262 | 2.42 | I |

Source: Primary data

Neutral Score: (520 x 2) 1040

The researcher has probed the opinion of the respondents on Contrived Circumstance using mean score and ranks are given to the respondents since the total score in which the statement ‘Household Crisis has been in the highest place, the next place is secured by ‘Hostile Situation’ and the last for ‘Harvest Failure’.

The result unveils that the migrants’ main reasons for migration is Household Crisis. It is proved by the total score value which is more than the neutral score. They affirm that they can ‘uplift their family beings’ happily in their life. Further, they confess that ‘Hostile Situation’ and ‘Harvest Failure’ are also the causes for migration. And their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### 4.10 Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple Regressions is the procedure for quantifying the relationship of dependent variable with two or more independent variables which should be included in the analysis and is based on the importance of their contribution and meaningfulness. Methods have been generated for the best selection of independent variables. The independent variables are called explanatory variables because of their use in explaining the variation in the dependent variables. They are also referred as predictor variables because of their use in predicting the dependent variables. As is the case in simple linear regression, in multiple regressions also one interprets its utility for estimation or prediction of dependent variable for given values of other variables. This multiple regression is called prediction equation, which helps in assessing the relative importance of variables related to dependent variable. In the present study multiple regression analysis is carried out with the help of SPSS software (Version 11.0).

Before one makes use of a multiple regression equation (MRE), it is desirable to determine first whether it is, in fact worth using. In this regard, coefficient of multiple determinations (R2) is utilized together with the assessment of its significance and the significance of standardized partial regression coefficients. Adjusted R2 value is necessary in order to make the coefficient comparable. Adjusted R2 value is derived through taking care of the sample size variation between groups; variation in degree of freedom between models is compared on variation in the number of variables included in the MRE.

#### Multiple Regression Analysis - 1

Dependent Variable: Standard of Living of Muslim migrants (Based on total score obtained by them)

Independent Variable: 1) Contrived Circumstances, (2) Occupational Responsibilities (3) Recognition, (4) Redeem Debt, (5) Trade, (6) Career Development, (7) Employment Opportunity (8) Discharge Family Responsibilities,

Statistical information relating to multiple regression analysis was presented in table 8. (1-3) and chart 8.(4).

#### Table 4.10 Model Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model** | **R** | **R2** | **Adjusted R2** | **Standard Error of the Estimation** |
| 1 | .467a | .218 | .206 | .476 |

Predictors: (Constant) (1) Contrived Circumstances, (2) Occupational Responsibilities (3) Recognition, (4) Redeem Debt, (5) Trade, (6) Career Development, (7) Employment Opportunity (8) Discharge Family Responsibilities.

#### Table 4.11 ANOVA

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model** |  | **Sum of Squarer** | ***df*** | **Mean Square** | **F** | **Sig** |
| 1 | Regression | 32.388 | 8 | 4.049 | 17.794 | .000b |
|  | Residual | 116.263 | 512 | .228 |  |  |
|  | **Total** | **148.651** | **520** |  |  |  |

1. Dependent Variable: Standard of Living.
2. Predictors: (Constant) 1) Contrived Circumstances, (2) Occupational Responsibilities (3) Recognition, (4) Redeem Debt, (5) Trade, (6) Career Development, (7) Employment Opportunity (8) Discharge Family Responsibilities.

#### Table 4.12 Coefficientsa

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model** | **Variables** | **Unstandardized Coefficients** | **Standardized Coefficients** |
| **B** | **Std error** | **Beta** | **t** | **Sig** |
| 1 | (Constant) | 1.116 | .240 |  | 4.650 | .000 |
|  | Redeem Debt | .109 | .038 | .150 | 2.907 | .004 |
|  | Recognition | .256 | .044 | .266 | 5.764 | .000 |
|  | Employment Opportunity | .171 | .042 | .223 | 4.091 | .000 |
|  | Family Responsibilities | .034 | .044 | .043 | .772 | .440 |
|  | Occupational Responsibilities | .061 | .050 | .056 | 1.204 | .229 |
|  | Career Development | .020 | .038 | .027 | .538 | .590 |
|  | Trade | -.170 | .050 | -.159 | -3.423 | .001 |
|  | Contrived Circumstances | .009 | .040 | .009 | .218 | .827 |

* 1. Dependent Variable: Standard of Living.

#### Fig 4.1 Standardized Coefficients



In this analysis R is the correlation between the levels of Standard of Living of Muslim migrants and the levels for them are predicted by the predictor variables (Independent variables). The calculated value of R=.467a is high and the R2 value is

.218 which gives the most useful measure of success to this model with the value of adjusted R2 is.206 which indicates that the model has accounted for only 0.4% of the variance in the situation variables.

It is good model as the table 8.2 reports that the absence of significance of this model as F value is high (F = 17.794, sig = .000) and probability is significant (lower than 0.05). The standardized Beta coefficient (table 8.3) shows a measure of the contribution of each variable to the model. In this analysis among the considered predictive variables, Career Development, Contrived Circumstances and Discharge Family Responsibilities have been found to have small but significant impacts on Standard of Living.

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

#### Causes for Migration

The researcher has identified and viewed the causes for migration and analyzed them by Mean score and given ranks. The following shows the major findings:

#### Standard of living

The result revealed that the migrants improve their standard of living by getting better jobs. They opined that better job improves their level of standard besides, they also opined that it eradicates poverty; purchase of standard goods and services and, capital accumulation also fulfill their increasing level of standards. The result proved by neutral score.

#### Redeem Debt

The result shows that the migrant’s family debt is the main cause of migration. They opined that they redeem family debt before maturity date. Besides they opined

that own debt is also redeemed by them. The result is supported by the neutral score because the total score are above neutral score.

#### Recognition

The result exposed that the respondents’ relatives are already there so they have no fear to migrate. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral scores. They opined that they have got recognized through their relatives. Further they confessed that Status Symbol, Prestige, Craze to go to Cities also give them recognition. Hence, the total score is more than the neutral score

#### Employment opportunity

The exploration shows that the respondents’ high pay is the main cause for migration. It is very clear as all the total score values are more than the neutral scores. They propose that they get high payment; they suffer from Infrastructure Facilities and high demand for labour which are also the main reasons for migration.

#### Discharge Family Responsibilities

The result discloses that the migrants’ family commitment is the main cause for the migrants’ migration. It is proved that the total score of family commitment is more than the neutral score. The migrants declare that they have family commitments for a dependent child, parents, and other family members. Likewise, they say that marriage and higher education are also the responsibilities faced by them. Yet their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Occupational Responsibilities

The result reveals that the respondents are Migrate to enhance technical knowledge. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral

scores. They opined that they are migrate to enhance technical knowledge. Besides they disclosed that transfer by company and to trading goods are also main reasons because their total scores are more than the neutral scores

#### Career Development

The result exposes that to develop career is one of the main causes for migration. Hence, the migrants have to develop their career. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neutral scores. They admitted that they can develop their career through migration. Besides they declared that they want to improve their personal portrait and want to be placed in some Hi-Fi Professions. Still their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Trade

From the survey it is understood that the permanent trade is with the highest score of 2.07. It is proved by all the total score values which are more than the neural scores. They say that they involve themselves as business persons. Besides they consider that they also want to do temporary trade. Still its total score is also more than the neutral score.

#### Contrived Circumstance

The result unveils that the migrants’ main reasons for migration is Household Crisis. It is proved by the total score value which is more than the neutral score. They affirm that they can ‘uplift their family beings’ happily in their life. Further, they confess that ‘Hostile Situation’ and ‘Harvest Failure’ are also the causes for migration. And their total scores are more than the neutral scores.

#### Multiple Regression Analysis

It is a good model that the significance of F value is high (F = 17.794, sig =

.000) and probability is significant (lower than 0.05). The standardized Beta coefficient shows a measure of the contribution of each variable to the model. In this analysis among the considered predictive variables, Career Development, Contrived Circumstances and Discharge Family Responsibilities have been found to have small but significant impact on Standard of Living.

#### Standard of living

Due to unemployment some people take up mean jobs abroad to feed their family. But even after many years they are pathetic enough to continue the same as they could not accumulate wealth and return homeland spending their old age freely. So, there is no safety or secured life for the migrants in other countries.

#### Discharge family responsibilities

People with higher level of education lead their life happily. So, there is a need for higher education.

#### Employment opportunities

Some migrants are doctors and engineers, and so, they are professionals who are able to lead a wealthy life. These kinds of Hi-fi jobs are applicable only to those who have professional and technical knowledge.

#### Trade

In addition to performing jobs in other countries, one can indulge in trading goods and creating job opportunities in one’s own homeland. Depending upon the goods, its availability and demand, it can be a permanent trade or temporary trade. But, one needs proper knowledge to carry out such tasks successfully

## Conclusion

Hence, there are varieties of reasons as causes for Migration such as, Standard of Living, Redeem Debt, Recognition, Employment Opportunities, Discharge Family Responsibilities, Occupational Responsibilities, Career Development, Trade and Contrived Circumstances. Under these categories the data is being recorded from several respondents which show everyone has a different reason for their migration and the purpose of it varies. Ultimately, everyone seeks for the betterment of oneself and the family.

#### Scope for Furthering Exploration

* Migration of people before and after Independence.
* Migration in the twenty-first century.
* Innovative research on alternative measures to safeguard the migrants abroad.
* Any Institution or organization led by the migrants for enhancing employability in their homeland.
* Analysing the chances that hinder migration or improve migration in the coming years.

**Note**

The primary data collected from 520 sample respondents by Dr. AAyisha during her Ph.D Research work. She pursued her research work under Dr.R.malini and she was awarded Ph.D degree on 06.01.2021. this present paper based on the data collected by using using structured questionnaire via SNSs for the research work entitled “Causes and Consequence in Migration of Indian Muslim to Gulf Countries - A Study with Special Reference to Tamilnadu”

**Reference**

* Keshri K. &Bhagat, R. B. (2013),“Socio-economic determinants of temporary labour 88 migration in India”, Asian Population Studies, Vol. 9, No.2,pp 175–195.
* Sarma, R. &Choudhury, L.(2013),“Impact of migration on net reproduction rate, and an assessment of the speed of population growth in the presence of migration, in the districts of Кerala and Аssam”, Canadian Studies in Population, Vol. 4, No 3,pp 204– 217.
* Kumari, S. (2014),“Rural-urban migration in India: Determinants and factors. International Academy of Science”, Engineering and Technology, Vol. 3, No 2, pp161–180.
* Madhu, G. R. & Uma, H. R.(2014),“A study on the changing cropping pattern and internal migration issues and challenges”, Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol. 4, No 6, pp119-122.
* Chandrasekhar, S. & Sharma, A.(2015), “Urbanization and spatial patterns of internal migration in India”, Spatial Demography, Vol. 3, No 2,pp 63-89.
* Sali, R. S. &Astige, S. B. (2015), “Internal migration and family life: A sociological inquiry”, Indian Streams Research Journal, Vol. 4, No 12, pp 1-10.
* Sasi, A. &Santha, S. (2017), “ Migrant labourers in Perumbavoor”, International Journal of Management, IT & Engineering, Vol. 7, No 2,pp 21-33.
* Ali, I., CP, Abdul, Jaleel&Bhagat, R. B. (2017), “Level and gender differentials in inter-state out-migration in India”,Border Crossing Vol. 7, No 1, pp13-34.
* Zuccotti, C. V., Ganzeboom, H. B., & Guveli, A. (2017), “Has migration been beneficial for migrants and their children?” International Migration Review, Vol.51, No1, pp97–126.
* Hendriks, M., Burger, M., & De Vroome, T. (2018), “Unsuccessful subjective well-being assimilation among immigrants: The role of shifting reference points and faltering perceptions of the host society”, Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies, Vol.17, No 3, pp 279-298.
* Rodriguez, Nestor, Ximena Urrutia-Rojas, and Luis Raul Gonzalez. (2019), “Unaccompanied Minors from the Northern Central American Countries in the Migrant Stream: Social Differentials and Institutional Contexts”, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies Vol. 45,No2,pp 218–234.
* Thompson, Amy, Rebecca MariaTorres, Kate Swanson, Sarah A. Blue and ÓscarMisael Hernández Hernández. (2019), “Re-conceptualising Agency in Migrant Children from Central America and Mexico”, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Vol.45, No 2, pp 235–252.
* Berger Cardoso, Jodi, KalinaBrabeck, Dennis Stinchcomb, Lauren Heidbrink, Olga Acosta Price, Óscar F. Gil-García, Thomas M. Crea, and Luis H. Zayas. (2019), “Integration of Unaccompanied Migrant Youth in the United States: A Call for Research”, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Vol. 45, No 2, pp273–292.

## Foot Note

1. Retrieved from https://[www.toppr.com](http://www.toppr.com/)
2. Retrieved from https://[www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com/)
3. Retrieved from https://[www.sapling.com](http://www.sapling.com/)
4. Retrieved from https://[www.google.com](http://www.google.com/)
5. ibid
6. Retrieved from <https://lawhandbook.sa.gov.au/ch17s07.php>

7 Retrieved from https://[www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com/)

8 Retrieved from https://[www.careerdevelopment.ab.ca](http://www.careerdevelopment.ab.ca/)