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The Push Factors of Migration: An Empirical Study

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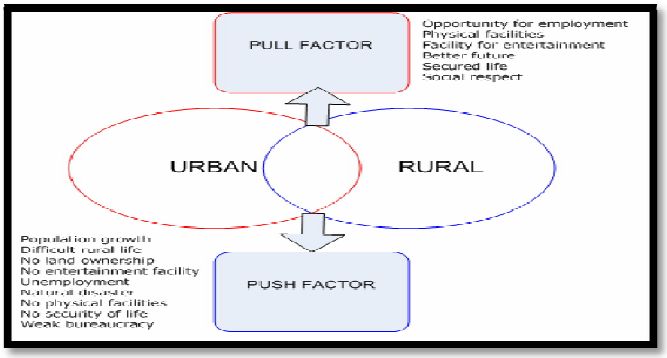
Abstract—*Rural to urban migration is a very common phenomenon as far as the social, economic and demographic changes are concerned. There are various causes regarding massive rural to urban migration which create a subsequent impact on urban population imbalance and extreme urban decay in India.The present study is conducted in Sira block of the Tumkur district. The area of the study is comprised of villages namely Devarahalli, Chikkanahalli, under Chikkanahalli gram panchyath. The The numbers of respondents were 60 and they were selected randomly. The data were collected trough pilot survey, structured interview and focused group interview. The statistical tools used for data analysis are correlation coefficient, step down regression, path analysis and factor analysis.family size (X5), family material possession (X10), Per capita area(acre) (X15)Per capita income from Agriculture and livestock -(X16) and per capita annual other Expenditures-(X19) ;these are the independent variables which are significant with respect to dependent variable i.e. Y: Push Factor.*

1. INTRODUCTION



Source: Research Gate, Factors for rural - urban migration in Nepal.

The Figure shows that distress-push rural urban migration would dominate in rural areas which have one or more of the following characteristics: geographical isolation, low quality physical infrastructure, low human capital, underdeveloped markets, resource scarcity, or incidence of some natural disaster. Demand-pull rural urban migration would be possible in the presence of expanding technological innovations (whether within or outside agriculture) market development, or intensifying links with markets outside of the local economy.It is to be expected that distress-push rural urban migration would characterise households in a rural population, which are less endowed, or which have lower incomes.

Positive results

- The migrants are able to send money home.
- With more money from the urban workers, school fees may be paid or livestock bought.

Negative results

- It is often the young males who move - the remaining family may be less physically able to carry out heavy tasks.
- With the absence of the young males, children may have to work on the farm, rather than going to school.

Study Area

The area of investigation is situated in the state of Karnataka located in the south western part of India. The State of Karnataka in southern India has a unique social, cultural and ecological background, which influence the living standard and behavioural patterns of the people in many ways. The area of investigation belongs to the Sira block of the Tumkur district. The area of the study is comprised of villages namely Devarahalli, Chikkanahalli, under Chikkanahalli gram panchyath.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

State, district, sub division, block, panchayet and village is selected through purposive sampling. Sixty respondents are selected through random sampling. Here, in this study we have considered 19 independent variables against one dependent variable that is Push Factors (Y). The statistical tools used for data analysis are correlation coefficient, step down regression, path analysis and factor analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Coefficient of Correlation (r): Y: Push factor vs. 19 independent variables (x_1-x_{19}).

Sl. No	Variable	r value	Remarks
1	Age at the time of migration-(X1)	0.24	
2	schooling of Migrant(number of years)-(X2)	-0.112	
3	family Education(in years)-(X3)	-0.166	
4	Caste-(X4)	0.176	
5	family size-(X5)	0.452	**
6	number of years since Marriage-(X6)	0.159	
7	change in number of occupations after migration-(X7)	-0.153	
8	number of source information acquired-(X8)	0.169	
9	number of source of money for migration-(X9)	-0.158	
10	family material possession-(X10)	-0.251	*
11	family house type-(X11)	-0.178	
12	family Social participation-(X12)	-0.091	
13	Cosmopoliteness-(X13)	-0.162	
14	mass media exposure-(X14)	-0.227	
15	Per capita area(acre)-(X15)	-0.272	*
16	Per capita income from Agriculture and livestock -(X16)	-0.258	*
17	Per capita income from other source-(X17)	0.144	
18	Per capita annual Expenditure on education-(X18)	-0.012	
19	per capita annual other Expenditures-(X19)	0.315	*

r>0.250 and 0.320 are significant at 5% and 1% level respectively

Result:

Table 1 presents the coefficient of correlation betweenY: Push factor vs. 19 independent variables(x1-x19). It has been found that following variables viz. family size-(X5), family material possession-(X10), Per capita area(acre)-(X15), Per capita area(acre)-(X15) and per capita annual other Expenditures-(X19) have recorded significant correlation with the dependent variable Y7: Push factor.

Revelation:

The large family size having scattered land holding with low production and low inventory leading to poor returns from farm enterprise which cannot fulfil financial obligations and other aspiration of family. The unable condition pushes one to search of choices for better livelihood.

Table 2: Regression Analysis,Y: Push factor vs 19 Causal variables(X1-X19):

Sl no.	Variables	BETA	BETA × R	REG COEF-B	S E OF B	T-VAL OF B
1	X1: Age at the time of migration	-0.233	-2.276	-0.052	0.048	1.085
2	X2: schooling of Migrant(number of years)	0.063	-2.556	0.032	0.091	0.353
3	X3: family Education(in years)	-0.097	0.929	-0.061	0.032	0.508
4	X4:caste	-0.102	-2.803	-0.132	0.229	0.575
5	X5:family size	0.257	44.134	0.230	0.175	2.315
6	X6:number of years since Marriage	0.345	1.966	0.059	0.037	1.680
7	X7:change in number of occupations after migration	-0.101	0.633	-0.077	0.124	0.616
8	X8:number of source information acquired	0.123	0.754	0.127	0.170	0.746
9	X9:number of source of money for migration	-0.355	1.819	-0.477	0.218	2.082
10	X10:family material possession	-0.062	4.966	-0.017	0.052	0.321
11	X11:family house type	-0.200	6.294	-0.026	0.247	0.106
12	X12:family Social participation	-0.108	0.356	-0.128	0.117	0.720
13	X13:cosmopoliteness	-0.246	4.452	-0.099	0.086	1.154
14	X14:mass media exposure	-0.260	15.289	-0.071	0.043	1.641
15	X15: Per capita area(acre)	1.056	1.774	-0.134	0.397	0.340
16	x16 :Family income (Agriculture and livestock)	0.058	-0.596	0.152	0.147	0.232
17	x17 :per capita family income from other sources	0.122	1.516	0.783	0.276	0.684
18	X18 :Per capita Family annual Expenditure (education)	0.194	-0.868	0.563	0.134	2.103
19	X19: per capita Family annual Expenditure	-0.169	24.217	-0.641	0.123	2.644

MULTIPLE R-SQ=79.64%

S.E=2.79

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Table 3: Regression Analysis, Y:Push factor vs 2 Causal variables (X5, X19):

Variables	Beta	Beta x R	Reg.coef. B	S.E. of B	t value
X5:family size	0.284	67.204	0.365	0.160	2.275
X19: per capita Family annual Expenditure	0.212	32.796	0.058	0.034	1.693

MULTIPLE R-SQ=77.50%

S.E=0.66

Result

Table 2 presents the multiple regression analysis between exogenous variable Y:Push factors 19 Causal variables(x_1-x_{19}): It has been found that the variable X5:family size and X19: per capita Family annual Expenditure has contributed to the substantive variance embedded with the consequent variable Y:Push factor.

The R^2 value being 0.7964, it is to infer that 79.64 per cent of variation in the consequent variable has been explained by the combination of these 19 causal variables.

Table 3 presents the step wise regression and it has been depicted that the 2 causal variables, X5:family size and X19: per capita Family annual Expenditure has been retained at the last step.

The R^2 value being 0.7750, it is to infer that 77.50 per cent of variation in the consequent variable has been explained by the combination of these 2 causal variables.

Revelation:

So the Y: push factor has been well estimated X5:family size and X19: Per capita other Family annual Expenditure

The larger households process high aspiration and needs which requires financial resource to fulfil. The lack of financial resource at their disposal creates push condition, which leads to search for opportunities to earn living and secure livelihood.

Table 4:Path analysis: Decomposition of total effect (r) into Direct, Indirect and Residual effect Y:push factor VS 19 consequent variables(x1-x19)

Sl No.	variables	Total effect	Total Direct Effect	Total Indirect Effect	Highest indirect Effect
1	X1: Age at the time of migration	0.24	-0.232	0.472	0.193(x6)
2	X2: schooling of Migrant(number of years)	-0.112	0.062	-0.174	-0.064(x13)
3	X3: family Education(in years)	-0.166	-0.096	-0.07	0.076(x1)
4	X4:caste	0.176	-0.102	0.278	0.083(x9)
5	X5:family size	0.452	-0.421	0.873	0.066(x19)
6	X6:number of years since Marriage	0.159	0.344	-0.185	-0.130(x1)
7	X7:change in number of occupations after migration	-0.153	-0.101	-0.052	0.073(x19)
8	X8:number of source information acquired	0.169	0.123	0.046	-0.090(x19)
9	X9:number of source of money for migration	-0.158	-0.301	0.143	0.041(x19)
10	X10:family material possession	-0.251	-0.061	-0.19	-0.086(x13)
11	X11:family house type	-0.178	-0.02	-0.158	-0.111(x13)
12	X12:family Social participation	-0.091	-0.107	0.016	0.042(x14)
13	X13:cosmopoliteness	-0.162	-0.245	0.083	0.043(x1)
14	X14:mass media exposure	-0.227	-0.559	0.332	0.061(x9)
15	X15: Per capita area(acre)	-0.272	-0.056	-0.216	-0.077(x5)
16	x16 : Per capita Family income (Agriculture and livestock)	-0.258	0.058	-0.316	-0.111(x19)
17	x17 :family income (other per capita)	0.144	0.121	0.023	0.065(x19)
18	X18 : Family annual Expenditure Per capita(education)	-0.012	0.193	-0.205	-0.061(x19)
19	X19: Per capita other Family annual Expenditure	0.315	0.496	-0.181	-0.100(x5)

Residual: 0.2036

Results:

The variable X19: Per capita other Family annual Expenditure has enrooted the highest indirect effect (for 7 times) on the consequent variable. Table 6.32 presents the path analysis to decompose the TE into direct, indirect and residual effect. It has been found that the variable X9: number of source of money for migration (-0.501) has highest direct effect, while the variable X5:family size(0.873) has exerted the highest indirect effect on theY:push factor.

The residual effect being 0.2036percent, it is to infer that with the combination of these 19 exogenous variables, 100 per cent of variance can be explained.

So, the predominated factors, as formed by internationally accommodating them based on factor loading, can offer a strategic implication by effectively downsizing the sphare of variables into well textured factors**.**

Revelation:

The low land holders receive less return from farm enterprises, as they grow only cereals and pulses rather than commercial

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or exportable horticultural crops. When the family size is more, the inventory need to feed and full fill their needs and aspirations become the necessity to find other options for income generation. along with it when resource at disposal is less makes push condition for migration to flee to urban areas to earn livelihood.

Table 5: Factor Analysis –Conglomeration of 19 variables in 6 Factors.

Factors	Variables	Factor Loading	% of variance	Cumulative %	Factors Renamed
Factor 1	X3: family Education(in years) X5:family size x16 :Family income (Agriculture and livestock) X19: Family annual Expenditure per capita (family)	.584 .534 .746 .816	17.530	17.53	Family capacity
Factor 2	X2: schooling of Migrant(number of years) X10:family material possession X11:family house type X13:cosmopoliteness	.533 .611 .733 .687	13.795	31.32	Family resource
Factor 3	X1: Age at the time of migration X6:number of years since Marriage X7:change in number of occupations after migration x17 : Per capita family income (from other sources)	.585 .696 .569 .579	12.366	44.69	Migration chronology
Factor 4	X4:caste X12:family Social participation	.618 .502	9.978	54.67	Community affiliation
Factor 5	X8:number of source information acquired X9:number of source of money for migration X14:mass media exposure	.557 .528 .542	9.343	64.01	Communication proficiency
Factor 6	X15: Per capita area(acre) X18 : Family annual Expenditure Per capita(education)	.532 .543	7.128	71.14	Economic proficiency

Result:

Table 5 presents the factor analysis, wherein 19 numbers of independent variables have been conglomerated into 6 dominant factors.

Factor1 is consists of 4 variables viz X3: family Education(in years),X5:family size,x16 :Family income (Agriculture and livestock) and X19: Family annual Expenditure per capita (family). These variables contribute about 17.53 per cent of variance, and the factor renamed as **Family capacity**.

Factor2 consists of 4 variables viz. X2: schooling of Migrant(number of years),X10:family material possession,X11:family house type and X13:cosmopoliteness. These variables contribute about 31.25 per cent of variance and is renamed as **Family resource.**

Factor3 consists of 4 variables those are size of X2: schooling of Migrant(number of years), X10:family material possession, X11:family house type and X13:cosmopoliteness. Which contributes about 44.691 per cent of variance and is renamed as **Migration chronology**.

Factor 4 consists of 2 variables viz X4:caste and X12:family Social participation. These 2 variables contribute 54.670 per cent variance and is renamed as **Community affiliation** .

Factor 5 consists of 3 variables viz. X8:number of source information acquired, X9:number of source of money for migration and X14:mass media exposure. These 2 variables contribute 64.013 per cent of variance and is renamed as **agro ecological proficiency.**

Factor 6 consists of 2 variables X15: Per capita area(acre) and X18 : Family annual Expenditure Per capita(education). These 2 variables contribute 71.141 per cent variance and is renamed as **Community affiliation.**

Interpretation

The factor Family capacity 17.53 % by becoming the prime mover of change in process of Rural-Urban migration,under the study has also contributed substantially towards start migration along with financial and information support to stay in urban areas.

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Family capacity has rightly contributed the highest to become the prime factor in Rural-Urban migration

Rural-Urban migration, on other way higher the family capacity is higher family needs and aspiration along with better support that is how and why these factor percentage has contributed substantially towards Rural-Urban migration.

4. CONCLUSION

Singh,S.P& R.K. Aggarwal(1998)The study finds inadequate irrigation facilities, lack of employment opportunities in rural non-household manufacturing activities and decline in the average size of operational holdings as the major 'push' factors; and increase in rural literacy and expansion of non-household manufacturing and construction activities in urban areas as the leading 'pull' factor in rural-urban migration.. Richard Rhoda(1983) studied with close focus on push factors, concludes that the common belief that rural interventions reduce urban migration is not justified. Rural-urban migration may be reduced by interventions which increase cultivatable land, equalize land or income distribution, or decrease fertility. On the other hand, migration is stimulated by interventions which increase access to cities, commercialize agriculture, strengthen rural-urban integration, raise education and skill levels, or increase rural inequalities. Here in this study we have also found that size of the family, expenditure, family possessions are the main factors which are creating a significant impact on the tendency of migration. In other words higher the liabilities and responsibilities and lower the assets, higher would be the chances of migration.

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