

“INTENTION OF MIGRATION”

Dissertation Submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

*In partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Degree Bachelors
of Arts (Economics)*

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**UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF ASST. PROF. AKSHARA
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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

2021-2024



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BHARATA MATA COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University – Kottayam)
THRIKKAKARA P.O, KOCHI – 682021, KERALA

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled “INTENTION OF MIGRATION” has been prepared by Jesto A Thomas and Issac Thomas under the supervision and guidance in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Arts (Economics) of the Mahatma Gandhi University.

They are allowed to submit their dissertation.

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DECLARATION

We, Jesto A Thomas and Issac Thomas Bachelor Degree of Economics final year students, Department of Economics, Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara hereby declare that the dissertation submitted for award of bachelor's degree in economics is our work. We further declare that the said work has not previously been submitted to any other University or Academic body.

Jesto A Thomas

Issac Thomas

Place: Thrikkakara

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Jesto A Thomas

IssacThomas

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In our undeniably interconnected world, relocation has arisen as a significant peculiarity profoundly shaping social orders, economies, and individual lives. Figuring out movement goals — the yearnings and contemplations driving people to mull over migrating — is urgent for policymakers, associations, and networks the same.

Our venture intends to dive into the complexities of relocation goals, examining the hidden variables impacting individuals' choices to remain or move. By looking at financial, political, and individual determinants, we try to unwind the perplexing snare of inspirations driving movement.

Through thorough exploration and examination, our venture attempts to reveal insight into the nuanced elements of relocation aims, offering experiences into the difficulties and potential open doors they present for beginning and objective networks. Thusly, we mean to add to informed policymaking, advance social union, and work with manageable turn of events.

Go along with us as we leave on this investigation of relocation expectations, revealing the variables that shape our worldwide versatility scene and their significant ramifications for people and social orders around the world.

1.2 MIGRATION RATE ANALYSIS FROM INDIA

Migration from India has been a prominent phenomenon for many years. People from India have migrated to various parts of the world, including countries like the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Gulf countries.

The reasons for migration from India are diverse and can include factors such as better job opportunities, higher education prospects, family reunification, and a desire for a better quality of life. The Indian diaspora is spread across the globe and has made significant contributions in fields like technology, medicine, business, and arts.

Migration from India has had a profound impact on both the country and the migrants themselves. It has contributed to the cultural diversity, economic development, and global influence of India, while also providing opportunities and experiences for those who choose to migrate.

1.3 MIGRATION RATE ANALYSIS FROM KERALA

The migration rate from Kerala has been a significant aspect of the state's demographic landscape. Kerala has a long history of migration, with people from the state moving to different parts of India and abroad in search of better employment and educational opportunities.

In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in migration from Kerala, particularly to the Gulf countries. Many individuals from Kerala, especially from lower-income backgrounds, seek employment in sectors like construction, healthcare, and hospitality in countries like the United

Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. The remittances sent back by these migrants have played a crucial role in Kerala's economy, contributing to its development and standard of living.

1.4 RESEARCH GAP

When it comes to the research gap in migration rate, there are several areas that could be explored further. One potential research gap is the impact of migration on the social and cultural dynamics of both the origin and destination countries. This could involve studying how migration affects identity, language, traditions, and social structures in different communities. Another research gap could be the long-term effects of migration on the economic development of both the origin and destination countries. Understanding how migration influences factors such as remittances, labor markets, entrepreneurship, and overall economic growth would provide valuable insights. Additionally, there is a need for more research on the experiences and challenges faced by migrants, including issues related to integration, discrimination, access to healthcare and education, and social support systems. Exploring these aspects can help identify gaps in policies and interventions aimed at improving the well-being of migrants. It's worth mentioning that migration is a complex and multifaceted topic, and there are likely many other research gaps that can be explored.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Are you considering migrating to another country?
2. How important the aspects of quality of life (e.g.: health care, housing, social services etc...) are important to you when considering migration?
3. Do you agree that abroad countries have better educational system?

4. Is job opportunity a primary factor influencing your migration intention?
5. Is job opportunity a primary factor influencing your migration intention?

1.6 OBJECTIVES

- † To assess the impact of economic factors like job opportunities and income potential on migration intentions.
- † To evaluate the role of educational attainment and access to quality education as motivators for migration.
- † To explore the influence of safety concerns and political stability on the decision to migrate.
- † To understand the role of family reunification and creating a better future for family members as drivers of migration.
- † To examine the extent to which cultural considerations and the desire for new experiences influence migration decisions.
- † To investigate the impact of environmental factors, such as natural disasters or climate change, on migration intentions.

1.7 METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

The exploration technique is a system of gathering information to figure out reason. Information assortment Alludes to a reason social occasion of data pertinent to the topic under the review and Strategies rely principally upon nature and extent of the enquiry to be embraced on the accessible Assets and time.

Data collection is one of the methods of research. There are mainly two methods of the data Collection.

A) Primary data

B) Secondary data

Primary data:

The primary data are those which are gathered a new and interestingly, and in this way happens to be unique in character. We can get essential information either through perception or through direct correspondence with respondents in some structure or through private meeting. The

Data gathered by individual, or gatherings comprise essential source.

The strategy for producing essential information: study, individual meetings, perception, poll.

Secondary Data:

Secondary data implies information that are now accessible that is they allude to the information which have been gathered and broke down by another person. At the point when the scientist uses auxiliary information, then, at that point, he needs to investigate different sources from where he can get them.

The strategy for gathering auxiliary or narrative source: books, dairy, composition, letter, Magazine, web and so on.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Survey of writing fills in as a helpful aide for examination and assessment of distributed articles, diaries, books on the chose point under study. It extends our insight uniting consistently subtleties which could have been disregarded by early analysts. In this way, it opens the degree to determine a novel and significant review.

The open doors and difficulties of a developing segment profit can impact improvement and defeat of Indian economy as this an urgent time span to up bring youthful Indian personalities. In this setting, Kerala, with its high proficiency rates and quality schooling system, has a developing pattern of understudies passing on the state to seek after advanced education and vocation potential open doors abroad. This audit of related writing on understudy migration throws light on the driving variables, including the craving for better quality training, vocation open doors, and better day to day environment as well as the effect of family pay, instructive framework, peer impact and social desires. Also it rattles off the effect of understudy movement on the territory of Kerala both emphatically and adversely in type of the chance of mind channel, loss of HR, Loss of value training, settlements and openness to groundbreaking thoughts and viewpoints. By and large, understudy relocation from Kerala is a complicated peculiarity impacted by different social, financial, and social factors. Even though this peculiarity has acquired the consideration of scientists, policymakers, and instructive organizations in Kerala this pattern proceeds and it is quintessential for improvement of procedures to address the likely adverse consequences and influence the positive ones.

K Babu Joseph (2022) believed that the advanced education framework has prospered in the last a few centuries. In those times, it was a standard to seek after advanced education abroad. A vast majority of individuals travelled to another country for work purposes and just a low extent of the moved sought training abroad. The untalented workers were most of the people who moved to highway areas. Many went into business proprietorship. Anyway still many individuals moved to Inlet countries, Malaysia, African countries as well as Europe. The extended course time frame, restricted no of organizations for indicated courses like paramedics nursing as well as polytechnics, effectively benefiting schooling and unfamiliar advances, part-time open doors, grants impact youth. What's more, nations like the US, UK, Germany, Canada extend open positions after examinations. This article draws our consideration towards advancing business and begin up thoughts which are many times unnoticed in present educational plan and examinations effect of populace development of shooting up movement.

Jolly Chirayath (2016) digs into the connection between movement, schooling, and improvement among youngsters from Kerala. Training being a critical driver of movement among youngsters in Kerala lead many look for better instructive open doors and capabilities abroad. Instructive abroad movement fundamentally affected youngsters' private and expert improvement with further developed abilities, information, and organizations because of their encounters abroad. In any case, the concentrate additionally distinguished a few difficulties and dangers related with relocation, including social segregation, separation, and double-dealing. There is a current perplexing and dynamic connection between relocation, training, and improvement among youngsters, especially with regards to a quickly changing worldwide economy. The policymakers and different partners need to consider the assorted and changing necessities of youngsters, and to foster arrangements

and mediations that help youngsters' goals while tending to the difficulties and dangers related with relocation.

Nafeesa Ansari et al. (2016) in the article named, Elements Impacting Understudies' Decision of Abroad Training: An Investigation of Kerala, India centers on the variables that impact understudies from Kerala, India, to pick abroad schooling. The investigation discovered that standard instruction rumored organization, and the accessibility of grants and subsidizing lead to the decision abroad. The creators additionally noticed the significance of social and social elements like craving for a worldwide encounter and openness to various societies in framing understudy choice. As expected the review recognizes family pay and instructive foundation as chiefs of abroad training. As understudies from higher-pay families and those from locales with better instructive foundation were bound to pick abroad training, it is generally a hard nut. There is an idea for strategies and backing components to make schooling abroad more reasonable and open for understudies from Kerala alongside the need to further develop training foundation in Kerala.

Sirudaya Rajan (2022) depicted the Global Relocation of youth in the present society by contrasting it and the old technique of movement. Prior, there was a pain relocation of individuals looking for something important to address their issues yet presently things have changed. The significant part of transients presently are youth looking for better instructive and vocation amazing open doors. The fundamental explanation for this issue is the inaccessibility of occupations as per their ability in their nation of origin. The greater part of the adolescents are finding it challenging to utilize their internal capacity by remaining in the nation of origin. As indicated by the creator, the Global movement of youth would prompt further channel of riches.

He likewise referenced that a significant piece of transients are picking long-lasting movement. The substitution movement is likewise less contrasted with China, Singapore and so on. He recommended the arrangement changes that ought to be taken on in Kerala's schooling system to diminish the movement and out ward settlements or channel of riches.

RB Bhagat (2022) in his article referenced about the monstrous movement from Kerala to Bay nations during 1970's because of the rise of Oil Creation in those nations. During that time Inlet nations were considered as a chance for Keralite. In any case, presently the circumstance has changed. Once, the vast majority of individuals relocated because of the impact of their family, companions, family members and so on. A large portion of them relocated to Inlet nations however by and by greater part of individuals are favoring the movement to other unfamiliar nations like UK, Canada, Australia, and so forth. The present youth even have no transient family members to seek to in the field of relocation. The desire for the present youth in movement is the better way of life and better societal position that are given by the unfamiliar nations. They furnish the transient adolescents with better instructive offices and ability situated positions. He additionally anticipated that the movement will go on as the potential life decision for accomplishing life objectives for youth in Kerala.

Vinod Kumar, U Sreekutty, Varna Mary George, K Arun

The intercontinental colleges have radiated as a prominent element on the global advanced education viewpoint. In Kerala, there is a gigantic expansion in the relocation of Keralite understudies to abroad over the course of the last years. In this paper, an endeavor is made to figure out the justification behind the relocation and PR (Super durable Home) of Understudies in Kerala

to Concentrate Abroad. Results portrays that there are some push-pull factors which persuades them to seek after their advanced education in abroad organizations. This article additionally investigates the affinity of Keralite in looking for extremely durable Home (PR) abroad after higher examinations. It recommends that Colleges in India ought to approach a strategy for understudies to accomplish seasonal work license alongside studies. This examination gives a vital information to the nation of origin Government and their instructive colleges to consider the significance or significance of push-pull factor which persuade the understudies to concentrate abroad.

Kunniparampil Curien Zachariah, Elangikal Thomas Mathew, S Irudaya Rajan

Movement has been the absolute most unique figure the generally bleak advancement situation of Kerala during the last quarter of the last 100 years. It has offered more to neediness lightening and decrease in joblessness in Kerala than some other element. Because of movement, the extent of the populace underneath the destitution line has declined by 12%. The quantity of jobless people - assessed to be somewhere around 13 lakhs in 1998 contrasted and 37 lakhs detailed by the Kerala Business Trades - has declined by more than 30%.

Movement has made almost 1,000,000 hitched ladies in Kerala live away from their spouses. The greater part of these so-called "Bay spouses" experienced outrageous dejection regardless, and were troubled with added family obligations to which they had not been acclimated when their husbands were with them. In any case, over a period, and with some assistance from abroad over the ISD, most emerged from their initial unhappiness. Their benefit in independence, status, the executive's abilities and involvement with managing the world external their homes were fostered the most difficult way possible and would stay with them until the end of their lives to assist their families and society. Over the long haul, the change of these million ladies will have offered more

to the improvement of Kerala society than all the brief rapture made by settlements and current gadgetry.

Kerala is subject to relocation for business, means, lodging, family conveniences, foundation building, and numerous other formative exercises. The risk is that relocation could stop, as shown by the Kuwait battle of 1993, and repercussions could be grievous for the State.

Understanding movement drifts and founding approaches to keep up with the progression of relocation is more significant today than whenever previously. Kerala laborers appear to be missing out in worldwide contest for occupations in the Bay market. Restorative strategies are required earnestly to raise their upper hand over specialists in contending nations in South and South-East Asia. Like some other industry, movement from Kerala needs occasional mechanical overhauling of laborers. In any case, there is a peril that the State could lose the Bay market for all time.

The core of the issue is Kerala laborers' failure to contend with ostracizes from other South and South-East Asian nations. The arrangement lies in outfitting laborers with better broad schooling and occupation preparing. This study recommends a twofold methodology. In the short run, the need is to further develop the work abilities of forthcoming traveler laborers. This could be accomplished through specially appointed preparing programs zeroed in hands on market in Bay nations. Over the long haul, the need is to rebuild the schooling system, thinking about the future interest of laborers in Kerala as well as in potential objective nations everywhere, including the US and other created nations. Kerala displaced people need not necessarily in every case be development laborers in the Bay nations; they could likewise be programmers in created nations.

JANNATH SHIRIN Father, SREEMOL MS, SAFNAMOL MS, Dr TESSY Thomas

Development suggests the exhibition of relocating to another country, state, or city. The ongoing audit wanted to investigate the hardships and occupation satisfaction experienced by individuals

who gave Kerala to move abroad. A colossal number of individuals, including adolescents, migrated to various nations in excursion of better lives, callings, and enlightening entryways. Migrating to new countries has transformed into a regular idiosyncrasy in Kerala with a basic speed of development from the state to various complaints in abroad. Kerala known for its high capability rate and talented workforce has seen its family being sought after in different fields across the globe. The development design has been particularly perceptible in straight countries, for instance, Joined Center Easterner Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Oman. Besides countries like Joined Domain, US, Canada, Australia and various others have furthermore attracted drifters from Kerala. Around 21 lakh, or 2.1 million, people were giving Kerala to move to another country. Searching for high level training, enormous quantities of the adolescents were journeying abroad. Besides, they are trying to settle in a comparable country. For the most part, youths are attempting to get very strong residency (PR) in the country from which they were initially.

S Irudaya Rajan, KC Zachariah India Relocation Report 2017, 289-305, 2018

The Kerala Relocation Overview (KMS) 2016 is the seventh in the series of movement reviews directed by the Middle for Improvement Studies (Compact discs) beginning around 1998. Throughout recent many years, the KMS has given assessments of displacement, return resettlement, out-relocation, return out-movement, settlements and normal expense of movement. In 1998, the assessed migrants from Kerala were 1.36 million, expanded to 1.84 million out of 2003 (outright increment of 0.48 million during the two review time frames), expanded to 2.19 million out of 2008 (with decline to the extra increment to 0.35 million in the between study period) and expanded to 2.40 million of every 2014 (expanded of 0.21 million). Be that as it may,

interestingly, KMS 2016 not just assessed the exiled people from Kerala to decline from 2.40 million of every 2014 to 2.28 million out of 2016 (outright downfall of 0.22 million) yet in addition arrive at the degree of KMS 2011, which assessed the travelers at 2.28 million. Considering the decrease in exiled people, settlements are supposed to decline by 10% during 2014-2016.

Kunniparampil Curien Zachariah, Elangikal Thomas Mathew, S Irudaya Rajan

This article reports aftereffects of the main relocation concentrate on covering the whole Province of Kerala. It includes both estimations along with examination of the different kinds and aspects of relocation. Relocation has been the absolute most unique calculate a generally grim improvement situation in Kerala during the last quarter of the 20th hundred years. Kerala is moving toward the millennium's end with a little cheer in many individuals' homes because of movement which has offered more to neediness mitigation than some other element, including agrarian changes, worker's organization exercises and social government assistance regulation.

The review shows that almost 1.5 million Keralite currently live external India. They send home more than Rs.4, 000 million a year via settlements. Three-quarters of 1,000,000 previous migrants have returned. They live generally on investment funds, work insight, and abilities obtained while abroad. In excess of 1,000,000 families rely upon an inside transient's profit for resource, youngsters' schooling and other monetary necessities.

Though the instructively in reverse Muslims from the Thrissur-Malappuram locale give the foundation of resettlement, it is the instructively forward Ezhawas, Nairs and Syrian Christians from the previous Travancore-Cochin State who structure the center of inward relocation. The article additionally investigations the determinants and outcomes of inward and outer relocation.

It gives ideas for strategy detailing coordinated at ideal usage of settlements sent home by displaced people and the skill brought back by the bring transients back.

Movement in Kerala started with segment extension, yet it won't wind up with segment compression. Kerala has still to form into an inside self-sustaining economy. The predominant social milieu where its kin accept that anything can be accomplished through tumult, and any standard can be evaded with legitimate political associations, should change and be supplanted by a changed open economy with severe and unequivocal guidelines of the game.

CHAPTER: 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPETATION

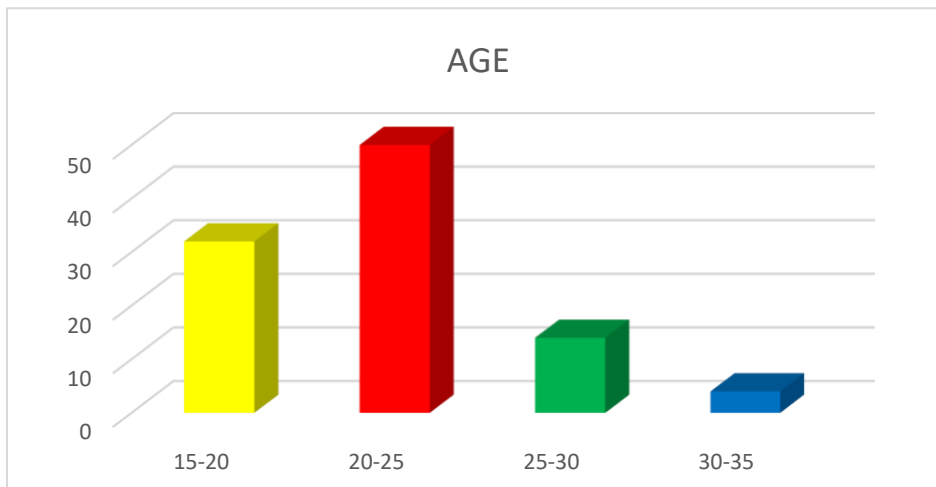
INTRODUCTION

It manages information examination to concentrate on migration. It will assist us with understanding what movement means for the people lives socially and monetarily.

TABLE: 4.1

AGE OF RESPONENTS

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15-20	32	32%
20-25	50	50%
25-30	14	14%
30-35	4	4%



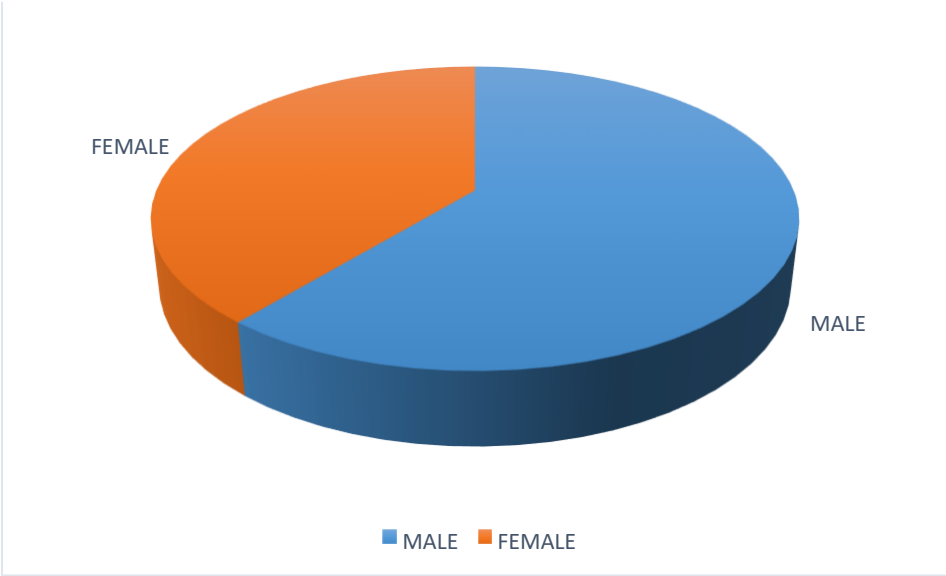
The data were collected from around 100 respondents. From this we can understand that majority

Of respondents were belongs to age group of 20-25. It represents 50% of respondents. Next major Responses were coming from the respondents belonging to the age group of 15-20. There were 32% of respondents belongs to this category. And the least number of responses came from age Group of 30-35.

TABLE: 4.2

GENDER OF RESPONTEENTS

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	61	61%
FEMALE	39	39%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

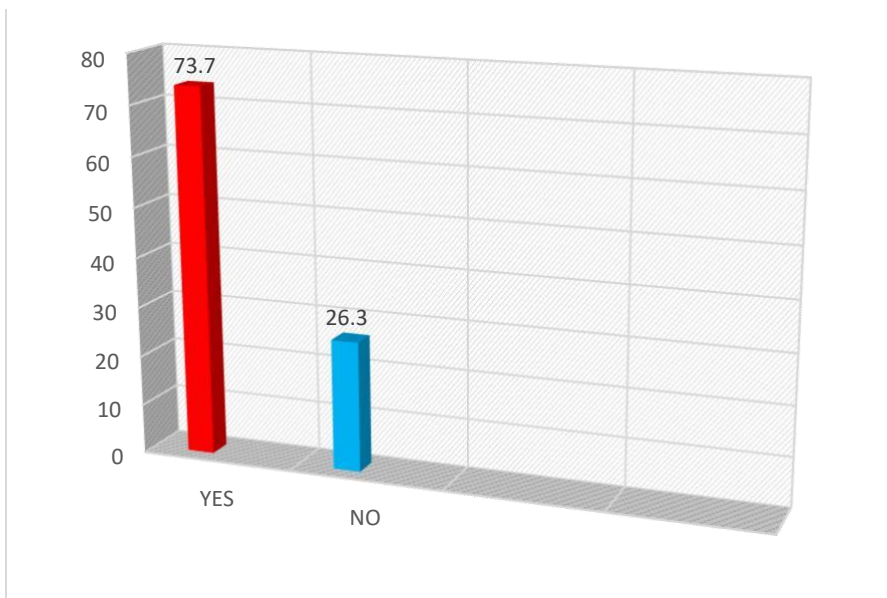
There were 61% of response from men. 39% response from men.

MIGRATION TO ANOTHER COUNTRY

TABLE 4.3

□ Are you considering migrating to another country?

YES	73	73.7%
NO	26	26.3%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 73.7% of respondents are considering migrating to another country.
- 26.3% of respondents are not considering migrating to another country.

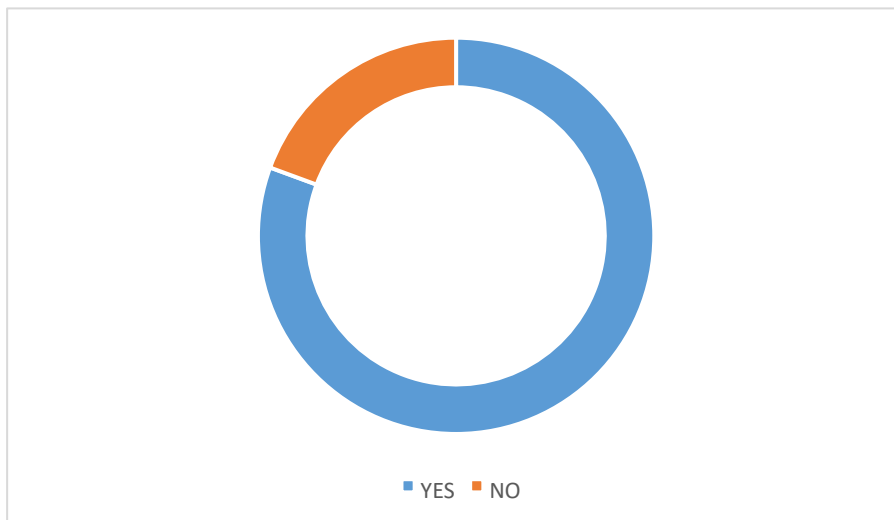
This indicates that a significant majority of respondents are indeed considering migrating to another country.

JOB OPPORTUNITY

TABLE: 4.4

□ Is job opportunity a primary factor influencing your migration intention?

YES	79	80.6%
NO	19	19.4%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 80.6% of respondents consider job opportunity as a primary factor influencing their migration intention.

- 19.4% of respondents do not consider job opportunity as a primary factor influencing their migration intention.

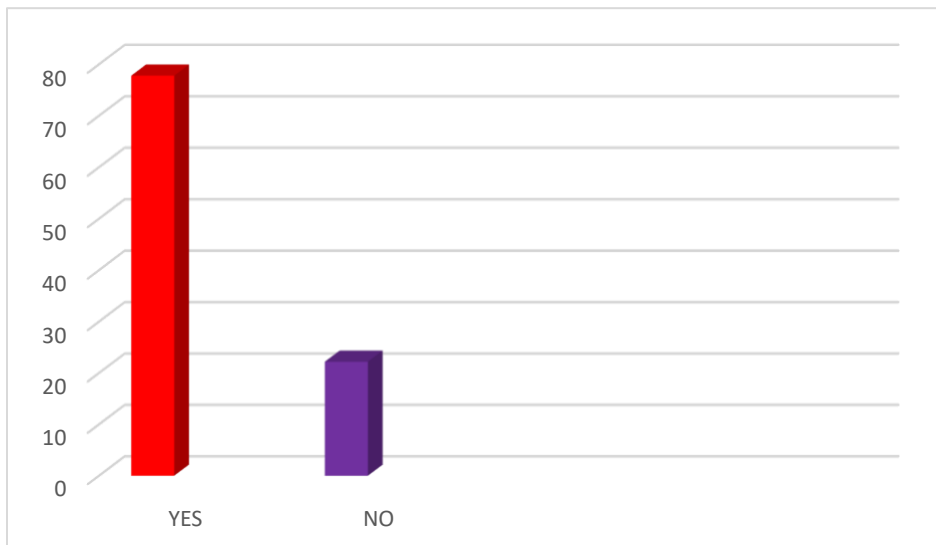
This suggests that for the majority of respondents, job opportunity plays a significant role in their decision to migrate.

POLITICAL STABILITY

TABLE: 4.5

□ Are you concerned about the political stability of your current country?

YES	77	77.8%
NO	22	22.2%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 77.8% of respondents are concerned about the political stability of their current country.
- 22.2% of respondents are not concerned about the political stability of their current country.

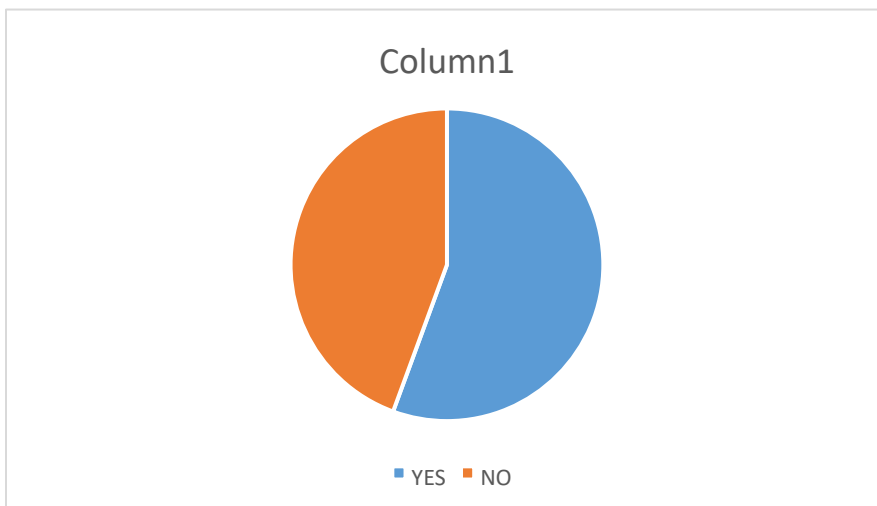
This indicates that a significant majority of respondents have concerns regarding the political stability of their current country, which could potentially influence their decision to migrate.

FAMILY OR RELATIVES

TABLE: 4.6

□ Do you have family or relatives living in the country you want to migrate to?

YES	55	55.6%
NO	44	44.4%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 55.6% of respondents have family or relatives living in the country they want to migrate to.
- 44.4% of respondents do not have family or relatives living in the country they want to migrate to.

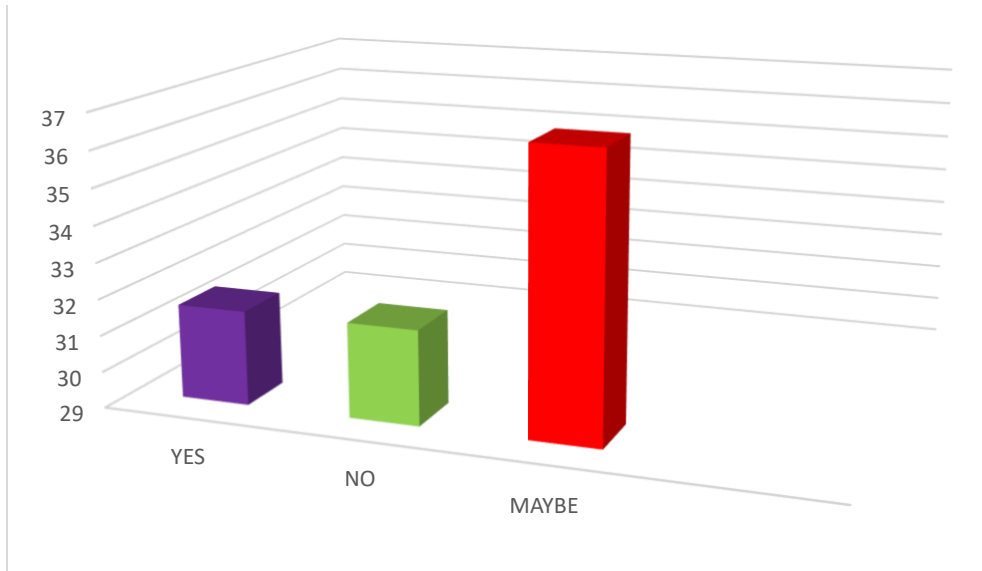
This suggests that a majority of respondents have some familial connection to the country they intend to migrate to, which could potentially influence their decision to migrate.

QUALITY OF EDUCATION

TABLE: 4.7

□ Is the quality of education in your current country a reason for your migration intention?

YES	31	31.6%
NO	31	31.6%
MAYBE	36	36.7%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 31.6% of respondents consider the quality of education in their current country as a reason for their migration intention.
- Another 31.6% do not consider the quality of education as a reason for their migration intention.
- 36.7% are undecided or consider it as a possible reason.

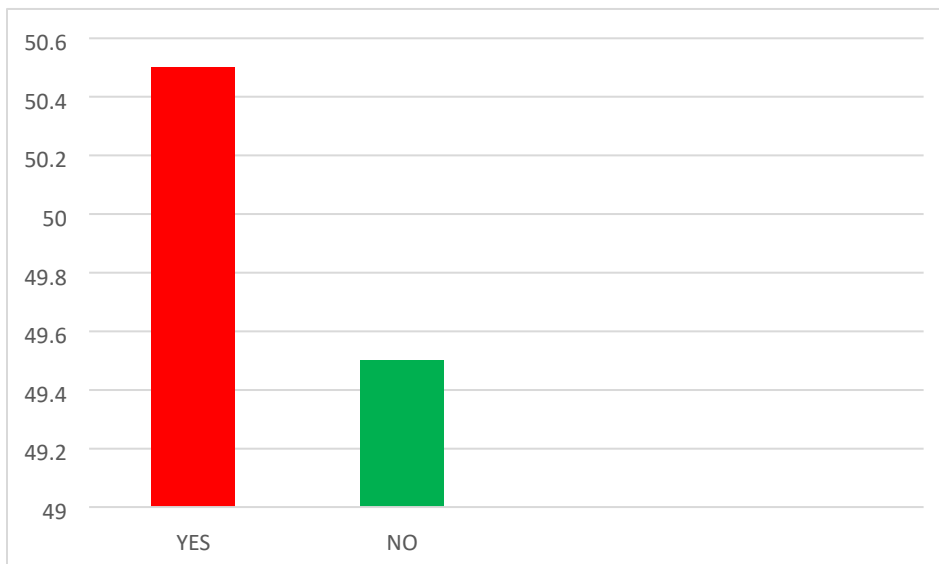
This suggests that while the quality of education may be a factor for some respondents, it is not the sole determining factor for their migration intention, with a significant portion remaining undecided or considering it as a possible reason.

HEALTH CARE, OWN COUNTRY

TABLE: 4.8

□ Are you dissatisfied with the healthcare system in your current country?

YES	50	50.5%
NO	49	49.5%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 50.5% of respondents are dissatisfied with the healthcare system in their current country.
- 49.5% of respondents are not dissatisfied with the healthcare system in their current country.

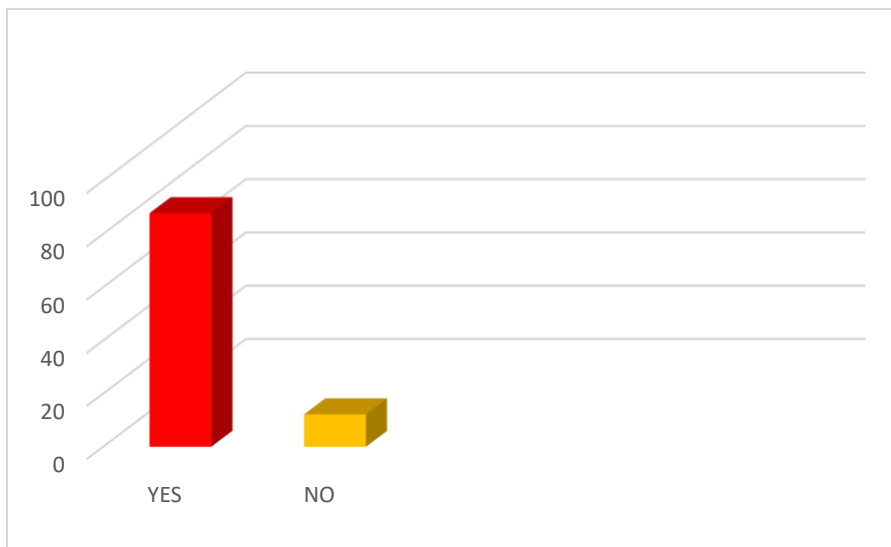
This suggests that there is a fairly even split among respondents regarding satisfaction with the healthcare system in their current country.

BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

TABLE: 4.9

□ Are you motivated by the desire for a better quality of life?

YES	86	87.8%
NO	12	12.2%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 87.8% of respondents are motivated by the desire for a better quality of life.
- 12.2% of respondents are not motivated by the desire for a better quality of life.

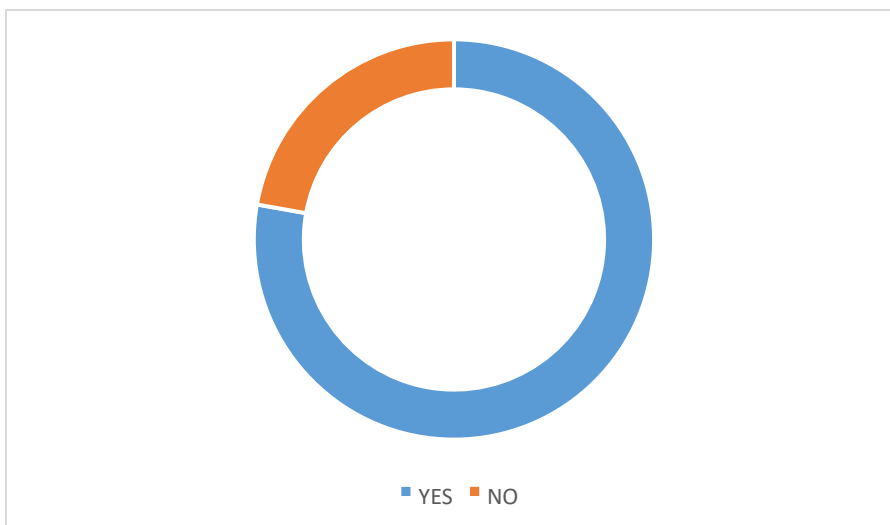
This indicates that a significant majority of respondents are indeed motivated by the desire for a better quality of life when considering migration.

ECONOMIC FACTOR

TABLE: 4.10

□ Have economic factors, such as a better standard of living, influenced your migration intention?

YES	77	77.8%
NO	22	22.2%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 77.8% of respondents have been influenced by economic factors, such as a better standard of living, in their migration intention.
- 22.2% of respondents have not been influenced by economic factors in this regard.

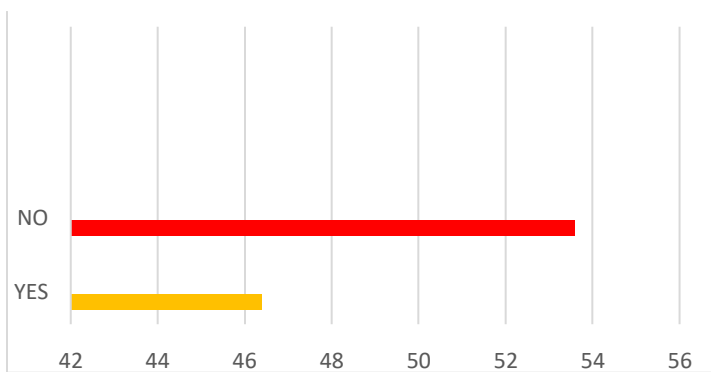
This indicates that a significant majority of respondents have considered economic factors when determining their intention to migrate, likely seeking a better standard of living.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND NATURAL DISASTERS

TABLE: 4.11

□ Are you considering migrating to escape from environmental issues or natural disasters in your current country?

YES	45	46.4%
NO	52	53.6%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 46.4% of respondents are considering migrating to escape from environmental issues or natural disasters in their current country.
- 53.6% of respondents are not considering migrating for this reason.

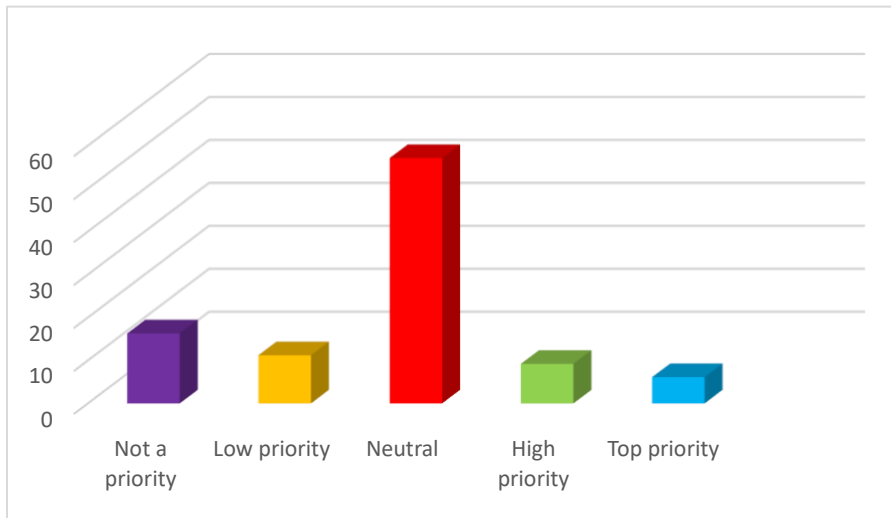
This suggests that while a significant portion of respondents are indeed considering migration to escape environmental issues or natural disasters, there is also a substantial portion who are not motivated by this factor.

CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

TABLE: 4.12

□ Would you prioritize living in a community that aligns with your cultural and religious beliefs?

NOT A PRIORITY	16	16.3%
LOW PRIORITY	11	11.2%
NEUTRAL	56	57.1%
HIGH PRIORITY	9	9.2%
TOP PRIORITY	6	6.1%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 16.3% of respondents stated that prioritizing living in a community that aligns with their cultural and religious beliefs is not a priority for them.
- 11.2% consider it a low priority.

- The majority, 57.1%, are neutral on the matter.
- 9.2% consider it a high priority.
- 6.1% consider it a top priority.

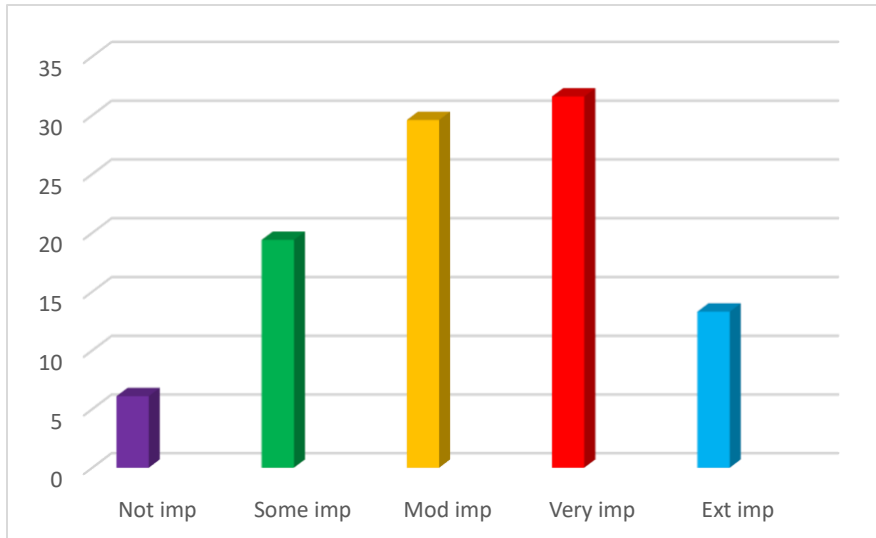
This suggests that while for some respondents, aligning with cultural and religious beliefs is not a priority, there is also a significant portion for whom it holds some level of importance, with a smaller percentage considering it a high or top priority.

IMPORTANCE AND ASPECTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE

TABLE: 4.13

□ .How important the aspects of quality of life (e.g.: health care, housing, social services etc...) are important to you when considering migration?

NOT IMPORTANT	6	6.1%
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	19	19.4%
MODERATELY IMPORTANT	29	29.6%
VERY IMPORTANT	31	31.6%
EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	13	13.3%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 6.1% of respondents stated that aspects of quality of life are not important to them when considering migration.
- 19.4% find them somewhat important.
- 29.6% consider them moderately important.
- 31.6% find them very important.
- 13.3% consider them extremely important.

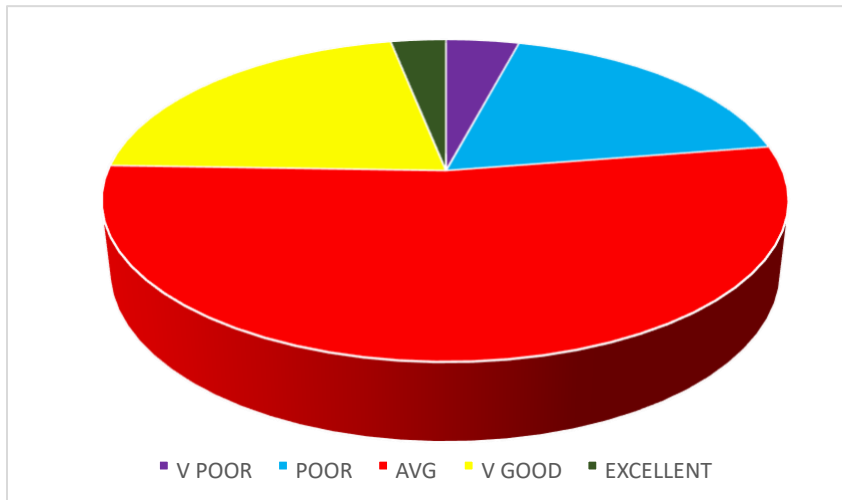
This suggests that for the majority of respondents, aspects of quality of life are at least moderately to extremely important when considering migration, with a notable percentage finding them very or extremely important.

PROVIDING BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

TABLE: 4.14

□ How good is your country at providing better quality of life?

VERY POOR	4	4.1%
POOR	18	18.4%
AVERAGE	52	53.1%
GOOD	21	21.4%
EXCELLENT	3	3.1%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 4.1% of respondents rated their country's ability to provide a better quality of life as very poor.
- 18.4% rated it as poor.
- The majority, 53.1%, rated it as average.

- 21.4% rated it as good.
- 3.1% rated it as excellent.

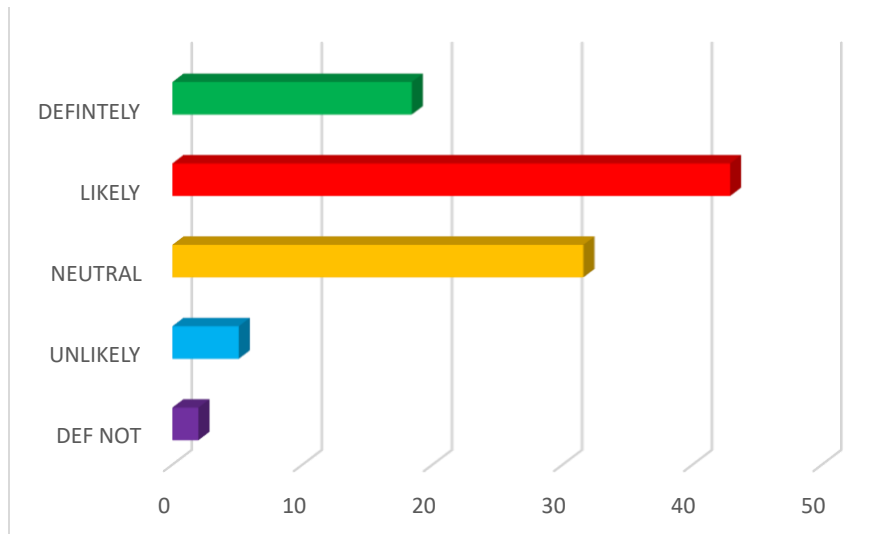
Overall, the table suggests that while a significant portion of respondents rated their country's ability to provide a better quality of life as average, there is also a considerable number who perceive it as poor or good, with a smaller percentage rating it as very poor or excellent.

WILLING TO MOVE (QUALITY)

TABLE: 4.15

□ Will you be willing to move to a better overall quality of life?

DEFINITELY NOT	2	2%
UNLIKELY	5	5.1%
NEUTRAL	31	31.6%
LIKELY	42	42.9%
DEFINITELY	18	18.4%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 2% of respondents said they would definitely not be willing to move to a better overall quality of life.
- 5.1% find it unlikely.
- 31.6% are neutral on the matter.
- 42.9% are likely to move.
- 18.4% would definitely move to a better overall quality of life.

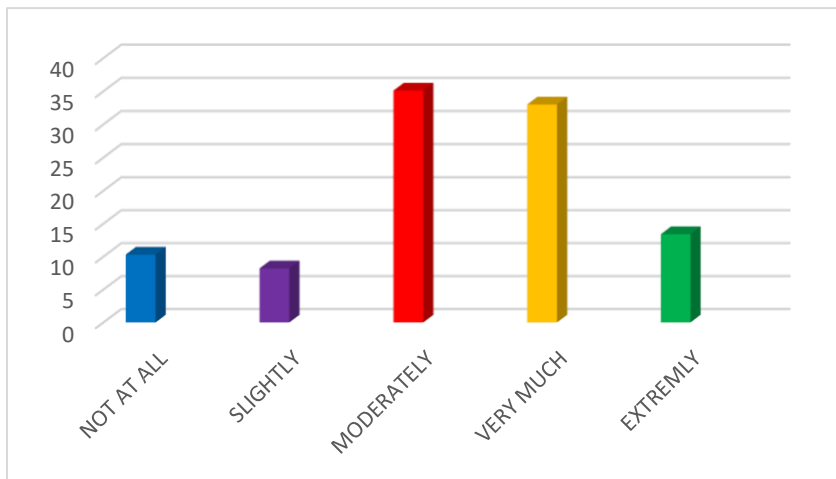
This suggests that a significant portion of respondents are open to or actively considering moving to a location with a better overall quality of life.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN ABROAD

TABLE: 4.16

□ Does getting more job opportunities abroad influence your decision to migrate?

NOT AT ALL	10	10.3%
SLIGHTLY	8	8.2%
MODERATELY	34	35.1%
VERY MUCH	32	33%
EXTREMELY	13	13.4%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 10.3% of respondents stated that getting more job opportunities abroad does not influence their decision to migrate at all.
- 8.2% find it slightly influential.
- 35.1% consider it moderately influential.

- 33% find it very influential.
- 13.4% consider it extremely influential.

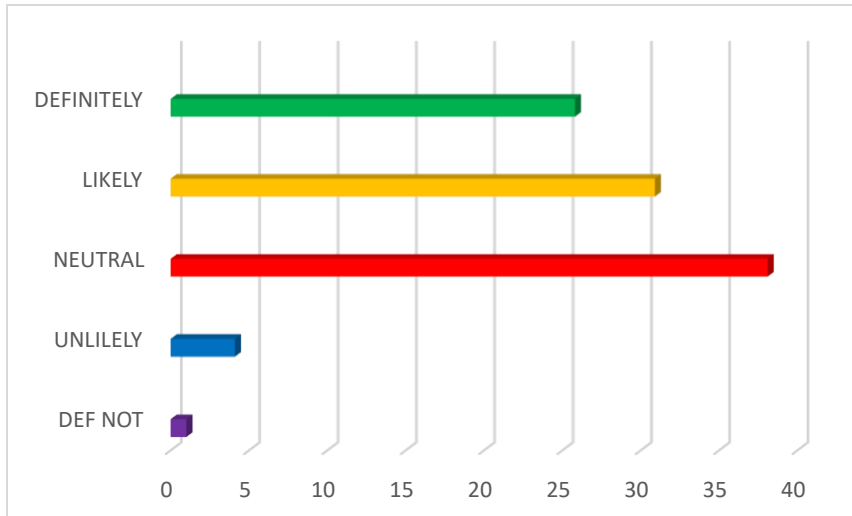
This suggests that for a significant portion of respondents, the availability of job opportunities abroad plays a moderate to extremely influential role in their decision to migrate.

CAREER ADVANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

TABLE: 4.17

□ Would you be willing to relocate to a different country if it offers a better career advancement opportunities?

DEFINITELY NOT	1	1%
UNLIKELY	4	4.1%
NEUTRAL	37	38.1%
LIKELY	30	30.9%
DEFINITELY	25	25.8%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 1% of respondents said they would definitely not be willing to relocate for better career advancement opportunities.
- 4.1% find it unlikely.
- 38.1% are neutral on the matter.
- 30.9% are likely to relocate.
- 25.8% would definitely relocate for better career advancement opportunities.

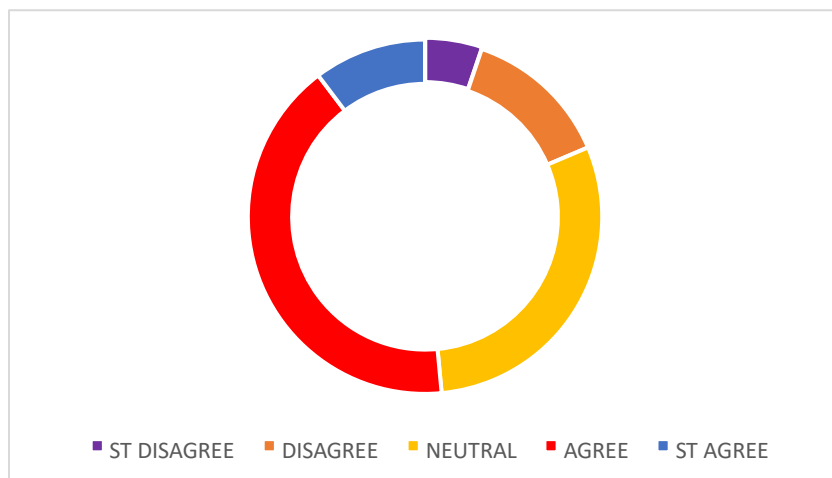
This indicates that a significant portion of respondents are open to or actively considering relocating to a different country for better career prospects.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

TABLE: 4.18

□ .Do you agree that abroad countries have better educational system?

STRONGLY DISAGREE	5	5.2%
DISAGREE	13	13.4%
NEURTAL	29	29.9%
AGREE	40	41.2%
STRONGLY AGREE	10	10.3%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 5.2% strongly disagree that abroad countries have a better educational system.
- 13.4% disagree.

- 29.9% are neutral on the matter.
- 41.2% agree that abroad countries have a better educational system.
- 10.3% strongly agree.

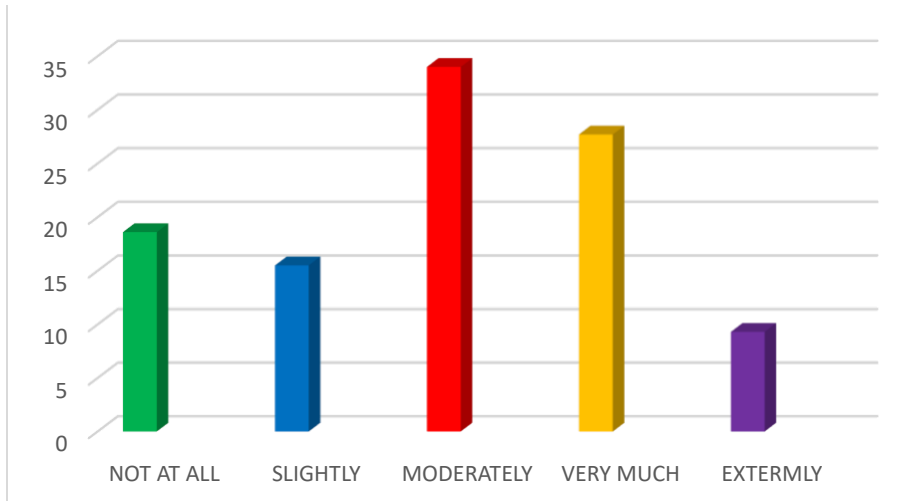
This suggests that while there is a significant portion who agree or strongly agree that abroad countries have better educational systems, there are also notable percentages who disagree or are neutral on this viewpoint.

MIGRATE INFLUENCED ABROAD EDUCATION

TABLE: 4.19

□ Does your decision to migrate influenced by the educational system abroad?

NOT AT ALL	18	18.6%
SLIGHTLY	15	15.5%
MODERATELY	33	34%
VERY MUCH	22	27.7%
EXTERMLY	9	9.3%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 18.6% of respondents stated that their decision to migrate is not influenced at all by the educational system abroad.
- 15.5% find it slightly influential.
- 34% consider it moderately influential.
- 27.7% find it very influential.
- 9.3% consider it extremely influential.

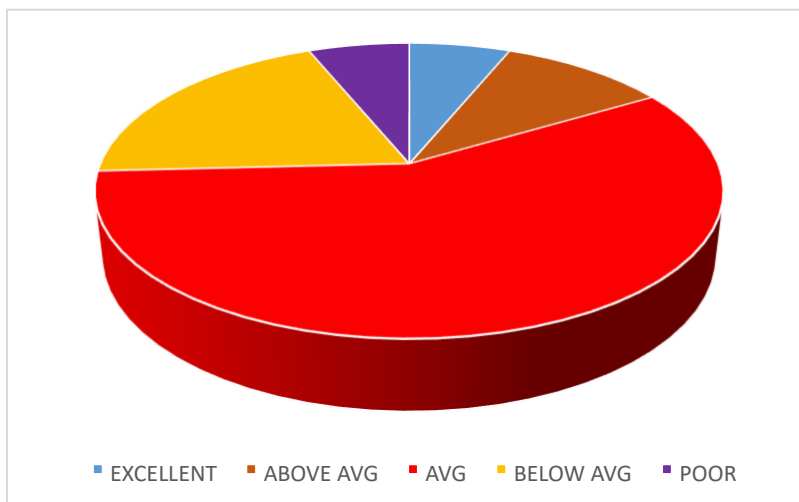
This suggests that for a significant portion of respondents, the educational system abroad plays a moderate to very influential role in their decision to migrate.

OUR COUNTRY PROVIDING BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

TABLE: 4.20

□ .How great your country at providing better economic opportunities?

EXCELLENT	6	6.2%
ABOVE AVERAGE	10	10.3%
AVERAGE	56	57.7%
BELOW AVERAGE	19	19.6%
POOR	6	6.2%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 6.2% of respondents rated their country's ability to provide economic opportunities as excellent.
- 10.3% rated it as above average.
- The majority, 57.7%, rated it as average.

- 19.6% rated it as below average.
- Another 6.2% rated it as poor.

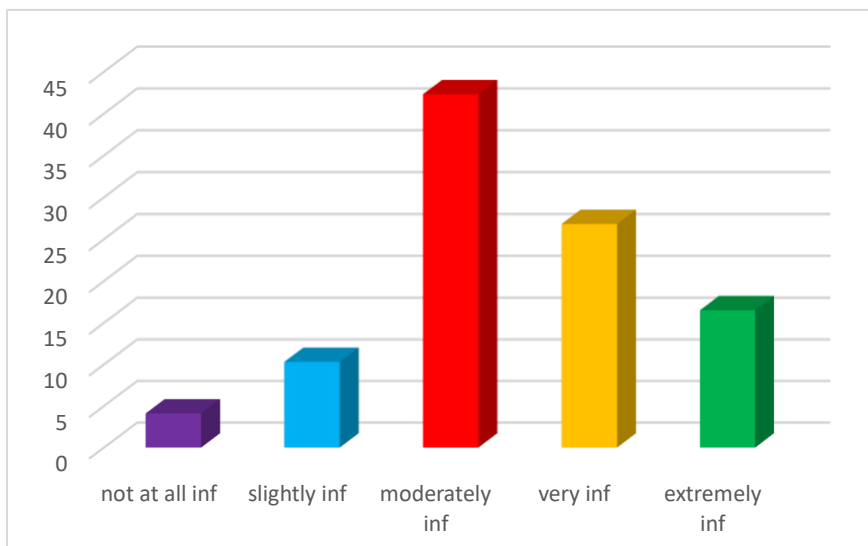
Overall, the table suggests that while a significant portion of respondents rated their country's economic opportunities as average, there is also a considerable number who perceive them as below average or poor.

JOB PROSPECTS AND INCOME PONTENTIAL

TABLE 4.21

- How job prospects and income potential influence your decision to migrate?

Not at all influential	4	4.1%
Slightly influential	10	10.3%
Moderately influential	41	42.3%
Very influential	26	26.8%
Extremely influential	16	16.5%



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

- 4.1% of respondents said that job prospects and income potential are not at all influential in their decision to migrate.
- 10.3% find them slightly influential.
- The majority, 42.3%, consider them moderately influential.
- 26.8% find them very influential.
- 16.5% consider them extremely influential.

This suggests that a significant portion of respondents are moderately to extremely influenced by job prospects and income potential when making migration decisions.

CHAPTER: 5 FINDINGS, SOLUTION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

This study investigated the factors influencing people's desire to migrate, aligning with several key objectives we set out to explore. As expected, job opportunities emerged as the strongest driver (80.6%), strongly supporting the objective of understanding migration as a way to improve economic situations. This finding highlights the crucial role economic security plays in migration decisions.

Similarly, concerns about political stability (77.8%) underscored the importance of safety as a motivator for migration. This aligns perfectly with the objective of understanding how people seek a safer environment by migrating. Interestingly, the desire for a better quality of life (87.8%) emerged as a powerful overall force. This broader concept encompasses various aspects, including economic opportunities (77.8%), escaping environmental issues (46.4%), and potentially improved healthcare (dissatisfaction reported by 50.5%). In essence, this yearning for a better life touch on several objectives related to jobs, safety, and environment.

The role of education, however, played a less clear-cut role. While a significant portion agreed that other countries have better educational systems, it wasn't a top motivator for everyone. This suggests that education may be one factor considered alongside others, impacting migration decisions to a lesser or more significant degree depending on individual circumstances.

Cultural considerations weren't explicitly shown in this data set. However, a significant portion viewed cultural alignment as moderately important, suggesting some openness to new cultural experiences. This partially aligns with the objective of understanding migration driven by a desire to experience different cultures, but it doesn't necessarily mean it's the primary motivator.

Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the complex factors influencing migration decisions. It confirms the importance of economic security, safety, and a broader yearning for a better life as key drivers, aligning with several of our objectives. It also reveals the intricate interplay of various factors and the potential for some objectives, like education and culture, to play a more nuanced role depending on individual circumstances. This nuanced understanding is crucial for developing effective policies and support systems for both sending and receiving countries.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

Target a Specific Factor: Given your initial sample size of 100, consider focusing intensely on a single factor influencing migration decisions. Popular options include job opportunities, access to quality education, or political stability.

Gather Richer Data: Conduct focused interviews or in-depth surveys with young adults. Explore their job aspirations, the challenges they face in the local job market, and how these factors influence their decision to migrate.

Uncover Motivations: These interviews/surveys can reveal personal stories, motivations, and specific aspects within the chosen factor (e.g., lack of career growth opportunities) that push young adults towards migration.

Increase Sample Size: Aim for a larger sample size (300+) to ensure your findings hold statistical significance. This allows for broader generalizations about the population.

Expand Data Collection Methods: Consider online surveys distributed through social media or collaborating with universities and NGOs. This can help you reach a wider geographical audience of young adults

5.3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, migration intentions are influenced by a variety of factors such as economic opportunities, education prospects, family reunification, and the pursuit of a better quality of life. The migration rate from India has been significant, with people from India migrating to various parts of the world. However, there are still research gaps that need to be explored further, such as the social and cultural impact of migration, the long-term economic effects, and the experiences and challenges faced by migrants. By addressing these research gaps, we can gain a deeper understanding of migration dynamics and develop more effective policies and interventions to support migrants and their communities.

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