International Migration from Gujarat:

The Magnitude, Process and Impact

by

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CONTENT

Last but not the least, credit goes to the respondents who spent their time and responded to the lengthy questionnaires with tremendous patience and without any expectation from us.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Introduction:

Globally, it is estimated that around 214 million people were international migrants constituting about 3% of the world population. The share of international migrants in the world's population has remained remarkably stable at around 3% over the past 50 years, despite factors that could have been expected to increase flows (UNDP, 2009). It is also estimated that Overseas Indians comprise about 25 million i.e. 2% of India's population, spread across 189 countries. India has the world's second largest overseas community next only to China, but far more diverse (Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, 2010).The Government of India has realized the importance of Indian emigrants in country's progress particularly their contribution to the foreign exchange reserve and investment in the country. As a result, a new Ministry known as Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs was created in 2004.

The emigration of Indian people has a long history. A huge migration of Indian labour took place during the colonial period to the countries like South Africa, Mauritius, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, and Fiji in response to the enormous demand for cheap labour that arose immediately after the British abolished slavery in 1833-34. Indentured system of labour, which was a system in between the slavery and free labour, was invented and the Indian labourers had been shipped to the colonies of Africa, South America and the Caribbean (Davis 1951; Madhavan 1985; Sharma, 2002).

The movement of Indian emigrants to Europe, North America and Australia is largely a phenomenon of the twentieth century. There are three main categories of people who migrated- first were those with agricultural background; second, were the entrepreneurs, store owners, motel owners, self-employed small businessmen who had migrated since 1965 onwards, and the third were professionals like doctors, engineers (60s onwards), software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media people (80s onwards), and others (Sharma 2002). There are close to one million Indian emigrants in Canada (2.8% of Canada's population) and 1.7 million in US (0.6% of US population). There was also a steady

outflow of migration to the Gulf in the 1970s in the wake of oil boom. But, the nature of immigration to Gulf countries is different from the migration to other developed countries as majority of the migrants to Gulf countries are either unskilled or semi-skilled and go as contract workers and return home on completion of the contract.

Migration to industrialised countries grew steadily between 1950 and 2000. Migration to the Middle East increased rapidly between the late1970s and early 1980s. In the mid to late 1980s, however, the number of Indian workers migrating to the Middle East fell sharply. Labour migration increased substantially again during the 1990s. Today, some 3 million Indian migrants live in Gulf countries. Most migrants come from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The current number of Indian migrants overseas accounts for less than 1% of the total workforce in India, so has little direct impact on the national labour market. However, the effects of migration are significant in major sending regions. In Kerala, for example, emigration has recently led to a considerable reduction in unemployment. Remittances are the main benefit of external migration, providing scarce foreign exchange and scope for higher levels of savings and investments. Remittances have had a considerable impact on regional economies. The most striking case is that of Kerala, where remittances made up 21% of state income in the 1990s. International migration has also had considerable impacts on demographic structures, expenditure patterns, social structures and poverty levels. Impacts include reducing population growth; enhancing the dependency burden within households; increasing consumption expenditures and reducing poverty levels. Migrants are disadvantaged as labourers and labour laws dealing with them are weakly implemented. Poor migrants have very little bargaining power. Most migrant labourers are also employed in the unorganised sector, where the lack of regulation compounds their vulnerability. They are largely ignored by government and NGO programmes (Srivastava,2003).

India also has a large number of its citizens working abroad as short-term contract labourers. In 2002, the number of contractual labourers from India was 0.37 million which is lower than1993 when it was 0.44 million. The major destination for Indian contractual labour is the Middle East (75%) (Rajan, 2003).

In line with the global trends, the traditional picture of the single male economic migration in South Asia has been fundamentally changed with more and more women migrating autonomously as individual agents. While short-term international migration does not involve

the whole family, long-term permanent migrants are mostly family migration. Destinations for South Asian migrants also vary depending on the duration of stay, with long-term migrants migrating to industrial countries in Europe and north and America and Short-term contract migrants working primarily in the Middle East or South East Asia. Out of the estimated annual figure for world-wide international remittances flows of US$ 100 billion, about 20% flow into South Asia. India accounts for 78%, making it the world's largest remittance recipient country.

A large-scale sample survey conducted in Kerala shows that after World War II and with the Indian independence in 1947, migration became a way of life to many of the educated youths of the state. At first, migration was almost entirely confined outside to within India, but in more recent times migration to countries outside India has grown rapidly. International migration, though involving a small proportion of the workforce, has important local impacts. On the other hand, data on the labour flows are limited, but estimates and trends can be discerned.

Migration brings in remittances, which result in increase in wealth of the family and consequent improvement in education and nutrition of the members of the household and greater use of hospital facilities during times of illness of the members of the family. Thus behavioural changes tend to decrease mortality. Surprisingly, fewer of the elderly in non-migrant households reported ill health as a problem. Among females, the largest preparation of the elderly with health problem was in return emigrant household (68%) and the lowest was in non-migrant household. Among males, the largest proportion was among emigrant households. Cash remittances constituted about 9.3% of the state domestic product. The annual remittances received by the Kerala household were 2.55 times higher than what Kerala government received from the central government by way of budget support. Besides cash household received several items in kind- clothing, ornaments and jewellery and electric and electronic gadgets; the total value of goods received was Rs. 5,413 million. Thus total remittances came to Rs. 40, 717 million or 10.7 percent of state domestic product. Muslim received 47% of the total remittances. The inter-community differences in remittances per emigrant were mostly due to differences in education level. A major consequence of migration has been a reduction in unemployment. As a result of migration, the number of unemployed has declined by 32 percent and the unemployment rate has declined by about 3 percentages points.

Also migration has had a very significant impact on improving housing conditions, education and health seeking behaviour Kerala's households (Zachariah and Rajan 2013).

Need of the Study:

The Census of India does not provide data on international out-migration from India, but on the foreigners residing in India. The Bureau of Immigration, Ministry of Home Affairs, does collect information through embarkation and disembarkation cards at the ports, but the information on Indians going abroad is not complete. On the other hand, the Ministry of Labour through the Office of Protector of Emigrants has been granting clearance only to undergraduates (now under matriculate). A vast majority of Indian emigrants who are educated, skilled and professional and income tax payers are exempted from emigration clearance. As such complete data on Indian emigrants are not available from the Ministry of Labour. Because of these reasons some experts opine that the data on international migration is almost non-existent in India and hardly any attempt is being made to obtain data on a regular basis in a systematic manner (Premi and Mathur 1995).

In spite of limitations of data on international migration from India, studies using information from diverse sources suggest that the pattern and process of migration originating from various Indian states vary enormously along with destinations of migration.

Kerala, Punjab and Gujarat are three leading states of India known for emigration and diasporas. It is known that large number of unemployed men and women migrate from Kerala mainly to the Gulf countries, while rural communities from Punjab and Gujarat dominate the migration streams directed towards the western countries. The determinants and consequences are likely to be different for each of the three states. As such, there is a need to carry out scientific studies on international migration from the dominant states and territories of India.

There are few large scale studies available for Kerala and Punjab (Zachariah, Kannan and Rajan 2002; Nangia and Saha 2001), but hardly any study has been carried out for Gujarat on similar lines. Gujarati community overseas is known for its spirit of entrepreneurship, business acumen, and has shown great ability to adapt and yet maintain its cultural identity. It is well known that the strategies of India's freedom struggle originated from among the Indian emigrant communities, many of them were Gujaratis, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who landed in South Africa in 1893 as a young barrister at the age of 24 on the invitation of Dada Abdulla –a Gujarati merchant. Gandhi Ji was the first Indian barrister,

the first highly-educated Indian, to have come to South Africa who returned to India in January 1915 (Chandra et al., 1989170-175).

It is believed that Gujaratis migrated abroad to work as traders, businessmen, shopkeepers, hoteliers, professionals etc. A comprehensive study of Gujarati emigration which includes the characteristics of migrants, the individual and household strategies, the process of migration comprising of formal (recruitment agency) and informal channels (family, kin, friends, religious groups and NGOs) of migration, costs and financing of migration, the contact, visits and remittances sent by the migrants to their native households would be helpful in understanding the causes and consequences of migration from Gujarat. However, any impact on the household will depend upon the frequency of contact and flow of information, skills and remittances accrued to the household. It is also possible that a migration may propel further migration and the desire to migrate among the left behind members of the household and relatives in future.

As per recent estimates based on 64th Round of NSS, Kerala leads in emigration among the states of India followed by Punjab, Goa, Tamil Nadu, AP, Gujarat and Rajasthan in 2007-08 (Bhagat, Keshri and Ali 2013). For Kerala there are several rounds of large surveys conducted by CDS available since 1998, but for other states the only estimate available is from 64th Round NSS 2007-08. Both NSS survey and CDS studies confirm that 2 million Keralites are working outside Kerala predominantly in the Gulf countries (Zachariah and Rajan 2013:3; Bhagat, Keshri and Ali 2013). Perhaps no such confirmed figures are available for other states in India.   For example from Punjab, it is the roughly estimated that 2.5 to 8 million Punjabis live outside Punjab (quoted in Nanda and Veron 2011). Similarly various estimates are claimed. Some study shows the number of Gujaratis living outside comprises about 1.5 million, out of which half a million resides in USA (Sahoo 2006: Table 4 in p. 92). According to sources in NRG Centre, Ahmadabad, there are about 6 million Gujaratis living abroad spread over in 120 countries. However, it may be noted that these figures mix emigrants with diasporas. Diasporas are essentially includes all people living outside India who have India origin unlike emigrant who are former member of the Indian households (includes all those born in India) but currently living outside India. Thus, study on diasporas must be distinguished from the study on emigration. On the other hand based on NSS 64th Round the estimated number of emigrants from Gujarat in 2007-08 was only 0.18

million. There is not only a need to validate the estimate but also to understand the emigration process. As India is very large and diverse, this study attempts to measure the magnitude of emigration from Gujarat and also tries to understand the emigration process from Gujarat and its causes and consequences in more recent times.

Objectives:

1) To estimate the level of emigration from and return migration to Gujarat.
2) To study the characteristics of emigrant and non-emigrant households in Gujarat.
3) To study the role of the individual and household factors in the decision making and process of migration.
4) To study the magnitude of remittances, its utilization and impact on the individual, household and community levels.

The Context of Gujarat:

According to 2011 Census, Gujarat has a population of 60.3 million which is approximately 5 percent of India's population. Literacy rate was 79.3 percent as per 2011 Census with male literacy at 87.2 percent while female literacy was 70.73 percent. Urban Population of the state was 42.6 percent in 2011 compared to 37.4 percent in 2001. Ahmadabad is the most populous district in the state, with 7.20 million people followed by Surat with 6.07 million (www.censusindia.gov.in).

The industrial sector has performed consistently well with the growth rate of the manufacturing sector continuously increasing from 3.04 per cent in the sixties, to 5.55 per cent in the seventies, 8.73 per cent in the eighties and 11.92 per cent in the nineties. In the year 1991, there were about 16.6 million workers in the state (the workforce participation rate was about 40 per cent), of whom 14.1 million (85 per cent) were main workers and 2.5 million (15 per cent) were marginal workers. Most of the male workers (about 99 per cent) worked as main workers while only 53 per cent of women workers worked as main workers.

It has been also observed that the rural poor in Gujarat are primarily concentrated in the regions that are environmentally difficult. The incidence of poverty is higher in northern dry and the eastern tribal region. The poor from these regions migrate long distances in search of

work at the cost of their health, education and welfare after the short agricultural season is over. Though the Gujarat dry region was the poorest region in 1987-88, the eastern tribal belt is the poorest region today. The eastern belt is the poorest in rural, urban as well as in the total poverty. It seems that tribals have emerged as the poorest group in the state. In other words, industrial development has helped the urban population, but not so much the rural population of this region (Hirway, 2000).

There are indeed two Gujarats within Gujarat. One of them is the heartland of Gujarat. It is a long narrow strip stretching from Gandhi Nagar up to the border of Gujarat with Maharashtra. Two arteries of rail and road serve parts of its seven districts (Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad). This is the prosperous, the well-to-do, the advanced, the developed, the industrial, the rich part of Gujarat. But it should not be imagined that all the 15.3 million people who inhabit these seven districts are equally rich. Indeed, there are many talukas in these seven districts which are relatively very poor, very underdeveloped and most backward. Other part is called Poor Periphery of Gujarat. It stretches from the six districts (Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surendranagar) of Saurashtra in the south-west and west of Gujarat to the district of Kachch in the north-west, and ends with the long arch of six districts (Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Bansakantha, Panchmahals and Dangs) in the north-east and south of Gujarat. These 13 districts almost completely encircle the Rich Heartland. Agriculture is the dominant activity in the Periphery. The poorer periphery of Gujarat has 73 per cent of Gujarat's forest and gross sown area. It also reports a much larger irrigated area. This is understandable, since 10 of these 12 districts suffer from rather low and uncertain rainfall. They are not blessed by the bountiful waters of Gujarat's perennial rivers which irrigate most of the heartland. The heartland of Gujarat has 69 per cent of all factories, 71 per cent of all factory workers and as high as 82 per cent of the output of both the secondary and the tertiary sector. The Periphery is also a bit behind the Heartland in secondary education. But a much sharper difference is to be noticed in enrolment in higher education. The heartland with a much smaller population of Gujarat accounts for as high as two-thirds of the total enrolment in higher education in the whole of Gujarat (Patel, 1991).

Gujarat presents a unique case of globalisation among the Indian states. It has historically been linked with the international market through migration of businessmen and their family based inter-actions with the local entrepreneurial class. The growth of the economy was, however, centred around the city of Ahmedabad which emerged as a major city in western

India, next only to Bombay, the latter having the additional advantage of being a sea port (Kundu, 2000).

Gujarat is one of the most prosperous states of the country, having a per-capita GDP 3.2 times India's average. Gujarat holds many records in India for economic development: 20% of India's Industrial Output, 9% of India's Mineral Production, 22% of India's exports, 24% of India's textile production, 35% of India's pharmaceutical products, 51% of India's petrochemical production. Over 35% of the stock market wealth of India is with Gujarati People. Over 60% of Indian Population in North America is Gujarati. India's 16% of Investment are from Gujarat. Ahmedabad – the commercial capital of Gujarat is the seventh largest city in India. Surat is the fastest growing city in the world. Gandhinagar is the Greenest Capital City in whole Asia (http://www.funlok.com/index.php/information/ amazing-facts-about-gujarat.html). Gujaratis, mainly Patels, now own 21,000 of the 53,000 hotels and motels in the US. It makes for a staggering 42% of the US hospitality market, with a combined worth of $40 billion. Most Gujarati hoteliers say times have changed and top US chains are noticing this success. Asian American Hotel Owners Association, which has 9,000 members and 90% of whom are Gujaratis, says Indian-American hoteliers pay $700 million in taxes every year and create a million jobs. Upper-grade chains like Marriott, Hilton and Starwood are now more open to franchising their hotels to Gujaratis (Dave, 2006). The US census data reveals that the number of Gujarati-speaking people in the US is steadily rising, and the figure now stands at 287,367. Gujarati is the only regional language of India which featured in the US census, the national languages being Hindi and Urdu. The survey shows how the number of Gujarati-speaking people has been rising since the 19th century, though much of the immigration happened over the past three decades. For the Gujarati-speaking people, New York is the number one cluster-other metros being Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia (TNN,2010).

Today there are significant Gujarati communities in some 27 nations. Many are in Africa but others can also be found in Myanmar, Iran, and Malaysia. Living conditions in these countries vary; however, the Gujarati who have emigrated are usually from the higher, wealthier castes and have maintained many aspects of their own culture. They are often involved in trade or in operating small businesses (http://www.joshuaproject.net/ peopleprofile.php?rog3=MP&peo3=11982).

Questionnaires:

In our survey we used four types of questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Emigrant Questionnaire, the Return Migrant Questionnaire and the Village Questionnaire. The overall content and format of the questionnaires were determined through a series of meetings and workshops. The questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in both the language Gujarati and English.

The *Household Questionnaire* was used to list all usual residents in each sample household. For each person listed, information was collected on age, sex, marital status, and relationship to the head of the household, education, occupation, place of birth and place of last residence. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste/tribe of the household head, ownership of a house, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, ownership of other selected items, and whether the household had a BPL (Below Poverty Line) card. Information was also collected on health issues such as the prevalence of some common disease, treatment seeking behaviour, use of private or public health facilities, and health insurance. Apart from this information is also collected for income and expenditure of the household.

The *Emigrant Questionnaire* was use to collect information about all emigrants. These emigrants were not usual residents of the household. The emigrant questionnaire collected information about

Background characteristics: age, sex, marital status, education, employment status and country of residence of emigrant.

Process of migration: source of information on migration opportunity, channel used for migration, expenses incurred for migration, source of finance for emigration, type of visa, employment contract/business permit before emigration, communication with household, mode of communication, frequency of communication, frequency of visiting household, problem faced by emigrant at destination country,

Student Migration: place of study, course studying, duration of course, cost to the household to support the study, source of finance and agent involvement for emigration.

Remittances: frequency of receiving remittances, amount received, mode of transfer, use of remittances.

Donation/Charity and Investment: amount of donation, Purpose of social philanthropy, Channels of charity/donation, investment at the place of origin, type of investment,

Impacts on Family and Society: Impact on family, on life styles, on food habits, on values and attitudes and on society.

The *Return Migrant Questionnaire* was employed to interview return migrant who were usual residents of the household. The return migrant Questionnaire contains a subset of questions that are covered in the emigrant Questionnaire, plus some additional questions only administered to return migrant. The questionnaire covered the following topics:

Details of Visits: Year when migrated, country of migration, period of stay, activity status, annual income and reason for return.

Status as on the eve of International Out-Migration: status in the household, marital status, when your spouse/children join you, reason for not taking spouse/children.

Process of migration: source of information on migration opportunity, channel used for migration, expenses incurred for migration, source of finance for emigration, type of visa, employment contract/business permit before emigration.

Employment / Work and Living Conditions Abroad: face any problems on reaching the destination, type of problem; seek assistance from Indian Embassy/Consulate, from whom you get main support on arrival, sign another contract for job, get a job after arrival abroad, main difficulties you faced in finding a job, main occupation abroad, duration of work, where you stay, who provide accommodation facility, who paid for the medical expenses, employer provide any insurance facility, monthly income at the destination, sources of the income, monthly living expenses, monthly home remittances, average monthly savings and household face any problem during your absence..

Remittances: To whom did you send remittances, mode of transfer, Frequency of sending remittances, reason for variation in the amount of remittances?

Post Return Phase: Year of return, face any social difficulty in India after returning, type of problem, type of skills acquired from abroad, spent earnings on, started an enterprise/firm, Year of starting the enterprise, Nature of activity of the enterprise, Number of persons working in the enterprise, motive for starting the enterprise,

Future Plans: plan for any other future activity and in which area you think government has to pay attention towards the rehabilitation of the return emigrants.

Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork:

    i)   Survey manuals

To maintain standardized survey procedures across districts and to minimize non-sampling errors, three different manuals were prepared for various training programmes. These manuals were the manual for household listing and mapping, the interviewer's manual, the supervisor's and editor's manual.

The *manual for household listing and mapping* describes the procedures for drawing location and layout maps of sampled areas, listing households, and selecting households for the survey. This manual also describes the roles and responsibilities of mappers and listers. The *interviewer's manual* describes standard interviewing techniques and procedures for completing questionnaires. The manual also includes a discussion on individual questions in all four questionnaires and an explanation of all fieldwork procedures. The *supervisor's and editor's manual* describe the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and editors, including the preparation, organization, and monitoring of fieldwork.

    ii)   Training

Overall two separate trainings were conducted for the field staffs who were involved in the study; One at the time of listing and another at the time of main survey.

All the mappers and listers recruited for the listing exercise were given four day training during 28 Feb 2012 to 4 March 2012 by the coordinator. The training included segmentation of clusters, identification/ demarcation of PSU boundaries, listing of households in the selected clusters and collecting information about name and address of the head of the household.

A rigorous classroom as well as field training program for a week was conducted for the main survey during 28 May 2012 to 4 June 2012 at Vadodara. The training was provided by the project coordinators. The first day of the training was devoted to acquainting participants about the purpose and objectives of the study as well as various demographic concepts and definitions including migration that are used in the questionnaire. Detailed explanation of each of the questions in the questionnaire, mock interviews, practice interviews between the participants in the classroom and field practices were the essential part of the interviewers

training programme. Only those trainees performing satisfactorily during the training programme were selected for the survey. The supervisors were given an additional briefing on the procedures for selecting the target respondents, allocating work to the interviewers and making spot checks and back checks.

iii)   *Field Work*

The fieldwork for the present study consisted of two main activities- house listing and canvassing of the questionnaires in the selected households.

House Listing: For the purpose of house listing twenty graduates were recruited. Before sending them for actual house listing, they were given four days training for the house listing work. Twenty selected house listers were divided in to ten teams, each team consisting of two members one mapper and one lister. During mapping and listing their job was to locate and identify the PSUs with the help of identifiable landmarks and list all household of that PSU and create a map with the location of all household listed in the PSU. The work of mapping and listing completed during 8 March 2012 to 24 April 2012.

Household Survey and Field Editing: As mentioned earlier it was proposed to collect data from a sample of 10,000 households spread over all the 25 districts of Gujarat i.e. 50 households from 200 PSUs. It was believed that in order to complete the fieldwork for the present study within the stipulated time frame of 4 months about 20 field investigators (FI) would be required. Further, for the timely completion of project it was expected that a FI could complete 5 to 6 questionnaires per day. Five field teams were formed each consisting of four FIs. To ensure that the questionnaire was duly complete in all respects, consistent and legible, it was decided to have one Field supervisor with each of the six field teams. In addition to the above mentioned field staff two Research officers were exclusively in field for monitoring and providing logistics (arranging transport, accommodation to team members, seeking permission from the ward member/secretaries of housing societies etc.) support to the field staff. Concerted efforts were made to ensure that the all necessary information in the questionnaire was completed by FIs before leaving the field/PSU. As such around 1- 2 days was spent in completing fieldwork in a particular PSU. A maximum of three visits were made to a household to complete the questionnaire (where no response or incomplete information could be collected in the first or second visit). The fieldwork of this study was completed in

around four months, from 6 June 2012 to 11 September 2012. The average time required to complete all the sections of a questionnaire from a household was about an hour.

Data Processing:

Data processing involved editing, data entry using SPSS software, verification of data entry, data cleaning and recoding of the data into a standard structure.

All completed questionnaires were sent to the office for editing and data processing (including office editing, coding, data entry, and machine editing). Although field supervisors/editors examined every completed questionnaire in the field, the questionnaires were re-edited at the time of data entry by research staff. The research staff checked all skip sequences, response codes that were circled, and information recorded in filter questions. In the second stage of office editing, appropriate codes were assigned for open-ended responses on occupation. Another major activity was the manual review of all responses that were recorded verbatim in the 'other' response categories. Some of these responses were added to the coding scheme if a large number of cases had the same response, other responses were recoded into an existing category if appropriate, and the remaining responses were left as recorded on the questionnaire. The data were processed with microcomputers using the SPSS data entry and editing software. The data were entered directly from the precoded questionnaires. Computer based checks were used to clean the data, and inconsistencies were resolved on the basis of information recorded in the questionnaires.

Chapter 2

Sample Design and Methodology

Sample Size:

The determination of the overall sample size for survey was governed by several considerations, including the magnitude of the key indicators, the subgroups for which the indicators are required, the desired level of precision of the estimates, the availability of resources, and logistical considerations.

The expected level of emigration, the acceptable level of standard errors for emigration, and the design effect of the sample design were the three prime determinants of sample size for this survey. To estimate the required sample size, it was necessary to make a reasonable assumption about the design effect. Based on the previous experience of surveys, a design effect of 1.5 was assumed. The emigration rate for Gujarat as reported by NSSO of 3.7 per 1000 population was used for estimation of the sample size for the survey. For state-level the maximum permissible relative standard error was set at 10 percent. It was decided that a sample of 10000 HHs would be adequate to provide reliable estimates of international migration at the state level and the major regions of the state. The 10,000 sample HHs is selected by a stratified multistage random sampling method.

Classification of Regions:

Geographically, NSSO has divided Gujarat state into five regions namely South-Eastern Gujarat, Northern Plains, Dry Areas, Kuchchh and Saurashtra. Due to small proportion of inhabitants in Dry Areas and Kuchchh, we have merged these two regions. Now, all tasks will be done for four regions i.e. South-Eastern Gujarat, Northern Plains, Dry Areas & Kuchchh and Saurashtra. Names of 25 districts of Gujarat falling in each region are given below.

Table 1 shows the distribution of population and number of household to be selected in each of the four regions.

South Eastern Gujarat	Northern Plains	Dry Areas& Kachchh	Saurashtra
Panch Mahals	Mahesana	Bans Kantha	Surendranagar
Dohad	Sabar Kantha	Patan	Rajkot
Vadodara	Gandhinagar	Kachchh	Jamnagar
Narmada	Ahmedabad		Porbandar
Bharuch	Anand		Junagadh
Surat	Kheda		Amreli
The Dangs			Bhavnagar
Navsari			
Valsad			

Table 1: Distribution of population and number of household to be selected in regions

Regions	Sample Size	Rural			Urban		
		Proportion (R&U)	HH to be selected (2*3)	PSUs to be selected (4/50)	Proportion (R&U)	HH to be selected (2*6)	PSUs to be selected (7/50)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-Eastern Gujarat	3055	0.563	1719	34	0.437	1336	27
Northern Plains	2542	0.502	1275	26	0.498	1267	25
Kuchchh & Dry Areas	2154	0.783	1687	34	0.217	467	9
Saurashtra	2249	0.583	1312	26	0.417	938	19
Gujarat	**10000**		**5993**	**120**		**4007**	**80**
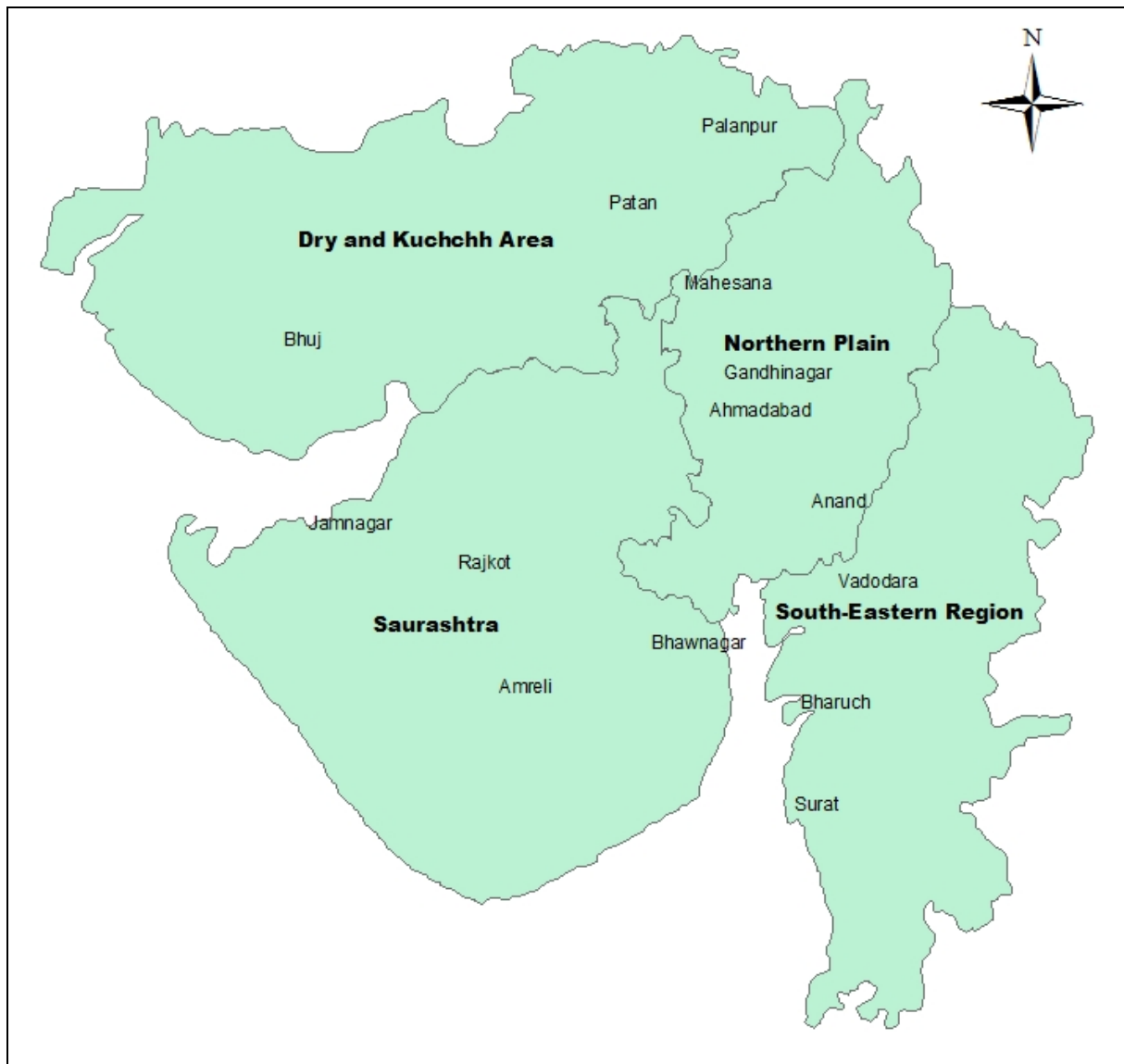
Sample Selection:

Within each region, the selection of households is done in different stages considering villages and I.V. units as the primary sampling unit (PSU) in its rural and urban areas respectively. As per Census 2001, villages where the number of households is less than 5 have not been considered in the selection of samples for rural Gujarat and removed from the list and villages having less than 50 households have been merged. Allocation of total sample household in a region to its rural and urban areas is done in proportion to their population. In rural area households have been selected in two stages. PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling and at the second stage 50 households, in a selected PSU, are selected systematically.

In urban area, it is a four stage design with selection of town at first stage, I.V. unit in selected town at second stage, NSSO blocks from selected I.V. units at third stage and households in a selected block at the last stage. PPS sampling has been used to select the sampling units at the first stage; whereas at second to fourth stage systematic random sampling has been used.

Stratification of PSUs:

Each region has been divided into two or three strata consisting of three contiguous districts. Further in rural area each stratum is again divided into three strata considering size of village as low, medium and high. Thus, within a region these are six to nine strata. Within each strata village are ranks alternatively according to ascending and descending order of level of literacy. Required number of PSU is selected from such an ordered list systematically using PPS. The same procedure has also been applied for selection of PSU (I.V. unit) in urban area.

Selection of PSU/cluster through Systematic PPS sampling Technique:

- First, we calculate the cumulative number of households from the list of PSU (rural/urban separately) is calculated.
- Next, the sampling interval *(i)* by dividing the total households by the number of PSU/cluster is calculated. For example, if total number of households is 10,000 in rural areas and the number of PSUs to be select is 20, then sampling interval *(i)* will be 10,000/20 = 500.
- A three digit random number *(r)* starting point from 0 to sampling interval *(i)* is selected using the random number table. Say *(r)* = 376.
- The first PSU/cluster selected will be equal to *(r)*, based on the cumulative population column.
- The rest PSUs will be selected as r+i, r+2i, r+3i,........Hence, the second PSU will be where (376 + 500 = 876) is located. The third PSU/cluster will be where the value {2*(i) + (r)} is located, the fourth PSU/cluster will be {3*(i) + (r)} and so on.

Sample Weights

The basic objective of weighting sample data is to try and maximize the representativeness of the sample in terms of the size, distribution, and characteristics of the study population. When sample units have been selected with differing probabilities, it is common to weight the results inversely proportional to the unit selection probabilities, i.e., the design weight, so as to reflect the actual situation in the population.

In our survey, two sets of household weights are in operation. One set of weight is used for generating state-level indicators and another set is used for producing regional-level indicators.

Calculation of sampling weights

The basic reasons for weighting primary data while estimating regional-level indicators are:

a) To take care of the non-equal probability of selection in different domains. In each region, the total sample size was distributed between urban and rural areas according to the proportion of urban rural households. However, oversampling was done in Dry and kuchchh area in order to have a sample large enough to yield stable estimates. Whatever the reason, oversampling in Dry and kuchchh area leads to unequal probabilities of selection.

b) To take care of the differential non-response rates of household interviews in different domains, namely urban and rural areas.

To take care of the non-equal probabilities of selection in different domains, a design weight was computed. By using following steps:

First we calculated probability of selecting a household (P_i) from i_{th} domain by using the following formula

$$P_i = \frac{Total\ No.of\ selected\ PSU * HH\ in\ PSUi\ (2001)}{Total\ No.of\ HH\ (2001)} * \frac{Selected\ HH\ from\ PSUi}{HH\ in\ PSUi\ (Survey\ date)}$$

Where,

Selected PSU in Gujarat=200

Selected PSU in Kuchchh & Dry Area=43

Selected PSU in Northern Plains= 51

Selected PSU in Saurashtra=45

Selected PSU in South-Eastern Gujarat=61

Total No. Of HH in Gujarat = 9692148

Total No. Of HH in Kuchchh & Dry Area (PSU 1-43) = 969974

Total No. Of HH in Northern Plains (PSU 44-94) =2940580

Total No. Of HH in Saurashtra (PSU 95-139) =2439050

Total No. Of HH in South-Eastern Gujarat (PSU 140-200) = 3342544

The household design weight W_{Di} for the i_{th} domain is the inverse of the probability

$$W_{Di} = \frac{1}{Pi}$$

To take care of differential nonresponse in different domains, the design weight for each domain is multiplied by the inverse of the response rates.

The household weight (W_{Hi}) for the i_{th} domain is then:

$$W_{Hi} = \frac{W_{Di}}{R_{Hi}}$$

Where

R_{Hi} = response rate of the household interview (number of completed household interviews divided by the number of households selected for interview)

After adjustment for nonresponse, the weights are normalized so that the total number of weighted cases is equal to the total number of unweighted cases. This is done by multiplying W_{Hi} for each domain by the ratio of total number of unweighted cases to total number of weighted cases (obtained by applying weights before normalization to the number of cases in each domain).

The final household weight is calculated as

$$\widehat{W_{Hi}} = W_{Hi} * \left[\frac{\sum n_i}{\sum W_{Hi} * n_i} \right]$$

Because of the normalization of the region household weight at the region level, the normalized regional household weight cannot be used for state indicators. A set of state weights is thus calculated. The final state household weight is based on the region household

weight W_{Hi} (after correction for non-response and before normalization at the region level) normalized at the national level.

<u>Wealth Index Calculation:</u>

The wealth index was constructed using household asset data and housing characteristics. Each household asset is assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal components analysis, and the resulting asset scores are standardized in relation to a normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one. Each household is then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed for each household; individuals are ranked according to the score of the household in which they reside. The sample is then divided into quintiles i.e., five groups with an equal number of individuals in each. In our data, one wealth index has been developed for the whole sample that is for the state as a whole. Thus, at the state level, 20 percent of the household population is in each wealth quintile although this is not necessarily true at the region level.

Wealth index is based on the following 45 assets and housing characteristics:

Ownership of house; Type of House; separate kitchen; Total no. of rooms; Rooms used for sleeping; Ownership of any other house; Source of drinking water; Type of toilet facility; Source of light; Type of cooking fuel; Ownership of any Plot; Ownership of agriculture land; Has cycle; Moter cycle/Scooter; Motor Car; Taxi / Truck / Lorry; Radio Or Transistor; Electric Fan; LPG Gas; Television; MP3 / DVD / VCD Player; Refrigerator; Computer / Laptop; Net Connection; Telephone (Land Line); Mobile Phone; Furniture (Chair / Table / Sofa, etc.); Electric Cooking Oven / Microwave Oven; Tractor; Water Pump; Thrasher; Air Cooler / Conditioner; Washing Machine; Bullock cart; Cow / Bull/Buffalo; Camel; Horse / Donkey / Mule; Goat; Sheep; Chicken / Duck; Other animals; Dog; bank account or post office account; Credit/Debit card; covered by a health scheme or health insurance.

Chapter 3

Household Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics

The present study collected information on various aspects of household and household amenities during the detailed door to door survey of the sampled households. Information on all the household members like age, sex, marital status, education, occupation etc. was collected during the period of survey. Age of the study population is a basic and important demographic parameter. The information on percent distribution of the household population by age according to residence and sex is presented in Table 3.1 as well as in Figures 3.1-3.3. The age-sex pyramid of the study population is typical to that found in most of the developing countries with a broader base and gradually tapering towards to the top. About 26% of the sampled household members are children (0-14 years) while 28% of the members are youth population (15-29 years). The proportion of population above the age of 60 years is less than 9%. There is not much variation in the rural-urban differential of the age-sex pyramid as shown in Figure 3.2 and 3.3 as the age distribution is almost similar.

The information pertaining to distribution of households by sex of head of the household, household size and household structure according to residence is presented in Table 3.2. The data shows that nine out of ten households in the study area are headed by males and the pattern is almost identical both in urban and rural areas. Of the total surveyed households, maximum number of households (21.9%) have the family size of 4 followed by the family size of 5(20.6%) and family size of 6(14.7%). For more than one quarter (26.0%) of the urban households, the family size is 4 while the figure for the rural areas is 19.9% as smaller size families are more found in urban areas in comparison to rural areas. The information on family composition reveals that more than half (52.0%) of the total households are nuclear family followed by non nuclear family (45.2%) and single person family (2.8%). The urban rural differential in distribution of family composition reflects that urban localities have slightly higher proportion (55.9%) of nuclear families than the rural localities (50.2%).

Housing Conditions:

The information on various aspects of the household and household amenities like ownership of house, type of house, source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of light, cooking fuel, separate kitchen facility, number of rooms and persons per room used for sleeping were also gathered during the time of field work. The information pertaining to distribution of households by background characteristics is presented in Table 3.3.The majority of the households (94.3%) in rural areas are owned while the figure for the urban areas is 83.1 percent. As expected, higher proportion (77.7%) of the urban households is pucca while the figure for the rural areas is 44.0 percent. On the other hand, the proportions of semi pucca(37.5% and 19.6% respectively for rural and urban areas) and kuchha houses(18.5% and 2.8% respectively for rural and urban areas) are higher in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Availability of drinking water in the household is one of the key aspects of health and development of the family. The table shows that only 63.4 percent of the households in rural areas have piped water facility into dwelling followed by 17.6 percent using public tap and hand pump and 8.9 percent using tube well and bore well. About one tenth(10.1%) of rural dwelling still use unprotected dug well for drinking water which is a matter of health concern.

The rural areas have a very poor toilet facility as more than half (53.1%) of the households use open space and another 9.8 percent households have pit latrine. Even in urban areas, 13.1 percent of the households have no toilet facility and 3.4 percent use pit latrine. Electricity is the major source of lighting for both urban (98.6%) and rural areas (94.6%). Wood (71.7%) is the major source of cooking fuel in rural areas followed by LPG (25.1%). On the other hand, LPG(73.8%) is the major source of cooking fuel in urban areas followed by kerosene(19.8%). To a question on if the household had separate kitchen facility, 55.8 percent of the respondents in rural areas reported that there was a separate kitchen in their household while the figure for the urban areas was 76.0 percent. More than two fifth (44.2%) of the rural households do not have separate kitchen facility. More than three fifth (64.0%) of the rural households have 2-3 rooms while the figure for the urban areas is 68.6 percent. More than one quarter (29.4%) of the rural households have only one room while the figure for the urban areas is 18.4 percent. The data on room density (number of persons sleeping in a room) reflects that 94.0 percent of the households in rural areas have 1-2 persons sleeping per room while the figure for the urban areas is 89.7 percent.

The information on distribution of toilet facility of the households by selected background characteristics is presented in Table 3.4. More than half (53.3%) of the rural households in rural areas have no toilet facility while the figure for the urban areas is 13.1 percent. Among those who are illiterate, the proportion of households having no toilet facility is quite high(68.6%) followed by the educational category of literate but below middle(45.6%) and middle but below higher secondary(26.5%). It appears that there positive relationship between the education attainment of the respondent and the availability of toilet facility. The various religious categories of the respondents reflects that among the Hindus, the proportion of households reporting no toilet facility is 42.8 while among the Muslims it is 23.5 percent. The proportion of households having no toilet facility is highest among the ST(77.7%) followed by SC(55.1%) and OBC(46.9%). The proportion of households having no toilet facility is highest (95.7%) among the lowest quintile of SLWI followed by second quintile of SLWI (73.8%) and middle quintile (20.1%). Higher proportion of non-migrant households (41.6%) reported to have no toilet facility than among the emigrant households (6.7%), return migrant households (14.5%) and internal out-migrant households (16.2%).

The information pertaining to distribution of households' source of drinking water by background characteristics is presented in Table 3.5. Among the rural households, more than three fifth (63.4%) have access to piped water facility into the dwelling while the figure for the urban areas is 90.7 percent. Among the respondents who are illiterate have very low access to piped water facility (56.7%). The proportion increases with the increase in educational level and is highest (92.1%) among those who are graduate and higher level of education. Among the Jain, the proportion of households having piped water facility is highest (97.9%) and lowest among the Hindu (70.4%). Among the ST, the proportion of households having unprotected dug well as source of drinking water is highest (18.1%) while it is lowest (3.6%) among the others. Among the households who have lowest SLWI, about one fifth (19.4) have unprotected dug well as source of drinking water. Only 71.7 percent non-migrant households have access to piped water facility while it is highest (87.8%) among the inter-state out migrant households.

Table 3.6 contains information on households' improved and non-improved sources of drinking water by selected background characteristics. The improved sources of drinking water includes piped water into dwelling/yard, public tap/hand pump, tube well/bore well, protected dug well and bottled water. The table shows that in urban areas the proportion of households having improved sources of drinking water is higher (98.2%) than in rural areas (89.9%). The proportion of households having non-improved sources of drinking water is

highest (11.1%) among the illiterate followed by literate but below middle households (8.5%). Among the Hindu, 7.7 percent have non-improved sources of drinking water followed by Muslim (6.1 %). Among the ST households, 18.1 percent have non- improved sources of drinking water while the figure is 6.9 percent for OBC and 6.0 percent for SC. Among the households having lowest quintile of SLWI, 19.4 percent have non-improved sources of drinking water.

The information pertaining to distribution of type of houses by selected background characteristics is presented in Table 3.7. Among all the urban households, majority are pucca (77.7%) followed by semi-pucca (19.5%) while for the rural areas the corresponding figures are 44.0 percent and 37.5 percent. Among those who are illiterate, 46.5 percent have semi-pucca households followed by 23.2 percent who have kuchha households and the remaining 44.0 percent have pucca households. Among the Hindu, more than half (53.0%) have pucca households while the corresponding figure among the Muslim is 64 percent. Among the ST households, 86.0 percent have either kuchha or semi-pucca households while the figure is about 50.0 percent in both the SC or OBC category households. Among the households having lowest quintile SLWI, only 4.6 percent have pucca households while the figure is 28.1 percent for second quintile SLWI. Among the non-migrant households, about half (46.3 %) of the households are either kuchha or semi-pucca.

Household Assets and Economic Conditions:

The data pertaining to distribution of various household possessions in rural and urban areas is presented in Table 3.8. The important household possessions in rural areas are mobile phone (88 %), furniture (80.3%), electric fan (82.8%), TV(57.2%), cycle (37.4%), motor cycle/scooter(35.8%), LPG gas (32.0%), VCD/DVD(23.9%) and refrigerator(21.6%). Table 3.9 shows household information on mode savings, health insurance and availing other government welfare schemes. A little less than two third (65.5%) of the rural households have a bank/post office account while the corresponding figure for urban areas is 82.5 percent. Only 8.2 percent of the rural households and 5.6 percent of the urban households are covered under micro finance. Only 16.3 percent of the rural households and 7.3 percent of the urban households are have availed themselves of the government sponsored health insurance (RSBY). More than one third (37.1%) of the rural households and 13.9 percent urban households have a BPL card.
Table 3.10 presents information pertaining to households covered under RSBY and any other health scheme by selected background characteristics. Among the urban households, about a

quarter (24.5%) is covered by any other health insurance scheme while those covered by RSBY is only 7.3 percent. The corresponding figure for rural areas is 11.5 percent and 16.3 percent. Among the illiterate population, RSBY is covered by about one fifth (19.7%) of the households while the households covered by any other health insurance is 6.5 percent. Higher proportion of households among SC (20.6%) and ST (22.7%) are covered by RSBY. More households from the lowest quintile of SLWI (24.2%) and second lowest quintile of SLWI (21.5%) are covered by RSBY. The non migrant households who are covered by RSBY (13.8%) are higher in comparison to other migrant households. On the other hand, higher proportion of migrant households is covered under any other health insurance than the non migrant households.

Table 3.11 contains information pertaining to households having BPL card and bank account by selected background characteristics. Among the rural households, about two third (65.5%) have bank accounts and a little more than one third (37.1%) have BPL cards. About half of the population who are illiterate have BPL card as well as bank account. The proportion of households having BPL card is highest among the ST (60.1%) followed by SC (44.2%) and OBC (32.4%). The households having lowest quintile of SLWI (58.7%) and second lowest quintile of SLWI (46.9%) have more BPL card than the other quintiles of SLWI. Among the non-migrant households, about one third (30.8%) possess BPL card and 70.0 percent have bank accounts.

Agricultural land is the most important source of livelihood in rural areas. The information pertaining to distribution of agricultural land is presented in Table 3.12. More than half (56.0%) of the rural households and 14.1 percent of the urban households have agricultural land. More than three fifth(61.3%) of the total rural households have agricultural land of size 1-5 acres followed by 26.0 percent household having land size of 6 acres and above. Of the total agricultural land in rural areas, more than one third (37.5%) is non-irrigated. About two fifth of the total rural agricultural land are irrigated with sizes ranging between 1-5 acres.

Farm animals and domestic animals are also important resources especially for the rural community for whom agriculture is the main source of livelihood. The information pertaining to households owning farm animals and pet animals are presented in Table 3.13. About half (51.2%) of the rural households and one tenth (10.5%) of the urban households have any farm animals. About half (48.1%) of the rural households have farm animals like cow/bull/buffalo followed by goat (7.4%) and chicken/duck (3.9%). Only 1.4 percent of the rural households have pet animals like dog.

Table 3.14 displays information pertaining households having agricultural land by selected background characteristics. Among the rural community having agricultural land, more than three fifth (62.3%) have land holding of size 1-5 acres followed by 6 acres and above (26.1%) and less than 1 acre (11.6%). Among both SC (70.3%) and ST households (76.3%), maximum number of households has agricultural land of size 1-5 acres. Among the non-migrant households, more than two fifth(62.1%) have agricultural land of size 1-5 acres followed by 26.0 percent having agricultural land of 6 acres and above and the remaining 11.9 percent households having land size less than 1 acre.

Table 3.15 presents information pertaining to head of the household by selected background characteristics. The age distribution of the head of the household shows that more than a quarter (27.5%) belong to the age group 40-49 followed by 50-59 age group (22.9%) and 60 and above (22.3%).The educational attainment of the head of the household reflects that about a quarter (24.4%) are illiterate and 32.7 percent are literate but below middle and 26.1 percent are middle but below higher secondary educated. The marital status of the head of the household reveals that 85.9 percent are currently married and 12.2 percent are widow/widower. The majority (88.4%) of the head of the household are Hindu followed by Muslim (10.3%). The caste distribution of the head of the household shows that 41.6 percent belong to OBC followed by others (32.7%), ST (15.4%) and SC (10.3%). More than one fifth (21.9%) of the head of the households belong to the lowest quintile of SLWI and another 20.4 percent belong to the second lowest quintile of SLWI.

The information pertaining to distribution of households by economic characteristics is presented in Table 3.16. Among the total households, 43.6 percent have monthly expenditure of rupees 5001-10000 followed by 29.6 percent households having monthly spending of rupees 1001-5000. The household income data reveals that 41.4 percent of the households have monthly income of 5001-10000 followed by income up to rupees 5000(28.6%) and 10001-15000(13.6%). The major sources of household income are casual labour wage (24.5%), salary (17.0%), business (16.3%), agricultural wage (12.8%), agricultural activities (12.6%) and livestock(12.5%).

The information pertaining to distribution of household debts is presented in Table 3.17. About one fifth (18.2%) of the rural households and 14.4 percent of the urban households have any kind of debt. About a quarter (26.7%) of the total households have debts of rupees 10001-30000 followed by the debt of 90001 and above (23.6%), rupees up to 10000(21.8%)

and 30001-50000(19.6%). The important reasons for debt are agriculture (24.7%), health care (20.0%) and marriage (18.7%).

Table 3.18 presents information on monthly income of the household by selected background characteristics. Among the rural households, more than two fifth (42.9%) have income of rupees 5001-10000 followed by 35.2 percent who have income of up to 5000. Among the illiterate, 47.6 percent have income up to rupees 5000 and 41.0 percent have income of rupees 5001-10000. Among the Hindu households, two fifth (40.6%) have monthly income of rupees 5001-10000 and another 29.6 percent have income of up to rupees 5000. Among the SC households, 47.1 percent have monthly income of rupees 5001-10000 and another one third have income of rupees up to 5000. Among the non-migrant households, 41.7 percent have income of rupees 5001-10000 and 29.3 percent have income of up to rupees 5000.

The information pertaining to monthly expenditure of the household by background characteristics is presented in Table 3.19. Among the rural households, 44.0 percent have monthly expenditure of rupees 5001-10000 followed by 36.4 percent who have monthly expenditure of rupees 1001-5000. Among those who are illiterate, 48.0 percent have monthly expenditure of 1001-5000 followed by 39.0 percent who have monthly expenditure of 5001-10000.Among the SC households, 43.7 percent have monthly expenditure of rupees 5001-10000 and another 37.2 percent households having monthly expenditure of 1001-5000. Among the non-migrant households, 43.7 percent have monthly expenditure of rupees 5001-10000 and another 30.2 percent households have monthly expenditure of rupees 1001-5000.

The information on mean monthly income and expenditure by selected background characteristics is presented in Table 3.20. The mean monthly rural income and expenditure is rupees 8907 and 7850 respectively. Similarly the mean monthly income and expenditure for urban areas is rupees 14791 and 11650 respectively. Among the illiterate, the mean income is rupees 6582 and the mean expenditure is rupees 6278. Among those who are graduate and higher educated, the mean income is rupees 24598 and the mean expenditure is rupees 15921. Among the Hindu, the mean income is rupees 10670 and the mean expenditure is rupees 8955. Among the SC households, the mean income is rupees 8362 and the mean expenditure is rupees 7692. Among the households having the lowest quintile of SLWI, the mean income is rupees 5241 and the mean expenditure is rupees 5184. Among the emigrant households, the mean income is rupees 19336 and the mean expenditure is rupees 13896.

Table 3.1: Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex

Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.5
5-9	9.1	8.5	8.8	9.6	9.1	9.3	8.1	7.1	7.6
10-14	10.6	9.3	10.0	11.2	9.7	10.4	9.4	8.5	9.0
15-19	10.5	9.6	10.1	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.2	8.7	9.5
20-24	9.4	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.9
25-29	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.5	9.4	8.9
30-34	7.0	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.6	7.1	7.7	8.3	8.0
35-39	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.2
40-44	6.1	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.7	7.0
45-49	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.7
50-54	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.2
55-59	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2
60-64	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.4
65-69	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
70-74	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
75-79	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
80+	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Population	**24577**	**23078**	**47655**	**16119**	**15349**	**31468**	**8458**	**7729**	**16187**

Figure 3.1: Age-sex pyramid of population - Total
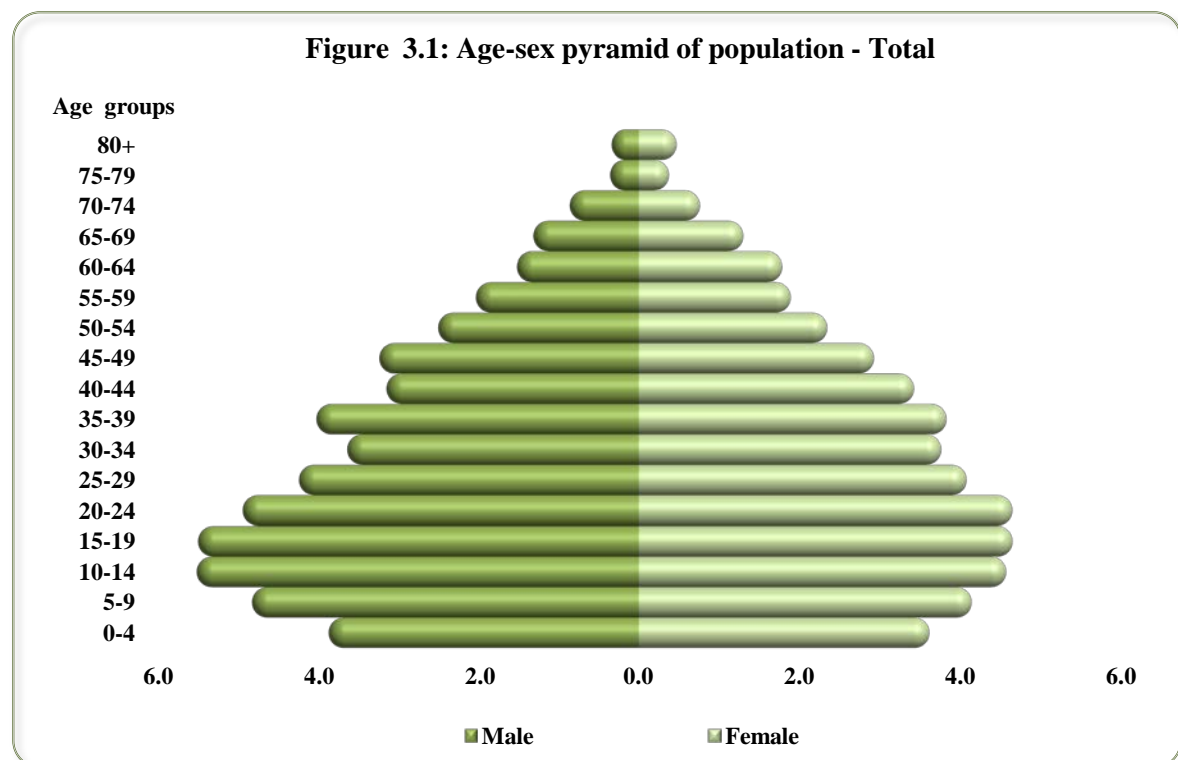
Figure 3.2: Age-sex pyramid of population - Rural

Age groups

Age	
80+	
75-79	
70-74	
65-69	
60-64	
55-59	
50-54	
45-49	
40-44	
35-39	
30-34	
25-29	
20-24	
15-19	
10-14	
5-9	
0-4	

6.0   4.0   2.0   0.0   2.0   4.0   6.0

■ Male   ■ Female
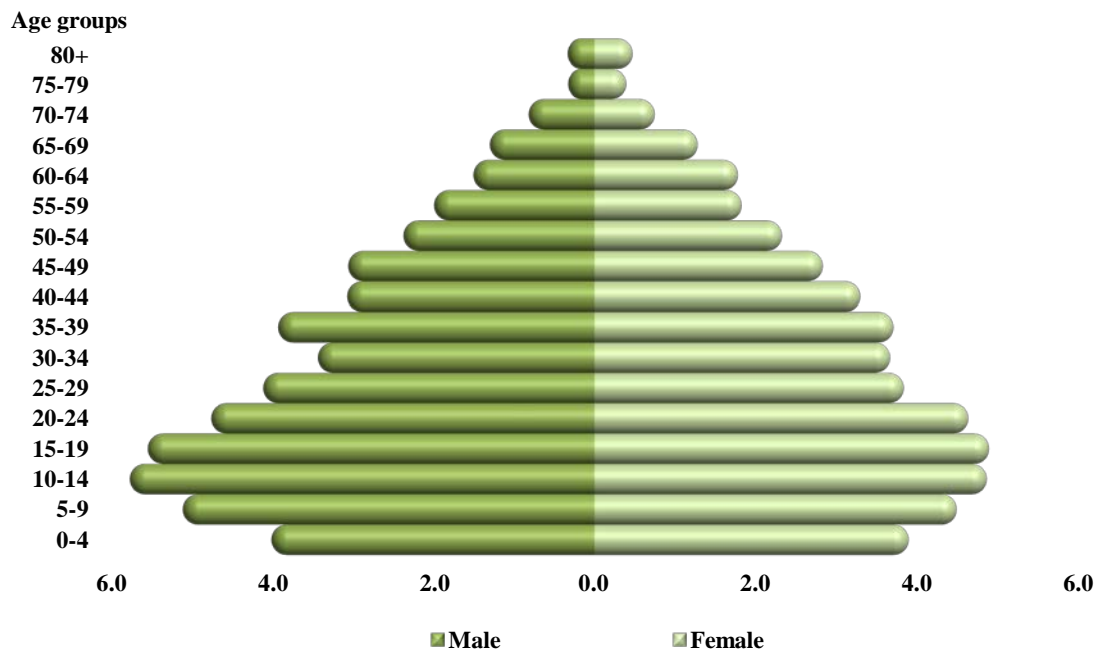
Figure 3.3: Age-sex pyramid of population - Urban

32
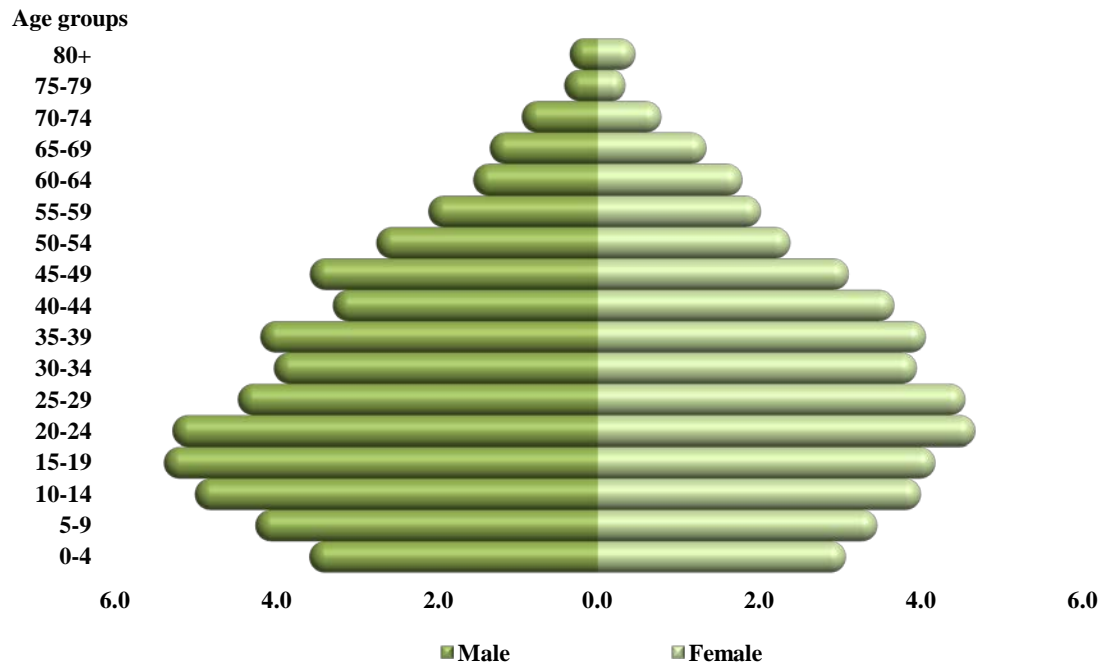
Table 3.2: Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household, household size, and household structure, according to residence

Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Household headship			
Male	90.5	90.8	89.9
Female	9.5	9.2	10.1
Number of usual members			
1	2.7	2.8	2.6
2	8.7	8.8	8.5
3	12.5	10.7	16.5
4	21.9	19.9	26.0
5	20.6	20.8	20.1
6	14.7	16.0	11.8
7	8.4	9.8	5.6
8	5.4	6.1	4.1
9 & above	5.1	5.1	4.8
Family composition			
Single person	2.8	2.8	2.6
Nuclear family	52.0	50.2	55.9
Non-nuclear family	45.2	47.0	41.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of households	**9714**	**6242**	**3472**

Figure 3.4: Headship (in %)

Male 90.5

Female 9.5
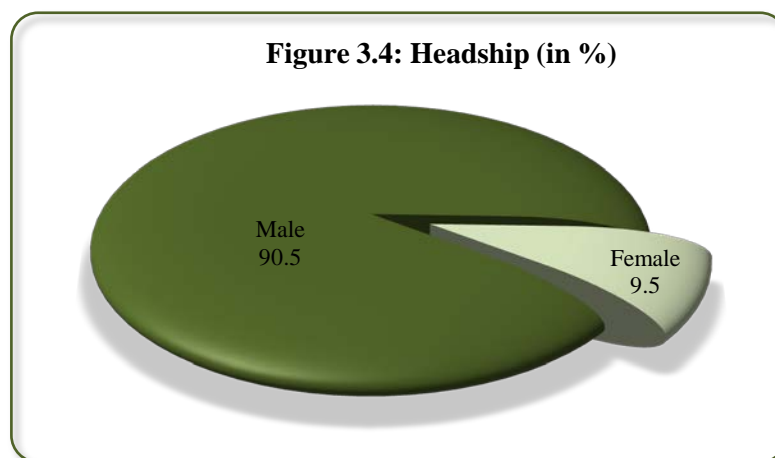
Figure 3.5: Family composition (in %)
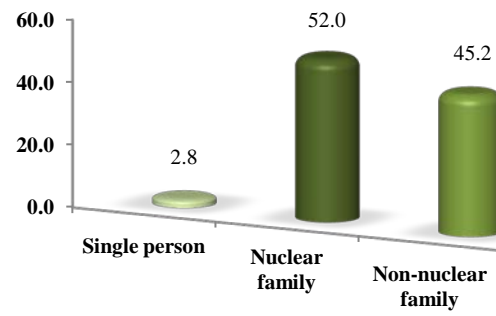
Table 3.3: Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics

Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Ownership of house			
Owned	90.8	94.3	83.1
Rented[†]	8.8	5.3	16.3
Others	0.4	0.4	0.6
Type of house			
Kuchha[$]	13.4	18.5	2.8
Semi-pucca	31.8	37.5	19.6
Pucca	54.8	44.0	77.7
Source of drinking water			
Piped water into dwelling / yard / bottled water	72.1	63.4	90.7
Public Tap / hand pump	13.8	17.6	5.5
Tube well / bore well / protected dug well	6.7	8.9	2.0
Unprotected dug well	7.4	10.1	1.8
Type of toilet/latrine facility			
Flush toilet[¥]	52.0	37.1	83.5
Pit Latrine[©]	7.7	9.8	3.4
No facility / uses open space or field / others	40.3	53.1	13.1
Source of light			
Electricity	95.9	94.6	98.6
Kerosene	4.0	5.3	1.3
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cooking fuel			
Electricity	0.8	0.6	1.1
LPG / natural gas / biogas	40.7	25.1	73.8
Kerosene	2.8	2.0	4.6
Wood	55.1	71.7	19.8
Others	0.6	0.6	0.7
Separate room as a kitchen			
Yes	62.2	55.8	76.0
No	37.8	44.2	24.0
Number of rooms			
1	25.9	29.4	18.4
2 - 3	65.4	64.0	68.6
4 & above	8.7	6.6	13.0
Persons per room used for sleeping			
1 - 2	92.6	94.0	89.7
3 - 4	7.1	5.8	9.9
5 & above	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	9714	6242	3472

Note- † Rented includes rented households and government or company quarters.
$ Kuchha includes houses made up of mud, hay stack, tin, bamboo, asbestos, etc.
¥ Flush toilet includes flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to open sewer system, flush to somewhere else and flush to Pit Latrine
© Pit latrine includes ventilated improved pit/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab/open pit, twin pit/composting toilet.

Figure 3.6: Type of house (in %)

Semi-pucca
31.8

Kuchha
13.4

Pucca
54.8
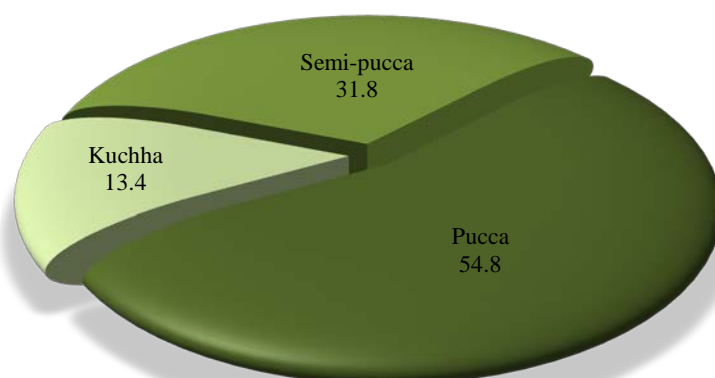
Figure 3.7: Toilet facility (in %)

Flush toilet
52.0

Pit latrine
7.7

No facility /
uses open
space or field
40.3
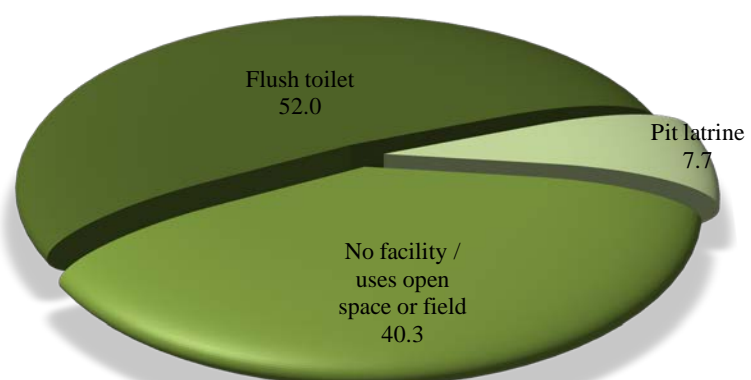
Figure 3. 8: Type of fuel for cooking (in %)

Kerosene
2.8

LPG / natural
gas / biogas
40.7

Wood
55.1

Others
0.6

Electricity
0.8
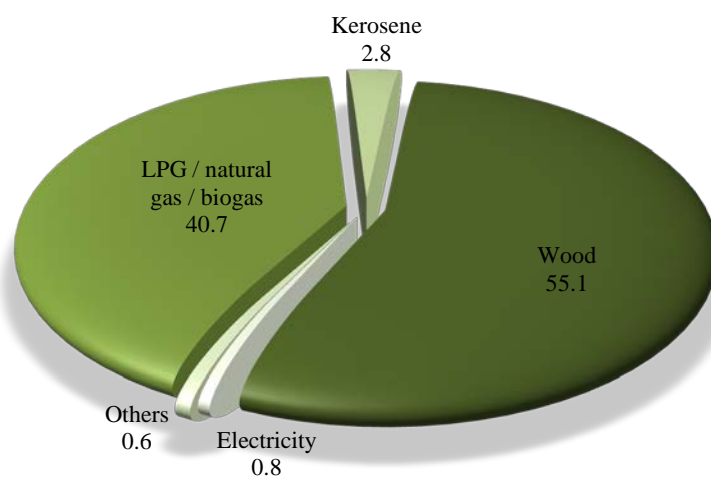
Table 3.4: Percentage of households using toilet facility by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Type of toilet facility		
	Flush toilet	**Pit latrine**	**No facility / uses open space or field / others**
Residence			
Rural	37.1	9.8	53.1
Urban	83.5	3.4	13.1
Total	52.0	7.7	40.3
Education			
Illiterate	26.0	5.4	68.6
Literate but below middle	46.4	8.0	45.6
Middle but below higher secondary	64.0	9.5	26.5
Higher secondary but below graduate	74.2	8.3	17.4
Graduate and higher[$]	87.6	7.4	5.0
Religion			
Hindu	49.9	7.3	42.8
Muslim	65.0	11.5	23.5
Jain	98.3	1.7	0.0
Others	63.9	24.1	12.0
Caste			
Scheduled caste	36.2	8.7	55.1
Scheduled tribe	18.4	3.9	77.7
OBC	45.5	7.6	46.9
Others (General)	81.0	9.4	9.6
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)			
Lowest	1.9	2.4	95.7
Second	18.4	7.8	73.8
Middle	65.4	14.5	20.1
Fourth	87.1	11.2	1.7
Highest	96.6	3.3	0.1
Migration status of households			
Emigrant households	71.6	21.7	6.7
Return migrant households	71.8	13.7	14.5
Internal out-migrant households	80.4	3.4	16.2
Non-migrant households	51.1	7.3	41.6
Number of households	**5281**	**704**	**3729**

Note- $ Graduate and higher education includes ITI certificate courses, polytechnic/diploma, bachelor degree like BA/B.Com/B.Sc., etc., professional bachelor degree like BTech/LLB/MBBS/BDS, etc., PG diploma (PGDCA, etc.), master degree like MA/MSc/M.Com, etc., professional master degree like Mtech/MBA/MCA/MD, etc., M.Phil/PhD.

Figure 3.9: Toilet facility by migration status (in %)

Emigrant households: Flush toilet 71.6, Pit latrine 21.7, No facility/uses open space or field 6.7

Return migrant households: Flush toilet 71.8, Pit latrine 13.7, No facility/uses open space or field 14.5

Internal out-migrant households: Flush toilet 80.4, Pit latrine 3.4, No facility/uses open space or field 16.2

Non-migrant households: Flush toilet 51.1, Pit latrine 7.3, No facility/uses open space or field 41.6

Legend: ■ Flush toilet   ■ Pit latrine   ■ No facility/uses open space or field

Figure 3.10: Source of drinking water by caste (in %)

Scheduled caste: Piped water into dwelling/yard 69.0, Public Tap / hand pump 17.7, Tube well/bore well/protected dug well 7.3, Unprotected dug well / others 6.0

Scheduled tribe: Piped water into dwelling/yard 32.3, Public Tap / hand pump 35.2, Tube well/bore well/protected dug well 14.5, Unprotected dug well / others 18.1

OBC: Piped water into dwelling/yard 74.0, Public Tap / hand pump 12.7, Tube well/bore well/protected dug well 6.4, Unprotected dug well / others 6.9

Others: Piped water into dwelling/yard 89.6, Public Tap / hand pump 3.7, Tube well/bore well/protected dug well 3.1, Unprotected dug well / others 3.6

Legend: ■ Piped water into dwelling/yard   ■ Public Tap / hand pump   ■ Tube well/bore well/protected dug well   ■ Unprotected dug well / others

Figure 3.11: Source of drinking water by caste (in %)

	Improved sources	Non-improved sources
Scheduled caste	94.0	6.0
Scheduled tribe	81.9	18.1
OBC	93.1	6.9
Others	96.4	3.6
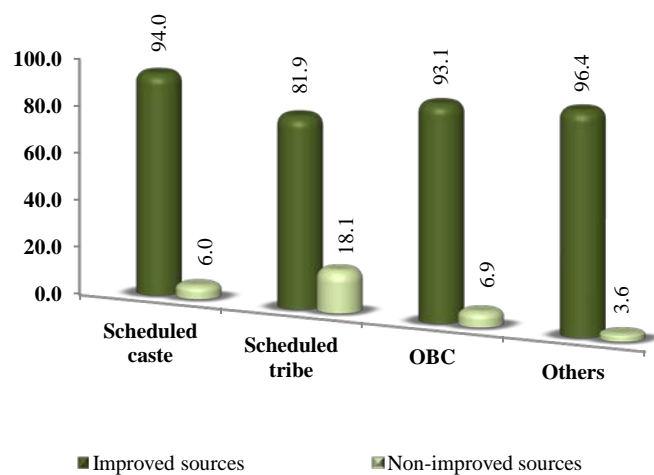
Table 3.5: Percentage of household's source of drinking water by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Piped water into dwelling / yard	Public tap or hand pump	Tube well or bore well or protected dug well	Unprotected dug well / others
Residence				
Rural	63.4	17.6	8.9	10.1
Urban	90.7	5.5	2.0	1.8
Total	72.1	13.8	6.7	7.4
Education				
Illiterate	56.7	22.0	10.2	11.1
Literate but below middle	70.4	14.6	6.5	8.5
Middle but below higher secondary	78.0	10.8	5.7	5.5
Higher secondary but below graduate	85.1	7.2	3.3	4.4
Graduate and higher	92.1	2.6	3.4	1.9
Religion				
Hindu	70.4	14.7	7.2	7.7
Muslim	84.1	7.2	2.6	6.1
Jain	97.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Others	88.0	6.9	5.1	0.0
Caste				
Scheduled caste	69.0	17.7	7.3	6.0
Scheduled tribe	32.2	35.2	14.5	18.1
OBC	74.0	12.7	6.4	6.9
Others (General)	89.6	3.7	3.1	3.6
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)				
Lowest	27.6	38.3	14.7	19.4
Second	67.1	16.1	8.1	8.7
Middle	82.0	7.7	5.5	4.8
Fourth	92.8	2.3	2.8	2.1
Highest	98.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
Migration status of households				
Emigrant households	83.0	2.8	4.8	9.4
Return migrant households	80.3	5.2	6.2	8.3
Internal out-migrant households	87.5	3.6	4.5	4.4
Non-migrant households	71.7	14.1	6.8	7.4
Number of households	**7276**	**1169**	**637**	**632**

Table 3.6: Percentage of household's improved and non-improved sources of drinking water by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Improved sources$	Non-improved sources#
Residence		
Rural	89.9	10.1
Urban	98.2	1.8
Total	92.6	7.4
Education		
Illiterate	88.9	11.1
Literate but below middle	91.5	8.5
Middle but below higher secondary	94.5	5.5
Higher secondary but below graduate	95.6	4.4
Graduate and higher	98.1	1.9
Religion		
Hindu	92.3	7.7
Muslim	93.9	6.1
Jain	99.1	0.9
Others	100.0	0.0
Caste		
Scheduled caste	94.0	6.0
Scheduled tribe	81.9	18.1
OBC	93.1	6.9
Others (General)	96.4	3.6
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	80.6	19.4
Second	91.3	8.7
Middle	95.2	4.8
Fourth	97.9	2.1
Highest	99.5	0.5
Migration status of households		
Emigrant households	90.6	9.4
Return migrant households	91.7	8.3
Internal out-migrant households	95.6	4.4
Non-migrant households	92.6	7.4
Number of households	**9082**	**632**

Note- $ Improved sources includes piped water into dwelling/yard, public tap/hand pump, tube well/bore well, protected dug well and bottled water.
Non-improved sources includes unprotected dug well, springs, tanker/truck, cart with small tank, river/stream, surface water (dam/lake/pond/canal/irrigation channels) and others.

Table 3.7: Percentage of household's house by selected background characteristics			
Background characteristic	**Type of house**		
	Kuchha	**Semi-pucca**	**Pucca**
Residence			
Rural	18.5	37.5	44.0
Urban	2.8	19.5	77.7
Total	13.4	31.8	54.8
Education			
Illiterate	23.2	46.5	30.1
Literate but below middle	15.2	36.1	48.7
Middle but below higher secondary	8.7	25.2	66.1
Higher secondary but below graduate	4.3	17.8	77.9
Graduate and higher	2.3	7.6	90.1
Religion			
Hindu	14.8	32.2	53.0
Muslim	3.8	31.4	64.8
Jain	0.0	1.3	98.7
Others	11.9	14.1	74.0
Caste			
Scheduled caste	12.8	36.3	50.9
Scheduled tribe	43.6	42.4	14.0
OBC	10.9	38.5	50.6
Others (General)	2.7	16.8	80.5
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)			
Lowest	42.8	52.6	4.6
Second	14.4	57.5	28.1
Middle	3.6	34.7	61.7
Fourth	1.6	8.6	89.8
Highest	0.7	0.4	98.9
Migration status of households			
Emigrant households	3.2	13.7	83.1
Return migrant households	1.3	24.9	73.8
Internal out-migrant households	0.0	22.7	77.3
Non-migrant households	13.9	32.4	53.7
Number of households	**1047**	**3218**	**5449**

Figure 3.12: Type of house by religion (in %)

Hindu: Kuchha 14.8, Semi-pucca 32.2, Pucca 53.0
Muslim: Kuchha 3.8, Semi-pucca 31.4, Pucca 64.8
Jain: Kuchha 0.0, Semi-pucca 1.3, Pucca 98.7
Others: Kuchha 11.9, Semi-pucca 14.1, Pucca 74.0

Legend: ■ Kuchha ■ Semi-pucca ■ Pucca
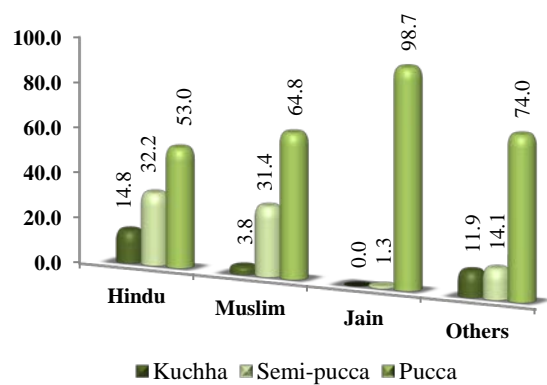
Table 3.8: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households by possessing various household goods

Household possessions	Total	Rural	Urban
Household assets			
Cycle	39.3	37.4	43.4
Motor Cycle / Scooter	43.7	35.8	60.6
Motor Car	6.9	3.6	14.1
Taxi / Truck / Lorry	2.1	1.7	3.2
Radio or Transistor	10.6	9.5	13.0
Electric Fan	87.1	82.8	96.4
LPG Gas	46.4	32.0	77.1
Television	66.2	57.2	85.5
MP3 / DVD / VCD	31.2	23.9	46.6
Refrigerator	32.4	21.6	55.3
Computer / Laptop	7.3	3.1	16.3
Net Connection	4.2	1.6	9.9
Telephone (Land Line)	9.2	5.3	17.6
Mobile Phone	90.4	88.1	95.4
Furniture (Chair / Table / Sofa, etc.)	83.0	80.3	88.8
Electric Cooking Oven / Microwave Oven	4.2	2.2	8.6
Tractor	3.5	4.5	1.6
Water Pump	5.5	7.2	2.1
Thrasher	0.7	0.9	0.4
Air Cooler / Conditioner	4.5	1.5	10.7
Washing Machine	5.7	1.8	13.8
Bullock cart	3.6	4.8	1.1
Number of households	**9713**	**6241**	**3472**

Table 3.9: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households by mode of savings and registered under health schemes / insurance and government welfare schemes

Particulars	Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage of households having a bank account / post office account	71.0	65.5	82.5
Percentage of households covered under micro finance	7.3	8.2	5.6
Percentage of households covered by RSBY	13.4	16.3	7.3
Percentage of households covered by a health scheme/health insurance scheme	15.7	11.5	24.5
Percentage of households owning a BPL card	30.0	37.1	13.9
Number of households	**9713**	**6241**	**3472**

Table 3.10: Percentage of household covered under RSBY and any other health scheme by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Household cover by RSBY	Household cover by any other health scheme or health insurance
Residence		
Rural	16.3	11.5
Urban	7.3	24.5
Total	13.4	15.7
Education		
Illiterate	19.7	6.5
Literate but below middle	14.4	9.9
Middle but below higher secondary	9.9	18.8
Higher secondary but below graduate	7.5	20.5
Graduate and higher	8.4	46.9
Religion		
Hindu	14.2	16.0
Muslim	7.6	8.2
Jain	8.1	51.2
Others	16.5	41.4
Caste		
Scheduled caste	20.6	9.6
Scheduled tribe	22.7	6.1
OBC	14.4	12.6
Others (General)	5.5	26.0
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	24.2	3.5
Second	21.5	5.9
Middle	8.8	9.5
Fourth	3.8	17.4
Highest	6.8	44.7
Migration status of households		
Emigrant households	3.6	26.6
Return migrant households	7.2	23.7
Internal out-migrant households	10.9	41.0
Non-migrant households	13.8	15.2
Number of households	**1282**	**1592**

Table 3.11: Percentage of household having BPL card and bank/post office account by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Household having BPL card	Household having a bank / post office account
Residence		
Rural	37.1	65.5
Urban	13.9	82.5
Total	30.0	71.0
Education		
Illiterate	49.3	50.6
Literate but below middle	34.0	67.9
Middle but below higher secondary	19.7	79.8
Higher secondary but below graduate	13.5	87.3
Graduate and higher	4.1	97.3
Religion		
Hindu	30.8	70.9
Muslim	26.1	68.1
Jain	0.0	97.9
Others	8.2	93.2
Caste		
Scheduled caste	44.2	65.9
Scheduled tribe	60.1	52.8
OBC	32.4	65.0
Others (General)	7.4	88.8
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	58.7	30.4
Second	46.9	61.1
Middle	28.9	78.4
Fourth	7.8	92.0
Highest	2.0	99.5
Migration status of households		
Emigrant households	8.2	93.2
Return migrant households	15.4	94.1
Internal out-migrant households	17.5	93.4
Non-migrant households	30.8	70.0
Number of households	**2530**	**7020**

Table 3.12: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households owning agricultural land

Assets	Total	Rural	Urban
	(n=9714)	*(n=6242)*	*(n=3472)*
Owning a house	90.7	94.3	83.1
Agricultural land	42.6	56.0	14.1
Size of agricultural land (in acres)	*(n=3778)*	*(n=3341)*	*(n=437)*
Less than1 acres	11.9	11.6	14.2
1 - 5 acres	61.3	62.3	52.4
6 acres and above	26.8	26.0	33.4
Size of irrigated agricultural land (in acres)			
None irrigated	35.7	37.5	20.5
Less than 1 acres	8.2	7.8	11.7
1 - 5 acres	39.9	39.3	44.6
6 acres and above	16.2	15.4	23.3
Size of non-irrigated agricultural land (in acres)	*(n=1304)*	*(n=1207)*	*(n=97)*
Less than 1 acres	14.1	14.1	13.7
1 - 5 acres	64.9	65.6	54.8
6 acres and above	21.0	20.3	31.5
Number of households	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3.13: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households owning farm animals and pet animals

Animals	Total	Rural	Urban
	(n=9713)	(n=6241)	(n=3472)
Households having any farm animals	38.2	51.2	10.5
Farm animals			
Cow / Bull / Buffalo	35.6	48.1	9.1
Goat	5.5	7.4	1.3
Chicken / Duck	2.8	3.9	0.5
Others[$]	1.0	1.3	0.3
Pet animals			
Dog	1.2	1.4	0.7
Cat	0.4	0.5	0.1
Birds	0.5	0.6	0.3

Note- $ Others includes camel, horse/donkey/mule, sheep and other animals.

Table 3.14: Percentage of households having agricultural land by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Agricultural Land		
	Less than 1 acres	1 - 5 acres	6 acres & above
Residence			
Rural	11.6	62.3	26.1
Urban	14.2	52.4	33.4
Total	11.9	61.3	26.8
Education			
Illiterate	14.2	65.0	20.8
Literate but below middle	10.4	59.8	29.8
Middle but below higher secondary	13.0	57.9	29.1
Higher secondary but below graduate	8.5	66.9	24.6
Graduate and higher	8.0	61.8	30.2
Religion			
Hindu	11.7	61.3	27.0
Muslim	17.0	61.0	22.0
Jain	0.0	23.8	76.2
Others	15.6	84.4	0.0
Caste			
Scheduled caste	15.4	70.3	14.3
Scheduled tribe	15.5	76.3	8.2
OBC	13.9	63.5	22.6
Others (General)	5.9	44.8	49.3
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)			
Lowest	21.1	71.1	7.8
Second	11.7	69.2	19.1
Middle	5.0	58.7	36.3
Fourth	6.3	45.8	47.9
Highest	6.6	43.9	49.5
Migration status of households			
Emigrant households	7.4	34.9	57.7
Return migrant households	24.3	43.5	32.2
Internal out-migrant households	3.6	56.8	39.6
Non-migrant households	11.9	62.1	26.0
Number of households	**411**	**2299**	**1068**

Figure 3.13: Size of agricultural land by residence (in %)

Category	Rural	Urban
Below 1 acres	11.6	14.2
1 - 5 acres	62.3	52.4
6 acres & above	26.1	33.4

■ Rural ■ Urban
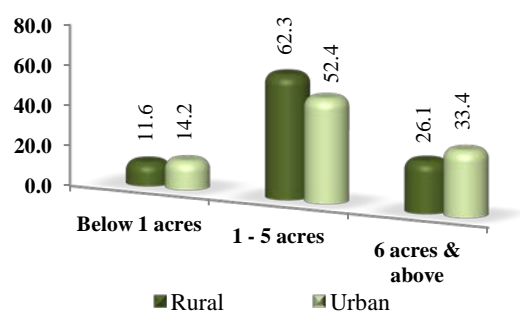
Table 3.15: Percent distribution of head of the household by selected background characteristics		
Background characteristic	**Percent**	**Number**[#]
Age (years)		
Less than 20	0.1	7
20 - 29	5.9	606
30 - 39	21.3	2099
40 - 49	27.5	2673
50 - 59	22.9	2178
60 & above	22.3	2151
Residence		
Rural	68.1	6242
Urban	31.9	3472
Education		
Illiterate	24.4	2378
Literate but below middle	32.7	3163
Middle but below higher secondary	26.1	2528
Higher secondary but below graduate	7.3	707
Graduate and higher	9.5	938
Marital status		
Never married	1.2	122
Currently married	85.9	8374
Widow / widower	12.2	1156
Divorced / Separated / deserted	0.7	62
Religion		
Hindu	88.4	8518
Muslim	10.3	1060
Jain	1.0	111
Others	0.3	25
Caste		
Scheduled caste	10.3	1108
Scheduled tribe	15.4	1159
OBC	41.6	4156
Others (General)	32.7	3291
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	21.9	1943
Second	20.4	1943
Middle	19.6	1943
Fourth	19.1	1939
Highest	19.0	1946
Number of households	**100.0**	**9714**

Economic Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Table 3.16: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households by economic characteristics			
Monthly expenditure (in Rs.)	*(n=9696)*	*(n=6230)*	*(n=3466)*
Up to 1000	0.4	0.4	0.3
1001 - 5000	29.6	36.4	14.9
5001 - 10000	43.6	44.0	42.7
10001 - 15000	13.7	10.4	20.6
15001 & above	12.8	8.7	21.4
Monthly income (in Rs.)	*(n=9659)*	*(n=6204)*	*(n=3455)*
Up to 5000	28.6	35.2	14.5
5001 - 10000	41.4	42.9	38.4
10001 - 15000	13.6	11.2	18.8
15001 - 20000	7.2	5.1	11.4
20001 & above	9.2	5.5	16.9
Major source of income			
Salary	17.0	8.9	34.5
Business	16.3	8.8	32.4
Agricultural activities	12.6	16.1	5.0
Remittances	2.0	2.1	1.7
Income from livestock	12.5	16.9	3.0
Agricultural wage	12.8	17.3	3.1
Casual labour wage	24.5	27.8	17.5
Others	2.3	2.1	2.8
Source of income*			
Salary	30.2	21.5	48.7
Business	23.0	15.8	38.3
Agricultural activities	37.1	49.9	9.8
Remittances	2.9	3.3	2.0
Rent	0.5	0.3	0.7
Investment	0.6	0.5	0.9
Income from livestock	19.6	26.7	4.7
Agricultural wage	17.1	23.1	4.2
Casual labour wage	24.8	28.1	17.6
Others	1.5	1.6	1.3
Note- * Multiple response may more than 100 percent.			

Table 3.17: Percent distribution of total, rural and urban households by debts taken			
Economic Characteristics	Total	Rural	Urban
Percentage having debts	17.0	18.2	14.4
Amount of debts (in rupees)			
Up to 10000	21.8	23.4	17.6
10001 - 30000	26.7	27.8	23.6
30001 - 50000	19.6	19.9	18.8
50001 - 70000	5.4	5.5	5.3
70001 - 90000	2.9	2.7	3.3
90001 & above	23.6	20.7	31.4
Reasons for debts			
Education	9.7	8.9	11.7
Business exposure	5.4	3.5	10.8
Agriculture	24.7	30.9	8.0
Health care	20.0	20.5	19.0
Marriage	18.7	19.6	16.0
Migration	1.8	2.1	0.8
Renovation / construction of houses	8.8	6.7	14.4
Personal	10.9	7.8	19.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of households	**9705**	**6236**	**3469**

Table 3.18: Monthly income by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Monthly income (in Rs.)				
	Up to 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001& above
Residence					
Rural	35.2	42.9	11.2	5.1	5.6
Urban	14.5	38.4	18.8	11.4	16.9
Education					
Illiterate	47.6	41.0	7.5	2.2	1.7
Literate but below middle	31.3	46.9	12.2	4.9	4.7
Middle but below higher secondary	19.6	44.5	17.9	9.3	8.7
Higher secondary but below graduate	14.6	36.6	20.0	13.2	15.6
Graduate and higher	5.8	18.9	18.1	17.0	40.2
Religion					
Hindu	29.6	40.6	13.5	7.1	9.2
Muslim	22.1	51.5	14.5	5.7	6.2
Jain	9.6	19.3	17.3	21.0	32.8
Others	12.2	26.0	19.1	10.3	32.4
Caste					
Scheduled caste	33.1	47.1	10.0	5.4	4.4
Scheduled tribe	53.9	35.4	6.7	1.4	2.6
OBC	29.6	47.6	11.8	5.4	5.6
Others (General)	13.8	34.7	20.5	12.6	18.4
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)					
Lowest	60.3	35.1	2.9	0.9	0.8
Second	39.2	52.0	5.9	1.4	1.5
Middle	23.0	54.4	14.8	4.8	3.0
Fourth	11.1	45.7	23.3	11.1	8.8
Highest	4.2	19.9	23.4	18.9	33.6
Migration status of households					
Emigrant households	9.1	33.7	17.7	15.6	23.9
Return migrant households	11.4	45.7	10.9	11.9	20.1
Internal out-migrant households	19.0	32.2	10.4	18.5	19.9
Non-migrant households	29.3	41.7	13.6	6.8	8.6
Number of households	**2637**	**4046**	**1346**	**708**	**922**

Table 3.19: Monthly Expenditure by selected background characteristics

Background characteristic	Monthly expenditure (in Rs.)				
	Up to 1000	1001 – 5000	5001 – 10000	10001 – 15000	15001 & above
Residence					
Rural	0.4	36.4	44.0	10.5	8.7
Urban	0.3	14.9	42.7	20.6	21.5
Education					
Illiterate	1.3	48.0	39.0	6.5	5.2
Literate but below middle	0.2	33.0	46.5	11.5	8.8
Middle but below higher secondary	0.0	20.6	49.1	16.6	13.7
Higher secondary but below graduate	0.0	16.4	45.0	21.2	17.4
Graduate and higher	0.0	5.4	29.0	26.0	39.6
Religion					
Hindu	0.4	30.8	42.8	13.5	12.5
Muslim	0.2	21.4	53.0	13.7	11.7
Jain	0.0	6.5	24.2	23.5	45.8
Others	0.0	16.5	41.0	22.0	20.5
Caste					
Scheduled caste	0.6	37.2	43.7	9.6	8.9
Scheduled tribe	0.6	54.9	36.2	5.7	2.6
OBC	0.5	29.9	48.6	11.4	9.6
Others (General)	0.1	14.7	40.7	21.7	22.8
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)					
Lowest	1.4	60.2	32.0	3.8	2.6
Second	0.3	41.6	47.3	6.2	4.6
Middle	0.1	26.5	54.1	11.2	8.1
Fourth	0.0	12.1	55.3	19.5	13.1
Highest	0.0	2.2	30.5	29.8	37.5
Migration status of households					
Emigrant households	0.0	14.1	42.3	16.5	27.1
Return migrant households	0.0	14.8	38.9	15.0	31.3
Internal out-migrant households	0.0	18.9	37.0	13.6	30.5
Non-migrant households	0.4	30.2	43.7	13.6	12.1
Number of households	**34**	**2717**	**4290**	**1382**	**1273**

Table 3.20: Mean monthly income and expenditure by selected background characteristics		
Background characteristic	**Mean**	
	Monthly income (in Rs.)	**Monthly expenditure (in Rs.)**
Residence		
Rural	8907	7850
Urban	14791	11650
Education		
Illiterate	6582	6278
Literate but below middle	8660	8148
Middle but below higher secondary	11577	9784
Higher secondary but below graduate	13650	11033
Graduate and higher	24598	15921
Religion		
Hindu	10670	8955
Muslim	9882	9035
Jain	26719	17863
Others	22316	11723
Caste		
Scheduled caste	8362	7692
Scheduled tribe	6161	5557
OBC	9033	8261
Others (General)	15981	12179
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	5241	5184
Second	6588	6583
Middle	8754	8041
Fourth	12288	10451
Highest	22232	15842
Migration status of households		
Emigrant households	19336	13896
Return migrant households	16421	12745
Internal out-migrant households	16710	15268
Non-migrant households	10485	8877
Total mean amount (in Rs.)	**10995**	**9195**
Number of households	**9659**	**9696**

Chapter 4

Emigration from Gujarat : Magnitude, Process and Characteristics

One of the characteristic features of emigration from Gujarat is its long history. Gujaratis migrated to eastern Africa, Central Asia and Middle East and later in the post independence period to the developed countries like UK and USA for trade, business, study and employment. The mercantile links of Gujarat with other parts of the world has been very significant buttressed by a long sea coast extending from Kachcha in the north-west to Surat in the south. On the other hand, poor farm land dry climatic conditions pushed people seek trade, artisanship and emigration to survive. The process of emigration started in ancient times. Under the British rule, Gujaratis, like other Indians, followed the Empire's flag to serve as traders and clerks under colonial administrators, primarily in East Africa. Socially and culturally there has developed among Gujaratis an ideology of emigration as a preferred means of obtaining family and individual goals (Helweg 1982). This chapter presents characteristics of emigrants, process of emigration and network supporting and cost of emigration. It also highlight to what extent emigrants are connected with their families after leaving their household in Gujarat.

The Magnitude:

The NSS 64th Round defined an emigrant as a former member of a household, who left the household any time in the past for staying outside India provided he/she, was alive on the date of survey (National Sample Survey Office 2010). We have followed the same definition in the work to maintain comparability. Although Gujarat has a long history of migration and Gujarati are spread over many countries, the household surveys conducted by NSSO does not show emigration rate very high. In 2007-08, the emigration rate from Gujarat was about 3 per 1000 population compared to 4 per 1000 at all India level. The reason may be that many states of India might have experienced accelerated rates of emigration in recent decades as a result of increased labour migration whereas Gujaratis in the past have moved for business purposes mainly engaged in self employment. The prominent states which show higher emigration rates than

Gujarat are Kerala (46), Punjab (14) Goa (11) Tamil Nadu (7) and Andhra Pradesh (5) (Bhagat, Keshri and Ali, 2013).

Table 4.1 shows that the NSSO surveyed 4257 households in Gujarat in 2007-08 which gives an emigration rate of 3.7 per 1000 population. The present survey covered 9714 households in year 2012 gives and emigration rate of 8 per 1000 population. Similarly in terms of proportion of households, it was observed there were 11 households with emigrants per 1000 households in 2007-08 which increased to 27 households per 1000 households in this survey. Some increase in emigration rate has been likely during 2007-2012. The increase has occurred in the all regions except northern plains. However, in the past northern (Vadodara, Kheda, Anand, Mahesana and Ahmedabad) has been pioneer in emigration. It seems that the increased opportunities in the Gulf and elsewhere expanded the areas of emigration outside northern region. Emigration seems to have increased very significantly from Kachcha and Saurashtra (see Table 4.2). This is consistent in the shift in the geographical pattern of development in the state of Gujarat. According to Vidyut Joshi (2000) the corridor of development from Mehsana to Vapi which mostly falls in the northern plains is being exhausted. The shift has been now clearly occurring to Saurashtra and elsewhere. This also indicates to the fact that rising economic status may not restrain international outmigration rather in some cases it may spur them. Also it is important to mention that Gujaratis are more internationally mobile compared to their migration to the other states of India. Only 5 per 1000 households reported that any member of their living outside Gujarat that too in Maharashtra (mostly in Mumbai) compared to 27 living abroad. As such emigration is about 5 times higher than out migration from Gujarat to other states of India.

Sample surveys conducted at the place of origin have some limitations. For example, if entire households have moved it will not be captured. Further definition of emigrant with a clause former member of households may be perceived by head of the households differently if link between the emigrant and household is weak. Further, the definition of emigrant will be more suitable to capture more recent emigrants who will be identified as former member of the household. With these limitations in mind, we estimated about 0.5 million people from Gujarat were classified as emigrants in 2012 as compared to 0.18 million estimated based on NSSO

data pertaining to year 2007-08 (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Emigration Rate from Gujarat: IIPS Survey and NSSO Compared

Rates	NSS 2007-08	IIPS Survey 2012
Emigration Rate per 1000 population	3.7	8.0
Number of emigrant households per 1000 households	11.2	26.7
Estimated number of emigrants (million)	0.18	0.50
Sample Size (Households)	4257	**9714**

Table 4.2: Emigration Rates, NSS 2007-08 and IIPS Survey 2012

Region	No. of emigrants per 1000 population		No. of household with emigrants per 1000 households	
	NSS 2007-08	**IIPS Survey 2012**	**NSS 2007-08**	**IIPS Survey 2012**
South Eastern Gujarat	4.7	8.3	15.1	25.4
Northern Plains	5.9	6.7	16.2	20.3
Kachchh and Dry Areas	0.32	6.3	3.3	23.4
Saurashtra	1.27	10.8	3.7	37.3
Total	3.74	8.0	11.2	26.6

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of total, rural and urban emigrant households by number of emigrants

Households with number of emigrants	Total	Rural	Urban
1	68.3	68.2	68.8
2	18.5	19.0	17.5
3	9.7	8.9	11.2
4 & above	3.5	3.9	2.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of emigrant households (n)	*259**	*179*	*80*

*There were 386 emigrants including children in 259 households. Out of 386 emigrants, 292 moved at different points of time. In subsequest tables therefore number varies accordingly.

Characteritics:

Table 4.3 shows that two-third of emigrating housholds reported only one emigrant and one third reported two and more emigrants. However, majority of the emigrants were from rural areas shows that asiration to migrate has been higher in rural areas due to lack of better opportunites. This also indicates that the emigration from Gujarat seems to have been occurring mainly from skilled and semi-skilled groups with low level of education, and is perhaps an indication of a shift from the professional, technical and business related migration to labour migration in recent decades. Table 4.4 shows that emigration is predominantly a male selective phenomenon, and SCs, STs and OBCs are much less compared to higher castes (others). Majority are also currently married (72 per cent). About one-tenth of the emigrants were students and similar magnitude were also reported having the status of housewives. It may be also noted from Table 4.4 that very few people emigrated with poor background.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of emigrants by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number[#]
Age (in years)		
Less than 20	8.0	31
20 – 29	33.2	128
30 – 39	31.3	121
40 – 49	18.1	70
50 – 59	7.5	29
60 & above	1.8	7
Sex		
Male	74.6	288
Female	25.4	98
Marital status[@]		
Never married	27.4	101
Currently married	72.1	266
Divorced	0.3	1
Separated / deserted	0.3	1
Residence		
Rural	69.4	268
Urban	30.6	118
Education[@]		
Illiterate	0.3	1
Literate but below middle	14.0	53
Middle but below higher secondary	23.0	87
Higher secondary but below graduate	16.9	64
Graduate and higher	45.9	174
Religion		
Hindu	75.9	293
Muslim	21.8	84
Jain	2.1	8
Others	0.3	1
Caste		
Scheduled caste	6.7	26
Scheduled tribe	2.6	10
OBC	20.2	78
Others (General)	70.5	272
Activity status[@]		
Working	70.2	271
Housewife	14.5	56
Student	13.2	51
Too young children / Pensioners / retired / old can't work	1.8	7
Job seekers (unemployed)	0.3	1
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	1.8	7
Second	4.9	19

Middle	12.2	47
Fourth	22.5	87
Highest	58.5	226
Number of emigrants	**100.0**	**386**

Note: @ Only current status has considered for emigrant's marital, education and activity status.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of emigrants by region and education

Background characteristics	South Eastern	Northern Plains	Kuchchh and Dry Areas	Sourashtra
Education				
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Literate but below middle	9.3	6.3	19.1	20.0
Middle but below higher secondary	29.9	12.7	35.3	16.8
Higher secondary but below graduate	20.6	6.3	10.3	24.0
Graduate and higher	40.2	74.7	33.8	39.2
Standard of living & wealth index				
(SLWI)				
Lowest	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.9
Second	2.7	1.3	14.5	3.9
Middle	8.2	0.0	23.2	17.3
Fourth	20.9	7.5	20.3	34.7
Highest	66.4	91.2	42.0	40.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of emigrants (n)	*110*	*80*	*69*	*127*

About 3/4th of the emigrants were Hindus and Muslims constituted one-fifth. There were very few emigrants from Jain and other communities. Among Hindus about 2/5th were from Patel communities alone. So, Patel and Muslims comprised of the majority of the emigrants. Educational level and economic status of the households are important determinants of emigration. However, these two factors also vary significantly across regions of Gujarat. The Northern Plain is relatively better off both in terms of economic status and educational status. Accordingly, emigrants from Northern Plains were more educated and belong to higher standard of living and wealth index class. About 75 per cent of emigrants from Northern Plains were graduate and above compared to 40 per cent in rest of the regions of Gujarat. This supports the

earlier statement that labour migration of unskilled and semi-skilled nature have been an emerging feature conincidental with the regional shift in the emigration pattern from the core area of Northern Plains dominated by the emigration of upper castes (Brahmins, Bania and Patels) in the professional, executive and technical jobs and also in shops, hotel amd motels in post 1965 in USA and other western countries. This was the result of the liberalisation of immigration policy of the USA. At first the professionals like doctors, pharmacists, engineers and scientists migrated followed by the business classes. Over time, they sponsored family members, and large proportion of 2 million Indians in USA comprises of Gujaratis (Yagnik and Sheth 2005:238).

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of emigrants by country of residence		
Country	**First migrated**	**Currently residing**
Australia	9.3	11.4
Canada	5.4	5.7
Kuwait	1.6	1.6
Oman (Muscat)	10.4	10.1
Saudi Arabia	3.1	3.1
South Africa	8.5	8.5
United Arab Emirates	10.6	11.6
United Kingdom	7.3	7.8
United States of America	35.2	35.8
Other country	8.6	4.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of emigrants (n)	*386*	*386*

There are two areas of emigration from Gujarat. Table 4.6 shows that 35 per cent emigrants headed to USA follwed by Gulf Countries (25 per cent). In the Gulf, two countries namely Oman and UAE have share of about 10 percent each. Rest of the countries have very low Gujarati emigration. The countries like Australia, South Africa, UK and Canada are other

important dstinations with share ranging in between 5 to 11 per cent each in the respective countries. There is no difference between countries first migrated and currently residing. This shows that Gujarati emigrants' first destination remain unchnaged perhaps due to their business and professional networks in the place of first detination which they may not like to leave.

The Gujarati emigration is mostly a male migration, whereas women constituted only one-fourth of the emigrants. The destinations by gender also differ significatly as women move to more to western developed countries. There is a negligible emigration of women to the Gulf countries. On the other hand, the emigrant women belong to higher educational and economic status categories compared to men as higher socio-economic status women follow their husbands/family members for settlement in the advanced countries (see Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Percentage distribution of emigrants by residence and sex		
Background characteristics	**Male**	**Female**
Current destination place of emigrants		
USA & Canada	35.8	58.2
Gulf countries	33.7	5.1
Australia	9.7	16.3
Other countries	20.8	20.4
Education		
Illiterate	0.4	0.0
Literate but below middle	16.2	7.4
Middle but below higher secondary	24.6	17.9
Higher secondary but below graduate	15.5	21.0
Graduate and higher	43.3	53.7
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	2.0	1.0
Second	6.3	1.0
Middle	16.0	1.0
Fourth	23.3	20.4
Highest	52.4	76.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of emigrants (n)	*288*	*98*

Table 4.8: Change in socio-economic and demographic status of emigrants due to emigration

Characteristic	Before emigration	Current	Change
Marital status	(n=361)	(n=369)	
Never married	33.0	27.4	-6.6
Currently married	66.4	72.0	4.5
Divorced	0.3	0.3	-1.0
Separated/deserted	0.3	0.3	-1.0
Education	(n=366)	(n=379)	
Illiterate	1.1	0.3	-1.8
Literate but below middle	13.1	14.0	-0.1
Middle but below higher secondary	22.4	23.0	-0.4
Higher secondary but below graduate	17.2	16.9	-1.3
Graduate and higher	46.2	45.8	-1.3
Activity status	(n=386)	(n=386)	
Working	56.2	70.2	13.0
Housewife	14.8	14.5	-1.3
Student	19.9	13.2	-7.7
Too young children / pensioners / retired / old can't work	5.2	1.8	-4.4
Job seekers (unemployed)	3.9	0.3	-4.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Unlike popular belief that unmarried persons migrate more, this study shows that majority of the emigrants were married (66 percent) before migration compared to one-third of ummarried. The marital status after emigration has marginally changed from unmarried to married status. The educational status also remained more or less unchnaged. However, the most signficant change has been seen in the working status which has risen to 56 per cent before migration to 76 per cent after migration (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.9: Percentage of emigrants by reasons for emigration

Reasons for emigration	Percentage	Number
In search of employment	6.0	23
In search of better employment	15.5	60
Business	5.2	20
To take up employment / better employment	37.0	143
Transfer of service / contract	2.1	8
Studies / education	14.0	54
Marriage	3.9	15
Settlement	13.5	52
Others	2.8	11
Number of emigrants	**100.0**	**386**

Table 4.9 shows the reasons of emigration. It has been mentioned earlier that emigration is predominantly a male selective phenomenon, and as such employment is the most important reason emerging from Table 4.9. However, it is not the search of employment but better employment or to take up an employment are the more important reasons for emigration than the search of employment. Education and settlement are two other important reasons each having about 14 per cent contribution. The permanent settlement is generally sought by women and

Particulars	In search of employment	In search of better employment	Business	Transfer of service/ contract	To take up employment / better employment	Studies / education	Marriage	Settlement & others*
Table 4.10: Educational status and activity status of emigrants by reasons for migration								
Education								
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Literate but below middle	17.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	20.3	0.0	8.9
Middle but below higher secondary	30.4	35.0	5.0	0.0	25.8	7.4	13.3	26.8
Higher secondary but below graduate	17.4	15.0	20.0	12.5	18.2	9.3	6.7	25.0
Graduate and higher	34.8	40.0	75.0	87.5	36.4	63.0	80.0	39.3
Activity status								
Working	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	40.0	9.5
Housewife	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	60.0	71.4
Student	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.2	0.0	7.9
Too young children / pensioners / retired / old can't work	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Job seekers	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of emigrants (n)	*23*	*60*	*20*	*8*	*143*	*54*	*15*	*63*

*Others: There are 7 cases of children moved with their parents.

children related to the primary emigrant. The reasons of migrations are further cross classified by educational levels and activity status. It is interesting to note that in each reason, emigration rises with increasing level of education. Education seems to be the key determinant of higher salary and wages and also the rising aspiration for better quality of life and better prospective marriage partners. It leads to higher motivation for emigration. Those who said marriage as a reason of emigration, about 60 per cent of them were reported to be housewives at time of survey and majority of women and children moved for settlement at the place destination.   The current occupational status of emigrant shows that about one-fifth were employed as unskilled workers such as domestic or wage workers. About one-tenth were skilled workers employed in factories and firms and doing works like machanics, drivers, plumbers, electricians etc.

Table 4.11: Actual occupation of emigrants before and after emigration				
	Before emigration		**After emigration**	
Actual occupation of emigrants	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Administrative & educational services*	9.6	37	11.4	44
Financial & managerial services	3.9	15	10.4	40
Engineering, IT professionals	2.1	8	3.1	12
Business, shops, malls, etc.	11.4	44	8.8	34
Sales workers	2.3	9	3.6	14
Unskilled workers / domestic workers (wage worker)	18.1	70	18.6	72
Skilled workers / mechanics / factory workers / drivers / plumbers, etc	8.8	34	13.7	53
Student	19.2	74	13.0	50
Housewives	15.0	58	14.8	57
Non-workers (old, children, disabled, job seeker, etc.)	9.6	37	2.6	10
Number of emigrants	**100.0**	**386**	**100.0**	**386**
Note- *Persons those who were employed in government and semi-government institutions is taken as administrative & educational services. Also, persons employed in private institutions (company, firm, factory, etc.) before and working as clerks, supervisors, etc. also considered as administrative & educational services.				

Emigrants employed in business, shops, malls and working as sales workers consituted another one-tenth of the emigrants. About one-fourth were employed higher categories of professional, technical and managerial jobs. However, it may noted from Table 4.11 that about one-third were non-workers which include students and housewives along with children, unemployed, and old people. A comparision between before and after activity status of emigrants is also presented in Table 4.11. It shows that the most important chnage in the activity status is visible in respect with financial and managerial jos as well as in the categories student. Mnay emigrants have managed to improve their job profile and have entered in the catgory of financial and managerial jobs. It also seems that many stduents after finishing their education have taken up jobs at the destination as proportion of students declines from 19 percent before to 13 percent after emigration. In other categories of activity status, there is not much change visible.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of emigrants by source of information for emigration

Source of information*	Percentage	Number
News paper	23.6	69
Other mass media (TV, board holdings, etc.)	6.2	18
Friends	55.8	163
Relatives	54.1	158
Recruitment / travel agencies	3.8	11
Internet	11.6	34
Foreign embassy	1.4	4
Foreign employment agents	4.5	13
Indian agents / brokers (informal)	61.3	179
Private firm / NGO / trust	16.1	47
Others	2.1	6
Number of emigrant households (n)		*292*

Note: Number of emigrants is selected by process of emigration.
* Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.

Process and Channels of Emigration:

The agents/brokers working informally provided information to the majority of the emigrants (61 per cent) followed by friends and relatives (54 to 55 per cnet). The registered recruitment and travel agencies played a little role. The sources of information have been multiple and not mutually exclusive. The print media played some role as about one-fifth of the emigrant reported newpaper as source of information. The private firms, NGOs and trust also played some role. The internet as source of information was reported by only one-tenth of the emigrants. In nutshell, it could be inferred from Table 4.14 that emigrants derive information mainly from informal sources and channels. There are elements of lack of transparency in most of the sources which make emigration process opaque and unsafe.

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of emigrants by channel used for emigration, type of services availed from agent and money paid to agent

Particulars	Percentage	Number
Channel for emigration		
Direct application	12.7	37
Relatives	18.5	54
Friends	9.2	27
Indian agents / brokers	50.0	146
Foreign employment agents	2.4	7
Others	7.2	21
Type of services availed from agent*		
Employment abroad	54.2	83
On-arrival services abroad	39.2	60
Accommodation abroad	43.1	66
Arrangement of migrant visa	34.6	53
Arrangement of study / work visa	83.0	127
Help in arrival at final destination	33.3	51
Money was paid to agent		
Not paid	2.0	3
Up to 10000	25.5	39
10001 – 25000	10.5	16
25001 – 50000	19.0	29
50001 – 100000	14.3	22
100001 & above	5.9	9
Don't know	22.8	35
Number of emigrant households (n)		*292*

Note: Number of emigrants is based on timing of emigration.
* Due to multiple response may not add to 100 percent.

Not only source of information is predominatly informal but emigration mostly takes place through channels as well organised agents and brokers not officially registered. As this involves lot of risk and also many times illegal acts, cost of emigration is also very high. Table 4.15 shows that the help of the agents/brokers are sought in getting employment, arranging education and VISA and help at the place of destination. The amount paid shown Table 4.15 seems not adequately revealed as for about one-fifth of them it was not reported.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution of emigrants by expenses incurred for emigration and source of finance for emigration		
Particulars	**Percentage**	**Number**
Expenses incurred for emigration		
Up to 40000	11.2	31
40001 – 50000	11.2	31
50001 – 70000	19.6	54
70001 - 100000	19.6	54
100001 - 200000	17.0	47
200001 - 400000	9.1	25
400001 & above	12.3	34
Source of finance for emigration*		
From other member of family	31.8	67
Personal saving	59.2	125
Parents saving	60.7	128
Borrowing from friends/relatives	40.8	86
Loans from moneylenders	15.2	32
Loan from bank	8.5	18
Sale / Mortgage of landed property	4.7	10
Sale / pledging of financial assets	1.9	4
Sale / pledging of ornaments or Jewellery	3.8	8
Government assistance	0.9	2
Sponsorship	0.9	2
Other sources	55.8	154
Mean expenses incurred for emigration (in Rs.)	240494	276
Number of emigrant households (n)		*292*

Note: Number of emigrants is based on timing of emigration.
* Due to multiple response may not add to 100 percent.

About one-fifth of the emigrants spent money more than Rs 2 lakh and one-tenth spent money more than Rs 4 lakh. The average cost of emigration was reported to be Rs 2.4 lakh (see Table 4.16). Money was mobilised through parental, personal and family sources and the contribution of formal channels like banks or sponsorship by Government /other sources was not very large. This further supports the proposition that emigration is an informal process primarily individual driven and supported by the network of family and friends. Informal agents and brokers also play a huge role and the the process of emigration is laden with lots of illegality and risks.

Table 4.17: Percentage distribution of emigrants by type of visa obtained, sign an employment contract and get permit / licence for starting the business

Particulars	Percentage	Number
Type of visa obtained		
Employment / working visa	72.3	211
Business visa	5.8	17
Tourist visa	2.1	6
Student visa	13.7	40
Family union visa	2.3	7
Dependent visa	3.8	11
Sign an employment contract		
Yes	55.0	116
No	29.9	63
Don't know	15.1	32
Get permit / licence for starting the business		
Yes	70.6	12
No	5.9	1
Don't know	23.5	4
Number of emigrant households	**100.0**	**292**

 Note: Number of emigrants is based on timing of emigration.

 * Due to multiple response may not add to 100 percent.

Table 4.18: Percentage distribution of emigrants by emigrant communicates with family and mode of communication

Particulars	Percentage	Number
Emigrant communicates with family		
Daily	7.5	22
Alternate days	13.0	38
Weekly	33.6	98
Fortnightly	25.7	75
Monthly	6.5	19
As often we want	11.0	32
Occasionally	2.7	8
Mode of communication		
Telephone	97.3	284
On line chats	2.1	6
On line video communications.	0.3	1
Social networking sites (Orkut, Facebook, MySpace, Skype, etc.)	0.3	1
Number of emigrant households	**100.0**	**292**

Note: Number of emigrants is based on timing of emigration.

Table 4.19 : Percentage distribution of emigrants by visits of emigrant		
Particulars	**Percentage**	**Number**
How often emigrant visits you		
Once in 3 months	2.7	8
Once in 6 months	7.2	21
Once a year	15.4	45
Once in 2 years	13.4	39
More than 2 years	7.5	22
No fixed periodicity	15.4	45
Never	38.4	112
Period since emigrant did not visit home		
Home at the time of survey	2.8	5
1 - 6 months	35.0	63
7 - 12 months	23.3	42
13 - 24 months	25.0	45
More than 24 months	13.9	25
Main purpose of last visit		
Regular visit	47.8	86
Death	3.9	7
Attending family function	23.3	42
Own marriage	3.3	6
Medical treatment for family member	5.6	10
Business	1.1	2
Attending social function	13.3	24
Others	1.7	3
How long stay with you during the last visit		
Less than a week	2.8	5
One Week but less than two weeks	12.8	23
Two to three weeks	33.9	61
One to two months	34.4	62
More than two months	16.1	29
Number of emigrant households	**100.0**	**292**
Note : Number of emigrants is based on timing of emigration.		

Table 4.17 shows that most of the emigrants have gone on employment/working VISA and majority of them were reported to have signed a contract (55 percent). It seems that there is a better reporting when emigration is legal or it is also possible that illegal emigration were reported to be legal by the head of the households to hide them. So, far contact with family after emigration is concerned, most of them maintained conact through telephone but very few of them used online chats, video conferencing or social media. This shows the nature of emigration is predominatly of unskilled and semi-skilled nature. Also important to note from Table 4.19 that while most of them maintained contact with the family back home, a large proportion (38 per cent) never visited once they emigrated. Out of this, about 14 per cent have not visited for more than two years either they lack financial resources or perhaps proper travel documents were not available. It is worthwhile to mention that illegal emigration is difficult to be captured through surveys, but indirect evicences indicate about the presence of such activitiy in the surveyed population.

Chapter 5

Return Migration

Migration has lots of socio-economic and demographic impacts on the area of origin as well as on the area of destination. Remittance plays an important role in socio-economic development of the of the origin place. One of the consequences of migration on the origin place is the role of return migrants. Usually these are the people who had emigrated out to foreign countries and have returned back to their native place either permanently or temporarily due to a host of reasons. Return migrants may contribute positively for the development of the origin place if they have returned with lots of savings, experience, knowledge and skill. On the other hand, they may adversely affect the development and increase the rate of unemployment if they don't have sufficient savings, knowledge and skill and become a liability on the place of origin. Various information on return migrants were collected during the time of survey directly from the return migrants which is presented in this chapter.

Table 5.1 contains information on rate of return migration in various regions of Gujarat. The state is divided into four broad regions namely South Gujarat, Northern Plains, Kuchh and Dry area and Saurashtra.of the total surveyed households (9714), 28.7 percent belong to South Eastern region followed by Northern Plains(24.8 %), Saurashtra (24.5%) and Kuchh and Dry regions(22.0%). The table further reveals that of the total households which reported presence of return migrants, 39.4% belong to Kuchh and Dry region followed by Saurashtra (21.2%), Northern Plains(20.2%) and South Eastern(19.2%). The total number of return migrants in the surveyed households was 111 of which 37.0 percent belonged to Kuchh and Dry region followed by Saurashtra(23.4%), Northern Plains(20.7%) and South Eastern(18.9%). Among the four regions, Kuchh and Dry region records the highest rate of (number of households with return migrants per 1000 households) return migrant household(19) followed by Saurashtra(9), Northern Plains(9) and South Eastern(7). Similarly the return migrant rate (number of return migrants per 1000 population) is maximum in Kuchh and Dry region (4) and is 2 in all the remaining three regions.

The information pertaining to percentage distribution of return migrants by background characteristics is presented in Table 5.2. Among the various regions, Kuchh and Dry area records highest proportion of return migrants (41.4%) who are literate but below middle level

followed by 36.6% having the educational background of middle but below higher secondary. The educational attainment of return migrants in various regions reflects that most of the return migrants have either middle but below secondary or graduate and higher level of education in all the three regions except Kuchh and Dry areas. The distribution of return migrants by SLWI shows that excepting Kuchh and Dry areas, the highest proportion of return migrants in all the three regions belong to highest SLWI quintile. This implies that most of the return migrants belong to households having higher standard of living and wealth index.

Table 5.3 displays information pertaining to percentage distribution of return migrants by activity status. The majority of the return migrants are males. Maximum number of return migrants (33.3%) were self employed followed by labourer in non-agricultural sector (19.8%) and employed in private sector (12.6%) before returning to their native places in Gujarat. Among the female return migrants, the highest proportion (37.5%) is housewife followed by job seekers(25.0%).

Table 5.4 contains information on percentage distribution of return migrants by country of last residence and other background information. Kuchh and Dry region records highest number of return migrants (37.0%) followed by Saurashtra (23.4%) and Northern Plains(20.7%). Among the female return migrants, half of them belong to Saurashtra. The last residence of about two third (66.7%) of the return migrants is Gulf Countries followed by USA and Canada(15.3%). It is clearly evident from the data that for the majority of the Gujarati emigrants, the destination are Gulf Countries.

The data pertaining to educational attainment of return migrants(Table 5.4) shows that the highest proportion(29.8%) have middle but below higher secondary education followed by the category of literate but below middle(29.7%) and graduate and higher (22.5%) education. It appears that about two third (65.8%) of the return migrants have educational attainment below higher secondary level which further reflects the nature and skill of return migrants. The standard of living and wealth index (SLWI) of the return migrants reflects that more than one third (35.1%) of them belong to the highest quintile of the SLWI followed by the category of fourth quintile (27.9%) and middle quintile(24.4%). It is evident from the study that the majority of the return migrants belong to the households having higher standard of living and wealth index.

The data pertaining to background characteristics of return migrants is presented in Table 5.5. The age distribution of return migrants shows that more than one fourth (26.2%) of the emigrants are in the age group 40-49 followed by the 20-29 age group (20.7%) emigrants. More than three fourth (63.1%) of the return migrants are above the age of 40. The residential background of the return migrants shows that the majority (70.3%) of the return migrants belong to rural background. The marital status of the return migrants reveals that an overwhelming (87.4%) proportion of return migrants are currently married while only one tenth (9.9%) are never married. The religious background of return migrants the majority (62.2%) of them are Hindu followed by Muslim (34.2%). The caste distribution of return migrants reflects that more than two fifth (42.4%) belong to other caste (general) followed by OBC (33.3%) and SC(19.8%).

Table 5.6 displays information pertaining to change in the status of primary return migrants in the household at the time of emigration and the current position. Currently there has been increase of 18.3% in the headship of household in comparison to the headship status at the time of emigration. On the other hand, there has been a decline (18.3%) in the proportion of earning dependent from 37.5% at the time of emigration to the current 20.2%. The change in the marital status of return migrants shows that there has been a decline (16.4%) in the proportion of never married from 25% at the time of emigration to the current figure of 9.6%. The change in the activity status of the primary return migrant in the household reflects that there has been a significant decline (37.5%) in the proportion employed in the private sector from 49.0% at the time of emigration to the current figure of 12.5%. During the same period, the proportion of emigrants who are self employed has increased to 33.6% from 5.8% at the time of emigration. The data clearly shows that majority of the emigrants at the time of emigration were working either in private sector (49.0%) or as labourer in non agricultural sector (28.8%). Currently most of them are either self employed (33.6%) or working in non agricultural sector (21.1%).

The return migrants were asked about the reasons for not taking their spouse and children with them. The Table 5.7 shows the information relating to the distribution of primary return migrants by reasons for not taking the spouse and children with them. An overwhelming majority (83.6%) of the respondents reported that too much of responsibility back home was the reason for not taking the spouse with him/her during the time of emigration. The other important reasons for not taking the spouse were inadequate income(60.8%), education of children(57.5%), lack of accommodation(50.7%), desire to maximise savings(46.6%) and

unwillingness of spouse(39.7%). Similarly the important reasons for not taking the children were education of children(82.8%), child/children too young(67.2%), inadequate income(59.4%), desire to maximise savings(50.0%), lack of accommodation(48.%) and spouse did not accompany(40.6%).

Data on source of information for emigration channel used for emigration and type of visa were also gathered during the time of survey. Table 5.8 portrays the information on percentage distribution of return migrants by source of information for migration, channel used for emigration and type of visa obtained. The most important source of information for emigration is Indian agent and brokers (27.4%) followed by relatives (26.4%) and friends (21.7%). The channel used for emigration in the decreasing order of importance is Indian agents and brokers (53.8%), relatives (15.1%) and friends (12.3%). The information on visa obtained shows that an overwhelming majority (86.8%) has employment or working visa followed by student visa (9.4%).

Emigration requires significant amount of money to be incurred in various heads like paying money to the agent, buying air ticket, applying for visa etc. The information on expenses incurred for emigration and source of finance of return migrants is presented in Table 5.9. The mean expenses incurred for emigration of one person is rupees 62507. The distribution of the expenses incurred shows that about half (45.4%) of the respondents reported that the expenses incurred for emigration is up to rupees 40000 followed by 17.5% reporting rupees 40001-50000 and 15.5% reporting rupees 50001-70,000. The most important sources of finance for emigration are personal savings (70.1%), borrowing from friends and relatives (58.8%), parents' savings (45.4%) and from other members of the family(32.0%).

The information on distribution of return migrants by work status and living conditions abroad is presented in Table 5.10. About three fifth (59.5%) of the respondents reported that they had first contacted their employer or employers' representative on arrival in destination country followed by 35.8% reporting having met friends and relatives. About two third (67.0%) of the emigrants stayed in the accommodation provided by the employed followed by 17.0% staying with family members and relatives. The main occupation of the emigrants abroad as reported by the respondents are operators and labourers(45.3%), service workers(10.4%) and sales workers(9.4%). More than three fourth(77.4%) of the return migrants reported that they stayed up to five years abroad followed by the duration of 11 years and above(13.2%) and the duration of 6-10 years(9.4%). The important sources of

income at the destination before returning to the native place were work/employment (88.5%), savings and investment (16.7%) and own business (7.3%).

The information on monthly living expenses, remittance and savings of the return migrants is presented in Table 5.11. The mean monthly living expenses abroad is rupees 4721. The distribution pattern of monthly living expenses reflects that about a quarter(24.8%) spend between rupees 1001-2000 followed by 21.8% spending between rupees 2001-3000 and another 20.8% spending between rupees 3001-5000. The most important goal of migration is remittance. The mean monthly home remittance by the emigrant is rupees 6473. The distribution pattern of the remittance shows that rupees 3001-5000 is sent by 30.7% of the emigrants followed by 14.9% sending up to rupees 3000. More than one quarter (26.7%) of the emigrants never sent any remittance during the last one year. About one third (30.7%) of the respondents reported that the average monthly savings at the destination is rupees 5000 and above while 17.8% of the emigrants save between rupees 1001-2000. More than one fifth (21.8%) of the respondents reported that they do not have any monthly savings.

Table 5.12 shows information on various background characteristics of the return migrants like who was managing the household affairs during the absence, to whom the remittance is sent, the mode and frequency of sending remittance, household problems during the absence of the emigrant etc. More than half (58.4%) of the respondents reported that the spouse was managing the household affairs during the absence of the emigrant followed by parents (28.1%). A majority (82.4%) of the return migrants reported that they sent the remittance in the name of the spouse followed by parents (39.2%). The most important means of sending the money back home was through bank (66.2%) followed by other financial institutions (8.1%) and cheque/draft (6.8%). More than one quarter(28.4%) of the return migrants send money once in two months followed by once in six months(18.9% and once in four months (18.9%). About one third(32.1%) of the respondents reported that the most important household problem faced during the absence was depression/stress of the spouse (32.1%) followed by illness of the household members(30.2%), poverty and deprivation (17.0%) and children's' behavioural issues (12.3%).

Information about the skills acquired by the emigrant abroad, the mode of keeping the savings and the mode of spending the earnings were also gathered during the time of survey. Table 5.13 presents the above background characteristics of the return migrant. The most important skills acquired by the emigrant abroad as reported are accounting (42.5%),

technical skills(40.6%), marketing/trading skills(27.4%), managerial/supervisory(25.5%), leadership/organisational skills(24.5%) and navigation skills(23.6%). Similarly the most important means to keep ones' savings as reported by the respondents are bank deposits(68.9%) and gold/jewellery(9.4%). The important means of spending the earnings as reported by the return migrants are education of children(41.5%), repayment of debts(33.0%), medical treatment of family members(27.4%) and marriage of sisters/daughters(24.5%).

The return migrants were asked questions about their future plans. The information pertaining to future plans of the respondents is presented in Table 5.14. The most important future plans as reported in the decreasing order of importance are not decided yet (30.2%), take up employment (29. %), start a new business (26.4%) and re-emigrate (24.5%). It is interesting to note that about a quarter of the return emigrants have plans to emigrate in future to some countries. Questions were asked to the return migrant about the governments' response and policy towards the return migrant. The table shows that an overwhelming majority (85.7%) reported that government should provide easy loan followed by separate policy for the rehabilitation of return migrant (73.8%), financial/logistic and training support(67.9%), subsidy in education and health care(63.1%), tax benefits(61.9%) and subsidised land(59.5%).

Tables 5.1: Rate of return migrants by regions										
Regions	No. of households		Population		No. of return migrant households		No. of return migrants		No. of household with return migrants per 1000 households	No. of return migrants per 1000 population
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
South Eastern	2790	28.7	13245	27.8	20	19.2	21	18.9	7	2
Northern Plains	2407	24.8	11823	24.8	21	20.2	23	20.7	9	2
Kuchchh and Dry Area	2135	22.0	10891	22.9	41	39.4	41	37.0	19	4
Sourashtra	2382	24.5	11696	24.5	22	21.2	26	23.4	9	2
Gujarat	**9714**	**100.0**	**47655**	**100.0**	**104**	**100.0**	**111**	**100.0**	11	2

Figure 5.1: Share of return migrant's households to total households (in %)

	South Eastern	Northern Plains	Kuchchh and Dry Area	Sourashtra
Sampled households	28.7	24.8	22.0	24.5
Return migrant households	19.2	20.2	39.4	21.2
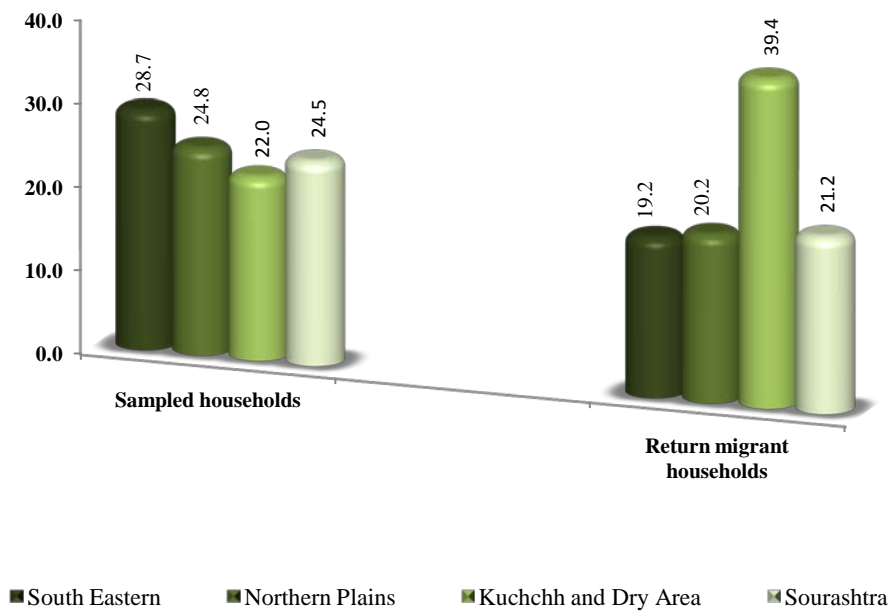
Figure 5.2: Share of return migrants to total population (in %)

Legend: ■ South Eastern   ■ Northern Plains   ■ Kuchchh and Dry Area   ■ Sourashtra
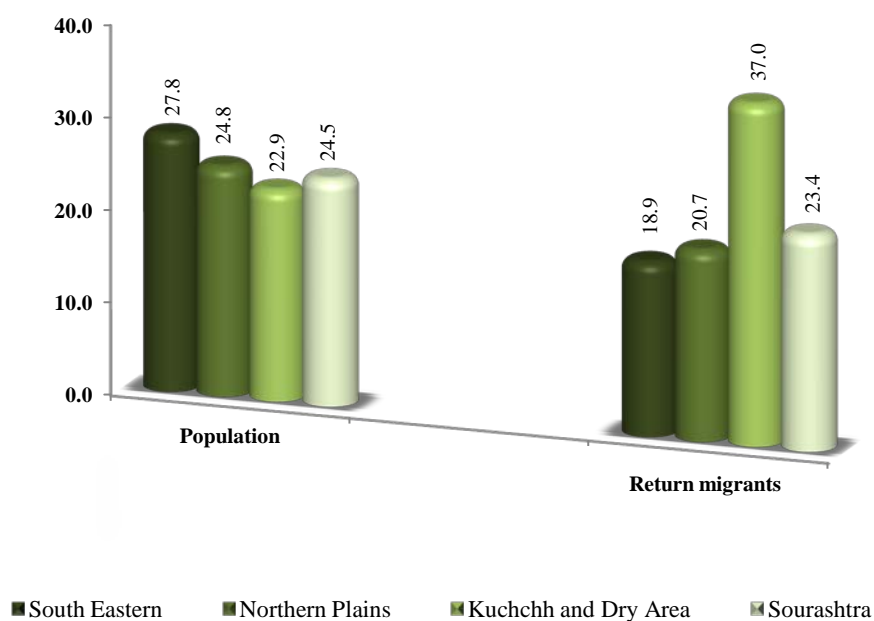
Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of return migrants by background characteristics

Background characteristics	South Eastern	Northern Plains	Kuchchh and Dry Areas	Sourashtra
Education				
Illiterate	4.8	4.4	9.8	3.8
Literate but below middle	19.0	21.7	41.4	26.9
Middle but below higher secondary	38.1	17.4	36.6	23.1
Higher secondary but below graduate	9.5	13.0	9.8	15.4
Graduate and higher	28.6	43.5	2.4	30.8
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)				
Lowest	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.5
Second	0.0	0.0	12.2	15.4
Middle	19.1	8.7	36.6	23.1
Fourth	19.1	34.8	39.0	11.5
Highest	52.3	56.5	12.2	38.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of return migrants	**21**	**23**	**41**	**26**

Figure 5.3: Educational status of return migrants by regions (in %)
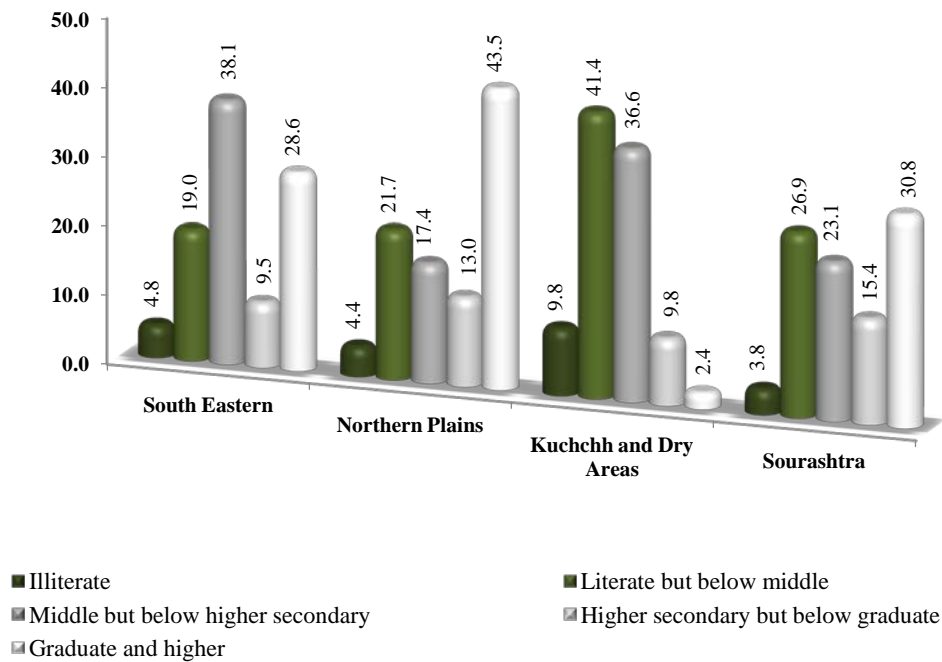
Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of return migrants by activity status			
Background characteristics	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Activity status [age 6+]			
Employed in Government Organisation	1.0	0.0	0.9
Employed in Private Sector	13.6	0.0	12.6
Self-employed	35.0	12.5	33.3
Cultivator	10.7	0.0	9.9
Agricultural Labour	1.9	0.0	1.8
Labourer in Non-Ag. Sector	21.4	0.0	19.8
Job Seekers (Unemployed)	5.8	25.0	7.2
Pensioners/Retired	2.9	0.0	2.7
Old cannot work	5.8	12.5	6.3
Student	1.0	12.5	1.8
Housewife	0.0	37.5	2.7
Animal Husbandry	1.0	0.0	0.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of return migrants	**103**	**8**	**111**

Table 5.4 Percentage distribution of return migrants by country of last residence			
Background characteristics	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Regions			
South Eastern	18.4	25.0	18.9
Northern Plains	20.4	25.0	20.7
Kuchchh and Dry Area	39.8	0.0	37.0
Sourashtra	21.4	50.0	23.4
Place of last destination of return migrants			
USA & Canada	11.7	62.5	15.3
Gulf countries	69.9	25.0	66.7
Australia	2.9	0.0	2.7
Other countries	15.5	12.5	15.3
Education of return migrants			
Illiterate	6.8	0.0	6.3
Literate but below middle	30.1	25.0	29.7
Middle but below higher secondary	31.1	12.5	29.8
Higher secondary but below graduate	12.6	0.0	11.7
Graduate and higher	19.4	62.5	22.5
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)			
Lowest	4.9	0.0	4.5
Second	7.8	12.5	8.1
Middle	26.2	0.0	24.4
Fourth	30.1	0.0	27.9
Highest	31.1	87.5	35.1
Number of return migrants	**103**	**8**	**111**

Table 5.5: Background characteristics of return migrants		
Background characteristic	**Percentage**	**Number**
Age		
Less than 20	0.0	0
20 - 29	20.7	23
30 - 39	16.2	18
40 - 49	26.2	29
50 - 59	17.1	19
60 & above	19.8	22
Residence		
Rural	70.3	78
Urban	29.7	33
Education		
Illiterate	6.3	7
Literate but below middle	29.7	33
Middle but below higher secondary	29.7	33
Higher secondary but below graduate	11.7	13
Graduate and higher	22.6	25
Marital status		
Never married	9.9	11
Currently married	87.4	97
Widow / widower	2.7	3
Religion		
Hindu	62.2	69
Muslim	34.2	38
Jain	3.6	4
Caste		
Scheduled caste	19.8	22
Scheduled tribe	4.5	5
OBC	33.3	37
Others (General)	42.4	47
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	4.5	5
Second	8.1	9
Middle	24.3	27
Fourth	28.0	31
Highest	35.1	39
Number of return migrants	**100.0**	**111**

Figure 5.4: Distribution of return migrants by residence (in %)

Rural
70.3

Urban
29.7
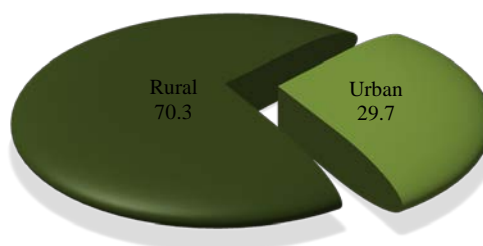
Table 5.6: Change in the status of primary return migrant in the household			
Background characteristic	At the time of emigration	Current	Change
Status in the household			
Head	51.9	71.2	18.3
Earning dependent	37.5	20.2	-18.3
Non-earning dependent	10.6	8.7	-2.9
Marital status			
Never married	25.0	9.6	-16.4
Currently married	75.0	87.5	11.5
Widow / widowed	0.0	2.9	1.9
Activity status			
Employed in government organisation	0.0	1.0	0.0
Employed in private sector	49.0	12.5	-37.5
Self-employed	5.8	33.6	26.8
Cultivator	1.0	10.6	8.6
Agricultural labour	1.9	1.9	-1.0
Labourer in non-agricultural sector	28.8	21.1	-8.7
Job seekers (unemployed)	1.0	7.7	5.7
Old cannot work	1.0	6.7	4.7
Student	8.6	1.0	-8.6
Others	2.9	3.9	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	
Number of primary return migrants	**104**	**104**	

Figure 5.6: Change in the status of primary return migrants in the household (in %)
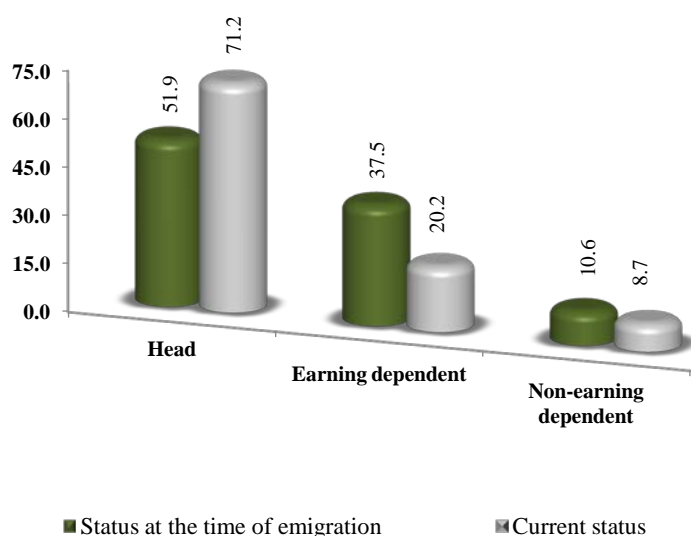
Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of primary return migrant by reason for not taking their spouse and children with them

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number
Reason for not taking the spouse*		*(n=73)*
Lack of accommodation	50.7	37
Inadequate income	60.3	44
Desire to maximize savings	46.6	34
Difficulty in getting job for the spouse	9.6	7
Too much of responsibility back home	83.6	61
Permission not granted by family	31.5	23
Spouse employed at home in Gujarat / India	8.2	6
Restrictions by host country	1.4	1
VISA denied	2.7	2
Travel documents not ready	11.0	8
Education of children	57.5	42
Unwillingness of spouse	39.7	29
Others	6.8	5
Reason for not taking the child/children*		*(n=64)*
Lack of accommodation	48.4	31
Inadequate income	59.4	38
Desire to maximize savings	50.0	32
Child/children too young	67.2	43
Responsibility back at home	21.9	14
Child/children employed at home	4.7	3
Restrictions by host country	3.1	2
Permission denied by India	1.6	1
Education of children	82.8	53
Travel documents not ready	14.1	9
Unwillingness of child/children	29.7	19
Inconvenience	23.4	15
Spouse did not accompany	40.6	26

Note- *Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.

Table 5.8: Percentage of return migrants by source of information for migration, channel used for migration and type of visa obtained

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number
Source of information		
News Paper Advertisement	7.5	8
Advt. In Other Mass Media	1.9	2
Friends	21.7	23
Relatives	26.4	28
Recruitment / Travel Agencies	1.9	2
Internet	1.9	2
Foreign Employment Agents	1.9	2
Indian Agents / Brokers	27.4	29
Private firm / NGO/Trust	7.5	8
Others	1.9	2
Channel used for the international out-migration		
Direct Application	4.7	5
Govt. Agencies	0.9	1
Recruitment Agencies	0.9	1
Relatives	15.1	16
Friends	12.3	13
Indian agents / brokers	53.8	57
Foreign Employment Agents	1.9	2
Private firm / NGO / Trust	8.5	9
Others	1.9	2
Type of Visa Obtained		
Employment/Working Visa	86.8	92
Business Visa	1.9	2
Student Visa	9.4	10
Family Union Visa	1.9	2
Number of return migrants	**100.0**	**106**

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.

Table 5.9: Percentage of return migrants by expenses incurred for migration and source of finance for migration		
Background characteristic	**Percentage**	**Number**
Expenses incurred for emigration (in Rs.)		*(n=97)*
Up to 40000	45.4	44
40001 - 50000	17.5	17
50001 - 70000	15.5	15
70001 - 100000	10.3	10
100001 - 200000	7.2	7
200001 - 400000	3.1	3
400001 & above	1.0	1
Mean expenses incurred for emigration (in Rs.)		**62507**
Source of finance for emigration*		
From other member of family	32.0	31
Personal saving	70.1	68
Parents saving	45.4	44
Borrowing from friends/relatives	58.8	57
Loans from moneylenders	10.3	10
Loan from bank	1.0	1
Sale/ mortgage of landed property	4.1	4
Sale/ pledging of financial assets	1.0	1
Sale/ pledging of ornaments or Jewellery	8.2	8
Government assistance	0.0	0
Sponsorship	1.0	1
Other sources	5.2	5

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.
*Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.

Table 5.10: Percentage of return migrants by work and living conditions abroad

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number
Whom did you contact first on arrival		*(n=106)*
Employer / employer's representative	59.5	63
Friends	17.9	19
Relatives	17.9	19
Others	4.7	5
Where did you usually reside abroad		
Rented independent accommodation	4.7	5
Rented shared accommodation	2.8	3
With family/relatives	17.0	18
Provided by the employer	67.0	71
Hostel/other institution	7.6	8
Hotel/Inn	0.9	1
Main occupation abroad		
Production and other related workers/transport equipment	4.7	5
Operators and labourers	45.3	48
Sales workers	9.4	10
Clerical workers	4.7	5
Professional/technical and related workers – higher level	1.9	2
Professional/technical and related workers – lower level	3.8	4
Service workers	10.4	11
Farming/fishing/hunting and logging	4.7	5
Administration/executives/managers	2.8	3
Others	12.3	13
Duration of stay in abroad (in years)		
Up to 5 years	77.4	82
6 - 10	9.4	10
11 & above	13.2	14
Sources of the income before returning*		*(n=96)*
Work/employment	88.5	85
Own business/ enterprise	7.3	7
Renting out the house	3.1	3
Social security / pension	1.0	1
Savings and investment	16.7	16

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.

*Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.

Table 5.11: Percentage of return migrants by monthly living expenses, remittances and savings

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number
Monthly living expenses		
None	8.9	9
Up to 1000	6.9	7
1001 - 2000	24.8	25
2001 - 3000	21.8	22
3001 - 5000	20.8	21
5001 & above	16.8	17
Mean monthly living expenses (in Rs.)		**4721**
Monthly home remittances		
None	26.7	27
Up to 3000	14.9	15
3001 - 5000	30.7	31
5001 - 7000	6.9	7
7001 - 10000	10.9	11
10001 & above	9.9	10
Mean monthly home remittances (in Rs.)		**6473**
Average monthly savings		
None	21.8	22
Up to 1000	12.9	13
1001 - 2000	17.8	18
2001 - 4000	11.9	12
4001 - 5000	5.0	5
5001 & above	30.7	31
Total	**100.0**	**101**

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.

Figure 5.7: Return migrant by monthly living expenses, remittances and savings (in %)

Average monthly savings
- 5001 & above: 30.7
- 4001 - 5000: 5.0
- 2001 - 4000: 11.9
- 1001 - 2000: 17.8
- Up to 1000: 12.9
- None: 21.8

Monthly home remittances
- 10001 & above: 9.9
- 7001 - 10000: 10.9
- 5001 - 7000: 6.9
- 3001 - 5000: 30.7
- Up to 3000: 14.9
- None: 26.7

Monthly living expenses
- 5001 & above: 16.8
- 3001 - 5000: 20.8
- 2001 - 3000: 21.8
- 1001 - 2000: 24.8
- Up to 1000: 6.9
- None: 8.9

(x-axis: 0.0, 10.0, 20.0, 30.0, 40.0)
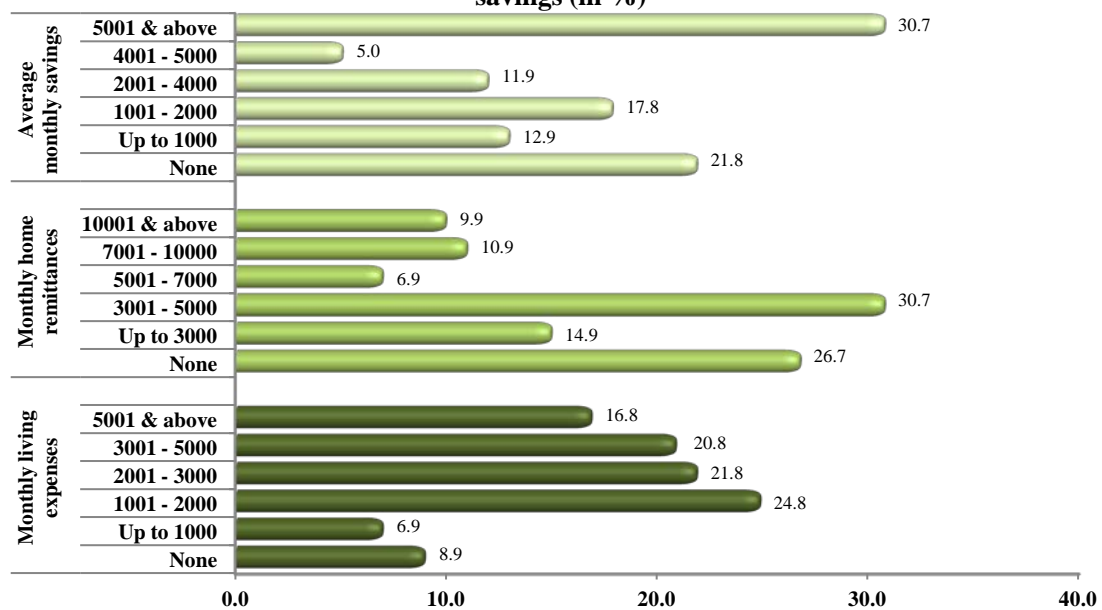
Table 5.12: Percentage of return migrants by background characteristic		
Background characteristic	**Percentage**	**Number**
Who was managing household affairs in your absence		*(n=96)*
Spouse	58.4	56
Parents	28.1	27
Siblings	5.2	5
Children	3.1	3
Relatives	5.2	5
To whom did you send remittances*		*(n=74)*
Spouse	82.4	61
Parents	39.2	29
Siblings	13.5	10
Children	10.8	8
How did you send money home		
Through bank	66.2	49
Through cheques / drafts	6.8	5
Through other financial institution	8.1	6
Money order	5.4	4
Through relatives / friends coming on leave	6.8	5
Hawala	4.0	3
Others	2.7	2
Frequency of sending the money home		
Monthly	17.6	13
Once in two months	28.4	21
Once in three months	18.9	14
Once in six months	18.9	14
Once in a year	2.7	2
Whenever need arises	13.5	10
Household face problems during your absence*		*(n=106)*
Illness of the household members	30.2	32
Death of family members	10.4	11
Threats to personal safety	6.6	7
Poverty / deprivation	17.0	18
Children's behaviour issue	12.3	13
Depression / stress of spouse	32.1	34

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.
*Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.

Table 5.13: Percentage of return migrants by background characteristic		
Background characteristic	**Percentage**	**Number**
Type of skills was acquired from abroad*		*(n=106)*
Technical skills	40.6	43
Managerial / Supervisory	25.5	27
Accounting	42.5	45
Housekeeping	18.9	20
Marketing / trading skills	27.4	29
Navigation skills	23.6	25
Leadership / organisational skills	13.2	14
Financial management skills	24.5	26
Others	8.5	9
How did you keep your savings*		
Bank deposits	68.9	73
Gold / Jewellery	9.4	10
Shares / Debentures / Mutual funds	2.8	3
Invested with private financial institutions	3.8	4
Others	11.3	12
Spent your earnings on*		
Agricultural land	8.5	9
Real estate	7.5	8
Residential / non- residential buildings	13.2	14
Transport vehicle	0.9	1
Education of children	41.5	44
Medical treatment of family members	27.4	29
Marriage of sisters / daughters	24.5	26
Business enterprises	6.6	7
Repayment of debts	33.0	35
Others	2.8	3
Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case. *Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.		

Table 5.14: Percentage of return migrants by their future plane

Background characteristic	Percentage	Number
Future plane *		*(n=106)*
Start a new business	26.4	28
Take-up employment	29.2	31
Re-emigrate	24.5	26
Do not want to work	8.5	9
Not decided	30.2	32
Others	0.9	1
In which area government has to pay attention*		
Separate policy for rehabilitation of return migrant	73.8	62
Financial / logistic and training support	67.9	57
Easy loan	85.7	72
Tax benefits	61.9	52
Subsidies land	59.5	50
Subsidies education and health care	63.1	53
Others	6.6	7

Note- Number of return migrants is selected by process of return migration from destination country and considered as separate case.

*Multiple response may be more than 100 percent.

Chapter 6

In-migration in Gujarat

Internal migrants are those who move within the national boundaries. According to UNDP Report internal migrants are five times more than international migrants (UNDP 2009). Some researchers have argued about the possible linkages between internal and international migration. Those who move internally may be more prone to migrate internationally and vice-versa (Skeldon 2008). While theoretically it seems plausible, in Gujarat less than 10 percent emigrant households reported that their members moved internally before venturing abroad. It is also important to note that only about 3 per cent of the households reported any member emigrated during the recent past. As the magnitude of emigration is very low, the possibility of the interlinkages between internal and international could be rejected if international migration also increases. It seems for India in general and Gujarat in particular these two forms of migration at the moment are more indepedent processes influenced by different socio-economic conditions.

Compared to about 3 percent of households reported emigration, 17 per cent surveyed households reported at least one internal migrant excluding marriage migration based on place of birth (POB) and 19 percent based on place of last residence (POLR). This chapter is based on the reporting of migrant status based on POLR as not only it gives higher magnitude of internal migration but also the characteristics of migration based on last move unlike POB.

Characteristics of In-migrants and their Households:

Household members were asked both their POLR. If POLR is different from their current residence, the person is defined as a migrant. If a household has more than one migrant stating their reason of migtation other than marraige, the information related to only one migrant who has has come ealier was sought. Such migrant was termed as *primary migrant* in this study. The characteristics of primary in-migrants and their households characteristics were analysed below.

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of primary in-migrant (place of last residence) by duration of stay						
Duration of stay	**Intra-state**		**Inter-state**		**Total**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Less than 1 year	8.4	4.1	3.2	0.0	7.0	3.4
1 - 5 years	18.0	28.8	20.0	8.5	18.5	25.5
6 - 10 years	16.0	20.5	18.8	9.9	16.7	18.8
11 - 15 years	13.1	9.4	15.2	17.0	13.7	10.7
16 - 20 years	15.1	8.6	12.8	14.2	14.5	9.5
21 years & above	29.4	28.6	30.0	50.4	29.6	32.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of primary in-migrant households	**1247**	**107**	**488**	**21**	**1735**	**128**

While about one-fifth of households have primary in-migrants who have moved for the reasons other than marriages, primary migrants were predominatly males (93 per cent) and migrated from within Gujarat (72 per cent). About one-third (27 per cent) of the primary migrants have moved to Gujarat from other states of India. About two-fifth of male primary migrants have moved in the last 10 years compared to about half of the females among intra-state migrants. Among inter-state migrants very few women have moved recently. Hence it may concluded from Table 6.1 and Fig 6.1 that migration for reasons other than marriage, is predominatly of men both in intra and inter-state migration.

Table 6.2 provides various characteristics of primary in-migrants namely age, marital status, rural-urban residence, educational level, religion, caste and standard of living and wealth status of in-migrating households. As the primary in-migrant is first to arrive in the household, the mean age is around 45 years. Table 6.2 shows that the maximum of 27 per cent was reported for the age-group 30-39 followed by 24 per cent in age-group 40-49. Most of the in-migrants were

Table 6.2: Background characteristics of primary in-migrant households (by place of last residence)		
Background characteristic	**Percentage**	**Number[#]**
Age (in years)		
Less than 20	1.0	16
20 - 29	10.2	187
30 - 39	27.3	516
40 - 49	24.6	463
50 - 59	19.5	360
60 & above	17.4	321
Residence		
Rural	38.2	638
Urban	61.8	1225
Education		
Illiterate	13.0	225
Literate but below middle	25.2	474
Middle but below higher secondary	29.5	563
Higher secondary but below graduate	10.2	195
Graduate and higher	22.1	406
Marital status		
Never married	2.8	52
Currently married	89.0	1660
Widow / widower	6.7	123
Divorced	1.2	19
Separated/deserted	0.3	6
Religion		
Hindu	91.8	1705
Muslim	5.1	99
Jain	2.7	52
Others	0.4	7
Caste		
Scheduled caste	6.2	116
Scheduled tribe	12.3	174
OBC	29.0	559
Others (General)	52.5	1014
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	10.8	151
Second	7.8	146
Middle	15.2	311
Fourth	26.3	508
Highest	39.9	747
Number of primary in-migrant households	**100.0**	**1863**
Note- # Unweighted cases.		

enumersted in urban areas (61 per cent) and about one-tenth were illiterate. The graduate and higher constituted one-fifth of all primary in-migrants. Almost all of them (89 per cent) were married as majority of this group of migrants were living in the place of destination for more than 10 years. Again majority of the migrants beloned to higher castes with higher living and economic status. There is some important differences between intra-state and inter-state migration as shown in Table 6.3. Among them intra-state migrants are relatively more from SCs and STs communities, more found in rural destinations and are also more literate. Gujarat being more developed state with better opportunities for commercial crops, movement of the Gujarati migrant labouers to the rural areas of the state is quite expected whereas the detinations of inter-state migrant workers are mainly to the urban areas of the state.

Fig 6.1: Primary in-migrant (place of last residence) by duration of stay (in %)

Legend: ■ Less than 1 year ■ 1 - 5 years ■ 6 - 10 years ■ 11 - 15 years ■ 16 - 20 years ■ 21 years & above

Table 6.3: Background characteristics of in-migrant households (by place of last residence) by migration stream

Background characteristic	In-migrant households	
	Intra-state	Inter-state
Age (in years)		
Less than 20	1.0	0.7
20 - 29	8.1	16.4
30 - 39	24.7	35.1
40 - 49	25.7	21.6
50 - 59	21.2	14.5
60 & above	19.3	11.7
Residence		
Rural	43.8	21.7
Urban	56.2	78.3
Education		
Illiterate	14.2	9.7
Literate but below middle	25.2	24.9
Middle but below higher secondary	27.6	35.2
Higher secondary but below graduate	9.3	12.8
Graduate and higher	23.7	17.4
Marital status		
Never married	2.7	3.0
Currently married	88.3	90.8
Widow / widower	7.0	6.0
Divorced	1.5	0.2
Separated/deserted	0.5	0.0
Religion		
Hindu	93.2	87.8
Muslim	4.4	7.2
Jain	2.1	4.4
Others	0.3	0.6
Caste		
Scheduled caste	7.1	3.3
Scheduled tribe	15.3	3.6
OBC	30.1	25.9
Others (General)	47.5	67.2
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	13.3	3.4
Second	8.0	7.1
Middle	10.1	30.2
Fourth	26.5	25.8
Highest	42.1	33.5
Number of primary in-migrant households	**1354**	**509**

Table 6.4: Percentage of primary in-migrant households (place of last residence) by migration stream

Migration stream	Male	Female	Total
Intra-state	*(n=1101)*	*(n=87)*	*(n=1354)*
Rural to rural migration	27.3	30.9	27.5
Rural to urban migration	41.4	37.4	41.1
Urban to urban migration	22.9	24.5	23.0
Urban to rural migration	8.4	7.2	8.4
Inter-state	*(n=468)*	*(n=20)*	*(n=509)*
Rural to rural migration	15.4	18.3	15.5
Rural to urban migration	50.3	24.6	49.2
Urban to urban migration	29.5	57.1	30.7
Urban to rural migration	4.8	0.0	4.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 6.5: Reason for migration of primary in-migrants

Particulars	In-migrant households				Total
	Intra-state		Inter-state		
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
Reason for migration	*(n=926)*	*(n=50)*	*(n=338)*	*(n=11)*	*(n=1325)*
In search of employment	8.9	7.7	11.1	0.0	9.3
To take up employment / better employment	45.2	32.7	59.7	56.1	48.4
Business	13.7	6.8	13.7	0.0	13.3
Transfer of service / contract	24.8	25.6	11.3	26.2	21.5
Studies / education	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2
Family feud	0.7	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.9
Association	0.6	0.0	0.4	17.6	0.7
Came with parents	4.4	22.3	2.5	0.0	4.6
Others	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 6.4 shows that in intra-state migration about 40 per cent male migrants and 37 per cent female migrants moved from rural to urban areas followed by rural to rural migration of 27 and 30 per cent respectively. Urban to urban migration is the third in importance and the least

migration takes between urban to rural areas. More or less same pattern is visible for inter-state migration except for the gender pattern of migration. Male constitutes about half of the rural to urban migration whereas women predominatly move from urban to urban areas (57 per cent) among inter-state migrants. It seems that the married male migrants leave their wives and children in the villages. As a result female rural to urban migration comprises only one-fourth of the total female migrants in the inter-state category. On the whole female migration is extremely low i.e below 10 per cent in both intra-state and inter-state migration category when marriage migration is excluded.

Among the reasons of migration it is not the search of employment but to take up employment is the most important reason of migration which is predominatly resorted by men. Migration is not only male selective but jobs are ensured before migration by half of the migrants. Another one-fifth to one-fourth move owing to transfer of service/contract. About one-tenth of male migrants both in intra-state and inter-state categories move in search of employment and another one-tenth tmigrate for business purposes (see Table 6.5). Table 6.6 shows that those who came without job most of them got it within six month's time.

Fig 6.2: Primary in-migrant households (place of last residence) by migration stream (in %)
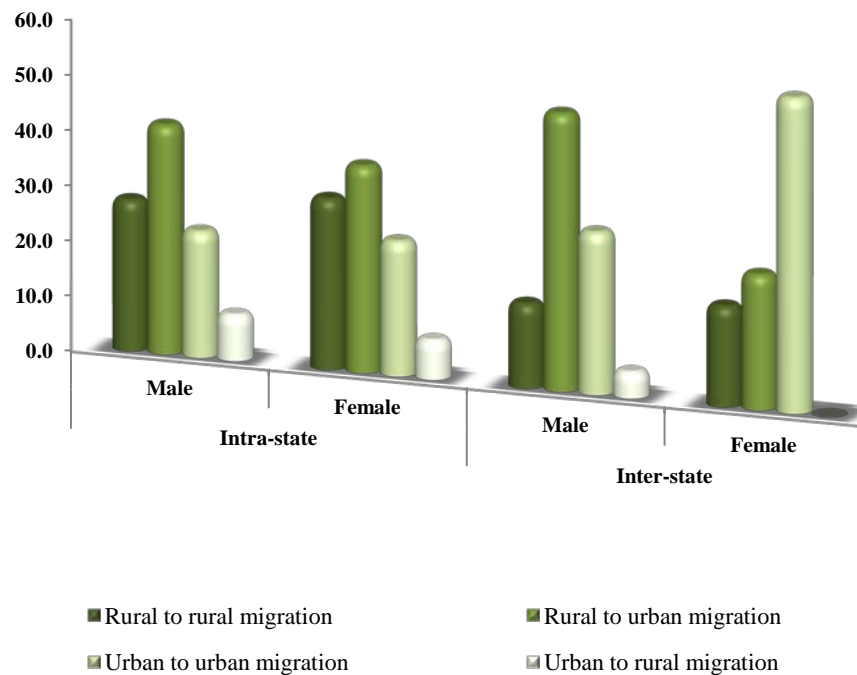

Table 6.6: Time to take an opportunity of primary in-migrants			
Particulars	**Percentage**		**Total**
	Male	**Female**	
How long it took you to get employment	*(n=1264)*	*(n=61)*	*(n=1325)*
Come with a job / transfer of job	40.7	47.3	41.0
Waited up to 6 months	40.2	31.5	39.8
Waited up to 6 - 12 months	3.4	4.0	3.4
Waited for more than 1 year	0.8	0.0	0.8
Others	14.9	17.2	15.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Activity status	Before coming to this place		Current activity	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
	(n=1264)	*(n=61)*	*(n=1264)*	*(n=61)*
Employed in government organisation	15.9	20.9	11.1	11.5
Employed in semi govt. / govt. aided organisation	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.1
Employed in private sector	23.4	22.3	29.4	4.1
Self-employed	20.3	17.5	27.4	6.3
Cultivator	7.7	2.0	2.4	0.0
Agricultural labour	7.2	7.0	2.8	2.2
Labourer in non-agricultural sector	22.2	25.2	10.3	10.1
Job Seekers (unemployed)	0.1	0.0	0.9	5.3
Pensioners / retired	0.1	0.0	7.1	12.5
Old cannot work	0.0	0.0	6.4	22.1
Student	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.1
Housewife	0.0	1.5	0.0	19.2
Others	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 6.7: Change in activity status of primary in-migrants

Change in occupational status after migration is very im[portant dimension od chnage associated with migration which has bearing on income and status of migrants. Table 6.7 shows the occupational status of migrants before and after migration. Although there is little change for male migrants, the chnage in the activity status of females is very surprising. Many females leave gainful employment and turn them as housewives. The percentage of housewives was less than 2 per cent before migration which went up to as high as about 20 per cent after migration. As

women follow men rather than moving indepedently, it seems that there is a process of defeminisation of workforce associated with migration.

Table 6.8: Percentage of primary in-migrant households (place of last residence) by type of migration and their connection with the native place		
Particulars	**In-migrant households**	
	Intra-state	**Inter-state**
Are there any family members in your native place?	*(n=1186)*	*(n=490)*
Yes	73.3	85.6
No	26.7	14.4
Particulars of the family members*	*(n=870)*	*(n=423)*
Wife	1.3	4.2
Children	4.0	6.5
Parents	50.1	65.0
Own brothers / sisters	75.9	80.0
Other relatives	77.9	81.5
How often do you go to the native place?	*(n=1133)*	*(n=482)*
Once in 3 Months	14.8	4.3
Once in Six Months	20.7	15.8
Once a Year	17.5	26.9
Once in 2 Years	4.2	9.0
More than 2 Years	2.0	5.7
No fixed periodicity	28.5	31.1
Never	12.3	7.3
How often do you send money to the native place?	*(n=311)*	*(n=189)*
Every Month	14.9	9.2
Once in two months	15.0	12.4
Once in three months	10.7	12.7
Once in six months	16.8	17.2
Once in a year	16.0	27.5
Whenever need arises	26.6	21.0
How much money did you send in last 12 months?		
Up to 5000	23.2	24.5
5001 - 10000	18.5	30.7
10001 - 20000	26.4	17.1
20001 - 30000	12.4	9.2
30001 & above	19.5	18.6
*Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Table 6.8 presents primary in-migrant's linkages with the native household and remittances sent during last one year. It may be noted from the table that 3/4th or even more of the primary in-migrants reported that they have family members left behind. Out of the left behind family members parents, brother and sisters consituted the majority. Very few of the primary in-migrant have reported to have wives and children left behind in their respective places. This shows that in majority of the cases migration took place along with wives and children or they have joined later on. This is true for both intra-state and inter-state migration. About half the intra-state and inter-state migrants reported to have been visiting their native households during last one year. Also about 25 per cent intra-state and 40 per cent inter-state primary migrants reported that they have been sending remittances to their native households. About one-fourth of the migrants sent less than Rs 5000 during last one year, while one-fifth sent more than Rs 30,000. The mean amount of remittances gradually decreases from intra-district to inter-district to inter-state migration. The mean amount was Rs 36,321 for intra-district, Rs 29,853 for inter-district which declines to Rs 23, 251 for inter-state migrants for the last one year. The intra-state migrants visits their native households compartively more and it is easier for them also to send money. However, it is worwhile to reiterate that the montly amount of remittances are extremely low i.e just in the range to 2000 to 3000 only. It seems thatb the internal migration in Gujarat seems to be different as male migrants could support their wives and children and live together with them at the place of destination. As such the remitances are sent to the needy households only mainly to support left behind parents, brothers and sisters.

Chapter 7

Social and Economic Consequences of Migration at Household Level

Migration is one of the important factors for bringing change both at the micro as well as macro level. Both the internal as well as international migration brings about lots of changes at the individual level, household level, community level as well as the state level. There are social, economic as well as demographic changes due to the impact of migration both at the origin and destination places. The most important outcome of migration is remittance which influences the process of development, brings change in the consumption pattern and life style of the individual especially at the place of origin. The present study in Gujarat gathered information on remittance(both in cash and kind) sent by the emigrants to their family members, use of remittance, donation given by the emigrants, investments made and perceptions of respondents about the impact of emigration on individual, family and community.

The information on percentage distribution of remittances received by households is presented in Table 8.1. Overall, about two third (67.5%) of the migrant households (which includes both inter-state out migrants as well as emigrants) reported to have received remittance while it is 64.0 % for emigrant households. The frequency of receiving remittance by the household shows that about two fifth (37.6%) of the households receive it within two months followed by 19.0 % households reporting that they receive remittance whenever need arose. About 16.0 % of the respondents reported to have received remittance only once in a year. The proportion of migrant households (31.4 %) receiving monthly remittance is higher than the proportion of emigrant households (19.4 %).

The mean annual amount of remittance received by the emigrant households is rupees 135979, while the figure for the migrant household is 122977. About a quarter (24.8 %) of the emigrant households reported to have received remittance above rupees 100, 000 during the past one year. A total of 38.8 % respondents reported the remittance amount in the range of rupees 50,000-100,000, while only 23.6 % reported to have received between rupees 25,000-50,000. About three fifth(60.1 %) of the respondents reported that parents receive the remittance followed by one third(33.3 %) reporting son or daughter to be recipients of

remittance. About four fifth (78.9%) of the households reported that the mode of transfer of remittance to their family members was through bank while only less than one tenth(9.1 %) reported relatives and friends as the means of transferring remittance.

Table 8.2 contains information pertaining to percentage distribution of households receiving remittance by background characteristics. Of the total households which received remittance, about three fourth (73.3 %) belong to urban localities while only one fourth (26.7 %) belong to the rural locality. The religious background of the emigrant households who received remittance shows that a majority (62.4%) of the households have Hindu religion followed by 34.6 % belonging to Muslim. Similarly the caste distribution of the remittance receiving emigrant households shows that about three fifth (58.8 %) of the households belong to general category (others) followed by about one fourth (24.9 %) households belonging to OBC category. The standard of living and wealth index (SLWI) of the emigrant households who receive remittance shows that 44.2 % of the households belong to the highest SLWI quintile followed by 23.7 % to fourth SLWI quintile. The above finding points out those emigrant households receiving remittances have standard of living and belong to the upper echelon of the society.

Information pertaining to mean remittance received by the emigrant households by background characteristics is presented in Table 8.3. Out of the total emigrant households who received remittance, the mean remittance among the rural households is rupees 137107 while among the urban households the figure is 132877. The higher amount of mean remittance for rural households in comparison to urban households may be due to the higher need of remittance among the rural households in comparison to urban households. Among the emigrant households who receive remittance, the mean remittance is highest (rupees 200,000) among the other religious category followed by Hindu (rupees 166608) and Jain(120,000). Caste distribution of the households receiving remittance shows that the annual mean remittance is highest (rupees 176429) among the others followed by OBC households (rupees 83098) and SC households (rupees 74650). The standard of living and wealth index (SLWI) of the emigrant households receiving remittance reveal that the mean remittance is highest (rupees 236897) among those households belonging to the fourth quintile followed by households belonging to the fifth quintile (rupees 135940). It appears that there is a positive correlation between standard of living and wealth index of the households and the mean remittances received by the household as the mean remittance increases with the increase in SLWI.

Information were also collected from the respondents about how they the use remittance. Information pertaining to use of remittance by the emigrant households is presented in Table 8.4. A majority (88.6 %) of the households use remittance on household consumption followed by payment towards utility bills (77.7 %), medical and health expenses(60.8 %), education of children(48.2 %) and repayment of debts(42.8 %).

Remittances can be received both in cash and kind. Information on remittances received in kind was also collected from the respondents of the households. Table 8.5 contains information of the households who received remittance in various other forms (other than cash). The table shows that of the total emigrant households, only 15.4 % of them received remittance in the form of clothes followed by cosmetics (4.2 %). A total of 6.2 % of the emigrant households reported that the emigrants visited them during the last one year. Information on reasons for bringing along with the emigrant while visiting the origin place during the last one year shows that the most important reason for bringing money while coming home is to build a house or purchase land(18.8 %).

The emigrants in addition to sending remittances to their family members both in cash and kind also donate money for various philanthropic and social causes to various NGOs, trusts and religious bodies. The emigrants are also concerned about the welfare of their society at the origin place. This is also another way of paying back to the society to which they belong and are also concerned about. Table 8.6 provides information on emigrants giving donations for various social causes. Of the total emigrants, 15.8 % reported to have donated money for any social cause. More than half (54.4 %) of those who donate for any social cause, the amount of donation is rupees 20,000 and above. The mean amount of donation during the last ten years is rupees 45795. Among those emigrants who donate, majority (69.6 %) donate for building religious places like temple/mosque/church followed by the desire to help the poor(34.8 %) and building educational institutions like schools and colleges(23.9 %). The data reveals that the most important channel of donation is through family members (56.5 %) followed by direct sending of money to organizations 41.3 %).

Table 8.7 displays information on emigrants who made investments. Only 3.6 % of the total emigrants made investments of any kind. The mean amount of investment is rupees 498500. A majority of the emigrants in housing industry which is booming in all the major urban centres of India in general and Gujarat in particular.

Emigration has lots of impacts both on the place of origin as well as on the place of destination. Information on perception of the respondents about impact of emigration on individual life style, family and society is presented in Table 8.8. More than four fifth (81.9 %) of the respondents reported that due to emigration, there is increase in economic status of the family while 84.6 % reported there is increase in social status of the family. Emigration also increases the expenditure on consumption (35.9%) as well as increase in savings and investment (25.9%). To the question if emigration brings change in adoption of life style, 39.0 % of the respondents reported that emigration has an impact on dressing and socialising of the family members followed by impact on communication and languages (37.5%). Emigration also brings change in the food habits of the household members. More than one fourth (28.6 %) of the respondents reported that emigration brings change in the eating habits of the household members followed by one fifth (19.7 %) of the respondents reporting people are eating more fast food due to emigration. Information was also gathered on impact of emigration on values and attitudes of the individuals. The data (Table 8.8) shows that a little more than three fifth (60.2 %) of the respondents reported that due to emigration, there is increased attachment to family and home followed by 32.8 % reporting that there is greater sense of national and community pride, while 24.3 % reported increased preference for gender equality. Emigration not only brings change at the individual and family level, but also of the community at large. The most important influence of emigration on the society as reported by the the respondents is increase in aspiration for international migration (47.1 %) followed by self pride (44.0 %) and increase in trend towards nuclear family (18.1 %).

The information on percentage distribution of migrant households using remittances by background characteristics is presented in Table 8.9. Of the total households who use remittance on household consumption, about three fourth (72.3 %) belong to rural locality. Similar is the trend in case of use of remittance in education of children, health care expenses, payment of utility bills and repayment of debts as the majority of such households belong to rural locality. The religious background of the households using remittance shows that among the households using remittance for any purpose, the majority are Hindu followed by Muslim. The caste distribution of the households using remittances shows that the households belonging to others (general caste) have higher proportion of remittances used in various aspects like household consumption, education, health care, utility bill etc. followed by households belonging to OBC category. Use of remittances by standard of living and wealth index (SLWI) shows that as there is increase in SLWI, there is increase in use of remittance in various ways.

The information pertaining to the impact of emigration on emigrant households by background characteristics is presented in Table 8.10. Among those emigrant households who reported that due to emigration, there is increase in economic and social status, the majority of the households are located in rural locality. The religious background of the emigrant households reporting impact of emigration shows that under all categories of impact, the majority of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim. Similarly the caste distribution of the households reporting impact of emigration reveals that the majority of the households belong to other caste (general category) followed by OBC category. Similarly the standard of living and wealth index (SLWI) of the emigrant households reporting impact of emigration shows that among those households who reported increase in socio-economic status of the households, majority of them belonged to higher SLWI.

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of remittances received by households

Particulars	Migrant households Interstate out migrants & emigrants	Emigrant households
	(n=288)	*(n=259)*
Remittances received	67.4	63.7
Frequency of receiving remittances		
Monthly	31.4	19.4
Once in two months	15.5	18.2
Once in three months	11.3	13.3
Once in six months	12.4	14.5
Once in a year	13.4	15.8
Whenever need arose	16.0	18.8
Amount of remittances received during last 12 months (in Rs.)		
Up to 15000	8.2	6.1
15001 - 25000	8.8	6.7
25001 - 50000	23.7	23.6
50001 - 100000	36.6	38.8
100001 & above	22.7	24.8
Mean annual amount (in Rs.)	**122977**	**135979**
Remittances received by		
Parents	60.9	60.1
Son / daughter	1.5	1.8
Brother / sister	3.6	3.6
Spouse	33.0	33.3
Others	1.0	1.2
Mode of transfer of remittances		
Through bank	78.8	78.9
Through cheques / drafts	2.1	2.4
Through other financial institution (Western Union, Money Gram, etc.)	2.6	1.2
Electronic money order	5.2	4.2
Through relatives / friends coming on leave	7.7	9.1
Hawala	2.1	2.4
Others	1.5	1.8
Number of households	**194**	**165**

Figure 7.1: Amount of remittances received during last 12 months (in %)

Migrant households   Emigrant households
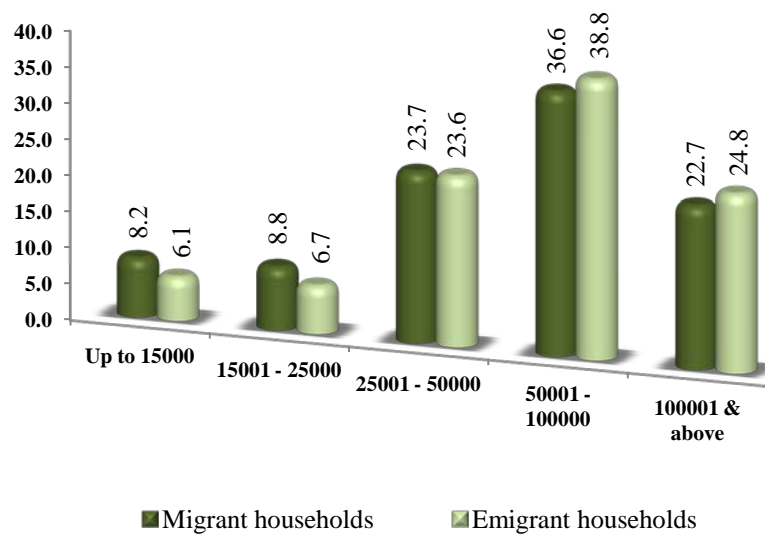
Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of receiving remittances by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Remittance received	
	Migrant households	**Emigrant households**
	Interstate out migrants & emigrants	
Residence		
Rural	71.1	73.3
Urban	28.9	26.7
Religion		
Hindu	64.4	62.4
Muslim	32.5	34.6
Jain	2.6	2.4
Others	0.5	0.6
Caste		
Scheduled caste	12.9	12.1
Scheduled tribe	3.6	4.2
OBC	27.3	24.9
Others (General)	56.2	58.8
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	2.1	2.4
Second	10.3	9.7
Middle	20.1	20.0
Fourth	27.3	23.7
Highest	40.2	44.2
Number of households	**194**	**165**

Figure 7.2: Receiving remittances by residence (in %)
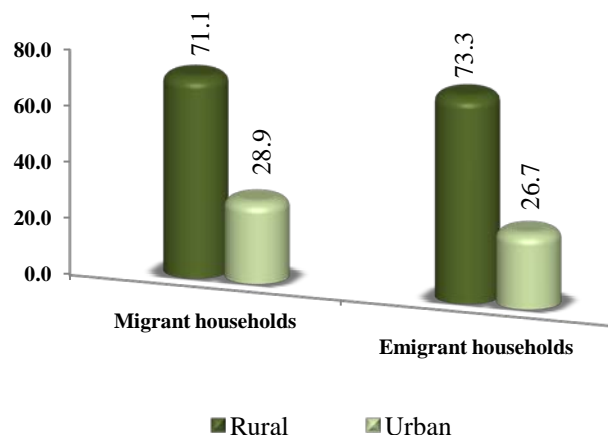
Table 8.3: Mean remittances received by background characteristics		
	Mean remittance (in Rs.)	
Background characteristic	**Migrant households**	**Emigrant households**
	Interstate out migrants & emigrants	
Residence		
Rural	125674	137107
Urban	116332	132877
Religion		
Hindu	145021	166608
Muslim	76984	80632
Jain	136000	120000
Others	200000	200000
Caste		
Scheduled caste	64520	74650
Scheduled tribe	60429	60429
OBC	76132	83098
Others (General)	163180	176429
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)		
Lowest	47500	47500
Second	56400	57750
Middle	61154	65455
Fourth	184925	236897
Highest	132738	135940
Total mean amount (in Rs.)	**122977**	**135979**

Table 8.4: Percentage of households by use of remittances		
	Migrant households	
Particulars	**Interstate out migrants & emigrants**	**Emigrant households**
Mode of using remittances*		
Household consumption	88.7	88.6
Education of children	48.2	48.2
For medical / health related expenses	62.6	60.8
To pay utility bills	78.5	77.7
Deposited in bank	40.5	41.0
Cash in hand	40.0	38.6
Investment	1.5	1.8
For purchase of scooter / car / other vehicles	5.6	6.6
For dowry / marriage expenses	8.2	9.0
To repay debts	39.0	42.8
To purchase agricultural land	3.6	3.6
To build / purchase new house / renovation of old house	14.9	15.1
To embark new business / enlarging the existing one	4.1	4.2
On agricultural expenses, seeds, fertilizers, etc.	10.8	11.4
For charity / donations	9.2	10.8
Refinancing migration	3.6	3.6
Number of households	**194**	**165**
Note- * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Table 8.5: Percentage of households receiving remittances in other form		
	Migrant households	**Emigrant households**
Particulars	**Interstate out migrants & emigrants**	
Other form of remittances*	*(n=311)*	*(n=259)*
Clothes	12.9	15.4
Cosmetics	4.5	4.2
Ornaments (diamond, gold, silver, stones, etc.)	1.0	1.2
Electronic equipments	4.2	3.9
Others	0.6	0.4
	(n=22)	*(n=16)*
Visited during the last 12 months	**7.1**	**6.2**
Reason for bringing money along with him / her*		
To build house / purchase land	13.6	18.8
To buy a car / scooter / taxi, etc.	4.5	6.2
For education	9.1	6.2
For medical expenses	18.2	6.2
For repayment of debts	9.1	6.2
Others	63.6	68.8

Note- Some migrants (Interstate out migrants as well as emigrants) didn't visit their native place during the last 12 months, but they sent remittances in form of kind through friends or relatives.
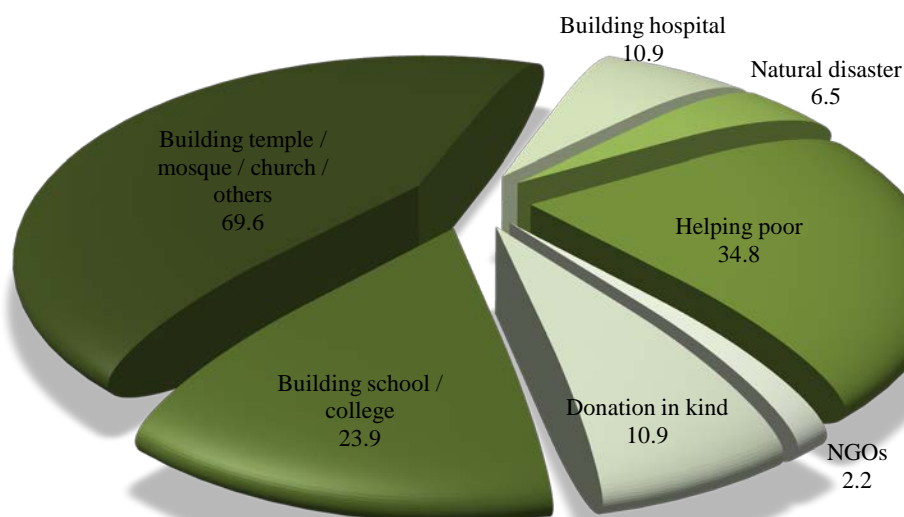* Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.

Table 8.6: Percent of emigrants giving donation		
Particulars	**Percentage**	**Number[#]**
		(n=292)
Emigrant donating for any social cause	15.8	46
Amount of donation (in Rs.)		
Up to 5000	17.4	8
5001 - 10000	13.0	6
10001 - 15000	6.5	3
15001 - 20000	8.7	4
20000 & above	54.4	25
Mean amount of donation in the last 10 years (in Rs.)		**45795**
Purpose of social cause *		
Building school / college	23.9	11
Building temple / mosque / church / others	69.6	32
Building hospital	10.9	5
Natural disaster	6.5	3
Helping poor	34.8	16
To NGOs	2.2	1
Donation in kind	10.9	5
Channels of donation		
Direct to the organization, NGOs or Trusts	41.3	19
Through family members	56.5	26
Through village panchayat / municipal Corporation	2.2	1
Note: # Number of emigrants is selected by process of out-migration. * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Figure 7.3: Amount of donation donated by emigrants (in Rs.)
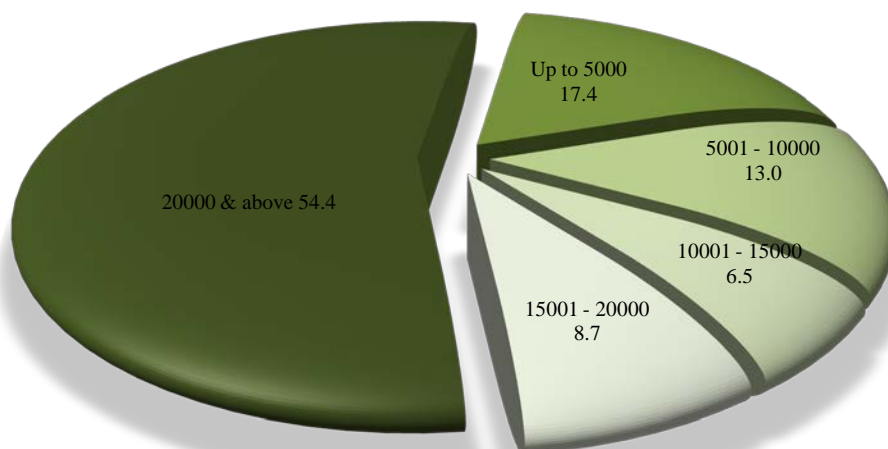
Figure 7.4: Purpose of donation (in %)

Building hospital
10.9

Natural disaster
6.5

Building temple /
mosque / church /
others
69.6

Helping poor
34.8

Building school /
college
23.9

Donation in kind
10.9

NGOs
2.2

Table 8.7: Percent of emigrants who made investments		
Particulars	**Percentage**	**Number#**
		(n=292)
Made investment	3.6	10
Mean amount of investment (in Rs.)		**498500**
Details of investment*		
Housing	70.0	7
Business enterprise	10.0	1
Ornaments	30.0	3
Others	10.0	1
Note: # Number of emigrants is selected by process of out-migration. * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Table 8.8: Perception of respondents about impact of emigration on family, society and life style		
Particulars	**Percentage**	**Number**
Impacts of emigration on your family*		
Increase in economic status	81.9	212
Increase in social status / prestige among neighbours / relatives / friends	84.6	219
Increase in consumption expenditure/use of luxurious items	35.9	93
Increase in savings / investments	25.9	67
Increase in power and political influence	13.9	36
Change in adoption of life styles*		
Dressing and socialising	39.0	101
Recreational activities	15.8	41
Communication and language	37.5	97
Others	2.7	7
Change in food habits*		
Eating more fast food	19.7	51
Changes in eating habits	28.6	74
Consumption of alcohol	3.5	9
Smoking cigarettes / other form of tobacco products	5.0	13
Others	0.8	2
Change in values and attitudes*		
Increased acceptance for inter caste / class marriage	10.8	28
Increased acceptance for inter religious exchanges	12.4	32
Increased preference for gender equality	24.3	63
Greater sense of national / community pride	32.8	85
Increased attachment to family/home	60.2	156
Others	3.9	10
Impact of emigration on your society*		
Increase in inter caste and inter religion marriage	12.0	31
Increase in love marriage	12.7	33
Increase in trend towards nuclear family	18.1	47
Weakening of caste system	8.9	23
Increase in aspiration for international migration	47.1	122
Self Pride	44.0	114
Others	1.2	3
Number of households		**259**
Note: * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of migrant households using remittances by background characteristics

Background characteristic	Use of remittances				
	Household consumption	Education of children	Medical / health related	To pay utility bills (Electricity, Water, etc.)	To repay debts
Residence					
Rural	72.3	75.5	74.6	73.2	80.3
Urban	27.7	24.5	25.4	26.8	19.7
Religion					
Hindu	61.8	58.5	63.1	63.4	60.5
Muslim	35.3	39.4	33.6	34.6	38.2
Jain	2.3	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.3
Others	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caste					
Scheduled caste	13.3	17.0	14.8	15.0	19.7
Scheduled tribe	4.0	5.3	4.9	4.6	7.9
OBC	28.9	27.7	28.7	28.8	21.1
Others (General)	53.8	50.0	51.6	51.6	51.3
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)					
Lowest	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.6
Second	11.6	11.7	13.1	10.5	13.2
Middle	22.5	28.7	21.3	23.5	26.3
Fourth	27.8	27.7	27.1	28.1	25.0
Highest	35.8	29.8	36.9	35.3	32.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of households	**173**	**94**	**122**	**153**	**76**

Table 8.10: Percentage distribution of impact of emigration on emigrant households by background characteristics

| Background characteristic	Increase in economic status	Increase in social status / prestige among neighbourers / relatives/friends	Increase in consumption expenditure / use of luxurious items	Increase in savings / investments	Increase in aspiration for international migration
Residence					
Rural	71.2	68.9	65.6	62.7	71.3
Urban	28.8	31.1	34.4	37.3	28.7
Religion					
Hindu	69.3	72.6	73.1	73.1	66.4
Muslim	27.8	25.1	26.9	23.9	32.0
Jain	2.4	1.8	0.0	3.0	1.6
Others	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caste					
Scheduled caste	10.4	10.0	5.4	6.0	1.6
Scheduled tribe	4.2	4.1	3.2	1.5	4.9
OBC	23.6	25.6	22.6	20.9	27.0
Others (General)	61.8	60.3	68.8	71.6	66.4
Standard living & wealth index (SLWI)					
Lowest	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.0	5.7
Second	7.1	5.0	5.4	7.4	7.4
Middle	16.5	16.9	5.4	7.5	14.7
Fourth	21.7	23.8	19.3	20.9	18.9
Highest	52.8	52.5	68.8	64.2	53.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of households	**212**	**219**	**93**	**67**	**122**

Chapter 8

Nature and Consequences of Emigration: Community/Village Level Observations

The non-resident Gujaratis have invested their money in property and industries in Gujarat. In big cities one can find flats, farmhouses, bunglows and commercial buildings with names such as Uganda park, Nairobi House, New York Tower, Minnesota Apartments indicating the places of destination of the emigrants (Yagnik and Seth, 2005: 238). Village level information was collected from 120 PSUs (Primary Sampling Units) to know the impact of emigration on rural communities. This chapter presents the characteristics of surveyed villages by clasifying them emigrant and non-emigrant categories, and also pressents any philanthropic activities carried out in the villages with the support from the emigrants and diasporas.

Table 9.1: Distribution of villages by population size and households

Background characteristics	Percentage	Number
Total population		*(n=120)*
Up to 1000	10.8	13
1001 - 2000	25.8	31
2001 - 4000	28.3	34
4001 - 5000	8.3	10
5001 & above	26.7	32
Mean number of population per village		**4275**
Total number of households		
Up to 150	7.5	9
151 - 300	19.2	23
301 - 600	30.8	37
601 & above	42.5	51
Mean number of households per village		**820**
Caste groups		*(n=98360)*
Scheduled Caste	8.5	8316
Scheduled Tribe	12.3	12151
Other Backward Caste	35.6	34989
Other Caste	43.6	42904
Total	**100.0**	

Fig 8.1: Different social groups in Gujarat (in %)

Scheduled Caste
8.5

Scheduled Tribe
12.3

Other Caste
43.6

Other Backward
Caste
35.6
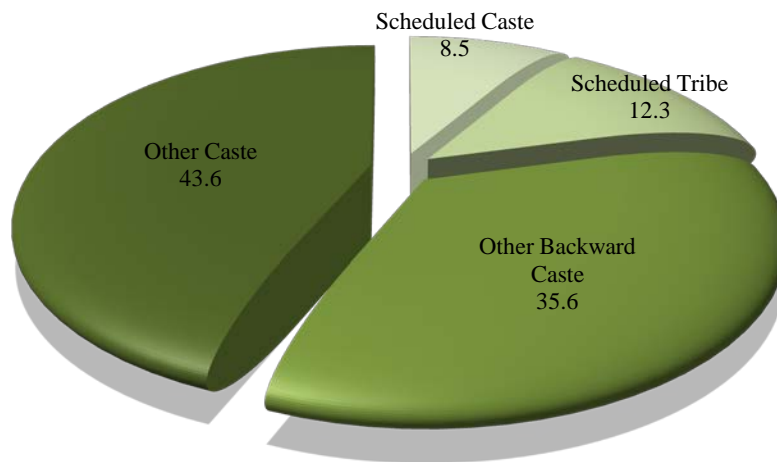
Characteristics of Emigrant and Non-emigrant Villages:

Out of 120 villages, about one-fouth of villages were large villages with population of 5000 and more. About one-fifth of population of the surveyed villages were SCs and STs. STs constiuted higher share in population than SCs in the surveyed villages. The details of population and household size are presented in Table 9.1.

There were 72 villages (60 percent) having any emigration out of 120 villages. Table 9.2 shows that piped water and drainage facilities were better in emigrant villages but there is not much difference in other facilities. At village level about 25 per cent of the emigrant villages reported to have public toilet facilities compared to 15 per cent in the non-emigrant villages.
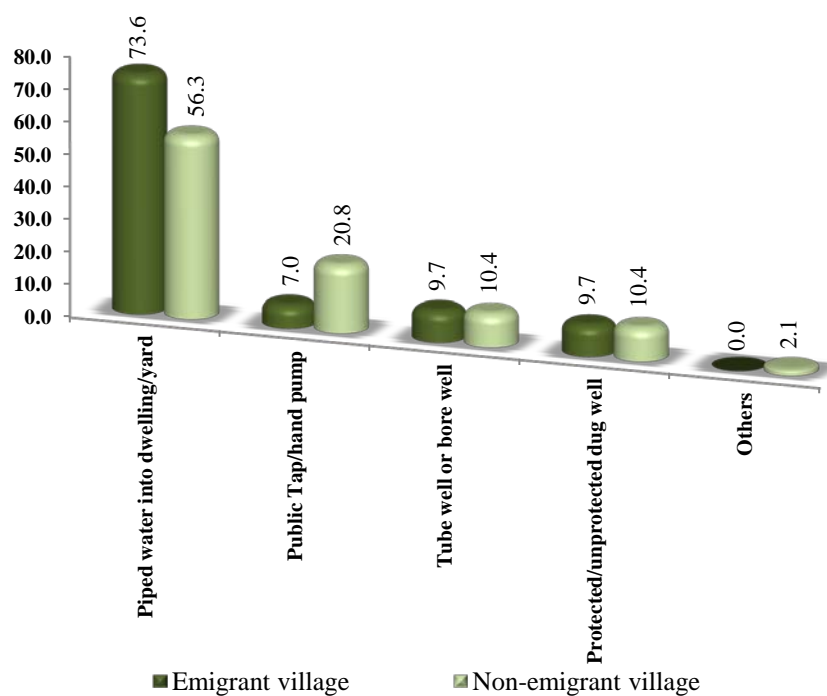
Table 9.2: Distribution of villages by sanitation facility

Background characteristics	Emigrant village[#]	Non-emigrant village
Main source of drinking water		
Piped water into Dwelling / yard	73.6	56.3
Public Tap / hand pump	7.0	20.8
Tube well or bore well	9.7	10.4
Protected / unprotected dug well	9.7	10.4
Others	0.0	2.1
Public toilet is there in your village		
Yes	26.4	14.6
No	73.6	85.4
Is drainage facility available in the village		
Yes	58.3	35.4
No	41.7	64.6
Type of drainage facility in the village*	*(n=42)*	*(n=17)*
Underground drainage	61.9	70.6
Open with outlet	40.5	29.4
Open without outlet	14.3	11.8
Where you dispose garbage		
Municipality vehicle	4.8	0.0
Burn	9.5	0.0
Open Place	76.2	100.0
Other	9.5	0.0
Village electrification		
Not electrified	1.4	0.0
Less than 6 hours per day	0.0	0.0
More than 6 hours per day	98.6	100.0
Number of villages	**72**	**48**

Note: # Emigrant villages- villages having at least one emigrant.
* Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.

Garbage disposal is an emerging problem in the villages. Some emigrant villages reported to be buring the garbage whereas in most of the villages garbages were thrown in the open. It seems that Gujarat has not been able to set a role model in garbage dosposal even after a sustained economic growth and committed governance over more than a decade. However, 26 percent of the emigrant villages reported to have public toilet facilities and 58 per cent of them reported to

have been covered with drainage respective. For non-emigrant villages these facilities were much lower i.e. 15 and 35 per cent respectively (see Fig 9.3).

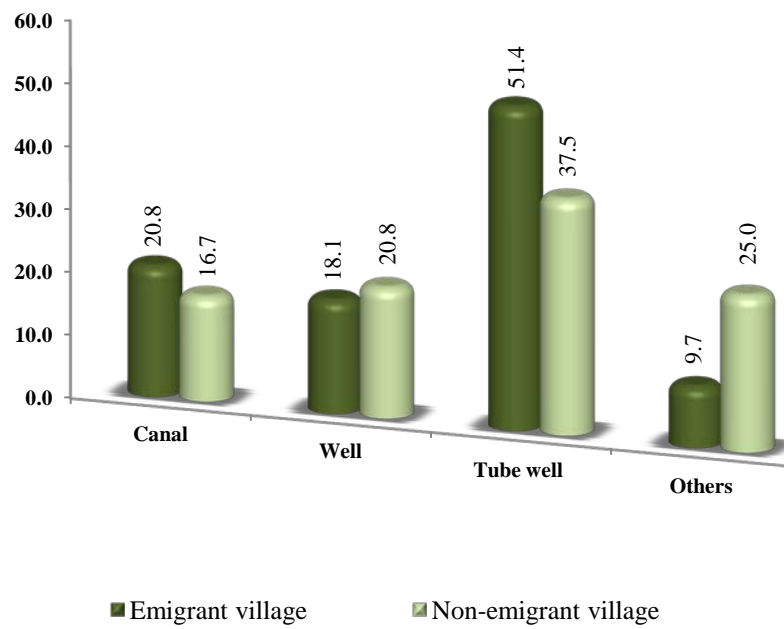**Fig 8.2: Sources of drinking water in village s (in %)**

Fig 8.3: Public facilities in villages (in %)
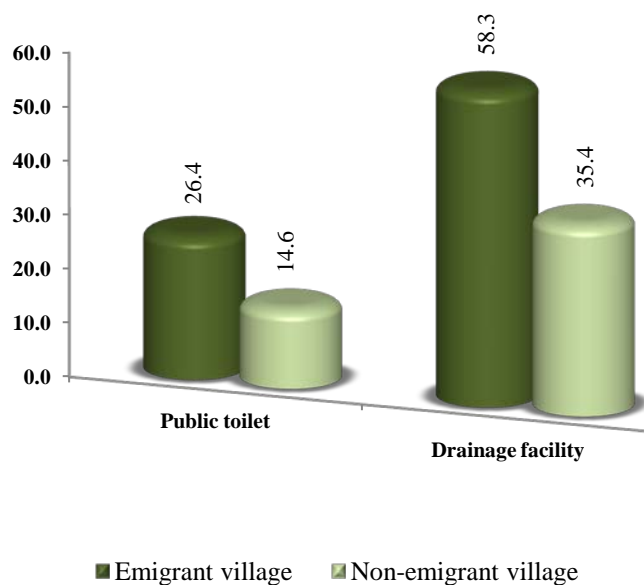
Table 9.3: Distribution of villages by agricultural practices		
Background characteristics	**Emigrant village[#]**	**Non-emigrant village**
Main source of irrigation in the village		
Canal	20.8	16.7
Well	18.1	20.8
Tube well	51.4	37.5
Other	9.7	25.0
Major crops grown in the village		
Bajara	15.3	16.7
Cotton	37.5	29.2
Groundnut	12.5	8.3
Makka	7.0	18.7
Tobacco	6.9	4.2
Wheat	1.4	0.0
Other	19.4	22.9
Number of villages	**72**	**48**
Note: # Emigrant villages- villages having at least one emigrant.		

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Fig 8.4: Main source of irrigation in villages (in %)

Legend: ■ Emigrant village ■ Non-emigrant village

Canal: Emigrant village 20.8, Non-emigrant village 16.7
Well: Emigrant village 18.1, Non-emigrant village 20.8
Tube well: Emigrant village 51.4, Non-emigrant village 37.5
Others: Emigrant village 9.7, Non-emigrant village 25.0

Table 9.4: Distribution of villages by distance to the nearest facility

Background characteristics	Emigrant Village[#]	Non-emigrant Village
Distance (in kilometres) to the nearest town		
Up to 1	13.9	12.5
2 - 4	37.5	43.8
5 - 10	23.6	22.9
11 & above	25.0	20.8
Distance to the district headquarter		
Up to 20	19.4	14.6
21 - 40	34.8	14.6
41 - 60	22.2	22.9
61 & above	23.6	47.9
Distance to the nearest railway station		
Up to 5	27.8	14.6
6 - 10	20.8	12.5
11 - 20	29.2	25.0
21 & above	22.2	47.9
Distance to the nearest bus station		
Up to 1	84.7	60.4
2 - 5	7.0	25.0
6 & above	8.3	14.6
Number of villages	**72**	**48**

Note: # Emigrant villages- villages having at least one emigrant.

Table 9.5: Information about education and health facility in emigrant and non-emigrant villages

Background characteristics	Emigrant Village[#]	Non-emigrant Village
Government Educational facilities available in the village		
Primary school	11.1	12.5
Middle school	20.8	52.1
Secondary school	34.8	18.7
Higher secondary school	11.1	10.4
College / university	0.0	4.2
Madarsa	12.5	0.0
Non-formal education (Guruji Scheme)	2.8	0.0
Professional institutions (for IT/BE)	6.9	2.1
Health facility available in the village*		
ICDS	100.0	97.9
Sub-centre	62.5	37.5
PHC	41.7	20.8
Block PHC	15.3	2.1
CHC / RH	15.3	0.0
District / govt. hospital	5.6	0.0
Govt. dispensary	2.8	0.0
Private clinic	45.8	14.6
Private hospital / nursing home	9.7	0.0
AYUSH health facility	9.7	2.1
Availability of health provider in the village*		
Integrated child development Scheme / anganwadi worker	98.6	97.9
Village health guide (VHG)	51.4	56.3
Accredited social health activist (ASHA)	90.3	85.4
Trained birth attendant (TBA)	56.9	47.9
Auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM)	80.6	66.7
Lady doctor	47.2	22.9
Private doctor	55.6	35.4
Unani doctor	6.9	2.1
Ayurvedic doctor	9.7	2.1
Homeopathic doctor	11.1	0.0
Registered medical practitioner	22.2	2.1
Traditional healer	37.5	33.3
Untrained dai	43.1	25.0
Number of villages	**72**	**48**

Note: # Emigrant village- village having at least one emigrant.
* Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.

Table 9.6: Information about facility available in emigrant and non-emigrant villages		
Background characteristics	**Emigrant Village[#]**	**Non-emigrant Village**
Facilities available in the village*		
Post / telegraph office	86.1	62.5
STD booth	44.4	8.3
Pharmacy / medical shop	33.3	6.3
Bank	40.3	6.3
Adult education centre	23.6	4.2
Youth club	45.8	31.3
Mahila mandal	84.7	77.1
Self help groups	76.4	54.2
Paan shop	95.8	89.6
Haat / market	54.2	25.0
Kirana / general provision shop	91.7	81.3
Credit cooperative Society	38.9	27.1
Agricultural cooperative society	61.1	43.8
Milk cooperative society	73.6	79.2
Fishermen's cooperative society	9.7	2.1
Computer kiosk / e-chaupal	43.1	22.9
Mills / small scale industries	19.4	4.2
Community television set	13.9	16.7
Community centre / hall	52.8	43.8
Railway station	11.1	2.1
Bus stand	72.2	43.8
Number of villages	**72**	**48**
Note: # Emigrant village- village having at least one emigrant. * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

Table 9.3 shows that people of villages with more irrigation facilities either by canal aor tubewelll and also cultivating cash crops like cotton and groundnut are emigrating more compared to other villages (see also Fig 9.4).

Emigrant villages were not only have more commercialised agriculture but also most of them were nearer to Railway stations andcloser to district head quaters compared to no-emigrant villages (see Table 9.4). However, it is not clear from Table 9.5 that these villages have higher level of educational or health related facilities precisely due to the fact that education and health facilities are provided by the state government which covers most of the villages. However, there is a higher number of villages having banks, post office, SDT booths, pharmacy/medical shops etc in emigrant villages compared to non-emigrant villages (see Table 9.6).

Table 9.7: Information about programmes available in emigrant and non-emigrant villages

Background characteristics	Emigrant Village[#]	Non-emigrant Village
Government programmers available in your village*		
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	90.3	91.7
Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)	88.9	87.5
Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY)	87.5	83.3
Mid-day Meal Programme (MMP)	98.6	95.8
Intergrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	86.1	77.1
Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana (MMPY)	84.7	79.2
National Food for work Programme (NFFWP)	33.3	27.1
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	25.0	18.8
Sanitation Programme (SP)	58.3	45.8
Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM)	33.3	6.3
Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	54.2	31.3
Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)	36.1	25.0
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	84.7	75.0
Employee Guarantee Scheme (EGS)	22.2	18.8
Indira Awas Yaojna (IAY)	94.4	87.5
Samagra Awas Yojana (SAY)	41.7	45.8
Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)	37.5	37.5
Sardar Patel Aawas Yojana	48.6	41.7
Others	2.8	2.1
Number of villages	**72**	**48**

Note: # Emigrant villages- villages having at least one emigrant.
* Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.

Table 9.8: Information about in-migrant for emigrant and non-emigrant villages

Background characteristics	Emigrant Village[#]	Non-emigrant Village
In your village did the in-migrant/s come during last one Year	*(n=72)*	*(n=72)*
Yes	51.4	27.1
No	48.6	72.9
No of in-migrant household in village		
Up to 5	27.0	46.1
6 - 15	29.8	30.8
16 - 50	21.6	15.4
51 & above	21.6	7.7
From where majority of in-migrant came		
From other district	70.3	84.6
From other state	29.7	15.4
In which sector(s) in-migrants are predominantly engaged*		
Agriculture / animal husbandry / allied sectors	51.4	61.5
Industry / manufacturing	37.8	23.1
Construction	48.6	23.1
Household chores	5.4	0.0
Non-agricultural labour	27.0	0.0
Number of villages	**37**	**13**
Note: # Emigrant village- village having at least one emigrant. * Multiple responses may not add to 100 percent.		

There are large number of centrally sponsered programmes were running in the villages. Some of the popular prigrammes like ICDS, mid-day meal, MGNREGA, JSY and KSY were found in most of the villages irrespective of emigrant or non-emigrant status. However, as Table 9.7 shows, some differences were found in respect to programmes like Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission. It seems that emigrant villages are located in low quality and water scarce areas compared to no-emigrant villages.

So far the interlinkages between internal and international migration at the indivisual level is concerned we have noted in earlier chapter that this is weak in case of Gujarat. Both types of migration are influenced by independent socio-economic factors. However, this may be correct at the areal level. Table 9.8 shows that 51 per cent emigrant villages also reported to have internal migrants compared to 27 per cent of the non-emigrant villages.

Table 9.9: Information about emigranting from the villages		
Background characteristics	**Percentage**	**Number of emigrant villages**
When did first international out-migration take place in your village		
Before Indian independence	6.9	5
After India's independence	93.1	67
In which year, majority of the people from your village started to emigrate		
Before 1990	20.8	15
1990 - 2000	26.4	19
2001 - 2005	19.5	14
After 2005	33.3	24
How many households in your village have at least one emigrant		
1	25.0	18
2 - 4	29.2	21
5 - 10	13.9	10
11 - 20	9.7	7
21 - 50	12.5	9
51 & above	9.7	7
Which countries are usual destinations of emigrants from your village		
United States of America	19.4	14
United Kingdom	7.0	5
South Africa	9.7	7
Oman	15.3	11
Australia	23.6	17
Saudi Arabia	5.6	4
Kuwait	8.3	6
Others	11.1	8
Number of villages	**100.0**	**72**

Table 9.10: Information about marriage of boys and girls from the villages to abroad

Background characteristics	Percentage	Number of emigrant villages
How many girls from your village have married abroad during last five years		
No girl married to abroad	84.7	61
Up to 5	7.0	5
6 & above	8.3	6
How many boys from your village were married abroad during last five years		
No boy married to abroad	88.8	64
Up to 5	5.6	4
6 & above	5.6	4
Number of villages	**100.0**	**72**

Also, most of the villages reported to have internal migrants from within the state and more employed in agriculture and construction sectors.

Some emigrant villages have reported that emigration took place before independence. However, majority of the emigrant villages have reported emigration taking place after independence. It is also noteworthy to mention that emigration predominatly took place after 1990 and was directed towards USA, Australia, Oman, Kuwait and South Africa. There were about 10 per cent emigrant villages where emigration was as high as more than 50 households reporting alteast one member of the household emigrated during any time in the recent past (see Table 9.9). As shown in Table 9.10 about one-tenth of the emigrant villages reported that a boy from the village got married abroad compared to one-fifth for girls. A large number of emigrant villages i.e about 44 per cent reported that the emigrants from the villages contributed to the philanthropic activities or made donation for social, religious, educational and health purposes. Religious activitites were the most important promoted by emigrants either through direct donation or funded through other social channels.

Table 9.11: Information about philanthropic / donation work in the villages of emigrants

Background characteristics	Percentage	Number of emigrant villages
Has there been any philanthropic / donation work in the village by the emigrants, in last 10 years		*(n=72)*
Yes	44.4	32
No	55.6	40
Nature of the philanthropic/donation work*		
Religious	87.5	28
School / educational and capacity building	59.4	19
Hospitals, medicines and health related	40.6	13
Marriage hall / inn, etc.	34.4	11
Disaster / calamity relief/mitigation	12.5	4
Orphanage	9.4	3
Improvement in rural infrastructure	31.3	10
Promotion of trade	15.6	5
Others	6.3	2
Number of villages		**32**
Note: * Multiple responses may more than 100 percent.		

CHAPTER 9

Summary and Conclusions

Background and Objectives:

The emigration from India more visibly started after the Second World War and predominatly after 1965 to the US as a result of liberalisation in the immigration policy and also other western countries. Migration to the Middle East increased rapidly since late1970s as a result of oil boom. The states of Kerala, Punjab and Gujarat are known for a long history of emigration, and diaspora from these states are spread over in many countries of the world. Recently states like Goa, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh also have been sending a large number of emigrant labour and professionals. There has been also a increase in unskilled and semi-skilled labour emigration from the states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These states were also known for sending the large number of indetured labour to Africa and Caribbean to work in sugar cane and plantation agriculture during the colonial rule.

It is believed that Gujaratis migrated abroad to work as traders, businessmen, shopkeepers, hoteliers, professionals etc. A comprehensive study of Gujarati emigration which includes the characteristics of migrants, the individual and household strategies, the process of migration comprising of formal (recruitment agency) and informal channels (family, kin, friends, religious groups and NGOs) of migration, costs and financing of migration, the contact, visits and remittances sent by the migrants to their native households would be helpful in understanding the causes and consequences of migration from Gujarat. This study makes an attempt to study Gujarati emigration in the recent past. It estimates the level of emigration, the characteristics of emigrants and process of emigration and decision making, remittances sent and utilized. It also assessed the impact of emigration at the household and community levels.

Primary data were collected through interview schedules pertaining to a sample of 10,000 households selected through stratified random sampling. A total of 200 PSUs i.e 120 rural and 80 urban were selected covering the entire state of Gujarat. First Gujarat was divided into four regions and villages and towns falling in each region were selected based PPS method according to the share of each region and rural-urban proportions. From each PSUs 50 households were

selected randomly after mapping and listing of the households in the selected PSUs. The survey results were suitably weighted as sampling units differed in size and were selected with varying probabilities.

This study covers not only emigration but return migrants as well. Wherever head of households reported to have return migrants from abroad, he/she was interviewed along with the head of households. Thus the study was able to capture information about the place of destination as well. Apart from emigration, as the state of Gujarat is known for in-migration, data on internal migrants were also collected and analysed.

Household Characteristics:

The present study collected information on various aspects of household and household amenities during the detailed door to door survey of the sampled households. Information on all the household members like age, sex, marital status, education, occupation etc. were collected during the period of survey. The age-sex pyramid of the study population is typical to that found in most of the developing countries with a broader base and gradually tapering towards to the top. About 26% of the sampled household members are children (0-14 years) while 28% of the members are youth population(15-29 years). The data shows that nine out of ten households in the study area are headed by males and the pattern is almost identical both in urban and rural areas. Of the total surveyed households, maximum number of households(21.9%) have the family size of 4 followed by the family size of 5(20.6%) and family size of 6(14.7%). The majority of the households(94.3%) in rural areas are owned while the figure for the urban areas is 83.1 percent. About one tenth(10.1%) of rural dwelling still use unprotected dug well for drinking water which is a matter of health concern. The rural areas have a very poor toilet facility as more than half(53.1%) of the households use open space and another 9.8 percent households have pit latrine. Wood(71.7%) is the major source of cooking fuel in rural areas followed by LPG(25.1%). The important household possessions in rural areas are mobile phone(88.%), furniture(80.3%), electric fan(82.8%), TV(57.2%), cycle(37.4%), motor cycle/scooter(35.8%), LPG gas(32.0%), VCD/DVD(23.9%) and refrigerator(21.6%). A little less than two third(65.5%) of the rural households have a bank/post office account while the corresponding figure for urban areas is 82.5 percent. Only 8.2 percent of the rural households and 5.6 percent of the urban households are covered under micro finance. Among the rural households, about two

third(65.5%) have bank accounts and a little more than one third(37.1%) have BPL cards. More than half(56.0%) of the rural households and 14.1 percent of the urban households have agricultural land.

Emigration:

An emigrant is defined as a former member of a household, who left the household any time in the past for staying outside India provided he/she, was alive on the date of survey. This is a NSSO definition and we have followed the same definition in this study. In 2007-08, the emigration rate from Gujarat was about 3 per 1000 population compared to 4 per 1000 at all India level. The present survey covered 9714 households in year 2012 gives and emigration rate of 8 per 1000 population. Similarly in terms of proportion of households, it was observed that there were 11 households with emigrants per 1000 households in 2007-08 which increased to 27 households per 1000 households in this survey. Therefore, some increase in emigration rate has taken place during 2007-2012 from Gujarat. This study further shows that emigration in recent years has increased more from areas of Suarasthra and Kutchch compared to Central Plain (NSS named Northern Plains) known for emigration and diaspora in the past. The South-eastern Gujarat which comprises districts with sizeable presence of tribals is having least emigration. The recent emigration from Gujarat is neither business related nor entreprenurial as we expected, but it very similar to unskilled and skilled (including professional) labour migration taking place from other states like Kerala, Punjab,Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Further emigration is predominantly a male selective phenomenon, and SCs, STs and OBCs are much less emigrating compared to higher castes (others). About one-tenth of the emigrants were students and similar magnitude were also reported having the status of housewives. Emigration was predominatly from two communties namely Patels and Muslims. It is also important to note that majority of the emigrants were from rural areas that shows the rising asiration to migrate due to lack of better opportunites.

The average cost of legal emigration was about 2.5 lakh. Money was mobilised through parental, personal and family sources and the contribution of formal channels like banks or sponsorship by Government /other sources was not very large. This further supports the proposition that emigration is an informal process primarily driven by individual and supported by a network of family and friends.

Gujarat is a state also known for in-migration. Most of the in-migration in Gujarat was from within the state . About one-third of the internal migrants moved from other states of the country. This study also tried to probe if internal migrantion is related to international migration. This could be possible if people move by step. However, we did not much support to this cojecture. At household level less than 10 percent emigrant households reported that their members moved internally before venturing abroad. Internal migrants come from lower socio-economic backgound compared to emigrants. It seems that both types of migration are influenced by the migration inflencing factors differentially.

<u>Return Migration:</u>

One of the consequences of migration on the origin place is the role of return migrants. The total number of return migrants in the surveyed households was 111 of which 37.0 percent belonged to Kuchh and Dry region followed by Sourashtra (23.4%), Northern Plains (20.7%) and South Eastern(18.9%). Among the four regions, Kuchh and Dry region records the highest rate of (number of households with return migrants per 1000 households)   return migrant household(19).Similarly the return migrant rate (number of return migrants per 1000 population) is maximum in Kuchh and Dry region (4) and is 2 in all the remaining three regions.

The majority of the return migrants are males. Maximum number of return migrants (33.3%) were self employed followed by labourer in non-agricultural sector(19.8%) and employed in private sector(12.6%) before returning to their native places in Gujarat. Among the female return migrants, the highest proportion(37.5%) is housewife followed by job seekers(25.0%). The educational attainment of return migrants shows that the highest proportion(29.8%) have middle but below higher secondary education followed by the category of literate but below middle(29.7%) and graduate and higher (22.5%) education. The age distribution of return migrants shows that more than one fourth(26.2%) of the emigrants are in the age group 40-49 followed by the 20-29 age group(20.7%) emigrants. Currently there has been increase of 18.3% in the headship of household in comparison to the headship status at the time of emigration. On the other hand, there has been a decline(18.3%) in the proportion of earning dependent from 37.5% at the time of emigration to the current 20.2%. An overwhelming majority (83.6%) of the

respondents reported that too much of responsibility back home was the reason for not taking the spouse with him/her during the time of emigration.

The return emigrant reported the main source of information was Indian agent and brokers (27.4%) followed by relatives (26.4%) and friends (21.7%). The mean expenses incurred for emigration of one person is rupees 62507. About three fifth(59.5%) of the respondents reported that they had first contacted their employer or employers' representative on arrival in destination country followed by 35.8% reporting having met friends and relatives. The mean monthly living expenses abroad is rupees 4721. The mean monthly home remittance by the emigrant is rupees 6473. More than half(58.4%) of the respondents reported that the spouse was managing the household affairs during the absence of the emigrant followed by parents(28.1%). The most important skills acquired by the emigrant abroad as reported are accounting(42.5%),technical skills(40.6%), marketing/trading skills (27.4%), managerial/supervisory(25.5%), leadership/organisational skills(24.5%) and navigation skills(23.6%). The most important future plans as reported in the decreasing order of importance are not decided yet(30.2%), take up employment(29.%), start a new business(26.4%) and re-emigrate(24.5%).

<u>Consequences of Emigration:</u>

Emigration brings about lots of changes at the individual level, household level and community levels. There are social, economic as well as demographic changes due to the impact of emigration both at the origin and destination places. The most important outcome of migration is remittance which influences the process of development, brings changes in the consumption pattern and life style of the individual and households especially at the place of origin. Majority of the emigrant households reported (64.0 per cent) to have received remittances. The frequency of reciving remittances was not regular as only one-fifth of the emigrant households received on monthly basis. The mean annual amount of remittances received by the emigrant households was rupees 1.3 lakh and bout a quarter of them reported to have received remittances above rupees 1lakh during the past one year. About four fifth of the households reported that the mode of transfer of remittance to their family members was through bank while less than one tenth reported transferring remittance through relatives and friends. A majority (88.6 %) of the households use remittances on household consumption followed by payment towards utility bills

(77.7 %), medical and health expenses (60.8 %), education of children(48.2 %) and repayment of debts (42.8 %). Of the total households who use remittance on household consumption, about three fourth belong to rural locality. Similar is the trend in case of use of remittance in education of children, health care expenses, payment of utility bills and repayment of debts as the majority of such households belong to rural locality.

Apart from remittances, about 16 per cent emigrant households reported to have donated money for any social cause. Among those emigrants who donate, about 70 per cent donated for building religious places like temple/mosque/church. One-fourth also donated forbuilding educational institutions like schools and colleges. More than half of them sent donation through the channel of family members, and about two-fifth sent money directly to the organizations. Emigration has huge impacts both on the place of origin and the place of destination. Information about the impact of emigration on individual life style, family and society is collected from the respondents. More than four-fifth of the respondents reported that due to emigration, there is an increase in economic and social status of the family. Majority of these households were located in rural areas. Similarly they beloned to higher castes followed by OBCs. An assessment of the emigrant households by Standard of Living and Wealth Index (SLWI) shows that majority of those reported improvement in their social and economic status due to emigation belonged to higher SLWI.

Emigration also increases the expenditure on consumption (36 per cent) as well as increase in savings and investment (26 per cent). To the question if emigration brings change in adoption of life style, 39.0 per cent of the respondents reported that emigration has an impact on dressing and socialising of the family members followed by impact on communication and languages (38 per cent). Emigration also brings change in the food habits of the household members. More than one fourth (29 per cent) of the respondents reported that emigration brings change in the eating habits of the household members followed by one fifth (20 per cent) of the respondents reporting people are eating more fast food due to emigration. Information was also gathered on impact of emigration on values and attitudes of the individuals which shows that a little more than three fifth (60 per cent) of the respondents reported that due to emigration, there is an increased attachment to family and home followed by 33 per cent reporting that there is greater sense of

national and community pride, while 24 per cent reported increased preference for gender equality. Emigration not only brought changes at the individual and family levels, but also of the community at large. The most important influence of emigration on the society as reported by the the respondents is increase in aspiration for international migration (47 per cent) followed by self pride (44 per cent).

<u>Limitations and Suggestions:</u>

This study is based on place of origin. If all the members of a household have emigrated, we do not have information about that household. Also, in a place of origin based study we generally define an emigrant as a former member of the household. However, if the emigrant is not in contact with the household at the place of origin or the household does not consider them as a member, in such cases information might be missed. A simialr study based on place of destinations may supplement this type of study and would require in future.

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