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Evaluating the Factors that Influence on Rural to Urban Migration

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ABSTRACT: The study covers the rural villages people, who are coming from the rural area to urban. The present study was an attempt to identify the factors influence on migrants in the rural area. The respondents are taken from Hyderabad city, because of many of people migrants from rural, with sample size 110 respondents and tested by percentages, ANOVA, multiple regressions and Factor analysis. The results of the study shown that major factors like pull and push drivers have an impact on migrants' respondents whereas decision was taken by family members and individually shown positive impact on migrants.

Keywords: Migrants, Pull - Push drivers, Rural, Urban, Migration

1. Introduction

Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in developing countries to pursuit better living standards. Understanding of rural, urban migration flow requires knowing the push-pull factors. "Push factor" refers to circumstances at home that repel; examples include famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment, etc. while "pull factor refers to those conditions found elsewhere (abroad) that attract migrants. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities, etc. There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle. Pull factors have predominated- urban environment provides better employment and income opportunities. But recently, it seems that push factors seem to be increasingly powerful.

2. Methodology

2.1 *Significance of the study*

The significance of this study lies at finding and stating solutions to rural-urban migrants. Thereby facilitating rural development through the process of job creation for the youths, laying emphasis on improving rural economic condition and also to on improving rural economic conclusion and also to make meaningful and sustainable, economic decision necessary for the acceleration of rural development there by reducing drastically rural-urban migration in the country.

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2.2 Objectives of the study

The specific objectives of the present study are as follows

1. To identify the socio-economic characteristics of the rural-to-urban migrants.
2. To assess the factor causes of rural to urban migration.
3. To investigate the major drivers of rural to urban migration.
4. To identify the role of family and individual in migration decisions.

2.3 Data Collection and Sampling

The study is concerned with the factors impact on rural migrants towards the urban area. The study is based on two types of data, i.e., primary and secondary. The primary source of data is collected from the respondents through structured questionnaire and interviews. Secondary data is collected from various Journals, Periodicals such as Magazines, Business newspapers, and from subject related books and websites.

Purposive sampling method is used for the study to select the 110 sample size from Hyderabad. Primary data have been collected from the respondents through structured questionnaire and interviews. The Data collected from Primary and Secondary sources is analyzed with the help of appropriate statistical Package like SPSS 20.0 Version. The Statistical tools used are Mean, Std. Deviation, ANOVA, and Multiple Regression Analysis. To test the reliability of the data, Cronbach's alpha test is conducted. The result gave the value of the as 0.769. It indicates that the data has high reliability and validity**.**

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.769	18

Source: Primary Data

From the Table 1, it is shown that the questionnaire is tested for its reliability and presented the results here under. The questionnaire developed is pretested and validated through face validity as it was sent to a carefully selected sample of experts and it also has a sufficiently good reliability score. The result has given the value of the as **0.769**. It indicates that the data has high reliability and validity.

Table 2: Migrants Respondents

Particulars	Classification	No of Responses	Percentage
Age	Below 20 years	8	7.2
	21-30 years	36	33.4
	31-40 years	43	38.7
	41-50	14	12.6
	Above 51 years	9	8.1
Gender	Male	78	71.2
	Female	32	28.9
Education	Below Graduation	12	10.9
	Graduation	25	22.8
	Post Graduation	30	27
	Above Post Graduation	26	23.7
	Illiterate	17	15.6
Occupation	Agriculture	37	33.8
	Govt employee	18	16.5
	Private employee	41	36.9
	Business	14	12.8
Monthly income (in rupees)	Below Rs.10,000	5	4.5
	Rs.10,001-20,000	22	19.8
	Rs.20,001-30,000	35	31.6
	Rs.30,001-40,000	28	25.2
	Above Rs.40,001	20	18.9

Source: Primary data ***n =110***

From the Table 3, It is evident that more than 39% of migrants respondents are in the group of 31-40 years, followed by 34% of respondents from the 21-30 years group, 71% of the migrants respondents belonged male and 29% of migrants respondents belonged female, 27% of migrants respondents studied post graduation and with followed 24% of respondents studied above PG, 37% of migrants respondents working as a Private Employees, 33% of migrants respondents are the agriculture. 31% of respondents earned Rs.20,001-30,000 for month and 25% of migrants respondents earned Rs.30,001-40,000.

(a) ANOVA

ANOVA is conducted in order to understand whether there is any significant difference in factors Causes Migration, push & pull drivers and decision making with demographical variables.

Table 3: ANOVA- test

Variables	Dimensions	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	F	Sig.
Demographical variables	Factors Causes Migration	110	3.7255	0.60266	0.05746	64.834	.000
	Push Factor	110	4.003	0.6293	0.06	66.716	.000
	Pull Factor	110	4.1073	0.33475	0.03192	128.686	.000
	Decision Making	110	4.5273	0.64195	0.06121	73.967	.002

Source: Author finding

It is observed from the above table, that dimensions like factors Causes Migration, push & pull drivers of the F value is found to be significant, meaning there by there is significantly influenced of dimensions on demographical variables, so null hypothesis rejected but alternative hypothesis accepted. And, whereas decision-making factors of the F value is found to be not significant. So null hypothesis accepted, but alternative hypothesis rejected.

(b) MULTIPLE REGRESSION

Multiple regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationships among variables. It includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing several variables when the focus is on the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables (or 'predictors'). It helps to understand how the typical value of the dependent variable (or 'criterion variable') changes when any one of the independent variables is varied, while the other independent variables are held fixed. It also helps to determine the overall fit (variance explained) of the model and the relative contribution of each of the predictors to the total variance explained.

H_o^1: There is no significant impact of the demographical variable on the rural-to-urban migrants.

Table 4

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.437[a]	0.491	0.152	0.55505	4.9	.000[b]

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age in years, Gender, Education, Income, Occupation.

It is observed from the table 5, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (science) which can be explained by the independent variables (rupees, gender, Occupation, age in years, education). This is an overall measure of the strength of association and does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable is associated with the dependent variable. Thus, R^2 value is found to be 0.491, meaning thereby that 49% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by predictors. Since the F value found to be significant, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis accepted, meaning there is a significant in the variation caused by the predictors.

Table 5: Coefficients

Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.708	0.421		8.798	0
	Age in years	0.204	0.063	0.314	3.249	0.000
	Gender	0.186	0.18	0.141	1.032	0.001
	Education	0.191	0.061	0.087	1.663	0.000
	Occupation	0.091	0.046	0.118	0.756	0.003
	Income	0.105	0.055	0.062	0.902	0.004

a. Dependent Variable: Rural-to-Urban Migrants.

Source: Authors findings

It is evident from the above table, B – These are the values of the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. So it is indicated that age (0.204) emerged as the most important factor, followed by Education (0.191) and gender (.186). It concluded that higher influence of age, education, and gender would have a higher positive evaluation of migration peoples. Finally, which concluded that there is a significant impact of demographical variables on migrants.

H_o^2: There is no significant factors influence rural to urban migrants

Table:6

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.467[a]	.418	.181	.56962	5.807	.000[b]

a. Predictors: (Constant), Climatic factor, Educational factor, Economic factor, Social factor

It is observed from the above table, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (science) which can be explained by the independent variables (Climatic factor, Educational factor, Economic factor, Social factor). This is an overall measure of the strength of association and does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable is associated with the dependent variable. Thus, R^2 value is found to be 0.418, meaning there by that 41% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by predictors. Since the F value found to be significant, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis accepted, meaning there is a significant in the variation caused by the predictors.

Table 7: Coefficients

Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.848	1.147		1.611	.110
	Economic factor	.352	.172	.028	.703	.003
	Social factor	.244	.084	.337	2.894	.000
	Educational factor	.277	.163	.042	.673	.004
	Demographical factor	.155	.099	.457	3.577	.001
	Climatic factor	-.259	.128	-.306	-2.019	.046

a. Dependent Variable: Rural-to-Urban Migrants.

It is observed from the above table, B – These are the values of the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. So it is indicated that Economic factor (0.352) emerged as the most important factor influenced, followed by Educational factor (0.277) and Social factor (.244). It concluded that higher influence of Economic factor, Educational factor and Social factor would have a higher positive evaluation of migration peoples. And also results show that there is a negative impact of climatic factors on the migrants. Finally, which concluded that there is a significant impact of above (table 4) factors on the rural to urban migration.

H_o^3: There is no significant impact on drivers (Push & Pull) on rural to urban migration.

Table 8

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.680[a]	.462	.410	.42517	8.93	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Prospects, Poor Education, Poverty, Higher educational facilities, Better Health services, Un employment, Better living condition, Crop failure, Lack of work, Employment opportunities

It is observed from the above table, R-Square is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable (science) which can be explained by the independent variables (Prospects, Poor Education, Poverty, Higher educational facilities, Better Health services, Un employment, Better living condition, Crop failure, Lack of work, Employment opportunities). This is an overall measure of the strength of association and does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable is associated with the dependent variable. Thus, R^2 value is found to be 0.461, meaning there by that 46% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by predictors. Since the F value found to be significant, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis accepted, meaning there is a significant in the variation caused by the predictors.

Table 9: Coefficients

Model			Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
			B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Push factors	(Constant)	6.785	.948		7.154	.000
		Crop failure	.441	.066	.106	-.624	.001
		Poverty	.835	.077	.085	1.462	.004
		Un employment	.972	.119	.423	2.281	.003
		Poor Education	.866	.089	.258	1.860	.004
		Lack of work	.719	.117	.411	1.720	.003
	Pull factors	Higher educational facilities	.479	.121	.477	3.972	.000
		Employment opportunities	.937	.186	.567	2.890	.000
		Better Health services	.114	.085	.140	1.344	.182
		Better living condition	-.365	.100	-.464	-1.637	.000
		Future prospects	.372	.089	.447	4.167	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Migrants

It is evident from the above table, B – These are the values of the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. So it is indicated Push factors like Un employment (0.972) emerged as the most important factor influenced, followed by Poor Education (0.866) and Poverty (.835). It concluded that higher influence of Un employment, Poor Education and Poverty will have a higher positive evaluation on migration peoples. And also results show that there is a negative impact of Crop failure on the migrants. And also Pull factors like Employment opportunities (.937) emerged as the most important factor influenced, followed with Higher educational facilities (.479) and Prospects (.372), will have a higher positive evaluation on migration peoples. Finally, which concluded that there is a significant impact Push & Pull factors on the rural to urban migration.

H_o^4: There is no significant impact individual & family decisions on rural to urban migration.

Table 10

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	F	Sig.
1	.414[a]	.211	.155	.32144	2.136	.000[b]

a. Predictors: (Constant), Family members decisions, Individual decision.

It is observed from the above table, **B –** These are the values of the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. So R-Square is the proportion of

variance in the dependent variable (science) which can be explained by the independent variables (Family members decisions, Individual decision). This is an overall measure of the strength of association and does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable is associated with the dependent variable. Thus, R^2 value is found to be 0.211, meaning there by that 21% of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by predictors. Since the F value found to be significant, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis accepted, meaning there is a significant in the variation caused by the predictors.

Table 11: Coefficients

Model		Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.188	.367		8.686	.000
	Individual	-.162	.068	-.091	-.917	.000
	Family members	-.159	.071	-.082	-.826	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Migrants

It is evident from the above table, **B –** These are the values of the regression equation for predicting the dependent variable from the independent variable. So is indicated that there is a negative impact of Individual decision (-0.162) and family decision (-0.159) on the migrants. Finally, which concluded that there is a significant impact of Individual decision and family decision on migration peoples.

(c) FACTOR ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

KMO and Bartlett's Test: In order measure the sampling adequacy, KMO and Bartlett's test is conducted. The Kaiser - Meyer- Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy is a statistic that shows the proportion of the variance in the variable that might be caused the underlying factor. High values (close to 1.0) indicate that a factor analysis may be useful with the data. If the value is less than 0.70, The KMO value for the instrument was 0.791 (below table), which is acceptable as a good value.

Table 12: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.791
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3507.514
	Df	253
	Sig.	.000

The principle component analysis of the data has extracted the communalities for the different variable, and the same is presented in the following table

Table 13: Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
Economic factor	1.000	.702
Social factor	1.000	.807
Educational factor	1.000	.861
Demographical factor	1.000	.631
Climatic factor	1.000	.639
Crop failure	1.000	.797
Poverty	1.000	.862
Un employment	1.000	.860
Poor Education	1.000	.842
Lack of Health services	1.000	.859
Lack of work	1.000	.794
Higher educational facilities	1.000	.812
Employment opportunities	1.000	.867
Better Health services	1.000	.678
Better living condition	1.000	.825
Prospects	1.000	.643
Individual	1.000	.865
Family members	1.000	.835
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.		

Source: Author findings

The Communalities indicate the amount of the variance in each variable that is accounted for initial communalities are estimates of the variance in each variable accounted for by all components of factor. Extraction communalities are estimates of the variance in each variable accounted for by the factor (or components) in the factor solution.

In the table above, the variable of migration driver, i.e., employment opportunity has extracted highest communality with 0.867, followed with, individual decision and poverty factor have extracted highest communality with 0.865, 0.862 respectively. Lowest communality is extracted by demographical factor with a communality 0.631.

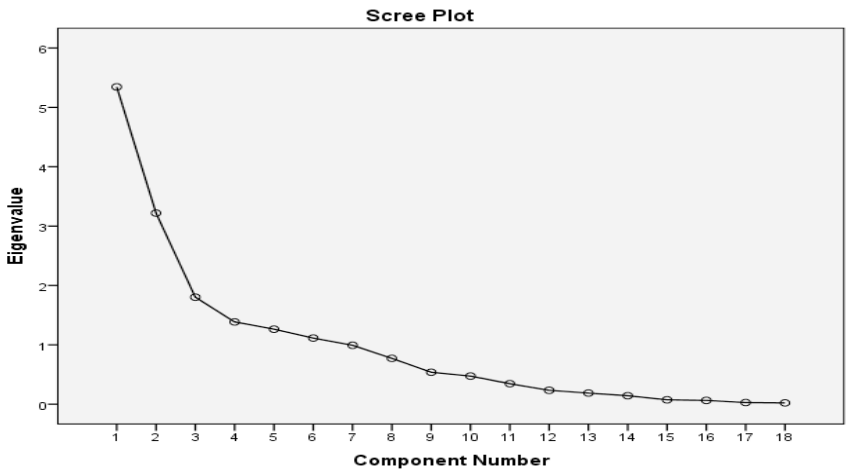
Table 14: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.675	20.417	20.417	3.675	20.417	20.417
2	3.266	18.142	38.560	3.266	18.142	38.560
3	2.842	15.788	54.347	2.842	15.788	54.347
4	1.631	9.061	63.408	1.631	9.061	63.408
5	1.475	8.196	71.604	1.475	8.196	71.604
6	1.058	5.878	77.482	1.058	5.878	77.482
7	.848	4.714	82.195			
8	.729	4.048	86.244			
9	.637	3.540	89.784			
10	.470	2.612	92.396			
11	.364	2.024	94.420			
12	.294	1.632	96.053			
13	.238	1.321	97.373			
14	.167	.930	98.303			
15	.121	.674	98.977			
16	.109	.605	99.582			
17	.058	.320	99.902			
18	.018	.098	100.000			
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						

Source: Author findings

This table shows the actual factors that were extracted. The first Factor explains the variance in the dependent variable to an extant 20.417, followed by second, third and fourth factors with 18.142, 15.788, and 9.061respectively thus, 6th factor is explaining the cumulative variance in the Dependent variable to an extant of 77.482%. The same is expressed in the Scree plot.

figure 1: Scree Plot



Source: Primary data

Table 15: Component Matrix

	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Economic factor	.591	.371	-.251	.210	**.492**	-.153
Social factor	.588	.219	.075	-.297	.389	.200
Educational factor	**.725**	-.196	.007	-.443	.218	-.232
Demographical factor	-.025	.527	.338	-.231	.366	.225
Climatic factor	-.056	.428	.574	-.141	-.080	-.312
Crop failure	.281	.478	-.336	**.583**	-.159	-.111
Poverty	.491	.047	**.662**	.285	-.087	.110
Un employment	-.287	.348	.474	**.594**	.287	.019
Poor Education	.586	-.267	.106	.381	.210	**.476**
Lack of Health services	.629	-.241	.564	-.008	-.271	.184
Lack of work	.433	-.404	**.640**	.082	.163	-.007
Higher educational facilities	**.640**	.140	.017	.010	-.578	-.220
Employment opportunities	.441	.270	-.510	**.547**	**.469**	-.155
Better Health services	.189	**.673**	-.205	-.210	-.190	.261
Better living condition	.189	**.679**	.032	-.058	-.414	**.462**
Future prospects	-.037	**.719**	-.058	-.055	-.061	-.119
Individual	**.655**	.634	.434	-.285	.284	-.162
Family members	. 294	.104	**.567**	.229	-.169	-.337
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.						
a. 6 components extracted.						

The Principal Component Analysis has been extracted for eighteen factors. To identify the factor 0.40 is taken as the cut-off point and taken that variable which have extracted the variance for more than 0.40 is taken into consideration to include in the respective factor. Thus, the first factor includes the variable like "factor causes migration," i.e., Educational factor, and pull factor like Higher educational facilities so on. Similarly, the Second factor includes the variables like Pull factor like Prospects, Better living condition, Better Health services. Equally, the Third factor includes variable like Poverty, lack of work and family member decision made by migration. Correspondingly, the Fourth factor includes variable like Un employment, crop failure, and Employment Opportunities. Similarly, the fifth factor includes the variables like Economic factor and Employment Opportunities. Likewise, the Sixth factor includes the variables like Poor education and Better living condition.

4. Limitations of the study

- The study will be carried out to understand the influence of the factors on migrants from rural to urban area.
- As the geographical area of the study is limited to Hyderabad area alone, the finding of the study may not reflect the entire state of Telangana. Here, a sample of respondents is, who are coming from rural area to Hyderabad city.
- A convenience sample was used for the data collection which makes the results not readily generalizable.
- The research questions and questionnaires disturbed were limited, and it's related to impact of factors on rural to urban migrants.

5. Conclusion

The present study concluded that The major theme of the research was to study factors impact on migrants from rural to urban. There are four major objective and data were collected through questionnaire. It was analyzed by the percentages, ANOVA, and multiple regression. As per the results, 39% (31-40 years) and 34% (21-30 years) of respondents migrated from rural to urban. 71% (male) and 29 (female), followed with 27% (Post graduates) and 24% (above Post graduates), 37% (Private Employees) and 33% (Agriculture) of respondents migrated from rural to urban. As results of the ANOVA, only two dimensions like influencing factor, push-pull drivers significant impact on migrants from rural to urban, but the impact of the decision are not considerable impact on migrants. The results of the multiple regression analysis found that there is a substantial influence of economic, social, educational and demographical factors on the rural to urban migrants, and also push-pull factors significant impact on migrants, but whereas, there is a considerable impact of individual and family members on migrants.

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