Findings and Discussions

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the research are described in this chapter under the following sections:

4.1 Background information of the respondents

4.2 Socio-economic-status of the respondents

4.3 Contact with the place of origin

4.4 Factors influencing migration decision

4.5 Sources of information used by the in-migrant families before migration

4.6 Perceived cost of migration

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4.1 Background information of the respondents

Any resident of India who has left his place of birth and has come to Delhi to earn his livelihood with his/her family either for a shorter period or for a longer period was considered as in-migrant for the present study. Information regarding in-migrants in Delhi was collected from four urban slums situated in the southern part of Delhi. The data

were collected in the months of April and May, 2002. It was assumed that the families would be able to recall the desired information if it is of three or four years ago. Hence, those families who had migrated to Delhi during the year 1999 to 2001 were considered as sample for the present investigation. The slums identified were comparatively newly established and amongst its dwellers were those who had come there during the specified period. They were identified through a list provided by an non-government organization working there. Through systematic random sampling the sample was selected. The respondents were homemakers –the female head of the household.

4.1.1 Locality, Place of Origin and Religion of In-migrants.

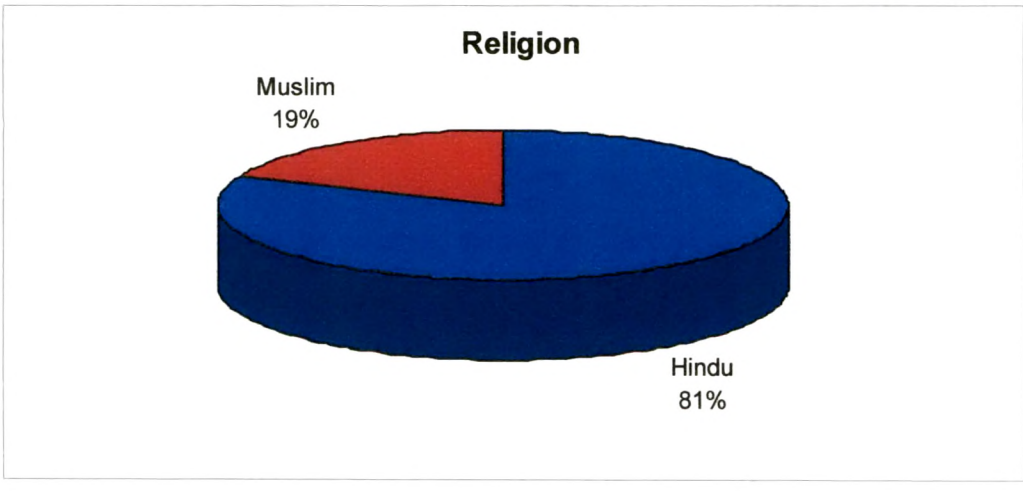
This section describes background of the respondents. The place of origin, locality and religion of the respondents are presented in table 1 and 2.

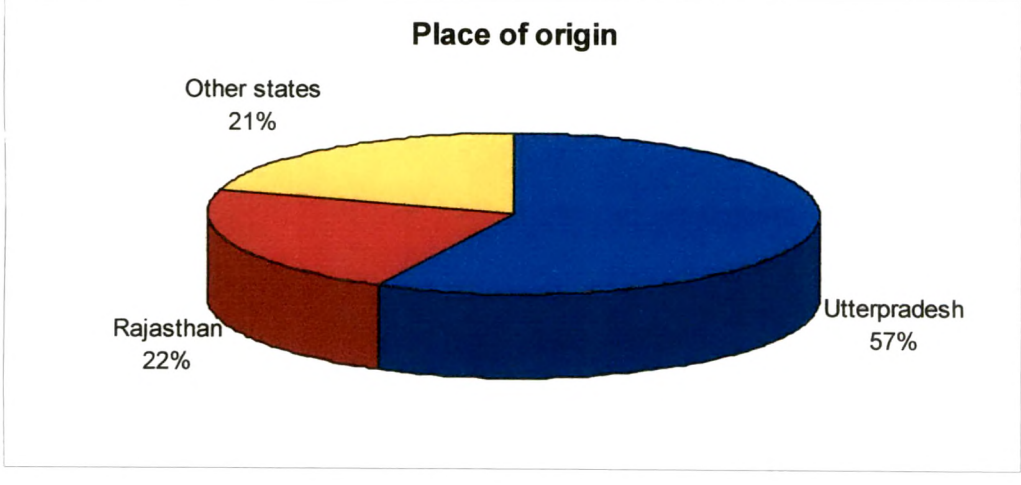
Majority of the respondents from the entire sample hailed from U.P. (Graph 1) where as nearly one-fifth were from other states and a little more than that were from Rajasthan. A little more than one third of respondents were settled in Bapu camp and less than one- third were in Sambhav Camp (Table 1).

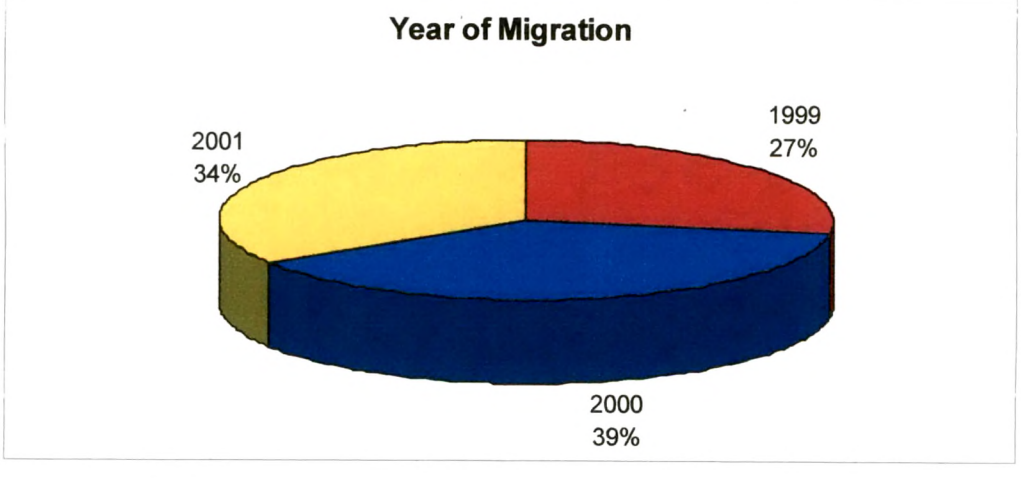
Mean distance of place of origin from place of migration was the highest for the other states (612.2 km) and it was lowest (417.0 km) for Rajasthan. Similarly, a study was conducted by Reddy in 1998 that the average distance between Avantpur town (place of migration) and various villages (place of origin) was 57 kilometer.

A little more than one-third of the respondents migrated in the year 2000 from their place of origin to Delhi and a little more than those were in the year 2001. (Table 2)

Graph 1 : Distribution of the Respondents by Religion, their place of origin and year of migration







About half of the respondents from other states migrated in the year 2000 and less than half of the respondents of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2000 and 2001.

Table 1 : Distribution of the respondents according to slums, place of origin and year of migration.

Sr. No.	Variable	Respondents (n = 199)	
		f	%
1	**Urban slums**		
a)	Bapu camp	69	34.7
b)	Ayanagar	30	15.1
c)	Sambhav Camp	60	30.2
d)	Jona Puria	40	20.1
	Total	199	100.0
2	**Place of origin**		
a)	Utterpradesh Mean distance(km) S.D.	114 432.00 217.99	57.29
b)	Rajasthan Mean distance(km) S.D.	44 417.00 94.59	22.11
c)	Other states Mean distance(km) S.D.	41 612.20 353.69	20.60
	Total Mean S.D.	199 465.80 244.87	100.00
3.	**Year of migration**		
a)	1999	54	27.1
b)	2000	77	38.7
c)	2001	68	34.2
	Total	199	100.0

Amongst those who migrated from U.P., a little more than one-third were settled in Bapunagar (Table 2). Less than half of the in-migrant respondents of Bapu camp were from 'other states' whereas approximately one-fourth of in-migrant respondents of Ayanagar were from Uttar Padesh and the negligible number of respondents were from

Rajasthan. A little more than one-third of the respondents of Sambhav Camp were from other states.

Amongst those who were from Rajasthan, more than one-third had settled in Jona Puria (Table 2).

The data regarding religion shows that majority of the respondents from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other states were Hindu and one fifth of them were muslims (Table 2). In a study conducted in twelve villages of Utterpradesh (Khan, 1976), it was found that out-migrants were preponderantly Hindu which is supported by present research.

Table 2 : Statewise distribution of the respondents according to urban slums, religion and year of migration.

S. No.	Variable	Uttarpradesh (n=114)		Rajasthan (n=44)		Other states (n=41)		Total (n=199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Urban slums**								
a)	Bapu camp	39	34.2	13	29.5	17	41.5	69	34.7
b)	Ayanagar	27	23.7	1	2.3	2	4.9	30	15.1
c)	Smabhav Camp	31	27.2	14	31.8	15	36.6	60	30.2
d)	Jona Puria	17	14.9	16	36.4	7	17.1	40	20.1
	Total	114	100.0	44	100.0	100.0	100.0	199	100.0
2	**Religion**								
a)	Hindu	90	78.9	40	90.9	32	78.0	162	81.4
b)	Muslim	24	21.1	4	9.1	9	22.0	37	18.6
	Total	114	100.0	44	100.0	41	100.0	199	100.0
3	**Year of Migration**								
a)	1999	30	26.3	15	34.1	9	22.0	54	27.1
b)	2000	42	36.8	15	34.1	20	48.8	77	38.7
c)	2001	42	36.8	14	31.8	12	29.8	68	34.2
	Total	114	100.0	44	100.0	41	100.0	199	100.0

4.1.2 Age of the respondents:

The respondents of the present study were the homemakers who were the wives of the head of the households. They provided information about their families. These are the women who have migrated to Delhi with their families. This did not include the women

Table 3: State-wise distribution of respondents by their age.

Age (yrs)	UttarPradesh (n=114)				Rajasthan (n=44)				Other states (n=41)				Total			
	BM*		ADC**		BM*		ADC**		BM*		ADC**		BM*		ADC**	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
15 – 25	43	37.7	27	23.7	18	40.9	14	31.8	17	41.5	13	31.7	78	39.2	54	27.1
26 – 35	53	46.5	65	57.0	19	43.2	20	45.5	16	39.0	19	46.3	86	44.2	104	52.3
35 and above	18	15.8	22	19.3	7	15.9	10	22.7	8	19.5	9	22.0	33	16.6	41	20.6
Total	114	100	114	100	44	100	44	100	41	100	41	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = before migration ADC** = at the time of data collection

who have come to Delhi due to their marriage. Information regarding their age is presented in the table 3. To have a better understanding, the data are presented considering the age of the respondents hailing from various states before migration (BM) and at the time of data collection (ADC).

Amongst the total sample more women migrated when they were in the age group of 26 – 35 years (Table 3). Though at the time of data collection, more were in the same age group but there was an increase in the per cent of women falling in this age group and even in higher age group. The per cent of respondents who were in the age group of 15 – 25 years before migration decreased at the time of data collection. The review supports the findings of Todardo (1988) supports the present study which reported that age of migration among the migrants was found to be between 15 to 24 years. According to Thomas (1983), age is a vital factor deciding the flow of migration. He found that those persons in their teens, twenties and thirties migrate more. Several other studies also showed that the tendency to migrate is to be higher among young people in the age group of 15 to 34 years (Belhun, 1976; Bulsara, 1980; Singh, 1981; Oberoi, 1983; Lakshamaiah, 1984; Sharma, 1987; Zachariah, 1989; Murthy 1991). Krassincts (1985) reported the migratory age of women between 20 – 35 years due to worst economic conditions in developing countries.

4.2 Socio-economic status of in-migrants

To find out the socio-economic status of in-migrants to Delhi, a scale established by Kalliath (1997), was used in the present study. For the clarity of the data, status of the family is presented as before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection.

Various aspects of socio-economic status were type and size of the family, type of house, hired services, possession of vehicles, kitchen and home appliances, furniture, family income, education, occupation, subscription of newspaper magazine and library membership.

4.2.1 Information about Family

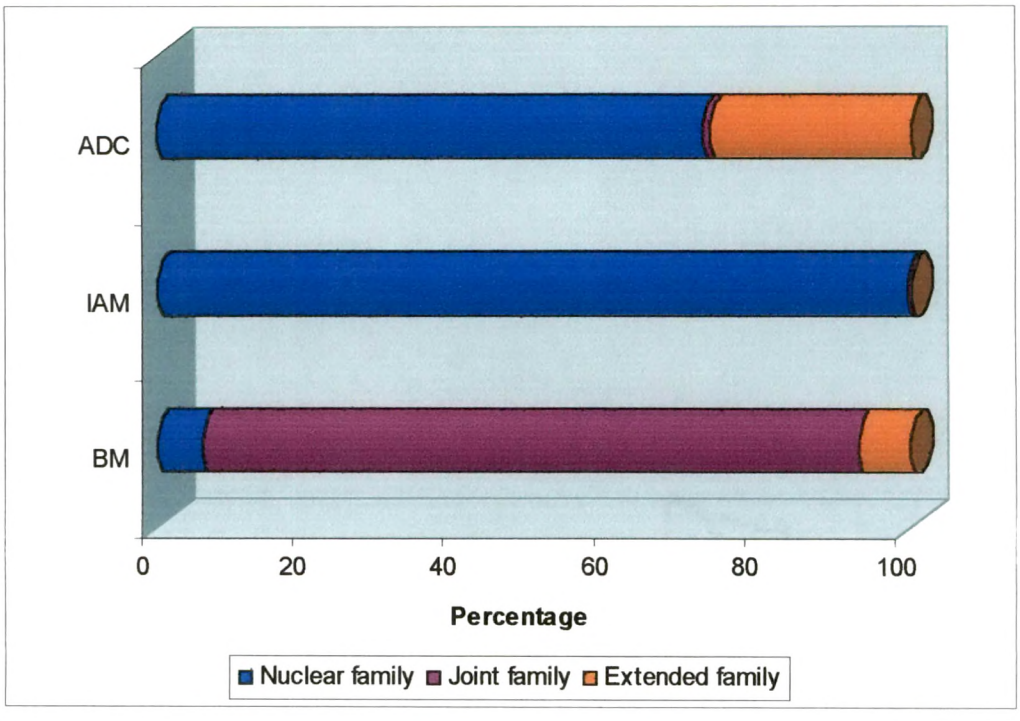
Type and size of the family

People living together under one roof and related to each other either by blood, marriage or adoption are called a family. A family can be nuclear, joint or extended. Husband-wife living together with their children constitute a nuclear family. While husband-wife and their children and living along with their parents are called a joint family. But if any other relative stays either with the nuclear family or joint family then it is termed as extended family for the study. The data were gathered to know the change in the family size and structure due to migration.

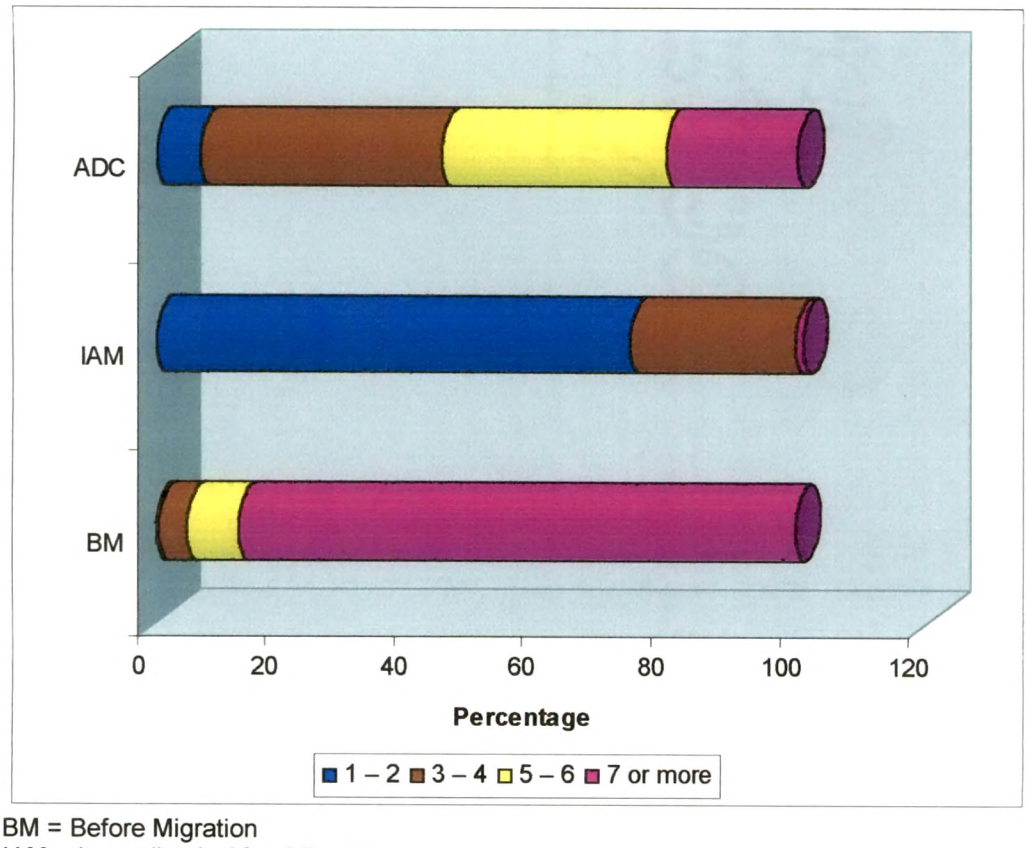
A wide majority of respondents had joint families before migration. (Table 4) Immediately after migration, almost all the families had become nuclear. A little less than three-fourth of families were nuclear at the time of data collection (Graph 2a).

It was found that with the change in family structure, a change in number of family members could be seen. Where majority of respondents had 7 or more members in their family before migration, about three fourth had 1 or 2 members immediately after migration. One-fifth families had the same number of family members at the time of data collection (table 4). With the change in the family structure, it was seen a little more than one third of the respondents had 3-4 and 5-6 members in their families respectively at the time of data collection. (Graph 2b)

Graph 2(a) : Distribution of respondents by their type of family



Graph 2(b) : Distribution of respondents by their size of the family



BM = Before Migration
IAM = Immediately After Migration
ADC = At the time of Data Collection

Table 4 : Distribution of the respondents by their type and size of the family.

Sr No.	Family	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Type of family**						
(a)	Nuclear family	12	6.0	195	99.5	144	72.4
(b)	Joint family	173	86.9	1	0.5	2	1.0
(c)	Extended family	14	7.0	0	0	53	26.6
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
2	**Number of family members**						
	1 – 2	1	0.5	147	73.9	14	7.0
	3 – 4	9	4.5	51	25.6	75	37.6
	5 – 6	16	8.0	0	0	69	34.7
	7 or more	172	86.4	1	1.1	41	20.6
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

Similar pattern was observed by Thakur and Kishtwaria (2002). They pointed out in their study that about three-fourth of the respondents were from nuclear family and one-fourth respondents were from joint family, before migration. More than half of the families had four and rest of the families had more than four members in their family after migration.

4.2.2 Information about Brothers and sisters

A little less than two-third of the male head had 1-2 brothers (table 5) and around one-fourth had 3-4 brothers. Among these two-third were from UttarPradesh, less than two-third were from Rajasthan and about more than half were from other states who had 1-2 brothers in their families.

It was also found that more than half male-heads had 1-2 sisters in their families and about one-third of the respondents had 3-4 sisters in their families. The state-wise distribution showed that a little less than half of the families of Uttarpradesh, less than two-third of families from

Rajasthan and more than one-half families of other states had 1-2 sisters in their houses.

Table 5 : Statewise distribution of the respondents by number of brothers and sisters of male –head, before migration.

S. No	Variable	Respondents (n = 199)							
		UtterPradesh (n=114)		Rajasthan (n=44)		Other States (n=41)		Total (n=199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**No. of brothers of male-head of the family**								
	1 – 2	77	67.5	26	59.0	22	53.6	125	62.8
	3 – 4	24	21.0	14	31.8	16	42.1	54	27.1
	5 or more	2	1.75	0	0	0	0	2	1.00
	Total	103	90.3	40	100	38	92.7	181	91
2	**No. of sisters of male head**								
	1 – 2	53	46.4	28	63.6	24	58.5	105	52.7
	3 – 4	47	41.2	7	15.9	11	26.8	65	32.6
	Total	100	87.7	35	79.5	35	85.3	170	85.4

4.2.3 Information about House :

The description of houses and rooms of in-migrants before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection at the place of origin as well as at the place of destination is presented here (Table 6).

It was revealed that before migration more than majority of families used to live in their own bungalow but the scene was totally different immediately after migration (Table 6). It was found that about one-third of the families lived in rented room or as paying guest after their migration and at the time of data collection, less than half of the families were living in rented room and less than one-fifth of them were living in chawl.

Table 6 : Distribution of the respondents' families by type of house, number of rooms and toilets

S. No.	Housing	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	**Type of house -**						
A	Bungalow						
(a)	Own	175	87.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
(b)	Rented	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
(c)	Staff quarter or Bungalow	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
B	Flat						
(a)	Own	2	1.0	5	2.5	11	5.5
(b)	Rented	2	1.0	35	17.6	10	5.0
(c)	Company	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
C (a)	Paying guest accommodation	6	3.0	62	31.2	26	13.1
(b)	Rented room	6	3.0	63	31.7	89	44.7
D.	Chawl	6	3.0	30	15.0	63	31.6
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
2.	**Number of rooms**						
(a)	One room only	6	3.0	179	89.1	18	9.04
(b)	One room & kitchen	19	9.5	14	7.0	113	56.7
(c)	Two rooms & kitchen	71	35.7	6	4.7	68	34.2
(d)	Three rooms & kitchen	28	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
(e)	More than three rooms & kitchen	75	37.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
3.	**No. of Toilets**						
(a)	Common toilet	33	16.6	161	80.9	82	41.20
(b)	One toilet in the house	129	64.8	38	19.1	115	58.4
(c)	Bath and toilet attached to each room	39	18.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

The data about number of rooms possessed by in-migrants showed that more than one-third of the respondents resided in a house had more than three rooms before migration (table 6). But immediately after migration scenario showed that majority of the families had only one room. The conditions changed a little bit and the scene of at the time of data collection was that a little more than half of the families had one room and kitchen and about one-third had two rooms and kitchen. About two-third per cent families had one toilet in the house before migration but immediately after migration, majority of families used common toilet. At time of data collection, less than two-third of the

families had one toilet in the house and less than half of families were using common toilet.

4.2.4 Hired Services:

Information about the paid services hired by in-migrant families before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection both at their place of origin and at destination place was also collected. The data presented in the table 7 gives a picture of in-migrant families' changing economic conditions. It was found that before migration more than two-third of the families had a servant for all the housework except cooking.

Table 7 : Distribution of the respondents' families by services hired by them.

	Hired Services	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
	Family had/has						
a)	No servant	58	29.1	190	95.5	168	84.4
b)	A servant to clean utensils only	1	0.5	0	0.0	31	15.7
c)	A servant to wash clothes only	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0
d)	A servant to clean utensils and cloths	1	0.5	7	2.5	0	0.0
e)	A servant for all the house work excluding cooking	137	68.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
f)	A servant for all the house work including cooking	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0
g)	A cook	35	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
h)	An Ayah	9	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
i)	Driver	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
j)	A gardener (not employed by society)	14	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
k)	A watchman (not employed by society)	31	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection
Note: multiple responses

Immediately after migration a wide majority of the families had no servant. But at the time of data collection, though majority of these families had no servant but less than one-fifth families had a servant to

clean utensils reflecting that for some families the condition improved, a little later on, in comparison to immediately after migration.

4.2.5 Possession of Vehicle:

Information regarding vehicles possessed by in-migrant family – before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection is described here :

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents' families by possession the vehicle.

	Possession of vehicle	Respondents(n=199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	**Family possessed**						
a)	Bicycle	57	28.6	41	40.6	144	72.4
b)	Moped	38	19.0	0	0.0	7	3.5
c)	Scooter	73	36.7	42	21.1	46	23.1
d)	Motor cycle	23	11.6	2	1.0	2	1.0
e)	Own car	8	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
f)	Company car	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
g)	Foreign car	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
h)	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	85	62.7	199	100

BM* = Before migration; IAM** = Immediately after migration; ADC***= At the time of data collection

Possession of a vehicle can also be an indicator of the economic condition of the family or an individual. The figures presented in table 8 reveal that a little more than one-third of the families had a scooter before migration and at the same time a little more than one-fourth of the families had bicycles. Only four percent of the families possessed their own car before migration. Immediately after migration, less than half of families possessed bicycles and about one-fifth had scooter. A little more than three-fourth families were possessing bicycles at the time of data collection and very few families had motor cycle. This shows that the two-wheelers possessed by the families before migration had to be either left or sold out. Hence, they had only bicycle after migration and even at the time of data collection.

4.2.6 Possession of kitchen and Home Appliances :

Possession of kitchen and home appliance is also an indicator of socio-economic status of a family. Thus, the information about the same 'before migration', 'immediately after migration' and 'at the time of data collection' is presented here.

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents' families by possession of kitchen appliances

	Kitchen appliances	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
a)	Kerosene stove	71	35.7	0	0.0	117	58.8
b)	Primus	52	26.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
c)	Electric stove	1	0.5	1	0.5	18	9.0
d)	Gas stove	47	23.6	79	39.9	195	97.0
e)	Cooking range	27	13.6	0	0.0	2	1.0
f)	Mixer/ Blender / mixer	11	5.5	9	4.5	87	43.7
g)	Oven	2	1.0	1	0.5	4	2.0
h)	Refrigerator	50	25.1	18	9.0	10	5.0
i)	Washing machine	49	24.6	3	1.5	0	0.0

BM* = Before migration; IAM** = Immediately after migration; ADC***= At the time of data collection

Kerosene stove was possessed by about thirty-six percent of in-migrant families before migration as presented in table 9. Approximately one-fourth families had primus, gas stove and refrigerator etc. But immediately after migration, a little more than one-third families had gas stove. Rest of the respondents did not have any stove because the data in the coping strategies showed (table 44) that immediately after migration either respondents ate outside or cooked food with their friends. Hence, this can be concluded that they did not have proper kitchen facility. Approximately one-tenth families were possessing refrigerator immediately after migration. A wide majority of the respondents possessed gas stove at the time of data collection. Kerosene stove was still used by more than half of the respondents.

But as the data shows migration brought a significant change in their economic condition. It could easily be seen that before migration in-migrants possessed electric stove, primus, kerosene stove, gas stove, cooking range, mixer / blender / grinder, oven, refrigerator and washing machine whereas at the time of data collection they had kerosene stove and gas stoves in large number. Few respondents possessed electric stove, cooking range, oven and refrigerator at the time of data collection.

Table 10: Distribution of the respondents' families by the possession of home appliances.

S. No.	Home Appliances	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
A a)	Radio	169	84.9	24	12.1	166	83.4
b)	Record player	26	13.1	1	0.5	14	7.0
c)	Cassette player	2	1.0	1	0.5	67	33.7
d)	Radio cassette player	15	7.5	0	0.0	145	72.9
e)	Walkman	1	0.5	0	0.0	162	81.4
f)	Stereo system	38	19.1	0	0.0	36	18.1
g)	T.V. (Black & White)	105	52.8	1	0.5	157	78.9
h)	Color TV	35	17.6	0	0.0	42	16.7
i)	Vacuum cleaner	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B a)	VCP/VCR	29	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
b)	Camera	62	31.2	17	8.5	169	84.9
c)	Movie Camera	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
d)	Movie Projector	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
e)	Video Games	2	1.0	0	0.0	87	43.7
f)	Telephone	47	23.6	0	0.0	62	31.2
g)	Air Cooler	46	23.5	0	0.0	113	56.8
h)	Air conditioner	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

Other home appliances possessed by in-migrant families were the radio, record player, camera, telephone etc. It was found that about eighty-five percent families had radio (table 10), before migration but immediately after migration this numbers went down and became twelve percent. Again at the time of data collection, it shows rise in number and majority of families had radio at the time of data collection. Before migration, half of the families had black and white TV. At the time of data collection, more than three-fourth families possessed the

same. About one-fifth families possessed stereo system also, before migration. Immediately after migration, very few families kept record player, cassette player and color TV. There was improvement in their economic conditions.

One-third families had camera before migration but at the time of data collection majority of the families were possessing camera. Very few families had camera immediately after migration. Before migration, less than one-fourth also possessed telephone and air cooler whereas at the time of data collection, more than half of the families had air cooler and approximately half of families were using video games.

With the rise in the income of the in-migrants, large number of families had variety of appliances at the time of data collection, which can be considered as the influence of the large city. Delhi, a metropolitan and the capital of India, offers a wide range of sophisticated technologies which appeared to be high priced but the city has some small markets which offer same technologies at cheaper prices but in such case one has to compromise with the quality as well. The advantage one receives that it fits into their pocket as well. This might have proved the Delhi, a facilitator for poor families to fulfil their dreams to possess high technologies in affordable prices.

4.2.7 Possession of Furniture

The table 11 presents the data regarding the furniture in-migrant families possessed in their dining, drawing and bed room before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection.

Table 11: Distribution of the respondents' families by possession of furniture in the house.

S. No.	Furniture	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	**Dining room furniture**						
(a)	Dining table	29	14.6	1	0.5	12	6.0
(b)	Six or more chairs	13	6.5	10	5.0	110	55.3
(c)	Side Board	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.0
2	**Drawing room furniture**						
(a)	Sofa	96	48.2	0	0.0	10	5.0
(b)	Centre Table	70	35.2	0	0.0	32	16.1
(c)	Coffee table	3	1.5	2	1.0	0	0.0
(d)	Wall unit/ Side Board	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	12.1
3.	**Bed room furniture**						
(a)	Two or more cots/beds	197	99.0	27	13.6	197	99.0
(b)	Cupboard/ wall unit / Almirah	107	53.8	0	0.0	151	75.9
(c)	Dressing table	26	13.1	0	0.0	193	97.0

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

Note: multiple responses

More than one-tenth families were possessing dining table, before migration (Table 11). Immediately after migration, six or more chairs were possessed by five per cent families. At the time of data collection, of little more than half of the respondents had six or more chairs and few respondents had dining table and side board. This side board was a kind of ply that the used to separate two rooms eg. dining room and drawing room.

Approximately half of the families' drawing room furniture had sofa and more than one-third families had center table, before migration. But immediately after migration, they possessed none of these articles except coffee table which also was possessed by very few families. At the time of data collection, less than one-tenth families possessed center table and sideboards in their drawing room furniture.

It was revealed that approximately all the respondents had two or more cots/beds in their bed room furniture before migration and at the time of data collection. More than half of the families had cupboard or

almirah before migration. That numbers rose to three-fourth of the total sample, at the time of data collection. Almost all of them had dressing table at the time of data collection. The data regarding furniture showed a striking change in the possession of these articles. Families might have left or sold all of their possessions in order to migrate but gradually they could possess many of them.

4.2.8 Family Income

Family income is an important indicator of socio-economic status of the family. Here the income is divided among various categories for appropriateness of the data (Graph 3).

Table 12: Distribution of the respondents by family income per month.

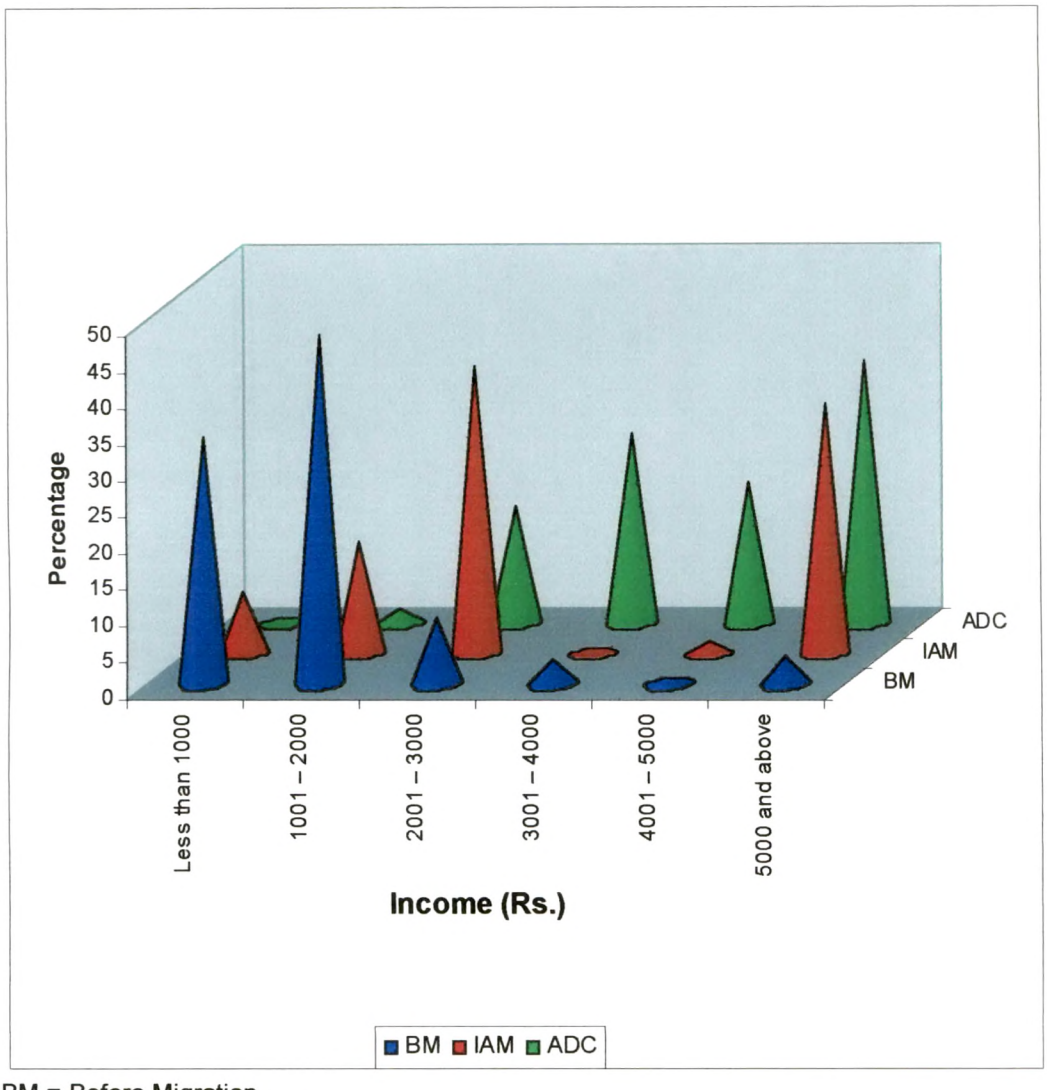
S. No.	Family Income	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
(a)	Less than Rs.1000	68	34.2	18	9.0	0	0.0
(b)	Rs. 1001 – 2000	96	48.2	31	15.5	4	2.0
(c)	Rs. 2001 – 3000	18	9.0	79	39.7	32	16.1
(d)	Rs. 3001 – 4000	7	3.5	0	0	52	26.1
(e)	Rs. 4001 – 5000	2	1.0	3	1.5	39	19.6
(f)	Rs. 5000 and above	8	4.0	68	34.1	72	36.2
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

Less than half of the respondents had income between Rs. 1001 to 2000, before migration (table 12). Only four percent of these had income of Rs. 5001 and above at the same time but data shows that it relatively increased immediately after migration i.e. about thirty five per cent respondents' income fell in this group and at the time of data collection that had reached to thirty seven per cent. At the time of data collection, none of the respondent had income less than Rs. 1000.

It can be concluded that majority of respondents were earning less than Rs. 2000 before migration whereas at the time of data collection majority of in-migrants were earning more than Rs. 2000.

Graph 3 : Distribution of the respondents by family income per month



BM = Before Migration
IAM = Immediately After Migration
ADC = At the time of Data Collection

Moreover, a little more than one-third respondents were found to be earning Rs. 5000 and above at the time of data collection. It was revealed that the income of the migrant families had increased when they came to Delhi and had gradually increased as reported at the time of data collection. The findings regarding perceived benefits of migration as reported by the respondents also revealed that about 97 per cent respondents felt economic benefits to some extent. (Vide section VII).

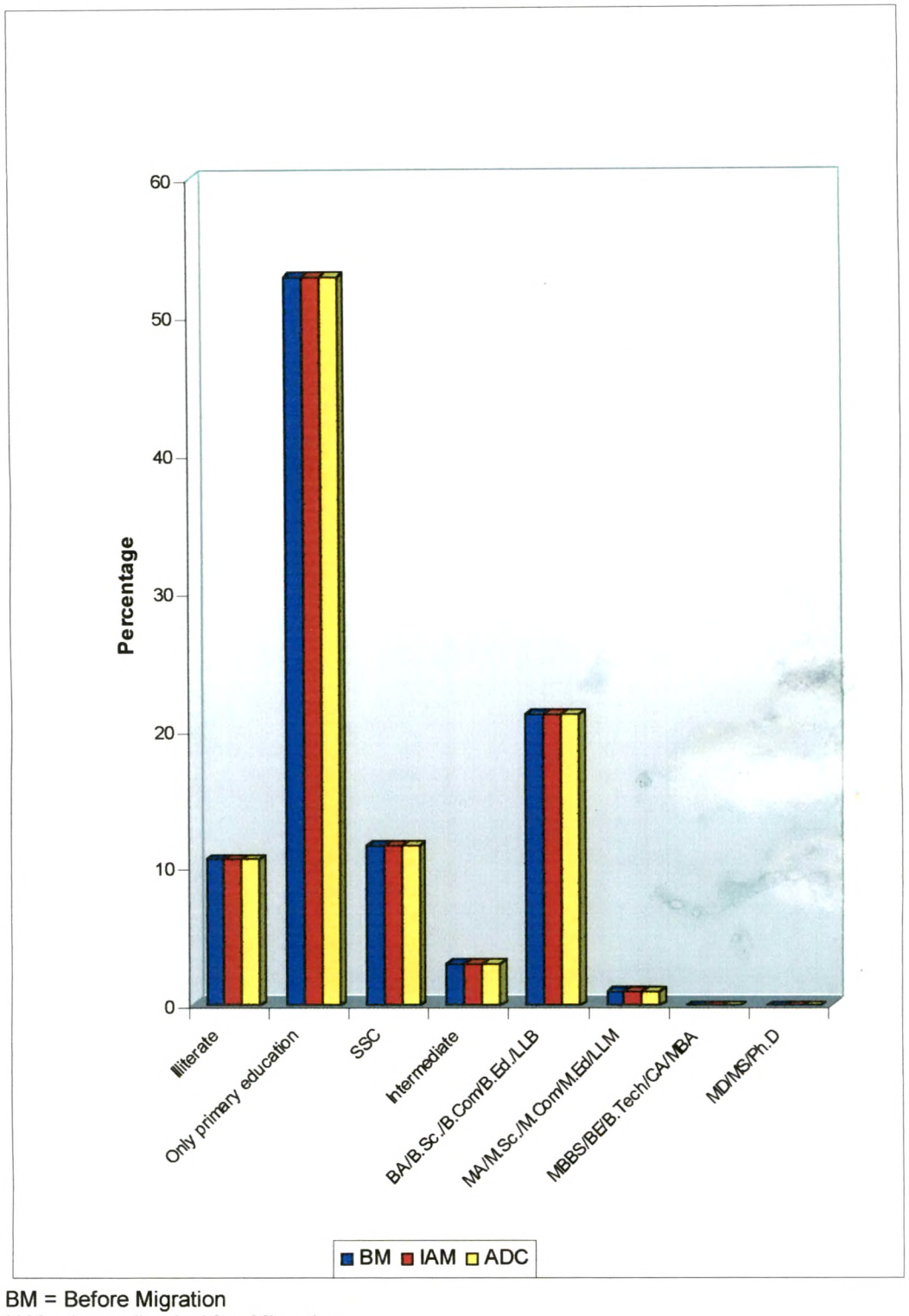
The findings of Reddy (1998) support the findings of the present study in terms of the increase in income after migration. It showed that about seven percent of the migrants had the highest annual earnings in the range of Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 30,000. At the other end, same number of respondents belonged to the income group of Rs.1000 to Rs. 4000. In a study conducted by Singh et al (1976), the income earned by migrants outside the place of origin accounted for as much as 42.5 percent of the total income.

4.2.9 Education :

The respondents of the present investigation were homemakers. Table 13 explains the education level of respondents and their spouse's education level before and after migration.

No change in the educational level of respondents and her husband was observed after migration. More than one-third of the respondents' husband had education till primary class and one-fourth of the same were B.A./B.Sc./B.Com/B.Ed./LLB before migration, immediately after migration and at time of data collection. One of them did MBA at the time of data collection.

Graph 4 : Distribution of the respondents by the educational level of self



BM = Before Migration
IAM = Immediately After Migration
ADC = At the time of Data Collection

These findings were supported by a study conducted in Tanzania (Todaro, 1988). A positive relationship was found between education and migration. Bogue and Zachariah (1980) observed that in India the tendency to migrate to urban areas was much higher among literate and educated people than the illiterate. Several studies have also indicated that illiteracy or low level of education hinders migration (Gosal, 1978; Majumdar, 1978; Kingsley, 1981). In an another study conducted in 12 selected villages of six districts of Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 1976), it was found that half of the out migrants were literate with one-third possessing middle and high education. On the contrary, studies by Grawal (1979), Garkovich (1983), Lambart (1993) and Joshi and Padasia (1991) reported that most of the migrants were illiterate or they had low level of literacy.

4.2.10 Occupation :

Any person who has acquired expertise in an occupation and adapted the same to earn his livelihood is called a professional which is an important indicate of socio-economic status. Thus, the occupational status of homemaker and her husband were before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection are presented in table 14.

The data showed that before migration approximately half of the respondents' husband were not professional but the number increased, immediately after migration (Table14) whereas at the time of data collection atmost all of them were not professional. It was revealed that about half of the respondents' husband were self-employed professional before migration whereas two-third of them became wage earner immediately after migration and again at the time of data collection about half of them were in their self employed business.

The status of the respondents' employment showed that a little more than one-third of them, before migration and about half of them immediately after migration were not employed. A change in the status of the self employed respondents could be observed in the table 14. Negligible number of the respondents were self-employed before migration but immediately after migration and at the time of data collection, this number rose to 'a little less than 10 per cent'. A little less than half of the respondents were found to be employed immediately after migration and at the time of data collection (Graph 5).

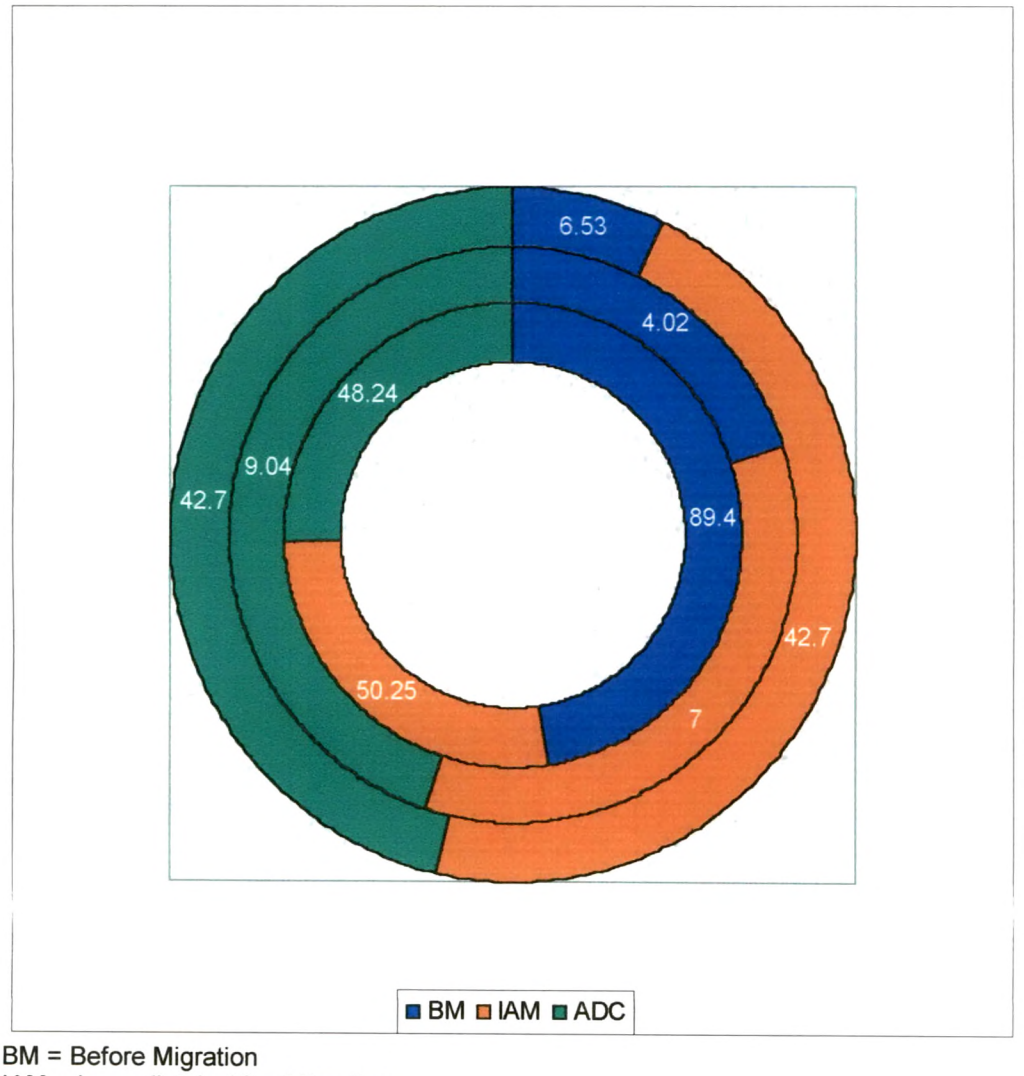
Table 14 : Distribution of the respondents by their and their husbands' occupation.

S. No.	Occupation	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC***	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
A	**Husband**						
(a)	Professional	101	50.75	0	0.0	1	0.5
(b)	Non-professional	98	48.25	199	100	198	99.5
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
B	**Occupation of respondent's husband**						
(a)	Daily wage earner	27	13.5	132	66.3	1	0.5
(b)	Job with monthly salary	69	35.4	67	33.6	95	48.5
(c)	Self employed business	3	1.5	0	0.0	102	51.2
(d)	Self employed professional	101	50.75	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
C	**Respondents**						
(a)	Not employed	79	39.70	100	50.25	96	48.24
(b)	Self employed	8	4.02	14	7.0	18	9.04
(c)	Employed	13	6.53	85	42.7	85	42.7
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

Thus, it can be said that migration caused a change in their employment status also. Similar findings were also observed in a study conducted in Uttar Pradesh (Khan, 1976) that a very wide majority of the migrants were workers and negligible number of respondents were looking for job. It was further reported that a major section of the migrants including educated persons found it easier to engage themselves in unskilled work to start an immediate earning than switch

Graph 5 : Distribution of the respondents by their occupation



BM = Before Migration
IAM = Immediately After Migration
ADC = At the time of Data Collection

on to a better job if it was available in due course of time. On the contrary, Hamsaleelavathy (1970) observed that skilled and technical workers were more migratory than non-skilled workers.

Singh et al (1976) observed that employment obtained by the migrant laborers for outside the region showed a diversified structure of job opportunities. About thirty per cent of the total migrant worked as laborers whereas fifteen percent worked in police and army, about fourteen percent as teachers, 12.5 per cent as clerks, 7.5 per cent as peons, six percent as domestic servants and the remaining fifteen percent worked as miscellaneous workers such as drivers, contractors etc. at the place of migration.

4.2.11 Subscription of Newspaper, magazines and library membership.

To find out the socio-economic status of the family, according to Kalliath (1997), it was essential to know about the subscription of newspaper, magazines, library and club membership, therefore detailed information of the same before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection is presented in table 15.

More than three-fourth of the respondents did not subscribe newspaper, before migration (table 15). Only one-fifth of them said 'yes' for the same. Immediately after migration, almost all of them did not subscribe the newspaper. At the time of data collection, a little less than half of them were subscribing newspaper but a little more than half were not.

Table 15: Distribution of the respondents by subscription of magazines and library and club membership.

S. No.	Subscription	Respondents (n = 199)					
		BM*		IAM**		ADC**	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1A.	**Subscription of newspaper**						
(a)	Subscribe	44	22.1	1	0.5	95	48.2
(b)	Do not subscribe	155	77.9	198	99.5	104	52.3
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
B.	**Subscribe magazine**						
(a)	Subscribe	28	14.07	1	0.5	95	47.7
(b)	Do not subscribe	171	86.8	198	99.4	104	52.2
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
2A.	**Library membership**						
(a)	Had/ Have	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0
(b)	Did not have	198	99.5	199	100	199	100
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100
B.	**Read the following books**						
(a)	Comics / stories / fiction	54	27.1	29	14.6	187	94.0
(b)	Film magazines	45	22.6	37	18.6	187	94.0
(c)	Sport magazines	39	19.6	29	14.6	88	44.2
(d)	News magazines & journals	30	15.1	48	24.1	89	44.7
C.	**Membership in Club/ association**						
(a)	Member	1	0.5	0	0	0	0
(b)	Were are not member	198	99.5	199	100	199	100
	Total	199	100	199	100	199	100

BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

A wide majority of people were not subscribing magazines, before migration and the number increased immediately after migration (table 15). The number reduced to more than half at the time of data collection. At the time of data collection less than half of them were subscribing magazines.

Before migration, very few respondents had library membership. Immediately after migration and at the time of data collection none of them had library membership.

The data regarding reading the books shows that more than one-fourth and a little more than one-fifth of the respondents read comics/stories/fiction and film magazines respectively before migration. Approximately one-fourth of respondents started reading news

magazines and journals immediately after migration and less than one-fifth of them read film magazines before migration (table 15). At the time of data collection, a little less than all the respondents read comics / stories / fiction and film magazines. Almost none of the respondent had membership in club except one before migration.

The responses indicated that most of the in-migrants were not subscribing newspaper, magazines or had library or club membership, this may be because of their economic condition which might not have left any space for such kind of expenditure.

4.2.12 Information about Recreation

Listening radio, watching TV and visits in social functions were the recreational activities listed in the socio-economic status scale

Table 16 : Distribution of the respondents by recreational activities.

S. No.	Recreation	Respondents (n=199)							
		Always		Frequently		Sometimes		Never	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Listened radio news/talks /discussion	126	63.3	28	14.1	45	22.6	0	0
2	Family watched TV, news and discussions	101	50.8	53	26.6	45	22.6	0	0
3	Family member visited art exhibitions/dramas/play dance/ music recitals	1	0.5	0	0	27	13.6	171	85.9
4	Discussions were held among family members on current political, economic and social issues	51	25.6	47	23.6	101	50.8	0	0.0

About two-third of the respondents always listened radio news / talks and discussions (table 16). Less than one-fifth of the respondents frequently listened the radio. Approximately half of them always watched TV news and discussions where as approximately one-fourth of them watched TV 'frequently' and 'sometimes' respectively.

A wide majority of respondents never visited art exhibitions /dramas / play / dance / music recitals. About half of the respondents said 'sometimes' and one-fourth said 'always' the discussions were held among family members on current political, economic and social issues. Therefore, it can be said that most of them were using TV and radio & discussions were held among them on the current affairs but their visits at the social places were very less.

4.2.13 Socio-Economic Status

The information about whole socio-economic status of in-migrant families of the four selected communities before migration, immediately after migration and at the time of data collection is presented now. This socio economic status scale was developed by R.P. Kalliath (1997) to measure the socio-economic status of the individuals. The content validity and reliability (test-retest method, r = 0.96) was already established by him. The scale consisted of nine items each of which had subcategories. The score zero, one, two, three, four and five was ascribed to various hired services. Scores of one, two and three to various kitchen and home appliance, vehicles and furniture. Scores of one to seven to various income groups. Scores of one to nine to different educational level and occupation of respondent herself and here father / husband / guardian. Subscription to newspapers, magazine, books and club and library membership were given scores of zero to three for the responses, 'always', 'frequently' 'sometimes' or 'never' respectively for the use of recreational activities.

The total score on socio-economic status ranged from 11 to 183 which was divided into 3 categories as low, moderate and high socio-economic status.

Table 17: Distribution of the respondents by socio-economic status scores (Community-wise and total)

S. No.	Socio-economic status scores	Respondents n(=199)									
		Bapu Camp		Ayanagar		Sambhav Camp		Jona Puria		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**BM***										
	Low (11-68)	59	85.5	6	20.0	58	96.7	84	85.0	157	78.8
	Moderate (69-125)	10	14.5	24	80.0	2	3.3	6	15.0	42	21.1
	High (126 – 183)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	69	100	30	100	60	100	40	100	199	100
2	**IAM***										
	Low (11-68)	69	100	30	100	60	100	40	100	199	100
	Moderate (69-125)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	High (126 – 183)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	69	100	30	0	60	100	40	100	199	100
3	**ADC***										
	Low (11-68)	39	56.5	2	6.7	47	78.8	8	20	96	48.24
	Moderate (69-125)	30	43.5	28	93.3	13	21.7	32	80	103	51.75
	High (126 – 183)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	69	100	30	100	60	100	40	100	199	100

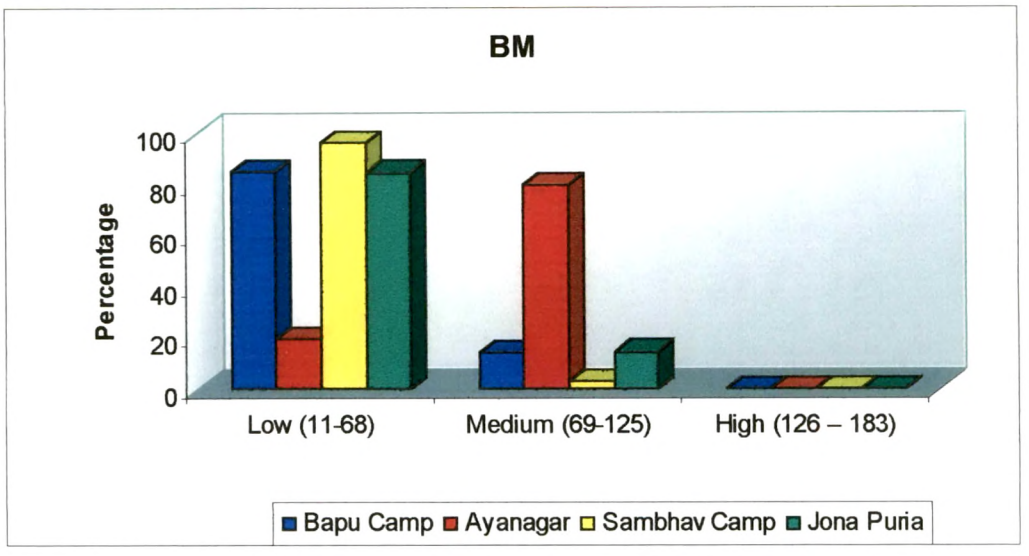
BM* = Before migration IAM** = Immediately after migration, ADC***= At the time of data collection

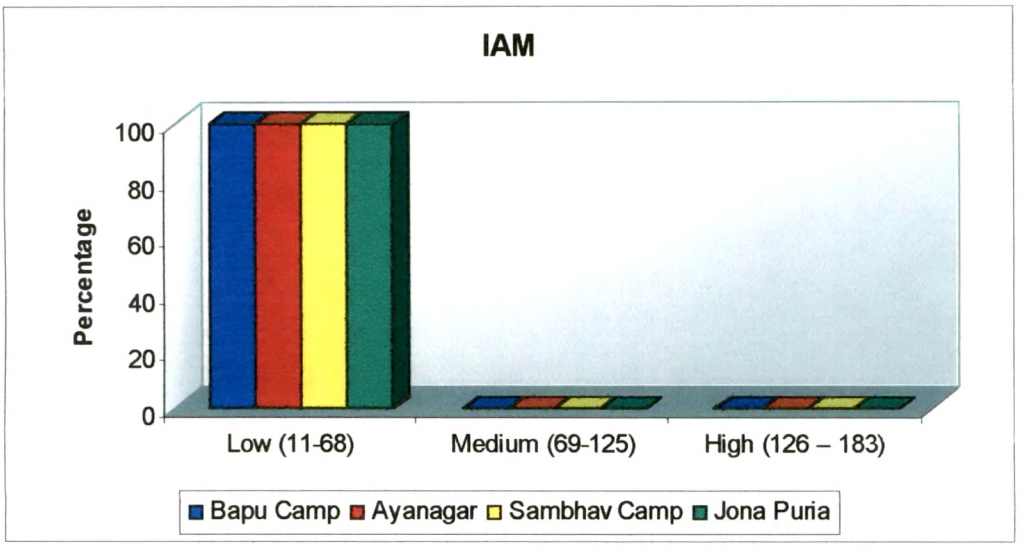
It was observed (table 17) that more than three-fourth respondents had low socio-economic status before migration but immediately after migration, a change was observed in their socio-economic status. It was deteriorated and all of them fell into the category of low socio-economic status (Graph 6).

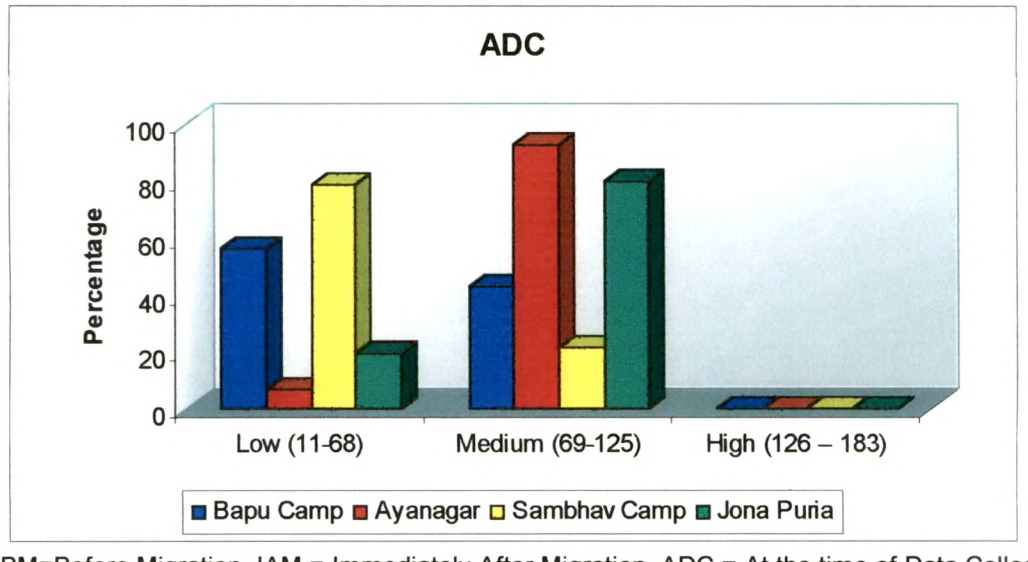
At the time of data collection, a significant change was observed that the socio-economic status of the a little more than half of the respondents improved but a little less than half of the respondents still had low socio-economic status. Hence, it could be said that migration affected the socio-economic status of the respondents.

A community-wise analysis of socio-economic status shows (table 17) that a wide majority of respondents staying in Ayanagar had moderate socio-economic status, before migration. Immediately after migration socio-economic status of all of the respondents of the same community had gone down but again at the time of data collection, a wide majority had gained back their moderate socio-economic status.

Graph 6a : Distribution of the respondents by socio-ecnomic staus catetorized by community.







BM=Before Migration, IAM = Immediately After Migration, ADC = At the time of Data Collection

A wide majority of respondents staying in Bapu camp, Ayanagar, Sambhav camp & Jona Puria had acquired moderate socio-economic status at the time of data collection, which was better than their status before migration. However, it is worth noting that none of the respondent had high socio-economic status at any point of time.

4.3 Contact of In-migrant's families with the place of origin

In-migrants maintained their links with their people at their respective places of origin. Visits and remittances were the part of such a thing. The reasons for these visits and remittances may be that they wanted to invest in income generation activities, repayment of debt, to extend monetary support to old parents, brothers, sisters, relatives or friends. Information regarding existence of relatives and /or friends and frequency of contact of in-migrants' families with them was collected which is presented here.

4.3.1 Contact with the people at places of origin.

The in-migrant people at Delhi did have people at their place of origin immediately after migration and at the time of data collection (Table 18). Almost all the people had relatives at the place of origin before migration and immediately after migration respectively as well as at the time of data collection. A little more than half of the respondents did not have friends at the place of origin before migration hence they did not have them immediately after migration where as a wide majority of people had friends at the time of data collection.

Majority of people had other acquaintances such as friend's friend, relative's friend, colleague at the place of origin, before migration whereas at the time of data collection, three-fourth respondents did not have acquaintances.

Table 18 : Distribution of the respondents by their contact with the place of origin

S. No.	Contact with the place of origin	BM*				IAM**				ADC***			
		Had people		Did not have people		Had people		Did not have people		Had people		Did not have people	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Respondents had following people at the place of origin**												
	a) Relative	197	99.0	2	1.0	197	99.0	2	1.0	194	97.5	5	2.5
	b) Friend	90	45.2	109	54.8	89	44.7	110	55.3	196	98.5	3	1.5
	c) Acquaintance	26	13.1	173	86.9	9	4.5	190	95.5	45	22.6	154	77.4
		Were in contact		Were not in contact		Were in contact		Were not in contact		Were in contact		Were not in contact	
2	**Respondents were in contact with the following people at the place of origin**												
	a) Relative	197	99.0	2	1.0	74	37.2	125	62.8	171	85.9	28	14.1
	b) Friend	90	45.2	109	54.8	87	43.7	112	56.3	178	89.4	21	10.6
	c) Acquaintance	8	4.0	191	96.0	2	1.0	197	99.0	45	22.6	154	77.5

BM* = before migration IAM** = immediately after migration ADC*** = at the time of data collection

A wide majority of people were in contact with their relatives, friends and other acquintances before migration but were not in contact with them immediately after migration (table 18). Again, majority of people were in contact with their relatives friends and other acquinters at the time of data collection. This may be due to resource crunch immediately after migration. That was a period of adjustment for the migrants hence visits to the place of origin sending remittenes to the relatives at the place of origin and their relative's visits to Delhi were reduced. Once they adjusted, again their contacts increased as reflected at the time of data collection.

It was also observed that at the time of data collection though the respondents had friends and relatives at the place of origin, many respondents could / did not keep contact with them. Nearly twelve per cent could not keep contact with relatives and nine per cent with their friends. This may be due to the busy schedule at the city like Delhi.

Respondents were asked (table 19) about the frequency with which they visited their places of origin. A little less than three-fourth respondents' family went to meet their relative /friends once in two years. At the same time, more than half of the respondents' relatives /friends used to come to meet them from the place of origin. Approximately half of the respondents' family kept in touch with their relatives / friends through letters and vice-versa. More than half of the respondents used to call up at the place of origin once in six months and a little more than those relatives / friends also called them up once in a month.

More than three-fourth respondents' family used to send items to their people at the place of origin in more than a year. Majority of respondents' relatives or friends also did the same after more than a year (table 19). A wide majority of respondents' family sent money at

Table 19: Distribution of the respondents by the frequency with which they kept contact with their place of origin

S. no	Frequency of Contact	Never		Once in two years		Once in a year		Once in six months		Once in a month		Once in a fortnight		Once in a week		Total	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Respondents' family went to meet relative/friends etc.	4	2.0	135	67.8	43	21.6	16	8.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100
2.	People at the place of origin come to meet the family.	115	57.8	0	0.0	26	13.1	4	2.0	54	27.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100
3.	Respondents' family wrote letter to them.	100	50.3	1	0.5	9	4.5	71	35.7	1	0.5	16	8.0	1	0.5	199	100
4.	People at the place of origin wrote letter to in-migrant family.	100	50.3	42	21.1	17	8.5	21	10.6	18	9.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	199	100
5.	Respondents' family called up at the place of origin.	1	0.5	1	0.5	12	6.0	123	61.8	44	22.1	17	8.5	1	0.5	199	100
6.	People at the place of origin called up respondents' family.	4	2.0	0	0.0	9	4.5	12	6.0	134	67.3	40	2.1	0	0.0	199	100
7.	Respondents' family sent item to people at the place of origin.	2	1.0	155	77.9	40	20.1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100
8.	People at the place of origin sent items to respondents' family.	5	2.5	168	84.8	24	12.1	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100
9.	Respondents' family sent money at the place of origin.	190	95.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100
10.	People at the place of origin sent money to-respondents' family.	174	87.4	1	0.5	22	11.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100

the place of origin. Majority of people from the place of origin also sent money to the in-migrants.

Thus, it was observed that in-migrants had contact with the people at the place of origin. They used to visit them and their friends or relatives also came to meet them. Majority of the respondents sent remittances also.

4.3.2 Means of transportation used by in-migrants to visit their place of origin

The respondents hailed from Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan and other states. The mean distance, the total sample was supposed to travel, for the place of origin was found to be 465 km. The people coming from other states had to travel an average distance of 612 kms.

Almost all the respondents of all the states usually used combination of vehicles as the means of transportation to visit to their place of origin. (Table 20) The next question probed in their views further. Approximately all the in-migrants of Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan and other states found the travelling expensive from the place of origin to the place of migration. This may be the reason that in-migrants did not visit their place of origin very frequently because it was very expensive to use combination of means of transportation to reach to relative /friends / acquaintances at their places of origin.

Reddy (1998) observed that most of the migrants visited their place of origin for social purposes like to attend marriages, family functions and festivals. The other purposes were mostly economic reasons such as to cultivate land and to bring food grains. Reddy further pointed out that the frequency of visits to their native villages varies from once in a month to once in a year. The analysis on the visits of the

migrant suggested that most of the migrants were visiting their villages according to their convenience and participating in the village matters indirectly.

He further found that the main source of contact was letter. About 11 per cent wrote letters once in a week, sixteen percent once in two weeks, twenty percent once in a month, ten percent in three months and twenty-nine percent reported that they did not write letter to their villagers.

Table 20: Distribution of the respondents by kind of transportation used by the in-migrants families.

S. No.	Transportation	Always		Frequently		Sometimes		Never	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Kind of transportation required to go to the place of origin**								
a)	Paddle Rickshaw(tricycle)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
b)	Auto/taxi	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
c)	City buses	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
d)	Interstate Buses.	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
e)	Train	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
f)	Combination of more than one.	112	98.2	44	100	41	100	197	99.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
2	**Travelling was found expensive from the place of origin to the place of migrate**								
a)	Found expensive	114	100	44	100	39	95.1	197	99.0
b)	Did not find expensive	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	1.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100

The remittances were sent either through personal visits or through the visits of dependents or through friends and relatives. More than one third of the respondents (fourty-one per cent) sent their remittances once in six months, twenty-four per cent of them sent it once in three months, ten per cent once in three months and twenty-five per cent of the migrants sent their remittances only whenever requested for specific purposes.

4.3.3 Extent of contacts of respondents' families to the place of origin

To know the extent of contact the in-migrant families had with the people at the place of origin, they were asked that if they had relatives, friends and any acquainted people at the place of origin and did they have contact with them. The scores of two for 'yes' and 'one' for 'no' were ascribed for their responses. The frequency with which they could keep contacts was ascribed to the scores of zero through six (never to once in a week). The summation of these reflected the extent of contact of respondents families with the place of origin. The total score ranged from 8 to 82 where higher score indicated great extent of contact to the place of origin and lower scores showed no extent of contact.

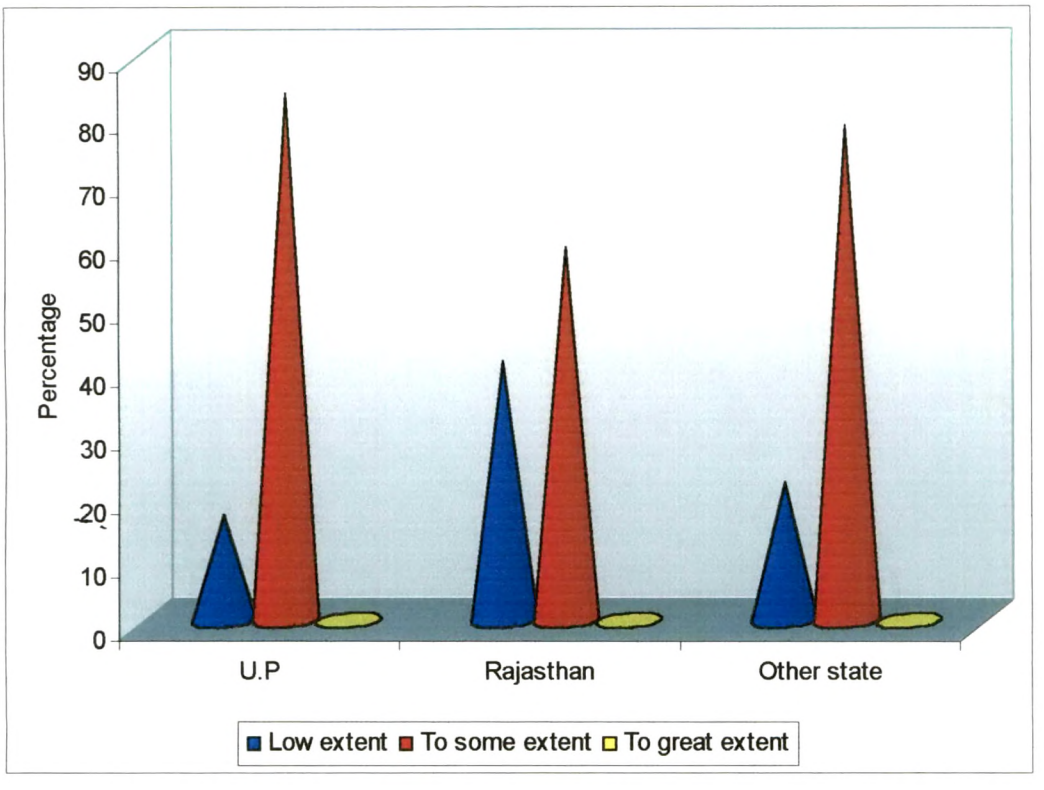
It was revealed (table 21) that none of the respondents had kept great extent of contact with their people at the place of origin. More than three-fourth of the respondents had it upto some extent whereas less than one-fourth had it to a low extent.

Community-wise analysis shows that majority of the respondents of Bapu camp and Ayanagar, two-third respondents of Sambhav camp and approximately half of the respondents of Jona Puria families had contact with the place of origin to some extent.

Majority of respondents of Uttar Pradesh and other states and less than two-third respondents of Rajasthan kept contact with the people at the place of origin to some extent. Rest of the respondents had contacts to a low extent (Graph 7).

A wide majority of Muslim respondents and a little less than three-fourth Hindu respondents had contacts with their place of origin to some

Graph 7 : Distribution of the respondents by the in-migrant families' contact with people at the place of origin.



extent (table 21). So it can be concluded that the respondents did have contacts with the people at their place of origin but it was to some extent. None of them had contacts to a great extent.

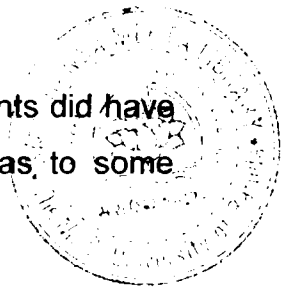


Table 21: Distribution of the respondents by the extent of in-migrant families' contact with people at the place of origin.

Sr. No.	In-migrant families contact with place of origin	Low extent (8 – 31)		To some extent (32 – 55)		To great extent (56 – 80)		Total (n=199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Communities**								
a)	Bapu Camp	5	7.2	64	92.8	0	0.0	69	100
b)	Ayanagar	0	0.0	30	100	0	0.0	30	100
c)	Sambhav Camp	22	36.7	38	63.3	0	0.0	60	100
d)	Jona puria	19	47.5	21	52.5	0	0.0	40	100
	Total	46	23.1	153	76.9	0	0.0	199	100
2	**State**								
a)	U.P	19	16.7	95	83.3	0	0.0	114	100
b)	Rajasthan	18	40.9	26	59.1	0	0.0	44	100
c)	Other state	9	22.0	32	78.0	0	0.0	41	100
	Total	46	23.1	153	76.9	0	0.0	199	100
3	**Religion**								
a)	Hindu	43	26.5	119	73.5	0	0.0	162	81.4
b)	Muslim	3	8.1	34	91.9	0	0.0	37	18.6
	Total	46	23.1	153	76.9	0	0.0	199	100

4.3.4 Reasons to keep contacts with the people at the place of origin

The reasons of in-migrant families for keeping or not keeping contacts with relatives / friends at the place of origin were asked. It was revealed that more than one half of the respondents were in contact with their place of origin because they liked to keep relations. The second most stated reason to keep contact with the place of origin was of liking for their relatives / friends or acquaintances. Therefore, even though they found means of transportation expensive (table 22) they kept contacting their people at the place of origin.

Table 22: Distribution of the respondents by the reasons for keeping / not keeping contact with relatives / friends at the place of origin.

Sr. No.	Reason for contact	Uttar Pradesh (n=114)		Rajsthan (n=44)		Other states (n=41)		Total (n=199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Liked to keep relations	72	63.2	29	65.9	28	68.3	129	64.8
2	People at the place of origin provided help	4	3.5	0	0.0	1	2.4	5	2.5
3	Distance improved relationship.	21	18.5	15	34.1	15	36.6	51	25.6
4	People kept calling from the place of origin.	25	21.9	9	20.5	14	34.1	48	24.1
5	Feeling of belongingness.	20	17.5	4	9.1	7	17.1	31	15.6
6	Feeling of satisfaction.	7	6.1	5	11.4	1	2.4	13	6.5
7	Disliking Delhi's culture.	1	0.9	1	2.3	0	0.0	2	1.0
8	Felt unhappy, lonely.	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
9	They liked their relative/ friends/ acquaintances.	41	36.0	16	36.4	13	31.7	70	35.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100

4.4 Factors Influencing Migration Decision

A set of attractive as well as negative forces are always working simultaneously for migration. Migrants may not be able to identify clearly the factors which have been responsible for the migration. Here, an attempt was made to help them to identify the factors, which influenced their decision to migrate. The factors leading to migration were divided among social factors, physical factors, demographic factors, cultural factors, communication factors and economic factors.

A scale with three-point continuum was developed by the researcher to know the extent of influence of various factors on migration decision whether it was to a low extent, to some extent or to a great extent. The scores of one to three were ascribed to their responses. The weighted mean scores for each item and for each factor were computed. The range of possible score was 1 to 3.

4.4.1 Social and Physical Factors

The social factors included in the study were related to society itself, and its norms and customs. Therefore, the social factors included were old norms and customs, better social status, old life pattern, family occupation and feeling of insecurity. The physical factors included were the physical problems existed at the place of origin. The physical factors consisted of the factors like environment, health and sanitation facilities and the educational opportunities available at the place of origin.

About one half of the respondents out of the total sample (table 23) stated that the desire of acquiring better social status influenced their migration decision to a great extent and for rest of the half respondents same factor influenced their decision to some extent (Mean weighted score = 2.49). Among the social factors, second most influencing reason to migrate was the presence of their relative(s) or friend (s) at the place of migration (Mean weighted score = 2.43). The least influencing factor was the 'boredom with the place' for a very wide majority of the respondents (Mean weighted score = 1.04).

Social and institutional factors alongwith economic conditions and motivations were given as the causes of migration by Joshi and Padasia (1991) in support of the present study. Whereas Schapera (1947) in a study reported that desire for adventure and change and escape from domestic and communal problems were the cause of migration.

Pankow (1979), Kingsley (1984), and Jain and Lucas (1985) were of the opinion that traditional background of individuals, decline of caste and family solidarity, dispute in the family play an important role in migration. A similar view was also expressed in the studies of Bulsara (1980) and Bose (1981). Further, Kalam (1997) opined that along with

individual choice, family ties, lineage and caste logic played important roles in decisions regarding migration.

Table 23: Distribution of the respondents by extent of influence of social and physical factors on migration decision.

S. No.	Factors influencing the migration decision	Respondents (n=199)						
		Low extent		To some extent		To great extent		Weighted mean score
		f	%	f	%	f	%	1 - 3
	Social Factors	**(11-18)**		**(19-25)**		**(26-33)**		
1	Desire for freedom from rigid and old customs/ norms at the place migration motivated to leave.	0	0.0	129	64.8	70	35.2	2.35
2	The desire of acquiring better social status motivated the family to migrate.	0	0.0	101	50.8	98	49.2	2.49
3	Other relative(s) / friend(s) stayed at the place of migration.	3	1.5	108	54.3	88	44.2	2.43
4	Wanted to get away from the social in-quality at the place of origin.	51	25.6	148	74.4	0	0.0	1.74
5	Did not want to work in this traditional / family occupation.	117	58.8	63	31.7	19	9.5	1.51
6	Wanted to change the life pattern.	82	41.2	49	24.6	68	34.5	1.92
7	Wanted to get away from the domestic problems at the place of origin.	36	18.1	117	58.8	46	23.1	2.05
8	Existence of constant communal problem at the place of origin.	68	34.2	124	62.3	7	3.5	1.69
9	Got bored with the place.	192	96.5	7	3.5	0	0.0	1.04
10	Felt ignored /neglected by the community or other family members.	190	95.5	2	1.0	7	3.5	1.08
11	The place used to give feelings of insecurity.	190	95.5	7	3.5	2	1.0	1.06
	Physical factors	**(7 – 11)**		**(12 – 16)**		**(17 – 21)**		
1	The place was prone to natural calamities	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
2	The place of migration had no problem of pollution / smoke /odor.	198	99.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1.01
3	There was acute water problem at the place of origin.	28	14.1	1	0.5	170	85.4	2.71
4	The place of migration did not have climatic problem.	132	66.3	67	33.7	0	0.0	1.34
5	Place of migration had better health and sanitation facilities.	97	48.7	102	51.3	0	0.0	2.03
6	The place of migration had various facilities such as water supply, electricity supply and transport.	0	0.0	9	4.5	190	95.5	2.95
7	The place of migration had better educational facilities and opportunities.	0	0.0	9	4.5	190	95.5	2.95

Among the physical factors (table 23), very wide majority of the respondents of the present study stated that the better educational facilities, availability of water, electricity and transport facilities influenced their migration decision to a great extent (weighted means score = 2.95). At the same time, wide majority of the respondents stated acute water problem at the place of origin influenced their decision to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.71). Proneness to natural calamities did not influence their migration decision. (weighted mean score = 1.00). Thus, it can be concluded that the desire of acquiring better social status - among the social factors and availability of the facilities and utilities - among the physical factors were the most influencing ones to take the migration decision.

Todardo (1988) included environmental factors which, contrary to the findings of the present study, is generally attributed to natural and man made calamities as the physical factors of migration. The natural one being floods, famines and drought whereas the man-made ones were riots, terrorism, invasion etc.

The studies of Bhargava (1971), Saxena (1983), Simic (1987), Stoltman (1991), Reddy (1998) and Bose (2003) observed that natural calamities like drought and flood caused large-scale migration form villages to various urban centers. Dhekney (1979) pointed out famine, as one of the most important causes of migration but in present investigation, these factors were not reported by a single respondent as one of the cause leading to migration.

Apart from these, the amenities in the urban centres (Gupta, 1972) such as easy credit, entertainment facilities, free medical services and free education facilities also attracted people to other areas. The present investigation also revealed that a wide majority of the

respondents opined these as the influencing factor for their migration to a great extent.

4.4.2 Demographic, cultural and communication Factors

Among the influence of various factors, demographic factors could also be a reason to migrate. The demographic factors included over-crowdedness, dependency burden, the availability of the space and the need for privacy.

Table 24: Distribution of the respondents by extent of influence of demographic factors on migration decision.

S. No.	Factors influencing the migration decision	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		Low extent (9-15)		To some extent (16-21)		To great extent (22-27)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Demographic Factors							
1	The over crowdedness in the house due to increase in the size of the family.	1	0.5	1	0.5	197	99.0	2.98
2	In nuclear family system the responsibility decreases and freedom increases. Hence, decided to migrate.	130	65.3	68	34.2	1	0.5	1.35
3	Family did not want to / could not take care of old and/or sick family members.	197	99.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1.01
4	The increase in the number of family members caused greater demand on limited resources so the family thought to break away from large family to obtain more resources.	30	15.1	168	84.4	1	0.5	1.85
5	The dependency burden (more non-working people to be maintained by few earning members) was more at the place of origin which made family to move out.	28	14.1	102	51.3	69	34.7	2.21
6	Family expected to get a better house in the city.	0	0.0	70	35.2	129	64.8	2.65
7	House, at the place of origin, was small for grown up children.	0	0.0	98	49.2	101	50.2	2.51
8	Wanted to stay in nuclear family than in joint family, which could be done only if the family migrated.	2	1.0	128	64.3	69	34.7	2.34
9	The need for privacy and unavailability of space in the house at the place of origin.	28	14.1	101	50.8	70	35.2	2.21

The recreational facilities, attraction of the culture and the life style were the cultural factors. Communication factors were the influence of media, the distance of the place of migration and the better communication facilities. The table 24 gives a clear picture of the extent of influence of demographic, and table 25 explains cultural and communication factors on the migration process.

Amongst demographic factors almost all the respondents stated (table 24) that over crowdedness in the house at the place of origin due to increase in the size of the family affected their migration decision to a great extent. (Weighted mean score = 2.98 on the range of 1 to 3) Two-third of the respondents migrated because they expected to a great extent to get a better house in he city (Weighted mean score = 1.85). The family ran short of resources due to increased family size that affected majority of the respondents' decision to some extent. In support of the present study, Bhargava (1971) states that high pressure of population is a cause of migration.

Viewing the influence of cultural factors on migration decision, two-third of the respondents stated (table 25) that the wide roads and tall building of Delhi influenced their migration decision to a great extent (Weighted mean score = 2.65 on the range of 1 to 3). The second most influencing reason stated by less than two – third respondent was that children's future would be spoiled at the place of origin (Weighted mean score = 2.51). About half of the respondents stated that their friends/ relatives at Delhi would be extending the support in case they migrated. This influenced their decision to some extent (Weighted mean score = 2.40). Hertxler (1956) supports the findings of the present study with his following words that the advantages or disadvantages of the two places act as attractive or repulsive forces in migration.

Table 25: Distribution of the respondents by extent of influence of cultural and communication factors on migration decision.

S. No.	Factors influencing the migration decision	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		Low extent (7 – 11)		To some extent (12 – 16)		To great extent (17 – 21)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Cultural Factors							
1	The wide roads and tall beautiful buildings of the city allured the family to migrate.	0	0.0	69	34.7	130	65.3	2.65
2	Believed that children's future would be spoiled at the place of origin.	14	7.0	70	35.2	115	57.8	2.51
3	Migrated because of the unavailability of the good and/or higher education for family members.	129	64.8	70	35.2	0	0.0	1.35
4	Presence of few recreational activities was the cause of migration.	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
5	In Delhi, people from different parts of the country live, which attracted them to migrate.	174	87.4	25	12.6	0	0.0	1.13
6	Did not like the life style of people living at the place of origin.	89	44.7	95	47.7	15	7.5	1.63
7	The family had some friends/relative at Delhi which could extend the support, hence migrated.	8	4.0	104	52.3	87	43.7	2.40
	Communication Factors	**(6 – 10)**		**(11 – 14)**		**(15 – 18)**		
1	The serials and movies in the TV attracted the family to move away.	2	1.0	114	57.3	83	41.7	2.41
2	The magazines /newspapers made the family aware of the city life.	60	30.2	139	69.8	0	0.0	1.70
3	Through the newspaper, family came to know about the job opportunities in the city.	164	82.4	28	14.1	7	3.5	1.21
4	The place of origin was not very far off from Delhi so the family could keep contact with the people at the place of origin.	11	5.5	71	35.7	117	58.8	2.53
5	Delhi had better communication network of telephone, courier service, fax etc.	4	2.0	3	1.5	192	96.5	2.94
6	The kind of education / degree the head and /or homemaker or other family member had could not get a good job at the place of origin.	6	3.0	1	0.5	192	96.5	2.93

Place of migration usually offers numerous avenues of employment opportunities and better prospects of life than place of origin. These attractions of urban centres generally coincide with rural distress and induce people to move. The attractive forces of city life motivates people of all ranks and categories skilled or unskilled, rich or poor, highly educated or illiterate to migrate. Majumdar (1970), Kimpinski (1971), Lee (1977), expressed the same view. Chapin (1972) gave the desire for personal advancement as an important cause of migration whereas Pal (1974) opined that better condition of living and better prospects in the city motivates people to migrate. The observations of Mishra (1956) and Gosal and Krishana (1975) were same.

Among the communication factors (table 25), 'good communication network' and 'the availability of job with the kind of degree/diploma any of the family member had was found as the most influencing factor (Weighted mean score = 2.94) for a very wide majority of the respondents. Same number of respondents agreed (Mean weighted score = 2.93) that the 'kind of degree / diploma or education any of the family member acquired would fetch a job for them' affected their migration decision to a great extent.

Kingsley (1984) pointed out that development of the means of transport and communication was one of the important conditions of migration in support of the findings of the study.

It can be concluded that the over-crowededness in the house among the demographic factors, allurement from the wide roads and tall buildings among the cultural factors and good communication facilities and availability of job among the communication factors found to influence the in-migrants' migration decision to a great extent.

4.4.3 Economic Factors

Economic factors were also included among the other factors influencing migration decision. These factors are generally more visible than others. For the present study, the aspects included were good employment opportunities, better wages, job security, indebtedness and the lost property, business etc.

Almost all the respondents found (table 26) that the good employment opportunities and higher wages and salary affected their migration decision to a great extent (Mean weighted score = 2.96). The second most stated reason for a very wide majority of the respondents was the job security (Mean weighted score = 2.90).

The reason scarcity of the resources in the house to fulfil various demands was not found to be influencing about half of the respondents to a low extent. A wide majority of respondents said that the family migrated because it wanted to fulfil the wants / desires of the family members in a better way. Nearly two-third respondents said that their desire to improve quality of life of the family influenced their migration decision to a great extent (weighted mean score 2.62, Table 26).

The observations of Stone (1973) that majority of the males migrated from Britain to South Africa in search of better employment opportunities support the findings of the study. In this regard, the studies by Dhekney (1979), Grewal and Sindhu (1979), Sandhu (1979), Stocked (1992), Chauhan (1996), have also observed that majority of migrants moved to other places because of better livelihood and better economic factors like higher wage rates, income and regular employment at the place of migration.

Table 26: Distribution of the respondents by the extent of influence of Economic factors for migration decision.

Sr. No.	Factors influencing the migration decision	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		Low extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Economic Factors	**(15-25)**		**(26-35)**		**(36-45)**		
1	The family moved to this city because it offered good employment opportunity.	4	2.0	0	0.0	195	98.0	2.96
2	The similar job in Delhi could earn the family members higher wages or salary in comparison to the place of origin.	4	2.0	0	0.0	195	98.0	2.96
3	Job security was the prime factor to move.	5	2.5	10	5.0	184	92.5	2.90
4	The family had come to this place because job satisfaction was the prime concern.	5	2.5	70	35.2	124	62.3	2.60
5	Indebtedness at the place of origin was the cause of the family's immigration.	37	18.6	24	12.1	138	69.3	2.51
6	The kind of business or job, the family wanted to engage in, was only available in Delhi.	73	36.7	76	38.2	50	25.1	1.88
7	The family lost its property / business / job or house at the place of origin.	35	17.6	70	35.2	94	37.2	2.30
8	The land/ assets/ business/ job was not giving satisfactory return of the efforts.	5	2.5	46	23.1	148	74.4	2.72
9	The income that the family was receiving at the place of origin was not enough to meet the expenses.	65	32.7	40	20.1	94	47.2	2.15
10	The family migrated because it wanted to fulfil the wants / desire of the family members in a better way.	32	16.1	2	1.0	165	82.9	2.67
11	The scarcity of the resources in the house to fulfil various demands motivated family.	103	51.8	1	0.5	95	47.7	1.96
12	Better growth and development prospects were available in Delhi.	7	3.5	71	35.7	121	60.8	2.57
13	The family migrated to acquire a better standard of living.	8	4.0	70	35.2	121	60.8	2.57
14	Savings were possible while earning at Delhi.	8	4.0	70	35.2	121	60.8	2.57
15	Wanted to improve quality of life of the family.	8	4.0	60	30.2	131	65.8	2.62

Mukharjee (1979) found the things a little different from the study that the more an individual is poor, landless and socio-economically deprived, the greater the chances of his migration. According to Swanson (1979), people with high economic status were more migratory than others. On the other hand, Rao (1974), Connell and Dasgupta (1976), Saxena (1977) and Sovani (1986) observed that both poor and rich were almost equally prone to migration – the poor migrate for economic reasons while the rich for economic pursuits.

Sen (1970) and Singh (1977) reported that in Calcutta most of the migrants were unskilled manual workers. On the contrary Hamsaleelavathy (1970) observed that skilled and technical workers were more migratory than non-skilled workers were.

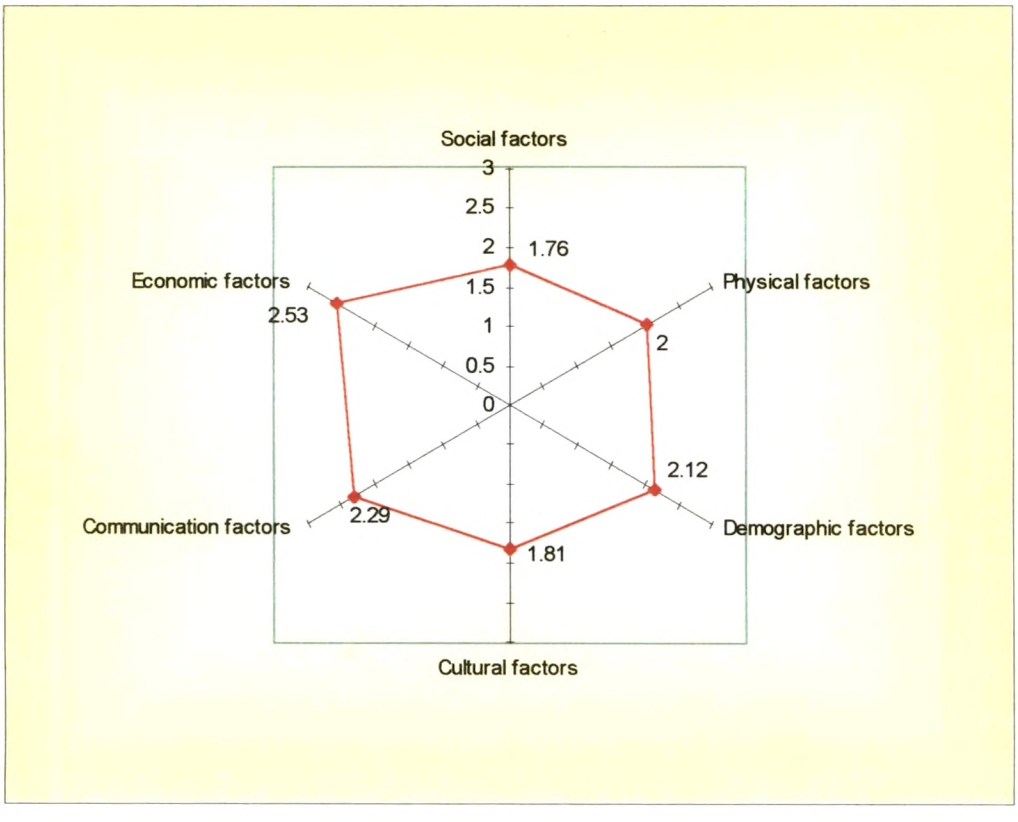
Hanonmoney (1991) revealed that there was decline in the employment opportunities for agricultural laborers especially among male workers due to adoption of new agricultural technology. In the same context, Elder (1970) observed that several rural artisans abandon their traditional occupation due to the failure of Jajmani system and finding alternative means of livelihood either in the town or villages.

Lipton (1980) in his paper, argued that intra-rural inequality was a major cause of rural-urban migration and its after effects (remittances return migration) in turn increases interpersonal and inter-household in-equality within and between villages.

4.4.4 Extent of influences of factors of Migration

To determine the extent of influence of factors on migration decision, a three-point continuum scale was developed by the researcher.

Graph 8 : Factors influencing the migration decision based on their weighted mean score



The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent the given factors influenced their migration decision. Scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed to the responses of great extent, some extent and low extent. The summation of the scores reflected the extent to which the factors influenced the migration decisions. Higher scores indicated higher extent of influence. These scores helped in computing the weighted mean score for each factor of migration that ranged between one and three.

A comparative view (table 27) revealed that more than half of the respondents found that communication factors affected their migration decision to a great extent. For about half of the respondents economic factors influenced their migration decision to some extent and for approximately some percentage of respondents it influenced to a great extent. Majority of the respondents found physical factors affecting their migration decision to some extent. Approximately two-third of the respondents found that social factors affected their migration to a low extent.

An overall view of the extent of influence of factors of migration is presented in the table 27. The weighted mean score showed that the economic factors were the most influencing one. The second most influencing factor was the communication factor. The least influencing factor was the social factor. Economic factors are usually the most visible ones and therefore those might have influenced their decision of migration the most. As the technology is progressing, the world is getting smaller day by day. In a fraction of second, the news from one corner of the world reaches to other. Therefore, everyone wants to avail such facilities. This may be a reason for communication factors to be the second most influencing factor (Graph 8).

Table 27: Distribution of the respondents by the extent of influences of factors of migration and their weighted mean score.

S. No.	Factors influencing the migration decision	Respondents (n=199)		Weighted Mean score
		f	%	
1	**Social factors**			1.76
	Low extent (11-18)	129	64.8	
	To some extent (19-25)	63	31.7	
	To great extent (26 – 33)	7	3.5	
	Total	199	100	
2	**Physical factors**			2.00
	Low extent (7-11)	27	13.6	
	To some extent (12 – 16)	172	86.4	
	To great extent (17 – 21)	0	0.0	
	Total	199	100	
3	**Demographic factors**			2.12
	Low extent (9 – 15)	27	13.6	
	To some extent (16 – 21)	171	85.9	
	To great extent (22 – 27)	1	0.5	
	Total	199	100	
4	**Cultural factors**			1.81
	Low extent (7 – 11)	60	30.2	
	To some extent (12 – 16)	139	69.8	
	To great extent (17 – 21)	0	0.0	
	Total	199	100	
5	**Communication factors**			2.29
	Low extent (6 – 9)	0	0.0	
	To some extent (10 – 13)	89	44.7	
	To great extent (14 – 18)	110	55.3	
	Total	199	100	
6	**Economic factors**			2.53
	Low extent (15 – 24)	4	2.0	
	To some extent (25 – 34)	99	49.7	
	To great extent (35 – 45)	96	48.2	
	Total	199	100	
7	**Extent of influence of factors of migration**			2.12
	Low extent (55 – 91)	4	2.0	
	To some extent (92 – 128)	195	98.0	
	To great extent (128 – 165)	0	0.0	
	Total	199	100	

Wherever people born and grow, the customs and norms become their habit to the extent where they do not find it influencing their work or goal. This may be the reason that the social factor found the place of least influencing factor among all the factors influencing in-migrants' migration decision.

4.5 Sources of Information used by in-migrant families before migration

It is a fact that there are always some reasons to migrate. The in-migrant would generally gather the information before they migrate. Those who decide to migrate collect information regarding occupation, education (school, tuition etc), housing, living conditions (food and water availability, health facilities, transport facilities and social norms and customs) before they finally take decisions to migrate. The information gathered plays a role in deciding whether to migrate or not and if yes, then, to which place. People try to refer to various sources to gather information. Some of the common sources can be self, family members, friends, relatives, neighbors, any acquaintance, newspaper, TV., radio, magazine or no one.

It was considered important in the present study to find out to what extent the respondent's families collected information regarding various aspects of the place of migration and which sources of information they used for that.

A scale having two-point continuum was constructed to find out the extent to which the respondents used the sources of information. The respondents were asked to express their answers in `yes` or `no`. The answers of `yes` was ascribed a score of `two` and the answer `no` a score of one. The total score of the respondents was divided among three equal interval categories- to great extent, to some extent and to low extent- to know the extent of information sources used for collecting information regarding the place of migration.

More than half of the respondents enquired with family members present at the place of migration for the aspect 'occupation' as well as for 'school education' (table 28). Approximately one – third of the

Table 28: Distribution of the respondents by the information sources used by the in-migrant families for various aspects (before migration)

Sr. No.	Source\ Aspects		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	None									
	Used	f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not used	f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Self									
	Used	f	98	98	70	94	70	26	71	70
		%	49.2	49.2	35.2	47.2	35.2	13.1	35.7	35.2
	Not used	f	101	101	129	105	129	173	128	129
		%	50.8	50.8	64.8	52.8	64.8	86.9	64.3	64.8
3	Family members									
	Used	f	117	117	22	140	116	22	116	21
		%	58.8	58.8	11.1	70.4	58.3	11.1	58.3	10.6
	Not used	f	82	82	77	59	83	177	83	178
		%	41.2	41.2	38.6	29.6	41.7	88.9	41.7	89.4
4	Friends									
	Used	f	97	97	69	74	68	31	55	69
		%	48.7	48.7	34.7	47.2	34.2	15.6	27.6	34.7
	Not used	f	102	102	130	105	131	168	144	130
		%	51.3	51.3	65.3	52.8	65.8	84.4	72.4	65.3
5	Relatives									
	Used	f	49	50	42	74	46	14	47	50
		%	24.6	25.1	21.1	37.2	23.1	7.0	23.6	25.1
	Not used	f	150	149	157	125	153	185	152	149
		%	75.4	74.9	78.9	62.8	76.9	93.0	76.4	74.6
6	Neighbour									
	Used	f	105	109	39	131	121	110	110	109
		%	52.8	54.8	17.1	65.8	60.8	55.3	55.3	54.8
	Not used	f	94	90	165	68	78	89	89	90
		%	47.2	45.2	82.9	34.2	39.2	44.7	44.7	45.2
7	Acquaintance									
	Used	f	13	19	20	20	16	14	16	16
		%	6.5	9.5	10.1	10.1	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0
	Not used	f	186	180	179	179	183	185	183	183
		%	93.5	90.5	89.9	89.9	92.0	93.0	92.0	92.0
8	Newspaper									
	Used	f	34	32	5	6	8	5	7	8
		%	17.1	16.1	2.5	3.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	4.0
	Not used	f	165	167	194	193	191	194	192	191
		%	82.9	83.9	97.5	97.0	96.0	97.5	96.5	96.0
9	TV									
	Used	f	67	67	66	66	63	26	64	64
		%	33.7	33.7	33.2	33.2	31.7	13.1	32.2	32.2
	Not used	f	132	132	133	133	136	173	135	135
		%	66.3	66.3	66.8	66.8	68.3	86.9	67.8	67.8
10	Radio									
	Used	f	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
		%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Not used	f	198	198	198	198	197	198	198	198
		%	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.5
11	Magazine									
	Used	f	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	13.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Not used	f	172	172	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	86.4	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 = Occupation; 2 = School; 3 = Tuition; 4 = Housing; 5 = Food and water availability; 6 = Health facilities; 7 = Transport facilities 8 = Set social norms and customs

respondents relied on self to acquire information regarding 'tuition' for children. Family members were again considered as a source of information for housing by less than three fourth of the respondents.

Among the various living conditions, less than two – third of the respondents enquired 'neighbors' for food and water availability and more than half of the respondents for health facilities (table 28). Family members were considered by more than half of the respondents for transport facilities. For the aspect 'set social norms and customs', more than half of the respondents considered 'neighbors' as the source of information.

Therefore, it can be concluded that family members and neighbors were the most used information sources amongst all. Data shows that family members were considered important for enquiring the aspects like occupation, school education, and housing & transport facilities. The reason may be that these aspects are associated with the family whereas for the aspects like food and water availability, health facilities and get social norms and customs 'neighbors' were considered. It is believed that for each issue neighbors are the right persons to enquire. Parents generally are very much concerned for each and every issue associated with their children and education acquires priority amongst them. Therefore, it can clearly be seen that the in-migrants believed none of other sources than 'self' for this aspect.

The findings of the study conducted by Reddy (1998) supports the present study partially that the majority of the respondents took the assistance from various sources like relatives, caste members, friends and own villagers while they migrated. The actual assistance included supply of food, lodging, employment and living place and 85 per cent of the migrants had taken such assistance. Only 15 per cent of the migrants moved out of their villages on their own (self-help).

Source of Information: Overall View

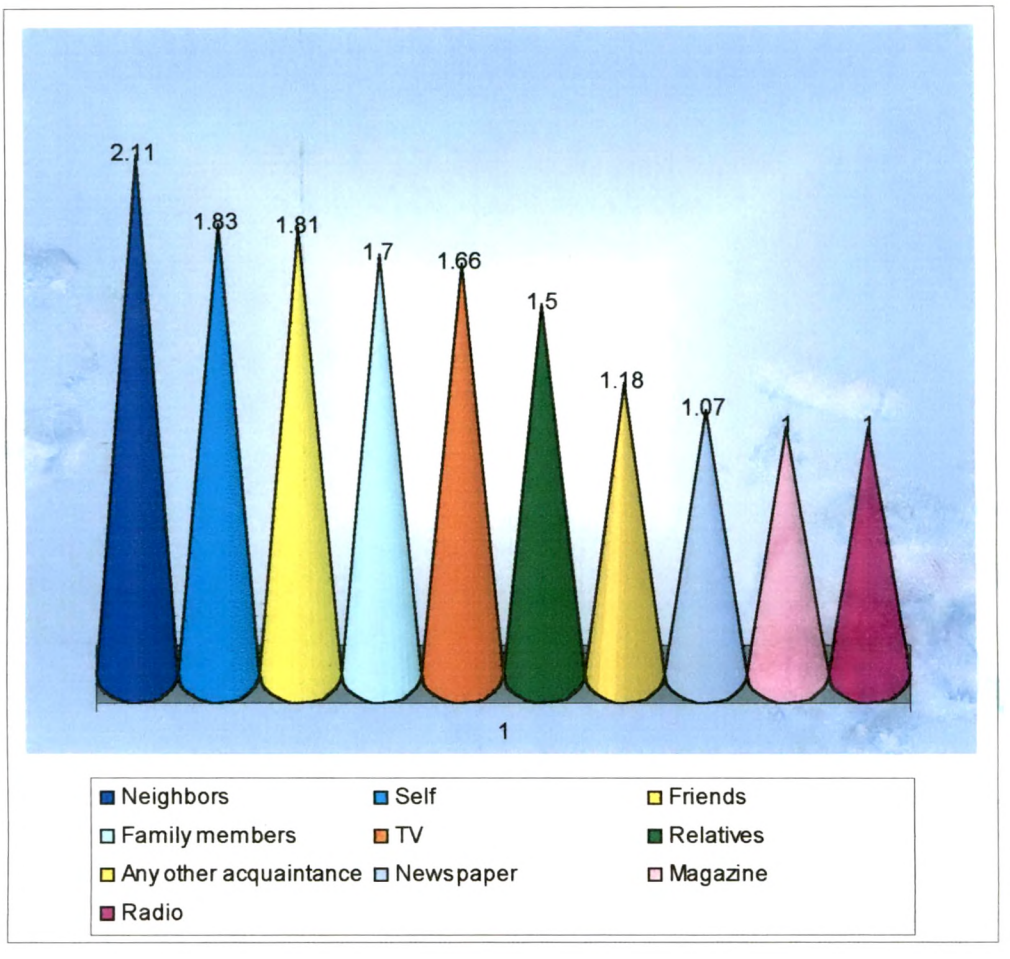
The sources of information about job and other opportunities prior to migration is a very significant contributory factor in migration of population. Normally, a person does not migrate to a place until and unless he has the information that job opportunities and other opportunities were existing there. Present study also displays the same information. Neighbors, family members, self, friends, etc. were the sources from whom the in-migrants collected information about the place of migration. On the basis of the use of the sources of information, the total score for each source was calculated and was divided in three equal interval categories – 'To low extent' 'to some extent' and 'to great extent' which were ascribed the scores of one, two and three respectively. The weighted mean scores were computed for each item. The possible score ranged between 1 and 3.

Table 29: Distribution of the respondents by the extent of use of sources of information before migration.

S No.	Information Sources	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		To no extent (88 – 117)		To some extent (118 – 147)		To great extent (148 – 176)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Neighbors	88	44.2	1	0.5	110	55.3	2.11
2	Family members	81	40.7	96	48.2	22	11.1	1.70
3	Self	104	52.3	24	12.1	71	35.7	1.83
4	Friends	105	52.8	25	12.6	69	34.7	1.81
5	TV	133	66.8	1	0.5	65	32.7	1.66
6	Relatives	148	74.4	3	1.5	48	24.1	1.50
7	Acquaintance	179	89.9	5	2.5	15	7.5	1.18
8	Newspaper	192	96.5	1	0.5	6	3.0	1.07
9	Magazine	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00
10	Radio	198	99.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1.00
	Sources of Information (Total Score)	135	67.8	64	32.2	0	0.0	1.32

'Neighbors' were found to be the most used information source (weighted mean score = 2.11 on a range of 1 -3) which was followed by self (weighted mean score = 1.83) 'family members' (weighted mean

Graph 9 : Extent of use of sources of information by in-migrant families based on their Weighted Mean Score



score = 1.70), and so on (table 29). The least used sources for information were magazines (Mean Weighted Score = 1.00) and radio (Mean Weighted Score = I.00). It can be assessed that among all the mentioned sources, neighbors were the nearest reliable outsiders who were enquired for the information of various aspects. They are the most easily reachable information source. Such kinds of issues are discussed among the family as well, thus the family was found to be the second most considered source (Graph 9).

Magazines and radios were considered as the least used sources because these non-human sources can neither be touched nor one can find out who is providing the information. Their reliability is always a question. That is why they may be considered as the least used source for acquiring information.

4.6 Perceived cost of migration

Migration is stimulated, primarily, by rational consideration of relative benefits and costs. The perceived cost of migration, for the study, included perceived economic as well as non-economic cost of migration.

While the in-migrants migrate from their place of origin, they do not find the difference in the economic as well as non-economic cost that may affect their perception towards their quality of life. Therefore, it was important to assess the in-migrants' perception towards the cost.

To determine the perceived extent of the cost of migration, a scale with three point continuum was prepared for both economic as well as non-economic cost. The respondents were asked to respond as to what extent they perceived the cost of migration. The responses were sought as 'to a great extent', 'to some extent' and 'to no extent'. These

responses were ascribed the scores of 3 through 1. The summation of which reflected the extent of perceived cost of migration. Higher the score of the respondents, higher was their perception of cost and vice versa.

4.6.1 Perceived Economic Cost of Migration

For the present study, the perceived economic cost of migration is their perception about the decreased quality and quality of resources available to in-migrants, reduced assets and the opportunity cost the in-migrant experiences.

Table 30: Distribution of the respondents by their perception of extent of economic cost of migration.

S. No.	Perceived Economic cost of migration	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		To great extent (25 -41)		To some extent (42 – 58)		To no extent (59 -75)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Family could not avail good health facilities because those were expensive.	46	23.1	128	64.3	25	12.6	1.89
2	The time consumed in household chores increased because of expensive paid services or non availability of elders/others in the house.	129	64.8	41	20.6	29	14.6	1.50
3	Physical assets like household appliances and /or furniture items were expensive. Hence they had to spend more to purchase those items.	2	1.0	81	40.7	116	58.3	2.57
4	The grains and /or other consumable commodities that were freely available at the place of origin, now was bought from the market.	112	56.3	72	36.2	15	7.5	1.51
5	The expenditure on food increased in comparison to the place of origin.	12	6.0	81	40.7	106	53.3	2.47
6	The clothing was expensive here.	17	8.5	71	35.7	11	55.8	2.47
7	Were staying in that particular locality because the house rent/ownership was expensive at other places.	1	0.5	15	7.5	183	92.0	2.91
8	The cost of education was high in Delhi.	19	9.5	10	5.0	170	85.4	2.76

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9	Cost on private /public transportation had increased because Delhi was wide spread.	11	5.5	1	0.5	187	94.0	2.88
10	Respondent's husband or any other family member/s had to let go his or her better job at the place of origin in order to migrate.	145	72.9	43	21.6	11	5.5	1.33
11	Had to sell property / business assets for the purpose of migration.	1	0.5	135	67.8	63	31.7	2.31
12	Respondents' husband or any other family member was getting a better job.	174	87.4	19	9.5	6	3.0	1.16
13	To maintain the standard of living, it became essential for all the family members to be gainfully employed.	47	23.6	45	22.6	107	53.8	2.30
14	The migration resulted in setting up of house from needle to almirah.	28	14.1	0	0	171	85.9	2.72
15	The migration devoided them of savings.	0	0	28	14.1	171	85.9	2.86
16	The availability of space per person was very less in this city as the house was very small.	7	3.5	73	36.7	119	59.8	2.56
17	Even if the income of the family was higher in the city but at the same time the cost of living in the same was also high which equalized the increase in the income at the place of origin.	146	73.4	28	14.1	25	12.6	1.39
18	After coming to this place, respondent was not able to save money as compared to the place of origin.	145	72.9	29	14.6	25	12.6	1.40
19	Respondent was not able to buy any asset such as own vehicle / house / jewellery from the time family had migrated.	145	92.9	38	19.1	16	8.0	1.35
20	The family had to sell its property/ business at a very low rate when it planned to migrate.	29	14.6	153	76.9	17	8.5	1.94
21	The family had to work more to earn money after coming here.	130	65.3	10	5.0	59	29.6	1.64
22	Responent's husband had to accept a lower cadre job / work as compared to the place of origin.	196	98.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	1.63
23	The family had to depend upon credit initially for quite some period after coming to Delhi.	0	0	199	100	0	0	2.00
24	The children had to be admitted in schools with lower / medium grade (ordinary)/ reputation.	0	0	82	41.2	117	58.5	2.59
25	Children had to stop / drop out from their studies to help in earning money.	174	87.4	85	12.6	0	0	1.13

Though there was an increase in income (Table 11) after migration but the perceived economic cost of migration had also increased to a great extent (Table 30) as it shows increase in time consumption, transportation cost and housing etc. It also shows that the respondents perceived economic costs of the basic necessities of life to a great extent. Data shows that a wide majority of them perceived that they had to stay in such kind of locality (slums) because house ownership or house on rent was expensive in the other area (weighted mean score=2.91). Approximately same number of respondents perceived to a great extent that the transportation cost was high in Delhi (weighted mean score=2.88). Majority of the respondents perceived to a great extent that migration devoid them from their savings (weighted mean score=2.86). Majority of them perceived to a great extent that the cost of education was high in Delhi (weighted mean score=2.72). The city, being the capital and metropolitan of the country, offers number of opportunities for jobs, education etc. Thus, looking at the opportunities people migrate to the capital while not minding its associated cost.

4.6.2 Non-Economic Cost of Migration

The perceived non-economic cost of migration is the increased risk, social adjustment, stress experienced, poorer health and lowered happiness which the in-migrant family experiences at the place of migration. It included their emotional attachment, feeling of belongingness or any other activity or profession they loved to do.

There are number of non-economic costs the in-migrant families had to pay to a great extent such as they missed the family at the place of origin, no or less socialization due to long distances between the places in Delhi, lesser time for leisure activities and rest and sleep due to large amount of work at home and /or job and break up in the joint family.

Table 31: Distribution of the respondents by their perception of the extent of non-economic cost of migration.

S. No.	Perceived Non-Economic cost of migration	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted Mean Score 1 – 3
		To no extent (24-39)		To some extent (40-55)		To great extent (56-72)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	After migration, the family members fell in to a bad company / picked up a bad habit/s.	15	7.5	184	92.5	0	0	1.92
2	Migration caused frustration in the family member/s.	111	55.8	73	36.7	15	7.5	1.52
3	Migration parted them with their family and /or community.	101	50.8	83	41.7	15	7.5	1.57
4	The family had to leave their house for migration.	11	5.5	128	64.3	60	30.2	2.25
5	The health of family members remained poor from the time the family migrated here.	131	65.8	68	34.2	0	0	1.34
6	The family took time to adjust to the new life style of the new place.	9	4.5	159	79.9	31	15.6	2.11
7	The family's migration caused break up in the joint family.	1	0.5	10	5.0	188	94.5	2.94
8	The family had to leave their ancestral business to migrate.	149	74.5	22	11.1	28	14.1	1.39
9	The family had to learn new skills / occupation to earn the livelihood here.	14	7.0	182	91.5	3	1.5	1.94
10	Immigration had snatched other family members' love, advice and suggestions from the family.	104	52.3	1	0.5	94	47.2	1.95
11	Immigration caused loneliness among family members.	106	53.3	5	2.5	88	44.2	1.91
12	The family lost good neighbors due to migration.	2	1.0	107	53.8	90	45.2	2.44
13	Respondent was not able to keep contact with the family members / close relative.	102	51.3	53	26.6	44	22.1	1.71
14	In Delhi, the criminal activities that took place after dark were a cause of terror in the family.	104	52.3	95	47.7	0	0	1.48
15	A feeling of insecurity had increased in the family members after migration.	101	50.8	98	49.2	0	0	1.49
16	The family was missing the fresh air and healthy environment of place of origin.	0	0	146	73.4	53	26.6	2.27
17	Health of family members had deteriorated due to poor living conditions of the city.	101	50.8	98	49.2	0	0	1.49
18	The family missed the family left at the place of origin in the times of crisis.	0	0	153	76.9	46	23.1	2.23

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19	The family missed the family left at the place of origin on festivals.	6	3.0	1	0.5	192	96.5	2.93
20	The family lived in smaller house in comparison to the house at the place of origin.	0	0	110	55.3	89	44.7	2.45
21	The family members did not get enough time for relaxation as they work for long hours and travel due to work.	0	0	77	38.7	122	61.3	2.61
22	Life was more stressful here at the place of migration.	9	4.5	97	48.7	93	46.7	2.42
23	Distances were more for job / socialization at the place of migration.	9	4.5	1	0.5	189	95.0	2.90
24	The time spent in leisure activities and rest and sleep had decreased due to heavy work of home and /or jobs.	1	0.5	13	6.5	185	83.0	2.92

A very wide majority of the respondents perceived (table 31) to a great extent that their migration caused break up in the their joint families (mean weighted score = 2.94). Same number of respondents perceived to a great extent that they missed the families at their place of origin (mean weighted score = 2.93). Majority of the respondents perceived to a great extent that the time spent in leisure activities and rest and sleep had decreased due to heavy work of home and /or jobs (mean weighted score = 2.92).

Where one takes birth, grows and learns, leaving that place is really a difficult and painful process. People in Delhi becoming more and more materialistic day by day, leaving the place of origin and coming to a place like Delhi can be a big reason to perceive the mentioned non-economic cost. The data shows that emotional parting causes a psychological impact on one-hand and on the other hand there is increase in the demand on time and money. This may be a reason that the immigrant families perceived the non-economic cost to a great extent.

4.6.3 Perception of extent of cost of migration

To determine the extent of perceived cost of migration, a three point continuum scale was developed by the researcher. The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they perceived the cost of migration. Scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed to the responses of great extent, some extent and no extent. The summation of the scores reflected the extent to which they perceived the cost of migration. Higher scores indicated greater cost of migration whereas lower scores indicated the lower cost. The weighted mean scores were also calculated for each item that ranged between one to three.

For the study, the cost of migration had two aspects - the perception of in-migrant families for the extent of economic and non-economic cost of migration. It was found (table 32) that the respondents perceived non-economic cost of migration more than the economic cost (Economic cost = 2.07, non-economic cost = 2.42, table 32).

While the perception of these in-migrants for the total cost (i.e. economic cost + non-economic cost) was observed, it was found that majority of the respondents perceived it to some extent and none of them perceived it to no extent. All the respondents of Rajasthan and majority of the respondents of U.P. and other states respectively perceived the total cost of migration to some extent. None of them perceived the cost 'to no extent'.

The statewise distribution of the perceived economic cost of migration (table 32) showed that a very wide majority of the respondents of all the states perceived the economic cost of migration to some extent and negligible number of them perceived it to a great extent. All the respondents of Rajasthan State and majority of the respondents of U.P. and other states respectively perceived the

economic cost of migration to some extent. The data for the perceived non-economic cost shows that more than half of the respondents out of total respondents perceived the non-economic cost of migration to some extent. Very little of them felt it to no extent. A little less than three-fourth respondents from Rajasthan and approximately half of the respondents from UttarPradesh. and other states respectively found the non-economic cost of migration to some extent. None of the respondents of other states felt it 'to no extent'.

Table 32: Distribution of the respondents statewise by their perception of extent of economic, non-economic cost of migration.

S. No.	Perceived Cost of Migration	Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan		Other states		Total (n = 199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	**Economic cost of migration**								
	To low extent (25-41)	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
	To some extent (42-58)	103	90.4	44	100	36	87.8	183	92.0
	To great extent (59-75)	10	8.8	0	0	5	12.2	15	7.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)	2.07							
2	**Non Economic cost of migration**								
	To low extent (24- 39)	2	1.8	1	2.3	0	0	3	1.5
	To some extent (40 – 55)	59	51.8	32	72.7	19	46.3	110	55.3
	To great extent (56 - 72)	53	46.5	11	25.0	22	53.7	86	43.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)	2.42							
3	**Total Cost of migration**								
	To low extent (49 - 81)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	To some extent (82 –114)	104	91.2	44	100	36	87.8	184	92.5
	To great extent (115 - 147)	10	8.8	0	0	5	12.2	15	7.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)	2.08							

Data in Table 18 showed that in-migrants kept contact with their friends relatives and acquainted people at the place of migration which showed their attachments with the place and people. Table 37 showed that these people faced the problem of social inequality at the place of migration which might have added in the perception of non-economic cost of migration. And therefore, the non-economic cost of migration was found to be more than the economic cost of migration.

4.7 Perceived benefits of migration

According to laws of migration proposed by Ravenstein (1989), migrants move from areas of low opportunity to the areas of high opportunity. Another theory of migration by Sjastad (1962) treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Return comprises both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter includes change in psychic benefits as a result of locational preferences. Therefore, the present study was undertaken with a view to determine the benefits of migration and more specifically with economic and non-economic benefits of migration. For the assessment, a three-point continuum scale was developed by the researchers. The responses were sought in terms of perception of benefits to a great extent, to some extent and to no extent. The scores of 3, 2 and 1 were ascribed to the responses. Summation of the scores indicated the extent of perceived benefits of migration. Higher scores indicated higher benefits. These scores helped in computing the weighted mean score for each type of benefit that ranged between one to three.

4.7.1 Perception of Extent of Economic Benefits of Migration

The economic benefits of migration are the increased quantity and quality of resources available to in-migrants, better assets and the increased opportunity cost the in-migrant experiences at the place of migration. Information gathered regarding this aspect is presented here (Table 33).

A very wide Majority of the respondents perceived the economic benefits like community facilities and utility services to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.97 and 2.92 respectively). Majority of them

perceived benefits in migrating to the city (Delhi) where the scope for maximum development in job profession (weighted mean score = 2.80).

Table 33: Distribution of the respondents by their perception of extent of economic benefits of migration.

S. No.	Economic Benefits of Migration	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1- 3
		To great extent (12 – 19)		To some extent (20 – 27)		To no extent (28 – 36)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Migration had helped them to increase their family income	161	80.9	37	18.6	1	0.5	2.80
2	On-the-job training helped them to increase their earning.	59	29.6	139	69.8	1	0.5	2.29
3	Previous experience in job/ business helped to get a better job in Delhi.	0	0	100	50.3	99	49.7	1.50
4	Working family members received an exposure to other professions /job available which suited their skills.	0	0	73	36.7	126	63.3	1.37
5	Migration had helped working family members to learn new technical skills to get a good job.	100	50.3	83	41.7	16	8.0	2.42
6	Expenditure on transportation had reduced because it is comparatively cheaper in the city.	0	0	15	7.5	184	92.5	1.08
7	Migration to the city had helped to improve their standard of living.	1	0.5	91	45.7	107	53.5	1.47
8	The availability of instant preparation items in the city had reduced the drudgery of women in their family.	34	17.1	60	30.2	105	52.8	1.64
9	Being the metropolitan city, it had almost all the health faciilities available, in case the emergency arises.	173	86.9	6	3.0	20	10.1	2.77
10	Here the community facilities like library, cinema hall etc. were available in large numbers which can be utilized by the family members.	195	98.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	2.97
11	The place had better utility services like water supply, electricity etc.	188	94.5	7	7	4	2.0	2.92
12	There was scope for maximum development in job / profession.	160	80.4	38	38	1	0.5	2.80

In case the emergency arises, the city had all kind of health facilities available was one of the important benefit, respondents perceived (weighted mean score = 2.77). Majority of the respondents

did not agree (Mean weighted score = 1.08) that their expenditure on transportation had reduced because it was comparatively cheaper in the city.

Thus, it can be concluded that though the respondents perceived themselves benefited due to the presence of various community facilities and utility services but the issues like standard of living, transportation facilities were still questionable matters.

4.7.2 Perception of Extent of Non-Economic Benefits of Migration

The decreased risk, less social adjustment, better health and increased happiness which the in-migrant family experiences at the place of migration were some of the perceived Non-Economic benefits of migration. The information gathered is presented here (Table 34).

Majority of the respondents (weighted mean score = 2.86) perceived that their family members were getting good exposure for their overall development to a great extent. A little more than half of the respondents agreed upon the idea (weighted mean score = 2.52) to a great extent that availability of varieties and qualities of commodities helped the family to become a good consumer (table 34). The benefits like exposure for personality development and widening of social circle perceived by half of the respondents to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.50 respectively). Same number of respondents to a great extent and a little less than of them to some extent perceived that the family members had become more mature and independent after migration (weighted mean score = 2.46). Same number of respondents perceived that availability of various communication facilities made it easy to contact to their people at the place of origin to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.42). None of the respondents perceived that

the time and energy devices helped them to increase their leisure time (weighted mean score = 1.00). On the whole, it can be said that the availability of variety of health, educational and recreational facilities had added to the in-migrants' perceived non-economic benefits of migration for the overall development of the family.

Table 34: Distribution of the respondents by their perception of extent of non-economic benefits of migration.

S. No.	Non- Economic Benefits of Migration	Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score 1 - 3
		To great extent (24 – 39)		To some extent (40 – 55)		To no extent (56 - 72)		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Family members were getting good exposure for their overall development.	171	85.9	28	14.1	0	0	2.86
2	Family's migration to Delhi had helped all of them to develop appreciation for other cultures/ religions.	101	50.8	37	18.6	61	30.7	2.20
3	Migration had helped the family to widen its social circle.	101	50.8	97	48.7	1	0.5	2.50
4	Respondent was able to provide good education to their children due to availability of better facilities in the city.	0	0.0	198	99.5	1	0.5	1.99
5	Migration to the metropolitan made family aware about their rights and responsibilities	28	14.1	161	80.9	10	5.0	2.09
6	The availability of varieties and qualities of commodities helped the family to become a good consumer.	104	52.3	94	47.7	1	0.5	2.52
7	The variety of vocational courses /technological courses available helped their family members to develop various skills.	1	0.5	92	46.2	106	53.3	1.45
8	Migration had helped their male family members to change the conservative ideas for women.	78	39.2	116	58.3	5	2.5	2.37
9	The city's environment provided an outlet to all the family members to pursue their hobbies.	28	14.1	46	23.1	125	60.8	1.51
10	The vocational courses helped family members to professionalize themselves to get job easily.	1	0.5	43	21.6	155	77.9	1.2
11	The variety in food items and clothing items had been introduced in the family because of the culture of the city.	24	12.1	142	71.4	33	16.6	1.95

continue...

continue...

12	The environment of the city helped to improve the health of all family members.	22	11.1	65	32.7	117	56.3	1.55
13	It was easy to contact people at the place of origin because of easy availability of various communication facilities.	108	54.3	66	33.2	25	12.6	2.42
14	Family members could use the knowledge / skills in the environment of city.	77	38.7	5	2.5	117	58.8	1.80
15	Migration helped the family to improve its social status.	103	51.8	68	34.2	28	14.1	2.38
16	Migration resulted in the increased satisfaction regarding the welfare of the family.	101	50.8	0	0	98	49.2	2.02
17	The time and energy saving devices bought in the city increased their leisure time.	0	0	0	0	199	100	1.00
18	Homemaker could opt for self-employment as a result of increased leisure times.	0	0	4	2.0	195	98.0	1.02
19	As the city offers a variety of recreational activities, this had added the spice to the life of their family members.	0	0	166	83.4	33	16.6	1.83
20	The family was a nuclear family, therefore work load regarding housework decreased.	0	0	69	34.7	130	65.3	1.35
21	The family members had developed various managerial skills due to the responsibility entrusted in their nuclear family.	1	0.5	7	3.5	191	96.0	1.05
22	Migration had resulted in increased and good decision making power among the family members.	3	1.5	195	98.0	1	0.5	2.01
23	Family members had become more mature and independent after migration.	101	50.8	88	44.2	10	5.0	2.46
24	Exposure had resulted in personality development of the family makers.	101	50.8	97	48.7	1	0.5	2.50

Lee (1977), Todaro (1988) and Ravenstion (1989) had also pointed out in support of the present study that migrants move from areas of low opportunity to areas of high opportunity. Todaro (1988) further adds that migrants would not move if the total benefits were not higher than the total cost.

4.7.3 Perception of Extent of Benefits of Migration

To determine the extent of perceived benefits of migration, a three point continuum scale was developed by the researcher. The respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they perceived the benefits of migration. Scores of 3 through 1 were ascribed to the responses of great extent, some extent and no extent. The summation of the scores reflected the extent to which they perceived the benefits of migration. Higher scores indicated greater benefits of migration whereas lower scores indicated the lower benefits.

Table 35: Distribution of the respondents statewise by their perception of extent of economic, non-economic and total benefits of migration.

S. No.	Benefits of Migration	Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan		Other states		Total (n = 199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Economic benefits of migration								
	To low extent (12 – 19)	3	2.6	0	0	1	2.4	4	2.0
	To some extent (20 – 27)	110	96.5	44	100	40	97.6	194	97.5
	To great extent (28 - 36)	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.98							
2	Non Economic benefits of migration								
	To low extent (24 – 39)	3	2.6	0	0	0	0	3	1.5
	To some extent (40 – 55)	105	95.6	44	100	40	97.6	193	97.0
	To great extent (56- 72)	2	1.8	0	0	1	2.4	3	1.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.98							
3	Total Benefits of migration								
	To low extent (36 – 59)	2	1.8	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
	To some extent (60 – 83)	11	97.4	44	100	41	100	196	98.5
	To great extent (84 - 108)	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.98							

The perception of extent of economic benefits was found equal to the perception of non-economic benefits of migration (table 35). The perception of total benefits of migration was found to be 1.98. It was observed that a wide majority of the respondents from the total sample perceived benefits of migration (on the whole and economic as well as

non-economic) to some extent. A wide majority of respondents perceived the economic as well as non-economic benefits to some extent. The respondents hailing from various states also perceived the benefits to some extent. Gupta (1972) also viewed the same in his study. He observed that the amenities in the urban centers such as easy credit, entertainment facilities free medical services and free education facilities may also attract the rural people to the urban centers.

Probably most of the respondents faced various problems while migrated and some of them could still not be overcome, as revealed in this study (vide section – IX), they did not experience the benefits to a high extent.

4.8 Problems faced by the In-migrants' families

This section deals with the problems faced by in-migrant families immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. While people migrate to other cities they leave their assets, their loved ones and almost every-thing at their place of origin in anticipation of better prospects. Before migration, they seek solutions for the problems they could foresee but there may be something which unexpectedly come in their way which could to the existing problems. The present study aimed to find out the problems the in-migrant families faced immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. The problems were divided among various heads like personal and psychological problems, time and energy management problems, money management problems, social problems, children related, emergencies and miscellaneous problems. The sample responded in terms of extent of problems they faced immediately after migration and at the time of data collection.

A three-point continuum scale was constructed to determine the extent of various problems. The responses were sought as 'to low extent', 'to some extent' and 'to a great extent'. The scores of one, two and three were ascribed to their responses respectively. Higher scores of the respondents indicated higher extent of problems faced by the in-migrant families both immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. The weighted mean score for each type of the problem they faced at both the times were computed that ranged between one and three.

4.8.1 Personal and Psychological Problems

Almost all the respondents felt depressed immediately after migration to a great extent (mean weighted score = 2.99) whereas a little more than one third of the respondents felt this problem to some extent at the time of data collection (weighted mean score = 2.61) (Table 36). A little less than two-third of the respondents felt lonely to a great extent when they saw other families meeting each other immediately after migration but at the time of data collection only half of the respondents felt it to a great extent (means weighted score = 2.49). More than half of the respondents felt emotionally stressed to some extent and a little less than half felt it to a great extent immediately after migration (means weighted score = 2.45) whereas at the time of data collection only one-third of the respondents felt the same to some extent (means weighted score = 2.12). About one-fourth of the respondents felt insecure to a great extent immediately after migration (means weighted score = 2.75) but at the time of data collection less than half of the respondents felt the same to some extent.

Table 36 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of problems (personal and psychological and time and energy management, problems) faced by in-migrant families.

S. No	Problems faced by In-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Mean Weighted Score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Mean Weighted Score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Personal and Psychological Problems	(7 –11)		(12-16)		(17-21)			(7 –11)		(12-16)		(17-21)		
1	Felt depressed when the family left place of origin.	1	0.5	0	0.0	198	99.5	2.99	102	51.3	73	36.7	24	12.1	1.61
2	Had been worried when the family did not receive letter or any information from the relatives staying at the place of origin.	102	51.3	0	0.0	97	48.7	1.97	146	73.4	24	12.1	29	14.6	1.41
3	Did not have peace of mind.	0	0.0	146	73.4	53	26.6	2.27	145	72.9	54	27.1	0	0.0	1.27
4	Had emotional stress because the family left its place of origin.	0	0.0	109	54.8	90	45.2	2.45	1	0.5	174	87.4	24	12.1	2.12
5	Suffered health problem (hypertension, acidity, etc.)	146	73.4	45	22.6	8	4.0	1.31	145	72.9	54	27.1	0	0.0	1.27
6	Felt lonely on seeing other families meeting with their relatives.	1	0.5	76	38.2	122	61.3	2.61	1	0.5	100	50.3	98	49.2	2.49
7	Felt insecure because the family was not with the friends and relatives.	2	1.0	45	22.6	152	76.4	2.75	102	51.3	97	48.7	0	0.0	1.49
	Time and Energy Management Problems	(5-8)		(9-11)		(12-15)			(5-8)		(9-11)		(12-15)		
1	Were lacking in time to complete all the household tasks.	101	50.8	69	34.7	29	14.6	1.64	0	0.0	170	85.4	29	14.6	2.15
2	Did not have time for their leisure activities.	101	50.8	0	0.0	98	49.2	1.98	0	0.0	154	77.4	45	22.6	2.23
3	Got very less time for rest and sleep.	101	50.8	8	4.0	90	45.2	1.94	29	14.6	100	50.3	70	35.2	2.21
4	Did not get time for recreational activities.	3	1.5	98	49.2	98	49.2	2.48	100	50.3	9	4.5	90	45.2	1.95
5	Had very less time to devote to children's study and welfare.	101	50.8	9	4.5	89	44.7	1.94	0	0.0	132	66.3	67	33.7	2.34

4.8.2 Time and Energy Management Problems

Among the time and energy management problems (table 36), about half of the respondents did not find time for leisure activities immediately after migration to 'a great extent' (weighted mean score = 1.98). They did not find time for recreational activities also to a great extent immediately after migration. At the time of data collection, only one-fifth of the respondents did not find time for their leisure activities and less than half of the respondents could not take out time for recreational activities to a great extent.

4.8.3 Money Management Problems

A wide majority of the respondents (mean weighted score = 2.95) ran short of money to a great extent immediately after migration (table 37) because the family had to accumulate other resources whereas only one-fourth of the respondents faced this problem to a great extent at the time of data collection (means weighted score = 2.24). Approximately half of the respondents had to withdraw money from savings immediately after migration to a great extent but at the time of data collection approximately two-third of the respondents faced it to no extent (means weighted score = 2.48). At the time of data collection, almost all the respondents said that they had to spent more money to some extent on clothing because those were expensive (mean weighted score = 2.01).

Similar to the findings of the present study, Reddy (1998) reported that immediately after migration, about half of the respondents depended upon their personal money, one-fourth were depending upon loans and one-fifth of them were depending upon the free lodging and boarding provided by their relatives.

Table 37 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of problems (money management and social problems) faced by in-migrant families.

S. No	Problems faced by In-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Mean Weighted Score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Mean Weighted Score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
	Problems Regarding Money Management	(9-15)		(16-21)		(22-27)			(9-15)		(16-21)		(22-27)		
1	Ran short of money because the family had to accumulate other resources with the money.	0	0.0	9	4.5	190	95.5	2.95	0	0.0	152	76.4	47	23.6	2.24
2	Was in debt so the family had to take credit.	29	14.6	145	72.9	25	12.6	1.98	143	71.9	56	28.1	0	0.0	1.28
3	Had to withdraw money from savings to meet the needs.	1	0.5	101	50.8	97	48.7	2.48	126	63.3	73	36.7	0	0.0	1.37
4	Found difficulty in dealing with financial institutions like bank because the place was new for family.	129	64.8	0	0.0	70	35.2	1.70	8	4.0	143	71.9	48	24.1	2.20
5	Spent more money on grocery because earlier it used to come from their own farm.	102	51.3	27	13.6	70	35.2	1.84	48	24.1	128	64.3	23	11.6	1.87
6	Spent more money on their items because of high standard of living.	129	64.8	25	12.6	45	22.6	1.58	0	0.0	153	76.9	46	23.1	2.23
7	Spent more money on health facilities due to high cost.	146	73.4	0	0.0	53	26.6	1.53	100	50.3	69	34.7	30	15.1	1.65
8	Spent more money on clothing items, as those were expensive.	146	73.4	53	26.6	0	0.0	1.27	1	0.5	195	98.0	3	1.5	2.01
9	Found that available money was insufficient to run the household.	105	52.8	0	0.0	44	47.2	1.94	1	0.5	146	73.4	52	26.1	2.26
	Social Problems	(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)			(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)		
1	It had difficult to adjust because people and society were different from earlier one.	129	64.8	25	12.6	45	22.6	1.58	1	0.5	170	85.4	28	14.1	2.14
2	It was difficult to adjust due to social inequality at the place their family lived immediately after the migration.	100	50.3	54	27.1	45	22.6	1.72	1	0.5	171	85.9	27	13.6	2.13
3	Different language restrained in extending relationship in the neighborhood.	20	10.1	149	74.9	30	15.1	2.05	90	45.2	107	53.8	2	1.0	1.56
4	Children picked up bad habits.	198	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1.01	40	20.1	150	75.4	9	4.5	1.84

4.8.4 Social Problems

Among all listed social problems, almost all the respondents agreed that to no extent (mean weighted score = 1.01) their children picked up bad habit immediately after migration. One fifth of the respondents, immediately after migration, found that it was difficult to adjust because of the differences in the people and society (mean weighted score = 1.58) as well as existence of social inequality to a great extent (table 37). At the time of data collection, majority of the respondents had difficulty to some extent in adjusting in the society due to difference in culture as well as due to social inequality (mean weighted score = 2.14). Immediately after migration, three-fourth of the respondents also felt to some extent that language difference restrained in extending relationships in the neighborhood (mean weighted score = 2.05).

A close picture of the personal and psychological problems faced immediately after migration and at the time of data collection showed that the respondents could overcome these problems to an extent but time and energy management problems portrays a very different picture. While the weighted mean score of the time and energy management problems faced by the in-migrants at both the times were compared, it was found that these problems got aggravated with time. Time and energy are the two very important resources of human lives that shape one's today which could result in a beautiful and productive tomorrow. As the data says (Section III) these people had migrated to Delhi for a better tomorrow. So these problems need immediate attention.

The data showed that at the time of data collection the scene for money management problem (table 37) was 'different' from immediately after migration. Data in section VIII showed that these

people adapted certain coping strategies and could overcome from the problem to certain extent though they found available money insufficient to run the household.

Few of the social problems really became problematic with time. Adjustment with the people and society around, existence of social inequality and picking up bad habits by the child at the place of migration were some of the problems, which were the cause of concern. (Table 37)

4.8.5 Children Related Problems

A wide majority of the respondents experienced children related problems (table 38) to a low extent immediately after migration but at the time of data collection the problems increased. The mean weighted scores reflect the observation. At the time of data collection about one fourth of the respondents said that their children found it difficult to adjust and to secure good marks in the school. As the time passed, more respondents felt to some extent to bring up children in absence of elderly members of the family. The weighted mean score (2.08) showed that the problem of maintaining discipline amongst children had increased at the time of data collection.

4.8.6 Problems at the time of Emergency

A very wide majority of the respondents found it difficult to a great extent to handle emergency like accidents because they knew very few people immediately after migration (table 38). Whereas only one-fourth of the respondents faced the same to a great extent at the time of data collection. About half of the respondents found the management of resources difficult during emergency to a great extent immediately after migration but at the time of data collection, about three-fourth

Table 38 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of problems (children related, at the time of emergencies and miscellaneous problems) faced by in-migrants families.

S. No.	Problems faced by In-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Children Related Problems	(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)			(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)		
1	It was difficult to bring up children in absence of elderly members of family.	147	73.9	25	12.6	27	13.6	1.40	45	22.6	125	62.8	29	14.6	1.92
2	The children got distracted due to new social environment.	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00	73	36.7	102	51.3	24	12.1	1.75
3	It was difficult to maintain discipline among children.	171	85.9	28	14.1	0	0.0	1.14	8	4.0	167	83.9	24	12.1	2.08
4	The children found it difficult to adjust and to secure good marks in school.	174	87.4	0	0.0	25	12.6	1.25	115	57.8	35	17.6	49	24.6	1.67
	Problems at the time of Emergency	(3-5)		(6-7)		(8-9)			(3-5)		(6-7)		(8-9)		
1	It was difficult to handle emergency like accident because their family knew very few people.	1	0.5	13	6.5	185	93.0	2.92	102	51.3	44	22.1	53	26.6	1.75
2	It was difficult to manage resources especially money during emergency.	0	0.0	101	50.8	98	49.2	2.49	1	0.5	145	72.9	53	26.6	2.26
3	It was difficult to handle children / family in emergency.	0	0.0	102	51.3	97	48.7	2.49	1	0.5	173	86.9	25	12.6	2.12
	Miscellaneous Problems	(5-8)		(9-11)		(12-15)			(5-8)		(9-11)		(12-15)		
1	In getting employment	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100	3.00	0	0.0	169	84.9	30	15.1	2.15
2	In getting suitable house	101	50.8	0	0.0	98	49.2	1.98	12	6.0	124	62.3	63	31.7	2.26
3	In getting house in suitable locality / neighborhood.	8	4.0	0	0.0	191	96.0	2.92	113	56.8	23	11.6	63	31.7	1.25
4	Of language	1	0.5	81	40.7	117	58.8	2.58	109	54.8	89	44.7	1	0.5	1.46
5	Of being accepted in new neighborhood / locality.	20	10.1	127	63.8	52	26.1	2.16	101	50.8	96	48.2	2	1.0	1.50

respondents found the same to some extent and only one fourth found it to a great extent. (immediately after migration = 2.49, at the time of data collection = 2.26).

4.8.7 Miscellaneous Problems

All the respondents faced problems in getting employment to a great extent immediately after migration whereas at the time of data collection, only a little more than one tenth felt it to a great extent and wide majority of the respondents faced the same problem to some extent (Table 38). Majority of the respondents faced difficulty in getting house in suitable locality /neighborhood to a great extent immediately after migration and at the time of data collection, less than one-third of the respondents faced the same (Immediately after migration = 2.92, at the time of data collection = 1.75).

4.8.9 Extent of Problems faced by the In-migrants' Families

Among all problems, in-migrants found that problems of children were becoming worst with the time (table 39). The reason behind this could be that they might or might not have job in hand immediately after migration that made it easier to take care of the child. The money they brought alongwith them from their place of origin would have been over by the time of data collection which might have compelled women of the house / mother also to take up employment hence the supervision on children might have reduced. Therefore, a need was felt to provide suggestions to help these people, in their struggle for a good life.

An overall view of the problems faced by in-migrant families immediately after migration and at the time of data collection is that the problems were eased off with time. The same picture could be seen in

case of UP and others states' respondents but the problems of respondents of Rajasthan escalated over time.

Table 39: Distribution of the Respondents State-wise by their Scores on various Problems faced immediately after migration and at the time of data collection.

S No	Problems faced by In-migrants' Families	Respondents (n=199)							
		UP (n=114)		Rajasthan (n=44)		Other States (n=41)		Total (n=199)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Personal and psychological								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (7 – 11)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
	To some extent (12-16)	53	46.5	32	72.7	18	43.9	103	51.8
	To great extent (17–21)	61	53.5	12	27.3	23	56.1	96	48.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (7 – 11)	53	46.5	32	72.7	17	41.5	102	51.3
	To some extent (12-16)	44	38.6	12	27.3	17	41.5	73	36.7
	To great extent (17-21)	17	14.9	0	0.0	7	17.1	24	12.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
2	Time and energy management								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (5-8)	52	45.6	32	72.7	17	41.5	101	50.8
	To some extent (9-11)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	To great extent (12-15)	62	54.4	12	27.3	24	58.5	98	49.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (5-8)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	To some extent (9-11)	52	45.6	32	72.7	17	41.5	101	50.8
	To great extent (12-15)	62	54.4	12	27.3	24	58.5	98	49.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
3	Money management								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (9-15)	52	45.6	32	72.7	17	41.5	101	50.8
	To some extent (16-21)	26	22.8	3	6.8	3	7.3	32	16.1
	To great extent (22-27)	36	31.6	9	20.5	21	51.2	66	33.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (9-15)	50	43.9	31	70.5	14	34.1	95	47.1
	To some extent (16-21)	63	55.3	13	29.5	27	65.9	103	51.8
	To great extent (22-27)	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
4	Social								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (4 –6)	74	64.9	35	79.5	20	48.8	129	64.8
	To some extent (7-9)	27	23.7	1	2.3	12	29.3	40	20.1
	To great extent (10-12)	13	11.4	8	18.2	9	22.0	30	15.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(ii)	ADC**								
	To no extent (4 –6)	3	2.6	1	2.3	3	7.3	7	3.5
	To some extent (7-9)	105	92.1	41	93.2	37	90.2	183	92.0
	To great extent (10-12)	6	5.3	2	4.5	1	2.4	9	4.5
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100

continue...

continue...

5.	Children related								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (4 –6)	91	79.8	41	93.2	39	95.1	171	85.4
	To some extent (7-9)	23	20.2	3	6.8	2	4.9	28	14.1
	To great extent (10-12)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (4 –6)	22	19.3	9	20.5	15	30.6	46	23.1
	To some extent (7-9)	75	65.8	35	79.5	19	46.3	129	64.8
	To great extent (10-12)	17	14.9	0	0.0	7	17.1	24	12.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
6	At the time of emergency								
(a)	IAM*								
	To no extent (3-5)	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
	To some extent (6-7)	52	45.6	31	70.5	17	41.5	100	50.3
	To great extent(8-9)	62	54.4	12	27.3	24	58.5	98	49.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	ADC**								
	To no extent (3-5)	22	19.3	9	20.5	15	36.6	46	23.1
	To some extent (6-7)	75	65.8	35	79.5	19	46.3	129	64.8
	To great extent(8-9)	17	14.9	0	0.0	7	17.1	24	12.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
7	Miscellaneous								
	IAM*								
	To no extent (5-8)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	To some extent (9-11)	11	9.6	10	22.7	7	17.1	28	14.1
	To great extent (12-15)	103	90.4	34	77.3	34	82.9	171	85.9
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (5-8)	66	57.9	33	75.0	22	53.7	121	60.8
	To some extent (9-11)	10	8.8	0	0.0	5	12.2	15	7.5
	To great extent (12-15)	38	33.3	11	25.0	14	34.1	63	31.7
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
8	Overall view								
	IAM*								
	To no extent (37-61)	39	34.2	29	65.9	10	24.4	78	39.2
	To some extent (62-86)	13	11.4	3	6.8	7	17.1	23	11.6
	To great extent (87-111)	62	54.4	12	27.3	24	58.5	98	49.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To no extent (37-61)	51	44.7	32	72.7	16	39.0	99	49.7
	To some extent (62-86)	36	31.6	9	20.5	18	43.9	63	31.7
	To great extent (87-111)	27	23.7	3	6.8	7	17.1	37	18.6
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100

IAM*= Immediately after Migration; ADC**= at the time of data collection

While going through each type of problem, it was found that problem regarding time and energy management, money management and of children intensified with time in comparison to the other problems.

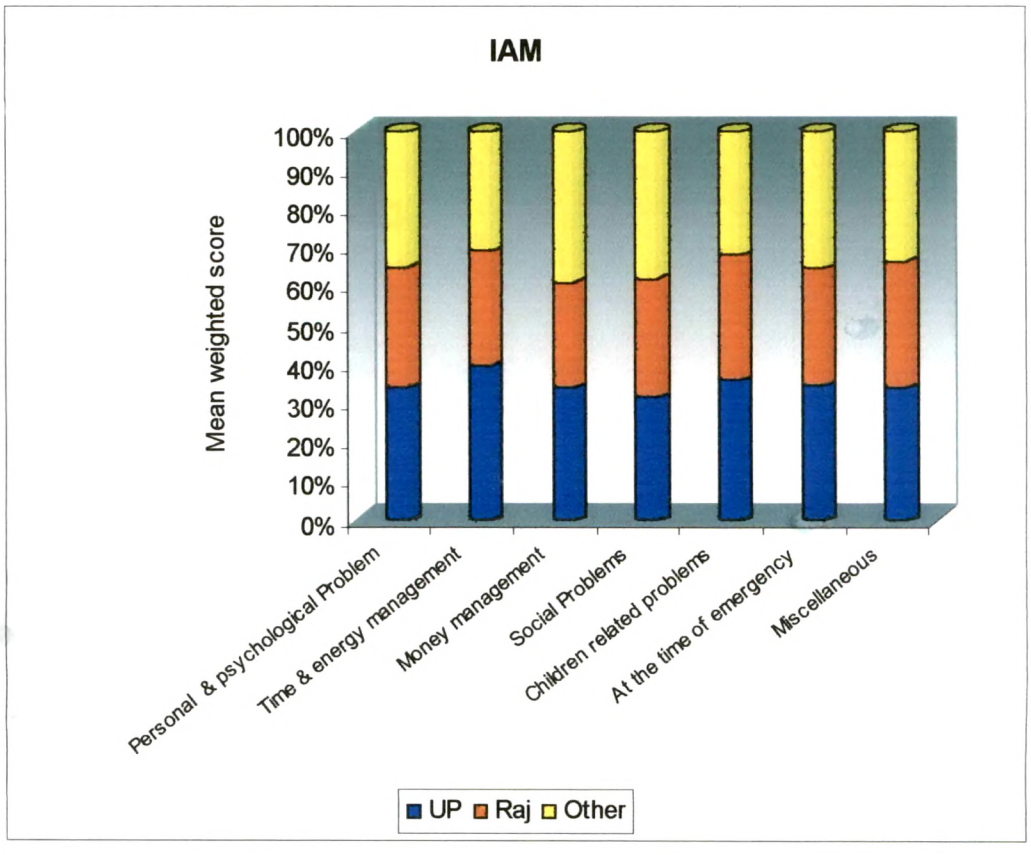
Table 40: Weighted mean score of various problems faced by in-migrant families

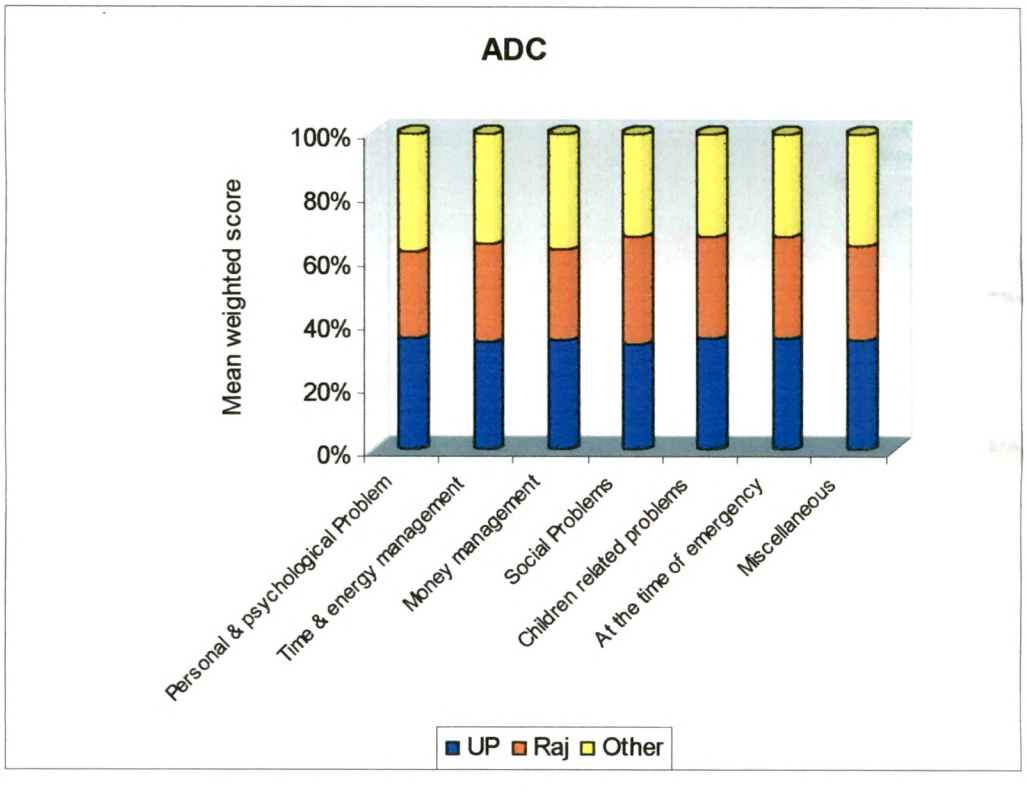
S No	Problems faced by In-migrants' Families	Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)			
		UP (n=114)	Rajasthan (n=44)	Other States (n=41)	Total (n=199)
1	Personal and psychological				
	IAM*	2.53	2.27	2.56	2.48
	ADC**	1.68	1.27	1.76	1.61
2	Time and energy management				
	IAM*	2.08	1.55	1.59	1.98
	ADC**	2.54	2.27	2.58	2.49
3	Money management				
	IAM*	1.85	1.47	2.10	1.82
	ADC**	1.57	1.30	1.66	1.53
4	Social				
	IAM*	1.46	1.39	1.73	1.50
	ADC**	2.02	2.02	1.95	2.01
5.	Children related				
	IAM*	1.20	1.07	1.05	1.14
	ADC**	1.96	1.80	1.80	1.89
6	At the time of emergency				
	IAM*	2.54	2.22	2.59	2.48
	ADC**	1.96	1.80	1.80	1.89
7	Miscellaneous				
	IAM*	2.90	2.77	2.83	2.86
	ADC**	1.75	1.5	1.80	1.71
8	Overall view				
	IAM*	2.20	1.61	2.34	2.10
	ADC**	1.79	2.07	1.78	1.69

IAM*= Immediately after Migration; ADC**= at the time of data collection

The statewise distribution of the problems faced by in-migrant families showed that a wide majority of the respondents of Uttar Pradesh faced miscellaneous problems immediately after migration to a great extent (immediately after migration = 2.90). More than half of the respondents faced energy management problems (table 40) immediately after migration to a great extent (immediately after migration = 2.53, 2.04 respectively). Later, at the time of data collection these problems decreased over the time but the social problems (immediately after migration = 1.39, at the time of data collection = 2.02) and children related problems (immediately after migration = 1.07, at the time of data collection = 1.80) increased for U.P. respondents (Graph 10).

Graph 10a: Distribution of the respondents state-wise by their scores on various problems faced.





Management of time and energy was the biggest problem for the other state people. More than half of the respondents faced this problem (weighted mean score = 1.59) immediately after migration but later on a reduction can be seen in that at the time of data collection (at the time of data collection = 2.58). Majority of these had the miscellaneous problems immediately after migration to a great extent (weighted mean score = 2.83). Later on only one-third percent respondents faced these problems to a great extent (at the time of data collection = 1.80). For more than half of the respondents personal and psychological problem (immediately after migration = 2.59, at the time of data collection = 1.80) lessened but problems during emergency (immediately after migration = 1.80, at the time of data collection = 2.83) increased.

There were certain problems that were settled down in the course of time but the problems like time and energy management, money management and the children related ones were aggravated. It is possible that either the respondents might not be in job or in a temporary job that would have given the respondents enough time to take care of their children or would have helped in managing the problem. Data also shows that they did not get time for leisure activities so it can be concluded that the problems related to time and energy management increased. As it is well known that 'distances' in Delhi demands lots of time so the stress on time and energy management would also have increased.

In-migrants might have brought money alongwith them while they migrated from their place of origin therefore immediately after migration they did not face problems to a great extent. But at the time of data collection they found high cost of living high in Delhi as found elsewhere

in the present study, they experienced increase in money management problem.

The mean of these variables (table 41) were compared to see which category influenced the problems faced by the in-migrant families the most. It was found that the category 36 years and above had the highest mean (x=72.83) whereas it was lowest for the age group 15 to 25 years (x=66.04). Thus, this can be said that higher the age group, more would have been the problems. The respondents of the category 'illiterate' found to have the highest mean (x=87.71). The mean score showed that the education level was going up, the problems faced by these families decreasing. The professionals or the shopkeepers or businessman obtained highest mean (x=74.95) among the existing categories of occupation. That means the unskilled workers were facing the less problems than these people because it was easy for those unskilled people to acquire the job.

Table 41 : Mean of extent of problems faced by the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection) by selected variables

S. No.	Variable	Frequency	Mean
1	Age (Years)		
	15 – 25	54	66.04
	26 – 35	104	70.88
	36 and above	41	72.83
2	Education		
	Illiterate	5	77.71
	Std 1 – 6	65	80.27
	Std 7 –12	60	75.25
	Graduates and above	69	61.73
3	Occupation of the head of household		
	Unskilled worker	16	61.56
	Skilled worker	101	67.21
	Service/clerical	33	72.57
	Business/shop/ professional	39	74.95
4	Family income (Rs.)		
	0 - 3000	36	61.33
	3001 – 6000	123	67.87
	6001 and above	40	84.15

The families had income Rs. 6001 and above were reported to have highest mean (x=84.15).

4.9.1 Coping Strategies Adapted By In-Migrants Families

Migration is a process in which people move from one area to other. They take alongwith them a set of values, beliefs, standards and culture of a place to the other. People face problems of various kinds such as personal and psychological, time and energy management, money management etc while they move to other place. To cope up with such problems, people adapt certain strategies in relation to the problems. This section gives an in-depth view of the coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families for the problems they faced which have already been viewed in the previous section.

A three-point continuum scale was developed to determine the extent of the coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. The response structure was such that the respondents were asked to respond in terms of 'to no extent', 'to some extent' and 'to great extent'. For the coping strategies adapted immediately after migration and at the time of data collection, these responses were ascribed the scores of 1, 2 and 3 for the responses to no extent, to some extent and to great extent.

4.9.1.1 Coping Strategies for Personal and Psychological Problems

One of the most common coping strategy used by the in-migrant families, immediately after migration (table 42), to overcome their personal and psychological problems was the help received from the friend / neighbour / relative in case of illness or emergency. (Mean weighted score = 2.50)

Table 42 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of coping strategies they adapted for problems (personal psychological, time and energy management) they faced after migration.

S. No.	Coping Strategies adapted by in-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Personal and Psychological Problems	(6-10)		(11-14)		(15-19)			(6-10)		(11-14)		(15-19)		
1.	Family Kept in touch with the family / friend/ relatives at the place of origin to share its problems / feelings.	1	0.5	100	50.3	98	49.2	2.49	108	54.3	91	45.7	0	0.0	0.55
2	Made new friends.	189	95.0	10	5.0	0	0.0	1.05	1	0.5	190	95.5	8	4.0	2.03
3	Visited club or any social organization to distract.	117	58.8	8	4.0	74	37.2	1.78	1	0.5	123	61.8	75	37.7	2.37
4	Members took care (of respondents / her family) in case of illness / emergency.	26	13.1	98	49.2	75	37.2	2.25	3	1.5	121	60.8	75	37.7	2.36
5	Member's friend / neighbor / relative helped in case of illness / emergency.	1	0.5	98	49.2	100	50.3	2.50	1	0.5	198	99.5	0	0.0	1.99
6	Rang up their family / friend/ relative.	74	37.2	9	4.5	116	58.3	2.21	24	12.1	174	87.4	1	0.5	1.88
	Time and Energy Management	(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)			(4-6)		(7-9)		(10-12)		
1	Family Bought new time and energy saving devices.	117	58.8	8	4.0	74	37.2	1.78	7	3.5	176	88.4	16	8.0	2.05
2	Kept paid help to help in household chores.	125	62.8	0	0.0	74	37.2	1.74	109	54.8	30	15.1	60	30.2	1.75
3	Started sharing their household chores with other family members.	117	58.8	8	4.0	74	37.2	1.78	6	3.0	177	88.9	16	8.0	2.05
4	Started buying instant preparation articles.	42	21.1	67	33.7	90	45.2	2.24	121	60.8	4	2.0	74	37.2	1.76

Second most common coping strategy was 'to keep in touch with family at the place of origin or with friends or with relatives to share their problems or feelings' immediately after migration which was found to be the least used coping strategy at the time of data collection (Mean weighted score = 1.46). At the time of data collection, it was found that they were visiting any social organization or club the most to distract themselves (Mean weighted score = 2.37) whereas this was the least used coping strategy (Mean weighted score = 1.05) immediately after migration.

Data in table 38 showed that the personal and psychological problems were more immediately after migration but those had reduced at the time of data collection. Table 41 provides an explanation of such a situation. The coping strategies adapted helped the in-migrant families to overcome the personal and psychological problems they faced at the place of migration.

4.9.1.2 Time and Energy Management problems

Time and energy are the two very important resources. While the data for coping strategies was observed, (table 42) it was found that the most used coping strategy, immediately after migration, was to buy instant preparation articles (Mean weighted score = 2.24). Probably they had substantial money to spend when they initially migrated. At the time of data collection, it was observed that these people went for more stable and inexpensive methods to cope up with the time and energy management problems. These coping strategies were 'to buy time and energy saving devices (Mean weighted score = 2.05) and sharing the household chores with other family members (weighted mean score = 2.05)

The striking observation was that though, the coping strategies for time and energy management problems increased over time as the difference between data for immediately after migration and at the time of data collection could be seen but the problem faced by these people also increased (Table 39). This could be reasoned as either the strategies adapted were not effective or those were not implemented effectively or those were insufficient to cope up with the problems.

4.9.1.3 Coping Strategies for Money Management Problems

Immediately after migration, other family members started working (table 43) to increase family income to cope up with the problems of money (Mean weighted score = 1.98). This carried the least weightage at the time of data collection (Mean weighted score = 1.37). They approached some eminent personality of the locality to take the loans (Mean weighted score = 1.95) at the time of data collection. On the other hand, Immediately after migration, the coping strategy used at its least was to take loans to overcome the shortage of money (Mean weighted score = 1.12) probably because they had substantial funds in the beginning. The strategies adapted showed that over the period of time, these people developed some contacts so that they could take up loans to overcome the money management problems. Their strategies were also proved to be effective as the data in table 38 showed that some problems reduced with time.

4.9.1.4 Coping Strategies for Social Problems

To overcome social problems, majority of in-migrant learnt new languages to some extent and their friends, relatives helped them to overcome these problems immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. Almost all the respondents did not move to another locality as a coping strategy for social problem immediately after

Table 43 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of coping strategies they adapted for problems (money management and social problems) they faced after migration.

S. No.	Coping Strategies adapted by in-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Money Management	(7-11)		(12 –16)		(17-21)			(7-11)		(12 –16)		(17-21)		
1	Family Borrowed money to overcome shortage of money.	10	5.0	168	64.4	21	10.6	2.06	117	58.8	8	4.0	74	37.2	1.78
2	Took loan to overcome shortage of money.	175	87.9	24	12.1	0	0.0	1.12	101	50.8	24	12.1	74	37.2	1.86
3	Sold some expensive assets to overcome shortage.	83	41.7	115	57.8	1	0.5	1.59	101	50.8	24	12.1	74	37.2	1.86
4	Approached some eminent personality known to the family for taking loans.	198	99.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1.01	104	52.3	0	0.0	95	47.7	1.95
5	Approached their friends / relatives for taking loans.	77	38.7	122	61.3	0	0.0	1.61	102	51.3	25	12.6	72	36.2	1.85
6	Earning members did overtime to earn more.	101	50.8	74	37.2	24	12.1	1.61	26	13.1	173	86.9	0	0.0	1.85
7	Other family members started working to increase family income.	100	50.3	2	1.0	97	48.7	1.98	125	62.8	74	37.2	0	0.0	1.37
	Social Problems	(3-5)		(6-7)		(8-9)			(3-5)		(6-7)		(8-9)		
1	Family Moved to another place where there was no social inequality / no language problems.	198	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1.01	100	50.3	1	0.5	98	49.2	1.99
2	Learnt new language.	24	12.1	175	87.9	0	0.0	1.88	0	0.0	175	87.9	24	12.1	2.12
3	Friends / relatives helped to overcome social problems.	24	12.1	175	87.9	0	0.0	1.88	0	0.0	175	87.9	24	12.1	2.12

migration but there were half of the respondents who followed this coping strategy to a great extent to meet social problems. However, the information on problems faced by respondents (Table 43) shows that even at the time of data collection, people were suffering from social problems to some extent.

4.9.1.5 Coping Strategies for Children Related Problems

Bring up children, distraction of children and maintaining disciplines were the problems faced by in-migrant families immediately after migration and at the time of data collection. To overcome these problems, the most adapted coping strategies was 'paid donation for admission in school' (weighted mean score = 1.24 immediately after migration). They reported that immediately as well as at the time of data collection 'nobody helped the family to solve the problem (Table 44). At the time of data collection, it was found that they kept tutor to teach children (weighted mean score = 1.96). Keeping a baby sitter was the least adapted coping strategy immediately after migration (weighted mean score = 1.00). Though the same strategy was adapted to certain extent at the time of data collection but still it was the least used one (weighted mean score = 1.25).

'Money in hand' brought from their place of origin would have helped these families to pay donation for their child immediately after migration but later a more stable strategy to keep tutor was adapted to overcome the problems associated with children. Still, the problems could not be solved completely (table 39) and therefore they seek help.

Table 44 : Distribution of the respondents by the extent of coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families for (children related and miscellaneous) problems

S. No.	Coping Strategies adapted by in-migrant families	Immediately after Migration Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score	At the time of Data Collection Respondents (n=199)						Weighted mean score
		To no extent		To some extent		To great extent			To no extent		To some extent		To great extent		
		f	%	f	%	f	%		f	%	f	%	f	%	
	Children Related Problems	(6-10)		(11-14)		(15-18)			(6-10)		(11-14)		(15-18)		
1	Kept a baby sitter for children.	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00	21	10.6	7	3.5	171	85.9	1.25
2	Kept tutor to teach children	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00	1	0.5	190	95.5	8	4.0	1.96
3	Paid donation to seek admission in the school	175	87.9	0	0.0	24	12.1	1.24	60	30.2	5	2.5	134	67.3	1.63
4	Took help of some eminent personality for the admission of child / children.	175	87.9	23	11.6	1	0.5	1.13	1	0.5	90	45.5	108	54.3	1.46
5	Took help of friends/ relative / any other acquaintance to overcome problem of children regarding their discipline /poor studies / bad habits etc.	176	88.4	23	11.6	0	0.0	1.12	76	38.2	5	2.5	118	59.3	1.79
6	Nobody helped their family to solve those problems.	175	87.9	0	0.0	24	12.1	1.24	12	6.0	78	39.2	109	54.8	1.51
	Miscellaneous	(16-26)		(27-37)		(38-48)			(16-26)		(27-37)		(38-48)		
(i)	Emergencies : Their family														
1	Friend/ relative neighbour helped the family.	0	0.0	97	48.7	102	51.3	2.51	0	0.0	196	98.5	3	1.5	1.98
2	Took care of itself during emergency.	1	0.5	198	99.5	0	0.0	1.99	0	0.0	197	99.0	2	1.0	1.99
3	Hired paid help to take care of children / elders during emergency.	198	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1.01	97	48.7	0	0.0	102	51.3	1.97
(ii)	House														
1	Stayed in some guest house/ hotel	198	99.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1.01	23	11.6	1	0.5	175	87.9	1.24
2	Stayed with some relatives / friends.	102	51.3	8	4.0	89	44.7	1.93	73	36.7	10	0.0	126	63.3	1.73
3	Stayed as paying guest.	98	49.2	100	50.3	1	0.5	1.51	1	0.5	0	0.0	198	99.5	1.01
(iii)	Employment														
1	Took up some temporary job.	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100	3.00	0	0.0	170	85.4	29	14.6	1.85
2	Worked as wage earner.	24	12.1	0	0.0	175	87.9	2.76	73	36.7	1	0.5	125	62.8	1.74

continue...

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3	Did piece meal work.	98	49.2	0	0.0	101	50.8	2.02	73	36.7	0	0.0	126	63.3	1.73
4	Took up part time job.	98	49.2	0	0.0	101	50.8	2.02	73	36.7	0	0.0	126	63.3	1.73
5	Took up work of a lower cadre.	74	37.2	0	0.0	125	62.8	2.26	73	36.7	99	49.7	27	13.6	2.23
(iv)	Food														
	After migration, their family														
1	Took meal in restaurant / dhaba	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00	74	37.2	0	0.0	125	62.8	1.74
2	Had meal in friends or relative's home	2	1.0	99	49.7	98	49.2	2.48	74	37.2	0	0.0	125	62.8	1.74
3	Cooked alone or with their friends	100	50.3	99	49.7	0	0.0	1.50	0	0.0	0	0.0	199	100	1.00
4	Had mean only once a day	199	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.00	74	37.2	0	0.0	125	62.8	1.74

4.9.1.6 Coping Strategies for Miscellaneous Problems :

1. Emergencies : Immediately after migration, friends, relatives or neighbors helped the family during emergencies to a great extent (Mean weighted score = 2.51) whereas at the time of data collection, it was found that majority of them were taking care of themselves during emergency to some extent (Table 44).

2. House : For the problems related with house, they stayed with some relatives or friends (immediately after migration = 1.93, at the time of data collection = 1.73) to cope up with the problem of the house. (Table 44)

3. Employment : Immediately after migration, all the in-migrants took up temporary job (Mean weighted score = 3.00) whereas they had to work on a lower cadre job as found at the time of data collection (Table 44) to cope up with the problems of employment.

4. Food : For the food problems, these people used to take meal in friends or relative's house (Mean weighted score = 2.48) whereas at the time of data collection either they took meal in restaurant or in friends' or relatives' house or had it once a day (Mean weighted score = 1.74) respectively (table 44).

4.9.1.7 Extent of Coping Strategies adapted by In-migrant Families:

Coping strategies adapted by the in-migrants found to be the highest (table 46) for personal and psychological problems (immediately after migration = 1.99, at the time of data collection = 1.98) whereas it was lowest, immediately after migration, for social problems (Mean weighted score = 1.01) and at the time of data collection for children related problems (Mean weighted score = 1.44).

Table 45: Distribution of the respondent statewise by the extent of various strategies adapted by in-migrant families immediately after migration and at time of data collection.

S No.	Coping Strategies adapted by In-migrants families	Respondents (n=199)						Total	
		UP (n=114)		Raj (n=44)		Other states(n=41)			
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1(a)	Coping strategies for personal and psychological								
	IAM								
	To low extent(6-10)	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	1.0
	To some extent(11-14)	113	99.1	44	100	40	97.6	197	99.0
	To great extent(15-18)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC								
	To low extent(6-10)	2	1.8	0	0.0	1	2.4	3	1.5
	To some extent(11-14)	112	98.2	44	100.0	40	97.6	196	98.5
	To great extent(15-18)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	117	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
2(a)	Coping strategies for time and energy management								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (4-6)	62	54.4	32	72.7	23	56.1	117	58.8
	To some extent(7-9)	7	6.1	0	0.0	1	2.4	8	4.0
	To great extent(10-12)	45	39.5	12	27.3	17	41.5	74	37.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100.0
(ii)	ADC**								
	To low extent (4-6)	55	48.2	32	72.7	18	43.9	105	52.8
	To some extent(7-9)	22	19.2	2	4.5	11	26.8	35	17.6
	To great extent(10-12)	37	32.5	10	22.7	12	29.3	59	29.6
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
3(a)	Coping strategies for money management								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (7-11)	92	80.7	44	100	34	82.9	170	85.4
	To some extent(12-16)	22	19.3	0	0.0	7	17.1	29	14.6
	To great extent (17-21)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To low extent (7-11)	52	45.6	32	72.7	17	41.5	101	50.8
	To some extent(12-16)	18	15.8	1	2.3	7	17.1	26	13.1
	To great extent (17-21)	44	38.6	11	25.0	17	41.5	72	36.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
4(a)	Coping strategies for Social								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (3-5)	113	99.1	44	100	41	100	198	99.5
	To some extent(6-7)	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
	To great extent(8-9)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	0.0	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To low extent (3-5)	51	44.7	32	72.7	17	41.5	100	50.3
	To some extent(6-7)	46	40.4	12	27.3	17	41.5	75	37.7
	To great extent(8-9)	17	14.9	0	0.0	7	17.1	24	12.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
5(a)	Coping strategies for children related								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (6-10)	97	85.1	44	100	34	82.9	175	87.9
	To some extent (11-14)	17	14.9	0	0.0	7	17.1	24	12.1
	To great extent (15-18)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

continue...

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	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To low extent (6-10)	56	49.1	32	72.7	22	53.7	110	55.3
	To some extent (11-14)	58	50.9	12	27.3	19	46.3	89	44.7
	To great extent (15-18)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
6(a)	Coping strategies for miscellaneous								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (16-26)	14	12.3	1	2.3	5	12.2	20	10.1
	To some extent (27-37)	100	87.7	43	97.7	36	87.8	179	89.9
	To great extent (38-48)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
6(b)	ADC**								
	To low extent (16-26)	70	61.4	32	72.7	24	58.5	126	63.3
	To some extent (27-37)	6	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3.0
	To great extent (38-48)	38	33.3	12	27.3	17	41.5	67	33.7
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
7(a)	Overall Coping strategies								
	IAM*								
	To low extent (42-70)	20	17.5	18	40.9	7	17.1	45	22.6
	To some extent (71-98)	94	82.5	26	59.1	34	82.9	154	77.4
	To great extent (99-126)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
(b)	ADC**								
	To low extent (42-70)	55	48.2	32	72.7	17	41.5	104	52.3
	To some extent (71-98)	23	20.2	2	4.5	12	29.3	37	18.6
	To great extent (99-126)	36	31.6	10	22.7	12	29.3	58	29.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100

IAM*= Immediately after Migration; ADC**= at the time of data collection

Statewise, other state respondents found better (immediately after migration = 1.83, at the time of data collection = 1.88) in adapting coping strategies. The statewise distribution shows that among all the respondents, people of Rajasthan adapted the highest coping strategies for personal and psychological problems both immediately after migration (Mean weighted score = 2.00) and at the time of data collection(Mean weighted score = 2.00).

For the time and energy management problems, the best strategies were adapted by Uttar Pradesh and other states respondents immediately after migration (Mean weighted score = 1.85) but at the time of data collection other states people (Mean weighted score = 1.85) had the best coping strategies. Coping strategies for money management problems of Uttar Pradesh respondents immediately after

migration found to be the best (mean weighted score = 1.19) whereas at the time of data collection other state people scored the highest (Mean weighted score = 2.00) amongst all.

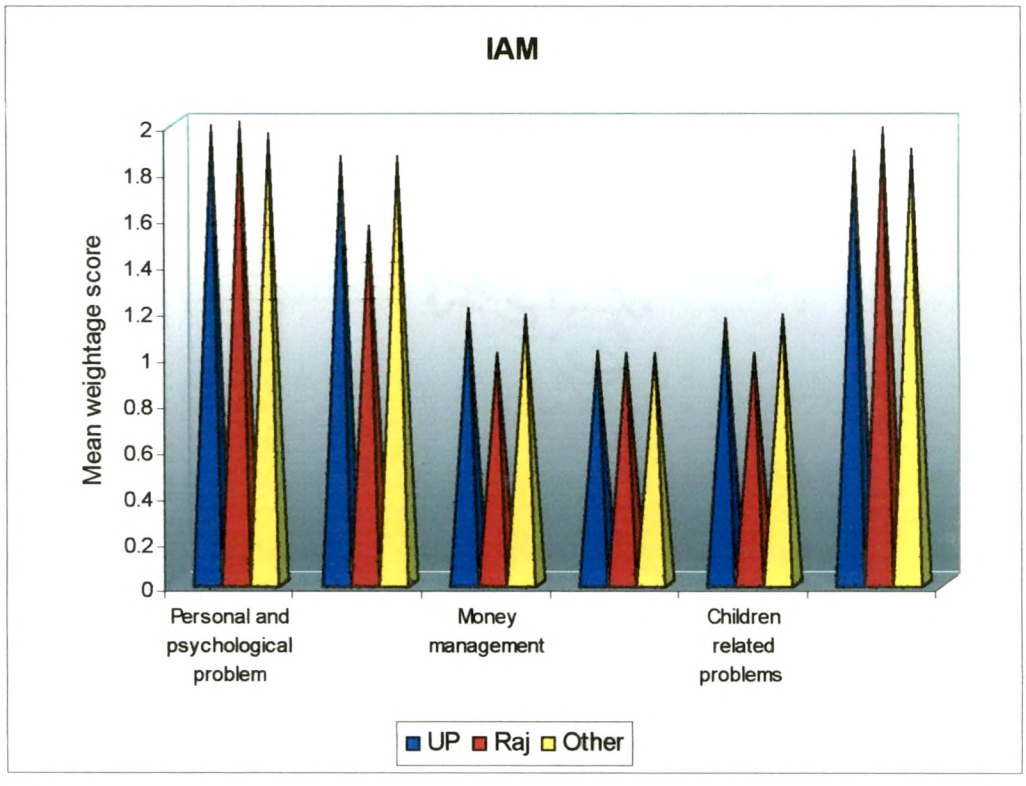
Table 46: Weighted mean score of various coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families.

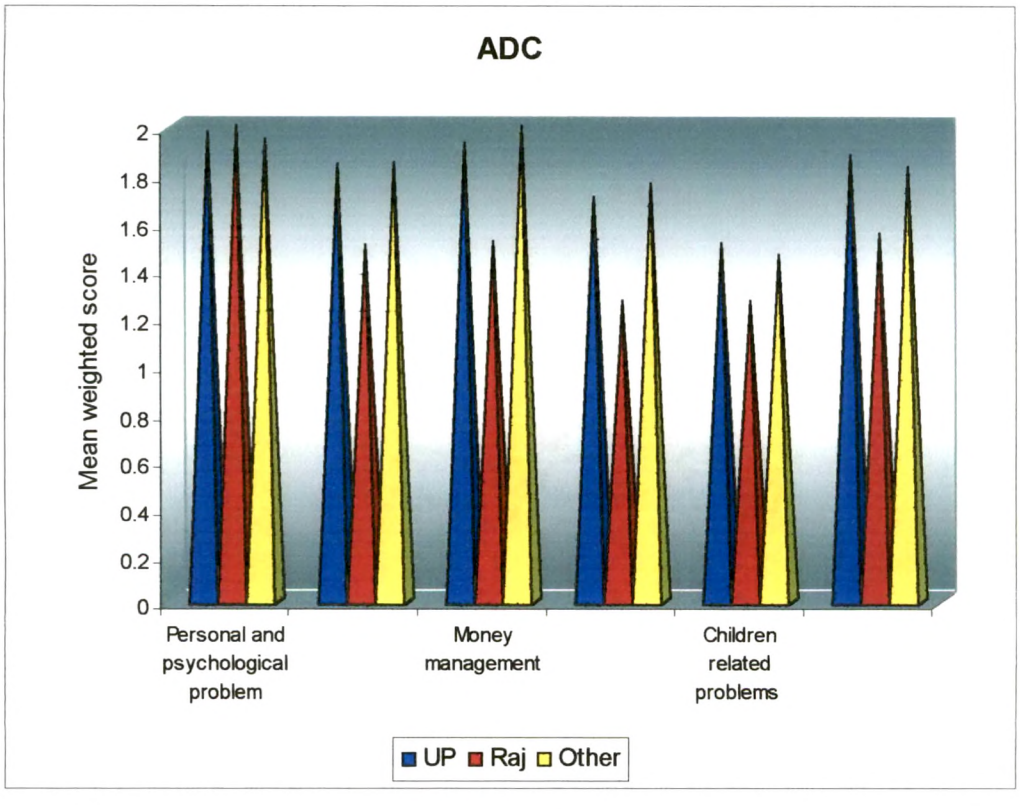
S No	Coping Strategies adapted by In-migrants families	Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)			
		UP (n=114)	Rajasthan (n=44)	Other States (n=41)	Total (n=199)
1	Copying strategies for personal and psychological problems				
	IAM	1.99	2.00	1.95	1.99
	ADC	1.98	2.00	1.95	1.98
2	Copying strategies for time and energy management				
	IAM*	1.85	1.55	1.85	1.78
	ADC**	1.84	1.5	1.85	1.77
3	Coping strategies for money management				
	IAM*	1.19	1.00	1.17	1.15
	ADC**	1.93	1.52	2.00	1.85
4	Coping strategies for Social Problems				
	IAM*	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01
	ADC**	1.70	1.27	1.76	1.62
5	Coping strategies for children related problems				
	IAM*	1.15	1.00	1.17	1.12
	ADC**	1.51	1.27	1.46	1.44
6	Coping strategies for miscellaneous problems				
	IAM*	1.88	1.98	1.89	1.90
	ADC**	1.88	1.55	1.83	1.70
7	Overall Coping strategies				
	IAM*	1.82	1.59	1.83	1.77
	ADC**	1.83	1.5	1.88	1.77

IAM*= Immediately after Migration; ADC**= at the time of data collection

Immediately after migration, the best coping strategies adapted for the social problems by UttarPradesh respondents (Mean weighted score = 1.01) whereas at the time of data collection other state people (weighted mean score = 1.76) had the best ones for the social problems (table 46). Other state people were found to be good for children related problems immediately after migration (weighted mean score = 1.17) but at the time of data collection, people of UttarPradesh had better practices (weighted mean score = 1.51). the pattern was found to be the same for miscellaneous problems also. Other state people adapted coping strategies better (weighted mean score = 1.89) immediately after

Graph 11a : Distribution of the respondents statewise by the extent of various strategies adapted by in-migrants





migration but at the time of data collection Uttar Pradesh respondents found the best amongst all (Mean weighted score = 1.88) (Graph 11).

Thus, this can be concluded that wherever the coping strategies adapted increased, there the problems reduced. However, it is also seen in the problems of time and energy management problems, social problems and children related problems coping strategies increased but could not proved to be of any help.

Table 47: Mean 'extent of coping strategies adapted' scores the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection) by selected variables

S. No.	Variable	Frequency	Mean
1	Age (Years)		
	15 – 25	54	72.00
	26 – 35	104	72.76
	36 and above	41	72.68
2	Education		
	Illiterate	5	91.47
	Std 1 – 6	65	94.38
	Std 7 –12	60	79.06
	Graduates and above	69	62.16
3	Occupation of the head of household		
	Unskilled worker	16	66.13
	Skilled worker	101	70.35
	Service/clerical	33	80.85
	Business/shop/ professional	39	84.73
4	Family income (Rs.)		
	0 - 3000	36	62.50
	3001 – 6000	123	74.58
	6001 and above	40	89.70
5	Problems faced by the families		
	To low extent	99	58.14
	To some extent	63	94.33
	To great extent	37	89.54

For further enquiry, the mean of the selected variables was compared (table 47). The mean was found to be highest for the age group 26 years to 35 years. At the same time, the mean for other categories also showed slight variation from the mean of this age group. This showed that the coping strategies did not vary much with the

various age groups. The respondents who were 'illiterate' obtained highest mean. So this can be said that people having lower level of education had to adapt more coping strategies than people having higher level of education.

Respondents' husbands in the business or had shops or were professional had the highest mean that means they had to adapt high coping strategies than other group because as the data shows that these people were facing more problems than others. Families had the highest income i.e. Rs. 6001 and above had the highest mean and thus showed the highest adaptation of coping strategies. Most of the families faced problems to some extent and showed highest mean.

4.9.2 Help Received by In-migrant Families

While people migrate from their place of origin to the place of migration, in addition to the coping strategies adapted, these people need help either from the natives of that place or someone known to them and/or familiar to the place of migration.

Some people and organization were listed against various problems listed in the previous section and the extent of help received was determined through a three-point continuum scale. The respondent received help from friends, relatives, government, social organization like Mahila-Mandal, non-governmental organization in terms of inexpensive health and educational facilities, free community facilities or with nominal charges like park. The responses were sought in terms of help received to a great extent, to some extent and to no extent. The scores ascribed were 3, 2 and 1 to the responses.

Table 48: Distribution of the respondents by the extent of help received from various sources for different kinds of problems

Sr. No.	Source\ Aspects		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Friend									
	No extent	f	184	193	100	94	112	100	186	100
		%	92.5	97.0	50.3	47.2	56.3	50.3	93.5	50.3
	Some extent	f	6	4	97	96	11	88	12	88
		%	3.0	2.0	48.7	48.2	5.5	44.2	6.0	44.2
	Great extent	f	9	2	2	9	76	11	1	11
		%	4.5	1.0	1.0	4.5	38.2	5.5	0.5	5.5
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	Relative									
	No extent	f	189	96	6	11	56	11	94	10
		%	95.0	48.2	3.0	5.5	28.1	5.5	47.2	5.0
	Some extent	f	1	102	93	179	101	180	103	178
		%	0.5	51.3	46.7	89.9	58.8	90.5	51.8	89.4
	Great extent	f	9	1	100	9	42	8	2	11
		%	4.5	0.5	50.3	4.5	21.1	4.0	1.0	5.5
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	Government									
	No extent	f	101	195	105	103	113	104	177	101
		%	50.8	98.0	52.8	51.8	56.8	52.3	88.9	50.8
	Some extent	f	1	0	7	0	10	3	7	0
		%	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	5.0	1.5	3.5	0.0
	Great extent	f	97	4	87	96	76	92	15	98
		%	48.7	2.0	43.7	48.2	38.2	46.2	7.5	49.2
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	NGOs									
	No extent	f	107	195	106	99	23	106	184	102
		%	53.8	98.0	53.3	49.7	11.6	53.3	92.5	51.3
	Some extent	f	76	0	9	6	93	66	3	9
		%	38.2	0.0	4.5	3.0	46.7	33.2	1.5	4.5
	Great extent	f	16	4	84	94	83	27	12	88
		%	8.0	2.0	42.2	47.2	41.7	13.6	6.0	44.2
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	Social organization									
	No extent	f	100	196	102	110	113	113	174	101
		%	50.3	98.5	51.3	55.3	56.8	56.8	87.4	50.8
	Some extent	f	10	0	1	1	3	23	1	3
		%	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	11.6	0.5	1.5
	Great extent	f	89	3	96	88	83	63	24	95
		%	44.7	1.5	48.2	44.2	41.7	31.7	12.1	47.7
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Doctor									
	No extent	f	99	190	103	107	116	105	174	100
		%	49.7	95.5	51.8	53.8	58.3	52.8	87.4	50.3
	Some extent	f	2	6	0	0	7	4	19	7
		%	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	9.5	3.5
	Great extent	f	98	3	96	92	76	53	6	92
		%	49.2	1.5	48.2	46.2	38.2	26.6	3.0	46.2
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	None									
	No extent	f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Some extent	f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Great extent	f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	f	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
		%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 = Personal; 2 = Psychological; 3 = Managerial; 4 = Money management; 5 = Social problems; 6 = Problems related to children; 7 = Emergency; 8 = Miscellaneous

Less than half of the respondents received help from Government to a great extent for their personal problems (Table 48). Negligible numbers of non-governmental organizations came forward to help to a great extent in psychological problems of the in-migrant. For the managerial problems, half of the respondents received help to a great extent from their relatives. Less than half of the respondents received help from the Government to a great extent for money management problems. About 42 percent of the respondents received help from non-governmental organizations to a great extent for the social problems.

In the problems related to children, less than half of the respondents received help to a great extent from the Government. About one – tenth received help during emergencies to a great extent from any social organization. For the miscellaneous problems, half of the respondents received help to a great extent from the Government.

It can be concluded that though there were number of sources present around the in-migrants to help them out but the Government proved itself to be the most helpful among all of those. Friends were found to be the last person from whom these families received help. The reason behind such results could be that in metropolitan cities like Delh, distances are so wide that the friends may not in a position to help even if they desired. The respondents had to take help of doctors probably because with the change in atmosphere and life-style, they might have fallen sick. Hence, the weighted mean score for doctor was found to be higher amongst all the sources.

4.9.2.1 Extent of Help Received by In-migrant Families

Receiving help seems to be a boon when one leaves his place of origin and reaches to a new place. While collected information about the

Table 49: Distribution of the respondent state-wise by the extent of help received from various people and organization.

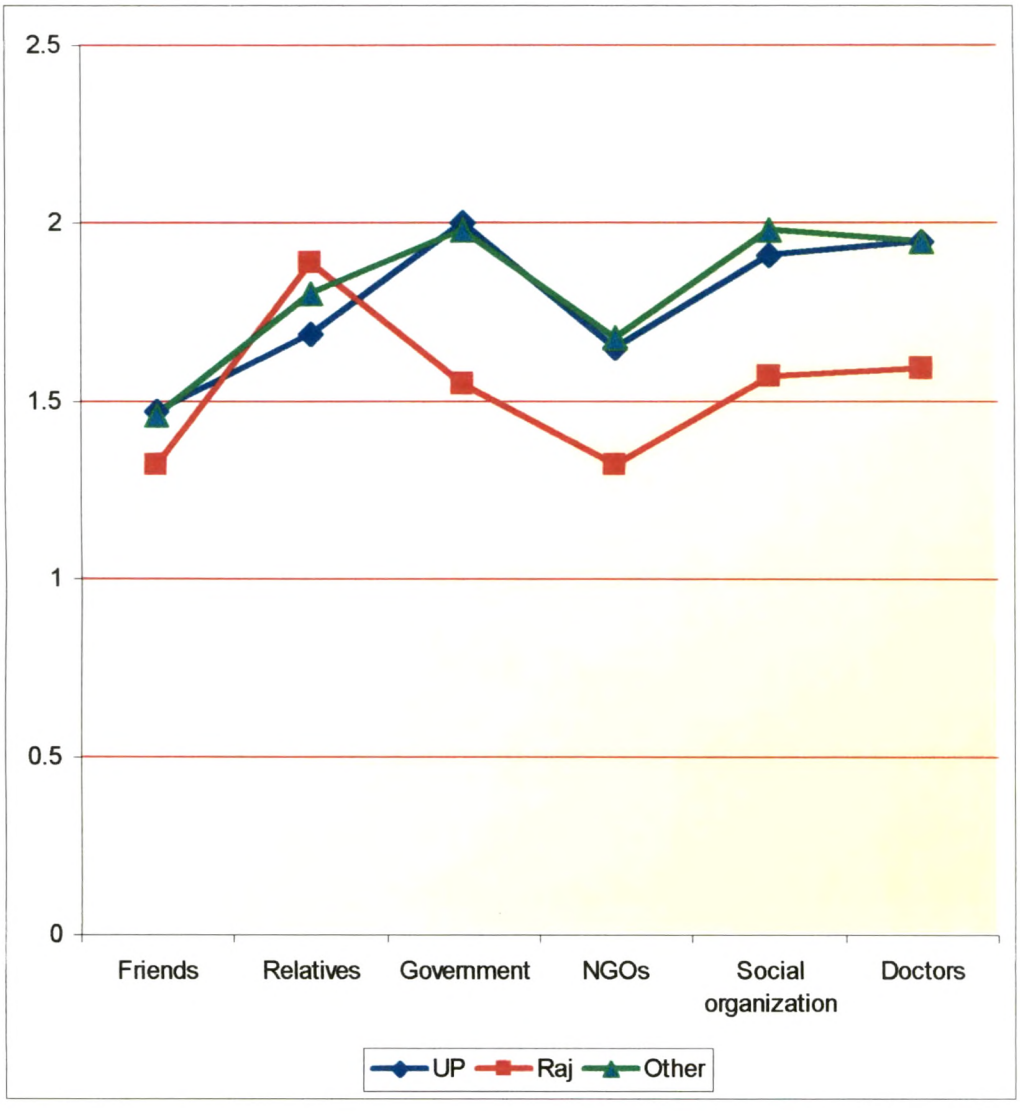
S No.	Help received by In-migrants families from	Respondents (n=199)						Total	
		UttarPradesh		Rajsthan		Other states			
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Friends								
	Low (8-13)	50	50.9	31	70.5	23	56.1	112	56.3
	Some (14 - 18)	50	43.9	12	27.3	17	41.5	79	39.7
	Great (19 – 24)	6	5.3	1	2.3	1	2.4	8	4.0
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.47		1.32		1.46		1.48	
2	Relatives								
	Low (8-13)	42	36.8	5	11.4	9	22.0	56	28.1
	Some (14 - 18)	65	57.0	39	88.6	31	75.6	135	67.8
	Great (19 – 24)	7	6.1	0	0.0	1	2.4	8	4.0
	Total	117	100	4	100.0	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.69		1.89		1.80		1.76	
3	Government								
	Low (8-13)	51	44.7	32	72.7	18	43.9	101	50.8
	Some (14 - 18)	12	10.5	0	0.0	6	14.6	18	9.0
	Great (19 – 24)	51	44.7	12	27.3	17	41.5	80	40.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100.0
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	2.00		1.55		1.98		1.89	
4	NGOs								
	Low (8-13)	52	45.6	32	72.7	19	46.3	103	51.8
	Some (14 - 18)	50	43.9	10	22.7	16	39.0	76	38.2
	Great (19 – 24)	12	10.5	2	4.5	6	14.6	20	10.1
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.65		1.32		1.68		1.58	
5	Social organization								
	Low (8-13)	53	46.5	31	70.5	18	43.9	102	51.3
	Some (14 - 18)	18	15.8	1	2.3	6	14.6	25	12.6
	Great (19 – 24)	43	37.7	12	27.3	17	41.5	72	32.6
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.91		1.57		1.98		1.86	
6	Doctors								
	Low (8-13)	51	44.7	31	70.5	18	43.9	102	51.3
	Some (14 - 18)	18	15.8	0	0.0	7	17.1	25	12.6
	Great (19 – 24)	45	39.5	13	29.5	16	39.0	74	37.2
	Total	114	100	44	100	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.95		1.59		1.95		1.88	
	Total score of help received from various organization								
	Low (56-93)	51	44.7	31	70.5	18	43.9	100	50.3
	Some (94 - 131)	56	49.1	11	25.0	19	46.3	86	43.2
	Great (132 – 168)	7	6.1	2	4.5	4	9.8	13	6.5
	Total	114	100	44	0.0	41	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 3)	1.61		1.34		1.66		1.56	

help received from various people and organization by the respondents at the place of migration, it was found that Government was the greatest help amongst all (Mean weighted score = 1.89) which was followed by the doctors, social organization and so on. The least helpful were the friends at the place of migration (table 49).

The state-wise distribution showed that the respondents from 'other states' received the highest amount of help (weighted mean score = 1.66) and people of Rajasthan seemed to be the most disadvantaged one's (Mean weighted score = 1.34). Respondents of UttarPradesh received the highest amount of help from the Government (Mean weighted score = 2.00) whereas respondents of Rajasthan received it from relatives. Respondents of other states received the most helping hand from Government as well as social organization (Government = 1.98, Social organization = 1.98). This can be concluded that Government is doing appreciable work in this area. More efforts and support are required from non-government and other social organizations. More the help these people will receive, more they will be comfortable and convenient for settling down at a new place.

The data in the table indicated that approximately half of the respondents of UttarPradesh and other states and less than three-fourth respondents received help from friends to a less extent. Help received from relatives to some extent by more than half of the respondents of UttarPradesh, three-fourth respondents of other states and majority of respondents of Rajasthan (table 49). Less than half of the respondents of UttarPradesh and other states and less than three-fourth of respondents of Rajasthan received help from Government to a low extent. Almost same number of respondents received help to a low extent from non-governmental organizations and Social Organization and doctors (Graph 12).

Graph 12: Statewise distribution of the respondents by the extent of help received at the place of migration



The overall score showed that less than half of the respondents of UttarPradesh and other states and less than three-fourth of the respondents of Rajasthan received help to a less extent.

This can be concluded that friends, relatives, non-governmental organizations proved to be a help to some extent whereas Government, social organization and doctors helped to a great extent.

4.10 Perceived quality of life

Quality of life encompasses all the aspects of life that lead to satisfaction and happiness. It is a term difficult to measure because it can be measured in different ways and in the different areas. On the basis of review of literature certain parameters were identified to measure quality of life. For the present study, Quality of life included health, communication facilities, community facilities, food, clothing, housing, sanitation, financial security, leisure and recreation and physical and psychological aspects of one's life. This section presents perception of in-migrant families about their Quality of life before immigration and at the time of data collection.

To measure the perceived quality of life a scale was prepared having a multiple-choice type of questions. The respondents were asked to choose the option in each aspect that best suited them before migration and at the time of data collection. Each option was ascribed the same as that of its serial number The scores were summated and possible range of scores was divided equally into three categories which depicted the respondents' perceived low, moderate or good quality of life before migration and at the time of data collection.

The parameters, their options and scores were given to a panel of judges for approval of the items and their scores. The scale was

subjected to establishment of reliability through test-retest method. Information on the perception of respondents about their quality of life before migration and after migration at the time of data collection is presented here.

4.10.1 Financial Security

At a new place, finances play an important role in acquiring all those essential things which are important for living. It gives a feeling of security to the family. Therefore information was collected about this aspects of in-migrant families as follow :

Table 50: Distribution of the respondents by the parameters of perceived Quality of life-Financial Security-before migration and at the time of data collection

Sr. No	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM*		ADC**	
		f	%	f	%
	Financial Security				
	Your family had/has				
	No saving / investments / property / jewellary	197	99.0	0	0
(i)	Saving in bank	2	1.0	101	50.8
(ii)	Some investments	0	0	0	0
(iii)	Jewellery	0	0	0	0
(iv)	Property	0	0	0	0
(v)	More than one from above category	0	0	98	49.2
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.01		3.97

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

A little less than three-fourth respondents used latches on the door for physical safety and security (table 50). They had no saving / investment / property or jewellary for financial security before migration but after migration about half of the respondents were saving in banks. For the leisure and recreation, either they used to chat or watched T.V., refrigerator. But at the time of data collection it was found that they went for picnic / movie / listened radio / watched T.V. etc.

4.10.2 Food and Clothing (Availability, Adequacy and Quality)

Food and clothing are two essential requirement of life. Not only their availability, but the quality and adequacy are also responsible for one's healthy and smooth functioning of life. Following table gives an information about the families' food (availability, adequacy and quality) and clothing (quantity, quality and adequacy) behaviour.

Information regarding availability, adequacy of food and clothing was collected (table 51). It was found that majority of the respondents used to take two meals a day before as well as after migration. The meal consisted pulses, chapati or paratha before migration whereas they included vegetable also in their meal after migration. Findings of Reddy (1998) were in contradiction with the findings of the present study. According to him, the food consumption was far better in case of 47 per cent migrants, better in case of 39 per cent migrants and same in case of 14 per cent of the migrants. He further added that it could be brought out that 86 per cent of the migrant felt that the food consumption was improved in comparison to their pre-migration situation. It is because of the fact that the rise in income among the low-income groups usually results in the increase of food consumption because of the high propensity of consumption among the low-income groups.

Majority of them had less than three pairs for daily wear and less than two pairs for job before migration (table 51). About three–fourth of the respondents had more than 3 pairs for daily wear and about half of them had more than 2 pairs for job after migration.

Table 51: Distribution of the respondents by parameter of perceived quality of life – Food (frequency and quality), clothing (quantity, quality and adequacy)- before migration and at the time of data collection.

	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM*		ADC**	
		f	%	f	%
	Food (Frequency and Quality)				
1	The family ate				
	One meal a day	1	0.5	0	0.0
	Two meal a day	179	89.9	188	94.5
	Three meal a day	19	9.5	11	5.5
	Four meal a day	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	More than one from above category	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	199	100.0	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		2.09	2.06	
2	The family meal included				
	Pulses and chapati/ paratha	198	99.5	0	0.0
	Pulses, chapati and a vegetable	0	0.0	191	96.0
	Pulses, chapati, vegetable and fruits	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Pulses, chapati, vegetable, fruits, milk and milk products	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Pulses, chapati, vegetable, fruits, milk, milk products and non-vegetarian food	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.01	2.05	
	Clothing (Quantity, Quality and Adequacy)				
3	For daily wear, each family member had				
	Less than 3 pairs	178	89.4	1	0.5
	Atleast 3 pairs	8	4.0	53	26.6
	More than 3 pairs	13	6.5	145	72.9
	Six pairs	0	0.0	0	0.0
	More than six pairs	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.17	2.72	
4	For going out on job, each working family member had				
	Less than 2 pairs	179	89.9	0	0.0
	Atleast 2 pairs	8	4.0	91	45.7
	More than 2 pairs	12	6.0	108	54.3
	Six pairs	0	0.0	0	0.0
	More than six pairs	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100.0	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.16	2.54	
5	Atleast 2 pairs for parties, festivals and other occasions	99	49.7	197	99.0
	More than 2 pairs for parties, festivals and other occasions	100	50.3	2	1.0
	Total	199	100.0	199	100.0
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.50	2.01	
6	The family members had				
	All synthetic clothes	113	56.8	101	50.8
	All cotton clothes	86	43.2	6	3.0
	All silk clothes	0	0.0	3	1.5
	More than one from above categories	0	0.0	89	44.7
	Total	199	100	199	100.0
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.43	2.40	

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

Household articles possessed by respondent of Bapu Camp

Community center of Bapu Camp

More than half of the respondents used synthetic clothes whereas about half of them were wearing synthetics at the time of data collection. Some more observations were added by Reddy (1998) through his findings that the neatness and good looking dress were very important in the town life and the dirt and rough looking dress may yield negative results like refusal of work and discrimination. So the migrants spent more money on their clothes. The cloth consumption had increased far better in case of 44 per cent migrants, better in case of half of the respondents and same in case of 5 percent.

It seems that due to migration, the respondents might have introduced to the variety of food and clothing (quantity as well as quality) at the place of migration. Therefore, a striking difference could be seen in their food and clothing behavior at two different times i.e. before migration and at the time of data collection. The food consumption was also found to be increased.

4.10.3 House and Housing Conditions

Shelter is a very important aspect of one's life. A good house provides physical security and psychological satisfaction to the individual who owns that. Following tables demonstrates the information about house, housing conditions and sanitation.

Table 52: Distribution of the respondents by a parameter of perceived quality of life – House and housing conditions- before migration and at the time of data collection.

	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM*		ADC**	
		f	%	F	%
1	The wall in house was made up of				
	Mud	101	50.8	0	0.0
	Brick	97	48.7	102	51.3
	Brick plastered /RCC	0	0.0	97	48.7
	Stone	1	0.5	0	0.0
	Marble finish	0	00	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.50	2.99	

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2	Type of roof in house was				
	Country tiles	199	100	0	0.0
	Thatched	0	0	7	3.5
	Corrugated asbestos or tin sheet	0	0	6	3.0
	Acrylic sheets/manglore tiles	0	0	0	0.0
	Pucca roof	0	0	186	93.5
	RCC	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.00	4.83	
3	Type of floor in house was of				
	Mud	101	50.8	0	0
	Brick	98	49.2	2	1.0
	Cemented	0	0	99	49.7
	Mosaic small pieces	0	0	98	49.2
	Stones	0	0	0	0
	Ceramic tiles / marble etc.	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.49	3.48	
4	Fencing arrangements was				
	None	197	99.0	102	51.3
	Mud	1	0.5	10	5.0
	Brick	0	0.0	87	43.7
	Wooden	1	0.5	0	0.0
	Iron bars	0	0	0	0.0
	Wires	0	0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.02	1.92	
	Latrine and Drainage				
5	For defecation, family used				
	Open Space	0	0	0	0
	Community latrine	33	16.6	82	41.20
	Common latrine in the house	129	64.8	115	58.4
	Personal latrine attached to the individual's room	37	18.6	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.00		2.45
6	**For bathing, family used**				
	Open space	29	14.7	0	0.0
	Community bathroom	4	2.0	74	37.6
	Common bathroom in the house	129	64.8	115	58.4
	Personal bathroom attached to the individual's room	37	18.6	8	4.1
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.97		2.49
7	Drainage in house				
	Open	184	92.5	102	51.3
	Underground	15	7.5	97	48.7
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.08		1.49
8	Drainage outlet				
	Planned on own to the near pond, rive	199	100	101	50.8
	Attached to corporation drainage line	0	0.0	98	49.2
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.00		1.49
10	**For ventilation in house**				
	No ventilation or windows in the room	16	8.0	17	8.5
	One ventilator or window in each room	90	45.2	182	91.5
	More than one ventilator / window in	93	46.7	0	8.5

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	each room				
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		2.39	1.91	
11	**Lighting in the house**				
	Sources of natural and artificial lighting, both are absent	0	0	0	0
	No natural lighting	16	8.0	17	8.5
	One source of natural lighting	90	45.2	182	91.5
	More than one source of natural lighting	93	46.1	0	0.0
	No artificial source of lighting	0	0.0	0	0.0
	One source of artificial lighting	20	10.0	35	17.5
	More than one source of artificial lighting	179	89.9	164	82.4
	Sources of natural and artificial lighting were present	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		2.67	2.21	
	Doors and windows				
12	The house had				
	One door	178	89.4	199	100
	More than one door	21	10.6	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.11	1.00	
13	No window	16	8.0	17	8.5
	One window	90	45.2	182	91.5
	More than one window	93	46.7	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.57	1.94	
14	The house had				
	Improper door size (less than 6' x 3')	9	4.5	191	96.0
	Proper door size (6' x 3')	190	95.5	8	4.0
	Total	199	100	199	199
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.95	1.04	
	Improper window size (less than 3' x 2')	3	1.5	198	99.5
	Proper window size	196	98.5	1	0.5
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.98	1.01	
15	**Physical safety and security**				
	For physical safety and security family used				
(i)	Latches on the door	199	100	142	71.4
(ii)	Fencing around the house	0	0	57	28.6
(iii)	Pets for safety	0	0	0	0
(iv)	More than one from above category	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.00	1.29	
	Sanitation				
16	Disposal or refuse				
	Just outside the house	199	100	4	2.0
	In municipal waste dustbin a little away from their home	0	0	195	98.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.00		1.98

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

Half of the respondents` houses were made up of mud and brick respectively before migration. Same number of respondents had brick and brick plastered or RCC home respectively after migration (Table 52). All the respondents used country tiles for their house, before migration and a very wide majority of them had pucca roof after migration. The house was made up mud and brick for half of the respondents before migration whereas after migration half of the respondents made the floors of the houses of cement and mosaic (small pieces) respectively. None of them had fencing arrangement in their houses before migration. Half of them were still not having fencing but rest half had fencing of bricks after migration. Reddy (1998) reports that about 6 per cent respondents were residing in tiled huts, 7 per cent in concrete structure, 18 per cent migrant were living in completely thatched structure, 13 per cent were in the mud wall and thatched type structures, 16 per cent in slabed and thatched structure, 20 per cent were in the structure made of brick and mud wall and thatched after migration. Majority of respondents reported that their housing conditions were worse when compared to their pre-migration period. This is in contrast to the findings of present study.

A little less than two – third of respondents had common latrines and bathrooms and less than one-fifth respondents used community latrine and personal latrines respectively attached to the room before migration. At the time of data collection, more than half of the respondents were using common latrine and bathroom. Reddy's (1998) observations were found to be same that about 3 per cent were accessible to flush toilets, 5 per cent to public toilets and 92 per cent had no access to any toilet facilities.

Majority of them had open drainage which all of them planned on their own near to the pond before migration whereas at the time of data

Respondent's Kitchen in Sambhav Camp

Drainage and roads facilities in Sambhav Camp

collection half of the respondents had open and half of them had underground drainage in their house. Half of the respondents planned their drainage on their own and half of them had attached drainage outlet to corporation drainage line at the time of data collection.

Less than half of the respondents had one ventilator and rest of the half had one or more ventilators in their rooms, before migration. At the time of data collection, wide majority of the respondents had one ventilator in each room, which was the source of lighting as well beside electricity.

Wide majority of the respondents had a door in their houses, before migration whereas at the time of data collection all the respondents had a house with one door. A little more than half of the respondents had more than one window in their house, before migration (table 52) whereas at the time of data collection, majority of the respondents had a window in their house. A very wide majority of the respondents had proper size (6' x 3') of door and size (3'x2') of window, before migration but after migration wide majority of the respondents had improper door and window size.

The respondents used to have latches on the door for physical safety and security before migration. Table 7 provides the description of the houses of in-migrant families before migration and at the time of data collection, which shows changes in their housing conditions. It was revealed that their housing conditions of these people were comparatively deteriorated after migration. So it can be said that migration affected their housing condition.

These people used to discard their refuse just outside the house, before migration but wide majority of them were disposing it in municipal waste dustbin at the time of data collection. Reddy (1988) found that the

environment of the hutments appeared very dirty, dusty, filthy and nuisance, which caused frequent ill health among the people in the settlements.

4.10.4 Health and Communication Facilities

Health is one of the important aspect of quality of life i.e. responsible for one's physical being and directly affects everything one does. His frequency and visits to doctor indicates this. The information about families health and health facilities before migration and at the time of data collection is presented here. About half of the respondents had gone to doctor every year as well as every month respectively before migration as well as at the time of data collection (Table 53). All the respondents had visited *hakim*, *oza* or *vaidya* before migration in case of illness whereas at the time of data collection, half of the respondents had been to local doctor and Government hospital respectively for the same. A study conducted by Reddy in 1998 pointed out in which supports the findings of the present study that the preventive and curative health care services were supplied free of cost adequately by the government Health Department Preventive and curative health care services were provided free of cost under mass immunization program to the in-migrants. He further indicated that they did not generally seek treatment for an ailment until home remedies had proved useless. They usually approached the hospital when the disease had reached to an acute stage.

The data for the communication facilities (Table 53) shows that before migration, the respondents used to communicate with their people at the place of origin through letters whereas almost all the respondents communicated through public telephones.

Table 53: Distribution of the respondents by the parameters of perceived Quality of life-Health Facilities and communication facilities-before migration and at the time of data collection.

S. No.	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM*		ADC**	
		f	%	f	%
1.	**Health**				
	Family members went to the doctor				
(i)	Very frequently	0	0.0	0	0.0
(ii)	Fortnightly	2	1.0	2	1.0
(iii)	Every month	99	49.7	95	47.7
(iv)	Every year	98	49.2	102	51.3
(v)	Never	0	0.0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	3.48		3.50	
2.	**Health facilities**				
	In case of illness family went				
(i)	Hakim/ozha/vaidya	199	100	0	0.0
(ii)	Local doctor	0	0	101	50.8
(iii)	Government hospital	0	0.0	98	49.2
(iv)	Private hospital	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.00		2.49	
3.	**Communication facility**				
	Family communicated through				
(i)	Letter with friends and relatives	199	100	0	0.0
(ii)	Public telephones	0	0	197	99.0
(iii)	Personal telephones	0	0	2	0.0
(iv)	Mobile phones	0	0	0	0
(v)	More than one from above category	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.00		2.01	

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

4.10.5 Community Facilities

These are those essential facilities, which are required for the proper and smooth functioning of life and are availed by all the families living in the same community. Following table gives the information about the water, lighting, educational, religious, employment and other community facilities.

All the respondents used water for drinking and/ or bathing purpose from the well or hand pump before migration. At the time of data collection (table 54), it was found that a little more than half of the respondents used community water tap and a little less than half of

Table 54 : Distribution of the respondents by the parameters of perceived Quality of life-Community facilities-before migration and at the time of data collection

	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM		ADC	
1.	**Water Facilities**	f	%	f	%
	The family consumed water for drinking and/or bathing purpose				
	From well / hand pump	199	100	0	0.0
	Community water tap	0	0.0	102	51.3
	Personal water tap	0	0	97	48.7
	More than one from above category	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.00		2.49	
2.	**Lighting in the house**				
	For lighting in the house, the family used				
	Lantern/ candle	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Electricity	199	100.0	199	100.0
	Generator	0	0.0	0	0.0
	More than one from above category	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	199	100.0	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	2.00		2.00	
3.	**Education Facilities**				
	Children went to nearby school but not of much reputation.	199	100.0	199	100
	The child/children went to the best of the area.	0	0	0	0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.00		1.00	
4.	Child/children went to the government school.	199	100	120	60.3
	Their child/ children went /goes/ go to the expensive school.	0	0	79	39.7
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.00		1.40	
5	Child/children was or were not doing certificate course.	102	51.3	103	51.8
	Their child/children was or were doing certificate or diploma course.	97	48.7	96	48.2
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.49		1.48	
	Miscellaneous facilities				
6	The family did not use nearby playground / park.	28	14.1	1	0.5
	Your family used nearby playground/ park.	171	85.9	198	99.5
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.86		1.99	
7	The family did not use cinema hall.	162	81.4	22	11.1
	The family used cinema hall.	37	18.6	177	88.9
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.19		1.89	
8	The family did not use fruit vegetable market.	126	63.3	102	51.3
	The family used fruit- vegetable market.	73	36.7	97	48.7
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)				
9	The family did not use neighbourhood	187	94.0	4	2.0

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	shops (grocery store provisions store)				
	The family used neighbourhood shops (grocery store, provision stores)	12	6.0	195	98.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.06		1.98	
10	The family did not utilize the facility of milk shops / mother dairy.	192	96.5	26	13.1
	The family utilized the facility of milk shops / mother dairy.	7	3.5	173	86.9
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.04		1.87	
11	The family did not use laundry facilities.	198	99.5	173	86.9
	The family used laundry facilities.	1	0.5	26	13.1
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.01		1.13	
12	The family did not utilize the facility of post office .	3	1.5	5	2.5
	The family utilized the facility of post office.	193	98.5	194	97.5
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.98		1.97	
13	The family did not use the religious facilities like temple/ mosque/ church/ gurudwara.	33	16.6	41	20.6
	The family used the religious facilities like temple/ mosque / church/ gurudwara.	166	83.4	158	79.40
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.83		1.79	
14	The place of employment was far off from their home.	150	75.4	133	66.8
	The place of employment was nearby from their home.	49	24.6	66	33.2
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.25		1.33	
15	The police station was far off from their house.	84	42.2	160	80.4
	The police station was nearby from their house.	115	57.8	39	19.6
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.58		1.20	
16	Fire protection service was far from their house.	114	57.3	194	97.5
	Fire protection service was near to their house.	85	42.7	5	2.5
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.43		1.03	

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

them were using personal water tap for drinking and/or bathing purpose. Electricity used to be the source of lighting before as well as at the time of data collection. Contrary to the findings of the present study, Reddy (1988) found that majority of the respondents were using kerosene for

lighting purpose and 22 percent were using electricity for lighting purpose.

Respondent's children were going to nearby Government school which was not of much reputation before migration as well as at the time of data collection. Majority of the respondents' children were going to nearby school which was not of much reputation but about forty per cent of them found those schools expensive. Before migration and at the time of data collection, about half of the responds' children were not doing any certificate or diploma course. Reddy (1998) supports the study with his findings that 53 per cent of the migrants felt that the accessibility to education facilities, which were lacking in several hutment colonies due to absence of place or building and shortage of resources to the municipality. However, it should be noted that the facilities for secondary, college and higher education were far better when compared to their pre-migration period for demand from the low income is comparatively low.

Majority of the respondents in the present study used play ground before as well as after migration. Majority of them never used cinema, grocery shops and facilities of milk shops or dairy before migration but at the time of data collection, they were using these facilities. A little less than two-third of the respondents did not use fruit – vegetable market before migration but at the time of data collection less than half of them were using this facility. Before migration, grocery shops were not used by the majority of the respondents but at the time of data colleciton, a wide majority of them were using neighborhood shops of groceries. A wide majority of the respondents neither used nor they were using laundry facilities during both the times. Majority of respondents used the religious facilities at their place of origin as well as at the time of data collection. Only less than one-fourth of them were not using this facility

Community water facility at Jona Puria

Respondent's in-house condition at Jona Puria

at both the times. Same was found out by Reddy (1998) that every hutment had religious places, most of them were Hindu temples and few of them belonged to Muslims. These people were visiting their religious places frequently.

Before migration three-fourth respondents and after migration approximately two-third of the respondents found the place of employment far from their house (table 54). For more than half of the respondents police station was near to their house, before migration, but at the time of data collection majority of the respondents reported that it was far off from their residence. More than half of the respondents, before migration and majority of the respondents reported that fire protection services far from their houses.

Data provides an in-depth vision in the community facilities available and used by the respondents before as well as after migration. Some of the essential facilities were found to be far off from their place of residence. It was found that a large number of respondents were using the community facilities but income might have become a constraint in using the good educational facilities.

4.10.6 Leisure and Recreation

Leisure and recreation provides freedom from the anxiety, worries and relaxes ones. These are essential components for one's physical and psychological health. Table 54 displays information about this aspect of life.

Respondents used to chat and listened to radio or watch TV for their leisure and recreation before migration (table 55). At the time of data collection, their activities for their leisure and recreation increased. They were used to chat or visited garden, museum, picnic or for trips for

their leisure. Reddy's (1998) observations were same as of the present study that the people in these hutment colonies did not play any games and participate in-group cultural activities. Often they used radio to relieve from their strain and boredom. It should be noted that going to the movies was the most popular form of recreation in these settlements though the cinemas were located far away from these settlements. It was also found that the youth were very much enthusiastic to go to the movies. The recreation facilities for children were inadequate because children usually found on the street playing.

Table 55: Distribution of the respondents by the parameters of perceived Quality of life- Leisure and Recreation -before migration and at the time of data collection

	Parameters of Quality of Life	BM*		ADC**	
		f	%	f	%
1.	**Leisure and Recreation**				
	Leisure and recreation, the members of your family				
	Just chat with each other	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Go to garden, museum etc.	0	0	0	0.0
	Listen to radio, watch TV at home	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Go to watch movie / play /listen concert	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Go for picnic /tours/ trips / travels	0	0	0	0
	More than one from above category	199	100.0	199	100.0
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)		1.97		4.38
2	The family did not go to restaurant / dhaba.	119	59.8	61	30.7
	The family did go to restaurant / dhaba.	80	40.2	138	69.3
	Total	199	100	199	100
	Weighted mean score (1 – 6)	1.40		1.69	

BM*=before migration ADC**=at the time of data collection

Less than two-third of the respondents were not using restaurant / dhaba before migration whereas after migration, more than two-third respondents were going there.

4.10.7 Psychological and Social Aspects

Family support, sense of belongingness to the community, friendly neighbours and good communication contribute the psychological health of the family, that ultimately affects one's perception of quality of life. Therefore, table 56 gives an information about the same.

Majority of the respondents received (table 56) support from their parents / relatives / friends in case of emergency before migration as well as at the time of data collection.

A wide majority of the respondents felt proud to belong to their family before as well as after their migration in Delhi.

Majority of the respondents, before migration, and a little more than them, at the time of data collection, had felt proud to their neighborhood around the house. A little less than two-third of the respondents, before migration, and majority of them, at the time of data collection, perceived that their neighborhood was friendly with the family.

A little more than half of the respondents before and a little less than two-third respondents at the time of data collection felt a sense of belongingness to the community but rest of the in-migrants felt lost in the same.

A little less than two-third of the respondents before migration and majority of them at the time of data collection perceived good communication among the family members.

Environmental conditions at Ayanagar

Sanitary conditions at Ayanagar

It can be concluded that although a large number of facilities were available at the place of migration but majority of the respondents felt that these facilities were far off from their place of residence. They also perceived that the cleanliness was not there. In spite of all that, large number of respondents felt good about neighborhood and community whereas sense of belongingness was found to be same. These all may be because almost all of these people residing in the community with them were in-migrants.

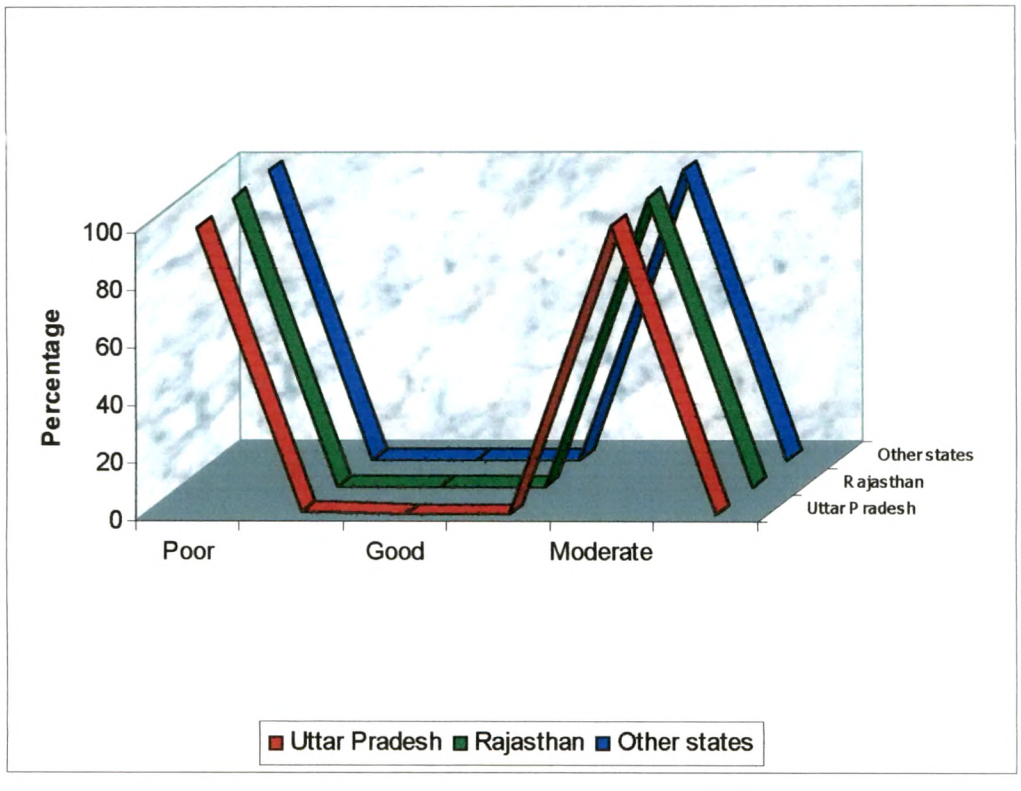
The weighted mean score of the various measures showed that the perceived quality of life varies between 1 to 6. In an overall view, it was found to be the highest for the types of roof in housing (At the time of data collection = 4.83) and the lowest for number of doors and windows (At the time of data collection = 1.00). Data for before migration shows that it was the highest for health i.e. 3.48 and lowest 1.00 for health facilities, communication facilities, infrastructure facilities, electricity, physical safety and security, type of roof, sanitary condition, drainage outlet, sanitation and school.

4.10.9 Extent of Perceived Quality of Life

Almost all the respondents of all the communities perceived their quality of life low before migration (table 58). Very, very few respondents of Jona Puria community perceived their quality of life moderate to some extent. At the time of data collection, all the respondents perceived that their quality of life was improved and so at the time of data collection they perceived that their quality of life improved to some extent.

The state-wise and religion-wise distribution of quality of life showed the same perception. Almost all the respondents of all the

Graph 13: Distribution of the respondents state-wise by the extent of perception of their quality of life before and after migration



states perceived their quality of life low before migration whereas they found improvement in that to some extent at the time of data collection.

Table 58: Distribution of the respondents community-wise, state-wise and religion-wise by the extent of perception of their quality of life before migration and at the time of data collection.

S. No	Perceived Quality of life	Before migration						At the time of data collection					
		Poor (54-88)		Moderate (89-123)		Good (124-158)		Poor (54-88)		Moderate (89-123)		Good (124-158)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Community												
A.	Bapu camp	69	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	100	0	0
B.	Ayanagar	30	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	100	0	0
C.	Sambhar Camp	60	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	0	0
D.	Jona Puria	39	97.5	1	2.5	0	0	0	0	40	100	0	0
2	States												
A	Uttar Pradesh	113	99.1	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	114	100	0	0
B	Rajasthan	44	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	44	100	0	0
C	Other states	41	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	41	100	0	0
3	Religion												
A	Hindu	161	99.4	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	162	100	0	0
B	Muslim	37	100	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	37	100	0	0

The weighted mean score for the perceived quality of life (ADC) was more than before migration. It was found that score was 2.03 at the time of data collection (Graph 13).

Table 59: Weighted mean scores of the respondents for the perceived quality of life, at the time of data collection.

S.No.	Parameters of Quality of Life	Weighted Mean Score (ADC*)
1.	Financial Security	3.97
2.	Food (Frequency and quality)	2.06
3.	Clothing (Quantity, Quality and Adequacy)	2.63
4.	House and Housing Conditions	2.23
5.	Health and Health Facilities	2.99
6.	Communication Facilities	2.01
7.	Community Facilities	1.61
8.	Leisure and Recreation	3.06
9.	Psychological and Social Aspects	1.77
10.	Environmental Conditions	1.55

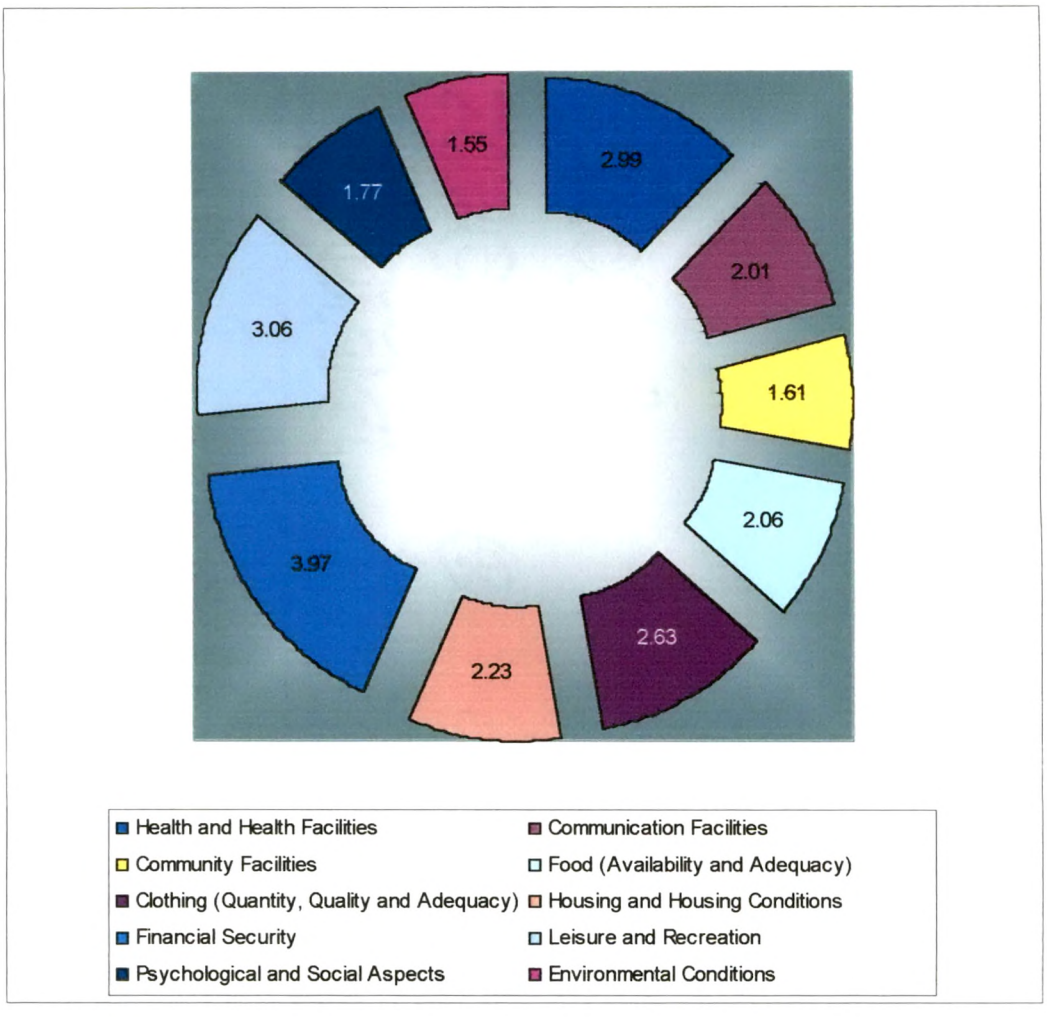
ADC*= at the time of data collection

To measure the perceived quality of life a multiple choice schedule was prepared and the respondents were asked to choose the option in each aspect that best suited them before migration and at the

time of data collection. Each option was ascribed a score according to its serial no. The scores were summated and possible range of scores was divided equally into three categories which depicted the respondents' perceived extent of low, moderate or good quality of life before migration and at the time of data collection. Higher scores indicated good quality of life whereas lower scores indicated the low quality of life. These scores helped in computing the weighted mean score for each parameter that ranged between one to six. To obtain the better and more accurate results about the parameters which affected the in-migrants' life and resulted in poor and good quality of life, the weighted mean score of the data of 'at the time of data collection' was again divided among the three equal interval categories (1-2.5=poor quality of life, 2.6-4.00 = moderate quality of life and 4.00-6.00=good quality of life). The data showed (table 59) that the in-migrants perceived the parameters-communication facilities, community facilities, food (quality and adequacy), housing, latrines and drainage, psychological and social aspects and environmental conditions- caused their poor quality of life. Parameters health and health facilities, clothing (quantity, quality and adequacy), financial security and leisure and recreation were found to cause for the moderate quality of life of the in-migrant families residing in Delhi (Graph 14).

The perceived cost and benefit analysis of the in-migrant families showed that though the in-migrants perceived the cost at the place of migration was higher than the place of origin but the benefits they receive, subdued the effect of cost. Though sense of belongingness for the place of origin still exist but they perceived their quality of life to be better and therefore the weighted mean score was high at the time of data collection where all the respondents attained moderate quality of life from the poor quality of life.

Graph 14 : Weighted mean scores of the respondents for the perceived quality of life, at the time of data collection



Respondents of the study migrated from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and other states perceived their quality of life differently from their place of migration. The result showed that they perceived their quality of low at the place of origin and moderate at the place of migration. They perceived that the facilities available and the living conditions were better at the place of migration. The reason behind their perception can be their improved income (Table 1) which might have helped them to avail the number of facilities available. Their perception could have also been influenced by the reasons (Table 23 to 25), which led them to migrate from their place of origin.

Table 60: Mean 'extent of coping strategies adapted' score the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection) by selected variables

S. No.	Variable	Frequency (n=199)	Mean Range
1	Age (Years)		
	15 – 25	54	107.65
	26 – 35	104	110.72
	36 and above	41	109.59
2	Education		
	Illiterate	5	118.48
	Std 1 – 6	65	119.11
	Std 7 –12	60	112.44
	Graduates and above	69	102.49
3	Occupation of the head of household		
	Unskilled worker	16	101.06
	Skilled worker	101	107.51
	Service/clerical	33	112.24
	Business/shop/ professional	39	114.90
4	Family income (Rs.)		
	0 - 3000	36	101.44
	3001 – 6000	123	109.01
	6001 and above	40	119.02
5	Problems faced by the families		
	To low extent	99	100.30
	To some extent	63	118.35
	To great extent	37	119.86
6	Coping strategies		
	To low extent	104	100.74
	To some extent	37	117.57
	To great extent	58	120.59

To probe further, the mean of the selected variables were compared (table 60) and it was found that variable age was not significant because it showed slight variation among the existing categories whereas among the categories of education of the respondents more variation could be seen among the categories. The mean was found to be the highest for the category standard 1 to 6. Amongst the categories of occupation, respondents who were professionals or had shops or were in business showed highest mean. Category of the family income Rs. 6001 and above showed highest mean.

Families who had faced the problems to a great extent found to have highest mean. In the same way, the families who adapted the coping strategies to a great extent displayed the highest mean.

4.11 Testing of Hypotheses

A number of hypotheses were formulated on the basis of objectives of the study. For the purpose of statistical analysis, the hypotheses were formulated in the null form. The results are presented in this section.

HO_1 : There exists no relationship between socio-economic status (before migration) and quality of life (before migration)

Coefficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship (table 61) between socio-economic status (before migration) and quality of life (before migration).

Table 61: Coefficient of correlation showing relationship between socio-economic status (before migration) and perceived quality of life (before migration).

S.No.	Variable	r-value	Level of Significant
1	Perceived quality of life (before migration)	0.66	0.01

The results of computation of coefficient of correlation revealed a significant positive relation (r=0.66, significant at 0.01 level) between socio-economic status and perceived quality of life, before migration. Thus, the null hypothesis stating that there was no relationship between socio-economic status (before migration) and quality of life (before migration) was rejected and it could be inferred that the better socio-economic-status, better will be perception towards the quality of life.

HO_2: There exists no relationship between perceived cost and benefits of migration and the socio-economic status (at the time of data collection)

Co-efficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship between the perceived cost and benefits of migration and socio-economic status. (at the time of data collection).

Computation of co-efficient of correlation revealed (table 62) a significant negative relationship of socio-economic status (at the time of data collection) with perceived cost of migration (r = -0.71, significant at 0.01 level) and a significant positive relationship (r = 0.67, significant at 0.01 level) with perceived benefits of migration. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and this could be concluded that perceived cost and benefits of migration were influenced by socio-economic status (at the time of data collection).

Table 62: Coefficient of correlation showing relationship between socio-economic status (ADC) and perceived cost and benefits of migration.

S.No.	Variable	r-value	Level of Significant
1	Perceived cost of migration	-0.71	0.01
2	Perceived benefits of migration	0.67	0.01

HO_3: There is no relationship between extent of problems faced by in-migrant families and their socio-economic status and contact with their place of origin.

Coefficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship between problems faced by in-migrant families and their socio-economic status immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection. Computation of coefficient of correlation revealed (table 63) a significant negative relationship (r= -0.76 significant at 0.01 level) between the socio-economic status (immediately after migration) and extent of problems faced by in-migrant families (immediately after migration). A negative relationship was also found (r = -0.77 significant at 0.01 level) between extent of problems faced (at the time of data collection) and socio-economic status (at the time of data collection) variables.

Table 63:Co-efficient of correlation showing relationship between extent of problems faced and selected variables

S.No.	Variable	r-value	Level of Significant
1	Socio economic status (immediately after migration)	-0.76	0.01
2	Socio economic status (at the time of data collection)	-0.77	0.01
3	Contact with the place of origin	0.62	0.01

The results of computation of coefficient of correlation (table 57) between extent of problems faced (at the time of data collection) and contact with the place of origin showed that there was a negative correlation between both the variables (r = 0.62, significant at 0.01 level). Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and it was found that a relationship existed between the extent of problems faced and their socio-economic-status as well as with their contact with the place of origin. This shows higher the socio-economic-status, more were problems and so they need to adapt good coping strategies.

Table 64: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents by education, income and occupation of the respondents

Sr. No.	Variables	f	%
1	Education of the respondents (BM* and ADC**)		
(a)	Illiterate	5	2.5
(b)	Std 1 to 6	65	32.7
(c)	Std 7 to 12	60	29.7
(d)	Graduates and above	69	34.9
	Total	199	100.0
2 (i)	Family income of the respondents (BM*)		
(a)	Nil to Rs. 1000	68	34.2
(b)	1001 – 2000	96	48.2
(c)	2001 and above	35	17.6
	Total	199	100.0
(ii)	Family Income of the Respondents (ADC**)		
(a)	Nil to Rs. 3000	36	18.1
(b)	3001 to 6000	123	61.8
(c)	6001 and above	40	20.1
	Total	199	100.0
3	Occupation of the head of household		
(a)	Unskilled worker	16	8.5
(b)	Skilled worker	101	53.4
(c)	Service / clerical	33	17.5
(d)	Business/ shop/ professional	39	20.6

Certain variables like age, education, income were already studied as a part of socio-economic status (Table 64). These variables were assumed to be influencing perceived quality of life individually. Therefore, for the purpose of statistical analysis, these variables were grouped again. Categories of age kept same but frequency and percentage distribution for the education, income and occupation were as follow :

$HO_{3.1}$: There exists no variation in the problems faced by in-migrant families (at the time of data collection) due to selected variables, namely:

(a) Age of the respondents

(b) Education of the respondents

(c) Occupation of the head of the household

(d) Family income

Table 65: Analysis of Variance for the extent of problems faced by the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection)

S. No.	Sources of variation	df	Sum of square	Mean square	F value	Level of significance
1	Age of respondents					
	Between groups	2	1255.65	627.82	4.30	NS
	Within groups	197	28587.10	145.85		
2	Education of respondents					
	Between groups	3	13579.89	4526.63	54.27	0.01
	Within groups	196	16262.86	83.40		
3	Occupation of the head of the household					
	Between groups	3	2994.13	998.04	7.62	0.01
	Within groups	196	24235.10	131.00		
4	Family income					
	Between groups	2	11266.48	5633.24	59.44	0.01
	Within groups	197	18576.27	94.78		

To find out the variation in the problems faced by the in-migrant families (ADC) due to the variables age and education of the respondents as well as family income of the respondents (table 65). The

test was found to be significant for education of the respondent (F-value = 54.27, significant at 0.01 level), occupation of the head (F-value = 7.62, significant at 0.01 level) and their family income (F-value = 59.44 significant at 0.01 level) but was not significant for the age of the respondents (F-value = 4.30, N.S.). Thus, variables education of the respondents, occupation of the head and family income found to influence the problems faced by the in-migrant families (ADC) which rejects the null hypothesis.

HO_4: There exists a relationship between extent of coping strategies adapted and the socio-economic status of the respondents, the extent of problems faced and the extent of contact with the place of origin.

Coefficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship between 'extent of coping strategies adapted' and selected variables immediately after migration and at the time of data collection (table 66).

The findings showed that there exists a negative relationship between 'extent of coping strategies adapted' and 'socio-economic status' (r = -0.72, significant at 0.01 level) immediately after migration. 'Extent of coping strategies adapted' and 'socio-economic status' (r = -0.69, significant at 0.01 level) also shows negative relationship at the time of data collection. Hence, it could be said that as the socio-economic status was increasing, the extent of coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families was decreasing.

The results of analysis of coefficient of correlation computed between extent of coping strategies adapted and extent of problems faced by in-migrant families showed (r = -0.60 at 0.01 level) that there was a clear negative relationship between extent of coping strategies adapted and extent of problems faced by these families immediately after migration. It also showed a negative relationship (r = -0.71 at 0.01

level) between extent of coping strategies adapted and extent of problems faced (both at the time of data collection). Therefore, it could be inferred that extent of coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families influenced extent of problems faced immediately after migration as well as at the time of data collection.

Computation of coefficient of correlation between extent of coping strategies adapted (at the time of data collection) and contact with the place of origin showed positive relationship (r = 0.46 at 0.01 level). So, it can be said that coping strategies adapted (at the time of data collection) by in-migrant families influenced by their contact with the place of origin. Therefore, null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 66: Coefficient of correlation showing relationship between extent of coping strategies adapted and selected variables.

S.No.	Variable	r-value	Level of Significance
1	Socio economic status (IAM)	0.72	0.01
2	Socio economic status (ADC)	0.69	0.01
3	Extent of problems faced (IAM)	-0.60	0.01
4	Extent of problems faced (ADC)	-0.71	0.01
5	Extent of contact with the place of origin	0.46	0.01

$HO_{4.1}$: There exists no variation in coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families (at the time of data collection) due to selected variable, viz:

(a) Age of the respondents

(b) Education of the respondents

(c) Occupation of the head of the household

(d) Family income

(e) Problems faced by the in-migrants' families (at the time of data collection)

Table 67: Analysis of Variance for the extent of coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection)

S. No.	Sources of variation	df	Sum of square	Mean square	F value	Level of significance
1	Age of respondents					
	Between groups	2	772.79	386.39	1.02	NS
	Within groups	197	73822.18	376.65		
2	Education of respondents					
	Between groups	3	38940.01	12980.01	70.99	0.01
	Within groups	196	35654.95	182.85		
3	Occupation of the head of the household					
	Between groups	3	8270.65	2756.88	8.20	0.01
	Within groups	196	62204.30	336.24		
4	Family income					
	Between groups	2	14251.71	7125.86	23.15	0.01
	Within groups	197	60343.25	307.87		
5	Problems faced by the families					
	Between groups	2	59469.76	29734.88	385.32	0.01
	Within groups	197	15125.21	77.17		

To probe into the variation in the coping strategies adapted due to age and education of the respondents, occupation of the head of the household, family income and problems faced by the in-migrants' families, analysis of variance was computed (table 67). The test was found to be significant for the education of the respondents (F-value=70.99, sig at 0.01), occupation of the head (F-value=8.20, sig at 0.01), family income (F-value=23.15, sig at 0.01), and problems faced by the in-migrants' families (F-value=385.32, sig at 0.01) and was not significant for the age of the respondents (F-value=1.02, N.S.). Thus, null hypothesis was rejected and it could be concluded that the coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families vary with the education of the respondents, occupation of the husband and with the family income.

HO_5: The perceived quality of life of in-migrant families of Delhi has no relationship with socio-economic status, extent of contact with the place of origin, perceived cost and benefit, extent of problem faced and the extent of coping strategies adapted by the respondents.

Coefficient of correlation was computed to see the relationship (table 68) between the perceived quality of life and selected variables affecting families at the time of data collection. The results of computation of analysis showed a significant positive relation (r=0.66, significant at 0.01 level) between socio-economic status and perceived quality of life, before migration. A positive relationship was also seen between (r = 0.76 at 0.01 level) perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and the socio-economic status (at the time of data collection) was also found. The results showed that higher the socio-economic status, the better the perception towards quality of life.

Computation of co-efficient of correlation showed that there was a positive relationship (r=0.70 at 0.01 level) between perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and extent of contact with the place of origin. This can be concluded that extent of contact with the place of origin influenced the perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) of in-migrant families. Hence, null hypothesis was rejected. So, this can be said that people having more contact with their place of origin perceive the quality of life better.

Correlation revealed a significant negative relationship between perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and perceived cost of migration (r = -0.81 at 0.01 level). A significant positive relationship was found (r = 0.87 at 0.01 level) between perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and perceived benefits of migration which showed the influence of perceived cost and benefits of migration on in-migrant families' perception of quality of life. Therefore, this can be said that as the perception towards the quality of life improves, the perception towards cost of migration decreases.

Table 68: Coefficient of correlation showing relationship between quality of life (at the time of data collection) and selected variables.

S.No.	Variable	r-value	Level of Significant
1	Socio economic status (ADC)	0.76	0.01
2	Extent of contact with the place of origin	0.70	0.01
3	Perceived cost of migration	-0.81	0.01
4	Perceived benefits of migration	0.87	0.01
5	Extent of problems faced (ADC)	-0.74	0.01
6	Extent of coping strategies adapted (ADC)	0.79	0.01

The relationship (table 68) between perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and extent of problems faced (at the time of data collection) showed that there was a negative relationship (r = -0.74, significant at 0.01 level) between both the variables. A significant positive relationship was also found between (r = 0.79 at 0.01 level) perceived quality of life (at the time of data collection) and extent of coping strategies adapted (at the time of data collection) by the in-migrant families. This could be inferred that with the improvement in perception of quality of life, problems decreased and the coping strategies increased. The results rejected the null hypothesis and hence, this could be inferred that contact with the place of origin, perceived cost and benefits of migration, extent of problems faced (at the time of data collection) and extent of coping strategies (at the time of data collection) influenced the in-migrants' perception of quality of life (at the time of data collection).

$HO_{5.1}$: There exists no variation in the perceived quality of life (ADC) due to selected variables, namely:

(a) Age of the respondents

(b) Education of the respondents

(c) Occupation of the head of the household

(d) Family income

(e) Problems faced by the in-migrants' families (at the time of data collection)

(f) Coping Strategies adapted by the in-migrants' families (at the time of data collection)

To study the difference in perceived quality of life due to age and education of the respondents, occupation of the head, family income, problems faced by the in-migrant families and coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families to cope up with life, analysis of variance was computed (table 69).

Table 69: Analysis of Variance for the perception of Quality of Life of the in-migrant families (at the time of data collection)

S. No.	Sources of variation	df	Sum of square	Mean square	F value	Level of significance
1	Age of respondents					
	Between groups	2	335.89	167.95	1.69	NS
	Within groups	197	19463.18	99.30		
2	Education of respondents					
	Between groups	3	10882.03	3627.34	79.32	0.01
	Within groups	196	8917.05	45.73		
3	Occupation of the head of the household					
	Between groups	3	2915.14	971.71	11.43	0.01
	Within groups	196	15723.82	84.99		
4	Family income					
	Between groups	2	5990.22	2995.11	42.51	0.01
	Within groups	197	13808.86	70.45		
5	Problems faced by the families					
	Between groups	2	17277.52	8638.76	671.49	0.01
	Within groups	197	2521.55	12.87		
6	Coping strategies adapted by the families					
	Between groups	2	17511.93	8755.96	750.35	0.01
	Within groups	197	2287.04	11.66		

The F-value was found 'not significant' for age of the respondents (F-value=1.69, N.S.) whereas it was found significant (table 69) for the education of the respondents (F-value=79.32, sig at 0.01), occupation of the head (F-value=11.43, sig at 0.01), family income (F-value=42.51, sig at 0.01), problems faced (F-value=671.49, sig at 0.01), and coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families (F-value=750.35, sig at

0.01). Thus, null hypothesis was rejected and it could be inferred that variation in the coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families was due to education of the respondents, occupation of the household, family income, problems faced by the in-migrants' families and coping strategies adapted by the in-migrant families.

To see the association between the selected independent variables and the problems faced, coping strategies adapted and perceived quality of life at the time of data collection respectively, analysis of variance was computed. The results revealed that these intervening variables and dependent variable did not vary with age but these varied with other variables.

It was thought that the age, education, occupation and income of the family would have influenced the problems faced, coping strategies adapted and perceived quality of life of the in-migrant families at the time of data collection. It is, generally, the homemaker who faces the problems in managing the all-human and non-human resources. She adapts certain coping strategies to overcome these problems and to improve the quality of life of the family. If she would be equipped with the required knowledge and skills then she would be able to face the problems come into her way and would improve the quality of life of the family.

4.12 Educational Programme

During the data analysis, it was observed that in-migrants faced various problems like personal and psychological problems, time and energy management problems, money management problems, social problems, children related problems, problems faced during emergency and miscellaneous problems. They tried to cope up with the problems by adapting certain coping strategies. The results showed that some of

the problems were accentuated over the time to the extent that the coping strategies could not help to overcome.

Table 70: Weighted mean score of various problems faced and coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families

S No		Weighted Mean Score (1 – 3)	
		Problems faced	Coping strategies adapted
1	Personal and psychological Problem		
	IAM*	2.48	1.99
	ADC**	1.61	1.98
2	Time and energy management		
	IAM*	1.98	1.78
	ADC**	2.49	1.77
3	Money management		
	IAM*	1.82	1.15
	ADC**	1.53	1.85
4	Social Problems		
	IAM*	1.50	1.01
	ADC**	2.01	1.62
5.	Children related problems		
	IAM*	1.14	1.12
	ADC**	1.89	1.44
7	Miscellaneous		
	IAM*	2.86	1.90
	ADC**	1.71	1.70
8	Overall view		
	IAM*	2.10	1.77
	ADC**	1.69	1.77

IAM*= Immediately after Migration; ADC**= at the time of data collection

The mean score of coping strategies adapted immediately after migration and at the time of data collection were compared with the problems were also compared. Data shows that though these strategies were used but those also could not help to reduce the problems.

The perceived quality of life was affected by the problems and coping strategies adapted by in-migrant families. The various aspects of quality of life measured are responsible for one's perception. Thus, a need was felt to pay the attention towards those also. Therefore, to obtain the better and more accurate results about the parameters which affected the in-migrants' life and resulted in poor and good quality of life, the weighted mean score of the data of 'at the time of data collection' was again divided among the three equal interval categories (1 - 2.5 = poor quality of life, 2.6 - 4.00 = moderate quality of life and 4.00 - 6.00 =

Educational program conducted by the Researcher with selected families to improve their quality of life

good quality of life). The data showed that the in-migrants perceived the parameters-communication facilities, community facilities, food (quality and adequacy), housing, latrines and drainage, psychological and social aspects and environmental conditions- caused their poor quality of life. Parameters health and health facilities, clothing (quantity, quality and adequacy), financial security and leisure and recreation were found to cause for the moderate quality of life of the in-migrant families residing in Delhi.

Almost all the respondents of all the communities perceived their quality of life low before migration very few respondents of Jona Puria community perceived their quality of life moderate to some extent. At the time of data collection, all the respondents perceived that their quality of life was improved and so at the time of data collection they perceived that their quality of life improved to some extent.

Therefore, an educational program was given with the help of a script, a booklet and flash cards prepared with the help of review of literature, expert opinions and experience obtained during data collection. Forty respondents (14 from Bapu Camp, 12 from Sambhav Camp, 8 from Jona Puria and 6 from Ayanagar) from a sample of 199 homemakers who had more problems and perceived quality of life poor from all the four urban slums were counselled. The respondents were given suggestions regarding time and energy management, social, children related problems, food and clothing (quality, quantity and adequacy), house and housing conditions, sanitary conditions and environmental conditions. It also contained the principles of work simplification so that all the desires worth can be accomplished within the available time and energy.

In the end of the programme, a question-answer session was conducted to solve their queries. Respondents were happy with the suggestions provided during the programme due to their practicality and applicability for the situation. They left with the promise to implement the suggestions in their work to improve their quality of life.