

CHAPTER 4

SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Indian immigrants are a complex and heterogeneous group. The vast differences in their regional, social, economic and religious background, the period of their stay, the socio-economic and cultural background of the host community, as well as the differences in their experiences in the host country have generated a great deal of heterogeneity. Thus, the way of life in host country and the type of accommodation they are able to make with the host community makes the study interesting and necessary. Socio- economic and demographic profile of respondent make the study more understandable by providing the bracket pattern of age, caste, religion, income, occupation, sex, education, type of residents etc.

The examination of socio- economic background of respondent visitor indicates that majority of them are possessing higher education and doing labour and lower level white collar jobs with a monthly income far better than what they were earning in country of origin. Large majority of them belong to upper castes like Patidars, Patels, Baniya and Brahmins and few others to middle level Artisan castes particularly Panchal, Luhar, Soni, and Prajapati. Except few, most of them are Hindu by religion.

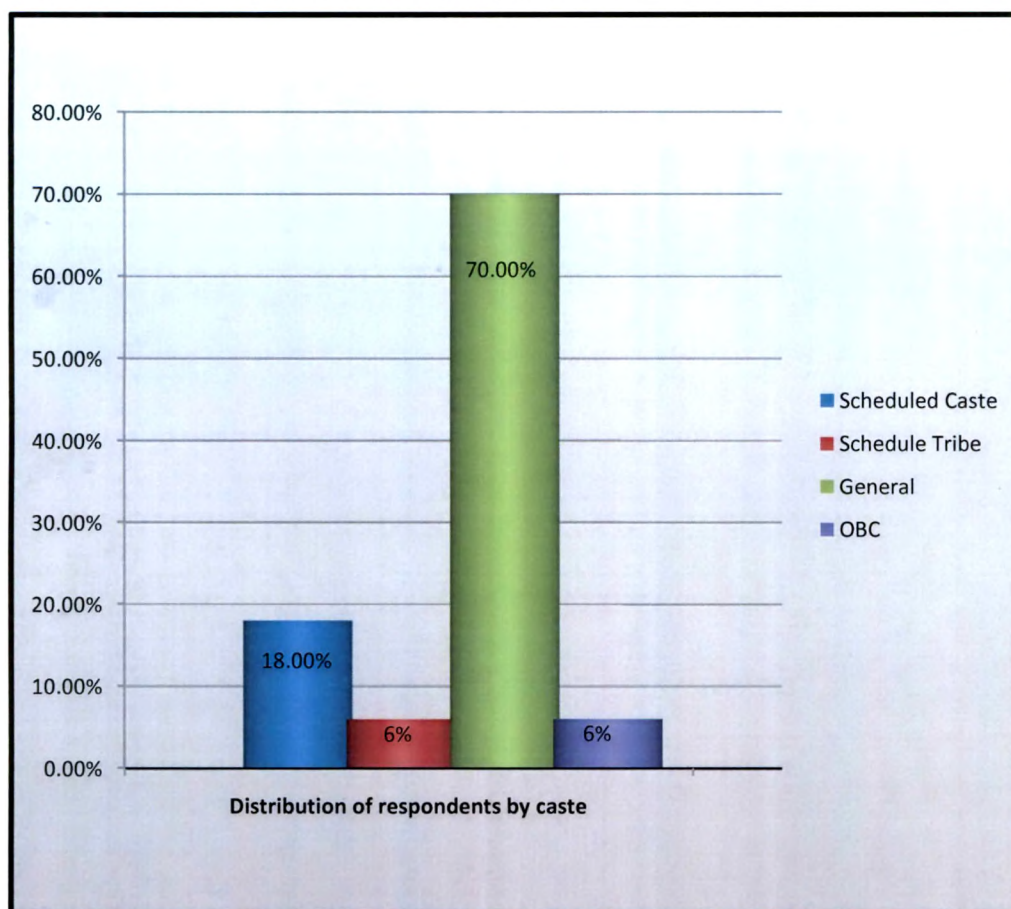
The socio-economic impacts on their families were significant. It was found from multiple responses that families in Gujarat miss their migrant relations; they felt financially more secure, their familial and social interaction increased and their consumption of luxurious items increased. Thus it indicates that migration did have positive impact.

CASTE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 1: Statistics of respondents caste

| Sr. No. | TYPE OF CASTE | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Schedule Caste | 27 | 18 |
| 2 | Schedule Tribe | 9 | 6 |
| 3 | General | 105 | 70 |
| 4 | OBC | 9 | 6 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No. 1: Distribution of respondents by caste



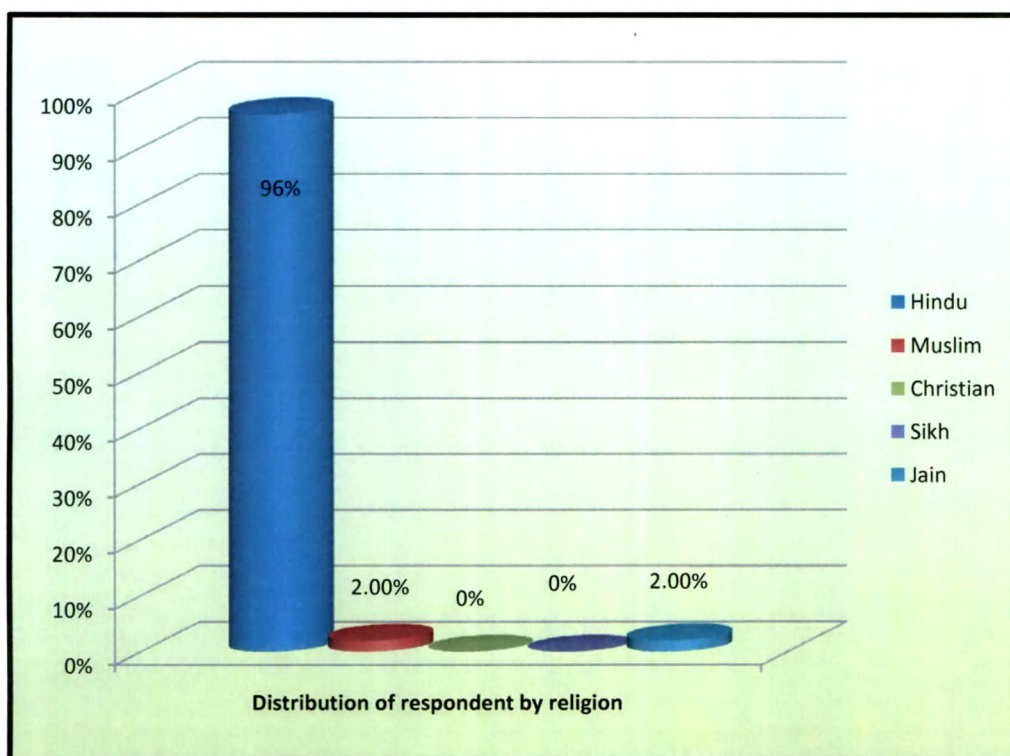
The above Graph No.1 shows that majority of the respondents (70%) are from General caste but at the same time 30% of respondents are from scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward castes with 18%, 6% and 6% respectively.

RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 2: Statistics of respondents religion

| Sr. No. | TYPE OF RELIGION | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Hindu | 144 | 96 |
| 2 | Muslim | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | Christian | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Sikh | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Jain | 3 | 2 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.2: Distribution of respondents by religion



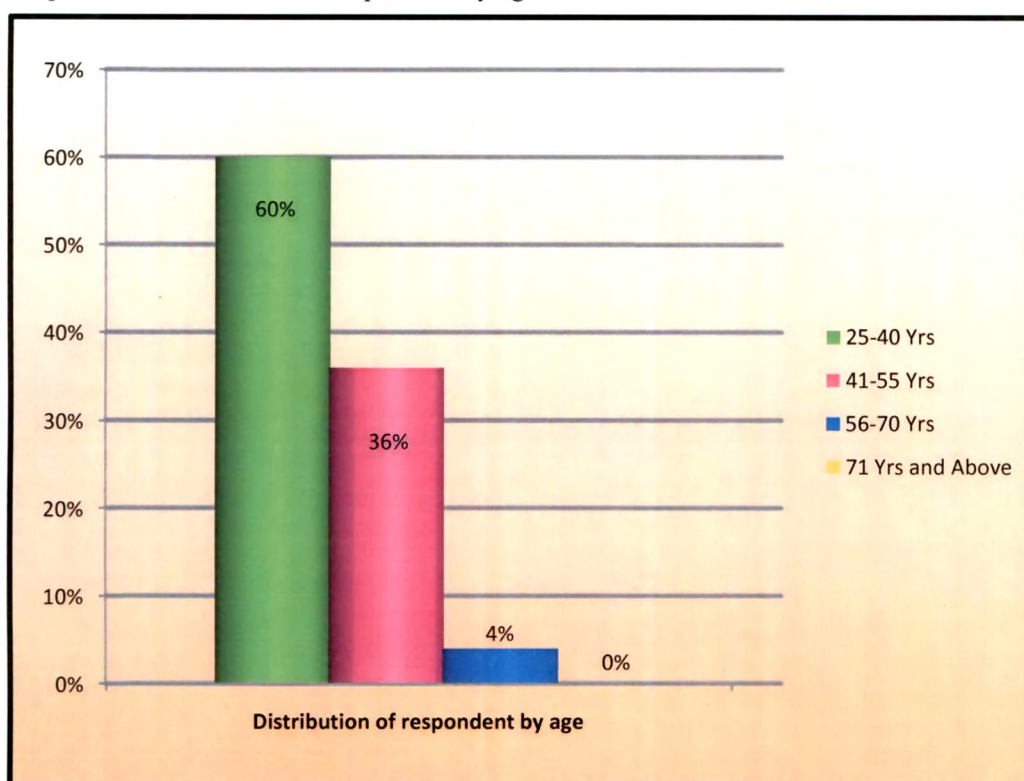
The above Graph No.2 depicts that the majority of NRGs are Hindus with minority of them being Muslim and Jain. It is a very common pattern when we use snow-balling method as reference network mostly have same religious groups. Graph indicates that out of total respondents, 96% respondents were Hindu and other 4% constitutes Muslim (2%) and Jain (2%).

AGE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3: Statistics of respondents age

| Sr. No. | AGE | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 25-40 | 90 | 60 |
| 2 | 41-55 | 54 | 36 |
| 3 | 56-70 | 6 | 4 |
| 4 | 71 years and above | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.3: Distribution of respondent by age



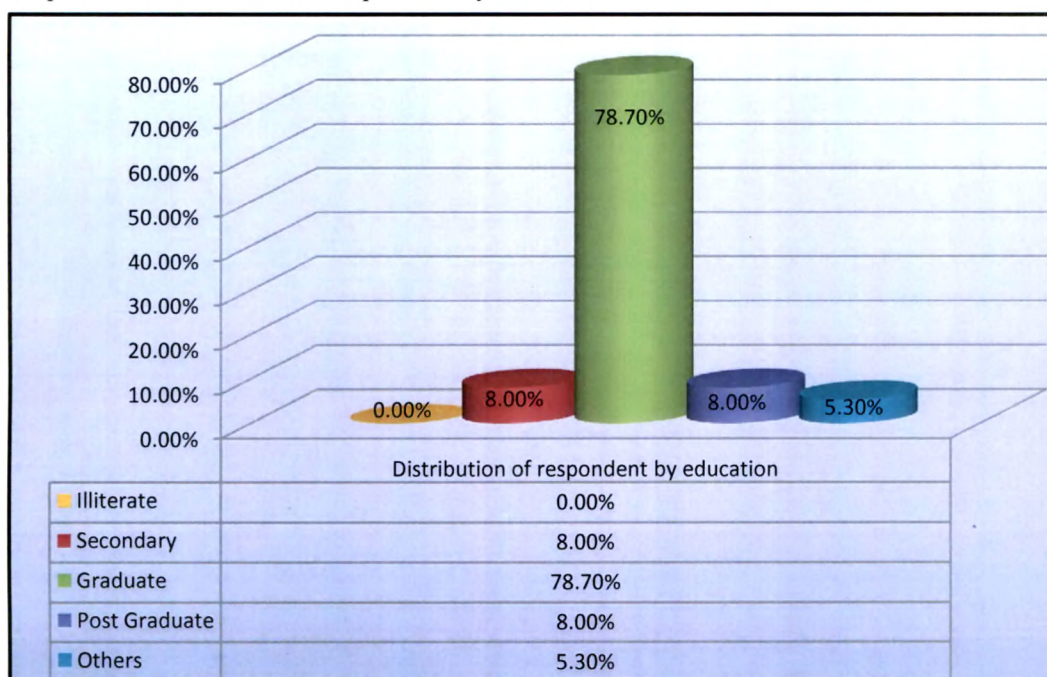
The above Graph No.3 shows that maximum number of respondents (60%) belong to the age group 25-40, (36%) belong to age group 41- 55 and remaining (4%) belong to the age group 56-70. This shows that most NRGs migrate in early age so that they can have a good livelihood and have a luxurious style of living and can also support their families in their homeland. It is been observed that most of the respondents migrated for better earning and raising the quality of life and social status.

EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 4: Statistics of respondents education

| Sr. No. | ATTRIBUTES OF EDUCATION | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Illiterate | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Secondary | 12 | 8 |
| 3 | Graduate | 118 | 78.7 |
| 4 | Post Graduate | 12 | 8 |
| 5 | Any other | 8 | 5.3 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.4: Distribution of respondent by education



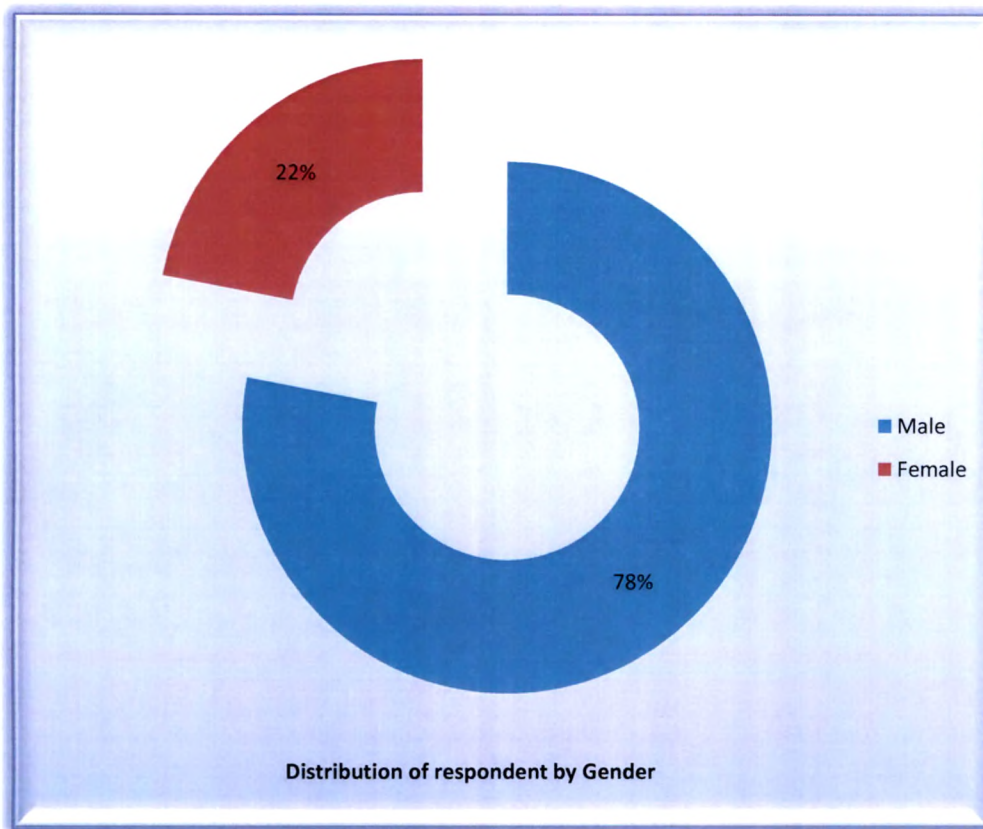
The above Graph No.4 shows that majority of the NRGs are literate. This is inferred from the fact that no NRGs are illiterate with majority (78%) of them being graduates, 8% having secondary education, 8% are Post Graduates and 6% having a degree higher than Post Graduation. This clearly shows that much emphasis is laid upon education in the Gujarati culture and society.

GENDER OF RESPONDENTS

Table 5: Statistics of respondents gender

| Sr. No. | GENDER TYPE | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Male | 117 | 78 |
| 2 | Female | 33 | 22 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.5: Distribution of respondent by gender



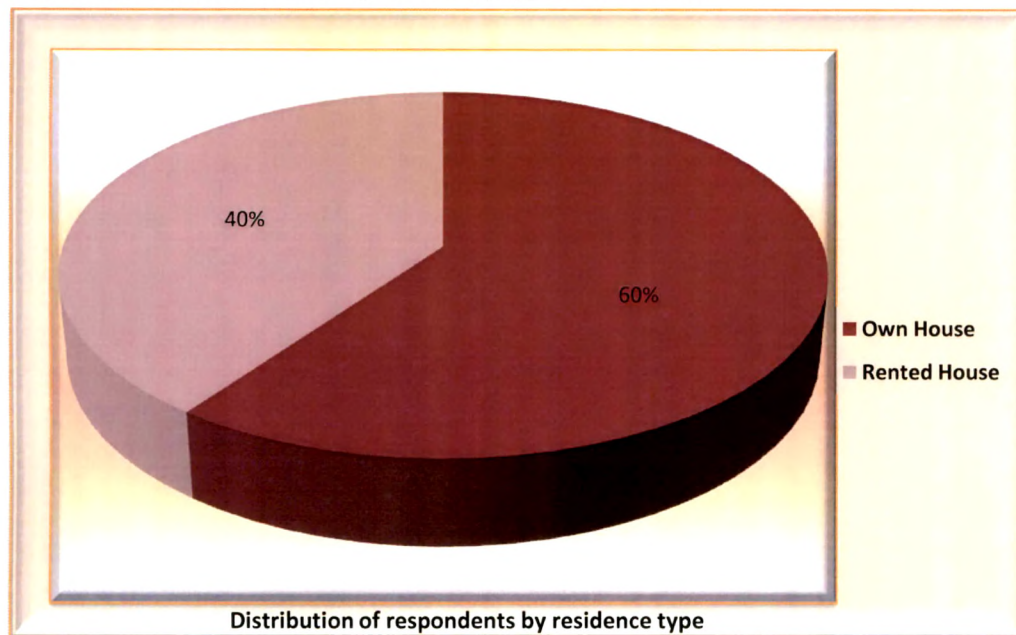
The above Graph No.5 shows that 78% of the respondents are males while only 22% are females. This shows that more of males migrate to England, America and Canada as compared to women. But at the same it also indicates that in Gujarat females are getting opportunities to take decisions and somewhere this is because of education and self- dependence capacity of Gujarati women. This shows that Gujarati culture supports women rights.

TYPE OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS

Table 6: Statistics of respondents type of residence

| Sr. No. | TYPE OF RESIDENCE | FERQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Own | 90 | 60 |
| 2 | Rented | 60 | 40 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.6: Distribution of respondents by type of residence



The above Graph No.6 shows that majority (60%) of the respondents have their own houses and only 40% of the respondents have rented houses, which also includes NRGs living with their relatives or kins in foreign lands. This implies that Gujarati NRIs are independent and even in foreign lands prefer having their own houses in order to maintain their feeling of self-dependence. At the same time it also indicates their thought of getting permanently settled there. Also it is been noted that most of respondents have their houses located in the locality inhabited mainly by Gujarati community.

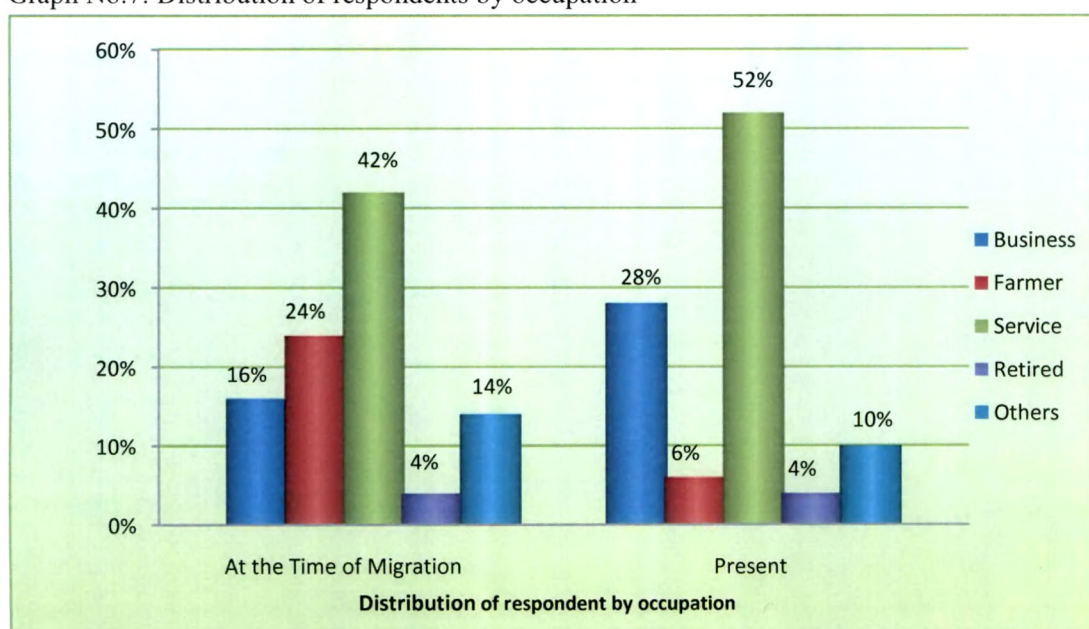
From the data in Table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 we infer that mostly male Hindu, General class Gujaratis in the age group 30-40 prefer to migrate to England, America and Canada to earn their livelihood and most of them have purchased their own houses in the foreign land.

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table 7: Statistics of respondents occupation

| Sr. No. | TYPE OF OCCUPATION | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | At the time of Migration | At the time of Migration | Present Occupation | Present Occupation |
| 1 | Business | 24 | 16 | 42 | 28 |
| 2 | Farmer | 36 | 24 | 9 | 6 |
| 3 | Service | 63 | 42 | 78 | 52 |
| 4 | Retired | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Any Other | 21 | 14 | 15 | 10 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

Graph No.7: Distribution of respondents by occupation



The above Graph No.7 shows that the percentage of business and service class has increased from the time the NRGs migrated to the foreign lands whereas the percentage of people working as farmers or doing other types of jobs has decreased. This indicates that the NRGs are becoming more professional and engaging in white collar jobs. While being in India 42% of respondents belonged to service class whereas 24%, 4%, 14% and 16% were farmer, retired, others and businessmen respectively. Migration of these respondents brought change as 52% got in services in host country whereas 48% holds business, retired, farming and others with 28%, 4%, 6% and 10% respectively.

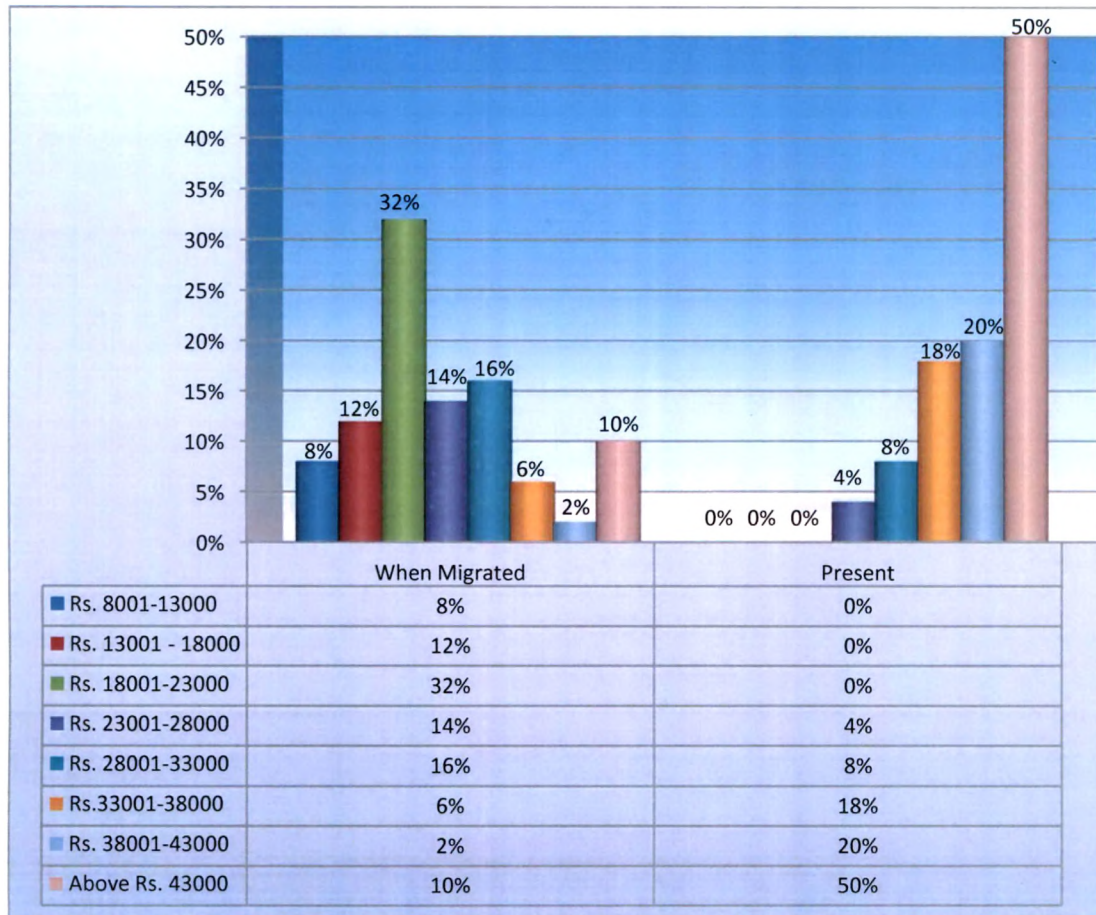
INCOME OF RESPONDENTS

Table 8: Statistics of respondents financial Status

| Sr. No. | ATTRIBUTE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Income at the time of Migration | Income at the time of Migration | Present Income | Present Income |
| 1 | Rs. 8001-13000 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Rs. 13001-18000 | 18 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Rs. 18001-23000 | 48 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Rs. 23001-28000 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | Rs. 28001-33000 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 8 |
| 6 | Rs.33001-38000 | 9 | 6 | 27 | 18 |
| 7 | Rs. 38001-43000 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 20 |
| 8 | Above Rs. 43000 | 15 | 10 | 75 | 50 |
| | Total | 150 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

Based upon the data available in the Table 8, graph no.8 have been constructed which helps in clearly understanding and analyzing the changing trends of income with time of the NRGs who have migrated to England, America and Canada.

Graph No.8: Distribution of respondents by income



The above Graph No.8 shows that the income of the NRG respondents has increased with time as compared to their income when they migrated to foreign lands. At the time of migration, the income of the respondents was widely distributed as against present incomes where 50% of the NRGs have income above Rs. 43000/month.

From Table 7 and 8, we infer that the NRGs who have migrated to England, America and Canada have progressed in terms of Occupation and Income after their migration. This indicates that in the foreign lands NRGs are benefited in terms of earning.