EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS MATTERS OR ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES ATTRACT: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRESS MIGRANTS.

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Abstract

Distress migrants are moving towards nearby developed cities or town with the hope of getting better opportunities which can uplift their living standard. But, fact of the matter is that distress migration associated with number of drudgery and exploitations. There are number of schemes and policies taken up by government to check the distress type of migration but still distress migration is a perennial issue in the KBK region of Odisha. The present study tried to put light on importance of qualitative factor such as emotion while taking decision of migration. The study was based on primary data and the data are collected by using self-structured questionnaire. To measure Emotional Intelligence of distress migrants a standardised scale was adopted. Collected data are analysed by using descriptive statistics such as percentage and to understand the impact of emotional intelligence in the decision making capability of migrants, F-test has been used. The study find out that most of the migrants have higher emotional attachment with their family members but still they move out by leaving their family. Therefore, emotional characteristics of migrants do not put strong influence on their decision making because for them economic attraction is greater than family emotions.

Keywords: Distress Migration, Push and Pull factors, Emotional Intelligence, qualitative factor, Exploitation

JEL Codes: O15, O18, O58, D9

Introduction

Migration is a process of population movement from one geographical location to another geographical location. It is considered as one of the important factor which influences population of a region. With the hope of getting better opportunities or better living standard people moves from one place to another place. Therefore, migration is counted among those indicators which bring development in the country. Migration is a broad term which consisting different episode of population movement. But, every forms of population movement doesn't represent same story. One can mark the difference while observing population movement in developed and under developed countries. In developed countries happening of migration based on pull factors of migration but in under developed countries it based on push factors of migration. And, the push factors of migration shows a picture of poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and under development at the place of origin.

When people move one place to another place due to having negative home conditions like poverty, low wage rate, unemployment, natural calamities or underdevelopment are considered as distress migration. Indian economy is a developing economy which includes more than five lakhs villages and most of the people of these villages are engaged themselves in agricultural activities. But, Indian agriculture is based on monsoon rain therefore most of the farmers only able to cultivate one time in a year. So, the one-time production does not fulfil the needs and requirements of the poor therefore they move towards nearby developed cities or towns to get better employment opportunities. Seasonal type of distress migration is the perfect example of this type of migration where after harvesting period people migrated towards cities or towns for a specific season for six to eighth month.

The episode of distress migration fills up with number of drudgery and sad plight story. In India majorly peoples are migrated in distress manner from BIMARU states and in Odisha it can be majorly seen in KBK region.

Traditionally, migration happens because of push and pull factor of migration and there are ample of study already been done by researcher based on these pull and push factor. But, these studies only able to shows the quantitative benefits or impacts of distress migration and it was lacking in qualitative aspects of distress migration. Therefore, it's time to look beyond the push and pull hypothesis of migration by stepping towards qualitative study to understand the demand side problem of distress migration.

Supply side aspects shows an episode of government steps to check distress migration and the demand side problem shows what actually distress migrant's wants. Therefore the problem of distress migrants can be bitterly understood by studying in qualitative dimensions.

Economic attraction and the Decision to Migrate:

Distress migration is a perennial issue in KBK region of Odisha. As we know majority of peoples from these areas are suffering with poverty and they are engaged in agricultural works.

They faced number of problems to earn that much of income to meet the daily needs of their families. As these people works day and night for their family therefore they must have some emotional attachment with their family. It's hard for them to stay away from their family members but the economic attraction like better work opportunities or better income at destination put them in a situation of confusion. Therefore, the present study tried to understand what extent emotions and economic attraction influence the decision making of distress migration.

Review of Literature:

Weiner, M. (1978) in his book "Son of the Soils" stated that the important factors which influence decision making or rural poor towards migration are lack of employment, shortage of land, low wages, personal safety, agricultural failures, natural calamities, poverty etc. which are mostly fall in push factor of migration.

Deshingkar, P. and Grimm, S. (2005) in their article "Internal Migration and Development: A Global Perspective" tried to put light on different causes and effects of migration. The study was based on secondary data and to analyse data descriptive statistics such as percentage were used. The study stated that Push factors which lead to migrate people are drought, water logging, river-bank erosion, high rate of unemployment and rapid growth of labour force.

Pooley, G.C. and Turnbull, J. (2005) in their paper "Migration and Mobility in Britain since the 18th century" stated that the main reasons for migration were economic because people are attracted to employment opportunities and higher wages in towns in comparison to small towns or villages.

De Haan, A. and Yaqub,S. (2009) in their paper "Migration and Poverty Linkages, Knowledge Gaps and Policy Implication" tried to Linking migration and poverty and their policy implication. The study was based on secondary data and data were analysed by using descriptive statistics such as percentage. The study found out that migration arises due to difference exist in opportunities at the place of origin and destination and migration also playing an important role to reduce poverty.

Deshingkar, P. (2010) in his paper "Migration, Remote Rural Areas & Chronic Poverty in India" tried to focus on relationship between remoteness & chronic poverty with migration. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. Data were analysed by using descriptive statistics such as percentage and logistic regression model. The study found out that migration is higher in those areas which contain more chronically poor people or from remote rural areas.

Mahapatra, S.R. (2010) in his paper "Patterns and Determinants of Female Migration in India: Insights from Census" tried to put light on different economic factors that influence female migration. The study was based on both primary and secondary data. The study stated that economic factors which mostly influence female migration are poverty, unemployment, irrigation & land holding.

Osita-njoku, A. and Chikre, P. (2015) in their paper "Rural-Urban Labour Migration and the under Development in Selected Rural Communities in IMO State Nigeria" stated that People of rural area mostly migrated to cities and the rate of migration is more for males than for females.

Sangita, S. (2012) in her paper "Poverty and Migration: Evidence of Distress Migration in India" tried to Inter-linking rural-urban migration with income and ownership of assets in India. The study found out that in rural areas there will be a higher probability of outward migration of the lowest decile of income.

Singh, M.K. (2012) in his paper "Distress Seasonal Migration in India: The Problematic and paving towards basic rights of seasonal migrants" tried to focus on Short term inter-state migration and different rights of seasonal migrants. The study stated that Most of the distressed migrants are exploited at working place due to not having correct information regarding their rights.

Objectives of the Study:

The important objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To ascertain different drudgeries and exploitations associated with distress migration.

2. To explore whether emotional characteristics of migrants or attraction of economic advantages influence the migration decision making in the KBK region.

Hypotheses of the Study

H_0: Emotional intelligence of distress migrants has significant impact on the decision making capabilities of distress migrants at the micro and macro level.

Methodology

Distress migration is considered as a perennial issue in the KBK region of Odisha. In order to understand the impact of qualitative factor such as emotions of migrants towards their decision of migration data are collected from 400 distress migrants by using self-structured questionnaires. Data are collected on the method of purposive random sampling from four backward districts of western Odisha namely Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Subarnapur where distress migration is a perennial issue.

To understand the emotional intelligence of distress migrants a standardised scale are used to collect data from migrants. As data are collected by using standardised questionnaire there is no need of reliability test of the data but standardised scale also varies in different region or time period. Therefore, Cronbach alpha value is find out to check the reliability of data.

After completion of data collection through the process of coding and decoding raw data are entered in Ms-Excel by making a master table. For analysis of data different statistical tools such as percentage, average are used and data are represented in different tabular or graphical manner. For the purpose of understanding the effect of emotion on distress migrants mind set, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) has been computed in the study.

Data Analysis

In order to understand the importance of qualitative data in the present study collected data are analysed by using different statistical tools in following ways.

1. Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Age Group

Chart no.1

Demographic study on the basis of age group of distress migrants
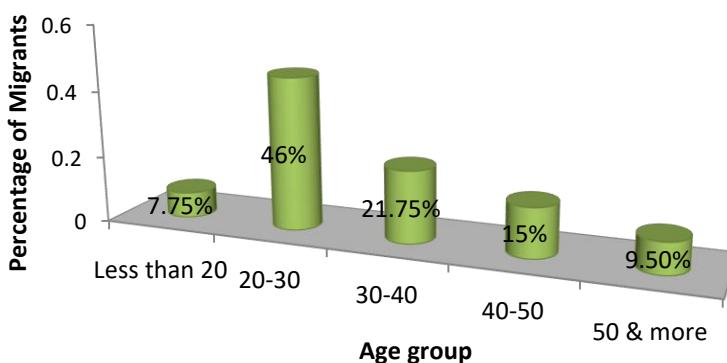
(Source:

Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Chart no. 1 shows the demographic study of distress migrants on the basis of age group where the higher percentage of distress migrants is from the age group of 20 to 30 which consist 46% of total per cent. The result implies that youth are the majority group to migrate out as distress migrants in the study area.

2. Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Gender

Table no.1

Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Gender

Sl. No.	Gender	Percentage
1	Male	73.5%
2	Female	26.5%
Total		100%

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Table no.1 shows the demographic study of distress migrants on the basis of gender where 73.5% of distress migrants are males and 26.5% distress migrants are females. This result shows that males constitute more distress migrants than female in the study area.

3. Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Educational Qualification

Table no.2

Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Educational Qualification

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Percentage
1	Illiterate	40%
2	Primary	9%
3	Secondary	40.5%
4	Higher Secondary	7.75%

| 5	Graduation	2.75%
Total		100%

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Above table result shows that most of the migrants are in secondary level and illiterate, so not only the illiterates but youths with secondary level of education have also been migrating to nearby developed states.

4. Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Caste Category

Chart no.2

Demographic study on the basis of caste category of distress migrants
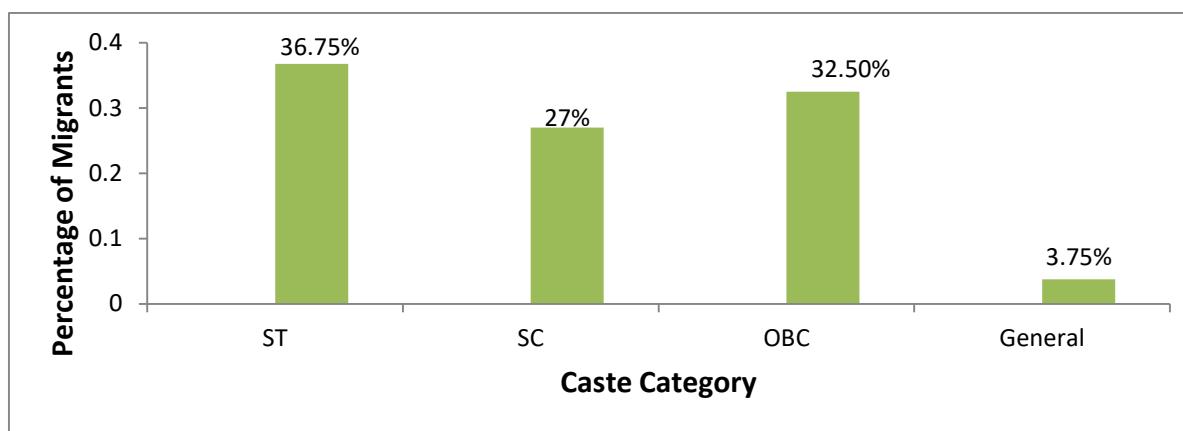
(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

From above chart it is needless to mention here that, peoples belong from backward category like ST, SC and OBC are highly migrated as distress type of migration out of the Western region of Odisha.

5. Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Economic Category

Table no.3

Demographic Study of Distress Migrants on the Basis of Economic Category

Sl. No.	Economic Category	Percentage of Migrants
1	BPL	72.5%
2	APL	18.5%
3	AAY	1.3%
4	Not Exist	7.8%
Total		100%

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Table no.3 shows the demographic study of distress migrants on the basis of economic category where 72.5% of distress migrants are BPL card holder while 8.5% are APL. The result stated that most of the distress migrants of western Odisha have been suffering from abject poverty.

6. Distress Migrants' Income from Agriculture:

Table No. 4

Distress migrant's income from agriculture

Sl. No.	Income from Agriculture	Percentage of Migrants
1	Up to 10000	50.75%
2	10000-20000	18.75%
3	20000-30000	16.5%
4	30000-40000	7.5%
5	40000-50000	2%
6	5000 & above	4.5
Total		**100%**

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Above table results do indicate that majority of distress migrants from Western Odisha have small cultivated land holdings and also have low income deriving from agricultural operations.

7. Distress Migrants' Reasons for Migration

Chart No.3

Distress Migrants' Reasons for Migration
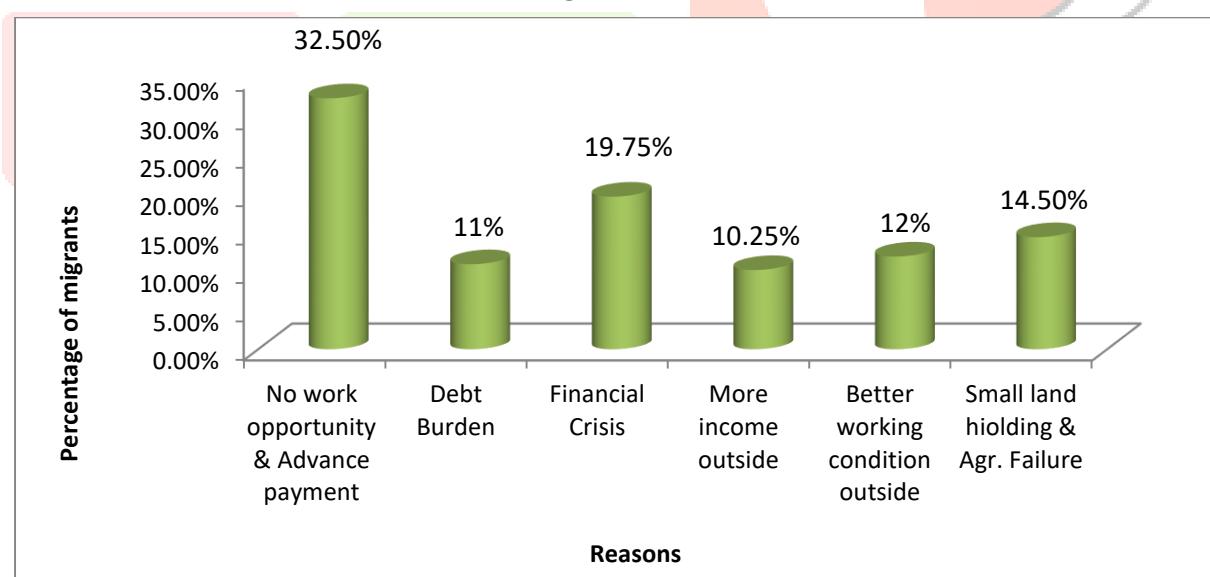
(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Above chart results shows that on the average the negative push factors much more dominating than the positive pull factors to migrate out people from the study area.

8. Distress Migrants' Daily Wages at Destination

Table No. 5

Distress migrants' daily wages at destination

Sl. No.	Daily Wages Range	Percentage of Migrants
1	Up to 200	31.25%
2	200-400	51.50%
3	400 & above	17.25%
Total		**100%**

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

One can see another interesting fact from above table is that distress migrants have been working at lower wage rates in the destination work place. The fact of the matter is that despite lower wage rates migrants are moving out of their own villages and cultures.

9. Distress Migrants' Hours of Work at Destination

Chart No.6

Total Distress Migrants' Working Hours at Destination
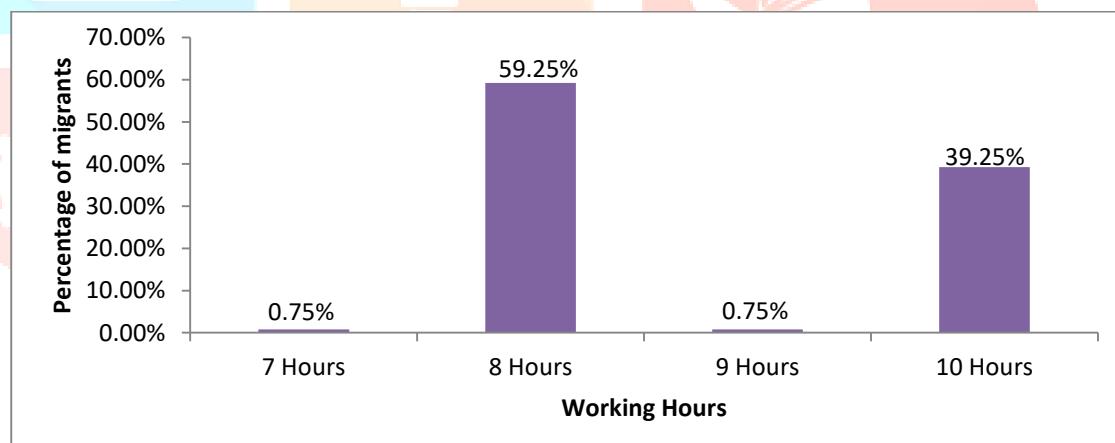
(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

Above figures show that migrants are being subjected to long working hours at lower wage rates. Despite that migration is taking place without any stoppage in Western Odisha.

10. Difficulties Faced by Migrants at the destination:

Chart no.7

Distress Migrants' Difficulties at Destination
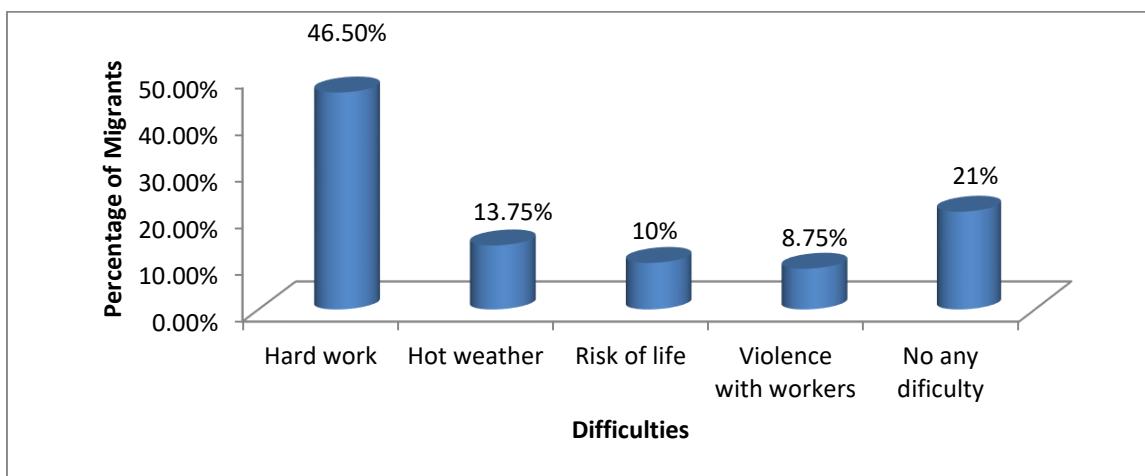
(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

From above result it is clear that hard work and non-congenial atmosphere like hot weather and bad work sites etc. are the reasons why distress migration from western Odisha is exploitative in nature.

11. Emotion Measurement of Distress Migrants:

To measure the emotional intelligence of distress migrants we have used a standardized questionnaire adopted by the psychologists. The emotional intelligence (EI) questionnaire includes 20 questions based on a 5 point Likert Scale (1-Not at all, 2-To a little extent, 3-To some extent, 4-To great extent and 5-To a very great extent).Therefore, the total outcome is 100 with three score ranges- 20-50 (low EI), 50-80 (moderately high EI) and 80-100 (High EI).

11.1 Emotional Intelligence Measurement of Distress Migrants:

Table No. 6

Distress migrants' emotional measurement score

Sl. No.	Emotional Intelligence Score	Distress Migrants (%)
1	Very low (20-50)	30
2	Moderate (50-80)	67.5
3	High (80-100)	2.5
Total		**100**

(Source: Compiled from primary data, 2022)

From above table it is clear that more than 67% of seasonal migrants are more emotional. Further, it can be said that emotionally charged up people should not be found to be leaving their original habitat and family members. Despite being emotionally attached to their home land, lakhs of people are migrating out in search of jobs. Hence, some other factors of normative types can't be ruled out in understanding the role of behavioral factors.

11.2 Inferential Analysis (F test) for Testing of Hypothesis

For the purpose of understanding the effect (if any) of emotion related variables on distress migrants mindset, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) has been computed in the present study with the scores generated from the 5-point Likert Scale. Apart from these control characteristics, there are five other variables: age, gender, marital status, type of distress migration and education which have been influencing both at the macro and micro level.

11.2.1 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotions: Variables at Macro Level:

Table No.7

Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotions: Variables at Macro Level

Variables	Types of Migration		Gender		Marital Status		Educational Qualifications		Age	
	Table-									
	Inferential Analysis (400)									
	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.	F	Sig.
1	0.801	0.371	2.855	.092	5.470	.020	1.582	.209	2.864	.091
2	1.474	0.225	9.620	.002	6.136	.014	1.558	.213	2.337	.127
3	1.631	0.202	13.400	.000	8.054	.005	3.698	.055	8.141	.005
4	1.375	0.242	9.946	.002	1.587	.208	.158	.691	.802	.371
5	1.372	0.242	12.146	.001	5.809	.016	.757	.385	5.269	.022
6	0.636	0.426	1.244	.265	.114	.736	.633	.427	1.029	.311
7	0.118	0.731	7.283	.007	1.150	.284	.427	.514	.134	.715
8	1.981	0.16	.287	.592	1.592	.208	.076	.783	2.989	.085
9	0.725	0.395	6.268	.013	4.053	.045	.311	.578	3.698	.055
10	0.762	0.383	4.651	.032	2.858	.092	.124	.725	1.721	.190
11	0.628	0.429	2.308	.130	.300	.584	.229	.632	.544	.461
12	0.042	0.837	1.016	.314	6.530	.011	.702	.403	3.204	.074
13	4.116	0.043	17.132	.000	6.838	.009	2.029	.155	3.639	.057
14	1.336	0.249	15.312	.000	4.226	.040	4.700	.031	3.041	.082
15	0.66	0.417	.030	.862	.293	.589	.200	.655	.069	.792
16	0.152	0.697	1.622	.204	.997	.319	1.898	.169	.081	.776
17	0.103	0.748	7.400	.007	.121	.728	.019	.890	.372	.542
18	2.649	0.104	3.115	.078	7.145	.008	5.848	.016	7.359	.007
19	4.241	0.04	21.861	.000	15.740	.000	8.148	.005	6.847	.009
20	3.921	0.048	15.312	.000	21.021	.000	12.223	.001	9.816	.002
Source: Primary Complied data through SPSS										

Above table shows the inferential analysis on the measurement of emotions with different parameters at macro level where the yellow mark boxes show the significant impact of emotional attributes on migrants decision making capability. But, the result shows that less numbers of parameters are significantly influenced by the emotion related variables. It implies that emotions or emotional intelligence do not have major impacts on the decision making capabilities of distress migrants at the macro level. It is so because emotions and emotion related variables are individual-centric and are having implications from the micro perspective.

11.2.2 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Gender:

Table No.8

Inferential Analysis on Measurement of Emotion related Variables (Gender)

Gender				
Variables	Male	Female	F	Sig.
1	3.3741	3.1415	2.855	.092
2	2.6224	2.2925	9.620	.002
3	2.6259	2.2170	13.400	.000
4	3.0714	2.7453	9.946	.002
5	2.0442	1.6698	12.146	.001
6	1.9450	2.7449	1.244	.265
7	1.9728	1.6604	7.283	.007
8	2.8741	2.8113	.287	.592
9	2.9524	2.7358	6.268	.013
10	3.2347	3.0377	4.651	.032
11	4.2551	4.3868	2.308	.130
12	3.7109	3.3019	1.016	.314
13	2.9592	2.5472	17.132	.000
14	1.8810	1.8585	15.312	.000
15	2.8469	2.6887	.030	.862
16	2.6224	2.3962	1.622	.204
17	2.7313	2.5755	7.400	.007
18	2.5578	2.0660	3.115	.078
19	2.2993	1.8962	21.861	.000
20	2.9592	2.5472	19.565	.000

Source: Compiled from primary data through SPSS, 2020

Above results shows the inferential analysis on the measurement of emotion related variables at micro level with Gender as a factor. Yellow marked boxes show the significant impact of emotion related variables on factors associated with gender. It implies that gender is having significant influence as far as emotional intelligence is concerned. That is also seen in reality because emotional variables are gender sensitive in the Indian socio-cultural system and practices. The same we could see in case of migrants' behavior and decision making.

11.2.3 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Age Groups:

Inferential Analysis on Measurements of Emotion in terms of Age groups

Table-9				
Age				
Variables	Less than 30 Years	More than 30 Years	F	Sig.
1	3.3750	3.2188	2.864	.091
2	2.5833	2.4625	2.337	.127
3	2.5958	2.4000	8.141	.005
4	3.0000	2.9625	.802	.371
5	1.9792	1.8938	5.269	.022
6	2.6958	2.7563	1.029	.311
7	1.8625	1.9313	.134	.715
8	2.8458	2.8750	2.989	.085
9	2.9125	2.8688	3.698	.055
10	3.1708	3.2000	1.721	.190
11	4.2750	4.3125	.544	.461
12	4.2250	4.2875	3.204	.074
13	3.6542	3.5250	3.639	.057
14	2.9333	2.7250	3.041	.082
15	1.8958	1.8438	.069	.792
16	2.8667	2.7125	.081	.776
17	2.5667	2.5563	.372	.542
18	2.7667	2.5750	7.359	.007
19	2.5375	2.2625	6.847	.009
20	2.3083	2.0188	9.816	.002
Source :Compiled from Primary data through SPSS,2020				

Above table shows the inferential analysis of emotion measurement variables at micro level in terms of Age factor. Yellow coloured boxes show the impact of emotion on Age factor. What we can infer from the results is that emotional characteristics are not that sensitive to age groups and therefore migration decision making does not depend so significantly on the emotional attributes of the migrants as far as age of the migrants is concerned.

11.2.4 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Types of Migration as a Factor:

Table No.10

Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Types of Migration as a Factor

Types of Migration				
Variables	Seasonal	Temporary	F	Sig.
1	3.2617	3.3710	0.801	0.371
2	2.4813	2.5968	1.474	0.225
3	2.4579	2.5860	1.631	0.202
4	2.9346	3.0430	1.375	0.242
5	1.8925	2.0054	1.372	0.242
6	2.7477	2.6882	0.636	0.426
7	1.9065	1.8710	0.118	0.731
8	2.7897	2.9355	1.981	0.16
9	2.8645	2.9301	0.725	0.395
10	3.1495	3.2204	0.762	0.383
11	4.2617	4.3226	0.628	0.429
12	4.2430	4.2581	0.042	0.837
13	3.5187	3.6989	4.116	0.043
14	2.7991	2.9086	1.336	0.249
15	1.8318	1.9247	0.66	0.417
16	2.7850	2.8280	0.152	0.697
17	2.5514	2.5753	0.103	0.748
18	2.6308	2.7581	2.649	0.104
19	2.3364	2.5323	4.241	0.04
20	2.1168	2.2796	3.921	0.048
Source :Compiled from Primary data through SPSS,2020				

Table no.10 shows the inferential analysis on the measurement of emotion related variables at micro level in terms of types of migration as a factor. Yellow coloured boxes show the significant impact of emotion on types of migration factor. As per the results, the impact of emotional attributes is not that significant in terms of types of distress migrants.

11.2.5 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Marital Status as a Factor:

Table No.11

Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Marital Status as a Factor

Marital Status				
Variables	Married	Un Married	F	Sig.
1	3.2016	3.4934	5.470	.020
2	2.4435	2.6842	6.136	.014
3	2.4073	2.6974	8.054	.005
4	2.9395	3.0592	1.587	.208
5	1.8548	2.0921	5.809	.016
6	2.7298	2.7039	.114	.736
7	1.8468	1.9605	1.150	.284
8	2.8065	2.9408	1.592	.208
9	2.8347	2.9934	4.053	.045
10	3.1290	3.2697	2.858	.092
11	4.3065	4.2632	.300	.584
12	4.3226	4.1316	6.530	.011
13	3.5121	3.7500	6.838	.009
14	2.7742	2.9737	4.226	.040
15	1.8992	1.8355	.293	.589
16	2.7621	2.8750	.997	.319
17	2.5726	2.5461	.121	.728
18	2.6089	2.8224	7.145	.008
19	2.2823	2.6645	15.740	.000
20	2.0484	2.4276	21.021	.000

Source :Compiled from Primary data through SPSS,2020

The Yellow coloured boxes show the significant impact of emotional attributes of the migrants in terms of their marital status as a factor. The result is in conformity with the general belief and thinking that marital status of the migrants is closely associated with the emotion related characteristics of the migrants. As seen earlier in the study, most of the migrants are married and their emotional attributes do have an influence on their decision to migrate.

11.2.6 Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Education Qualification as a Factor

Table No.12

Inferential Analysis on the Measurement of Emotion related Variables at Micro Level in terms of Education Qualification as a Factor

Educational Qualification				
Variables	Literate	Illiterate	F	Sig.
1	3.3750	3.2188	1.582	.209
2	2.5833	2.4625	1.558	.213
3	2.5958	2.4000	3.698	.055
4	3.0000	2.9625	.158	.691
5	1.9792	1.8938	.757	.385
6	2.6958	2.7563	.633	.427
7	1.8625	1.9313	.427	.514
8	2.8458	2.8750	.076	.783
9	2.9125	2.8688	.311	.578
10	3.1708	3.2000	.124	.725
11	4.2750	4.3125	.229	.632
12	4.2250	4.2875	.702	.403
13	3.6542	3.5250	2.029	.155
14	2.9333	2.7250	4.700	.031
15	1.8958	1.8438	.200	.655
16	2.8667	2.7125	1.898	.169
17	2.5667	2.5563	.019	.890
18	2.7667	2.5750	5.848	.016
19	2.5375	2.2625	8.148	.005
20	2.3083	2.0188	12.223	.001

Source :Compiled from Primary data through SPSS,2020

Table no. 12 shows the inferential analysis of emotion measurement variables at the micro level in terms of educational qualifications as a factor. Yellow colored boxes reveal the relationship between emotional attributes of migrants with their educational qualifications. The results show that the relationship is not that significant in most of the cases and hence we can infer that emotional characteristics do not play any significant role in migration decision making irrespective of the educational qualifications of the migrants. Further, educational qualification is not that important a determinant as far as the role of emotional characteristics of migrants on migration decision making is concerned.

Thus, above inferential analysis on the measurement of emotion related variables in terms of different factors at macro and micro level shows that only a handful of factors influence migration decision making through emotional characteristics of the migrants. Hence, the conclusion that we can draw at this point with the hypothesis testing is that emotional attributes of the migrants do not play any important role in decision making and such attributes have no influence when we see them in terms of a number of characteristics at the individual migrant level i.e. at the micro level. But emotional intelligence of the migrants is not at all a determinant at the macro level. Therefore here we rejecting hypothesis of the study.

Findings:

The major findings of the study are:

- The higher percentage of distress migrants is from the age group of 20 to 30 which consist 46% of total per cent. Therefore, youth are the majority group to migrate out as distress migrants in the Western Odisha.

- The study finds out that not only the illiterates but youths with secondary level of education have also been migrating to nearby developed states.

- The study also finds out that peoples belong from backward category like ST, SC and OBC are highly migrated as distress type of migration out of the Western region of Odisha.

- The negative push factors much more dominating than the positive pull factors to migrate out people from the study area.

- The hard work at destination and non-congenial atmosphere like hot weather and bad work sites etc. are the reasons why distress migration from western Odisha is exploitative in nature.

- The emotional attributes of the migrants do not play any important role in decision making because for migrants economic attraction is more important than the emotion to survive in the society.

Conclusion

Distress migration in western Odisha is a perennial issue which cannot be checked without understanding the problem from demand side of distress migrants. The study aims to understand the importance of qualitative factors such as emotions towards their decision making of migration. The study results indicates that majority of distress migrants have emotional attachment with their family members still they are migrating to nearby states because for them economic attraction is more important than the emotions to survive in the society.

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