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Double deprivation and Migration: Evidence from India

Abstract

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Migration is one of the events that take place all over the world. The event of the mobility of the people are influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors and often influenced by the development indicators. Different theoretical works in development studies suggest that of a mobility of masses from periphery to core and is often cited as a prominent cause of human migration. Here the underdevelopment seems as main determinant of the migration. The mobility across geographical identity is due to high deprivation in the region both economically and socially. We can see it from the incidence of rural urban mobility as sited by classical issue in development by The **Harris–Todaro model**; the same model can be framed for the mobility from the underdeveloped hubs to the developed. Here we look up on how the relative deprivation of the individuals and households make people to move away to new destinations.

This study disentangles the effects of feelings of relative deprivation and the capability of households in realizing their migration aspirations. For this purpose we decompose the concept of relative deprivation into intra-group and inter-group relative deprivation and test their Relative importance together with levels of absolute deprivation in shaping migration decisions

The migration decision itself is modeled as a two stage process which allows separating the decision on *whether* to migrate at all, and the decision *where* to migrate in terms of an internal or international destination. This study concentrates on migration Kerala in contemporary India, having very large population staying abroad.

The empirical analysis is based on a unique dataset based on two recent surveys on migration conducted by Indian National Sample Survey (NSS). This large dataset covers around households and about household members enumerated as out-migrants in the country. We hypothesize that feelings of relative deprivation have different effects on the choice of destination when controlled for alternative reference groups and group identifications. We identify the following factors as relevant in this migration decision-making process: First, intra-group as well as inter-group relative deprivations are strong predictors only for short distance intra-state movements Second, besides the effects of relative deprivation, absolute deprivation plays an ambivalent role: while economically better endowed households have a higher migration propensity to send migrants to international destinations, the inverse is true for Moves of shorter distance that are mainly dominated by migrants stemming from poorer households. The impact of relative deprivation based on individuals and region are coming down in the state over time. The GRD based on social group and religion remains almost same.