

NAVIGATING NEW-HORIZONS: EXPLORING THE JOURNEY OF YOUNG MIGRANTS IN TIRUPPUR AND BEYOND

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Abstract:

The rising sum of young migrants in Tiruppur presents both forecasts and trials for individuals and humanities alike. This abstract explores the complex aspects of young migrants' experiences, stress the potential benefits they bring to their host states while shedding light on the hindrances they frequently face in their journey of integration and adaptation.

Prospects:

Young migrants own significant potential to contribute positively to host cultures. As they arrive with varied skills, knowledge, and cultural backgrounds, they can enhance the social and economic stuff of their new societies. By inoculating fresh perceptions and innovative ideas, young migrants can rouse creativity and empire-building endeavors, fostering economic growth and social cohesion. Besides, their diverse cultural heritage enriches the cultural countryside of their host countries, promoting cross-cultural empathetic and appreciation.

Enlightenment emerges as a critical prospect for young migrants, offering them the chance to acquire new skills, access higher education, and improve their overall socioeconomic scenarios. Through devoting in their edification and providing tailored language support, host countries can unlock the potential of young migrants, enabling them to contribute effectively to the workforce and contribute enthusiastically in society.

Challenges:

Young migrants also face extensive challenges that hinder their integration and well-being. Language barriers often hinder their access to education, employment, and social services, prevents their opportunities for personal and proficient development. Discrimination and predisposition can composite these challenges, leading to relegation and exclusion from conventional culture. Mental health issues may also arise due to the stress of acclimating to a new culture, separation from family, and exposure to traumatic experiences through migration. The lack of communal support networks and limited access to affordable housing can further aggravate the hitches faced by young migrants. Deprived of proper guidance and mentorship,

they may struggle to navigate complex bureaucratic systems and find suitable engagement opportunities. Besides, the loss of their aware social networks and support systems can underwrite to feelings of isolation and vulnerability.

Conclusion:

The intellectual sets the anticipation that addressing the prospects and challenges faced by young migrants requires a inclusive and inclusive approach from various stakeholders, including governments, civic culture organizations, and local communities. The abstract proposes that by implementing the measures, societies can harness the probable benefits of young migrants while overwhelming the obstacles they face.

Keywords: *Challenges, Young Migrants, Education, Social Ssupport and Social Integration*

Introduction:

Globally, fears have been raised regarding youth migration and its impact on the health, development, and evolution of rural societies. This phenomenon, often referred to as the rural brain drain, exacerbates the problem as highly educated and able individuals tend to migrate from rural to urban areas, while those who remain are often less educated and skilled. This pays to a lack of human capital development in rural areas, raising worries about the availability of educated and competent workers for future employment opportunities. Furthermore, studies have tinted that rural populations are aging at a faster pace than urban populations, partly due to both young individuals migrating out and older individuals migrating in. (Sano et al., 2020; Petrin et al., 2014).

In reality, migration was viewed as a positive ailment of the natural process of transferring surplus labour from rural to urban manufacturing sectors. By migrating, people would find well-paying jobs and send remittances to their families, enhancing the welfare of rural people who are left behind (Gilbert & Gugler, 1994). Regrettably, this scenario is completely different now due to the phenomenon of a high influx of youths from rural areas creating an urban labour surplus (Todaro, 1976) and exacerbating urban unemployment problems making them vulnerable to the municipality of problems (Tindigarukayo, 2014). People move from rural to urban areas in pursuit of opportunities due to the wealth gap and higher quality of life in urban centres, which causes rural urban migration. The lack of industries and businesses, the difficulties of working in agriculture, the need for higher education, and the acquisition of skills in a variety of occupations, as well as issues related to inadequate social amenities, are some of the causes that contribute to rural out-migration (Aworemi et al., 2011).

Problem Statement:

The problem under investigation is to assess the relationship between "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government" in the context of a specific domain. Additionally, the study aims to determine if this relationship remains significant when controlling for the variable "Prejudice." The research seeks to understand the extent to which these variables are associated and how they contribute to the overall outcome in order to inform policy decisions and interventions.

Furthermore, the study aims to explore the impact of an Education and Social Integration Program on respondents' agreement levels and assess if there is a significant relationship between the program and the participants' perceptions. The research seeks to determine the statistical significance of any observed associations and understand the potential role of chance or random variability in the results.

The findings of this study will provide insights into the importance of "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government" in achieving positive outcomes and highlight the potential influence of the variable "Prejudice." Additionally, it will shed light on the effectiveness of the Education and Social Integration Program and whether it has a significant impact on respondents' agreement levels. The results will aid policymakers and program implementers in making informed decisions and developing strategies to foster a supportive and inclusive environment.

Literature Review:

In Bhutan, as well as in many other developing countries, a significant concern revolves around managing the increasing trend of youth migration (Kok, 1999). The migration of young individuals is driven by various factors beyond solely economic considerations, with rural youth expressing a preference for urban areas. Scholars widely agree that migration is a multifaceted journey involving interpersonal, personal, and emotional aspects, shaped by routines, cultures, values, and identities (Foster & Main, 2018).

Although the rural areas continue to accommodate the majority of Bhutan's population (69.1%), there has been a notable rise in the popularity of urban centres across most districts in recent years. The capital city, as reported by Bhutan's office of the census commissioner since 2005, is experiencing a 7% annual expansion rate. This disconcerting data highlights the alarming trend of people migrating from rural to urban areas (Choda, 2012). Government organizations, private businesses, and civil society organizations are actively striving to achieve the goal of reducing outmigration. However, the underlying reasons behind this outmigration still remain unanswered questions.

According to Maria Thomas (2018), the kingdom of Bhutan is witnessing a significant exodus of young individuals from their villages, driven by a lack of interest in agriculture and a strong desire for education and employment opportunities in cities. This phenomenon has resulted in the depletion of rural areas and the abandonment of elderly individuals aged 65 and above. The 2017 Population and Housing Census of Bhutan reveals that nearly half (48%) of the 686,697 individuals born in Bhutan have relocated from their place of birth. The majority of these migrants, particularly those aged 25 to 29, are moving towards urban areas. The 2015 Gross National Happiness Survey further indicates that rural-urban mobility has led to social disruptions, a diminished sense of belonging, labour shortages in rural regions, and unemployment in urban areas (Thomas, 2018).

Numerous studies have indicated that migration is typically influenced by a combination of factors rather than a single cause, resulting in the relocation of individuals from their place of origin to new destinations. The literature highlights several causes of migration, including poverty as a significant driving force compelling people to leave their homelands and seek better prospects elsewhere (Blij, 1996).

The migration of people from one area to another in Ethiopia has been influenced by both economic and non-economic factors. The economic conditions, including unfavourable living and working conditions, limited access to farmland, environmental degradation, declining production, and overall economic decline, have compelled many individuals to move from rural to urban areas in pursuit of employment, improved job prospects, and better living standards (Hailemariam & Adugna, 2011).

According to Goldstein's (1979) research, rural-to-urban migration in Africa and Asia is predominantly male-dominated, whereas in Latin America, it is more common for females to undertake such migration (Goldstein, 1979).

In South Asian countries, labour migration is primarily dominated by males, with Sri Lanka standing out as the sole nation in the region actively promoting female labour migration. Although the proportion of women participating in the workforce remains relatively low, it has been steadily increasing over time. Migration plays a crucial role in generating employment opportunities and remittances, which carry significant macroeconomic and developmental implications. Notably, South Asia stands as the second-highest recipient of remittances globally (Srivastava & Pandey, 2017).

The analysis of migration decisions should not solely focus on wages but should also take into account amenities and the cost of living in urban areas. This means considering factors like

infrastructure and services, such as access to electricity and road connectivity, as demonstrated in a study conducted in Nepal (Shilpi et al., 2014).

It is crucial to consider that urban amenities attracting migrants encompass not only infrastructure but also social, health, and education opportunities in urban areas. In line with this idea, a study conducted by Fu and Gabriel (2012) on internal migration patterns across Chinese provinces discovered that highly skilled workers placed value on the concentration of human capital in their destination areas, whereas low-skilled migrants did not. These varying preferences may be attributed to the greater obstacles faced by low-skilled migrants in terms of capital investment (Fu & Gabriel, 2012).

Kiran et al. (2016) conducted a study that identified several key factors driving rural-urban migration. These factors include the desire to enhance one's standard of living, the availability of more lucrative job opportunities in urban areas, the industrialization of rural regions, insufficient access to feed and fodder, limited access to higher education, a lack of interest in labour-intensive activities, inadequate pricing for agricultural products, and the government's failure to effectively reach and provide welfare programs to farmers. Recently, there has been a notable increase in youth migration from rural to urban areas. Unless the government addresses the basic needs of rural life and offers employment prospects to the productive youth in rural regions, people will continue migrating from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunities for a fulfilling life. To mitigate this trend, it is crucial for the government to establish social amenities and facilities in rural areas, taking into account the potential drawbacks and employment prospects for rural youth (Kiran et al., 2016).

Madeswaran (2013) conducted a study that highlighted the detrimental impacts arising from the exploitation of young women workers. The research revealed a range of adverse effects experienced by the exploited individuals, including psychological, physiological, emotional, and health-related consequences.

According to Ravenstein (1889), migrants tend to relocate from regions with limited prospects to areas offering greater opportunities. The selection of migration destinations is influenced by distance, with individuals from rural areas typically exhibiting a pattern of initially moving towards nearby towns and subsequently towards larger cities.

Raghib Ali (2020) highlighted the numerous challenges faced by migrant laborers, including extended working hours and lower wages in comparison to local workers. These individuals often reside in substandard living conditions resembling slums, characterized by inadequate sanitation facilities and a scarcity of safe drinking water. The densely populated areas where

they reside are prone to overcrowding, lacking provisions for health facilities, and suffering from insufficient access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation measures.

Mohsin Reza's 2019 review findings indicated that although certain opportunities were present, migrant workers faced challenges in terms of job security, inadequate salary, extended working hours, limited access to public services, subpar health, unfavourable living and working conditions, insufficient legal rights, and exposure to both physical and mental threats that impacted their economic and social well-being.

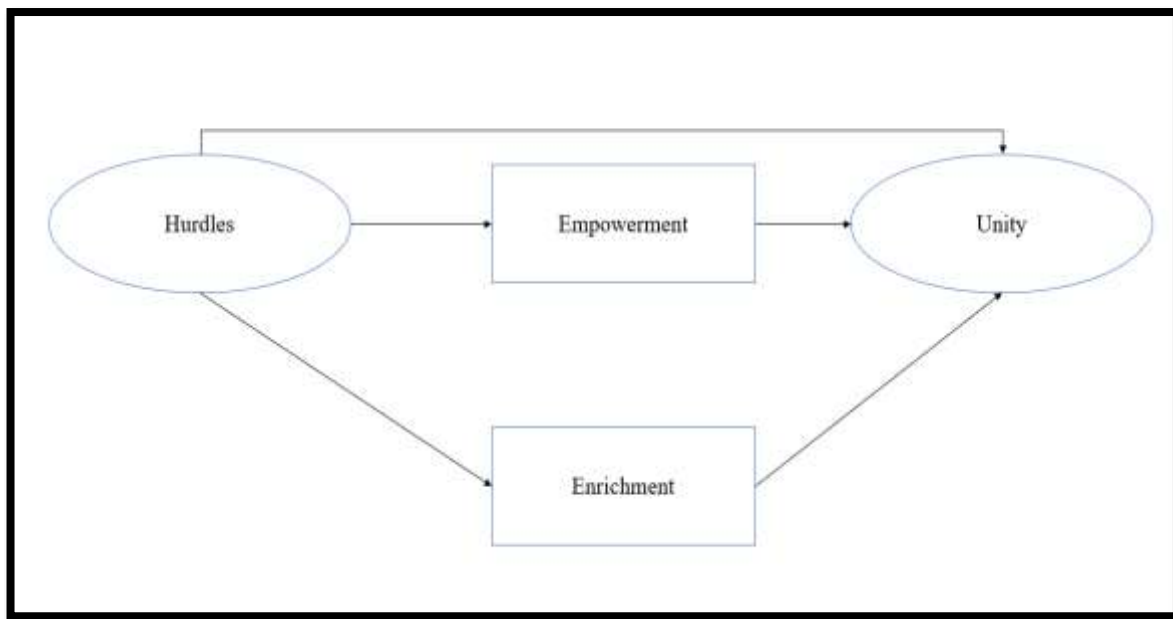
Ramya.T'S 2016 study highlights that Tiruppur, situated in southern India, stands as the prominent cotton knitwear industrial cluster in the region. Over the past two decades, industrial activities have shown remarkable growth owing to their distinctive decentralized and flexible nature. Impressively, the city accounts for 56% of India's total cotton knitwear exports, contributing significantly to the nation's socio-economic progress through employment opportunities, income generation, and foreign exchange influx. Notably, this sector directly employs more than 2,00,000 individuals.

According to Anil Prasad Bandela's 2013 study, the findings indicated that the primary reason for migration among the majority of respondents (37.61%) was the pursuit of better income, while 24.11% expressed migrating for improved employment opportunities. Additionally, 12.54% of participants cited migration for accessing better services, and 8.33% sought enhanced living conditions. On the other hand, 11.51% and 5.9% of respondents reported migrating due to communal riots and issues with neighbours, respectively.

Research Gap:

Many research studies have examined the notion that young individuals from rural areas migrate to urban areas with the intention of enhancing their quality of life. However, upon relocating, they encounter numerous challenges. This study aimed to determine the primary factors contributing to the challenges faced by young individuals in urban settings and propose potential strategies to mitigate the accelerating rate of this trend.

Research Model:



Objectives:

The objective of this study is to identify the factors that could contribute to young migration in Tiruppur. Numerous issues that migrants confront and their causes are discussed in this article, which could be useful to policymakers in reducing issues and difficulties faced by migrants. This outcome will also make it possible to maintain rate of young migration and the study focus on:

- Identifying the challenging factors for young migrants in Tiruppur
- Studying the supporting factors to help the young migrants in Tiruppur
- Analysing the impacts of supporting factors to support the young migrants in Tiruppur

Research Methodology:

The quantitative technique is chosen to enable a greater and more understanding of the study by enhancing the descriptions of phenomenon by offering a clear understanding. As this study mainly focuses on youth so, the respondents are selected purposively by selecting the young people (age group 15-29) from the total population. The primary data was collected through survey questionnaire from the total of 82 respondents of youths across Tiruppur, among which 70 respondents are male and 12 respondents are female. The survey instrument for this study is a set of questions that collected the information on factors responsible for the young migrants, challenges in the place of destination, perception of young migrants, educational level of the migrants. The data for this study was collected primarily through survey questionnaires. The secondary data has been compiled from research papers, policy and regulation documents, publications from many relevant stakeholders, websites, and pages of

relevant government officials. The Microsoft of Excel and Statistical Package for social sciences (SPSS) was used for evaluating and analysing in the phase of completed questionnaires. With the help of Excel primary frequencies were calculated and illustration were prepared while each participant's answers to specific questions were recorded, placed into a database, and then analysed using SPSS. The results are deduced from the findings, which are examined in the form of tables.

Limitations of the Research:

Some of the shortcoming encountered while conducting research are; due to the time limitation and other constrain data could not be collected from the larger sample population. This study is mainly focused on young people of age 15- 29, and could not collect data above the age of 29 to mention their perception of the cause and consequences of young migrants. On other hand, some respondents were found unwilling to provide full information the researcher wants to know. At the same time some of the youths were not interested to take part in survey questionnaire which made difficult in getting a greater number of participants taking part in the study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

This research focussed on Tiruppur young migrants. The questionnaire primarily consisted of mostly closed-ended but few opened ended questions to collect the various opinion by respondents. The Microsoft of Excel and Statistical Package for social sciences (SPSS) was used for evaluating and analysing in the phase of completed questionnaires. With the help of Excel primary frequencies were calculated and illustration were prepared while each participant's answers to specific questions were recorded, placed into a database, and then analysed using SPSS.

In this chapter the collected data has been interpreted, analysed, described, and illustrated in a systematic manner as a next step of the research paper as showed the analysis and interpretation have been made in an accordance to the aim of the research in the forms of tables.

- i. Strength and direction of the relationship between variables

H₀: There is no significance difference between Prejudice with inclusive approaches from governments mediating Proper Guidance and mentorship

H₁: There is a significance difference between Prejudice with inclusive approaches from governments mediating Proper Guidance and mentorship

Correlations

Control Variables			Inclusive approaches from GOVT	Prejudice
Proper Guidance and mentorship	Inclusive approaches from GOVT	Correlation	1.000	.251
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.024
		df	0	79
	Prejudice	Correlation	.251	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.024	.
		df	79	0

There are two variables being analysed: "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government." Additionally, there is a control variable called "Prejudice." The correlation coefficient between "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government" is 0.251. This positive correlation suggests a moderate positive relationship between the two variables.

The p-value associated with this correlation coefficient is 0.024. Since this p-value is less than the typical significance level of 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, the correlation coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

When controlling for the variable "Prejudice," the correlation between "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government" remains statistically significant and positive.

In conclusion, based on the data, there is a moderate positive correlation between "Proper Guidance and mentorship" and "Inclusive approaches from Government," even when controlling for the variable "Prejudice." This suggests that both variables are related and that as "Proper Guidance and mentorship" increases, so does "Inclusive approaches from Government."

- ii. Association between two categorical variables

H₀: There is no significance difference between Language Barrier with inclusive approaches from governments mediating Education and Social Integration programme

H₂: There is a significance difference between Language Barrier with inclusive approaches from governments mediating Education and Social Integration programme

Chi-Square Tests

Education and Social Integration Programme		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Agree	Pearson Chi-Square	1.256 ^c	1	.262		
	Continuity Correction ^b	.295	1	.587		
	Likelihood Ratio	2.214	1	.137		
	Fisher's Exact Test				.581	.334
	Linear-by-Linear Association	1.237	1	.266		
	N of Valid Cases	66				
Strongly agree	Pearson Chi-Square	. ^d				
	N of Valid Cases	16				
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	.958 ^a	1	.328		
	Continuity Correction ^b	.124	1	.725		
	Likelihood Ratio	1.733	1	.188		
	Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.423
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.947	1	.331		
	N of Valid Cases	82				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .78.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

c. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .97.

d. No statistics are computed because Language Barrier and Inclusive approaches from GOVT are constants.

Based on the data, it appears that a Chi-Square test was conducted to analyse the relationship between the Education and Social Integration Program and respondents' agreement level mediating Education and Social Integration Programme. The data is divided into two categories: "Agree" and "Strongly agree."

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Hinder - Inclusive approaches from GOVT	.110	.544	.060	-.010	.229	1.825	81	.072

Interpreting the results, none of the obtained test statistics for either the "Agree" or "Strongly agree" categories show a significant relationship between the Education and Social Integration Program and respondents' agreement levels. The p-values for all the tests are higher than the commonly used significance level of 0.05, indicating that any observed association is likely due to chance. It's important to note that the exact significance values for the Fisher's Exact Test were not provided.

However, most of the respondents responding that the mediating Education and Social Integration Programme plays a major role in overcome the Language Barrier for Inclusive approaches from Government.

iii. Difference between variables

H₀: There is no significance difference between Hinder Integration well-being with inclusive approaches from governments.

H₃: There is a significance difference between Hinder Integration well-being with inclusive approaches from governments.

The t-value is calculated as 1.825, and the degrees of freedom (df) are 81. These values are used to determine the statistical significance of the difference between the conditions. The significance (p-value) associated with the t-value is 0.072. As the p-value is above the conventional threshold of 0.05, we do not have sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the two conditions. Therefore, the difference observed may be due to chance or random variability.

In conclusion, based on the paired samples test, there is no significant evidence to suggest that there is a difference between the "Hinder - Inclusive approaches from GOVT" and "Inclusive

approaches from GOVT" conditions. However, it is worth noting that the p-value is relatively close to the threshold, indicating a marginal level of significance.

Suggestions:

This study reveals that the migration of young individuals has resulted in a range of issues in rural and urban areas. These issues include labour shortages, abandoned homes, aging populations, cultural disintegration, unemployment, housing problems, inadequate income, and increased break-ins, among others. To address these challenges and assist young people from rural areas, the study has identified potential solutions.

To support migrants, the government should establish micro-offices in Tiruppur district. For example, Tamil Nadu can conduct skill development programs, provide employment assistance, and ensure access to education for young migrants. It is crucial to create social support networks that can help young migrants overcome feelings of isolation and navigate the challenges they face. The government can collaborate with local community organizations, NGOs, and youth groups to establish such networks tailored to the needs of young migrants. These networks can offer mentorship programs, counselling services, and community engagement opportunities to foster a sense of belonging and well-being among young migrants. Access to affordable housing is a significant concern for young migrants. The government can address this by implementing affordable housing schemes or rental assistance programs specifically targeted at young migrants. By partnering with housing authorities, real estate developers, and NGOs, the government can create affordable housing options and provide subsidies to make housing more accessible and affordable for young migrants.

To empower young migrants and help them make informed decisions, the government can launch awareness campaigns. These campaigns should educate young migrants about their rights, available resources, and support systems. Social media, community events, and information sessions can be utilized as channels for conducting these campaigns. By raising awareness about existing government programs and services, young migrants will be empowered to access the support they require.

One of the main contributing factors to the limited options for higher education among young migrants is the lack of opportunities provided by the government. While basic education is offered in rural areas, many young individuals who aspire to work in the Tiruppur area face restrictions.

Conclusion:

This study has shed light on the challenges faced by young individuals migrating from rural areas to urban settings, specifically in Tiruppur. The research aimed to identify the factors contributing to these challenges and propose potential strategies to mitigate the accelerating rate of migration. The findings reveal that the migration of young individuals has led to various issues in both rural and urban areas, including labour shortages, abandoned homes, aging populations, cultural disintegration and unemployment, housing problems, inadequate income, and increased crime rates.

To address these challenges, several suggestions have been put forth. First, the government should establish micro-offices in Tiruppur district to provide skill development programs, employment assistance, and access to education for young migrants. Additionally, creating social support networks tailored to the needs of young migrants can help them overcome feelings of isolation and navigate the challenges they face. Collaboration with local community organizations, NGOs, and youth groups will be instrumental in establishing these networks, which can offer mentorship programs, counselling services, and community engagement opportunities.

Affordable housing is a significant concern for young migrants, and the government can tackle this issue by implementing affordable housing schemes or rental assistance programs targeted specifically at young migrants. Partnering with housing authorities, real estate developers, and NGOs can facilitate the creation of affordable housing options and subsidies to make housing more accessible and affordable for young migrants.

Furthermore, raising awareness among young migrants about their rights, available resources, and support systems is crucial. The government can launch awareness campaigns utilizing channels such as social media, community events, and information sessions to empower young migrants and help them make informed decisions. By increasing awareness about existing government programs and services, young migrants will be better equipped to access the support they require.

Lastly, the limited options for higher education among young migrants can be addressed by providing more opportunities through government initiatives. While basic education is offered in rural areas, expanding access to higher education and vocational training programs in Tiruppur can enable young individuals to pursue their aspirations in the area.

By implementing these suggestions, policymakers can work towards reducing the challenges and difficulties faced by young migrants in Tiruppur. The findings and recommendations of this study can serve as a valuable resource for policymakers and stakeholders involved in

addressing the issues associated with young migration, ultimately contributing to the improvement of the overall quality of life for young individuals in both rural and urban settings.

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