Determinants of international return migration in District Sialkot, Pakistan

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Abstract:
    The present study was conducted to examine the determinants of international return migration. The socio-demographic variables are found significantly for determinants of return migration. The aim of this paper was to find out relationship between socio-demographic variables and determinants of return migration. The study was conducted in district Sialkot and three tehsils were selected randomly and 130 respondents were selected through snowball and convenient sampling. Chi-square test proved that young people are more return migrant. The results of probit Model indicated that family ties and

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high paying jobs in the destinations are important determinants of return migration.

Key words: International return migration, snowball, Chi-sequare test, Probit Model, Family ties

1. INTRODUCTION

The return migration is a burning issue in most countries of the world. The return migration was a major outline of the G7 conference of the most industrialized nations organized in London in July 1991 [Hendrickson et al. 1995][1]. According to social network theory family and friendship ties which play an important key ingredients in international migration between sending and receiving countries (Boyd 1989, Massey et al. 2002, Brettell 2003). Several studies of migration confirmed the vital role of the family for emigration and integration in destination country (Richey 1976, Boyd 1989, Brettell 2003). Only few researchers has emphasized the impact of family ties and social relationship for return migration and re-emigration. There has been little research on the individual and social factors which motivate individuals for return migration. Therefore most of the policy measures taken to encourage the individual for return migration have unsuccessful (Dustmann et al., 1996). The underlying behavioral mechanisms of return migration is an important topic to explore further empirically, since different migration theories offer radically opposed interpretations of return migration [Constant and Massey, 2002][5]. The decision for return migration is always based upon push and pull factors which are described by Black et al. (2004) in his model that are economic, social, personal, and political in scope. The present study explored the socio-demographic variables that influence the individual for return migration. The objective of present study was to explore the determinant of return migration.

1.1 Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: There is significant relationship between Age and reason of return migration.

Alternative Hypothesis**:** There is significant relationship between Age and reason of return migration.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data was collected through Survey carried out from April 2016 to June 2016 in District Sialkot. The three tehsils were selected through simple random sampling. A sample of 130 respondents was selected through snow ball and convenient sampling because there was no documented data of return migrants in Pakistan. The snowball and convenient sampling techniques were the best to select the respondents. The sample limited to 130 due to shortage of time and finance. A multistage sampling was done in selection of samples. The data was collected through structured questionnaire including close ended and open ended questions. Simple descriptive statistics (Frequency and Percentages) were applied to measure socio-demographic characteristics of return migrants and Chi-square analysis was done to measure the relationship between variables. Probit analysis was applied to draw the conclusion. The data was analyzed through Statistical Packages for Social Sciences 16.0 (SPPS) and Microsoft Excel.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Socio-demographic variables of respondents

Sr. No	Socio-demographic variables	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	15-25	15	11.5
		26-35	47	36.2
		36-45	49	37.7
		46 & above	19	14.6
		Total	130	100.0
2	Gender	Male	119	91.54
		Female	11	8.46
		Total	130	100

3	Education	Primary	7	5.4
		Middle	24	18.5
		Matric	36	27.7
		Intermediate	10	7.7
		Bachelor	19	14.6
		Master	34	26.2
		Total	130	100.0
4	Marital Staus	Single	10	7.7
		Married	89	68.5
		widow	31	23.8
		Total	130	100.0
5	Religion	Muslim	125	96.15
		Non Muslim	5	4.85
		Total	130	100
6	Current occupation	Government Job	26	20
		Private job	30	23.08
		Own business	54	41.54
		Agriculture	15	11.53
		others	5	3.85
		Total	130	100

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic variables which has influence on the decision of return migration. The table 1 shows that 37.7 percent respondents belongs to age group of 36-45 and 36.2 percent respondents belong to age category of 26-35 and only 11.5 percent respondents belong to age category of 15-30. The above results showed that old people are more likely to return back. Table shows that male are more likely to return than female and table also showed that respondent who married are more likely to return back to home than single and widows. The respondents with higher education are more return migrants than those with lower education level. The government should establish high incentive program and better economic opportunities to attract talented migrant Pakistani from abroad. These finding coincide with the finding of anarfi et al. (2003), according to their study more return migrants were young people who can be use for sustainable development of the country.

Table 2: Association between age and reason of return migration

Age	Reason of return migration						Total
	End of employment Contract	Strong family ties	High paying job	To take care of spouse and children	End of study period	Government Barriers	
15-25	0	5	4	6	0	0	15
26-35	0	19	13	9	6	0	47
36-45	8	25	3	10	2	1	49
46 & above	0	3	4	10	0	2	19
Total	8	52	24	19	16	11	130

The results of table 2 indicate a significant relationship between age and reason of return migration of returnees. This shows that that age factor play an important role in decision of return migration. The table indicated X2 cal= 5.468 is significant level of 5 %.

3.1 Results of Probit Model

Family ties are considered an important key ingredient for return migration. People who are more social and have ethnocentrism approach are more likely to return back from destination country. The family ties coefficient was significant at a 5 % and to take care of spouse and children coefficient was significant at 5%. The age coefficient was also significant at 10 % this shows that age is also important to make decision for return migration. The co-efficient of high paying jobs was also significant at 5%. The probit model showed that the more strong families' ties people are more likely to be return. These findings coincide with survey conducted by Armenian Ministry of Labour and Social Issues (2008) concluded that missing family members and relatives was main reason of return migration. the analysis of data from the study photo stories of Armenian Migrants; Bachmann et al. (2004) concluded factors of return migration are to take care of spouse and children, age, high paying job and family ties.

4. CONCLUSION

The study identified the variable that influence on the decision of return migration. The study found that strong families ties and take care of spouse /children and socio-demographic are important factors for return migration. Furthermore study identified that more return migrants are young who can be used in sustainable development of country. The high paying jobs is also a vital ingredient for return migration. The study also suggests that government should take encouraging steps to attract a talented Pakistani migrants living abroad to make decision for return migration. The government should establish more economic opportunities, good incentives and better education facilities in the country .Moreover; future research should be carried out in other cities and provinces of Pakistan in order to draw comparative analysis and generalization for whole country

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