



## Exploring the Motivation factors for Migrant Entrepreneurship in the Indian Economy

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**Abstract:** Over the last decade, migrant entrepreneurship has increased dramatically, with social integration problems, violence, exclusion, intolerance, and prejudice still clouding their contribution to Indian society. This article aims to provide an empiric explanation of the momentum of migrant businesses in the Indian economy. A 19-point survey of 480 migrant entrepreneurs in major Indian cities was conducted. Key exploratory factor analyzes and then confirmatory factor analyses were used to explore common factors that could clarify perceived variables' underlying views. Results revealed that five factors that motivate migrated entrepreneurship are family survival needs, community support, market conditions, individual identity, and business operational know-how. This work gave valid and reliable scale measurement that measures motivations responsible for migrant Entrepreneurship and confirms that migrated entrepreneurs do associate particular motivation dimensions during their migration. This study's results provide valuable insights and the real reason for Indian migrant entrepreneurs and have implications for government policies and owners.

**Keywords:** Migrant entrepreneur; Motivation; Economic growth; Entrepreneurialism; Migration; Globalization.

### 1 Introduction

Human civilization was followed by migration. Historically, as in the case of slavery, movement may have been forced or associated with colonization. However, rapid industrialization and urbanization in developing countries led to major international waves in the late 19th and early 20th centuries [1]. While people migrate to improve their lives and health, the migration cycle is nevertheless characterized by barriers that affect not only systemic and even cultural constraints but also the emotional and psychological distress of migrants [2].

Migration is one of the critical factors affecting demographic changes. This affects the growth, composition, and distribution of the population. 'Migration' is interdisciplinary. Demographers, economists, sociologists, and academics investigated the causes and consequences of migration for humans, families, cultures, and regions [3]. The movement has a direct impact on the social, political, and economic lives of citizens. Given the migration process's inherent complexity, not all migrants can be examined within the same theoretical framework [4]. Migration is defined as a transition to another migration region, which usually crosses administrative boundaries during a certain migration period, including changes in residence.

Migration has consistently been overlooked in the broad range of Indian labor market and economic history research under the assumption of 'low' spatial mobility [5]. Gender roles are crucial to the maintenance of migration flows dominated by men and remittance economies [6]. A male-dominated movement can be a significant household strategy. It can also enhance women's autonomy in many ways, but in the long term, women are likely to resist dramatically increased freedom if they only marry primary economic activity [7]. If lessons can be learned from the Great Indian Migration Wave, not only should public policy support migrant workers and their ambitions, but they also create conditions for more gender-balanced migration [5].

Migration statistics began to be collected during the 1872 Census but were only quite specific until 1961. The changes made in 1961 lasted until 2001; a more comprehensive format was adopted in the 2011 Census. The Indian Census describes a migrant as a permanent resident, A mandatory minimum stay for the destination of six months [8]. This is not a temporary transfer. The census deals with migration present residence (state of destination) and place of origin (Origin status) and includes different stay durations. Indian movement is of two types: birth migration and last migration from your home [9]. If a person is identified in a census other than his / her birthplace, this will be considered migrants in the hometown. One individual is deemed to be the last migrant if she/he had earlier been living outside her / his place of mention [10].

Before the 20th century, economic migration was driven by men, semi-permanents, and refugees, much like the Great Indian Wave of Migration. However, these migrations have taken place in various areas, such as the Northwest Indian Subcontinent and some coastal regions. Indian business historian Claude Markowitz explains the unique selectivity of migration in Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Sindh [11]. In the 20th century, capital migration to the Great Indian Wave of Migration contributed to the international development of Indian enterprises. Mining, gold, and Indian multinationals also saw the second half of the 20th century [12]. There is no human population that is completely immobile. Migration is as ancient as human culture is. Regional borders have played a significant role in the identification of movement in early history. Migration was then limited to a certain extent due to a lack of transport. However, migration is now responding to technological advances, industrialization, urbanization, and convenient transportation [9]. Migration has become natural in modern times. It has become part of global urbanization and industrialization due to the growth of transport and connectivity. For most nations, people's rapid movements from villages to cities, from cities to towns, have followed industrialization and economic development [13]. The Constitution of India offers fundamental freedom to live in every part of the world. Therefore, migrants don't need to register at origin or destination [11].

The magnitude of remittance-based migration in regions with 20% of the Indian population in the 20th century is persistently high. These magnitudes decreased from the early 20th century's heights in areas such as Bihar and the East Coast and increased over the century in some other regions[14]. Most significantly, some of India's wealthiest districts have seen an increase in migration, indicating that

underdevelopment is not the primary cause of migration. In explaining migration's persistence, we highlight the importance of the social networks and deeply rooted migration cultures affected by factors in the source region [14].

Since the beginning of the 20th century, Indian censuses have collected data on migration from birthplaces. However, data on migration of last residence and residence at the list location have also been collected since 1971. As a result, migration from 1971 to migration should be measured from the previous decades [15]. It is essential to study migration trends to understand changes in the movement of people around the world. It is a highly unpredictable aspect of population development that is most likely to have a political and cultural impact on the economy [16]. Proper knowledge of migration dynamics will help predict the potential redistribution of the population. In terms of birth, death, and internal migration, these forecasts' reliability and accuracy are highly dependent on considering all the transient variables under which the population is most accurate [17]. Increased understanding and analysis of migration trends and patterns should be emphasized during periods when economic and industrial growth has increased in various parts of the world, and population movements have increased. Several studies have shown that the amount of cross-state migration in India is small. They have confirmed that about one-third of the Indian population is reported outside their birthplace, demonstrating the importance of movement as a significant demographic process in India [18]. Migration is a cycle of balance that reduces regional inequalities at different growth stages and is as old as human society. The rate of national movement has decreased since 1991. However, the figures from the 2001 census show a setback in this pattern. In the 1990s, rising migration rates are often seen as a symptom of the new economic policy's unleashed power. It was a political and economic transition in India following the LPG policy of 1991. New ethnic populations are on the rise as the Indian economy restructures, while some immigrant groups become business owners, and initial steps have been taken by immigrant entrepreneurship. Since 1991, India's rise in new ethnic groups and recent immigration reforms, immigrant entrepreneurship has become a significant contemporary issue [19]. Many immigrants have moved to small businesses and their families, and many have moved to broader ethnic enclave markets [20]. India's focus on demographic migration research is relatively low as most researchers pay attention to economic, political, and public health phenomenon [20]. This is partly due to the dramatic decline in interest in migration research, particularly internal migration, since the early 1990s, with demographic analysis shifting towards reproductive health. However, demographers seriously ignore the abundance of data from Indian migration censuses, which prefer data from projects sponsored by external agencies. Therefore, it is possible to identify very few recent demographic studies on the causes and effects of internal migration in India [21]. However, no study has been conducted that includes all variables to address migrant entrepreneurship's motivation in the Indian economy. None of the previous papers used a factor analysis approach. This paper empirically sets out the motives behind India's migrant entrepreneurship. This paper consists of five sections. Following this introduction,

Section 2 provides a literature review for the promotion of entrepreneurship. The third section contains data and analytical findings. Section four summarizes the results and integrates them into the existing framework and few closing remarks at the end.

## **2 Literature Review**

The idea of entrepreneurship is not recent: it became apparent in economics and sociology at the beginning of the 18th century [22]. There is a lot of literature, and therefore there are specific principles for entrepreneurship. entrepreneurs as perceiving opportunities and risking opening up new markets, designing and improving new products and processes in the face of uncertainty [3]. The combination of new forms of value creation and entrepreneurship is also defined as adopting critical aspects of risk-taking, innovation, and proactively entrepreneurship is increasingly involved in international business, ethnic enterprises, and transnational enterprises [23].

Migrants include those who have immigrated but exclude members of ethnic minority groups who have spent several centuries living in a state that has reached the early stages of the business cycle [5]. Several studies support migration-business connections, while businesses have had a significant impact on migrants' economic and social integration. Entrepreneurship is, therefore, the strategy chosen for workers to remain active in several situations; to move away from unemployment; to use their skills and resources; to increase their income, and even to create jobs for members of families or ethnic groups entering the host country [24]. Self-employed workers are an extension of the ethnic community to ensure that the group members are healthy and functioning [25].

Many researchers have studied other characteristics or habits that may be related to business. The overwhelming majority of these features belong to both migrants and non-immigrants. Successful competitive individuals are more likely to engage in practices or services that are personally responsible. High unemployment rate among indigenous peoples also offers ample opportunities for small entrepreneurs [8]. Market conditions in these areas encourage immigrants to start a business. Four criteria have been established for the success of small ethnic companies in the open market: (1) under-served or discontinued markets; (2) low-level economies; (3) fragmented and unpredictable demand markets; and (4) markets supported by large mass-marketing organizations are one area in which immigrant companies can grow [26].

Goods, services, and jobs are growing worldwide in an increasingly global economy. Therefore, the focus was on understanding people's business behavior across international, economic, and cultural boundaries [27]. Entrepreneurship is an effective form of economic activity and a useful springboard for migrants' socio-economic development throughout ethnic minority literature [22]. However, the difficulties in understanding this practice also lie in the differences between ethnic groups, generations, business sectors, and the development of business in the various theories behind immigrant

entrepreneurship [28]. To achieve social and economic integration, rising wealth inequalities create jobs, markets, technology, and innovation; the migrant sector is becoming increasingly important [29]. However, existing literature supports the view that employment and exports, increased social capital, increased consumer choice, and development in specific sectors play an essential role in migrant business economics [30]. However, the social and cultural orientations of immigrant enterprises face several challenges.

Several studies have supported the idea of a positive relationship between migration and trade that is best for skilled migrants. They are the most professional migrants in the country of residence and the state of origin with the expertise and resources. Migrant global knowledge and connections help reduce the cost of bilateral trade. Much is the result of the increased cultural awareness and anonymity of the ethnic network [31]. Numerous immigrant-controlled social networks help connect buyers and sellers around the world. Migrants will, therefore, act as intermediaries to change [32].

Also, indirect effects on migration are closely linked to trade. Migrants provide potential investors with useful information on the future success of the host economy. High performance, scale, reliability, and way of working. Migrants are also workers, as FDI requires knowledge arbitration, and foreign market experience would reduce the risk [24]. We are providing useful resources for hosting economies and improving multiplier impacts and depleting economies. Innovation, cost savings, access to new markets, and incentives for social business learning can be driven [33].

New globalized technologies and business strategies increasingly depend on growth and development. The fact that these structures are significantly different in terms of economic development [34]. Returning migrants may have significant adverse effects on growth and the direct impact of the importation of additional resources. As we build new companies, we will add scale, profitability, expertise, and market efficiency. The development of new technologies and best practices could also promote technological change and growth [32].

Several recent studies analyzed migrants as workers in their own countries [30]. Overall, previous research also explored the reasons for choosing the impact of migrant workers. Migration is often not a random process but usually happens in areas previously occupied by family members or new migrants from similar ethnic groups [35]. Internal migration is a critical element of economic growth and development, providing job transfer opportunities across sectors and regions. Growth, economic development, and other creative alternatives involve more efficient delivery. Labor is a crucial contribution because it is the main advantage of most people in developing states, particularly young people. Jobs can be reallocated, in particular across sectors, employees, and geographical regions. Therefore, it is no surprise that any episode of productive development and growth is followed by significant labor transactions, particularly from rural to urban. Migrant links were vital for trade facilitation in the early twentieth century, crucial for investment finance in the latter half of the century,

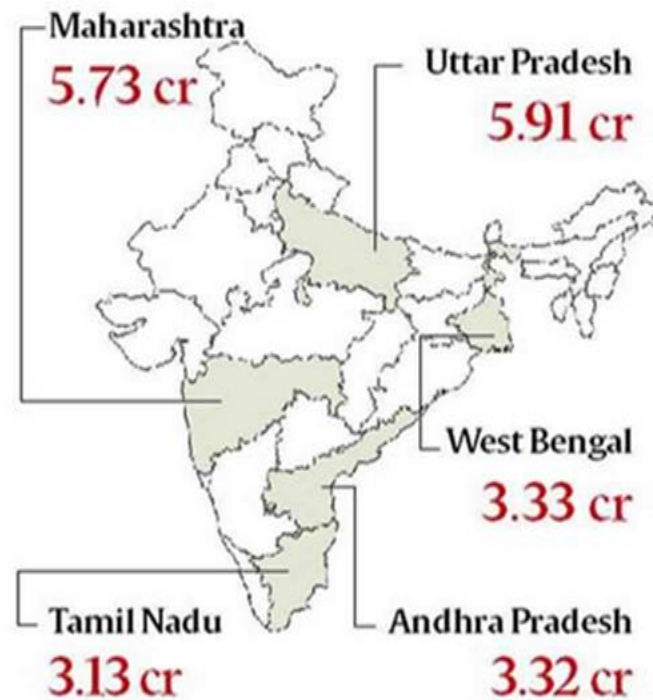
and are still valued for investment in the service sector [36]. Migration and the resulting funds result in higher incomes, increasing poverty, improving health and education, and sustainable growth. These innovations could have cost immigrants and their families a great deal in standard terms [22].

Analyzing migration trends is essential to understand the changes taking place within the country in the movement of people [37]. People are most economically, politically, and culturally unpredictable and vulnerable [26]. Several studies have shown that the number of inter-state migrations in India is low. At the same time, about one-third of the Indian population is reported outside their birthplace, indicating the importance of movement as a significant Indian population [19]. The prevalent caste system, new marriage patterns, the importance of family life, the plurality of Indian languages and cultures, the lack of education, and the commercial farming have repeatedly argued that the Indian population is virtually immobile [14]. The framework for migration-growth is of vital importance.

Rural migration describes people's movement between their communities and urban areas, who typically pursue better living conditions [38]. India has a large number of landless workers and an equal number of partially rural workers. Many people's livelihoods depend on internal mobility, especially in rural areas, providing a steady stream of migrant workers to cities. People are also known to move from low-wage to higher-wage areas, a fair way of making money and rising living standards. Since migration originates primarily from weak states, migrants' characteristics have to be studied over the century [39]. While spatial migration features shed some light on migration patterns, it is difficult to determine whether migration causes problems or developments [40]. To understand the link between entrepreneurship and migration, it is therefore essential to examine migrants' economic characteristics in terms of debt and the type of employment involved [41].

Indian migration is primarily between rural and rural areas (47.4%), followed by urban (22.6%), rural and urban (22.1%), and urban (7.9%). The census ranges from 21.8 to 22.1 percent for rural to urban migration between 2001 and 2011 and from 15.2 to 22.6 percent for urban migration. Biswas (2014) reported 45.36 crore migrants, some 37 percent of Indians. The studies described above and several others were based on data from the 2011 census. India is a village nation where most of the population still relies on farming. Global and international mobility are among the main characteristics of the people in today's world. This has contributed to an increase in demand in urban areas and is growing steadily every year. Indian urbanization rates rose from 27.81% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011, according to the 2011 census. Urban transitions are essential for demographic transformation. As India has shown, the different rates of demographic change between rural and urban areas will influence the pace of urbanization. The extra speed of demographic change around the city will change the population growth rate between cities [22]. Urbanization in India is the result of a population boom caused by poverty and rural-urban migration. The Hindi speaking belt is the primary route for migrants. According to the

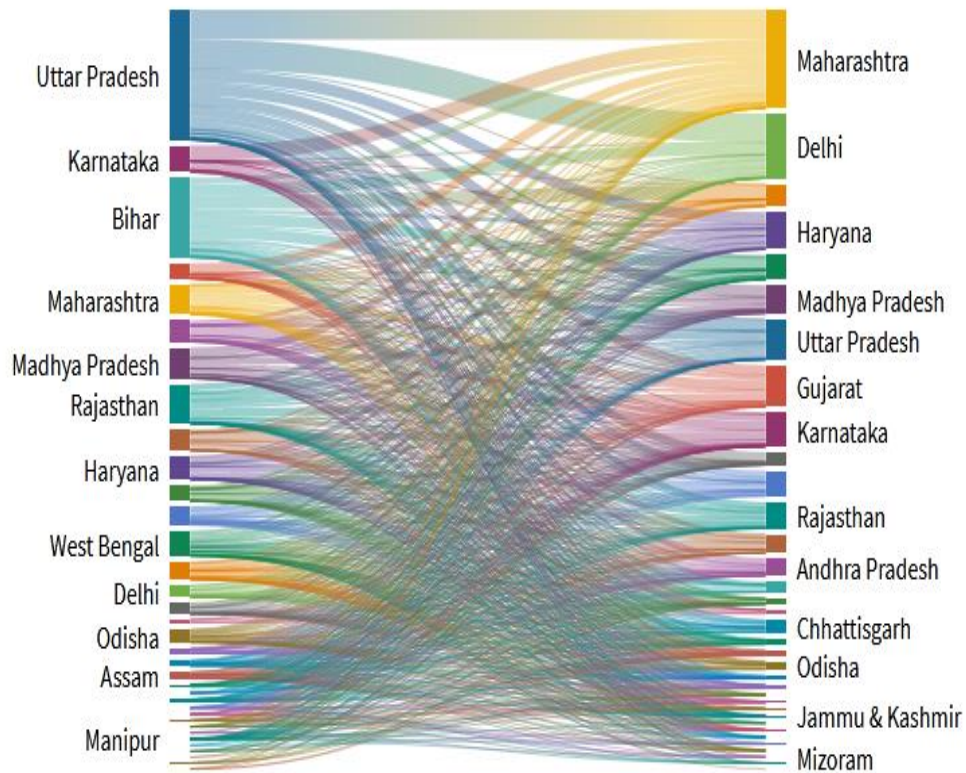
census, 50% of India's total migrants are from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh [21]. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have a relatively high number of migrants, while metro stations such as Delhi and Mumbai are more than one-third [35]. On the other hand, there were 50% of migrants from Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana. Such proportions outweigh its share of India's total population. Ironically, on both sides, Uttar Pradesh is ranked, it includes people leaving it for livelihoods, and people are looking for livelihoods [32].



**Figure 1** State with the highest number of migrants

*Source Census 2001, 2011*

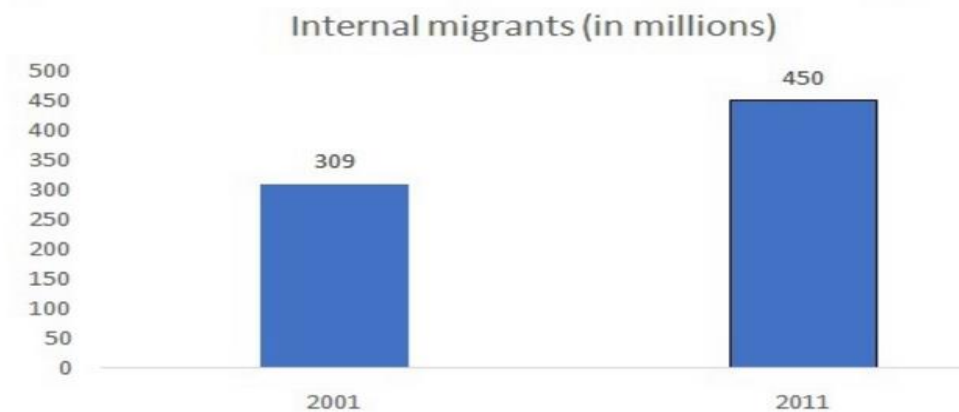
Migrants traveling to other destinations in their own countries increased their growth rates around 2001 and 2011 compared to those traveling abroad. So-called inter-state migrants increased by 55% between the 1991 and 2001 censuses. It was only 33% between the 2001-2011 censuses.



**Figure 2** Inter-state migrations in India (Census-2011)

*Source Census 2001, 2011*

According to the most recent 2011 census, the number of domestic migrants in India has increased to 450 million. This is 45 percent higher than the 309 million reported in 2001. The proportion of internal migrants in the population increased from 30% in 2001 to 37% in 2011. However, the trend remained mostly unchanged after 2001. The movement is mainly in the same district (62%). Approximately 26 % of the population is between communities in the same state. The inter-state movement is just 12%.



**Figure 3** Number of internal migrants in India (2001-2011)

*Source Census 2001, 2011*



### Growth by migrant type (inter-state, intra-state, intra-district)

Who's pushing migration to India? The reasons for this are variable by class. The marriage justification was for two-thirds of the women who had emigrated from their last place of residence. One-third of the total migration between individuals, labor, and industry is also the leading cause of movement between individuals. While immigration tends towards closer distances for marriage between women, men do not tend to separate when they migrate to work.

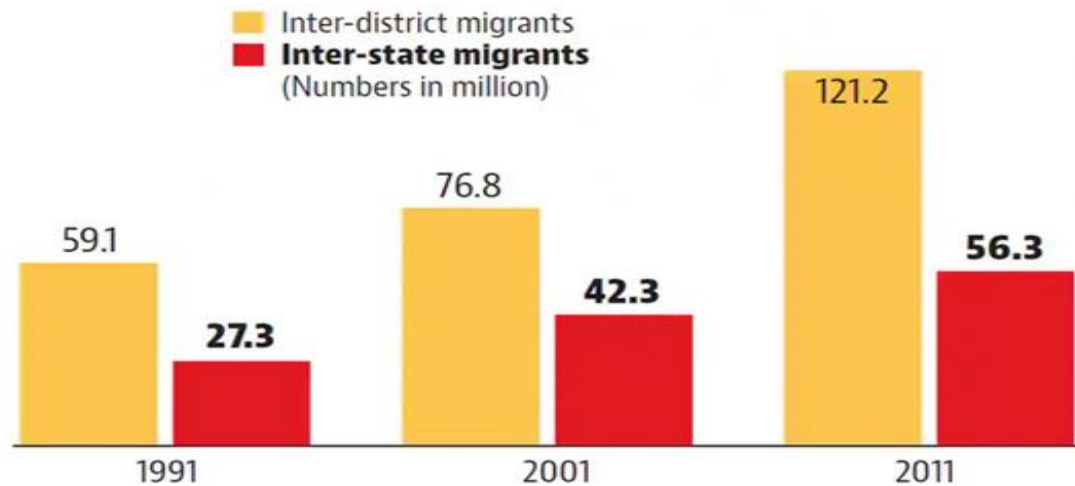
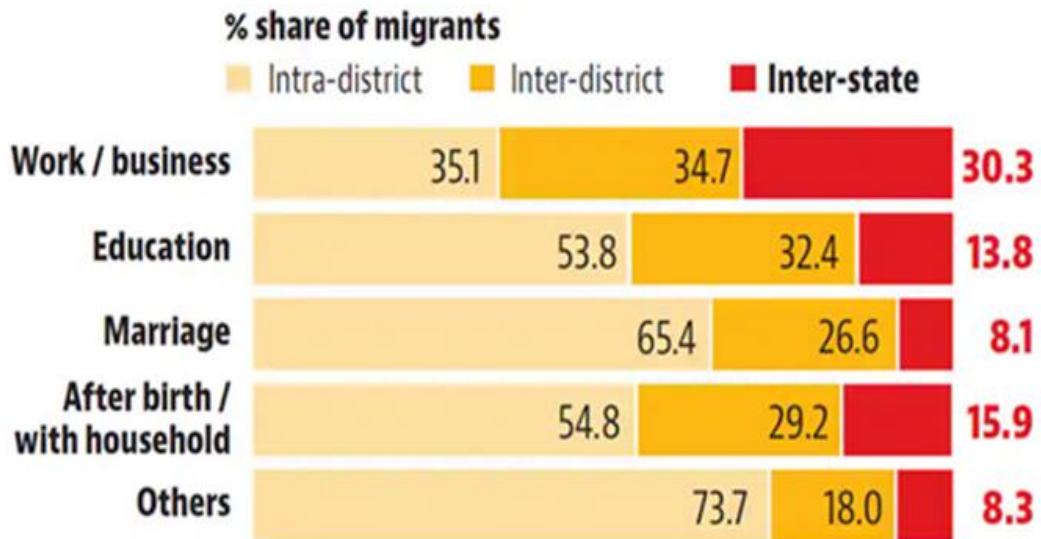


Figure 4 Inter-state, Intra- district Migrants (1991-2001-2011)

Source Census 2001, 2011

### Reason for migration

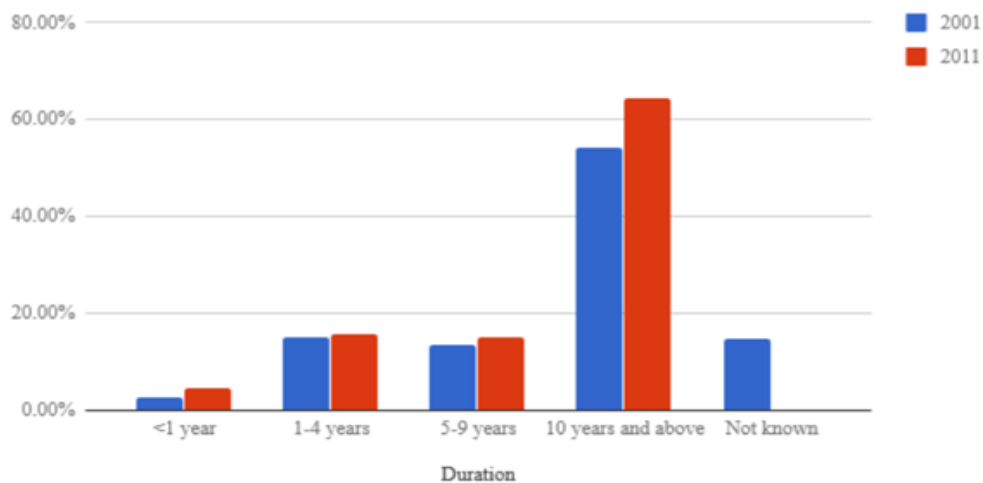
2001, the pattern of the 1991 and 2011 census was the same as in 1981. The census did not include the birthplace of rural-urban status. Information on the 2001 census was not collected 'Natural disasters' as a justification for migration and a new migration explanation. It's added 'Moved at birth.' Migration is driven by increasing competition for urban jobs, and higher wages improved employment opportunities, better jobs, decent wages, medical care, and education are driving rural residents to cities. Push factors such as no employment facilities, low salaries, lower incomes, crime, less medical care, and education urge people to cities.



**Figure 5** Reason for migration

*Source Census 1991, 2001, 2011*

The issue of 'Reason for Migration' was raised in 1981. Except in Marriage, in particular, is an essential factor in rural or urban migration. Migration to the R-U and U-U resulted in the search for better manufacturing, finance, transport, and service sectors. Despite the lack of educational facilities, people move to urban areas to improve learning opportunities. Similar to 1.77 percent of the population who migrated to school in the 2011 census. The explanation for internal migration is political instability and inter-ethnic conflicts. Citizens move from rural to urban, as environmental conditions slowly decline. Forced relocation may also occur for purposes, including construction programs.



**Figure 6** When did people Migrate

*Source Census 2001, 2011*

The gender gap in economic migration (work, business, and education) widens with the distance from migration. There are 3.2, 4.3, and 7.4 people traveling throughout the districts and states for every woman who goes to work, business, or college.

#### **Challenges faced by internal migrants:**

Demonstrating their nationality to migrant entrepreneurs entering a new state is a crucial issue. State-authenticated identity documents provide for secure citizenship. Recognition is due to a lack of social and civic participation. Since migrant's entrepreneurs do not have sufficient proof of identity and residence, they do not meet Know Your Customer (KYC) criteria set out in Indian banking regulations. Bank accounts cannot be opened in cities that affect a migrant entrepreneur's savings and transfer actions. A 2011 survey of seasonal migrant workers found that 22% of seasonal Indian migrants had no IDs or names on the voting list. Migrants who are entirely dependent on intelligence intermediaries end up being employed in low-end manuals, low-value, challenging, and hazardous jobs and are routinely exploited with little or no legal incentive.

### **3 Research Design And Methodology**

This work aims to classify the causes of Indian migrant entrepreneurship in a practical way. For identifying the attributes responsible for such behavior, three steps process have been utilized. In the first step, 14 attributes have been identified through past researches [5]. In the second step, open-ended questionnaires have been given to selected migrated entrepreneurs of India's national capital region. This questionnaire comprised of a single open-ended question asking five reasons to migrate for business here. Seventy-three reasons have been collected, but most of them are redundant, and some are not clear. Finally, all the variables collected in the first two steps have been given to five expert committees comprised of 4 academicians and one migrated businessman. This culminated in using a final set of 21 items to explore the rationale behind Indian migrant entrepreneurship. Also, four demographic questions have been incorporated into the questionnaire. Gender, Founder/Non founder, Immigrants' generation (First/Second+), Age (less than 30, 30-45, 45-60, 60+). Data were collected using a Likert scale of 9 points where 9 means strongly agree, and one means strongly disagree. Chronbach's  $\alpha$  was used to test the reliability of the scales. The value of Chronbach  $\alpha$  was 0.811. Data have been collected through snowball sampling, as these people have their communities everywhere. Online and offline, both this method has been used to target the National Capital Region, Mumbai, Bangalore, Surat, Indore, Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Surat, Kanpur, Agra, and Aligarh. 503 filled questionnaires have been received; however, 480 questionnaires have been used for analyses.

### **4 Data Analysis And Results**

Data Analysis has been classified into three different sections. In the first section, we have analyzed demographic data, and then exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis have been applied in the second and third stages, respectively.

## Demographic data Analysis

The study is based on the method of the survey. A total of 503 migrant entrepreneurs were asked to respond to the questionnaire, and a total of 480 responses were considered acceptable for data analysis. Demographically, this sample comprised of 80.625% of men and 19.375% women (Table 1). 66.875% of the respondents were the founder of the firm (Table 2). 81.875% was the first generation of the business, and the rest were second or more than the second generation (Table 3). 41.042% of the respondents were of the age group between 45 to 60 years, followed by 32.708% of the respondents belonging to 30 to 45 years, 19.375 were of age group less than 30 years, 6.875% of respondent were above 60 years of age.

**Table 1** Gender profile of the respondents

Valid	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Men	387	80.625	80.625	80.625
Women	93	19.375	19.375	100
Total	480	100	100	

**Table 2** Founder/Non founder profile of the respondents

Valid	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Founder	321	66.875	66.875	66.875
Non Founder	159	33.125	33.125	100
Total	480	100	100	

**Table 3** Immigrants' generation of the respondents

Valid	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
First	393	81.875	81.875	81.875
Second+	87	18.125	18.125	100
Total	480	100	100	

**Table 4** Age of the respondents

Valid	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Less than 30	93	19.375	19.375	19.375
30-45	157	32.708	32.708	52.083
45-60	197	41.042	41.042	93.125
60+	33	6.875	6.875	100.000
Total	480	100	100	

## 5 Exploratory factor analysis (EFA)

The first half of the model is an estimation sample of 280, and another half is a validation sample of 280 respondents. The matrix of correlation was determined, showing enough relationships to perform factor analysis. The data showed the presence of the right variables since the partial correlations were weak. Next, we check the suitability of the data to use the Exploratory Factor Analysis by Correlation Matrix, Anti-Image Correlation, KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Okin) for sampling adequacy and Barlett's Sphericity Examination. The KMO value was obtained as 0.757, which indicated a sufficient sample size for factor analysis. The Barlett sphericity test was conducted, and there was a statistically significant number of correlations between variables. Accordingly, the data were considered suitable for factor analysis, as shown by the above parameters. Method of extraction and the number of extracted factors. The primary component analysis was used to remove elements. The number of factors to be maintained was based on the latent root criterion, and the variance was clarified.

During EFA, three and more items have been loaded in a factor at 0.543 or greater were assigned to the element with the highest loading. Two things were not related to any aspect and hence not included in further analyses. As a result, five elements have been extracted, accounting for 64.743% of the variance. They are listed as

- Family survival needs
- Community support
- Market Conditions
- Individual Identity
- Business operational know-how

Table 5 shows all five factors extracted in this study, their respective eigenvalues, the variance explained by each, and the items with the highest item-to-total correlation.

**Table 5** Factor analysis (rotated component matrix)

Item	family survival needs	Community support	Market Conditions	Individual Identity	Business operational know how	Communalities
Unemployment	.851	.146	.060	-.004	.155	.501
Job positions for family	.839	.105	.159	.039	.108	.432
Improvement in status	.790	.201	-.055	-.018	.048	.511
Social restrictions of family	.634	.399	-.039	.000	-.057	.732

Family financial needs	.546	-.161	.150	.168	.202	.725
Close relations among immigrants	.112	.951	-.002	.122	.016	.692
Number of Immigrant compatriots in market	.129	.943	.011	.137	-.001	.445
Knowledge of immigrant needs	.130	.832	-.032	.027	.042	.616
Opportunity identification	.008	.085	.848	.029	-.062	.754
Empty market segment	.130	.012	.837	-.002	S	.670
Better living standards	-.145	.071	.760	-.112	-.276	.772
Level of economic development	.213	-.183	.576	.038	.179	.416
ME8	.535	-.146	.543	.107	.049	.566
Need for independence	.087	.282	.016	.774	.166	.925
Risk propensity	-.041	.056	.114	.747	.317	.933
Individuality	.072	-.014	-.098	.670	-.212	.713
Technology availability	-.047	.113	.043	-.094	.697	.715
Government policies	.159	.014	-.058	.214	.653	.676
Financial supports	.242	-.090	-.025	.066	.600	.508
Eigenvalues	4.290	2.897	2.190	1.770	1.155	--
% of Variance	22.577	15.246	11.525	9.314	6.081	--
Cumulative %	22.577	37.823	49.349	58.663	64.743	--

## 6 Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)

The EFA is useful for data reduction but does not demonstrate the dimensionality of measures essential for scale development [3]. The validity of the products was checked with CFA in this analysis. Until the CFA was carried out, Cronbach coefficients were used to test the items' internal consistency. Cronbach's calculated coefficients indicated a high level of internal reliability for each of the five dimensions: family survival needs = 0.828, community support = 0.827, market conditions = 0.785, individual identity = 0.721, Business operational know-how = 0.714. We performed CFA using Amos 23 software by using the remaining random half sample of 240 as the secondary holdout sample for validation and prediction. Model fit criteria suggested by Hu and Bentler (1998) were used for the measurement model:  $w^2/df$ , the goodness of fit (GFI), adjusted goodness of fit (AGFI), comparative fit index (CFI), root mean square residual (RMR), and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). Acceptable models should have  $\chi^2/df \leq 3$ ,  $AGFI \geq 0.80$ ,  $SRMR \leq 0.1$ ,  $RMSEA \leq 0.1$ , and  $GFI$  and  $CFI \geq 0.90$ . The measurement model's indices were satisfactory overall:  $\chi^2/df = 2.363$ ,  $AGFI = 0.901$ ,  $SRMR = 0.061$ ,  $RMSEA = 0.076$ , and  $GFI$  and  $CFI = 0.941$ , suggesting that the five-factor model is stable within the holdout data. As all the factor loading were significantly varied from 0.582 to 0.753, establishes the convergent validity. Composite reliability and the average variance extracted (AVE) have proved the unidimensionality and concurrent validity. The composite reliability varied from 0.60 to 0.72, satisfying the criteria of 0.6. AVE ranged from 0.54 to 0.78, thus meeting the requirements of 0.50 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Also, discriminant validity was evaluated by comparing the AVE estimates for each construct with the parameter estimates' square between the two constructs. According to Fornell and Larcker (1981), discriminant validity is achieved if the AVE of each construct exceeds the square of the standardized correlations between pairs of constructs. All AVE estimates were more significant than the squared relationships between all constructs in this study. Thus, both convergent validity and discriminant validity were considered to have been established.

## 7 Discussion And Implications

This research aims to explore and identify the motivating factors for Migrant Entrepreneurship in the Indian Economy. For this purpose, a survey was conducted on 21 items by 480 migrated entrepreneurs in 11 major cities of India, including the National capital region of the country. EFA's results suggested five factors that motivate for migrated entrepreneurship from 19 items; two items were deleted during the EFA. These factors are family survival needs, community support, market conditions, individual identity, and business operational know-how. The findings of the CFA further contributed to the seven-dimensional. In short, motivations for migrated entrepreneurship can be measured through five dimensions, 19 items scale. These dimensions are consistent with past studies also. First dimension family survival needs are almost similar to studies like [4]. The second dimension of motivation for migrated entrepreneurs is community support, which is also consistent with studies like [5]. Market conditions as third dimensions have always been an essential factor for entrepreneurship motivations, so as migrated entrepreneurship. Size 4, individual identity is another critical factor as objectives of life and ambitions always motivate to make self-identity. Thus many of the first generation entrepreneurs are establishing their businesses to make their own identity. The last factor of motivation towards migrated entrepreneurship business operational knows how. This dimension is a new dimension that has not been found in the literature.

This research has both theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, three contributions are made. First, a valid and reliable scale has been developed to measure the motivation of entrepreneurship among migrants. Second, the findings confirm that various factors available in literature in motivating to migrate to establishing the business in a different location. Third, the results also ascertained that the available scales for measuring motivating factors for migrate entrepreneurship are applicable in the Indian economy. Practical applications of this research also exist. India is a vast country, and people are relocated from one place to another for various reasons. Some of them are migrated to doing business. Establishing business at a location where you do not belong to is always a risky affair. Despite that, various peoples have taken this risk and building business after migration. Many of them are doing well in this phenomenon. With numerous past success stories, others are motivated to migrate to doing business. While our findings are robust, future work may include more actual sample data, more initial motivations, and additional region locations. It may consist of other countries that have experienced significant migratory inflows over the last few years. Future researchers may also test the difference in motivating factors in different countries, especially the collectivistic and individualistic countries. However, both from a theoretical and a practical point of view, it would be significant to explore the background and implications of motivating factors for migrating entrepreneurship. Therefore, a future researcher could measure this kind of phenomenon.

## 8 References

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