CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature related to the present study, "Rural Labour Out-Migration in Theni District: Determinants and Economic Impact among Migrant Workers in Cardamom Estates" is presented and discussed under the following heads:

1. Theoretical Framework on Migration
2. Factors Influencing Migration
3. Issues and Dimensions of Migration
4. Impact of Migration

1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON MIGRATION

Theories have been gaining importance in recent years and are finding wider application in social and natural sciences. A theory is a symbolic and simplified representation of reality, which aids in the patterning of the observed behaviour. The process of theorization of migration began in the nineteenth century. It has been discussed by sociologists, geographers and economists who have respectively emphasized the social and cultural, the distance and economic factors are the causes of migration. The main concern of sociologists had been to examine factors influencing the individual and household decision for migration. They had discussed demographic, social, physiological, economic and attitudinal factors to explain the migration flows. Economists had focussed their attention on the causes and consequences of migration. They have been discussing the role of wages, income, levels of employment and unemployment influencing migration flows. Geographers are largely concerned with movement of people in space and territorial redistribution of population.

a. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

The first name worth mentioning in theorization of migration is of Ravenstein (1885). On the basis of internal migration data, at first, in Britain and
later, in twenty more other countries, he postulated his laws of migration in his two classic papers, which have stood the test of time and have remained the starting point for most of the contemporary migration theories. He made out five explicit and two implicit statements concerning patterns, migrants and distance of migration. His laws of migration are as follows:

1. **Migration and Distance:** The rate of migration between two points will be inversely related to the distance. Long distance migrants have a preference for large centers of commerce.

2. **Migration by Stages:** The inhabitants tend to move firstly towards nearby towns and then migrate towards the most rapidly growing cities.

3. **Stream and Counter-Stream:** Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter current.

4. **Rural-Urban Differences in Propensities to Migrate:** The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country.

5. **Technology, Communication and Migration:** The magnitude of migration increases with advancement of technology. It further accelerates with the growth in means of transport and communication and expansion of trade and industry.

6. **Predominance of Females among Short Distance:** Among the short distance, female migrants appears to dominate. Moreover females in general are more migratory than males.

7. **Motives behind Migration:** The economic motive is always a predominant factor in influencing the decision to migrate. On the basis of the above description, he concluded that people move from an area of low opportunity. However, some of his laws like female predominance in short distance, distance and migration, migration by stages etc. have been challenged by various scholars.
b. Lee's Conceptual Framework for Migration Analysis

On the basis of Ravenstein's laws of migration, Lee (1966) postulated a general schematic framework for analysing the volume of migration, the development of stream and counter streams and the characteristics of migrants. He elucidated the factors associated with the decision to migrate and the process of migration into four categories:

a) Factors associated with the area of origin
b) Factors associated with the area of destination
c) Intervening obstacles and
d) Personal factors

He divided the forces exerting influence on migrants' perception into 'pluses' and 'minuses' and 'zeros'. On the basis of above factors, he has conceptualized the following hypothetical statements.

A. Volume of Migration

1. The volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity in the area included in that territory.
2. The volume of migration varies with the diversity of people.
3. The volume of migration is related to the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles.
4. Unless severe checks are imposed, both the volume and the rate of migration tend to increase with time.
5. The volume of migration varies with fluctuations in the economy.
6. The volume and rate of migration vary with the state of progress in a country or in an area.
B. Stream and Counter-Stream

1. Migration tends to take place largely within well defined streams.

2. For every major migration stream, a counter stream also develops.

3. The efficiency of the stream is high, if the major factors in the development of a migration stream were minus factors at origin. In other words, origin push factors are relatively more important than destination pull factors.

4. The efficiency of stream and counter stream tends to be low if origin and destination are similar.

5. The efficiency of migration stream will be high, if the intervening obstacles are great.

6. The efficiency of a migration stream varies with the economic conditions being high in prosperous times and low in times of depression.

C. Characteristics of Migrants

1. Migration is selective.

2. Migration responding primarily to plus factors at destination tends to be positively selected.

3. Migrants responding primarily to minus factors at the origin tend to be negatively selected or where the minus factors are overwhelming to entire population group, they may not be selected at all.

4. The degree of positive selection increase with the difficulty of the intervening obstacles.

5. Taking all migrants together, selection tends to be bi-model.

6. The heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages in the life cycle is important in the selection of migrants.

7. The characteristics of the migrants tends to be intermediate between the characteristics of the population at origin and the population at destination.
8. Income levels are significant variables in migration.

Lee's theory of migration has been criticized on the ground of its high degree of generality and the interdependence of many of its hypotheses. It also does no clarity which plus factors and which minus factors at both the origin and the destination are quantitative the most important to different groups and classes of people. In short, by not specifying the interrelationships between the dependent and the independent variables within the context of a rigorous theoretical framework, Lee's theory of migration offers little practical policy guidance for decision makers in the developing nations.

c. Lewis- Fei- Ranis Theory of Development

The first comprehensive theory of development related to the process of rural-urban labour transfer was the one developed by Lewis (1954) and later extended by Fei and Ranis (1961). It is based on a concept of dual economy, comprising a subsistence agricultural sector (rural) characterized by unemployment and under-employment and a modern industrial sector (urban) characterized by full employment where capitalists reinvest the full amount of their profit. This model considers migration as an equilibrating mechanism, which through transfer of labour from the traditional labour surplus sector to the modern labour deficit sector, eventually brings about wage equality in the two sectors. The marginal productivity of labour in the subsistence sector is zero or very low and the wages paid to the workers are equal to their cost of subsistence, so wage rates exceed marginal products. Contrary to this, wage rates in the modern urban sector are much higher mainly due to the high productivity oriented activities. Migration of workers from the rural areas to the urban areas is caused by differences in those wage rates. This in turn, increases industrial production and profits as well as possibilities of reinvestment, which in turn increases the demand for labour from the subsistence sector. This process will continue as long as surplus labour exists in rural areas.
d. Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory

Sjaastad (1962) presented a human investment theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving costs and returns distributed over time. According to this model, a person is supposed to migrate, if the present value of all monetary benefits from migration is greater than monetary costs involved. The theory thus, involves costs and benefits at the origin and destination as well as transport costs. Benefits of migration are defined as the present value of potential income gains resulting from the difference in income between the origin and the destination. Non-monetary benefits such as those arising from location preference are also included in the theory. Costs include moving expenses, opportunity costs of foregone earnings between jobs and non-monetary psychic costs such as the disutility of leaving one's own community and settling in an unfamiliar environment. The theory also recognizes the effect of the individual characteristics.

Older people are less likely to move because differential income returns from migration accrue over a shorter remaining life span and psychic costs may be greater. Educated youth tend to be more mobile because their lifetime origin-destination income differences are usually larger and their greater awareness probably reduces the psychic costs of migration.

The neo-classical theories as a whole (Lewis, 1954, Fei and Ranis, 1961, Harris and Todaro, 1970; Todaro, 1969, and Sjaastad, 1962) contains several implicit propositions and assumptions such as: (I) The migration of people is caused by differences in the wage rates from region; (II) Aggregate migration flows between regions are simple sums of individual moves undertaken on the basis of individual cost-benefit calculations; (III) Migration will not occur in the absence of differences in earnings and/or employment rates between regions and will occur until expected earnings have been equalized; (IV) Migration decisions stem from disequilibria or discontinuous between labour markets, other markets not directly influence the decision to migrate and (V) The way for
governments to control migration flows is to regulate or influence labour markets in the sending and/or the receiving regions.

In recent years, a 'new economics of migration' has arisen to challenge many of the assumptions and conclusions of the neo-classical theory (Stark and Bloom, 1985). A key insight of this new approach is that migration decisions are not made by isolated individual factors, but by larger units of related people-typically families or households in which people act collectively not only to maximize the expected income but also to minimize the risks and to loosen the constraints associated with variety of market failures, apart from those in the labour market.

2. FACTORS INFLUENCING MIGRATION

Reddy (1991) has studied the causes of migration of female construction workers of Hyderabad city. Based on a sample of 200 families from different location of the city with the objective of indentifying the push and pull factors, it examined both push and pull factor by sub-dividing them in to social factors and economic factors. Economic reasons such as famines, scarcities, indebtedness and the lack of sufficient employment opportunities in their native places were noted as the major push factors. In the case of pull factors, some of the women migrants were fascinated by urban life and some of them wanted to join with their husbands who had already migrated. In spite of the miserable condition of slum life and the frequent social disturbances in the city, the women migrants conditioned to join in, as the condition in their village were even worse when compared to city.

Samal and Mishra (1998) highlighted that pull factors have been mainly responsible for inducing migration. The paper focused on the determinants of migration among informal workers in formal sector (coal mine), informal workers in the informal sector and entrepreneurs in Orissa and distribution of income among them. It was indicated that the potentialities of inducing migrants ought to be strong in the industrial conglomerate of Talcher (coal mine). The workers who migrated from their native places certainly have a notion of gaining some
economic advantage in the industrial centre or mining area compared to their place of origin. The pull factors further reinforced by the fact that most of them have their jobs pre-arranged by their friends, relatives and contractors. In case of entrepreneurs, they have moved out of their origin not due to 'push' factors but to earn money for starting a business.

An attempt was made by Chand et al. (1998) to bring out the push and pull factors behind the migration of labour employed in the sugar mills of Punjab from other states. The study used the field survey conducted in four sugar mills and found that most of the migrant labourers hailed from the economically backward and rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It was observed that poor economic conditions acted as one of the most important push factor that compel labourers to migrate from their native places. The poverty of the migrants was generally attributed to large size joint families, small land holdings, low productivity of land, occurrence of droughts, floods and famines and the lack of any supplementary sources of income that made it difficult for them to fulfill their basic needs and acted as the main cause of migration. The study further examined the role of pull factors in inducing migration and found that only 19 per cent out of 160 total sample migrants stated that better employment opportunities as the main attraction for migration to Punjab. The study concluded that push factors are stronger as compared to pull factors in causing migration among workers.

Gupta and Prajapati (1998) attempted to study the reasons for migration of seasonal agricultural labourers in Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh. Based on primary data collected from 140 farmer respondents in two villages of Raipur district, the study revealed that the existence of a larger number of small and marginal farmers, low agricultural productivity, dearth of irrigational facilities and lack of job opportunities during the rabi season in the study area were the main reasons for migration. The second important reason initiated by the study was lower wages in the study area where the announcement of Government with regard to increment in the wage rates was not implemented. As a result, the
farmers were either forced to go to work at very low wages or of look for job opportunities outside the region. The larger size of the family with small land holding was also the main reason for migration. Some of the sample respondents were took a decision to migrate to earn additional money also since they wanted to keep their social customs prevailing in their natives.

Kundu (1999) in his study indicated that a rural labourer will be ready to take the risk of migration to the urban area if the distance between the rural and the urban area is small, because, the probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector with higher wages and the travelling cost will also be minimum. But, with an increase in the distance, the worker becomes less interested in migration due to the lower probability of getting a job in the urban informal sector due to lack of information about the jobs and also due to higher travelling expenses.

An attempt was made by Ghaffari and Singh (2000) to identify the important variables which were responsible for out- migration and in- migration in Iran. The Ordinary Least Square model was applied to analyse the factors accountable for out- migration and in- migration. The study found that the amenities and housing facilities in the destination place were the major pull factors for in- migration and the industrialization attracted the migrants to the study area. The important push factors of out- migration were the percentage of irrigated land and the reduction of employment opportunity in the place of origin.

Sundari (2005) in her study discussed the determinants of female migration in Tamilnadu by analysing the 1991 census. The results of regression analysis indicated that rural female migration depends upon some factors like the rate of rural male migration, rural female work participation rate and net area sown to net area irrigated in the native places. Urban female migration has been influenced by urban male migration rate, urban female literacy and urban female work participation rate. The study revealed that there was a significant relationship between the male migration and female migration as per the data analysed which indicated that according to 1991 census 60 per cent of female
migration was on the grounds of marriage. The study also identified that there was no significant correlation between rural female migration and poverty.

Zachariah and Rajan (2001) analysed the determinants of migration in Kerala. By considering only push factors, the study attempted to find out the extent of association between demographic and economic factors and the migration. The findings of the regression analysis indicated that there is a clear positive association among migration and increase in population density as a demographic variable. The study also analysed the significance of education and community and found that the rate of migration was higher among more educated and who belonged to Muslim and Christian community. The study further found that there was a negative association between migration and economic factors and concluded that economic factors played less role in migration.

Hussain et al. (2004) made an attempt to study the major factor behind the migration of 120 respondents of Faisalabad city in Pakistan. It revealed that a majority of the respondents were agreed with the non-availability of job was the main reason for their migration. Besides, the absence of educational facility, poor health institutions, low paying jobs, poor rural settings, labour intensive agriculture production, family disorganization and polluted environment were found as the factors that pushed them to migrate. The outcome of the analysis indicated that better education and better employment were the pulling factors for their migration. The study also mentioned the other pull factors which attracted the migrants were better health institutions and facilities, high paying wages, better housing, public entertainment and better sewerage system.

A study was carried out by Rao and Reddy (2004) on the migration flows in Ravirala Village in Warangal District with the objective of analysing the factors behind the migration of selected 145 respondents from the study area and found that the migration began temporarily in the village due to the drought during early seventies but it took place to seek employment on a permanent basis. The small size of land holding with demographic pressure, gap in wage rates between the
village and the city and the low social status were also pushed the migrant workers from the study area. On the other hand, the persons already migrated at the place of destination supported and provided the necessary information to the new comers. Further, the study revealed that to avoid the chronic poverty and improve the social status, migration has become an alternative and attractive strategy for them.

Mishra and Reddy (2005) studied the influence of socio-economic variables on seasonal migration and permanent migration from the rural areas of Bihar. They found from the regression analysis that the agricultural labour households with higher size of family and dependency ratio were acted as a major factors for higher level of seasonal migration since they need larger quantum of maintenance expenses. The study revealed that higher caste educated households with larger number of dependents were more prone to permanent migration.

Singh and Kaur (2007) in their study mentioned the factors of migration as economic, social, psychological, political and natural. The study attempted to bring out the important push and pull factors of migration of the respondents to Ludhiana city of Punjab. The result of mean score of 90 migrant labourers indicated that poverty, low employment at native place and more employment and higher wages in Punjab were the prime factors for their migration. Other equally important economic causes of migration were indebtedness, small land holdings and low incomes in villages. The study mentioned the role of other reasons for migration as well and reported that economic and social causes were the prime factors which forced the respondents to migrate to Punjab.

Regassa and Yusufe (2007) documented the factors inducing migration among 1258 respondents in Southern Ethiopia. The study employed a Multivariate analysis and found that the rural out-migration in Southern Ethiopia was related to economic as well as non-economic factors like shortage of land, food insecurity, household size pressure, educational and religious status.
An empirical analysis was carried out by Devi et al. (2009) to find out the determination of rural out migration in Coimbatore city. The study made a survey of 100 migrants from four zones. It was revealed that migration among the low income group is mainly because of poverty and search of better employment. By finding the economic reasons as the main cause for migration, the study analysed the discrimination between the two groups such as those migrated for economic reasons and for non-economic reasons. It was found that the means of the factors of the migrants who had migrated for economic reasons were higher among the nuclear family belonging to the Hindu religion and backward communities. For the migrants of other religious and communities, non-economic reasons led to rural out-migration. The study further demonstrated the significant gender gap in the literacy status among the male and female migrants. Literate female migrants were found to be less mobile than the illiterate females who are poverty-stricken.

Misra (2008) attempted to study the determinants of migration among 300 migrated labourers in Alang Ship Breaking Yard (ASBY) in Gujarat. The study found that both 'push' and 'pull' factors influenced migration. It was revealed that 35 per cent of them mentioned 'pull factors' were the main cause of their migration and 65 per cent cited 'push factors' were the leading cause for migration. The non-availability of work in the native places, not enough property, social and family disputes were identified as push factors of migration. The significant pull factors were the presence of friends and relatives and the availability of finance in the destination place. The study further found that relatives and friends of the migrants were not only providing information about the employment opportunities in the destination area but also assisting in getting jobs and to reduce the cost of migration by arranging for the migrants’ initial stay with them.
3. ISSUES AND DIMENSIONS OF MIGRATION

Joshi and Padasia (1991) pointed out that migration process is in the form of a) rural to urban industrial centers and rural semi urban areas and b) semi urban areas to urban industrial centers. Migrants from rural areas are absorbed in the urban informal sector and migrants from semi urban areas are absorbed by formal sector jobs in the urban industrial centers. Informal sector is a supplementary source for migrants of semi urban areas. The study stated that rural migrants stayed in the small cities and towns in their initial stage and their next generation only moved from those cities to large industrial metropolises. Thus, the dominant migration pattern was not only rural to urban but also it was urban to urban.

Shanti (1991) discussed some issues relating to economic migration of females. The author pointed out that women also played a crucial role in getting job opportunities, but female migration is thought to be secondary and contingent upon the movement. The study analyzed some international issues on female migration and found that inter-country differences were high with regard to female migration. In the case of India, female migration is short distance and seasonal in character. It was mentioned that most of the women’s work in India is invisible in official statistics because of non-reporting and under valuation of women’s economic contributions. The study analyzed the 1981 census data on female economic migration and indicated that migration was higher among illiterates and they were employed in marginal occupation.

A case study was conducted in six villages in Bihar among the seasonal out migrants by Choudhary (1991). The study found that the landless agricultural labourers belonged to socially and economically backward classes from the selected villages migrated in bulk to those areas about which they had relatively more information. They were absorbed by the eastern and western parts of the country for occupations like soldari, thela pulling, construction and agriculture. The wage and working conditions in these occupations vary considerably depending upon the nature of job, seasonal pattern of its labour demand and the
skill requirements of the jobs performed by the migrants. The study concluded that the practice of temporary out migration of rural labour is going on large scale but restricted to the males only due to many reasons like hectic travels and difficult working conditions at destination places.

Prasad and Yogi (1991) made an attempt to examine the absorption and mobility of 236 migrant workers in urban informal sector of Vijayawada city. They pointed out that the selected area was a prominent centre for immigration. It was found that the number of migrant workers drawn in to informal sector had increased tremendously during the last two decades. It was noticed that inter-generation mobility among the migrant workers was significant. The analysis of intra-sectoral mobility among the different sub sectors were inclined to enter in to the self-employed and informal establishment sectors in view of the better socio-economic conditions prevailing in these sub-sectors.

Sekhar (1993) revealed that the proportion of migration was taken place among the middle income groups rather than rich and poor since the rich did not migrate due to the risk and hardship and the poor did not have the required resources at their disposal to meet the cost of emigration.

Roy and Datta's study (1995) identified that Nepalese were concentrated to migrate mainly to Darjeeling due to the less cost of living compared to other remote areas. Besides, migrants were more likely to go to a short distance places as it cost less and they know much information about the opportunities of nearby places. The study used the census data from 1951 to 1981 and revealed that the motivation and pattern of migration are related with the age, sex, education and ethnicity of the migrants. The Nepalese had shown much preference to work in primary sector like in the tea gardens but some of them were also in secondary sector. It was found that Nepali Women were migrated and settled through inter-community marriages. Due to decline in job market, the cost-price squeeze and un-favourable conditions, the Nepali immigrants showed more affinity to return to their homeland.
Joshi (1997) analysed the issues of tribal migrant on the basis of primary data collected from 2280 households in 66 villages of the tribal district of Jhabhu in Madhya Pradesh. The study revealed that the large-scale migration is one of the survival strategies adopted by the tribes to save them from starvation, under a condition of the failure of the local support system caused due to increasing population and dwindling command over resources. The work presented a factual analysis of the nature, volume, direction and cause of tribal migration along with manpower skill component.

An analysis of migration pattern was made by Singh (1998). Based on the pooling census data between 1961 to 1991 at all India level, the study examined the internal migration in India during 1961-1991 on the aspects such as distance of migration, place of last residence data, duration of residence and migration streams. It was documented that about 30 per cent of the Indian population were migrants based on place of birth and place of last residence and the level of migration from 1961-1991 shows decline by about five per cent. The stream wise migration data indicated decline in percentage of migrants in 1981-1991. An attempt was also made in the paper to examine international migration to India from other countries and found that most international migrants to India were from border countries of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Burma. It was reported by the study that migrants from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were more in recent years due to political and economic factors and the migrants from Pakistan were consistently declined over the decades.

The incidence of employment and living conditions of the migrant construction workers in Visakhapatnam City were studied by Rao (2004). The study revealed that most of the migrants were illiterates, between the 16-30 years of age groups and migrated through informal channels in the supply market. The study found that the construction workers were migrated either as a group or on individual decision and the incidence of their employment was based on the attributes of the middle man called as 'maistry'. The group migrants being employed by 'maistry' have assurance of security, duration of employment and
advance amount. The migrants were doing weight-carrying, digging, dust cleaning, watering and as masons for about eight hours per day. The study found that the provision of basic facilities of living was not taken care either by the contractor or by the building owner so that the migrants were living in slums which was filthy, lack of basic sanitary and hygienic facilities.

Premi (2001) examined the inflow and outflow of migrants to Delhi during 1971-1991. The study took the three census data such as 1971, 1981 and 1991 to discuss the balance of in-migration and out-migration of the study area. The data showed that Delhi has been having a higher proportion of lifetime migrants in its total working force especially in construction work, storage, transport and communication and other services. It was realized that migrants from Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh accounted for 85 per cent of the total migrants. The data showed that a large net in-migration of Muslims to Delhi and out-migration of Sikhs from Delhi. Among interstate migrants to Delhi, rural to urban migration stream turned out to be the most important stream. The detailed age data showed that the proportion of senior migrant citizens in Delhi has been quite small. Both male and female migrants were more in blue-collar jobs because of lower educational attainment.

Neetha (2003) in her study analysed the adoption of domestic work by women migrants in Delhi city. The study was based on the survey among 465 women migrants. It revealed that women migrating for employment with the awareness of the availability of domestic jobs in the city, higher wages and the conditions of work. It confirms that almost all the women domestic workers had some prior knowledge of the possibility of employment as domestic before migrating to Delhi and also have substantial role in the decision to migrate. Domestic work was also no longer seen a bridging occupation permitting entry to a place with greater potential or social and economic mobility. It was found that the conditions of work in domestic service are deplorable with long working hours, low pay and absence of job security. The study highlighted that migration
for domestic service is largely a female driven phenomenon, primarily due to preference of women for employment.

Jha (2005) in his study explained the streams of migration of tribal women workers in Orissa. Poverty stricken in the tribal areas of the study area caused the younger women towards the urban centres in search of work. During the period 1950 to 1980, tribal people had migrated to the rural Bihar and West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural labourers. But, from 1980 onwards they had started migrating to bigger cities also in search of employment. This was obvious from the large concentration of the tribal people in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai. The tribal families sent their unmarried girls to cities in search of work due to poverty. Migration is not a matter of choice of them but it is more often a matter of compulsion to avoid death due to starvation.

Singh (2007) attempted to understand the migration pattern in Greater Mumbai over a period of fifty years, 1961-2001. Based on census data, it has been found that the share of migration in inter-censal population growth has declined from about 50 per cent in 1961 to about 40 per cent in 2001. The analysis revealed that flow of migration has increased significantly from the north Indian states particularly from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh. The share of southern states showed a little change in the inflow of migration to Mumbai. Over fifty years, the migration from rural areas has increased considerably from other states compared to migrants from Maharashtra. While discussing the pattern of inter district migration flows, the study found that the influx of migrants from backward districts of the states has increased. The study further explained that the data of census 2001 indicates a large number of the flow of out-migrants from Mumbai to Thane district due to development of new townships known as New Mumbai.

A study of 190 lambani Thandas of Hoovina Hadagali taluk in Karnataka was made by Naik et al. (2009) to evaluate socio-economic status of migrated lambanis. The study found that more work facilities and high wage in neighbouring places like Chickkamagalore, Mangalore, Hasan, Coorge etc.,
attracted the migrants to migrate there. The socio economic status of the migrants were analysed and found that many respondents had small land holdings which did not provide employment in all the seasons of the year. They had highest rate of illiteracy and lowest standard of education. They migrated along with their children so that their children did not have opportunity of getting education. Highest number of child labour, child trafficking and sale of kid were common in the study area. The study revealed that hard labour, very low wages and rampant corruption existed in the study area. High rate of unemployment, under employment and seasonal employment were prevalent among lambanis. The study stated that the benefits of the government programmes and NGO'S have not reached to these people. The migrant lambanis also did not come forward to expose themselves to the winds of social change. Apart from this, non- involvement in developmental work was also a reason for their hindrance in development.

4. IMPACT OF MIGRATION

Meher (1994) made a study to highlight the contribution of women migrant workers employed in the informal sector of Rourkela in Orissa. It was found that most of these women workers employed in the informal secondary sector of Rourkela have entered in the labour market soon after their marriage due to economic necessity. The analysis showed that women workers play an important role for earning subsistence for the family among poor migrants in the city. Many of such households were unable to make both ends meet without the support of female earners. For many respondents, their contribution of work in the informal sector economy is a must for the subsistence of the household and also to improve their socio- economic condition. It was further noted that in a particular region people with different languages, religions, castes or tribal migrants lived together in distinct neighbourhoods. They formed ethnic groups on the basis of shared elements of culture and ideology, merging lower levels of differences based on sub- caste of region so that they help the fresh ones in getting jobs and houses and initiate them in to urban way of life. The study found
that a wide variety of activities in the informal manufacturing sector hold good promise of employment generation for poor women and it was proposed a technological and financial support of the government and non-governmental organizations to this sector so that the proliferation of low productive informal service activities is checked to a large extent.

Krishnaiah (1997) analysed the nature of both contract and casual labour system prevailing in a semi-arid areas of two villages namely Dokur and Aurepalle in Andhra Pradesh. A house hold survey was conducted among both land owned and land less labour households and found that the land owner status seems to have positive influence on migration of contract labour. The results of logit analysis revealed that the marital status, per capita income, per capita land and dependency ratio of households in Dokur village significantly influenced the decision of labour to send its family member in to contract labour. The impact of migration was examined at the origin in terms of labour system in the village and on the labour households and it was evident that the contract migrant labour households in Dokur were much economically stronger than the non-contract migrants and it had an indirect effect by improving the bargaining strength of the labour households. While comparing both the villages, the per capita income of casual labour in Aurepalle was much higher than in Dokur village. The percentage of surplus wages were being invested in productive purposes in Aurepalle was also higher than Dokur village.

Choudhuri (1998) felt that the seasonal migration by the agricultural workers proved to be blessings for the migrants. The study conducted in Satami village of West Bengal on seasonal migration of agricultural labourers and found that the seasonal migrants got higher wages than in their native place. They learnt new ways to improve their quality of life and also knew new techniques of irrigation and cultivation and they tried to adopt that in their native places. Seasonal migration had given them a new meaning of life for their self preservation and an elevated self esteem. In spite of the hindrance in education
of their children, long term employment and development schemes, the seasonal migration provides a relief from unemployment during the off season.

Sidhu and Rangi (1998) affirmed the positive impact of migration in their study on migrant agricultural labour in Punjab. The study was carried out among the agricultural migrants in the rural areas of Punjab and it was grasped that majority of the respondents were from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The most important impact stated by the study was that the increase in income of the migrants. Besides that, it was mentioned the personal change of the migrants that they acquired new skills in handling of the farm machinery and equipment so that they became more efficient in carrying out various farm operations. The knowledge and skills acquired by the migrants in Punjab about intensive cultivation, share cropping, wage rates, terms of contract, perquisites, etc. could prove beneficial to them in their native places. The study also discussed the impact in their native places as the process of migration had not only created employment opportunity in the destination place but also released pressure on employment opportunity for the remaining population in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, etc. Consequently, the overall economic status of a significant proportion of the population has improved. Finally, the study pointed out that the migration phenomenon has helped the cause of national integration by promoting a better understanding of each other's culture and socio-economic problems and a general awareness of the advantages of inter-dependence.

The economic implication of rural out-migration in Uttar Pradesh was examined by Yadava et al. (1997). Based on the primary and secondary sources of data indicated that the migrant households were socio-economically and educationally better placed than others. It was found that the remittances improve the income of out-migration households and decrease the inequalities in the overall income distribution in the study area. It was also found that a migrant household received an average of about 24 per cent of its income from remittances sent by the migrants.
Based on a case study performed by Kumar et al. (1998) in rural Bihar, it was pointed out that though the migration has adverse effect like shortage of youth and able persons during the busy season in agriculture in the sending areas, beneficial effect is much more as economic condition of families of migrants in their natives has decidedly improved. The study discussed the characteristics, work experiences and the earnings of 312 migrants in six villages from three districts in Bihar state. According to them, since the economic status of the migrants in the villages has very much improved, they used modern methods and practices of farming. They made the needed investment in High Yielding Variety seeds and fertilizers and those who did not own land were used their remittances for leasing on land from others for share cropping or fixed rent. The study also found that there was marked improvement in housing facility of the family from which a member migrated. The study stated a view that this marked tendency towards migration from backward state of Bihar will lead a pertinent development in agriculture on modern lines and also encouraged non-farm employment opportunities in small and cottage industries for which there is ample scope for arresting the process of out migration.

The economic and social well-being of the migrants in rural Bangladesh were studied by Hadi (1999) and found that the remittances sent by the migrants contribute towards the ability of the household members left behind to save money and improve their standard of living. The capacity to buy land, invest in building or repairing a house, and repay debt is also positively associated with the length of staying abroad. The findings demonstrated that the indicators of social well-being increase with the duration of exposure of migration. The migrants were seeking health care from the modern physicians since the mortality and morbidity is lower among them. The study indicated that 'diffusion effect' with secular values from western countries as a result of international migration had also played a significant role in the reduction of inequality and improvement in women's position and also in the aspiration of the education of children in Bangladesh.
Chandra (2002) studied the consequence of internal migration in Fiji. The data were collected in 1992-93 among 2416 migrants and found that rural to urban migration and more importantly inter-urban migration had been most pronounced. The study examined the social and economic conditions at their destinations on the view of heads of migrant households. After migration, professional, technical and related occupational groups, sales personnel showed a slight growth in employment and that indicated a positive marginal change relating to salary and wage earners. The economic consequences of migration provide unambiguous support for the notion that migration in Fiji is economically beneficial for migrants. The study further discussed the social conditions of the migrants and revealed that there was an increase of free or subsidized housing from employer, government and institutional housing, and rental and individual homes. Migrant households were also able to acquire larger living areas after migration. Majority of the respondents perceived that they had improved their employment and working conditions, income, social and cultural aspects of their lives. These perceptions reflect the interplay of various socio-economic factors especially in gender and ethnicity.

Zachariah and Rajan (2001) attempted to study the impact of Gulf migration in Kerala. An analysis was made on the basis of data collected from 1000 migrants’ households in various districts of Kerala. The study revealed that remittances sent from the Gulf migrants to their wives in the natives have brought out various changes in several ways. Remittances raised the income level of the households and that led to changes in life style and consumption pattern, such as ownership of land, housing and household amenities, the nutritional and health status of the members of the households. It also found that social status is reflected in the relationship of the family and the community and the quality of children’s education.

An attempt has been made by Kumar (2001) to find out the selectivity in rural to urban migration by comparing the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants with those of rural non-migrants at the place of origin.
and urban non-migrants in the place of destination. The study was carried out in Krishnagiri municipality and three villages from the same taluk where majority of migrants were found to have originated. A three stage sampling method was adopted to select samples from the urban area and a sample of 211 married rural to urban migrant men and 191 married urban non-migrants were selected. A sample size of 174 married rural non-migrant men was also selected by using a two stage sampling method. The study found that rural migrant couples appear to be better educated than rural non migrant couples and also relatively than urban non migrant couples and hence selectivity with respect to education was proved in migration. Selection of rural migrants in terms of occupation and income was in a positive direction in rural to urban migration. It was revealed that rural migrants were positively selected from larger land holding families in rural to urban migration. It was evident that rural migrants were from selected demographic backgrounds positively in the case of age of marriage and contraceptives use and negatively in the case of family size. The study concluded that rural migrants were from selected socio economic and demographic classes and were much better off than rural non-migrants in all aspects and in many socio economic aspects relatively better than urban non-migrants.

Kumar (2003) examined how far the extent of settlement problems and adjustments among un-married rural migrant men in a new urban environment. The study emphasized the changes in the economic status of migrants in the process of migration. A household survey was conducted among 81 un-married men in the age group of 24-39 years in Krishnagiri municipality. A notable proportion of the rural migrants moved in to the town when they were in their early and late childhood age groups. The main reason for moving in to the town among the rural migrant youths were their parents transfer and to do business in town. Economic status of the selected respondents showed that both the working status and income of many of the respondents were improved after migration. Almost all the rural migrants lived in houses immediately after
migration. It was found that less than half of the migrants extended their remittance to the close relations in their origin over the years for family expenses. It was noted that some of them had enrolled as members of some association or organization in the town and they received financial support after migration to settle down in the town. The study observed that though most of the rural migrants in the town hailed from the surrounding rural area, there was no language and cultural barriers for the rural migrants in study area. Hence, the study concluded that migration in this town appeared to be smooth and the rural migrants had not much difficulty in their adjustments in that town on the whole.

An economic impact of migration on the sending countries, receiving countries and as well as on the household economy was discussed by AHN (2005) in his study on out-migration from South Asia and its neighbouring countries. He stated that out-migration from South Asia has been a significant factor in the economic growth of individual countries, reducing un-employment, helping to earn foreign exchange and enhancing migrant's skills. The study revealed that remittances inflow have gradually gone up in all five South Asian countries as the number of migrants had increased. In India, remittances had rapidly increased from US $ 3587 million in 1991-92 to nearly US $ 12,125 million in 2001-02. The experience of many labour receiving countries indicated that the foreign labour force, which is cheaper than the domestic labour force, generally benefits the economy of host countries by strengthening competitiveness. An analysis of household economy of migrant workers also showed a positive impact that the migrant's families with emigrants are enjoying better social amenities than the non-migrants. Migration also brought about a progressive change in the attitude of parents towards education especially female education. The savings and earnings of the out-migrants have been used for daily consumption, investment in property or house construction, repaying debts and marriages of family members.

A study conducted by Semyonov and Gorodzeisky (2008) to observe the impact of migration on income and the standard of living of the migrant's
households in Philippines. The analysis was made among 2388 households to estimate the contribution of remittances between the households with and without overseas workers. The result of the multi-variate analysis showed that the income of households with overseas labour migrants was higher by 30 per cent than the income of households without labour migrants. The effect of overseas employment on income was positive and highly significant. The analysis also displayed that household with labour migrants enjoyed higher standard of living than households without overseas. It implied that households with overseas workers were able to purchase more goods than the households without overseas migrants. The study demonstrated that the money that labour migrants send back home was mostly used by members of the households for consumption and to support education.

An empirical analysis on the effect of net migration on the economic growth of the developing countries was made by Dao (2010). The study used a statistical model from a sample of 46 developing economies in order to analyse the impact of migration on per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. The result of the least square estimates showed that the increase in net migration or the number of immigrants had led to a rise in per capita GDP growth. The empirical finding of the study supports the beneficial impact of factor mobility on this segment of the population in the developing world. The study concludes that an increase in net migration as a result of removing restrictions on labour mobility positively influences economic growth in developing countries.

Das (1994) charged migration as a main cause for the growth of slum population in Surat city. He stated that the study area attracted a large number of migrants from within the state, the neighboring states and as well as far away regions and they migrated due to various reasons such as survival, occupational benefits and mobility, educational development and so on. The study recognized that an overwhelming majority of the migrants resided in city slums. Such migrants were often floating surplus labour virtually ejected out of their eroded resource base in rural as well as urban pockets and to be used by the
market forces as and when they are needed. Finally, the author cautioned that the generations of them continue to struggle for their survival through various means of diverse occupations in the cities.

Bora (2000) brought out the adverse effects of rural out-migration in his study area, a hill region in Uttar Pradesh. The study proved that the region had faced the shortage of able-bodied and relatively better educated males due to the out-migration. The movement involved a sizeable transfer of human capital which had adversely affected all sectors of development. A consequence of this was a comparative shortage of males in the productive age group and a higher dependency ratio in the region. The study also focused the effect of migration in terms of demography as it caused a reduction in population growth and fertility in general. Remote villages had experienced even a negative growth of population. Attention was given in the study to the migrant's individual effect in terms of remittances. In reality, remittances could not induce changes because of low economic base of the hill region and the infrequent remittances. It was realized that since the farmers with small holdings had little access to credit, technology and social infrastructure, remittances from migrants hardly make and visible developmental impact. As a concluding remark, the study revealed that the out-migration process instead of creating conditions of development has created a vicious circle of underdevelopment and further out-migration.

A study on rural out-migration in Srikakulam district has been conducted which is one of the drought prone areas of Andhra Pradesh by Rao et al. (2004). The study discussed the demographic features of the study area and found that there was a wider difference in the workforce between their native place and the place of destination. After leaving their village none of them worked in the same occupation at the destination. Many rural younger generations were attracted to the cities and they would like to enjoy different life styles of living in urban areas. The result revealed that there was a low population growth setting in the study area due to the non enumeration of seasonal migrants along with higher mortality rate. The study suggested that large scale out migration has to be
stopped by starting industries based on local natural resources like jute, sugarcane etc and post census enumeration check has to be conducted so as to find out the reasons for low population growth rate in the district.

Sundari (2005) has made a study to find out the quality of life of women migrants of Chennai city. The primary data was collected among 50 migrant women coming from various parts of Tamil Nadu. The study underlines that migration has solved the problem of unemployment among women but failed to improve the quality of employment. Workers who were in unprotected, non-regular category of employment obtained the lowest income and hence poverty incidence was more pronounced among these households. About 40 per cent of migrant households were living on roadsides, 30 per cent did not have access to safe drinking water, 65 per cent had no sewerage facilities and around 79 per cent did not have latrine facilities. The study specified that the pressure of unemployment and poverty caused by drought in the place of rural origin pushes the rural labour force towards urban centres in search of survival. A low level of economic, social, human and political capital drives the migrant work force to over crowd in to the informal sector.

Roy et al. (2006) studied the impact of rural urban migration on female migrant fertility in Bangladesh by using the data from 1999-2000 Bangladesh demographic and Health Survey. It was evident from the study that rural urban migration had significant effect on fertility in the selected area. There was poor rate of utilization of health care among the children of urban migrant compared with urban natives and their standard of living was very low. The significant impact found by the study is that the household poverty also was more prevalent among the migrants particularly long time migrants. The result showed that total fertility rate for rural urban migrants were lower than rural non- migrants and was higher than urban non migrants since they were adopted smaller family size norm.
Belwal (2007) has made an attempt to study the impact of out migration in rural areas of Uttarkhand by conducting a survey among 675 migrant respondents and found that there was an increasing trend of rural out migration in recent years and the study predicted the impact of rural out migration. Due to out-migration, Uttarkhand has to face the scarcity of creative, energetic and able youths and on the one hand in urban areas and the excess of workforce has generated the problem of unemployment and the exploitation of labour on the other. To him, high rate of rural out migration is dangerous from the socio-economic and demographic point of view also.

A micro level study by Vadhel (2007) focussed on the problems of fisher migrant women workers of fish processing units in Junagadh District of Gujarat. The objectives of the study were to understand the issues and problems faced by them in terms of working hours, wages, working conditions and facilities at work place, living conditions and economic status. Based on the field survey, the study observed that the working conditions of these migrant women were far from satisfactory. They were forced to work for as much as 14 hours per day and being treated as unskilled workers with rarely paid even minimum wages. Besides, they also faced work related hazards in the absence of any protective measures. It was found that 98 per cent of them did not have any awareness about the labour welfare schemes and minimum wages. The study also highlighted the living conditions of the selected respondents and found that it was worse than that of a slum dwellers.

The effect of seasonal migration on the household resource structure in the village economy was studied by Korra (2009). The study was conducted among the respondents who were migrated to rural and urban areas during the off season of agriculture in Akkaram in Mahabub Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh. It was found that the seasonal migration could not make much effect or bring any change in migrant's household resources structure and hence could not bring about any structural changes in the village economy. Because of the minimal earnings, the migrants have not invested or acquired new assets.
The availability of work was also uncertain and not available throughout the year at the destination place. The study pointed out that the migration in distress condition is not good and is not a positive sign for economic development of the country.

RESEARCH GAP

There are many studies both in India and abroad highlighting the various facets and dimensions of migration. Literature on migration both from place of origin and place of destination takes into account common demographic characteristics like age, education and marital status of the migrants (Suresh et al., 2007, Naik et al., 2009, Chandra, 2002, Sidhu et al., 2003, Lamani, 2009). Regarding the causes of migration the studies present different views. Majority of the studies show that only socially and economically weaker sections move from their native places to other areas especially to urban areas (Skeldon, 1997, Hussain et al., 2004). Almost all the studies have supported that employment motive was the main cause for migration (Devi et al., 2009, Chakraborty and Kuri, 2008). The studies regarding occupational mobility, rural-urban link and remittances (Sharan and Dayal, 1996, Santhapparaj, 1996, Sahu and Das, 2010) do not arrive at the same findings. Moreover, some studies suggest that nature and pattern of migration vary from village to village depending upon the socio-economic conditions of the area. (Doddarasaiah and Shivalingappa, 2008). There are few studies focused on the consequences of migration from the place of origin (Kumar et al., 1998, Korra, 2009) and in destination place (Singh and Kaur, 2007). Some studies have compared the migrants and non migrants in terms of socio-economic status, earnings, assets and the like (Yadava et al., 1997). Few studies focussed on the migration from the hilly and tribal areas to urban areas (Sah, 2009, Awasthi, 2010). But, not many of the studies were made on migration from the plain area to hill area.