CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
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(A) Conceptual Framework of the Model

Michael P. Todaro, and others have attempted to develop a model of rural–urban migration explaining the apparently contrasting situation of accelerated rural–urban migration with the concomitant rising urban unemployment. As important hypothesis in Todaro Model and spelled out mathematically in Harris and Todaro's two sector model concerned elasticity of migration responded to changes in urban–rural wage differentials and urban employment probability. It gives attention to the impact of migration on rural income. Urban and rural output and total social welfare. In 1976 Todaro gives a simplified formula to explain the conditions under which an autonomous increase in urban job creation ostensibly designed to eradicate urban employment would, in fact, cause both the level and the rate of unemployment to rise.

Todaro Paradox of More urban employment creation leading to more urban unemployment held when the actual elasticity of migration with respect to job probability was higher than the threshold migration elasticity for urban unemployment level and rate.

The necessity of the study relies on the fact that relevant and viable planning can be done and executed if we know the exact causes for migration and its impact. Hence this type of model is important.

To revise the basic Todaro migration model states that the decision to migrate depends upon the probability of successfully obtaining employment in the urban modern sector. Increase in the rate of urban job creation, immediately increases the probability of a migrant successfully finding a job in modern sector by the same percentage rate as the rate of increase in job creation. (For detail account please refer to the chapter on Review of Literature i.e. Chapter II).

Thailand's urbanization pattern is unique in nature. It is characterized by the lowest level of urbanization (about 14% in 1980) but the highest concentration of urban population in the national metropolis (about 72%) Bangkok is more than forty times the size of the next largest city Chiangmai. On the other hand, the over-all inter-provincial i.e. inter-Changwal migration has also been rather moderate even in recent decades, e.g. during 1955-60 and 1965-70, the inter-provincial migration was less. But during 1985-1990 the inter-provincial migration was highest.
This study tries to study the social problems of 250 migrants in urban areas i.e. Bangkok and also in the area of their origin, with special reference to rural urban migration in Thailand. The Bangkok metropolis area has been specified to examine the rural - urban migration system of Thailand. It is to prove that does the migration leads to social problems? and how much migration has actually been the cause of these problems. Pointing out clearly the advantages and disadvantages of migration into the Bangkok Metropolis area. I have tried to recommend relevant solutions to urban social problems caused by migration. The Methodology involves two levels of aggregation : the analysis of inter-regional flows of migration (macro level) and the detailed analysis of interviews with the migrants who squatter in selected cities. The research is directed towards alternate policy for dealing with migration and outlining the planning.

(1) **Significance of the Study:**

As compared to inter-provincial migration, the rural-urban migration is very high in Thailand and that too in Bangkok. According to Todaro, the migrants decision to migrate rests on the urban employment creation rate. If the later increase immediately, former also
increases. In other words, there is an increase in the probability of a migrant successfully finding an urban job. People are moving from rural areas to towns and cities. This has effect upon urban areas (area of destination) and at the same time upon rural area (area of origin). In both the cases, there appeared a felt need of knowing the detail about migration in a systematic way. Hence it becomes necessary to study the factors responsible for migration and its impact on the area of destination and area of origin. Though the various studies have been carried out on this aspect, but relatively those are less in number. Moreover, most of them are reports carried out on limited scale by some offices for a particular purpose. The studies that are carried out rests on the volume of migration, causes of migration, economic aspects, migration differentials and least on its impact on the urban area. In this study the researcher has tried to state briefly the social problems caused by rural-urban migration. A special emphasis has been put on the solutions and relevant planning so that it will help to resolve the problems of metropolis.
Relatively high income, low unemployment and availability of farm land at the area of destination are highly significant predictors of migration. Male and female migrants appear to respond in the same way to income and unemployment, the economic criteria indicators, but males seem to be more sensitive to the availability or lack of areable land, as might be expected. The rural development may not necessarily slow down the migration to Bangkok or other urban areas. Rather, measures to restrict further expansion of income and employment opportunities in the areas of destination may be more effective in moderating the undesirable population flows. As found and confirmed by Arnold and Cochrance (1980)².

The industrial and trade policy based, mainly, upon import substitution using tarif protection and other investment incentives etc. indicate the beginning of modern indesrtialization in Thailand. For all these capital intensive industries the best location was Bangkok and at the same time the rural agricultural sector was neglected. As observed by Krong Kaew and Tongudai (1984) the domestic price of rice was kept artificially low,

2. Ernestar Dr. and M. Pernia, "Migration, Development and Employment in East and South-east Asia", (Labour and population Team for Asia and the Pacific ) ILO, Nov. 1984.
relative to the world price, by the rice premium, thus benefiting urban consumers at the expense of rice growers. The study also takes care of these factors responsible for uncontrolled migration to Bangkok.

The plan for population redistribution and human settlement was for the first time included in the fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-1981). This was reaction to unbalanced urbanization. The aim was to rechannelize migrants to alternative growth centres and at the same time to spur out-migration from the Bangkok metropolis. Till 1984, as observed by Krong Kaew and Tongudai, the migration streams to Bangkok were not on decrease. During the five years (1975-1978), about fifty percent of inter-regional migrants went to Bangkok only and of them about 62% were originated in the North-east region. As far as seasonal migration are concerned the farm workers moving to Bangkok have been increased considerably and it is important to note that female participation increased from 32% to 62% during the years 1975 to 1977 respectively. They also observe that the concentration of economic activity population in Bangkok is the result of "Urban - biased " development policy of La Lipton (1976). Agriculture was set up to play the dual role of supplier of food for export and for other sectors
and supplier of labour for industrial trade and service sectors. All types of incentives and protections were to tertiary sector of economy but this was not the case with agricultural i.e. primary sector. Though this study mainly stresses upon social aspects it also gives due consideration to the aspects of economy. However, I have not clearly tried to differentiate economic, social factors intentionally as they are inter-mingled and inter-dependent.

(2) The Objectives of the Study:

The principal objective of this study is to make a sociological study of Rural-Urban Migration and Social Problems, Tracing the Influence of Migration in Thailand’s Metropolis. The objectives can be pointed out as follows:

1. To find out why people move from rural to urban areas.

2. Whether it is true that 'Rural-Urban Migration' corresponds to the labour transfer from industrial agricultural rural sector to the modern industrial urban sector.

3. Ibid.
3. To find out the characteristics of immigrants such as place of origin, labour force participation, unemployment rate, educational level of employed migrants etc.

4. To compare the in-migrants and non-migrants in the Bangkok Metropolis, such as employment rate, housing and living conditions, presence of drug addition and involvement in crimes.

5. To know whether migration actually cause the social problems.

6. Possible solution of social problems in The Bangkok Metropolis with a recommendation for increased intra, regional migration which could lead to renewed economic growth in the event that Thailand has reached a period of economic stagnation.

(3) Hypothesis to be tested:

The following hypotheses are to be tested in this study on the basis of collected evidence and data:
1. Majority rural-urban migration takes place due to attractions of new opportunities.

2. Migrants' social problems are due to maladjustment in the area of destination.

3. In rural-urban migration males migrate more than females.

4. People of younger age group migrate more.

5. Educated migrate more than literates.

(B) Source of Data

The main sources of data utilised in this study are "the Labour Force Survey" and "the survey of migration in the Bangkok Metropolis".

(1) Sampling for the study:

I have divided the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in four wards:-
1.1 The North
1.2 The South
1.3 The East and
1.4 The West.

A sample of 250 rural migrants have been selected on systematic purposive sampling basis from all of the wards equally without bias (62.5 migrants from each ward). Care was taken that the respondents are selected from all sections of the city.

(2) **Period of the study**

The study covers a total period of five years from 1985 - 1990.

(3) **Methods and Sources of Data Collection**

The sources of information are generally classified as Primary data and secondary data and they are as follows

3.1 **Primary Data**

Interviews of 15 respondents as the basis of case history and the data obtained through questionnaires of 250 respondents shall supply the missing link in data and information, where statistics obtained by the above mentioned methods do not wield information about the
inter-relation of migration. This first hand information is regarding mainly migrants' differentials, nature of the migration, occupation, income, reasons for migration, economic problems, children's education, motives, quality of life, job characteristics, environmental atmosphere of work place, recreation type etc. of the respondent. The data in total realites to as per the objective of this particular study.

3.2 Secondary Data

(a) Censuses: Census data provides a great deal of information on internal migration. The sixth census of 1960, first time, included data regarding migration in Thailand. The usual direct question on internal migration centred around place of enumeration place of residence on a specific data before the census. Apart from direct enumeration of migrants and non-migrants in the census area, the indirect information on internal migration can be obtained that is, the inter-censal comparison to estimate migration.

(b) Surveys: Another source of information on migration are the periodical surveys. Sample surveys are often used to provide a means of obtaining current
information during the post-censal period in Thailand, censuses have been held for the whole kingdom since 1911 at intervals of not more than 10 years (except during world war IIInd), and the major emphasis in surveys has been placed on obtaining materials inherently associated with migration to supplement information supplied by the census.

For previous studies of migration in Thailand, the demographic and economic surveys (in 1954 was the first national survey carried out in the country) were mainly utilized.

At present The Institute of Population Studies, ChulalongKorn University, and National Statistical Office, are the main source of data on migration. It supplies detailed information for the country's migration patterns.

(c) **Population Registration:**

The registration is made on a routine basis under provincial administration, which records changes of residences. The registration provides significant data for the study of internal migration.
(d) **Environmental Data:**

Chulalongkorn University's Centre of Environmental Studies is an excellent source of the data on population and other environmental problems. Here the statistics concerning the ecological conditions of Bangkok metropolis has been obtained for the purpose of the study.

(e) **Criminal Statistics:**

The Bangkok Police Department periodically publishes and releases statistics on crime in the Bangkok metropolis, ranging from petty crime to major offences, which give an insight into the nature of crime and most frequent places of corruption.

(4) **The Labour Source Survey**

The survey is conducted periodically for the purpose of obtaining information on the employment status of the civilian non-institution population by Labour Force Statistics Unit, Population Survey Division of National Statistical office, office of the Prime Minister. It provides basic information for the Municipal and non-Municipal areas on the size and composition of the labour force by age and sex. It also presents demograph
information on the distribution of employed persons by branches of industry, occupation and classes of workers.

The labour force survey is usually conducted in the periods January to March (dry season or Round 1) and July to September (Wet season or Round 2) of each year.

(5) The Survey of Migration in Bangkok Metropolis

This has been conducted periodically for the purpose of obtaining information on migration into Bangkok metropolis by the National Statistical Office of the Prime Minister. It provides information for the volume and characteristics of migration of migrants into Bangkok metropolitan Area. The basic information obtained from the survey includes:

5.1 Age, Sex and education of in-migrants;

5.2 Place of previous residence, expected duration of residence;

5.3 Labour Force data on occupation before and after migration, industry and work status; and

5.4 Employment and un-employment data of migrations.
(C) Concepts and Definitions used in this study

(1) Rural and Urban Areas

In this study, I define the urban areas as Bangkok Metropolis (Bangkok and Thonburi) and rural areas as outside the metropolis.

(2) Urban Employment in the Modern Sector

This is defined as employed persons in the non-agricultural sector in Bangkok metropolis.

(3) Employment persons

According to the Labour Force Survey, all persons, 11 years of age and over, are classified as being employed who:

(a) Worked for wages, salaries, profits, dividends or any other kinds of payment, or

(b) did not work at all but had jobs or business from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation or holiday, or for other reasons whether or not, they were paid by their employers during their period of absence, or persons who did not work and were not looking for work because they were waiting to be recalled to their former jobs within thirty days from the day of interview, or
(c) worked without pay in enterprises or on farms owned
or operated by house-hold heads of members to whom they
were related by kinship or marriage or through adoption,
and worked at least twenty hours.

(4) **Unemployed Persons**

According to the Labour Force Survey, unemployed
persons are those persons, 11 years of age and over, who
did not work at all, but wanted to work and able to do so.
Persons in this category include those who,

4.1 did not work at all but were looking for work
i.e. persons who applied for work either at business
establishments or by sending in letters of application
through the mail.

4.1 : did not work at all and were not looking for
work because of illness, but would have been looking for
work had they not been ill.

4.3 : did not work and were not looking for work
because of the belief that no work was available.

4.4 : Unpaid family workers who worked less than
twenty hours and wanted to work more.
(5) **Persons not in the Labour Force**

According to *The Labour Force* survey, persons classified as being in this category were those who were neither employed nor unemployed, according to the definition given above. Persons not in the Labour Force are classified in the following categories:

5.1 those who were under 11 years of age,

5.2 those who were 11 years of age and over and were:

(a) housewives or persons who work around the house
(b) students,
(c) unable to work because of physical or mental disability or because of chronic illness,
(d) voluntarily idle,
(e) working without pay, profits, dividends or other payment for,

(i) other member of the household not related to them by kinship or marriage or through adoption.

(ii) Other member of the household who worked as employer for some one else,
(iii) Persons who were related by kinship or marriage or through adoption but were not members of the same household,

(iv) Persons who worked without pay, profits dividends or any other payments for charitable organizations and Institutions, and

(v) Unpaid family workers who worked less than twenty hours and not want to work more.

(6) **Civilian Labour Force**

According to the **Labour Force Survey**, the civilian labour force comprises of all persons, 11 years of age and over, who are employed and unemployed, but excluding members of Armed Forces.

(7) **Job**

According to the **Labour Force Survey**, a **Job** was defined as any of the following:

7.1 Work performed for wages or salaries or other remuneration, regardless of whether or not received in terms of money.
7.2 Work performed without pay or profits in a business owned or operated by the head of the household, or any other member to whom the person is related by kinship or marriage or through adoption.

(8) **Occupation**

According to the *Labour Force Survey*, occupation means the kind of work performed by a person at his job. Most persons generally hold only one job. For a person having more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the greatest number of hours was recorded. If the number of working hours for each job exactly the same, the job which gave him the highest income was recorded.

(9) **Industry**

According to the *Labour Force Survey* the term 'industry' as herein used alludes to the type of establishment in which a person worked or the type of business in which he was engaged. If a person who had more than one job, the industry for the occupation recorded was asked.
(10) Bangkok Metropolis in Migration

According to the Survey of Migration in Bangkok Metropolis, Bangkok Metropolis in-migration was defined as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence to live in Bangkok Metropolis during:


November 1984 to October 1986 as Migration in 1987.

(11) The Area of Origin

According to the Survey of Migration in Bangkok Metropolis, the area of origin was the area outside Bangkok Metropolis where the in-migrants last lived in before migration.

(12) Pilot Study

As said by Sir Claus Moser and G. Kalton about values of pilot study that it is a primary study helping to know the following important points:

1. The suitability of the method of collection of the data,
2. The adequacy of the sampling frame from which it is proposed to select the sample,

3. The variability within the population to be surveyed.

4. The kind of interviewers and respondents, and

5. The probable cost and duration of the main survey.

So pilot study gives us an outline of the study to be undertaken on large scale. I carried out the pilot study as a preliminary study conducted on a limited scale before the original study which was carried out in order to gain some primary information on the basis of which the main project would be planned and formulated.

This preliminary study or survey of the Universe of the Study helped me to acquire a general knowledge about the problem which ultimately helped me to know the nature and different aspects of the problem about the study.

(13) Pre-testing

Interview schedule was tested with fifteen migrants. It was to anticipate the forthcoming objections as told by Goode and Hatt. The only objection was that, there were no sufficient spaces for recording responses.

The other minor difficulties were there but to point out, I was without any letter of introduction to show the respondents before interviewing. When I was asked "From where you had come?, " for what purpose you had come?" My reply was not accepted by most of the respondents. Hence the letter of introduction was necessary for these respondents.

Other difficulty relates to the selection of cases as each ward namely the North, the South, the East and the West must be equally represented. And the sample must not be biased and should represent all strata of the society. I collected the respondents at random from various places of Bangkok in all four regions from Inter-State Bus Terminal, Railway Stations, the common public places etc. I have tried my best to collect the information without personal bias.
(4) **The scope of the study:**

This study will try to investigate migration into Bangkok metropolis from other parts of the country and its impact on social problems during the period of 1985-1990. The study will produce statistics relating to social problems and briefly state the existing social problems. It will also mention solutions (probable) to existing problems and for future prevention.

To brief, the first chapter contains introduction to the topic, touching to every aspect mostly. In Chapter Two, the review of relevant studies on migration and then a topic on migration in Thailand, stress has been given on the rural-urban migration. Chapter Three contains the methodology of research and reference to Todaro Model which is already studied in Chapter Two. Some concepts of definitions are given besides sources of data. Chapter Four has concept and definition of migration. In Chapter Five, the process of migration in Thailand has been studied. In Chapter Six, characteristics of the respondents. Chapter Seven, causes of migration, impact of rural-urban migration, and social problems. In concluding chapter eight tries to state probable solutions, the summary and conclusions of the study.