CHAPTER III
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of some relevant studies conducted over the years pertaining to migration and related issues as the central theme. The review assumes importance as it provides methodological insights and raises pertinent issues that are relevant today. Specifically, such a review also highlights issues relating to migration that have been under investigation. As a corollary it also throws up investigation that need further exploration.

Perhaps, the earliest attempt to formulate laws on migration was initiated by Revenstein (1885). The focus of these laws was on identifying the characteristics and motivational factors influencing individual migrant’s behaviour. The study suggested that migration of rich, educated, high status adult and male members was higher than poor, illiterate, low social status, minor and women members.

Relly (1929) study of retail relationship in Texas, U.S.A. and suggested that movement of the person between two urban centres would be directly proportional to the product of their population and inversely proportional to the deference in square values between them.

Zuchariah (1941) study of internal migration revealed that the magnitude of migrant population in India was not as large as in Japan or in the western countries but in drought prone years, migration assumes

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dominant role in population redistribution in the country. The study suggested that mounting pressure of population and increasing availability of educational facilities in the urban areas would be the major factors in determining the future trend of rural to urban migration.

Jaffe (1942)⁴ reported that the rural and urban population had registered an identical rate of natural increase during the period of study. The author suggested that the size of urban population at the end of the period could be estimated by applying the natural rate of growth of the total population of the urban components assuming a zero net rural-urban migration.

Ambannaver (1951)⁵ study observed that 5.2 million people have migrated from rural to urban areas. During the course of the study, the author further noted that in case of temporary migration, the migrants passed through various cycles of migrations before finally setting down at one place.

Lewis (1954)⁶ observed that merely examining it from the urban and rural perspectives could not adequately capture the phenomenon of migration. Lewis contended that an approach, which takes into account both the conditions in the place of origin and the destination simultaneously, was likely to give fruitful insights.

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Bogue (1959) study categorised migration process as relative and conditional. The main factors influencing this process were cultural diffusion and social integration and resulting in more meaningful distribution of population.

NS8 (1960) advocated that educational attainment was a major determinant of migration of rural population to urban areas. On the whole, however, migrant's educational attainment has remained lower than the non-migrants population.

Peterson (1960) study analysed features of the American population and confirmed higher mobility among them as compared to population of European stock. The reasons cited for greater mobility were geographical detachment and search for economic gain and pleasanter living.

Reins and Fei (1961) study contended that availability of employment opportunities and/or wage differentials were major determinants of transfer of labour from rural to urban areas.

Gosal (1961) study of internal migration in India treated as a mere shift of people from their place of residence to another. The migration process has to be located in developing understanding the dynamics of continuously changing place content relationship of an area.

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8 The National Sample Survey (1960), No. 56, Tables with Notes on Internal Migration. Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi, p. 52.


Government of India (1961)\textsuperscript{12} study of migration process in Mysore state observed that seasonal migration was largely determined by the seasonality of labour demand in rural areas. Further, the study stated that the promotion of irrigation facilities in the region has also facilitated and promoted seasonal migration.

Mukerjee and Singh (1961)\textsuperscript{13} primary study of a metropolitan city based on indicated that the rural migrants have been pushed to the city because of insufficient availability of land and higher unemployment level as a consequence, urban pull factor operates on these households. Thus, draw them to the city by providing better employment opportunities.

Gaur and Nepali (1962)\textsuperscript{14} study analysed the causes and consequences of rural migration in Eastern Utter Pradesh. The author pointed out that rural poverty and big family size were the main factors determining migration from Eastern U.P. 's villages to the urban destinations.

Scudder (1962)\textsuperscript{15} studied the behaviour of migrant's households in Muzulu village in Uttar Pradesh. The author found that migration rate was high in those households, which were characterized by unfavourable man-land ratio and poverty level.

\textsuperscript{12} India, Census of India (1961), Vol. XI, Mysore Pt. 6(10) Yerdona, Delhi, 1968, University of Madras, AERC.


Kuznets (1964)\(^{16}\) study has emphasised that population redistribution through migration is an important and indispensable element of the mechanism of modern economic growth.

Sjaastad (1962)\(^{17}\) study estimated the level of population flows with the help of cost benefits analysis. The costs of migration included both the psychological as well as monetary costs and the returns were discounted over time. The author found that overall returns were higher than the costs.

Lee (1964)\(^{18}\) study has identified the factors associated with decision-making process affecting migration. The author found that the area of origin, the area of destination, intervening obstacles and personal factors were primarily responsible for causing migration.

Lipton (1964)\(^{19}\) study categorised migration as a sex-selective process and observed generation of disparities in the procreative age groups in the destination area. Contrarily, there was reduction of the magnitude of corresponding disparities in the area of origin as a resultant of high birth rates.

Vasaria (1964)\(^{20}\) study has analysed the impact of adoption of innovation on population and observed that the increasing unemployment

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and displacement of labour arising out of adoption of technical change is likely to accelerate migration from rural areas.

Hauser and Schmore (1965)\textsuperscript{21} study found that in-migrants learnt urban pattern of behaviour at work placed which he carries back to the village setting. As a result, behavioural hiatus between urban and rural society gets narrow down.

Bose (1966)\textsuperscript{22} study contended that migration analysis based on push and pull forces result in oversimplification. The author argued that push and pull forces must be interpreted in the overall demographic context. Further, the author pointed out that push factors operate in the city too which can be termed as 'push back' factors.

Keyes (1966)\textsuperscript{23} study analysed determinants of migration in a village of Thailand. The study observed that matrilineal property relation was an important determinant. The daughters preferred to live close by their parents after marriage, which prevents migration of households in the first place.

Sovani (1966)\textsuperscript{24} study asserted that immigration was not always due to push factor, as people living in miserable conditions do not always migrate to cities.


Bose (1967) study conformed that the volume of gross migrants i.e. born outside the town or village was estimated at 30 per cent of the total population of India in 1967.

John (1967) analysed the factors influencing the decision to migrate. The study identified the distance to the labour markets expressed in terms of time consumption and expenditure required to substitute a change of residence as major determinants of migration.

Schmid (1967) study identified pattern of land ownership, average land size, land fertility and capital stock were major determinants of migration.

Sharma, Goyal and Srivastava (1967) study identified unfavourable land-man ratio; large family size and loss of traditional occupations as major determinants of migration. Further, the pull factor operating in the form of higher and better employment opportunities in urban areas were also responsible for this behaviour.

Aggarwala (1968) study has identified exogamy and associational factor as major determinants of rural migration in India.

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ECAFE (1968) study has examined the available evidence from various studies on internal migration and urbanisation in third world countries. The study found that the very poor were not the ones likely to move, whereas, high income group people have higher tendency to migrate.

Mangalam (1968) study suggested that migrants prefer to migrate to a place, where, the social organisation is as similar as possible to that of in their place of origin.

Rogers (1968) study observed that the households in a village with prior family migrants or those located closest to the urban Industrial centres have experienced lower migration costs, all other things being constant. The author also noted that the households with prior-migrants had been early adopters of innovations such as the use of high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers in poor countries.

Ryan (1968) study of migrants in New Guinea observed a high proportion of Toaripi migrants. The non-availability of adequate and limited area under cash crops was major determinants of migration.

Sahota (1968) made an attempt to study economic analysis of internal migration in Brazil. The author found that the significance of rural-urban wage differentials declined as an explanatory variable in the migration

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patterns with an increase in the age scale. Besides, migration of young people was explained in terms of their limited integration into the village social system.

Vastava (1968)\textsuperscript{35} analysed the impact of emigration on the village structure in a village in U.P. The author suggested that emigration has led to a break down/disintegration of traditional social and economic ties prevalent under the Jajmani system. The author further suggested that commercial ties have substituted the traditional ties in the recent past.

Caldwell (1969)\textsuperscript{36} study of African migration observed that the tendency to return-migrate has been weakening and permanent settlement in urban was catching up. The study further cited factors such as increasing competition for urban jobs and decline in agricultural export prices responsible for this behaviour.

Caldwell (1969)\textsuperscript{37} study found that average economic level of the rural households has improved on account of remittances received from the migrants.

Larry (1969)\textsuperscript{38} study added that the only really comparable mobility rates are those including all changes of usual residence (address) in the numerator since these were independent of the country’s geographical subdivision to rural areas substituted.


Todaro (1969)\textsuperscript{39} advocated that the generation of extra urban jobs did not reduce the proportion of rural migration in urban economy but encouraged higher migration.

Greenwood (1971)\textsuperscript{40} study noted that the wide cultural gap between the migrant's home and point of destination has acted as a constraint on extended migration in India.

Hart (1971)\textsuperscript{41} in a study on determinants of internal mobility in India observed that increase in female migration has been mainly on account of preference being accorded to female labour in many light industries, and higher entry of educated females into teaching and office work. As a result, there has been improvement in status and independence of women.

Wilkie (1971)\textsuperscript{42} study revealed that upper-class males have higher tendency to migrate early, either for schooling or for religious training. Contrarily, migration from the lower-class males is delayed because of dire need of their economic support to elder members of the family.

Zilinsky (1971)\textsuperscript{43} highlighted the difficulties in conceptualizing and measuring the phenomenon of migration, because unlike fertility and mortality, migration is a physical and social transaction.


Garbett (1972) study noted that long distances, high transport costs and frequent visits to the place of origin were the determining factors for the couple's movement over long distances when compared to isolated migration.

Baxter (1973) study found that decisions of elderly rural population to migrate to nearby town of Orokaiva villages in Popendelta (same district) were based on the extent ease in making contact with the village. Further, the study pointed out that decision to migrate was also influenced by acquisition of skills available in the urban area.

Bedford (1973) found that in the New Hebrides, majority of the migrants were young men excluded from land by little holders who were mainly elder members of the community.

Dahya (1973) observed that the head of the family was the sole decision maker in influencing the migrant as well as his/her destination. Further, the study noted that the decision was strictly based on satisfying socio-economic goals of self (head) of family.

IDRC (1973) study has identified the following factors associated with the rural-urban migration: (a) phase of a person’s life cycle; (b) economic rationale; (c) the extent and nature of integration in the family and

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village organisations; and (d) prevalence of independent and questing attitudes.

Khan (1974) studied the impact of factor prices on human mobility. The study postulated that an individual would tend to migrate from one geographical area to another if the present discounted value or the net benefits associated with migration are positive. The study further argued that inter-regional labour migration was not sensitive to inter-regional wage (income) differentials, as it does not appropriately compensate for the various costs associated with the migration.

Davis (1975)' study suggested that rural to urban migration in India has had a profound impact on the nature, level and speed of urbanization, as manifested in the emergence of large size cities at an early stage of economic development.

Sen (1975) argued that wives of the male migrants are frequently put under a state-forward obligation to perform labour activity in the peak-farming season along with other members of the joint family.

Stark (1975)' study found that the migrants have been transferring resources to the rural based family with a objective to retain the option of returning to the rural area, or in case of leaving urban job. Further, the study

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noted that these migrants were vulnerable to pressure and threats of sanctions from the rural households too.

Berelson (1976)\textsuperscript{53} study commented that adequate literature was available on push and pull motives in migration as well as on assimilation of migrants in urban areas but literature pertaining on the mechanism of influencing way of the migration was scanty.

Nelson (1976)\textsuperscript{54} study pointed out that the existence of specific social structures allowed the possibility of return-migration to the rural area. The author mentioned that intensity of urban-rural ties was an important determinant in migration in case of Africa and Asia but not in the case of Latin America.

Alan (1977)\textsuperscript{55} study observed that migration has resulted in increased rural participation as well as improved rural-urban income ratio as a result, rural development get accelerated which check urbanisation via reduced rural-urban migration.

Hendershot (1977)\textsuperscript{56} study reported that rural-urban migration is highly selective process as it involves persons with usually high aspirations and potential for upward social mobility. The study also reported that these characteristics were found in persons having higher levels of education, higher income and/or better jobs.


Simmons (1977)\(^{57}\) study viewed that migration has often been treated as an isolated phenomenon rather than as an integral part of the social structure.

Mincer (1978)\(^{58}\) study highlighted that decisions to migrate were taken jointly by both husbands and wives in a nuclear family.

Cebula (1979)\(^{59}\) study showed that geographic wage rate differentials had to be substantially high to compensate individuals for the cost of mobility. He further argued that distance of migration was directly proportional to the magnitude of wage differentials.

Sidhu (1980)\(^{60}\) study found that parameters of space in forming the basis of differentiating one type of migration from another.

Souza (1980)\(^{61}\) study highlighted that migration was largely determined by the extent of availability of economic opportunities. Further, the author stated that migrants have distinctive social, economic and culture characteristics.

Banerjee (1981)\(^{62}\) study observed that the migratory behaviour of individual was determined mainly by the structure of the family, intensity of contact with the village and quantum of money remittances.


Goldsterin (1981) study on fertility differentials of migrants and non-migrants in Thailand suggested that the fertility levels of lifetime migrants were not very different from those of non-migrants and were in fact considerably lower.

Majumdar (1983) study highlighted that the migrants who enter in the manufacturing sector were usually the ones with fairly stable employment records and a majority of them carry a family with them, unlike the migrants, entering in the informal sector.

Dass (1990) study remarked that migration process does not have a single cycle. The migrant passes through many cycles before setting down permanently.

Ram (1996) study stated that out migration of labour helps in alleviating population pressure on land and improves labour productivity. Further, migration also results in overall enhancement in household income and welfare through cash remittances and gifts received from migrant member.

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Surinder and Usha (1997) study of migrants suggested that migration from rural to urban areas could be explained mainly in terms of a survival strategy based on pure economic and logic/reasoning.

D’Souza (1998) study on impact of migration on development concluded that migrants are likely to get additional employment in the formal manufactured sector on the one hand and may add to the under employment in the informal manufactured sector. The author further suggested that the migration from the rural sector might result in rise in Investment in agriculture and raise productivity and rural wages. As a consequence of the rising rural wage the out migration into the informal sector may retard overtime.

Santhapparaj (1998) studied the process of internal migration and determinants of remittances and concluded that economic factors were the important one in determining the migration process. The author also suggested that migrants those who have assets in the form of land or house have a higher probability to remit. The study further suggested that most of the remittances sent were on account of meeting the housing expenditure rather than rural areas.

Srivastava (1998) studied the impact of migration on information of labour market in India suggested that migration had little impact on

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movement of labour from the informal to formal sector. Further the evidence based on secondary information indicated declining mobility, whereas, the micro evidence based on primary sector may indicated an increase in labour circulation and labour community. Moreover, the author also suggested that in the recent times the isolation of the labour market has been broken by increased mobility from the rural areas to urban areas.

Bhatti (2000)\(^\text{71}\) suggested that adoption of 'with' and 'without' methodology in estimating costs and benefits of migration is flawed on account of dissimilar and incomparable situation in which two out-migrants are placed/situated.