CHAPTER – III

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION
AND CONCEPTS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Introduction

Migration in India is not new and historical accounts show that people have moved in search of work, in response to environmental shocks and stresses, to escape religious persecution and political conflict. However, improved communications, transport networks, conflicts over natural resources and new economic opportunities have created unprecedented levels of mobility. But, as we discuss in following sections, the increase in mobility is not fully captured in larger survey so often leading to erroneous conclusion about mobility levels in India. Traditional rural – urban migration exists in India as villagers seek to improve opportunities and lifestyles. In 1991, 39 million people migrated in rural – urban patterns of which 54 per cent were female. Caste and tribe systems complicate these population movements. Seasonal urban migration is also evident throughout India in cities like Surat where many migrants move into the city during periods of hardship and return to their native villages for events such as the harvest. Although significant in recent years, growth has been unequal in India (Balisacan and Ducanes 2005), characterized by industry in developed states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab drawing labour from agriculturally backward and poor regions such as eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Southern Madhya Pradesh, Western Orissa and southern Rajasthan. High productivity agricultural areas (“green revolution areas”) continue to be important destinations, but rural urban migration is the fastest growing type of migration as more migrants choose to work in better paying non-farm occupations in urban areas and industrial zones. Delhi and the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra are top destinations for inter-
state migrant labour. Labour mobility has grown and will probably continue to grow once the economy recovers from the current crisis. Migrant labour makes enormous contributions to the Indian economy through major sectors such as construction, textiles, small industries, brick-making, stone quarries, mines, fish and prawn processing and hospitality services. But migrants remain on the periphery of society, with few citizen rights and no political voice in shaping decisions that impact their lives.

**TABLE – 3.1**

CENSUS 2001 DATA ON MIGRATION COUNT BY PLACE OF BIRTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Migrants</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Intra-district</td>
<td>181,799,637</td>
<td>42,781,678</td>
<td>139,017,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inter-district</td>
<td>76,841,466</td>
<td>24,778,327</td>
<td>52,063,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inter-state</td>
<td>42,341,703</td>
<td>19,675,774</td>
<td>22,665,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>International</td>
<td>6,166,930</td>
<td>3,174,717</td>
<td>2,992,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Unclassifiable</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Migrants</strong></td>
<td><strong>307,150,157</strong></td>
<td><strong>90,410,690</strong></td>
<td><strong>216,739,467</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Collectorate, Thoothukudi
### TABLE – 3.2

**CENSUS 2001 DATA – REASONS FOR MIGRATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Duration of residence</th>
<th>Place of last residence</th>
<th>Total migrants</th>
<th>Work employment</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Marriage</th>
<th>Moved after birth</th>
<th>Moved with household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>All duration</td>
<td>Inter-state migrants</td>
<td>41166265</td>
<td>10865197</td>
<td>816572</td>
<td>549372</td>
<td>12233530</td>
<td>153918</td>
<td>970817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Less than – 1 year</td>
<td>Inter-state migrants</td>
<td>2014770</td>
<td>784138</td>
<td>30136</td>
<td>46756</td>
<td>142081</td>
<td>59571</td>
<td>705939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1-4 years</td>
<td>Inter-state migrants</td>
<td>8276637</td>
<td>2633007</td>
<td>143842</td>
<td>323061</td>
<td>1744035</td>
<td>286392</td>
<td>2446938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5-9 years</td>
<td>Inter-state migrants</td>
<td>6535472</td>
<td>1942871</td>
<td>136537</td>
<td>72389</td>
<td>1868728</td>
<td>293607</td>
<td>1747072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>10 years and above</td>
<td>Inter-state migrants</td>
<td>21389642</td>
<td>5501948</td>
<td>505792</td>
<td>106898</td>
<td>8476006</td>
<td>783782</td>
<td>4328886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Collectorate, Thoothukudi
3.2. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

3.2.1 MEANING

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for seeking better economic condition especially for improving their standard of living.

3.2.2 DEFINITION

The United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as follows: Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destinations or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence.

Eldridge (1956) defines “Urbanization as a process of concentration of population and multiplication of points of such concentration.

Migration is determined in two methods. They are,

1. Direct method
2. Indirect method

3.2.2.1 Direct Method

We can calculate the number of people who migrate to other places. This calculation may be based on two methods. We can know the number of people migrating by studying the document which are prepared at the time of migration; secondly, on the basis of census data, we can know the number of people who have migrated.
3.2.2.2 Indirect Method

We can know the extent of migration by studying the data relating to the places of birth. Generally every country collects the data regarding the original place of people. On the basis of the data regarding the place of birth, we can have the idea about the extent of migration.

3.3 Labour Migration

In order to distinguish migrant labour from other forms of labour and from other forms of migration it is necessary to describe its characteristics. The phenomenon of migrant labour is the result of a seasonal and piece-rate work that has emerged as a result of certain type of production technology and the associated organization of production. An important feature of migrant labour is that they are not the sons of the soil almost all migrant labourers are either from other districts of a state or from other states. They do not have links with the local people. This situation facilitates more labour productivity on one hand but on the other hand it creates stresses and strains between local labour and migrant labour.

The facts that the migrants is “here to day an there tomorrow” makes the regulation of his working and living condition difficult.


Mobility of labour has been defined as the case with which labour movers from one place to another or from one occupation to another in search of higher rewards. There are certain factors that are favorable to the mobility of labour they are following.
3.3.1.1 Facilities for education

With the spread of general as well as technical education it has become easier for labour to specialize in certain occupations improved efficiency would bring better prospects either in the same occupation or in another or in a different place.

3.3.1.2 Personal ambition and individualism

With the breakup of the joint family system and the spread of western education there is an individualistic spirit. This coupled with personal ambition, has facilitated the movement of labour driven by unquenchable ambition labour moves from one place to another with greater ease now than a few decades ago.

3.3.1.3 Development of means of transport

The tremendous progress in the transport and communication systems in recent years. Has bridged the distance between places and shrunk the world railways roadways water ways and aeroplanes work favourably to bring about greater mobility of labour than before.

3.3.1.4 Growth of international trade

The extra – ordinary growth in international trade and the development of world – wide organizations have extended the scope of labour movements mobility of labour is no more limited to national boundaries and it has been extended to different counties besides the loosening of political restrictions on emigration and immigration also stimulate the movement of labour.
3.3.1.5 Institution of employment exchanges

The recently instituted employment exchanges also have facilitated mobility of labour. They provide information about the vacancies available both within and outside the country, this stimulates occupational territorial movement of labour.

3.3.1.6 Peaceful political conditions

The presence of conditions of peace, order, security of life and property is perhaps the most important factor affecting mobility of labour. If in a country or region there is no security of life and property, then people would not like to go to such places even if they are offered tempting offers.

3.4 FACTORS ENCOURAGING MIGRATION

There are two factors encouraging migration.

(a) Pull Factors

(b) Push Factors

3.4.1 Pull Factors

i. Attraction towards land.

ii. Better employment opportunities of the new area.

iii. Better economic possibilities.


v. Better economic prosperity, higher standard of living, and better climate conditions of the new place.
3.4.2 Push Factors

i. Inadequate facilities for earning a livelihood, lower wages at the existing places of living.

ii. Poverty, unemployment, under employment and lower standard of living.

iii. Discrimination based on religion and politics.

iv. Lack of personal development, employment and matrimonial prospect for certain groups of people.

v. Dissatisfaction with the existing traditions, customs, behaviour of people and superstition.

3.5 FACTORS DISCOURAGING MIGRATION

The following are the factors discouraging migration

3.5.1 Distance

Distance is a discouraging factor for migration. The greater the distance, smaller would be the possibility of migration.

3.5.2 Uncertainty about income and employment

Uncertainty regarding income and employment will discourage the migration significantly. If the transportation expenses are high and the possibility of getting good accommodation is rare, it will after the volume of migration.
3.5.3 Attachment to the place of living

People may be attached specially to the particular place or jobs they are doing. Therefore greater attachment to the old places and things will be a discouraging factor for migration.

3.5.4 Differences in languages, culture, social customs and tradition

The language, customs, traditions of the new place may not be liked by the migrants. In such a case people will not try to migrate to a new place.

3.5.5 Double establishment expenditure

A man may migrate to a new place in connection with new job. But his property and family may be at the old place of living. In that case he will have to incur additional expenditure for maintaining double establishment.

3.5.6 State regulation

There is no state regulation normally for internal migration. However, if there are regulations on internal movement that would discourage migration.

3.6 MOTIVES FOR MIGRATION

3.6.1 Economic motive

The economic motive is the dominant motive for migration. People migrate to better places in search of better living. The search for better economic opportunities has better the dominant motive in internal migration.

The forced types of migrants find their motives in the desires and ambitions of the political leaders.
In the totalitarian states people are forced to move from one place to other.

3.6.2 Non-economic motive

The motive for migration may also be non-economic the desire for religious freedom, personal maladjustments to family and community life. Military and national considerations also play their parts in the movement of large amount of people from one place to another. Sometimes the dominant group forces the weaker groups move out, leading to out migration.

3.7 TYPES OF MIGRATION

Migration has different types.

3.7.1 Economic Migration

The migrant may be able to earn more money in the place where they are migrating. This is the most common cause of migration. People migrate in search of better work prospects. This will help them earn more and support their family that may have migrated with them. In some situations, only the breadwinner of the family migrates, leaving all the others behind.

3.7.2 Political Migration

If the individual is escaping from a war zone, then that is for saving themselves and to have a safe life. This has been seen in the recent wars around the world. Each war causes an increased migration from the conflict zone to other areas nearby that are peaceful.
3.7.3 Social Migration

Migrants can also be moving because some of the family has already migrated. These people may be migrating to join them. This happens on a smaller scale and is quite insignificant.

3.7.4 Environmental Migration

This is the migration that occurs after natural disasters that may include floods, droughts, earthquakes. A recent example of this kind of migration was seen in the aftermath of the tsunami. Thousands of people living on the seacoast moved to places inland to save themselves from the unpredictability of nature.

3.7.5 Emigration

Emigration refers to going out of a country.

3.7.6 Immigration

Immigration refers to coming into a country.

3.7.7 Internal migration

Internal migration is the migration from one place to another within the same country. Internal migration may be divided into the following four types.

a) Migration from village to city.

b) Migration from one village to another village

c) Migration from one city to another city

d) Migration from city to village.
3.7.8 External migration

External migration is the migration from one political boundary to another political boundary. It depends on the laws regarding migration of the two countries. It is also known as international migration.

3.7.9 Permanent migration

Permanent migration means that a family or an individual shifting his home permanently to urban area. But he may not visit his native place.

3.7.10 Temporary migration

Temporary migration means that a person shifting his home temporarily because of education, white – collar jobs and so on. But he visits his village once a year or twice a year or once a month.

3.7.11 Seasonal or circular migration

Seasonal or circular migration means that a person shifting his home from rural to urban (or) rural to another rural (or) urban to urban, because he has a seasonal job. As per the 1971 census the following classification is provided. It shows the relationship between the distance and migration.

1) Short distance migration

Persons born outside the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration (intra district migration)
2) **Medium distance migration**

Person born in a district but enumerated in other districts of the state (inter district migration).

3) **Long distance migration**

Persons born in states of India beyond the state of enumeration (inter state migration).

3.7.12 **Inter – Regional migration**

Inter – Regional migration means that people moving from one region to another region. This migration does not depend on legal control and regulation. Village people come to city areas for education, which – collar jobs and so on.

Migration has the following types also. This is based on the size of the migration.

3.7.12.1 **Partial migration**

Partial migration means that individual or a person in a family moving from one place to another place.

3.7.12.2 **Total migration**

Total migration means that a family shifting from one place to another place.

Both of these migrations are interred – related because partial migration leads to total migration (or) Gross migration.
3.7.13 Gross Migration

The total of the arrival in migrants and departures of out migration is known as gross migration.

3.7.14 Net migration

Net migration is the difference between the total number of persons who arrive and the total number of persons who leave.

3.7.15 Marriage Migration

In most of Indian societies, wives go to husband’s place and as such female dominate in short distance migration. According to the national sample survey, roughly one–half of the female migrants moved to urban areas because of marriage.

3.8 BRAIN DRAIN

Brain drain refers to the migration of highly qualified, trained and talented persons from one country to another country. Now a day, it means the outflow of human capital from developing countries to developed countries. It involves international migration of surgeons, physicians, natural scientists, social scientists, engineers, technologists, business administrators, financial experts, information technologists etc. to more prosperous countries like U.K, U.S, Germany, Australia etc.

3.9.1 FACTORS LEADING TO BRAIN DRAIN

1. In developing countries like India job opportunities are limited or no existent.
   So highly qualified persons migrate to developed countries like U.S.A to take advantage of wider and better job opportunities.
2. Ever though similar skills are needed in both developing and developed countries, people migrate and settle permanently in the latter countries because they pay very high salaries.

3. Some persons go abroad for higher studies and research because academic and research facilities are not of international standards in poor countries.

4. A few highly skilled people migrate and settle permanently in developed countries attracted by a comfortable standard of living as compared to their own country.

5. Some are persuaded by friends and relatives already settled abroad to get higher education and training.

6. Another important factor is the excess supply specialized and trained persons at home over the demand for them in developed countries which encourages people to migrate to developed countries permanently.

7. Countries like the united state, lure away talented man power from developing countries by liberalizing their immigration policies to permit and encourage such migration.

### 3.9.2 MEASURES TO REDUCE BRAIN DRAIN

1. Dandekar in his article “The Brain drain” suggests that the inequality within the intellectual ranks both in terms of status and income should be in narrowed down to reduce brain drain.

2. Jaddish Bgwati suggests the levy of an international tax on professionals settling abroad. The country to which the person migrates permanently should
collect this tax and remit it to the country from which the person comes. Such a tax would be sufficient to close the revenue deficits of developing countries.

3.10 THEORIES OF MIGRATION

Many theories are framed on migration. We discuss some theories about migration.

3.10.1 Ravenstein’s laws of migration

According to this theory the migrants move from areas of low economic opportunities to areas of high opportunity. The choice of destination is regulated by distance in the sense that the migrants from rural areas first move to nearby towns and then to large cities.

3.10.2 Lee’s Theory of migration

Everett, S. Lee, has developed a general frame work for analysing the internal migration process. According to him, every case of outmigration involves an origin, a destination and an intervening set of obstacles. He categories the factors influencing the migrant perception into ‘pluses’, ‘zeros’ and ‘minuses’. While the ‘pluses’ pull the individuals towards them, the ‘minuses’ drive them away. The zeros refer to competing forces which are more or less evenly balanced. Lee’s theory is reflected in a brand range of studies dealing migrant selectivity and push pull factors.

3.10.3 Lewis Model

Lewis model says that wage differential is a very important reason for migration. High wage prevails in urban area. So people migrate from rural to urban. They earn more money and increase their standard of living.
3.10.4 Fe-Ranis Theory

According to this theory wage and social factors are responsible for migration. In addition to higher wage rate better job opportunities and good educational facilities are some of the social factors which affect the rural labour towards urban.

3.10.5 Todaro model

Todaro’s model of migration is an avowedly economic model. The central variable in the model is the expected income in the urban centre.

According to Michael Todaro, the essential features of the model are as follows:

1. Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs, mostly financial and psychological.

2. The decision to migrate depends on ‘expected’ rather than actual rural – urban wage differential and the probability of successfully obtaining employment in urban modern sector.

3. The probability of obtaining an urban job is inversely related to the urban unemployment rate.

4. Migration rates in excess of urban job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational and even likely in the face of wide urban rural expected income differentials. High rates of urban unemployment are, therefore, the inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalances of the economic opportunities between the urban and the rural areas of the most under developed countries.
3.11 CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

3.11.1 Migratory character

The industrial workers are mainly drawn from the villages; they aspire to return to their home towns whenever a suitable opportunity is offered to them. Thus, one of the important characteristics of industrial workers in India is that their migration from the village to the city is not permanent but temporary.

3.11.1.1 Demographic characteristics

Urban migrants in India are generally young men and women between the ages of 15 and 24. Relatively old people prefer to stay back in villages because lacking skill and incapable of doing hard work they have little chance of getting some work in cities. Younger people with some schooling easily acquire skills needed for jobs in cities. Therefore, they always stand a better chance to secure some jobs in cities. In recent years, the proportion of migrating women has increased as their educational opportunities have increased. Basically those are two types of female migration. The associational migration of wives and daughters accompanying the male migrant and the migration of independent females. The latter type of migration in this country is rather small.

3.11.1.2 Educational characteristics

There is a clear association between the level of completed education and the propensity to migrate. This implies that those young men and women who have spent more years in schools show a greater tendency to migrate to cities. In India whenever higher secondary schools and degree collages have been set up in the rural areas young boys and girls after completing their education in these institution generally
migration to cities because they think that there are virtually no jobs for them in the rural areas. Those with only primary school education are now finding it difficult to secure employment and their proportion in the migrant stream has therefore, begun to decline.

3.11.1.3 Economic characteristics

A very high percentage of urban migrants is poor, landless and unskilled persons for whom work opportunities in rural areas are virtually non-existent. In India, in the past seasonal migration was predominant. Even now a large number of people from rural areas migrate to cities when their labour is not required for agricultural operations. These persons, however, go back to their homes when the saving or harvesting season starts. In recent years permanent urban migration has increased with the emergence of a stabilized modern industrial sector in most urban areas.

3.12 CAUSES FOR MIGRATION

Migration has always arisen mainly from the difficulty of finding an adequate livelihood in one’s native place and this is the predominant force which imply the villages to seek industrial employment.

Poverty, through, it is the most important it is not only the cause which derives the villages to the industry. The lower castes which are looked down in the villages and thus are subjected to humiliation, serves for better social treatment in the industrial centres than in the villages.
Another contributory cause is the joint family system which encourages the practice of leaving the family in the village where their maintenance is more convenient and less costly.

The factors influencing rural – urban migration are varied and complex. In earlier times migration from rural to urban areas was largely an account of non-economic factors such as social, physical, demographic cultural and communication factors.

In villages, social organization are rigid and in the past people who wanted to break away from these organization used to migrate to cities. Climatic and metrological disasters like flood and drought often compelled the people to leave villages.

In recent times with the decline in mortality rates which resulted in rapid population growth in rural areas, young people have shown a tendency to look for jobs in the cities. Improved transportation, urban oriented education, modernizing, impact of cinema radio and television have also induced migration of people from rural to urban areas.

Push and pull factors in migration takes, as a starting point, the difference in the characteristics of the two places, namely, the place of origin and the place of destination.

Researchers have attempted to determine whether people migrated because the circumstance prevailing at the place of origin pushed them out or whether they were lured by the attractive conditions in the new place.
Among the various push factors operating at the place of origin may be included the following high natural rate of population growth creating population pressure on the existing resources; exhaustion of natural resources, droughts floods and natural calamities such as earthquakes and famines; and acute social, religious or political conflicts compelling people to migrate to other places for reasons of safety.

The following may be included as pull factors; establishment of new industries with the provision of new opportunities for gainful employment facilities for higher education in cities, pleasant climatic conditions, etc.

Of the total rise in urban population, while a major contributor factors is the natural growth, a part is also contributed by migrations from rural areas. Their number at the moment is not exactly known. But it can be guessed that it may be something to do with the swelling of urban population.

The rural to urban migration have been caused by several factors in the past since independence. Industrial development has for example, led to creation of many activities of manufacturing, trading etc. attracting rural people seeking jobs / higher incomes.

After the II world war many moved to the cities / town in search of work and jobs. Partition of the country in 1947 made many people, uprooted in the rural areas, to settle in towns.

Backwardness of the village in respect of living conditions is another factor pushing people out of the villages. The availabilities of many opportunities for good education and living in urban areas etc., have also attracted rural people to the urban areas.
When the migrations are viewed at the disaggregated regional / state level, one can specify different factors operating in different areas. In the regions with the fastest urbanization the following causes have been at work; heavy public investment in industry and mining, as for example in southern Bihar and in eastern Madhya Pradesh sustained large agricultural development as for example in western U.P.

In the comparatively richer states it is largely industrial development and as, for instance in Maharashtra and Gujarat and largely agricultural development as in Punjab and Haryana that have been responsible for urbanization.

All such cases are usually described as demand pull factors i.e., rural population migrating to urban areas in response to demand for labour. However, quite a significant part of urbanization has been caused by the push factor i.e., when rural population gets pushed out of villages because of bad economic conditions there. This is particularly true of the poor states where in urban growth has been the fastest in the 1971-81 decade.

In these states, there has been small increase in agricultural productivity. As a result agricultural income has not been rising. And there is no land available for extensive cultivation. Hence rural population has been getting out of villages.

This is supported by the fact that there is a considerable decline in the growth of rural population in these states. Thus both ‘pull factor’ and ‘push factor’ have operated in the recent phenomenon of urbanization.

3.13 IMPACT OF MIGRATION

The process of development has been accompanied by large shifts of population from the rural to urban areas. Much of modern industry which attracts
labour from the rural areas has grown up in the cities because of concentration of infrastructure facilities and availability of markets there in. To analyse the economic and social effects of migration, it will be necessary to separate the overall effect on the rural and urban areas from the observed micro – level effect at the individual household level and to classes in the rural and urban areas.

3.13.1 Impact on agricultural production

If the marginal contribution made by the individual migrant to production is zero, as many researchers appear to argue, migration would not have any adverse effect on agricultural output. While empirical research over a large number of countries appears to contradict the hypothesis of a zero marginal product of labour.

Migration often changes the traditional sex specification of jobs, and enhances the authority of women in the intra – household decision – making. The high level of adult male migration, is partly a cause and partly a consequence of the high level of participation by women in agricultural operations, particularly in food production.

3.13.2 Impact on work force

The impact of the loss of the relatively young, educated, resourceful and enterprising member of the village population in the case of migration for a long duration is viewed by researchers differently

Samir Amin, with his African experience in mind, describes migration as a gift from the poor, rural areas, to the rich, urban area. It can be further argued that the gift, capital and knowledge acquired through migration might more than make up for the loss of human resources in the initial period. On balance, one can say that much depends on the kind of skill being exported through migration.
3.13.3 Cost in rural areas

Since education of migrants is financed, partly or wholly from local sources, their departure amounts to a subsidy given by the rural areas to the training of this sector of urban personnel. Here, the personal gain of the individual migrant would be in conflict with the social cost of migration to the rural community.

3.13.4 Long-term impact on the availability and structure of labour force

There appears to be a conflicting evidence about the growth of population and the availability of labour force in the rural areas.

K. Dandekar Argues that married migrants returning home for short periods are usually successful in inducing conception in their wives.

Another important aspect relates to the demographic changes in terms of sex ratio-age and sex – brought about by migration. As the migration is selective, an expected consequence of migration is an increase in the proportion of old people and women in the population left behind, with its implications for the social role of these groups.

3.13.5 Impact of Remittances

The micro economic studies of migration have been focused mainly on the amount and use partly of remittances. Some authors have also drawn inferences from micro-economic data about income distribution.

Evidence regarding the scale of urban – rural remittances in relation to rural income is conflicting. Some empirical studies suggest that they are sizeable, while other find that migrants hardly send any remittances at all.
Remittances are usually sent in the form of money. But in many cases these take the form of clothing, urban goods and durable goods of various sorts, such as television sets, scooters, bicycles etc. Villages with a high proportion of migrants tend to possess a wide range of urban goods, more so because the migrants are expected to bring gifts in every return trip.

3.14 EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

1. Migration is new place requires social and personal adjustments which may be difficult to a new environment, because of differences in cultural patterns. Due to maladjustments, there may be the instability in conduct leading to crime, lawlessness and mutual antagonism.

2. The migrants may face some social and economic freedom as well. They may improve the economic aspect of their lives. From economic standpoint, the individuals are generally benefited by migration.

3. Migration will reduce the poses sores of population of the area from which the migration has taken place, and it will increase the pressure of population on the new area where people have migrated.

4. Migration from a particular may lead to massive brain drain. Generally, the best people of the country migrate to foreign countries. This implies the emigration of the brain resources from a country. This is certainly bad for a country where from migration has taken place. Now – a – days, brain drain has become a problem in less developed countries.

5. A country having immigration of population may have to face different problems. It will have heterogeneous population leading to cultural
differences. Some people observe that only a highly homogeneous group can produce a civilization of high order. However, there would be the problem of integration different cultural. But immigration retards the integration of the life of all classes, and to that extent, it puts on obstacle to the achievement of many of the higher human values.

6. The new kind of life may disturb the family relationship and office relationship of the migrant. The traditional pattern of living may also be hampered. It may lead to high degree of undisciplined individualism. A large proportion of the migrants may experience change in their modes of living.

3.15 CONCEPT USED IN THE STUDY

3.15.1. Migrant

A migrant here is defined according to place of birth.

3.15.2. Immigrant

An immigrant is one who is enumerated in Udangudi but was born in other area.

3.15.3. Out Migrant

An Out migrant is one who was born in Udangudi but was enumerated outside the Udangudi.

3.15.4. Households

A group of person who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen.
3.15.5. Remittance

The amount of income send by the migrants to their dependents.

3.15.6. Income

Income = value of output = consumption + investment

– J.M. Keynes

Aflow of goods during a specified period of time

– Fairchild, Buck and Slesinger

3.15.7. Savings

Income – consumption = saving

Income which is not spent on consumption and which is not taxed is according to the definition termed ‘saving’

– A dictionary of Economics

3.15.8. Debt

The promise to repay at some future time the equivalent of something of value previously received

– W.W. Haines

An obligation to pay in the future

– L.V. Chandhler