CHAPTER – II
CONCEPTS AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The objective of this chapter is to review the selected literature on migration. The review of selected literature which is related to the study will help the researcher to understand the problem and methodology.

2.2 CONCEPT USED IN THE STUDY

2.2.1. Migrant

A migrant here is defined according to place of birth.

2.2.2. Immigrant

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

2.2.3. Out Migrant

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

2.2.4. Households

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

2.2.5. Remittance

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

Income = value of output = consumption + investment

– J.M. Keynes

A flow of goods during a specified period of time

– Fairchild, Buck and Slesinger

2.2.7. 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

2.2.8. 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

2.3 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The study conducted by Rowenstein (1889) and his two articles entitled “The Laws of Migration”, published in 1885 and 1889, suggested that all migration emanates from low productivity areas and proceeds towards high productivity areas. The choice of destination areas is moderated by distance. Migrants from the rural areas frequently move first to nearby towns, if any, and then to large towns and cities. He observes that between the rural and urban people, the latter are less migratory than
the former and migration steps up with every development in the means of transport and communication and is positively related to the growth of trade and industry.

**Gunnar Myrdal**\(^2\) (1968) has observed that internal migration is of several fairly distinct types. The first is the marginal and dispersal movement of people seeking better economic opportunities, which always goes on to same extent and which tends to incharge with industrialization and economic development, if and when it occurs.

**Surinder Jetley**\(^3\) (1987) has pointed out in his study that male out-migration from rural poor extended periods, greatly increases women’s work burdens and compounds their difficulties of basic survival. The additional source of income through remittances does not sustainly change the economic status of family nor helps if come out of its subsistence level. Thus male migration from the poor peasant or landless households by itself neither leads to greater autonomy for women nor pulls the family out of its poverty.

**Sharit Bhowmik**\(^4\) (1984) has shown in his study that demographers have largely concentrated on measurement of the volume of migration neglecting its economic and social consequences. Even our population policy does not include migration in its purview. Migration is usually as a result of unequal distribution of resources. People tend to move out of their natural environment when it fails to provide the sufficient opportunities.

**Subbiah Kannappan**\(^5\) (1987) studies the rural, urban migration in developing nations. He emphasizes the importance of “Objective” data on migration. These would focus on migration history, family composition, property ownership and premigration activity and income. Once such facts are established, question on
migrant motivation would yield more valid answers especially on changes in one’s economic position and prospects.

Todaro\(^{(6)}\) (1976) highlights that most of the studies on migration base their analysis on census data. The census data approach is useful for analyzing inter-regional migration, but for the study of rural urban migration, the field survey is more meaningful.

Lee\(^{(7)}\) (1966) observed that distance is the most obvious obstacle as far as migration is concerned. There is a negative relationship between distance and migration.

Srivastava\(^{(8)}\) (1968) shows that by migration, large migrants have a great propensity for saving something out of their earnings and remitting the savings to their families back home. The remittances received beef up the incomes of the households and are differently used by them.

Alexander Hamilton\(^{(9)}\) (1964) observed that the United States could induce migration of professionals from Europe because of such factors as economic gain, political equality and religious freedom.

Thomas Bernard\(^{(10)}\) (1973) found that unskilled workers and peasants from Eastern and Southern Europe migrated during the end of 19\(^{th}\) century and early 20\(^{th}\) century.

Ambha Roy \(^{(11)}\) examined the pattern of women migrant workers of Bihar based on 1981 census data. This study reveals that the phenomenon of women migration for employment is quite substantial in some parts of the state particularly in tribal region. The conditions of women migrants are worse than male migrants. They
are concentrated mostly in low paid occupations and are the victims of both economic and sexual exploitations.

The study by Murthy. K.S. and Murthy. K.R.\textsuperscript{(12)} (1980) has examined the pattern of internal migration in Maharashtra in relation to age, sex, marital status, rural-urban residence, movements by distance and occupation on the basis of 1971 census migration data. Among others some of the important findings of the study are: (1) female in migration was more in Maharashtra than males and this phenomenon is more in urban Maharashtra. (2) the in-migrants to Maharashtra are largely from the neighbouring states especially from Gujarat. (3) the volume of migrants is inversely related to the duration of residence in the state. (4) migrants are more in economically active age-group (25-59) and (5) of the 22 districts, four districts-Greater Bombay, Poona, Thana and Nagpur-have received more number of urban migrants.

Donald Bogue\textsuperscript{(13)} (1969) argues that migration has a special significance for the developing countries. It goes a long way to influence their social and economic planning. The movement of a big mass of population in a democratic country which allows full freedom of movement is bound to make a difference not only in the lives of the migrants but also in the life of the society as a whole in the areas of origin and destination. Migration may bring welfare in its wake or may generate new predicaments. In the world today problem of human migration is next only to the problem of human facility.

Tripathy\textsuperscript{(14)} (1998) has shown that rural-urban migration is invariably governed by two motive forces.

(a) Rural urban real income difference.

(b) Probability of obtaining an urban job.
Studies on migration of professionals to the United States have focused largely on the supply factors.

Eli Ginzberg\textsuperscript{(15)} (1976) highlights that substantial internal migration from farm to city and from declining regions to areas of expansion have been a major track for poor people to fellow to better their circumstances. The accelerated flow of persons out of the rural areas and into the cities, which in most developing nations experienced substantial growth. Many left the country side in the hope of bettering themselves in the urban environment where the economy was quickening and more opportunities for self employment and regular jobs were opening up.

Premi's\textsuperscript{(16)} (1984) paper examined trends of migration at world level during the period, 1960’s and 1970’s. Though Indian ranks third after USSR and USA in urban population, has slowed down during 1961-71. This could be a result of new jobs being created in rural areas during the past 1961, Plan periods such as rural works, border road, etc. The slump in industries during the recession in 1967 may have caused urban to rural migration. The phenomenon of migration is complex and it needs to be studied at the micro-level as only then can its socio-cultural and economic effects be understood.

Malcom Gillis\textsuperscript{(17)} (1983) indicates that as GNP rises and the structure of employment changes, there is bound to be movement of workers and their families from place to place. Most of this migration is from rural to urban. A loan succession of theorists has argued that economic factors dominate the decision to migrate. Economic factors are not the only important influences on migration decisions. To him, distance and social ties are also significant. People also tend to migrate to areas where members of their family village or ethnic group have gone ahead.
The urban pull is compelling and with hope undimmed, they migrate to the big city, but too soon they find their dream has sure into a nightmare. Until recently rural urban migration was considered to have boosted the economy by augmenting employment and output through gradual transfer of surplus labour to urban industrial sector.

The study conducted by Anita Modi (2010) on the role of migration in urban growth, pointed out the three great socio-economic revolutions – the Industrial Revolution, the Agrarian Revolution and the Transport Revolution-sparked off another revolution, Urban revolution. In fact, higher urbanization is regarded as one of the indicators of development. The process of development entails a massive shift of labour and other inputs from sectors that are predominantly rural to sectors that are predominantly urban. Thomson has viewed urbanization in the form of migration and described it as “The movement of people from communities concerned chiefly with agriculture to other communities, generally larger, whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade, manufacture and allied interests”. Preston considers rural-urban migration as an indicator of regional and sectoral distortions in the pattern of development, imparting importance to rural urban migration in urban growth.

A study done by Prof. Das Kumar shows that migration is caused by the income disparity between rural and urban sectors. Greenwood examines that migration flows to the urban areas of India using the 1961 census data. The analysis leads to the conclusion that economic factors such as transportation costs, income and job opportunities significantly affect individual’s decision to migrate to a city in a less developed country like India.
Simmon reports that the expansion of labour force, unemployment and underemployment in rural areas forced people to migrate. Kelley and Williamson discussed the two factors namely “push” and “pull” forces affecting the trend of rural urban migration in the form of hypotheses viz.

1. Unusually rapid rates of population growth pressing limited farm acreage, pushing landless labour into cities.

2. Economic forces pulling migrants into the cities as explanations of urban growth.

In a study, it is concluded that the main push factor causing the workers to leave agriculture is lower level of income. To design policy or to understand the behavior of migration properly, it is essential to understand the “push factors” as well as “pull factors”.

The study conducted by NSSO Survey Reports\(^{(19)}\) (2010) on the summary of the Report on Migration and Poverty pointed out that over 80 million poor people are living in the cities and towns in India. The slum population is also increasing and as per TCPO estimates of 2001, over 61.80 million people were living in shuns. It is interesting to note that the ratio of urban poverty in some of the larger states is higher than that of rural poverty leading to the phenomenon of “urbanization of poverty”. Urban poverty poses the problems of housing and shelter, water, sanitation, health, education, social security and livelihoods along with special needs of vulnerable groups like women, children and aged people. Poor people live in slums which are overcrowding often polluted and lack basic civic amenities like clean drinking water, sanitation and health facilities. Most of them are involved in informal sector activities where there is constant threat of eviction, removal, and confiscation of goods and
almost non-existent social security cover. With growing poverty and slums, Indian cities have been grappling with the challenges of making the cities sustainable i.e. inclusive, productive, efficient and manageable.

India has entered the Eleventh Plan period with an impressive record of economic growth. However, the incidence of decline of urban poverty has not accelerated with GDP growth. In fact, urban poverty will become a major challenge for policy makers in our country as the urban population in the country is growing, so is urban poverty. Indian urban poverty report using human development framework provides a good insight on various issues of urban poverty such as basic services to urban poor migration, urban economy and livelihoods, micro finance for urban poor, education and health, an organized sector and livelihoods.

The circulating migrant moved interminably between the city and his home village in response to the fluctuations in the demand for his labour in the two places. During peak crop season when work was available for everybody in his family, the migrant stayed in the village working in the farms. During the off season he came to the city and created work for himself as hawker, pavement side vendor and coolie.

Gupta and Bhakoo (20) (1980) studied the rural migrants from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to Ludhiyana district of Punjab. They observed that the push factors and the pull factors were responsible for the rural migration. Better employment opportunity, more congenial atmosphere and networks and encouragement from government policies were the pull factors. Floods, droughts, natural calamities, poverty and strained family relations were the push factors.

Mahadev and Racine (21) (1998) have explained the background of the structure and dynamics of rural and urban migration in South Karnataka.
Raca\textsuperscript{(22)} (1998) studied on the overall introduction to the four rural systems of the state of Karnataka which was mainly concentrated on the socio-cultural and economic factors of these sub regions.

Landy\textsuperscript{(23)} (1998) found that a prodigious number of people were benefited by the return of migrants. In the irrigated regions, the chance for migration was lesser. The migration of women was largely due to marriage. The economic factor was a powerful motivating force. Regarding migration, the individual choice, family dies lineate and case logic guide important roles.

Appliedyard’s\textsuperscript{(24)} (1999) Paper purports to be a survey on the relationship between international migration and the developmental goal in the developing countries. It gets the tune of the book by clarifying as in have already mentioned that the current concern of migration analysis is not confined to the out migration of people from developing to developed countries, but it also incorporates inward migration in developing countries. Apple yard’s main proposition is that “governments of developing countries utilize legal migrations (outward as well as inward) both permanent and temporary, primarily to facilitate economic growth”.

Indirani Gupta and Arupmitra\textsuperscript{(25)} (2002) pointed out that the context of rural urban migration is vast and controversial. The “over urbanization thesis” perhaps one of the oldest theories holds that with deterioration in the land – man ratio in the agricultural sector, the rural population in search of livelihood migrates to urban area. Subsequently in the face of limited possibilities of labour absorption in the organized sector, particularly in industry the rural migrant workers are believed to create a situation of unlimited supply of labour in the informal sector, generally said to be characterized by low productivity. Below subsistence level of incomes accruing to
work in this sector inflate the percentage of population below the poverty line and compel them to reside in slums.

**Ben Roglaly et al.** (2001) analyses the causes and consequences of the seasonal migration of rice workers in West Bengal during 1999-2000. According to this study, people who migrate temporarily for manual work are not usually unionized and are often unprotected by effective legislation against travel and work place risks. Moreover this study finds out that migrated workers give their remittances to their wives or mothers and they were spent mainly on debt repayment and on food.

The study conducted by **Anantharaja Kumar and Haorei** (2010) explains the impact of the MGNREGs on rural migration in Dindigul district of Tamilnadu. The study is an exploratory in nature and it is based on primary data collected from the MGNREGs beneficiaries with the help of interview schedule. Also this study selected all the 14 blocks of Dindigul district. This study concluded that migration has stopped in five panchayats with the implementation of the MGNREG scheme.

**Deepak Nayyar’s** (2000) study analyses the relationship between globalization and international migration. According to him the process of globalization is going to increase labour mobility in three categories. The professionals will be almost as mobile as capital. Similarly, the use of contract workers who move across borders on a temporary basis is bound to increase and finally given the market conditions and immigration laws illegal cross border between flows increase.

The study conducted by **Anupam Hazra** (2010) on “Migration - Still a Successful Strategy For Rural India” based on the secondary data by the 64th survey report of NSSO, concluded that migration rate in the urban areas was higher than the
migration rate in rural area and magnitude of male migration was far lower than female migration rate in both rural and urban areas.

**Nitya Rao and Kumar Rana**\(^{(30)}\) (1997) analysed the male migration and its impact on women lives. They suggested that the male migration is for longer periods of time and to move distance locations. The males do send money home by money order, but the women mentioned that the remittances are often irregular. Many men bring the money with them when they return home. This is then used for house repair, repayment of debt or other major expenses. It hence does not contribute much to the daily maintenance of the home. Male migration actually enhances both the physical and financial burdens of the women in terms of overwork, leading to poor health and indebtedness. Once need to run the household on a daily basis tell such time as the cash remittance, usually inadequate, arrives, as also cope with the children and family relationships also enhance emotional stress and tensions.

**Yadava**\(^{(31)}\) (1997) Surender. S. Yadave and R.K. Sinha’s, their study is based on a number of surveys conducted undated in different parts of U.P. in 1989, the largest province of India 10\(^{th}\), a population about 140 millions. Both primary and secondary data are used. He verified that:

1. Migration exhibits positive relationship with education and economic level of household.
2. To discuss the flow of remittances from urban to rural areas and their contribution of household income.

He broadly concluded that the migrant households are socio-economically and educationally better placed than others. It is found that the remittances improve the
income of out-migrant households and decrease the inequalities in the overall income
distribution.

*Zahariah* (1951) has estimated that the internal migration is for subcontinent for the period 1941-51. The study attempted to measure the extent of migration, its contribution to the process of population redistribution and the areas of gain and loss by age and by sex for each of the states. The study further observed that the immigrants predominantly comprised of young people in the age group of 15-29 years.

*Shivalingappa* (1998) has analysed an account of the rationale behind mobility and retention of rural population in the Western Ghats. The trends of urban migration in the region began during the early 1980’s. He also found that the urban migration was largely seen among upper caste people. The upper castes started sending their male children to the towns, first for education and then for white collar jobs. These migration of the upper caste did not hurdle in any way, the migrants from the village social structure. He found that if the villagers were given chance to migrate, only few of them would prefer to leave their native village.

*Kalam* (1998) deals about an anthropological perspective on moving; and mobility in the Indian context mainly deals with the decision about migration or staying back.

*Saransinghahum* (1997) studied on the migration which predominantly among tribals. The urban centres are Muzaffaraphur and Bokaro steel copy the tribals, who were predominantly involved in selected industrial centres.
Banerjee\textsuperscript{(36)} (1987) studies the rural urban migration in developing nations. He emphasizes the importance of objective data on migration. These would focus on migration history, family composition, property ownership and pre migration activity and income. Once such facts are established, question on migrant motivation would yield more valid answers especially on changes in one’s economic positions and prospects.

Ramesh\textsuperscript{(37)} (2007) tried to understand the “Out Migration of Labour from Rural Areas”. A study about 60 per cent of the agricultural interviews reported that they usually move to other places as they are already part of some informal group working in those places. The labour demand is not adequate to provide sufficient work to the existing rural labour force in the villages. There is shortage of employment opportunities and uncertainty of work. However, a planned strategy of rural non-farm sector can prevent rural migration to urban industrial and commercial centres.

Raju and Sholapurkar\textsuperscript{(38)} (1980) have studied the pattern and nature of female migration in different streams by distance in Karnataka. It was observed that female migration was for short distance and dominated by rural to rural movement. As marriages were being prearranged with the same or equal caste and homogeneous economic group, probably marriage field for females is restricted to neighbouring areas only. Besides many other reasons, higher level of illiteracy among females is a hurdle to move urban areas.

Sharma\textsuperscript{(39)} (1997) has analysed both immigrants and out migrants in each centres, “ie” the study focused on rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural, and
urban to urban migration because the rural migration will push of rural poverty rather than to pull of higher urban income.

**Guetat – Benandsa** (1998) The rural – non agricultural employment and retention of rural population in his study of Mysore and Mandhya district very few villages would their hesitation to leave is due to the problem created by demographic expansion that the villages are compelled to look alternative sources of income and employment migrations to the city being one possible way out. The state sponsored economic diversification programmes such as IRDP and TRYSEM though they strengthened the retention rational how had only a limited impact on the rural economy in terms of occupational diversification.

**Vijay Korra** (2006) “Labour Migration in Mahabubnagar”. In order to achieve the objective of labour migration the data for the present study was collected from a primary survey conducted in mid-2006 from Akkaram village in Anchampet Mandal of Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. It is concluded that the study village has witnessed a mass seasonal migration to both rural and urban areas mainly for survival setting their debts and to earn money to get their daughters married off.

Another study has been undertaken by **Das Gupta** (2007) “Migration from village”. The data has been collected from 241 working migrants from 16, Delhi villages. They found that the factors like skewed distribution of land, high population of landless agricultural workers and literacy induced migration.

**S.N. Mishra** (2008) states that people migrate from rural areas of Ganjam and Puri to places within and outside the state due to historical reasons. In the recent years, the migration is taking from these two districts due to adverse economic factors in the place of their origin.
According to standing Guy\textsuperscript{44} ‘The size and level of migration are determined by the relation of production of society, nature of wealth, land ownership system and factors controlling the growth of factors of production in a society”.

Gaurav Turkhade\textsuperscript{45} (2012) stated about the “Impact and Relevance of Remittance on Rural Areas” pointed out that remittances play an essential role in ensuring food for many rural poor households and thus constitute an efficient strategy for facing adversities such as low agricultural productivity and the inherent risks and instability of farming activities. Moreover, remittances may serve as insurance to improve or counter crisis situations, thus limiting negative effects on food security. Evidence shows that the impact of remittances on agriculture is mixed and highly contextual. In some cases, migration and remittances foster household farm investment and agricultural production, while in others, the opposite occurs.

This paper examines, the impact of remittance on agriculture, health and education and poverty alleviation and inequality in rural areas. This study is mainly based on secondary source and data is obtained from books and reports on migration and rural development.

Jamshed Nasir, Mahvish Anjum and Ullas\textsuperscript{46} (2012) analysing about “Migration of cottage Industry Workers” A case study of Ambedkarnagar District. According to this survey, it was astonishing to find that there had been practically no migration of cottage industry workers from Ambedkarnagar district. A few who have migrated have done so far reason other than livelihood earning, such as religion, better environment and housing etc.,
In the present paper an attempt has been made to study the situation of migration and non – migration of cottage industry workers in Ambedkarnagar district. The main objectives of this study are:

- To assess the economic condition of cottage industry workers.
- To find out the causes of non – migration for cottage industry workers.

This present study is based on primary data collected from the cottage industry workers with the help of questionnaire technique. The survey concerned 246 cottage industry workers from 9 blocks. In the present work, simple percentage method has been used for the analysis of data.

The region of study is found to be the centre of cottage industry in eastern U.P. Most of the industrial workers are engaged in such industries. As far as migration is concerned insignificant numbers of cottage industry workers migrated toward cities. In spite of low earnings they do not prefer to migrate as they have affection for their native place and are satisfied with their present work.

Dr. Kumar Amarenda Narain\(^{(47)}\) (2012) analysed the study on the “Impact of Rural Migration of Agricultural labourers of Bihar in Assam”. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the factors responsible for migration of labourers of Bihar to a far flung area of South Assam (Cachar) and its impact on the economy of the migrant labourers of Bihar. The socio – economic profile of these labour society has also been effected by their migration. In order to study the problem, a sample of two hundred Biharilabourers working in Silchar engaged in different institutions, establishment and commercial concern, have been taken, and on the basis of responses made by them a critically analyses has been done. Migration of rural labourers of Bihar is both of permanent as well as seasonal in nature.
It can be easily concluded that the migration of agricultural labourers has reasonably improved the socio–economic position of the migrants of Bihar. Their outlook has changed and their perception of narrow outlook based on caste and social taboos has also changed for the good.

Migration refers to the act of changing place of residence or abode. Migration is taking place mainly due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.

Prabhu defined clearly the term migration. In his view, migration refers to the movement of workers from the agricultural to non-agricultural mainly industrial sector. Thus migration implies change in the occupation of worker.

According to Sharit Bhowmik migration is usually result of unequal distribution of resources in the rural area. People tend to move out from the native environment when it fails to provide them sufficient opportunities.

Prabhu, further defines that the main causes of migration are difference between the level of incomes and employment opportunities in the agricultural and industrial sector and the rate of migration depends upon their relative levels. Non–economics factors like lack of facilities for higher education medical assistance and lack of other social services encourage the migration. Moreover, he studied the publishing and pulling factors responsible for rural urban migration. Agricultural indebtedness also one of the reasons for rural–urban migration in underdeveloping country.

Vidyut Joshi studied the types of migration. He clarified in the inner–district, inter–state migration and overseas migration. Migration among the district is called
inter district. Migration with the physical boundary of the nation is called state level migration. Finally, migration across the nation in international migration.

Khanka study revealed that the unfamiliarity with the new work as one of the adverse effects due to migration. Moreover, he advocated that the success of the migration leads further migration in the rural area.

Thomas L. Bernard estimated the beginning of the migration in Europe study reveals that unskilled workers and peasants from eastern and southern Europe migrated during the end of 19th century and early 20th century.

Malcom Gillis indicates that the rise GNP of a nation changed structure of employment. Thus, change leads to rural – urban migration. Most of the rural people migrated to familiar places where their relatives and friends.
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