In the recent years, there has been a rapid growth of interest in the study of the relationship between migration and fertility. This interest has been particularly widespread in the United States of America and Latin American countries, for which many studies on migration and fertility have come out. The subject, however, has not been studied seriously in other parts of the world, more specifically in the developing countries of Africa and Asia. For instance, in India where, an extensive search into the population literature, that has greatly proliferated since the initiation of the official family planning programme in 1952, has revealed limited number of studies dealing with certain aspects of migration and fertility. In spite of the
vastness of the country with its varied phenomenon, majority of studies have been reported from large cities especially from Bombay. This neglect seems to be mainly because of the prevalent belief that populations of the remaining regions are immobile.

However, migration has been by and large, the major component of population growth of urban area in the economically advanced countries today. While in many developing countries though the natural growth of population has been the major factor, migration is also playing a very prominent role in urban population growth. In India the urban population increased by 36.20 per cent during 1981-91, while the rural population by 19.64 per cent only. During the same period total population of the country increased by 23.5 per cent. The per cent of urban population to total population was 10.04 in 1901, when compared to 23.34 in 1981 and 25.72 in 1991. The in-migrant population accounted for about 38 per cent, 36 per cent, 35.5 per cent (including urban to urban migrants) of the urban population in 1961, 1971 and 1981 census respectively irrespective of the duration of stay (Francis Cherunilam, 1987; p.92).

Demographers believe that half of the urban population growth in underdeveloped countries is due to natural increase and the other half is due to migration from
the countryside (World Bank, 1975: p.339). In India, 46 per cent of the urban population growth is due to migration during 1981-91. The rural born migrants in urban India were about 14.6 million, 16.8 million and 22.8 million in 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses respectively. They constituted about 18.5 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 14.3 per cent of total urban population respectively, of the corresponding years (Francis Cherunilam, 1987: p.90). Therefore, migration to urban areas play an important role in the growth of urban population thereby affects other demographic components like fertility and mortality.

Further, the study of internal migration attracts significant interest in view of variations in different regions of India in respect of socio-economic conditions, cultural and geographic norms. The internal migration, especially the rising trend of rural-urban migration, influences the socio-economic, demographic and cultural characteristics of the inhabitants by changing the age-sex structure as well as the size and composition of the population of rural and urban areas.

The process of human reproduction is affected not only by biological factors, but also by a number of socio-economic and cultural factors. Migration, especially in developing countries plays an important role in changing the
socio-economic conditions and culture of people living in rural areas. Hence, it is expected that whenever human mobility exists, it may have an important bearing on fertility (Singh, et al., 1981: p.59). It is an independent factor associated with fertility that assumes either (1) a change of residence acts as detrimental force on fertility (or) (2) the family size affects socio and economic factors influencing migration (Deal and Stokes, 1972). Mobility of population will lead to new patterns of thought and which will be conducive to change. As a result, lower fertility will exist. Migration of a family to urban areas leads to break down of joint families, social customs, traditions and improvement in status of women, which in turn leads to formation of nuclear families. Further, migrants are exposed to the urban way of life and greater acceptance of family planning, which leads to reduction in their natural fertility. Large scale migration of married men in search of employment opportunities can have adverse effects on family structure, even contributing to family dissolution. In any case, separation of husbands from wives during life-cycle phase when couples are in fertile age may lower fertility at least temporarily.

The inflow of rural persons into the urban areas especially in large cities, directly swells the size of urban population. It also indirectly affects their natural
increase, because of higher fertility of the rural migrants. The faster growth of the urban population in the developing countries is linked with many complex ways with high fertility and rapid population growth (Salas, 1986). Similarly Todaro (1979) also noticed that migration has an important secondary effect on urban growth in that a substantial proportion of the natural increase is made up of children born to migrants. Therefore, the study of inter-relation between migration and reproduction and the implication of inter-relation for demographic policy and socio-economic planning is unique within the broader context of urbanization and modernisation.

In Indian sub-continent too as in other countries fertility differentials exist between different population group. Several efforts have been made to study the relation between migration and fertility. But these studies, however, document the conflicting evidence and conclude that the fertility of migrants is higher, lower, or the same as that of non-migrants depending on their study design, method of analysis and measure of migration and fertility. Some studies (Oberai and Singh, 1983), however, confine to the comparison of the out-migrants' fertility with that of the stayers in the villages and the fertility of the return migrants with that of the stayers in villages or in-migrants fertility and non-migrants fertility. But it is difficult to
compare the fertility of the migrants and of non-migrants in rural as well as in urban areas. This is largely and generally, because migrants are selective of socio-economic, demographic and cultural characteristics. In some studies (Robinson, 1961) migration and fertility were studied basing on child-woman ratio. It is difficult to infer from the comparison of child-woman ratios that rural fertility is higher than that of the urban fertility. The rural to urban migration in the recent years tend to increase the level of urban fertility. The study by Rele and Kanitkar (1974) failed to analyse the marital status of the migrants at the time of their migration. In another study basing on the National Sample Survey Visaria (1969) found no rural-urban fertility differentials.

Although, census the chief source of demographic data, the possibility of obtaining a reliable estimates of the birth-rate through direct questions, is again doubted. It is mainly due to the extensive nature of the census operations. In addition, census provides information for the longer intervals of ten years and it does not give the information on migrants' fertility, though data have been collected. The other alternative approach used for obtaining reliable estimates of the birth-rate for India is through sample surveys, like the National Sample Survey, the Sample Registration Scheme, and the like. They did not succeed in
providing complete reliable results. Further, India is a country with various religions, languages, cultures and economic activities, which also in turn influence fertility at sub-regional level. Even though the urban population (8.4, 12.5 and 17.8 millions represented by 19.3, 23.3 and 26.9 percentages in 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses respectively) in Andhra Pradesh is increasing slowly but in major cities/towns it has been growing rapidly, due to the contribution of migration. Tirupati town is one of the rapidly growing towns with its famous religious, educational and institutional centres attracting large number of migrants from various places. So far, no study has been conducted in relation to migration and fertility even though Tirupati town is an appropriate place for study.

Hence, to overcome these limitations, systematic and detailed study is necessary not only to arrive at reliable estimates, but also for understanding the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant population. In the present study an attempt is made to study the fertility behaviour of migrants by residential background. This study provides much information on socio-economic characteristics of migrants, (i.e. Religion and Caste, Education, Type of family, Martial status before migration, Occupation and Family income) which is necessary to study the fertility of a population, because the very
process of reproduction and the attitudes governing the same took place within this framework. Further, the study of migrant fertility by place of birth in relation to their socio-economic status will give better insight than the comparison of fertility of migrants and non-migrants. It is because, the migrants are more selective in nature than the non-migrants. The present study also covers the variables like wives age at marriage, duration of married life, present age of wife, age at first arrival, duration of urban stay, marital disruption, place of birth, ideal family size, and family planning. Thus, the present study is distinct due to the incorporation of socio-economic, demographic and migrational aspects in relation to fertility of migrants by place of birth. Of course, the present study alone may not sufficiently be represented of the Indian situation, but it is likely to throw up some information, which is helpful in economic planning and the formulation of policies and programmes regarding fertility control in urban areas. Therefore, the study of socio-economic status and fertility behaviour of migrants is of utmost importance.

The study is primarily divided into seven chapters presenting a brief account of certain important aspects and dimensions of migration. The main focus of this study is socio-economic characteristics and fertility level of rural and urban born migrants. In addition to variables studied in
earlier studies, the present study deals with several new variables in the respective chapters.

The first chapter reviews the literature relevant to the subject. The second chapter deals with the methodology relating to the present study. It contains objectives, hypothesis, study area and its importance, concepts and variables, sample size and frame, data collection and analysis and interpretation of data.

Chapter three presents information on socio-economic profile of migrants such as caste, education, household's literacy, household's marital status, Housing tenure, number of living rooms, household size, occupational mobility, job satisfaction, economic status before and after migration, value of house sites and possession of modern goods like Television, Gas stove and Motor cycle.

Chapter four comprises mobility patterns. It provides a brief account of the several factors associated with mobility. The major factors include, age at first and last move, duration of stay at Tirupati, number of persons migrated, distance, type of move, type of family, decision taken person to move, size of land holding, source of financial help. In addition to these, other factors like number of moves made in life time, marital status before
migration to Tirupati, total duration of migration and attitude towards further move are discussed briefly.

Fifth chapter focuses on migration and family ties viz., the frequency of visits to native place, the main purpose of visit to native place, flow of remittance, purpose of remittance made, assistance from kinsmen, type of assistance, factors of attraction to Tirupati and reasons for out-migration from native place.

Chapter six deals with fertility behaviour of migrants. The variables discussed in this chapter include fertility in relation to religion and caste, education level of wife, family income, age at marriage of wife, duration of marriage, present age of wife, age at arrival; duration of urban stay, marital disruption and attitude towards family size norms. Further stepwise multiple regression analysis results are discussed for total, rural and urban born migrants.

The last chapter sums up the general summary and implications. Each chapter is summarised in a concise form and suggestions are given for policy and programme implementation. The next chapter deals with literature related to this research.