CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1: Introduction

The present review of literature is confined to the studies on seasonal migration and family life. On the topic under study that the empirical studies relating to demographical and sociological aspects of migration have been done by many researchers. However some studies relating to the objectives of the study have been briefly reviewed in this chapter.

Restriction of the movement of persons is increasingly gaining recognition as a severe impediment to trade, particularly in services. Removal of these restrictions could result in important benefits to the world as a whole and in particular to the suppliers of this labor. The migrant workers produce, earn wages, pay taxes and consume in the host country, as well as send remittances back to their home countries. Even though these benefits are dampened with the brain-drain phenomenon, view the later as extreme case that is likely to offset the benefits in conditions of crumbling empires. Barro et al. (1999). Based on a household survey conducted in Summer 2002, this study aims to shed light on the migration phenomenon and to allow a better understanding of migration in Burkina Faso as it plays a central role in its decision to participate profitably in the regional union. Burkina Faso is the largest supplier of migration labor to Cote d’Ivoire and it is worth assessing the welfare and policy implications of theories of migration concerning its participation to the common union.

The purpose is to develop a model that deals with the so far ignored question of the benefits of further regional liberalization of the movement of labor and re-examines the uncertain economic impact of the Union on landlocked countries. The migration model introduced by Todaro (1969) and Harris and Todaro (1970) has been for long time the dominant formal theory of migration in developing countries. As suggested by Todaro, income gap (or expected income) constitutes the principal aspect of migration motivation. The larger is this gap, the stronger is the migration propensity.
Burkina Faso has shown a long history of migration with Cote d'Ivoire that started even before the formal constitution of the two countries, during French colonization. However, considered as a labor pool for surrounding countries economic development, the erstwhile forced migration became the outcome of free decision of Burkinabe households after independence. This labor mobility has been also reinforced by the constitution of regional blocks. The differences of natural resources endowments and the capacity of Cote d'Ivoire to attract foreign direct investment brought several decades of rapid growth and consolidated large income gaps between the two neighboring countries. The sole factor of income gaps gives enough incentives to farmers to leave their hard dry land agricultural conditions in Burkina Faso for available cocoa and coffee farms in Coted'Ivoire. Using our recent survey data collected in both countries, we try to test the prediction of the Todaro model, which suggests that migration decision depends on income gaps. However, with the New Economics of Migration, migration is no more solely an individual decision but rather a decision made at household level. Other than income gaps, factors such as individual and family characteristics, labor and capital market conditions in the destination and home countries influence migration decisions, too. The empirical work conducted in this paper firstly analyzes the determinants of migrants' income at home and in the host country. In a second step, we study the impact of income gaps on migration decision. There are two important types of migration to Cote d'Ivoire that are considered: the seasonal migration and the permanent one.

2.2 NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SEASONAL

Migration from rural areas is an important issue that is gaining more significance year after year. Moreover, the extent, nature, characteristics and pattern of migration have been evolving over time. In fact, the growing part of the migration taking place is seasonal and cyclical in nature. Seasonal or short duration migration is certainly not a new phenomenon in India. However, the magnitude of rural labour circulation is of recent origin, and a direct consequence of structural changes in the economy. Seasonal or circular migration could be largely distress driven and stimulated by the partial or complete collapse of rural employment generation, economic difficulties of cultivation and absence of alternative employment opportunities in underdeveloped regions of the country. In reality, it
has become an integral part of livelihood strategies pursued by a large number of poor people living in agriculturally underdeveloped areas. In this context, the present paper focuses on examining the nature and characteristics of seasonal migrant households. It also aims on to evaluate the form of migration, and finally analyses the migrants' wages, work conditions and the expenditure pattern of earnings from migration. The study analysis is based on a primary level survey conducted in mid 2006 in Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh, India Vijay Korra July (2007).

Per Gustafson (2002) the investigation of tourism-induced seasonal retirement migration can shed new light on issues of anti-tourism, social distinction, and authenticity. Interviews conducted with Swedish retirees, spending their summers in Sweden and their winters in Spain, showed that anti-tourism may involve distinctions from devalued forms of tourism, and also distinctions based on different social roles and positions. The respondents attempted to create a social space for themselves between, on the one hand, tourists and tourism, and on the other hand, the Spanish, Spanishness, and norms of integration. These attempts also produced constructions of authenticity and normality, which challenge traditional conceptions within tourism research. Larger research project (Woldie Asfaw 2007) was carried out with wider geographical coverage and a corresponding increase in the number of topics studied. The present article documents the data from both of these studies. The article examines the characteristics of seasonal migrants, opportunities and challenges of seasonal labour migration for the livelihoods of migrants and their families at the places of origin, and the impacts of seasonal migration on the places of destination. Some authors consider that migration, whatever its type, offers workers the opportunity to leave traditional patron-client relations.

T. K. Jayaraman (1979) argued that though most seasonal migration is between rural areas, much of the literature on the subject is concerned with rural-urban migration. This paper attempts to study the seasonal migration of tribal labour from the predominantly rural district of Panchmahals in Gujarat into the rural areas of the neighboring Kaira district falling under the command area of Mahi-Kadana irrigation project. It examines the phenomenon both at the origin of the migration and at the destination of the migratory labour. The paper is in four sections. Section one provides the general background to the
two districts and sections two examines the data of the first study conducted at the origin of migration. Section three constructs a model utilising more recent data collected at the destination of migration, and the last section presents a summary of the findings.

Befekadu Degefe (1978) In his paper, we analyze seasonal migration flows of the elderly (age 55+) in Florida. Using household survey data, we examine the characteristics of elderly non-Floridians who spend part of the year in Florida and of elderly Floridians who spend part of the year elsewhere. We attempt to determine the number, timing, and duration of seasonal moves and the origins, destinations, personal characteristics, and motivations of seasonal migrants. We also compare the characteristics of temporary migrants to those of other Florida residents. We believe this study provides insights into the mobility of Florida's older population that cannot be achieved by focusing solely on changes in place of usual residence.

Balkrishna and others (1981) study ravels an seasonal migration of farm labours involved in paddy her vesting work in east Godavari distract of Andhra Pradesh took a sample of 75 seasonal migrants drown at besides 26 settled migrants and 24 local agriculture labourers selected purposively .they noted that the seasonal migrants were middle aged mostly illiterate .they come from the eastern belt of Andhra Pradesh were they did not have employment in view of their dry land agriculture . Jan Breman (1978) Seasonal migration of labour is nothing new to India, but its present character and scale are indicative of a far-reaching transformation in the countryside: a change to new production relationships. This account, the result of the author’s fieldwork in and around Bardoli taluka in Gujarat during February-June 1977 and part of a more extensive study of migratory labour in South Gujarat, examines the intra-rural circulation and the seasonal movement of landless labourers and small peasants, mostly from the Khandesh in western Maharashtra, to sugar factories in the vicinity of Bardoli describing in detail the beginnings of sugarcane cultivation in South Gujarat and the organization of sugar co-operatives, the highly organised methods of recruitment of migrant labour from western Maharashtra.
2.3 REASONS FOR SEASONAL MIGRATION

Ethiopian researchers have attributed different reasons for the push and pull factors of migration. Environmental degradation, lower agricultural productivity, inadequate social services, and land shortage have been identified as the major push factors of migration. The presence of relatives and people of similar ethnic origin at the destination, as well as the flow of information between origin and destination have been identified as among the most important factors for migration and also key influences on the pattern of migration. As case studies on migration and livelihoods conducted by de Haan et al. (2000) have indicated, the poor in Ethiopia have migrated more than the relatively better off and lack of land is identified as an important determinant of migration. The case studies indicate that social networks are the most important determinant of migration (Haan et al., 2000).

Misra (1952) observed that unemployment and low earnings, poverty and indebtedness were the major factors encouraging migration of farm labourers. Lakshmaiah (1972) studies the trends in rural to rural migration as related to the impact of Nagarjun Sagar canal project in Andhra Pradesh. It is noted that the overall improvement in agriculture caused an increase of a considerable magnitude into the project area. The seasonal migrants came from the dry farming areas of the Nalgonda district because of high remunerative wages and temporary relief from unemployment. He concluded that the provision of water facilities in any farming area tends to induce the movement of farm labourers and small peasants from other counterparts of dry areas in agriculture of irrigated areas.

Dhongale and Pathare (1974) concluded that the adverse economic conditions coupled with poor employment opportunities at the native places forced the family to migrate seasonally to the sugar factories for work. The other reasons reported by the migrants were the attraction of free fodder for the animals at the factory, outstanding debits, famine conditions etc. Theodore (1975) reported that unemployed workers and those not having employment on a permanent basis would tend to choose destination by considering jointly earnings level and the possibility of obtaining a job. When income and unemployment were simultaneously used to explain farm –non- farm migration. It was found that m was more
responsive to employment opportunities than to income levels. However, it was also found that income was an important factor determining the size and direction of migration flows.

Bondopadhyay (1984) grouped the factors responsible for seasonal migration as ‘push’ and ‘pull’ forces or centrifugal and centripetal factors. Though a combination of both factors were responsible for causing in Indian push factors were indicated by the lack of income and employment opportunities in the area of origin, while the pull factors were the hope of getting income and employment opportunities in the area of destination. Bhowmik’s study (1984) indicated that migration was usually a result of unequal distribution of resources. People tend to move out of their natural environment when it failed to provide them sufficient opportunities.

Lahiri (1984) reported that the propensity to work as a migrant labourer stemmed from the unfavorable economic and social conditions existing at the place of his origin. Technological displacement, radical changes in share cropping systems, drought and crop failures, and various forms of discrimination were the factors inducing labourers to enter the migrant stream. The closeness of an agriculturally developed region and the opportunities available in the farmer region pull the labourers from the latter region.

Ellis (1998, 2000) A push factor created by unemployment, seasonality, and climatic failure in the source and a pull factor of employment in the destination is a common element of seasonal migration. The immediate connection between seasonal migration and livelihoods approach is the response to seasonality. ‘Seasonality means that continuous household consumption needs are mismatched with uneven flow’ observed that rural labour market is poorly developed in Sub-Saharan Africa and therefore migration is a common response to seasonal changes rather than searching wage employment in the locality. National Commission on Rural Labor (1991) in the Dungarpur district is located on the border of the Gujarat State. The tribal communities located in this area have close links with Gujarat because of spatial proximity and economic factors. Gujarat has relatively well-developed industrial and agricultural sectors. These sectors provide ample employment opportunities for the tribal population as manual laborers. During lean agricultural periods, tribes people from Dungarpur migrate to different places in Gujarat to seek employment (During the
frequent drought years in this district, migration is resorted to as a coping mechanism for survival. Thus, the migration from Dungarpur towards border districts of Gujarat is associated with a relatively low cost as a result of several factors, such as familiarity, family relations, proximity and prospects of short-term employment opportunities.

IOM, (2011) mentioned that seasonal Labour migration has been acknowledged to have huge benefits for both receiving and sending countries of migrant workers. Nowadays migration policies are developed to take on a development approach as it has been recognized that migration and development are interdependent processes which profoundly influences one another, Reasons for labour migration cannot easily be generalized and can be of a complex issue. The traditional explanation of migration as a movement from poor to richer countries has nowadays become far too simplistic as both economic and non-economical factors e.i. social networks of family and friends, exploration, in search of adventure and opportunity etc... has shown to have had an influence on the decision to migrate. The most obvious reason of higher wages in receiving countries acting like a pull factor still remains. High levels of unemployment and poverty in source countries, acting as a push factor has also become an important reason to emigrate.

To summaries’ the discussion, this unit agrees with the importance of peoples’ access to resources as the precondition of households’ livelihoods strategy. In this case, access to land and productivity, insufficient food, seasonal unemployment and credit were the key reasons for seasonal migration.

2.4 IMPACT OF SEASONAL MIGRATION ON FAMILY

Alongside its positive role, out-migration of labour also has negative impacts on the households at places of origin. There are occasions on which migrants have brought back contagious diseases and their whole family has died as a result. Moreover, out-migration of a family member sometimes creates a labour shortage and burden of responsibility on the family members staying behind. Ellis (2003) argued current thinking about migration goes beyond its negative role by giving emphasis to the positive contribution of migration towards improving the livelihoods of poor people. Moreover, it is understood that, rather
than consisting of only one or two factors, the determinants of migration are complex and context-specific, in which the decision to migrate results from an interplay of many factors. According to the proponents of this approach, seasonal migration has become a common livelihood strategy of poor households which helps to smooth seasonal income fluctuations and is a source of extra cash to supplement income, which in turn positively contributes to poverty reduction and development. According to migration as a coping strategy refers to the survival strategies of households, and arises from necessity, not by choice. Accumulative migration, by contrast, is undertaken to improve the economic position of a household by giving additional income. It takes place when the work in the village is over, normally after harvesting. It is carried out by choice, not necessity.

Alan de Brauw January (2007) Developing countries, when markets are incomplete migration can have multiple effects on agricultural production. In this paper, I use instrumental variables techniques to explore the effects of seasonal migration on agricultural production in rural Vietnam during the 1990s. Incrementing migration with network variables specific to Vietnam, he find that migration shapes agricultural production is several ways. Although there are no effects of migration on aggregate production, there is weak evidence that migrant households move somewhat out of rice production and into the production of other crops. Inputs used by migrant households also decrease relative to similar non-migrant households. While the families and communities have found a way to cope with the seasonal absence of the economically and reproductively most active male population, the consequences of it have no doubt left a significant footprint in the socio-demographic profile of the country and the everyday life of the households.

Haas (2010) Livelihood strategy is defined as a 'strategic or deliberate choice of a combination of activities by households and their individual members to maintain, secure, and improve their livelihoods'. Livelihood strategies are broadly categorized into agriculture intensification/intensification, livelihood diversification and migration consider migration as a livelihoods diversification strategy. Seasonal migration is sometimes considered as a livelihood diversification in response to seasonality. Rural households adopt seasonal migration with the combination of their primary livelihood. However, empirical evidences show that seasonal migration in India is becoming a normal livelihood strategy. Hence,
seasonal migration in this study is considered as a households’ livelihoods strategy rather than a livelihood diversification.

Y. Haberfeld, (1999) A unique data set collected in Dungarpur - one of the less developed districts of India - allows us to closely examine both the determinants and impact of seasonal migration. Detailed information was gathered from all members of 624 households, thus enabling analyses at both individual and household levels. The findings indicate that seasonal migration among rural laborers is widespread. Rural households in India use migrant labor offered by their members to improve their well-being by both reducing the impacts of inferior conditions and by raising household's income levels. Migrant labor is a compensating mechanism used by households to reduce their disadvantageous position. Migrant households are characterized by lower education levels, lower levels of income from agriculture, and by an inferior geographical location. However, those households sending migrant labor are found to have higher income levels than those not sending migrant labor. Income from migrant labor accounts for almost 60% of total annual income of households sending at least one migrant laborer.

Fox and Gois, (2010) in their study of Mexico and the Philippines were ranked third and fourth respectively in terms of remittance receiving countries. However, the literature shows that the use of remittances and savings to support economic growth is only likely to occur when countries have the appropriate policies in place. In relation to CSAWP Verduzco and Lozano, (n.d.) and found that the impact of the money earned by Mexican workers in the scheme was felt most at the individual and family level and it took several seasons of work for this to happen. The workers felt that their families had better food, clothing, health care and education, and the longer they were in the program the better their houses were. However, these researchers also found that the money earned by the workers was not enough for substantial purchases and there was limited investment in businesses, either agricultural or non-agricultural. The researchers concluded that this was due to both a lack of money and
the characteristics of the workers' communities. Cameron's case study, (2011) Found that when men were away working in New Zealand that extended family systems worked to support the women at home in Vanuatu. Cameron noted that while the women had taken on extra activities with livestock and gardening they thought it was worth it, “It's hard, but I'm happy he's coming home with the money!” (p. 93, 2011). While this review has, overall, revealed a negative picture of the situation of women left behind, it has not considered women's position had temporary migration not occurred. Therefore the findings need to be balanced in the light of the contribution that is made to the lives of women and children as a result of savings and remittances that occur as a result of seasonal employment by male family members.

Wingborg, (2011) mentioned that Thailand has since the 1970s been sending migrant workers abroad. Overseas employment for Thai farmers has proved to have had a positive effect on the development of the migrant workers families, farms and villages. Thai migrant berry pickers have been an ongoing trend since the past two decades as well as there has been a drastic decline of Swedish labour in the wild berry picking industry. The drastic drop in Swedish nationals picking wild berries is stated to be due to social and cultural reasons, where authors argue that there has been a change in lifestyle where the traditional recreation activities such as walking in the forest, picking berries and mushrooms have declined. Jensen (1995) States that earlier generation were taught to appreciate activities which have now been replaced by generations with different and more diversified attitudes towards nature. In terms of berry picking the activity might not have been seen as recreation but an important factor to support the household economy which has now been substituted by attainable markets. Jensen also highlights the increasing urbanization which has negatively influenced the participation in traditional harvesting and recreational activities. Berry picking and selling berries to private and local companies have previously been a seasonal part time job “summer job” to earn income during the summer.

Hampshire K (2002) found that most research on short-term rural to urban migration and its impacts takes an economic approach and often emphasizes negative aspects of migration, linking it synergistically with rural poverty in sending areas. Data from Fulani migrants in Northern Burkina Faso challenge this pessimistic view of short-term labour migration.
Rather than a response to destitution, migration seems to be a useful way in which reasonably prosperous households can further enhance livelihood security. Moreover, factors not easily incorporated into a standard economic analysis, identity and village networks, emerge as being essential to the understanding of migration in this population. Finally, migration emerges as a highly dynamic process, which ran a historical, static framework of analysis fails to capture. (Karen Macours; 2007) In his paper provides unique evidence of the positive consequences of seasonal migration for investments in early childhood development. We analyze migration in a poor shock-prone border region in rural Nicaragua where it offers one of the main household income diversification and risk-coping strategies. IV estimates show, somewhat surprisingly, that shock-driven migration by mothers has a positive effect on early cognitive development. We attribute these findings to changes in income and to the intra-household empowerment gains resulting from mother's migration, which offset potential negative early childhood development effects from temporary lack of parenting.

Auristela Perez-Itriago (1987) examines changes in work, health and family patterns among men who migrate seasonally between Mexico and the United States. A representative sample of 219 Mexican seasonal migrants to California was obtained in Jalisco, Mexico. The data were generated through a household survey and in-depth follow-up interviews. The findings indicate that migrants experience marked changes and tradeoffs in roles and lifestyles which are reflected in the workplace and the family. In contrast, changes in physical health associated with seasonal migration seem far less apparent. Beyond the economic function of providing jobs and income, migration performs a significant social function which is described in the context of seasonal lifestyles. Du, Park, and Wang, (2005) pointed out that although the migration of labor out of agriculture is a primary feature of the economic development process, the effects that migration can potentially have on the rural economy can be quite complex. Migrants typically continue to have economic interactions with the source households and communities they leave behind, and these interactions are particularly important when markets do not function well. The literature on the effects of migration on source communities has studied migration as part of a household risk coping strategy as affecting different sources of income and as affecting poverty and
inequality within the villages or communities that migrants leave

2.5 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SEASONAL MIGRANTS AT SITE

Government response towards seasonal migration is very negligence in India. It is perceived as distress and unfortunate. The result is implementation of development projects to check migration. In reality, encouraging rural employment and reducing migration policy do not stop migration. There are no separate data available for seasonal migration, and it is counted in the internal migration category. The migration data show that internal migration is decreasing. However, various field survey reports indicate towards an increased migration rate. The undocumented migration many times resulted in labour exploitation and become a headache for policy makers. It is observed in various studies that, during their staying in the destination migrants do not receive any government benefits. There is also fear of losing government benefits because of long time absent from the hometown. In summary, seasonal migration policy in India is almost absent and that influence the benefit from migration (Bird and Deshingkar 2007).

Deshingkar and Start (2003)The movement of rural laborers[ dekasegi] to off-frame employment be-came prominent in Japan during the early twentieth century when industrial firms recruited large numbers of workers to fill expanding needs for labor.1 The workers migrated mainly within the home islands, but some went as far away as Manchuria and the Kurile Islands. The huge out-migration from rural Japan during the 1950s overshadowed the temporary absences of members of rural households. These absences occurred during the "agricultural rest period" or for a few months of the year. This pattern of seasonal migration of rural laborers [kisetu dekasegi] expanded rapidly in the early 1960s. The rapid increase in the number of seasonal migrants in the early 1960s resulted in unanticipated problems for the laborers, their families, and village officials. Migrants suffered death, injuries, and sometimes underpay-ment or loss of wages from employers. Inadequate conditions and stresses in industrial-urban environments contributed to the problems.
Joanne F. Daciuk; Victor W. Marshall (1990) each year, thousands of older Canadians seasonally migrate to warmer climates to spend the coldest winter months. Generally in good health, these older Canadians face the possibility of becoming ill during their long stays outside the country. This paper investigates health incidents and health concerns of 2046 Canadians aged 65 and older who spent part of the 1985-6 winter in Florida. Respondents had completed a mailed questionnaire sent to subscribers to a weekly newspaper targeted at the Canadian audience. Forty-six percent reported a health problem that bothered them now, and 14% said they had experienced a medical emergency requiring doctor or hospital care on this trip to Florida. Another 41% reported having had such a medical emergency on a previous trip. Although most respondents were habitual seasonal visitors to Florida, 5% said they had anticipated they would not return next year because of a health condition.

Rose,-Leslie-S.; Kingma,-Hildy-L. (1989) states implications of the seasonal movements of retired persons from various US states to Fla are investigated based on 1980 census data & a 1983 questionnaire survey of planning agencies in 29 Fla counties with 500+ nonpermanent residents. Results show that seasonal retired migrants provide significant numbers of jobs for the resident population, but also cause a problematic increase in demand for transportation & medical services, water supply, sewage treatment plants, electricity, & police. Future tasks for community planners include a better understanding of the age distribution, health characteristics, & housing choices of these migrants. Foggin,-Peter-M(1997) found health survey of 466 semi nomadic households (3,288 individuals) throughout Mongolia to present a descriptive overview & highlight relationships between health status, lifestyle, & environment. Three major predictors for health status are distinguished: (1) lifestyle & life course including gender & age roles; (2) physical & socioeconomic characteristics of the environment; & (3) the available health care system & its community interaction. The first predictor proved the most readily apparent, with lifestyle factors such as high meat, alcohol, & tobacco consumption & seasonal migration activities contributing to a high risk situation. Environmental factors & erratic health care availability were harder to isolate due to shifting locations, but both contributed to a high incidence of communicable diseases relative to the developed world; regional differences
were apparent.

Godwin Prem Singh, and Mr Wesley D Ebenezer (2012) the purpose of this study was to understand and voice out the problem faced by seasonal migrant tribal’s and their children. According to an estimate, nearly one quarter of Asia’s poor live in mountain areas. They are rain-fed farmers, forest dwellers, highlanders and indigenous people (UNDP 1997). Similarly, it is estimated that nearly 60 per cent of the world’s population live in marginal lands, a large proportion of which are prone to frequent shocks of droughts. Hence, about half of the two million people living in dry land regions are likely to be poor (UNDP 2001). The above evidence suggests a spatial concentration of poverty world over, and the critical importance of mobility.

2.6 PROBLEMS FACED BY THE LEFT BEHIND FAMILY MEMBERS

Ellis (2003) In the migration literatures, there are different types of migration and each type of migration plays multiple roles in reducing households' vulnerability. In terms of distance, migration is categorized into domestic and transnational. Migration may be seasonal or permanent according to the duration of staying in the destination. Seasonal migration takes place during a particular season of the year and mostly domestic in types. The frequency of seasonal migration may be 'once in a lifetime, very regular or somewhere in between'. Seasonal migration is found extremely high in remote and dry area in the absence of irrigation and the drought condition. It serves multiple functions to overcome seasonal shortage at the household level such as coping with the seasonal shortages and accumulation of assets.

Tanya Basok (2000) Based on research on Mexican seasonal workers in Ontario, the article will argue that while international migration can contribute to some economic growth, this growth is limited. While the standards of living of seasonal labor migrants and their households improve (and therefore there is basis for some limited optimism), few among them invest their money in productive activities. Instead, the improvements that the migrants' households experience are linked to continuous external sources of income. The article illustrates that while Canada-bound migrants experience both structural constraints
related to the decline in subsistence agriculture in Mexico and those related to household composition (absence of males from the household), specific criteria used to select participants in the Canadian seasonal farm worker program compound the problems associated with the low potential among these workers to invest remittances productively.

Worku Nida at al (2006) Regarding the impacts of out-migration, some studies in Ethiopia reveal both negative and positive impacts of migration. The positive contributions of migration include meeting the labour demands of receive areas, bringing back skills, and playing a key role in the diversification of household livelihoods, also as a coping and livelihoods improvement strategy. The negative impacts of migration include increasing population concentration in towns, creating unemployment and exerting pressure on urban social services in the host environment, as well as creating a shortage of farm labour, placing a burden of responsibilities on wives of the migrants, the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, exposure to risks, and psychological frustration.

Dennis Görlich Christoph Trebesch May Douglas S (2006) Massey Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104 Brendan P. Mullan Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania 19104 Abstract-Fertility estimates were calculated using own children data from the Mexican migrant town of Guadalupe, Michoacán. In this town, 75 percent of families have a member working in the United States, and wives are often regularly separated from their migrant husbands. that fertility among these women should be depressed. Our results confirmed this hypothesis, showing that the seasonal absence of migrant husbands disrupted both the level and timing of fertility. However, the effect was greater for legal than for illegal migrants, a pattern that stemmed from social factors as well as physical separation.

Hampshire, Kate. (2006) This article uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to examine the relationships between the new forms of migration and domestic organization. Specifically, it asks the following questions: (1) how do households accommodate the temporary loss of productive members? (2) Does the out-migration lead to new forms of domestic organization, and to changing roles and power relations within sending households? Various forms of flexibility in domestic organization are identified,
which serve to maintain viable economic units in the face of the temporary absence of substantial numbers of young men. These include: flexibility in the processes of household division; rapid, temporary restructuring of domestic units; and drawing on extra-household support networks.

Brendan P. Mullan (1984) Fertility estimates were calculated using own children data from the Mexican migrant town of Guadalupe, Michoacan. In this town, 75 percent of families have a member working in the United States, and wives are often regularly separated from their migrant husbands. Simulations by Menken (1979) and Bongaarts and Potter (1979) suggest that fertility among these women should be depressed. Our results confirmed this hypothesis, showing that the seasonal absence of migrant husbands disrupted both the level and timing of fertility. However, the effect was greater for legal than for illegal migrants, a pattern that stemmed from social factors as well as physical separation. A logistic regression analysis showed that reductions in birth probabilities are greater the longer a couple is separated, and that these reductions are in the range expected from prior simulations.

Arup Maharatna; (2003) The paper is based on field surveys of two locations of rural West Bengal during the 1990s. It presents contrasting scenarios of fertility behaviour and its transition for a tribe, namely Santals, between two locations as well as between Santals and lower caste people in the same village. The Santals of Chitrihutu, who migrate seasonally, evince not only low fertility, but they indeed appear far ahead of non-migrating Santals of Thupsara in terms of contraceptive practices and fertility control. The negative role of seasonal migration in hastening fertility transition has been the central message of the present study.

2.7 ADVANTAGES OF SEASONAL MIGRATION

Evalue Research, (2010) There are also several kinds of migration. Focus of the present report is on temporary and circular migration, advantages of which for all the concerned parties (migrant worker, countries of origin and destination) are emphasized especially in the last decade (although it has existed before). More specifically the focus is on one of the groups of temporary workers, i.e. seasonal workers. The conditions of entry to the Albanian
labour marker are briefly presented and their social security position is analysed. It might be the same as domestic seasonal workers. However, the question is do (migrant) seasonal workers have limited, restricted or unlimited access to all social security schemes and benefits. And if not, should they have it. Somewhat less attention will be paid to irregular (illegal) migrant workers, since this topic was already researched in a rather detailed manner. Recruitment is part of the pre-departure services in the home country. For the New Zealand RSE scheme the governments of the kick-start states maintain a register ('work-ready pool') of worker candidates. Most employers used these work-ready pools to recruit in the first season in 2007.

Woldie Asfaw; (2010)The study was underpinned by the Sustainable Livelihood Framework. Both urban and rural areas as places of destination and rural villages as origins of migrants have been considered. Data were collected using a questionnaire survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and household case studies. Shortage of farmland, debt, lack of viable non-farm activities locally, and the desire to earn additional income are the major reasons for seasonal migration of labour. Social networks and information flows are also important factors in migration. The earnings obtained have allowed rural households to supplement their income from agriculture and indirectly contributed to overcoming the problem of farmland scarcity. The timing of movement which coincides with the agricultural slack season at home makes the impacts of seasonal
out-migration on agriculture minimal. Rather than viewing it as a livelihood option of the rural poor which contributes to reducing poverty and improving the livelihoods of the poor,

Pieters, danny.schoukens, paul (2004) There are also several kinds of migration. Focus of the present report is on temporary and circular migration, advantages of which for all the concerned parties (migrant worker, countries of origin and destination) are emphasized especially in the last decade (although it has existed before). More specifically the focus is on one of the groups of temporary workers, i.e. seasonal workers. The conditions of entry to the labour marker of Bosnia and Herzegovina are briefly presented and their society and family position is analysed. It might be the same as domestic seasonal workers. However, the question is do (migrant) seasonal workers have limited, restricted or unlimited access to all social security schemes and benefits. And if not, should they have it. Somewhat less attention will be paid to irregular (illegal) migrant workers, since this topic was already researched in a rather detailed manner.

Zakon o radu 2003 and health insurance act (1997) Access of (migrant) seasonal worker to social security schemes and benefits may depend on his/her labour status and coverage of various economically active groups in the social security system. Traditionally the best protection is provided to workers with full-time employment contracts concluded for an indefinite period of time. Hence, even if migrant seasonal worker is allowed to be economically active in the destination country, he/she might not enjoy effective social security. and It seems that migrant seasonal workers with an employment contract (for unlimited or limited period of time) in Bosnia and Herzegovina have access to health care under the same conditions as other employed (insured) persons. It seems that they have access to medical benefits (health care) and sickness cash benefit without any prior insurance period requirement. This might be to the benefit of the (migrant) seasonal workers, who might otherwise have problems with building a sufficient insurance period. However, also regulations of ministries and health insurance funds might have to be taken into account.

drawing on a 1986 joint Canadian Embassy & International Exchange Center on Gerontology study on Canadian "snowbirds." Seasonal migrants were found to be relatively advantaged, married, retired, of high income, white, more educated, & healthier than nonmovers. It was found that climate, seeing family & friends, & lower cost of living attracted seasonal migrants. The Canadian migrants did, however, prefer the health care systems of Canada, putting a limit on the length of their visit. The migration phenomenon can be seen as a continuum, with the nonmovers & permanent migrants at opposite ends, & seasonal migrants comprising the middle. Abrupt situational circumstances can cause the seasonal migrant to settle on one end of the continuum.

Bin the Republic of Srpska (2006) Employment of migrant seasonal workers seems to be regulated by the Employment of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons Act. Seasonal work is specifically mentioned. Work permit might be issued for employment agreements concluded either for a fixed-time or open ended agreements, as well as temporary and occasionally work. Also in the Republic of Srpska work permit might not be issued, if there are qualified unemployed persons, who could to the work. Work permit is usually issued for the time of the residence permit. For seasonal workers, this would mean for the time of the season (they would probably not be entitled to a permanent residence permit and open-ended work permit). It seems that most often the work permit is issued for six or 12 months.

Hess (2006) Points out, there are barriers to the formal employment of women in the Pacific because of the gendered roles that have traditionally been reserved for women. He goes on to point out that there is a need for policies and practices that provide women with the opportunity to participate more fully in the labour market. One such example comes from Vanuatu where micro finance services enable women to draw on the earnings of workers while they are overseas. Allows women to borrow money to fund the migration expenses of men in their families and charge a higher rate of interest than the rate at which they attained the loan, thus enabling them to gain additional income that can be used for other ventures that contribute to their well-being and the development of their communities.
Chakrapani and Vijaya Kumar's study of Palamur labour (1994) notes that there has been an increase in migrants’ incomes. Research on migration in Dungarpur found that those households that were sending migrants had higher income levels than those not sending migrants.

Singsathorn, (2011) This paper chooses to investigate how the lives of the Thai migrant berry pickers have been affected from this labour migration, to act as support to whether this labour migration should be facilitated and improved. A case study in a small village in Phetchapun province was studied where more than 170 Thai farmers have traveled to Sweden annually for the past decided once seasonal migrants go to the destination areas, they transmit information to the non-migrants on their return home and this becomes one of the facilitating factors for migration. Children are usually motivated to migrate elsewhere as they are keen to emulate what others have contributed to their families. Owing to information from successful returnees, who dress in modern clothes and bring back items and money to their families, even children of the better-off families migrate without the consent of their families. This also determines the direction of migration. Informants stated that because of the flow of information and motivated by those who are successful returnee.

2.8 DISADVANTAGES OF SEASONAL MIGRATION

Smita (2008) Has analyzed, Seasonal migration also brings some negative consequences. Migrants experienced health problems after returned, and spent a portion of their earning on treatment. The children dropout rate is increasing, because migrants prefer to move with their small kids. In the community level, petty businesses are heavily influenced because of
the shortage of buyers during migration seasons. Policy response needs to be addressed these negative issues along with the proper implementation of interstate migrants workmen act, so that the benefits of migration will be maximised. Seasonal migration to the brick kilns is termed as distress migration, because brick kilns industries violate all the labour rights, and there is a severe livelihood deficiency in the source of migration. Gupta (2003) in his study found that brick kilns violate the abolition of bonded labour act as the migrants work with below minimum wage for long hour. A similar study was conducted by Sansristi1 (n. d.) in Balangir and Nuapada districts of Orissa and found that there are low wages, longer work, and substandard working condition in the brick kilns. Deshingkar and Akter describe 'Brick kilns work has many of the characteristic of bonded labour-restricted freedom, hiring workers against advance, long working hours, underpayment, physical and verbal abuse of the workers by contractors and employers' (2009: 12). Seasonal migration also brings negative impact upon children's education. found an increased dropout rate among seasonal migrants. Furthermore, she explains that, many rural households are away from their villages after the agriculture season and that 'forced adults to take their children along, making them dropout of school.

Supriya Garikipati (2008)In India, there are large gender disparities in ownership of agricultural land and the state's poverty alleviation programmes mainly target landless male labourers. Given these conditions, agricultural wage work was the only avenue through which poor rural women could expect to become financially independent and combat iniquitous social norms. This development paradigm was the guiding force behind the feminization of agricultural wage work in India. This study investigates the linkages between female work and empowerment implicit to the process of feminization for the semi-arid regions of Andhra Pradesh. We find that women here are heavily involved in agricultural wage work mainly because better paying work like self-employment and seasonal migration are beyond the reach of most women. As a result women's wages, working conditions and relative power within the household remain acutely depressed.

Skeldon, (2000)found thatShort-term livelihood movement between villages and from villages to urban settings is observed to be associated with considerable social vulnerability, exhibited most acutely by its link with HIV risk, for example in Southeast Asia). The
vulnerability of this mobile population of seasonal migrants has been attributed to a number of factors. This group tends to be young (in many cases less than 50% of all migrants are aged 15-24), relatively poorly educated, unskilled and with few economic resources. These short-term migrants often move out of traditional family and other social networks, and experience a lack of social control and sources of support in the new environment, conditions linked to casual or sex worker relations and heightened risk behaviour with non-sex workers. They often remain socially excluded in the destination cities and have considerably less access, in practice, public services including health and education, and even to such basic facilities as housing, water and food security Seasonal migration also brings some negative consequences.

Sanjeev Gupta (2005) Seasonal labour migration has become an irreversible part of the livelihoods of rural adivasi communities in western India. This article examines the nature, experience and implications of such migration primarily to major urban centers for construction work. It goes on to suggest why those institutions mandated to protect vulnerable informal workers - labour departments, unions and the law - have largely failed to do so, and how in consequence adivasi migrants depend for their welfare upon agents, brokers and contractors who are also their most intimate exploiteers. Finally the article suggests how advise labour migrants might be supported and describes a recent initiative in this regard. Alpa Shah (2006) stated that Seasonal casual labour migration in India has conventionally been understood as the result of extreme poverty whereby villagers are forced to become migrants for the dry six months to subsist or merely survive. This article draws on fieldwork in a village in Jharkhand and a brick kiln in West Bengal to argue that migrants do not understand their movement in economic terms alone. Many see the brick kilns as a temporary space of freedom to escape problems back home, explore a new country, gain independence from parents or live out prohibited amorous relationships. It is suggested that Jharkhandi activists and policy-makers" construction of such migration as a 'problem' is as much about their vision of how the new tribal state ought to be as about exploitation. Migration to the kilns is seen by them as a threat to the purity and regulation of the social and sexual tribal citizen.

Ben Rogaly (2003) study in Barddhaman District, West Bengal, India, large numbers of rice
transplanters and harvesters are seasonal migrant workers, who are unable to make a living in their home areas. They often come from households where other members have stayed put. This paper illustrates the interdependence between those who move and those who stay. It also shows that structural factors, such as age, gender, class and ethnicity, though important, do not determine who migrates or who stays put in a particular season. Indeed, the paper raises questions about the very categories migrant and person who stays put in relation to seasonal migration. This is because such migration inevitably involves doing both; and because for some of those who move and stay for longer, life worlds are stretched between places. Samita Sen (2004) felt much attention has been given to women's migration to overseas colonies and the Assam teagardens. Such migration has been seen as doubly negative, not only harnessing women to the exploitative contract regimes, but also subjecting them to sexual violation. A general assumption is that women were deceived, decoyed and even “kidnapped,” since there was no possibility of “voluntary” migration by women. Such a view of women's recruitment was produced by a variety of interests opposed to women's, especially married women's, migration, and eventually influenced the colonial state to legally prohibit, in 1901, women's “voluntary” migration to Assam plantations. This provision was an explicit endorsement of male claims on women's labor within the family.

2.9 THEORIES OF SEASONAL MIGRATION

While Le Marshall's taxonomy of theoretical perspectives in aging and the social sciences to bridge normative and interpretive viewpoints and to link micro and macro theories. The points out that "any attempts to develop theories of aging are not likely to be highly successful" and that "special theories ought not to be required to account for (old people's) behaviour (1987). Baker concurred when he said that "there can be no single all-encompassing theory of aging, but rather different theories emphasizing aspects of the aging expediency (Baker, 1988:6). However, Marshall's taxonomy does provide a framework for the social study of aging by noting that it deals with the ways in which age and changes in age become consequential for social life and, conversely, with the ways in which aspects of social life become consequential for aging" (Marshall, 1987).
The Neoclassical theory of migration views migrants as individuals who make rational choices based on cost benefit analysis to maximize their utility. Therefore people are expected to move to areas where they can be most productive and earn the highest wages. However the ability obviously depends on specific skills that a person possesses and the exact structures of labour markets. Neoclassical migration theory states that people tend to move from low income areas towards high income areas, or, the direction of migration is due to fluctuation in the business cycle. To frame it in other words, labour migrants tend to move from developing to developed countries or less developed countries to more developed countries. In general these kinds of theories are often referred to as pull and push models where pull factors are “attractive conditions” making people wanting to move there (e.g. demand for labour available land, good economic opportunities and political freedoms). Push factors are considered as unattractive ones which people wish to move away from (e.g. demographic growth, low living standard, lack of economic opportunities and political repression).

The networks theories are based on common origins where families and friends help to provide shelter, work assistance in coping with procedures and support in personal difficulties. Since these social networks make migration more manageable and safer for the migrants, they also have the tendency to return and result in an on-going migration pattern, which can be called seasonal migration. So the first migration movement created a self-sustaining social process referred to as cumulative causation of migration. Cumulative causation of migration states that each act of migration contributes to the likelihood of an additional movement due to the social capital, which refers to relationships, knowledge and skills that advance one's potentials to migrate. Initially small social networks of migration can therefore become larger mass movements of itself in terms of chain migration. Migration creates social capital among people who migrate and thereby raises the odds of them migrating again. Networks facilitation of families and friends makes the migration more difficult to control by governments. These networks are forms of social capital

Stark and his colleagues have offered a 'new economics of migration' (e.g. Stark & Bloom 1985). Two issues in their approach that do not appear in the neoclassical explanations are particularly important to the study of seasonal migration in rural India. First, they argue that
the relevant unit of analysis in migration studies is the household rather than the individual migrant because migration decisions are made collectively by household members and not separately by individuals. Second, they suggest that migration decisions in rural, less developed areas are made not only in order to maximize income, but also to minimize risks. Government and private insurance programs available to residents of developed countries are either absent or very costly to residents of rural areas in the developing countries. As a result, households in the less developed areas minimize risks of various market failures such as drought, flood, or drop in prices by sending some of their members to work away from home as migrant workers. Such diversity of their labor supply guarantees a relatively stable flow of income to the households.

Many scholars examined internal migration processes in India (e.g. Dayal 1959; Prabhakara 1986), were mainly interested in population growth and redistribution. According to a National Commission on Rural Labor report (1991), there were in 1981 about 6 million Indians that left their homes seeking employment somewhere else in India. Most seasonal migrants belong to the lowest classes, namely Scheduled Tribes and Casts, tend to be relatively young, and with low education levels. The main reason for seasonal migration is scarcity of land. It has been established that a small land-to-man ratio is a major factor in rural laborers’ decision to migrate to other areas. Another factor affecting people's decision to migrate is inter-regional disparities in economic growth caused either by industrial or by agricultural (e.g. the Green Revolution) development. It was suggested that migrant laborers help to raise their household's standard of living.

Seasonal migration occurs in many settings, both interregional and internationally. While the Polish-German setting constitutes our first motivating example, the theory developed in this paper is applicable to migration between developing countries in general. Initially this paper was motivated by an observation and a question. The observation: the prevalence of a large-scale, strictly-regulated seasonal migration from Poland to Germany. The question: will Poland's accession to the EU on May 1, 2004, after the gradual elimination of the administrative constraints on the types of migration allowed into the “old” EU member states, result in the seasonal migration flows being replaced by a permanent migration tide? Put differently, could it be that Poles optimally choose to migrate for short spells of time
because such migration confers a higher net benefit than other forms of migration. In 2004, Germany was (still) the lead destination country for migration from Poland.

Seasonal Migration of Rural Labor in India Survey data collected in Dungarpur - a less-developed district of India - in 1996 is used to examine both the determinants & impact of seasonal migration for a sample of 624 rural households in 8 villages. Findings indicate that seasonal migration among rural laborers is widespread. Rural households use migrant labor earnings to improve their socioeconomic level. Migrant households are characterized by lower education levels, lower income from agriculture, & inferior geographical location. However, those households sending members to perform migrant labor have higher income levels than those not doing so, because income from even one migrant laborer accounts for almost 60% of total annual household income. Such findings are in accord with explanations derived from the "new economics of migration." Migration-related decisions should be evaluated not only on the basis of utility maximization of individual migrants, but also on the basis of household risk reduction. Seasonal migration however the new economic theory of migration dual labor market theory and net work theory can be considered .new economic theory of migration is a key insight of this new approach in that migration decision all not made by isolated individual actors .but the large units of related people typically families of householders.

Aravena,-Veronica-C. 2001 Theory Migration researchers have examined the effects of migration on educational attainment for over 20 years. Because education is a key source of social capital, this effect of the migration process may have significant, adverse consequences at the individual & community levels. Sex differences in migration patterns that can provide a more accurate picture of the potential effects have been studied. However, this research is very limited & until recently, was based on male migrants: sex was used as a control rather than a focal variable. Methodological errors such as inaccurate assumptions about the sex composition of migrant subgroups & incorrect "blanket gendering" of occupations have also hindered our understanding of differences between migration by women & migration by men & therefore, the formulation of more accurate migration theory. This paper employs data from the Mexican Migration Project (1999) to analyze the varying effects of seasonal migration on the educational attainment of (1)
women who migrate within Mexico & (2) women who migrate to the US vs (3) women who have no migration experience. Results suggest the utility of examining female migration patterns as a phenomenon separate from male migration.

According to social network theory migration at present is not just a response to shocks rather a calculated livelihood strategy in response to seasonality. While the landless households invest the earning mostly on consumption, the landowner households mostly invest in productive purposes. In both cases, there is a significant level of improvement in the migrant households. Therefore, Very small amount of additional cash can support the poorest moving out of poverty (Ellis 2003). People who were working as bonded labour with few kilograms of paddy and starving few days in a week, are successfully overcome insufficiency of food and scarcity of cash in hand. Finally, that improves the human and social capital of migrant households.

This study further investigated that, seasonal migration bring changes in the community level. This is in the same line with the system approach theory, which explains that migration operates in the village sub system, and both can influence each other (Mabogunje 1970). In this case, the gap between the landowner and landless, caste based livelihood, is becoming closer. Seasonal migration has created labour demand in the sending villages. The wage in kind (7 kilograms of paddy in 1991) is changed into wage in cash (Rs.60/ for male and Rs.50/ for female at present) and bonded labour is no more existed in the sending villages. Migration is no more attached to the caste based livelihood system rather a response to insufficiency and assets accumulation.

Social networks play the important role in seasonal migration and create circular migration. The logic of circular seasonal migration is that, rural market does not provide the necessary resources and therefore rural labours opt for urban capital while maintaining wages and production from farming (Deshingkar 2008). Unlike the transnational form of migration, seasonal migration mostly takes place from the backward and semi-arid zones. Migrants are from both poor and non-poor households and belong to the same community. Asfaw et al. study (2010: 58) in Ethiopia found that many poor and non-poor households are involved in seasonal migration for coping and accumulation strategy. In contrast, Deshingkar and Start
(2003) study in India found, lower socio-economic households are more likely to migrate. Furthermore, they found that during the initial phase of migration, employer contact the labourers every year. Gradually, the relationship became stable and migrants do not wait anymore for the call of the employer to migrate. The established relationship between the migrants and the employer has changed the demographic profile of seasonal migrants. In conclusion, this study is consistent with the logic of livelihoods approach to migration and poverty reduction (Ellis 2003) on the positive link between migration and households' living condition. The theory recognizes migration functions in an institutional context and political institutions influence the benefits of migration. Consistent with the influence of political institutions, this study further shows that the outcomes of migration influence the wider social relationship at the community level. Exploration of the role of social institutions on migration as a livelihood strategy could be a potential area of further research.

Can seasonal migration be an alternative households' livelihoods strategy in the semi-arid zones? This study explores the impact of seasonal migration at the household and community level. The study was undertaken in the semi-arid zone of Southwest Orissa (a state of India). Seasonal migration to the brick kilns of Andhra Pradesh (a state of India) is the type of migration this research dealing. Consistent with the livelihoods approach to migration theory, this study found that seasonal migration has overcome insufficiency caused by seasonality, and improved migrants' access to resources. Remittances in the form of advance payment meet the credit needs and improve the credit worthiness of migrant households. Improved wellbeing at the household level creates labour demand in the source and reduces the gap between patron and client relationship. While ineffective government policy minimizes the benefits of seasonal migration, the benefits of seasonal migration bring positive changes in the social institutions. In order to maximise the benefits of seasonal migration, an enabling environment need to be created through appropriate migration policy.

The Network theory of migration is criticized in three aspects. First, it ignores the restriction of migration barriers enacted by the government. Second, it ignores the restrictive behavior of the pioneer migrants and it is argued that the pioneer migrants may not be supportive towards other social and ethnic groups. Third, network theory mainly concerned about the
personal relationship between the migrants and non migrants and in this way it ignores the cause and effect relationship simultaneously (Haas 2008). Going back into the network theory, a discussion on the pioneers of migration is worthwhile. Who are the pioneers of migration? Portes (1979) study in Mexican case found, the originate migration source was not from the backward and rural area. Further he found that most of the migrants were from the urban area with a high level of education and middle-income group. However, in internal migration the background of pioneers is ambiguous.

The Neoclassical theory of migration argues that migration is an individual decision to gain economic benefit. The theory assumes that migrants have perfect information about the labour market in the destination. In contrast, Network theory of migration argues that, the social relationship between migrants and non-migrants flow information and promote further migration. Network theory considered social capital as the third important resources in migration. Messy et al. define migrants' network as 'sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants and non migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship and shared community origin' (1993:448). Furthermore, Network theory explains that the decision of pioneer migrants and employers influence later phase of migration. The first migration proved costly in the absence of social network, but in the later phase the cost of migration is declined because of wider social networks. Network theory of migration also supports that, social network decline the risk for the new migrants because of social relationship.

One of the main criticisms of livelihoods approach is that it gives little emphasis to the institutional context. However, livelihoods approach to migration recognized the importance of government policy, law and rights as external factors that can influence the benefit (Ellis 2003). Policy response towards migration is based on the neoclassical theory that assume increased unemployment rate in the destination and resource scarce in the source of migration. Therefore, Ellis and Freeman (2005) observed, out of 47 PRSPs (Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) migration was absent in 21 and negatively perceived in the rest 27 articles.

The livelihood approach departs from earlier economic approaches and Marxist approaches
of political and institutional analysis to understand migration as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods. According to Kothari (2002), livelihood strategies are diverse and multiple but migration remains a central component for many poor people in developing countries. Accordingly, the present study examines the process of seasonal migration in the light of the migration-livelihood framework approach. This approach argues that migration is one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas. It focuses on the need for a multidisciplinary and people-centred perspective, and that the livelihoods of people are not restricted to one particular economic sector.

Current thinking about migration goes beyond its negative role by giving emphasis to the positive contribution of migration towards improving the livelihoods of poor people. Moreover, it is understood that, rather than consisting of only one or two factors, the determinants of migration are complex and context-specific, in which the decision to migrate results from an interplay of many factors. According to the proponents of this approach, seasonal migration has become a common livelihood strategy of poor households which helps to smooth seasonal income fluctuations and is a source of extra cash to supplement income, which in turn positively contributes to poverty reduction and development. According to Ellis (2003), migration as a coping strategy refers to the survival strategies of households, and arises from necessity, not by choice. Accumulative migration, by contrast, is undertaken to improve the economic position of a household by giving additional income. It takes place when the work in the village is over, normally after harvesting. It is carried out by choice, not necessity. Most surveys appear to overlook seasonal labour migration as a crucial element in local, regional, national, and even international labour markets. Either income from seasonal labour appears simply as 'wages and salaries' or as 'remittances'. But many surveys tend to ignore household members who are not living within the household, and, while those away for six months or more are generally recorded as migrants, those working away for two, three or four months appear to slip between the categories (Seddon and Subedi, 2000).

Consider a family with one breadwinner. We focus on the welfare of the breadwinner's family. We assume that the breadwinner is altruistic towards his family. To concentrate on
essentials, we assume away the breadwinner's own consumption (excluding it from the utility function that follows). When the breadwinner's basic needs of food and accommodation are provided by the foreign employer, when the breadwinner's family is large, and when his altruism towards his family is strong, such an assumption is quite appealing. Put differently, in line with the “New Economics of Labor Migration” (Stark, 1993), we view the breadwinner as an agent who migrates on behalf of his family in order to maximize the wellbeing of the family. We do not assume away, however, the breadwinner's pain of separation from his family nor the family's pain of separating from the breadwinner, which could be quite costly. (An altruistic breadwinner does take into account the cost imposed by his absence on members of his family who stay behind.) Below, we will not only assume that the cost of separation rises in the duration of the separation, we will also assume that it becomes increasingly difficult for the breadwinner and his family to sustain the separation as its duration lengthens.

Another important rural-urban migration theory put forward by Harris-Todaro (1970) is that migration is stimulated primarily by economic implications. The theory explains that the decision to migrate would depend upon expected higher wages (real wage differentials) and the probability of successfully obtaining an urban job. theory argues that migration is due to pull and push factors. Pull factors refer to better employment, higher wages, better life conditions, and good health and education opportunities at destinations. On the other hand, migration is impelled by push (distress) factors at home such as lack of employment, low wage rates, agricultural failure, debt, drought and other natural calamities. In this section, apart from presenting literature on migration theories, the study also presents literature in relation to seasonal or circular migration. There are several migration theories which discuss the migration process and its economic implications. theory of migration talks about the dual economy comprising the subsistence agricultural sector characterized by surplus labour and unemployment/underemployment and the modern industrial sector characterized by full employment. In the modern sector, wages are maintained at levels much higher than the average wage in agriculture sector. Lewis (1954) theory says in the case of individual utility maximisation, the decision to migrate to cities would be determined by wage differentials, plus the expected probability of obtaining employment at the destination.
Based on a comparison of investment-related behaviour of participants of the Canadian Mexican Seasonal Workers Programme from eleven Mexican villages, the article explores the impact of the nature of the migrants' community of origin on development. Contrary to the findings reported by the “new economics of labour migration” theorists, it was found that migrants from the least endowed communities, not from the best endowed communities, are likely to invest in agricultural land. This pattern is related to variable prices of land and the composition of the participants of the Canadian guest worker programme, most of whom are poor. The article draws attention to the importance of considering composition of migrant workers in an analysis of the impact of migration on community development. Development is analyzed in the article from both the “growth” and the “quality of living” perspectives and it is found that regardless of the perspective used, the nature of the community does not affect the impact of migration on development. Tanya Basok (2003).

Writing about why older people move, Wiseman noted that the "theory of elderly migration lags well behind the state of empirical knowledge (1980: 141). Although focusing on permanent residential moves by the elderly, Wiseman's behavioural model (in which the migration process is seen as a set of staged interrelated decisions) and his typology are helpful as a starting point in understanding seasonal migration. Of interest is his concept of triggering mechanisms which stimulate one to consider permanent residential change, e.g., age related losses, critical life events. the shrinking of one's primary support network. And environmental incongruities (ibid: 145-6). He posited that tied to these mechanisms are various accompanying "push and pull" factors. Such as Loss of independence or spouse and environmental stress (pushes) and retirement amenities, relocated friendship and/ or kinship networks, successful relocation by friends and environmental amenities (pulls). Wiseman hypothesized that the decision to make a permanent move is strongly influenced by a number of these types of factors and that it "can be viewed as a process of continuous or periodic re-evaluation of residential satisfaction. Connor’s theory of migration linked with Michelson’s work may provide a basis from which one can begin to postulate the motivating factors which underlay the decision by some seniors to become seasonal migrants. Several other researchers have made the observation that prior knowledge of a
particular destination often plays a significant part in the decision to migrate (Prinsley, 1979; Wiseman 1980; Marshall and Tucker, 1990).

2.10 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON SEASONAL MIGRATION

Since this thesis analyses seasonal migration in Laos by use of aggregated quantitative data as well as qualitative information from interviews with individual actors, the theoretical points of departure take both macro- and micro oriented approaches to seasonal migration. The purpose has been to scrutinize how individual actors shape the migration processes observed at the macro-level and also to see how the lives and actions of individuals, families and groups are constrained and formed by the structural conditions. Thus, the theoretical framework combines strands of thoughts from the literature on seasonal migration, economic disparities and development process as well as from the literature on migration networks, remittances, the feminization of migration and undocumented seasonal migrants.

Marshals taxonomy of theoretical perspective in social sciences seeks to bridge normative and interpretive viewpoints and to like micro and macro theories. This theory very helpful to understand the social life of migrants. The network theories are focusing on personal difficult on, social networks make migration more manageable migration criteria social capital among people who migration. According to stark and his colleagues have written in new economics of migration are contained too aspect those are household and rural area. Seasonal migration occurs in and around the world, migration is in developing countries and others also. The migration theory study about the educational attainments of women who migrate. To us, a survey made an seasonal migration of rural labour in dangarpur is less developed district of India this survey focused an rural labourers of India. Rural household used migrant people to improve their socio economic condition society. Finally the seasonal migration theory and network theory can be considered new economic theory of migrant we have mentioned some of the theories like

Aravera veronica 2001 theory. Has examined the effects of migration on educational attainment for the last 20 years this theory focused on the sex differences in migration. According to social network theory, migration at present collected livelihood strategy to
response to seasonally landless households investing more money on consumption in other hand land owner households also invest in reproduction in these categories there is a improvement in the migration. The system approach theory explains that migration operates in the village and community both can influence each other .the social network theory play and create circular migration this theory also highlighted on wages of migrants.

Present thinking about the seasonal migration goes beyond its negative role by giving to the positive contribution of migration towards the improving the livelihoods of poor people .this approaches helps to understand the condition of the migrants seasonal migration become a common livelihood strategy of poor households which helps to smooth seasonal income and extra supplement income .which turns positively contributes to reduce the poverty.Apart from above the theories there are several migration theories which discuses the migration process and its economic implication the lewis fei and ranis 1961 theory of migration takes about the dual economy comprising the subsistence agriculture sector and modern industrial sector characterized by full employment. Wiseman’s theory of seasonal migration lags well behind the state of empirical knowledge .the focused permanent residential moves by the elderly his typology helpful to understanding seasonal migration. Connors theory of migration linked with Michelson s work it may provide a basis from which one can be to postulate the motivating the factors which underlay the decision by some seniors to become seasonal migrants.

While sociologists mainly generate theoretical approach that serve to explain seasonal migration an the micro and macro level .the system approach tries to proved a frame work for the analysis of the interaction involved but has been fully successful in interaction the various element that need to be taken into account .consequently its analytical remains to some successful in providing useful insights into specific aspects of seasonal migration and the functioning of the process on the other hand their limited perspectives impede the generalization of their findings.
Theoretical Framework On Seasonal Migration Its Impact on Family

Low-region Employment policy Labour

Seasonal migration programs, high wages region, good facilities employment policy

The economic aspect

The social, Relationship and network Aspect

Governance Aspect

The Development Aspect

Seasonal Migrants Family

Impacts on family

Negative impacts  Positive impacts